

Leading learning and skills

Burnley & Pendle Local Authority Area
Analysis of 14-19 Education & Training
Provision
Date

Presented to
By

Welcome

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Notes



- Please use this analysis alongside the accompanying data set
- Volumes of Learners, cohort etc are based on Residency unless stated
- Please see the speakers notes for benchmarks with Regional & National statistics where possible
- National data sets have been used where appropriate to ensure consistency – these can be complemented with local data where necessary

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Contents



Key issues & priorities

- Policy Context
- Facts & Figures
- Cohort Activity
- Learner Analysis by Route
- Learners with Learning Difficulties and / or Disabilities
- Attainment by Age 19

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The slide features a solid blue background. In the top left corner, the text "Key Issues and Priorities" is written in a large, white, sans-serif font. In the top right corner, there is a logo consisting of a white right-pointing chevron followed by the lowercase letters "lsc" in a bold, white, sans-serif font. Below the logo, the tagline "Leading learning and skills" is written in a smaller, white, sans-serif font. In the bottom left corner, the number "01" is displayed in a very large, white, sans-serif font. In the bottom right corner, the text "Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team" is written in a small, white, sans-serif font.

Issues and Priorities



(1) Lancashire LA

- Improve the participation of 17 Year olds by providing progression routes through the 14-19 phase of learning
- Reduce the volumes of NEET Young People, particularly in areas of high volume and continue to reduce the percentage of NEET towards achieving the 2010 target
- Continue to meet the September Guarantee, increasing the offer made to 17 Year Olds in line with national averages
- Continue the roll out of the Diploma Programme to move towards the delivery of the 2013 entitlement
- Continue to provide high volumes of learning for Young people with LLDD, but also to identify and fill gaps in provision

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Issues and Priorities



(2) Lancashire LA

- Work with the Young People's Service and Learning Providers to ensure that Young People have access to impartial IAG
- Continue to maintain levels of participation in FE and School 6th Forms with improvements in the participation of 17 year Olds
- Continue to grow the numbers of Apprenticeships available alongside colleagues from NAS, in particular in sectors of economic growth, Business, Public sector, IT Retail, Hospitality and Catering, whilst taking account of the current economic situation and the issues it creates
- Ensure that Academies, BSF and Vocational Centres are developed within agreed curriculum plans for local areas
- Introduce the Foundation Learning Tier and develop the necessary pathways across Lancashire

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Issues and Priorities



(3) Lancashire LA

- Continue to improve levels of GCSE performance, in particular in key geographical areas
- Increase the volumes and success rates of Young People in Level 2 programmes to reach the North West and England averages
- Increase the volumes and success rates of Young People in receipt of FSM in Level 3 programmes and bring the overall achievements of Level 3 in line with England averages
- Ensure that 14-19 plans for the area reflect the decline of the cohort and ensure the appropriate mix and balance of provision

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Policy Context

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14-19 Reform Next Steps



'Our starting point is the concept of a 14-19 entitlement for all young people to the right learning opportunities, and the right support'

- A high quality learning route for every young person that enables them to participate, achieve and progress
- The support to integrate all services for young people so that they can make the most of their opportunities and choices
- Stronger local partnerships and consortia arrangements
- Establishing the right delivery arrangements at a local, regional and national level.

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Delivering 14-19 Reform: Next Steps was published in October 2008. In delivering the 14-19 entitlement, the document lays out four priorities:

A high quality learning route:

- Skills that everyone needs & values
- A clear, streamlined system with choices that all lead to progression
- Personalised teaching & learning on every route

The right support:

- IAG – having the right support to choose
- Knowing what is on offer
- Support to learn
- Additional personal support

Strengthening local partnerships:

- Developing the workforce
- Student voice
- Importance of employers & HE as local partners
- The role of 14-19 partnerships

The right delivery arrangements:

- Local authorities as strategic leaders of 14-19 reform
- Sub regional groupings & the YPLA

From here to entitlement is a self-assessment toolkit for 14-19 partnerships. The toolkit aims to describe what a good 14-19 partnership looks like, to point colleagues in the direction of useful resources & to provide a basis for future action.

14-19 Reform



- **Raising the Participation Age**
Raising the participation age challenges all of us responsible for young people's futures to raise our game.'
- **Learning Routes**
'Every young person should have the opportunity to engage in learning that will enable them to participate, achieve and progress'
 - Apprenticeships, Diplomas, Foundation Learning Tier, General qualifications
- **Impartial Advice and Guidance**
'Critical to making the right choices is high quality and impartial IAG'
 - September Guarantee
 - 14-19 Online Prospectuses
 - Common Application Processes

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Raising the Participation Age

The Education & Skills Act sets out plans to raise the education participation age to 17 by 2013 & 18 by 2015. Currently, 77% of NW 17 year olds participate in full-time & part-time education & WBL (DCSF 2006 Participation in education & work based learning (WBL) of 16 & 17 year olds)

Learning Routes

- *Promoting achievement, valuing success: a strategy for 14-19 qualifications* sets out a streamlined set of qualifications that young people, parents, employers & HE recognise & value:

Apprenticeships:

- an entitlement to a place by 2013 for all 16 year olds suitably qualified
- The Government anticipates that around one in five of all young people will be undertaking an Apprenticeship by 2020 before the academic year in which they turn 18 – *currently 1 in 10 in the NW.* (DCSF 2006 Participation in education & WBL of 16 & 17 year olds)

Diplomas:

- need to ensure sufficient supply through a phased build up to meet the national entitlement in 2013 for all 14-16 year olds to the first 14 Diplomas; & for 16-18 year olds to all 17 Diplomas

FLT:

- introduced to provide accredited qualifications for young people working at entry level & level 1 to prepare them fully for level 2:

General qualifications – GCSEs, A levels

- Young People will be able to choose from any of the 4 routes. There will also be opportunities for personalised learning that will enable young people to progress into one of these 4 routes

IAG

- **September Guarantee** in 2007 = 91.5% in NW increased to 94.7% in 2008 with extension to 17years olds at 76.9%.

Action Plan for the 14-19 Prospectus & Common Application Process published April 2009 sets out the ambition to 2013 for the further development of the 14-19 Prospectus & implementation of the Common Application Process.

LSC Business Cycle and Strategic Analysis



Background and Introduction

- **LSC Business Cycle Overview**
- **The Role of Strategic Analysis**
- **Issues for commissioning and progress in addressing priorities**

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What does the Cycle do?

- Acts to translate national, regional & local priorities, into funding & places to meet needs.
- Relies on complex national, regional local interactions & dependencies internally to the LSC & externally with delivery partners.
- Process is processional but iterative.

What are the key roles & responsibilities?

- National: determines priorities, budget lines, funding policy.
- Regional: produces strategic analysis, commissioning priorities, models & moderates budgets & provider allocations, procures through OCT.
- Local: Reviews provider performance, identifies needs, demands & gaps, commissions through negotiation, identifies gaps for OCT & agrees allocations.

Issues & Challenges

- Timescales are derived & driven nationally.
- In year performance picture is partial e.g. MLP.
- Lack of full year picture of delivery e.g. participation & achievements.
- Matching & defining need & actual delivery.
- Iterations from indicative to final allocations.
- Communication within multiple layers & relationship.

Facts &
Figures

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Overview of Burnley & Pendle

- Population Aged 16-59/64 is 108,353
- Age 16-18 is 7.2% of the Working Age population
- 13,900 (Burnley) 10,800 (Pendle) Working Age are economically inactive
- 67.3% (Burnley) 72.7% (Pendle) are employed
- 62.8 % (Burnley) 67.1% (Pendle) of 19-59/64 are qualified to Level 2 and above.
- Largest Sectors of Employment are Manufacturing & Wholesale & Retail.

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Data Source

- ONS mid-year population estimates 2007
- Census 2001
- Annual Population Survey July 2007 to June 2008
- Annual Business Inquiry 2007

Why this information has been used

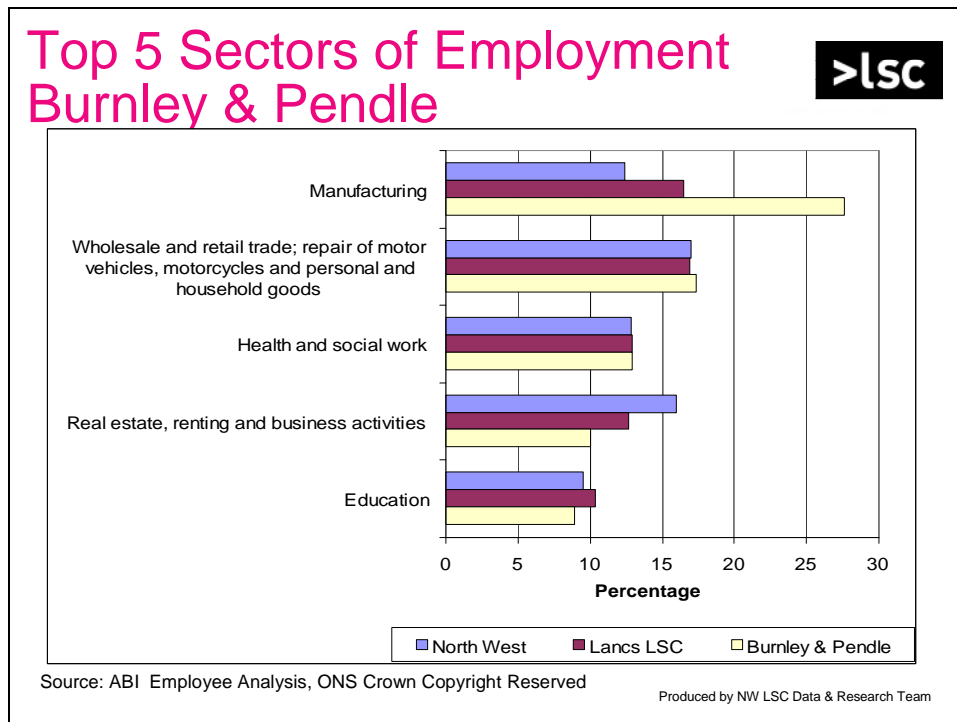
- To provide an overview, setting the 14-19 education & training information in the local area context.

Data Analysis

- Note the differences on this slide in the definition of working age – this is due to PSA / LAA targets
- 16-18 Population is proportionally **higher** than the regional average
- 26% (Burnley) are economically inactive, this is **higher** than the regional rate
- 19.7% (Pendle) are economically inactive, this is **lower** than the regional rate
- **62.8%** (Burnley) qualified to Level 2 or above is **4.9% points below** the regional rate
- **67.1%** (Pendle) qualified to Level 2 or above is **0.6% points below** the regional rate
- High Employment in **Manufacturing is above** the regional picture

Points to Consider

- Are working age qualifications attainment levels reflected in success rates of the young people resident in the area?
- Is training provision, within the demand led context, aligned to local industry sectors that employ the most people?



Data Source

- Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) 2007; Employee Volumes expressed as a % of area total.

Why This Information has been used

- This data, alongside other employment information, can build a picture of the alignment of education & training provision in a demand led system.

Data Analysis

- Highest employment volumes in Burnley & Pendle: **Manufacturing (18,500 employed)**, 27.6% of area total. **Higher** to Lancashire LSC (16.5%) & North West (12.4%).
- Second highest: **Wholesale & Retail Trade (11,600 employed)**, 17.3% of area total. **Higher** than Lancashire LSC (16.9%) & North West (17%).
- Highest volume increase in employment between 2006 & 2007: **Public Admin & Defence + 600 jobs (to 2,900)** in 2007,) 26.1 per cent rise.
- Largest volume decrease in: **Finance -600 to 1,100 in 2007 (-35.3%)**. **Health & Social Work: -500 jobs to 8,600 in 2007 (-5.5%)**.

Points to Consider

- The full impact of the recession is yet to be seen.
- What are the implications for education & training provision planning of the reduction in employment in the **Finance & Health & Social Work sectors?**
- How aligned to this picture of employment is current education & training provision in the area? – is there a difference in the alignment of FE & WBL?

Local Data

- Local employment data & intelligence, will help to inform the information shown here
- Up to date redundancy data could complement the sectoral employment information in the slide
- Other communities i.e. refuse, media activities, library & museum activities.

Young Apprenticeships and Key Stage 4 Engagement Programme



Young Apprenticeships

131 contracted traditional YA places in Cohort 5 across 9 sectors.
199 commissioned places for Cohort 6.

Key Stage 4 Engagement Programme

455 places contracted in Phase 3 (2008/09) with an increase to 686 places commissioned for Phase 4 (2009/10).

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Lancashire

Young Apprenticeships

Data Source

- The data is taken from the Young Apprenticeship contracts & learner returns which are submitted to the LSC as per the contractual agreement.

Why this information has been used

- Young Apprenticeship Programme is a distinctive offer to those who would benefit from an occupationally specific & work-based learning route leading to a level 2 qualification by 16, the programme is aimed at able students. Young Apprenticeships (YA) were introduced as a pilot scheme in 2004, & the fifth cohort of the programme saw the introduction of Young Apprenticeships with Diplomas, incorporating components from the diploma within the YA qualification.
- Year on year there has been demand for growth; however this has been limited by budget constraints, with demand often exceeding the amount which we can contract for. In cohort 6 the allocation of volumes is based on the 14-16 population size, this was previously provider based. The LSC is currently working with Local Authorities to contract for the sixth cohort of learners.

Data Analysis

- In line with National Policy, Lancashire Local Authorities have agreed to work together to deliver cohort 6 of the Young Apprenticeship Programme, combining funding & delivery to maximise Young Apprenticeship take up in the sub region.
- Lancashire has commissioned the sixth cohort of places in the following sectors; Engineering (33 places), Business, Administration & Finance (16), Construction (38), Hairdressing (26), Health & Social Care (15), Hospitality (25), Motor Vehicle (23), Retail (10) and Sports Leadership (13).

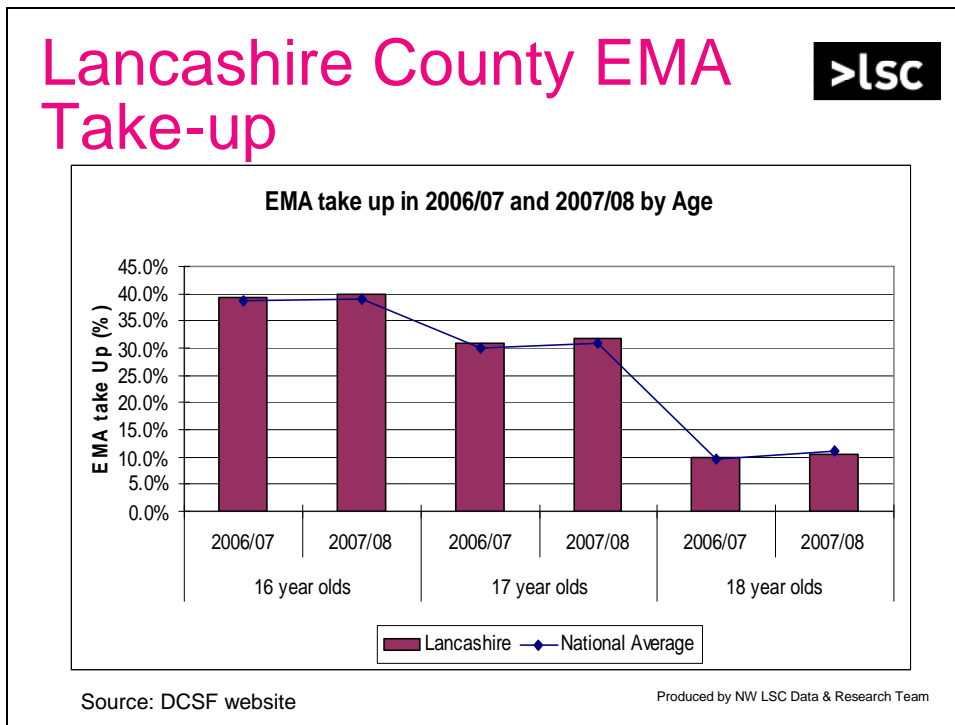
Key Stage 4 Programme

Data Source

- The data is taken from the Key Stage 4 contracts & data returns which are submitted to the LSC on a termly basis.

Why this information has been used

- Key Stage 4 Engagement Programme is aimed at maximising participation & achievement of young people who show a lack of interest in education, & who would be motivated by a strong work focused route & a different learning environment. The North West has been running pilots since 2006 & is currently in the process of awarding a fourth year of funding for 2009 start, which is being offered in all Local Authorities.



Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA)

Data Source

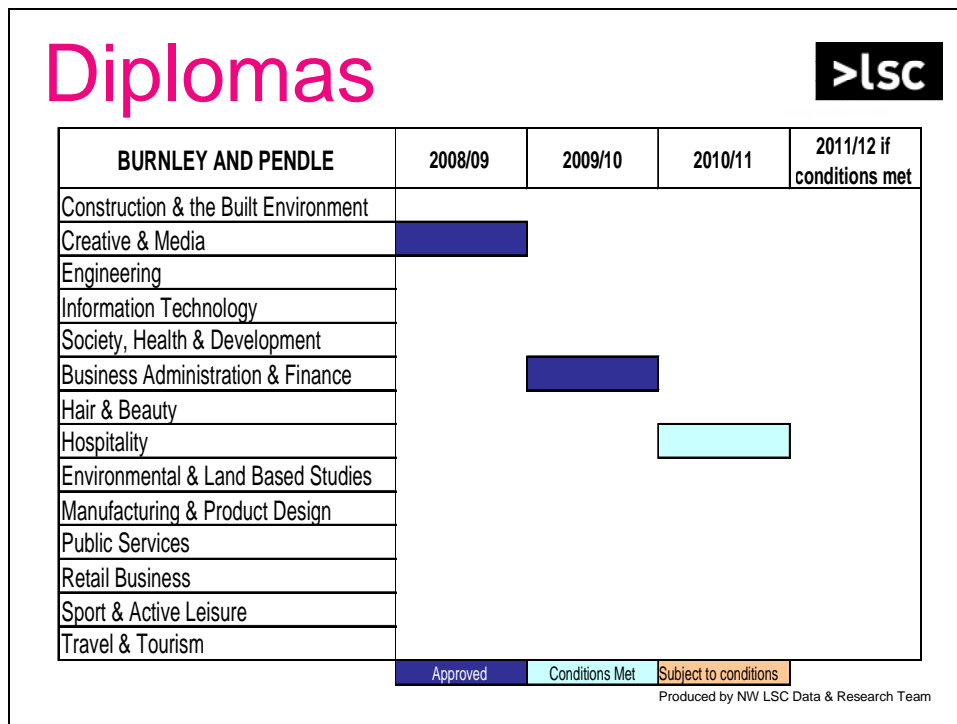
- The Source of data used is the Learner Support Management Information; this data is Local Authority & Sub National EMA take up in 2008 based on the 16-18 population size (historically based on estimated eligibility of population). This is the latest available data at the time of writing.

Why this information has been used

- EMA supports learners from low income household to continue in learning & is an important tool in increasing post-compulsory education, as well as decreasing the number of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET).

Data Analysis

- In 2008 13,396 young people took up EMA, growth of 4.2% from the previous year, increasing at a slower rate than regionally (+4.6%).
- The EMA policy team promote early take up in order to demonstrate positive behaviour associated with receipt of EMA. Early take up is above the regional average, at 60.6% by the end of September.
- 40% of 16 year olds have taken up EMA, below the regional average (44%).
- 32% of 17 year olds have taken up EMA, below the regional average (36%).
- 11% of 18 year olds have taken up EMA, below the regional average (12%).



Burnley & Pendle Diplomas

Data Source

- Data has been taken from the DCSF website (www.dcsf.gov.uk) & is the latest information available at time of publication.

Why Information has been used

- Diplomas give students a fully rounded education, combining theoretical & practical learning to equip them for further or higher education & long-term employability. Diplomas will be available as a national entitlement from 2013 in the first fourteen lines for 14-16 year olds, & 17 lines for 16-18 year olds.

Data Analysis

- Burnley & Pendle Consortium have been approved to deliver 3 of the 14 Diploma lines (subject to condition).
- 1 Diploma line was approved for delivery in 2008/09, 2009/10 & 2010/11.

September Guarantee

	Yr 11 Guarantee (Age 16) (%)				Yr 12 Guarantee (Age 17) (%)			
	Offer Made	Not ready for learning	No offer made	Not recorded	Offer Made	Not ready for learning	No offer made	Not recorded
Lancashire LA	94.0	2.4	3.6	0.0	75.7	11.8	12.4	0.0
Regional Offer	94.7	2.5	2.5	0.2	76.9	12.7	9.6	0.8
National Offer	94.2	2.9	2.7	0.2	79.7	9.6	7.2	3.4

Source: NCCIS Final SG Report 2008/09 (11.12.08) Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

- The Source of the cohort data used is NCCIS (National Client Caseload Information Service) – cut off date is 11th December 2008.

Why This Information has been used

- To monitor priorities around reduction of NEET & increasing participation for 16-18 year olds.

Data Analysis

16 Year Olds

- In Lancashire, figures for 16 year olds have been above national figures in 2007 & 2008; the percentage increase between was 3.1%, which is below both NW & national averages of 3.3% & 5.8%, respectively. However, Lancashire is maintaining high delivery levels (94% in 2008)
- 79.4% of 16 year olds are remaining in education in the Lancashire area. This is above NW (79%) but below national averages (81%). However, 11.9% of 16 year olds are going into training in Lancashire which is above NW (9.1%) & national averages (4.7%)
- The proportion of 16 year olds not made an offer is 3.6%, notably higher than the other LAs in Lancashire, equating to 557 young people. As a result, the Lancashire sub-region has the highest figures for those not made an offer in the NW. 3.6% is higher than the NW & national averages, 2.5% & 2.7%, respectively.
- The biggest issue for no offer being made is due to the young person awaiting the outcome of their application; representing 44.9% of the total not made an offer; contributing to 86.8% of the total 16 year olds awaiting outcomes in the Lancashire sub-region; volumes for Lancashire LA are 250 young people from a total of 288 in the sub-region.
- Within Lancashire LA, 2.2% of those not made an offer are due to inappropriate provision. Comparatively, in the NW this figure is 14.8% & nationally is 4.8%.

17 Year Olds

- Offers made in Lancashire (75.7) are below national levels of 79.7% & NW averages, 76.9%. Lancashire LA is the lowest in the sub-region but is not the lowest in the NW.
- A high proportion not made an offer is due to the young person not applying for learning (225 young people; 40.8% of the total) which is lower in NW & nationally, at 27.9% & 34.9% respectively.
- Those not ready for formal learning is lower than NW figures (12.7%) but significantly higher than national levels (9.6%) at 11.8%. Of this proportion, 37.7% is due to personal circumstances; higher than NW (32.6%) & national averages (26.2%).

Care to Learn

- 19% of teenage mothers in Lancashire had taken up Care to Learn funding at August 2008, below the North West average (21%)
- By January in 2009 the take up rate of the scheme had remained static (19%), above the North West average (18%)

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Data Source

- The data shows Care to Learn (C2L) take-up against the eligible cohort. The take up is based on the live births of mothers aged under 20 & is adjusted for movement into & out of the area. The data is taken from the LSC intranet.

Why this information has been used

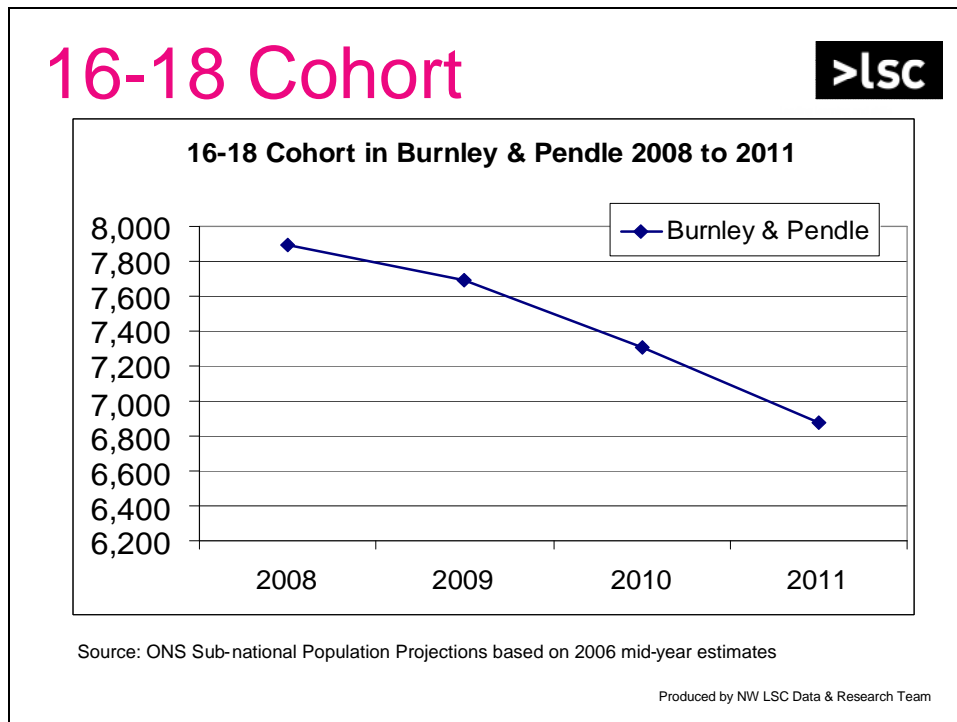
- C2L supports young parents who are following any form of publicly-funded learning with the intention that it may lead to progression on to further achievement.

Data Analysis

- Take up in the North West region is above the national average which is 16% in August 2008 & 13% in January 2009

Points to consider

- The C2L data is based on the 2005 live birth rates- however the latest conception rates data shows there has been a decrease in teenage conception rates across the North West since 2005, & therefore teenage live births will also have decreased further than the C2L data suggests.
- Is the high take up of the scheme a positive or negative thing?
- A high take up suggests that there is good IAG & effective support in place to encourage teenage mothers back into learning.
- However, high birth rates suggest that teenage pregnancy is an issue & further work is required to raise teenagers' aspirations.



Data Source

- The Source of the cohort data used is the Office for National Statistics, this data is Sub-national Population Projections based on the 2006 mid-year Population Estimates – This is the latest available **forecast** data at the time of writing.

Why This Information has been used

- This slide has been added to highlight the current & forecast size of the 16-18 cohort in the local area, important to inform decisions on commissioning of provision for residents of the area, as well as addressing NEET, & informing discussions with key partners.
- The LSC recognises that there are variations between different sources of cohort data, the dataset used here is used nationally to allocate budgets & to set & monitor targets, locally informed cohort data can be very useful to complement this dataset.

Data Analysis

- In 2008 the 16-18 cohort in Burnley & Pendle was 7,891
- By 2011 it is forecast to fall to 6,878 (-1,013) which is a reduction of 12.8%
- The overall Lancashire LSC area Reduction is 6.6%. North West = -8.1%. England = -5.3%

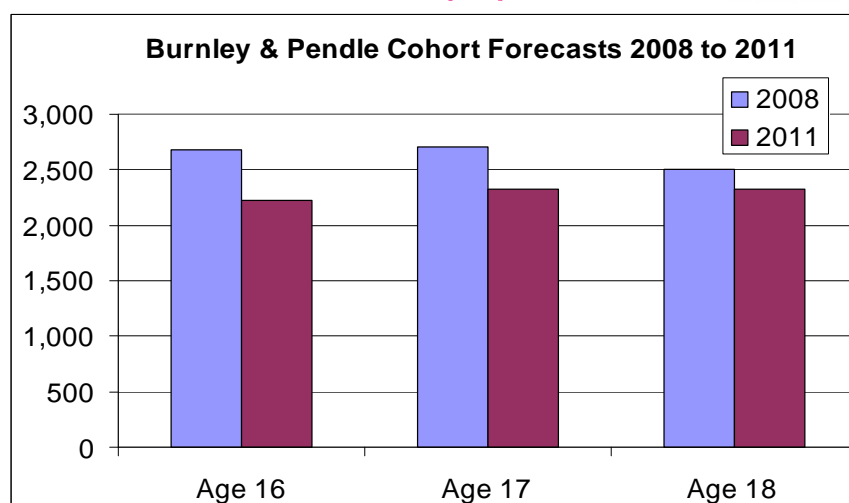
Points to Consider

- What are the implications for this reduction on the volumes of provision commissioned for Burnley & Pendle's resident young people?
- For example: Mix & Balance, with smaller learner volumes are institutions able to offer a full breadth of curriculum?
- When placed alongside the travel to learn analysis shown later does the reduction of 1,013 young people have significant implications for discussions with other LA areas?

Local Data

- If there are significant differences between the national data set used here & local cohort information – what impact will this have on planning & resource allocation?

16-18 Cohort (2)



Source: ONS Sub-national Population Projections based on 2006 mid-year estimates

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Data Source

- ONS – Sub-national Population Projections based on the 2006 mid year population estimates. – the latest available **forecast** data at the time of writing

Why This Information has been used

- This slide has been included to demonstrate where the reductions in the 16-18 cohort of the area are concentrated – the specific age of the cohort can effect decisions on actions taken around provision, NEET, & delivering the September Guarantee.

Data Analysis

- In Burnley & Pendle in 2008 the 16-18 cohort comprises: 2,677 age 16, 2,712 age 17 & 2,502 age 18
- The volume of those aged 16 is forecast to have the highest reduction by 2011 (-477 or -16.7%).
- The volume of 17 year olds is expected to reduce by 388 (-14.3%).

Points to Consider

- What are the implications for the planning of post-16 education & training provision of the reduction in the volume of 16 year olds in the Burnley & Pendle area between 2008 & 2011?
- Regionally, the NEET rate is higher for those aged 17 than those aged 16 – what are the implications for NEET strategy in the area in light of the reduction of 17 year olds in 2011?
- The September Guarantee was extended to 17 year olds in 2008 to give those who had enrolled on 1 year or short courses, or who had left their previous activity, a further opportunity to participate. This means that all young people who reached the statutory school leaving age in 2008 or 2009 are entitled to an offer under the Guarantee in 2009. Local authorities are responsible for ensuring that the Guarantee is met. Combined analysis of the data above & what proportion of the cohort are on 1 year short courses may be necessary.

Local Data

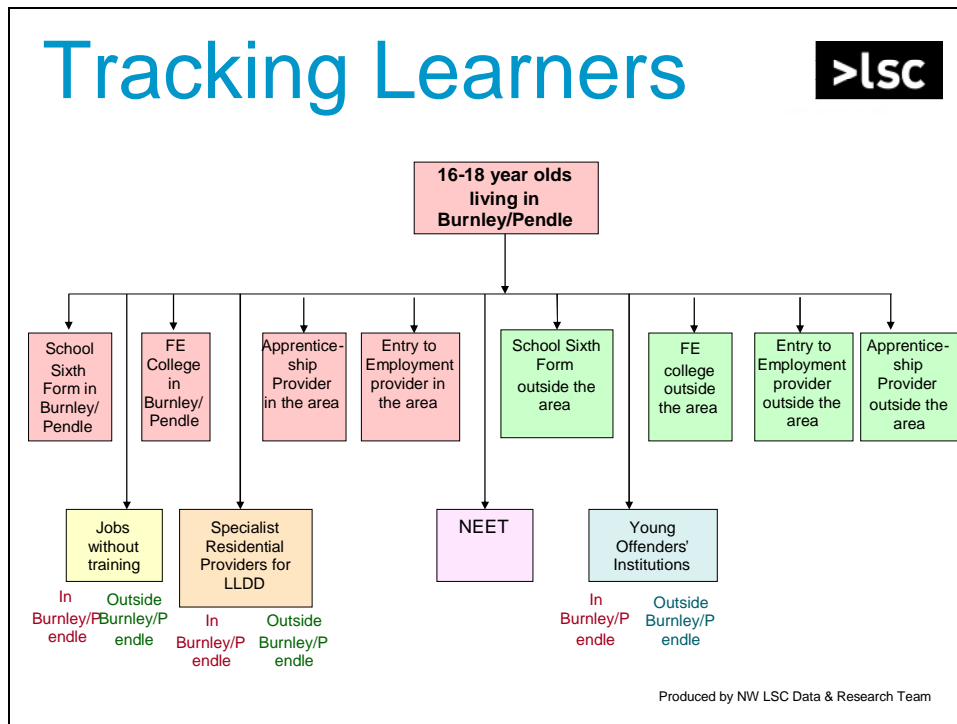
- As with the previous slide, local cohort information broken down by single age may show discrepancies when compared to the national data set – what are the implications of this? How can this be reconciled to deliver sound planning of training provision for young people resident in the local area?

Cohort Activity

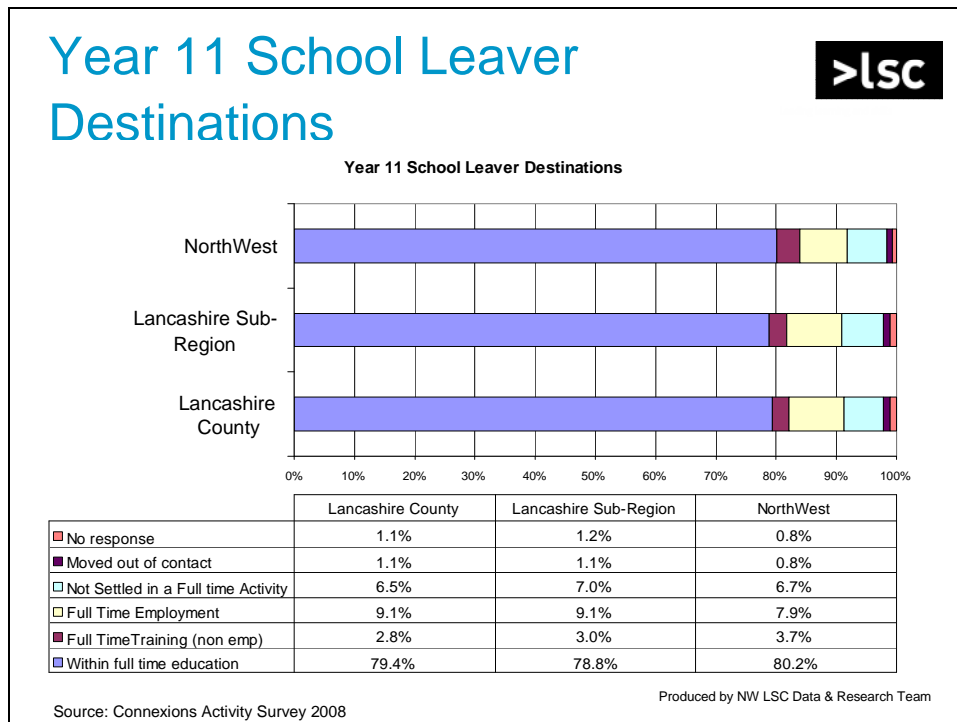
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- After the MoG changes are enacted, Lancashire County Council will take responsibility for planning & funding learning opportunities for the cohort of 16-18 year olds resident in Burnley with Pendle. This cohort of young people will make decisions not only about what type of learning they want to enter – whether it be academic A levels in a school sixth form, vocational learning in an FE college or a work based opportunity via an Apprenticeship – but also about which organisation they will learn with. Some of these providers will be based within the Burnley with Pendle boundary, others will not.
- It will be necessary to track the progress of all these young people to ensure they have taken up learning which maximises their chances of success. This will mean that the LA has to have effective working relationships with all of the providers who support young Burnley with Pendle residents.
- Those who do not take up a learning opportunity – NEETs & those who enter jobs without training – may later return to learning.
- Those who do may not stay in learning, but leave to take up work. This age group is mobile & without economic constraints like mortgages.



Data Source

- The source of the data is the Connexions Services Activity Survey 2008, in particular the Year 11 School Leaver Destinations table. The national survey has not yet (as of 30/3/09) been published but the Local Authority level figures have been obtained from the relevant Connexions services.

Why This Information has been used

- This information on school leaver destinations gives a holistic picture of all young people’s activity & as such adds to the LSC’s own learner data. It is used as an indicator to help plan commissioning & is a key indicator of potential NEET Young People as well as informing the performance of the September Guarantee offer.

Data Analysis

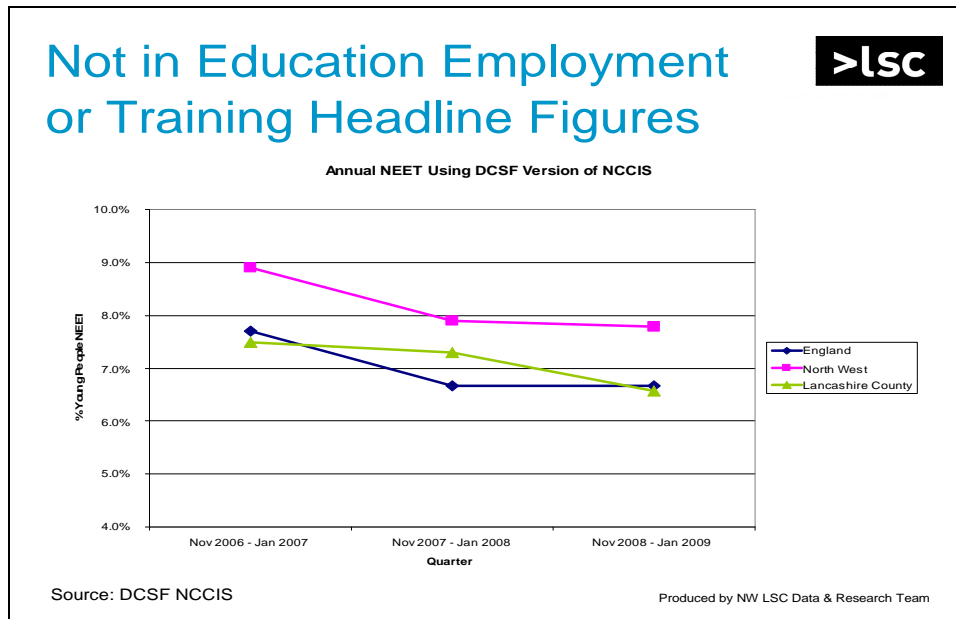
- 82.2%** of young people in **Lancashire County** have moved on to full time education or full-time training (not including those receiving training whilst in employment). This is **below** the regional average but the percentage has **increased** since the previous year 2007.
- 9.1%** of young people have moved on to full time employment. This is **above** the regional average.
- 6.5%** of young people are not settled into a full time activity. This is **below** the regional average & the percentage has **decreased** since the previous year 2007.

Points to Consider

- How does the percentage for Not Settled in a Full Time Activity compare to the percentage that have not received an offer under the September Guarantee. Could the September Guarantee performance reduce further those Not Settled?
- How does the percentage for Not Settled in a Full Time Activity compare to the percentage showing as NEET.

Local Data

- Comparison between this Destination data & NEET data: The part time employment & learning categories which are part of “Not settled – Active” in this Activity Survey would normally be reported in the Learning or Employment EET figures for NEET reporting. Hence some Connexions organisations when they publish this data in their local ‘Moving On’ report will use NEET categorisation instead.



Data Source

- The source of this data is the NEET figures collated by DCSF on behalf of Connexions services. This version is known as the NCCIS version & looks at destinations of young people. The percentages shown are the adjusted NEET where the NEET figure includes an estimate of how many of those recorded as Not Known are actually NEET.

Why This Information has been used

- NEET is a key indicator of potential to engage with learning & as such provides a context for Commissioning.
- This 3 month period of November to January is the period chosen to make annual comparisons for this NCCIS version of NEET, for example when setting LAA targets. Although it is not the version of NEET that the UK wide PSA target 14 is set against, this version of NEET has advantages in that it is available at Local Authority level, & is updated monthly as opposed to annually & is known as Performance Indicator 117. This is the version of NEET that the LSC uses nationally.

Data Analysis

- 6.6%** of young people in **Lancashire County** were NEET in the latest annual comparison period available, November 2008 – January 2009.
- This has **decreased** by **0.9%** points since the first period November 2006 -January 2007, & is now **1.2%** points **below** the regional average.
- Lancashire County** trend of NEET is **similar** in comparison with the North West & nationally but this is due to significant improvement during 2008, which reversed previous poor performance relative to the North West.


Points to Consider

- Are there examples of good practise in addressing NEET that could have contributed towards this improved performance & can they be shared with other Local Authorities?
- What issues have contributed towards this improving NEET situation, & have measures been taken to reinforce these?
- Has the economic downturn influenced these figures or are other factors more important
- How does this compare to the National PSA target which is **5.8%** for 2010? (Target taken from Jan 2007 letter to DCSs from Tony Magee, Head of Youth Policy & Programmes, GONW)

Local Data

- Some Connexions services prefer to use a different measure of NEET using the same NCCIS data. What is shown here is the DCSF preferred measure which the young person is allocated to a local authority (LA) according to the institution they study at, & only if they are not studying at an institution is their resident LA used.
- Some Connexions services prefer to use a measure where all young people are recording against their resident LA therefore this is the measure that they share with LAs in their area. There is also a measure that allocates a Young Person to a LA by using the location of the Connexions Service that they access.

NEET Cohort & Not Known Comparison



January 2009	Adjusted EET	Adjusted NEET	NEET %	16-18 cohort	16-18s not known	% 16 - 18s not known
England	1,462,117	104,349	6.7%	1,604,928	65,542	4.1%
North West	220,042	17,909	7.5%	242,974	7,475	3.1%
Lancashire Sub Region	46,790	3,179	6.4%	51,131	1,461	2.9%
Lancashire County	34,174	2,275	6.2%	37,251	1,045	2.8%

Source: DCSF NCCIS

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

- The source of this data is the NEET figures collated by DCSF on behalf of Connexions services. This version is known as the NCCIS version & looks at destinations of young people. The figures shown are the adjusted NEET where the NEET figure includes an estimate of how many of those recorded as Not Known are actually NEET.

Why This Information has been used

- NEET is a key indicator of potential to engage with learning & as such provides a context for Commissioning.
- Young people whose activity is Not Known is an area that needs to be addressed in order to bring young people into meaningful activity.
- Cohort information shown here is the Cohort starting from school leaving age, so 16 year olds still in education are excluded.

Data Analysis

- 2.8%** of young people in **Lancashire County** were classified as situation 'Not Known' in January 2009.
- This is **below** the regional average
- Lancashire County** trend of Not Known is **in line with** the North West January 2008 to January 2009 months comparison.

Points to Consider

- Are there examples of good practise in addressing the number of young people whose situation is Not Known that could have contributed towards this improved performance & can they be shared with other Local Authorities?
- What issues have contributed towards this deteriorating/improving Not Known situation, & have measures been taken to address these?

Has the economic downturn influenced these figures or are other factors more important

Local Data

- Some Connexions services prefer to use a different measure of NEET using the same NCCIS data. What is shown here is the DCSF preferred measure which the young person is allocated to a local authority (LA) according to the institution they study at, & only if they are not studying at an institution is their resident LA used.
- Some Connexions services prefer to use a measure where all young people are recording against their resident local authority therefore this is the measure that they share with LAs in their area. There is also a measure that allocates a Young Person to a local authority by using the location of the Connexions Service that they access.

Not in Education Employment or Training Age Trend



	Age 16			Age 17			Age 18		
	Jan 09	Jan 08	% change in year	Jan 09	Jan 08	% change in year	Jan 09	Jan 08	% change in year
England	5.4%	5.5%	-2%	6.7%	6.7%	1%	7.4%	7.2%	1%
North West	5.8%	6.3%	-7%	7.5%	7.9%	-5%	8.5%	8.7%	-2%
Lancashire County	4.8%	6.3%	-24%	6.3%	7.6%	-17%	7.0%	7.9%	-10%

Source: DCSF NCCIS

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

- The source of this data is the NEET figures collated by DCSF on behalf of Connexions services. This version is known as the NCCIS version & looks at destinations of young people. The percentages shown are the adjusted NEET where the NEET figure includes an estimate of how many of those recorded as Not Known are actually NEET

Why This Information has been used

- NEET is a key indicator of potential to engage with learning & as such provides a context for Commissioning.
- The age split has been used to point out the changing nature of Young People in NEET. Changes in the mix of ages of young people that are NEET can point to reasons why the headline NEET figure may be changing.

Data Analysis

- For January 2009, **Lancashire Counties group** of NEET young people are **younger** the North West average.
- Compared to last year, the group of young people whose situation is NEET in **Lancashire County** are now **older**.
- This trend in change of age is **the same** the region as a whole.


Points to Consider

- Are the efforts for next years September Guarantee targeted at the age with the highest proportion of NEET?
- Is this pattern of NEET age caused by educational or employment factors?

Local Data

- Some Connexions services prefer to use a different measure of NEET using the same NCCIS data. What is shown here is the DCSF preferred measure which the young person is allocated to a local authority (LA) according to the institution they study at, & only if they are not studying at an institution is their resident LA used.
- Some Connexions services prefer to use a measure where all young people are recording against their resident local authority therefore this is the measure that they share with LAs in their area. There is also a measure that allocates a Young Person to a local authority by using the location of the Connexions Service that they access.

Not in Education Employment or Training District Level



	3 month Average (Nov 06 - Jan 07)		3 month Average Achieved (Nov 07 - Jan 08)		3 month Average Achieved (Nov 08 - Jan 09)	
	Numbers	%	Numbers	%	Numbers	%
Hyndburn	293	10.8	272	9.7	250	8.6
Burnley	322	9.4	293	8.5	280	8
Chorley	206	6.6	197	6.3	163	5.2
Ribble Valley	31	1.9	31	1.8	28	1.6
Wyre	207	6.9	202	6.6	187	5.5
Lancaster (inc Morecambe)	337	7.2	362	8	310	6.6
South Ribble	208	4.4	223	4.4	177	3.4
Pendle	310	10.6	262	9.2	236	8.2
Preston	438	7.1	450	7.4	518	8
Rossendale	160	7.3	139	6.6	116	5.3
Fylde	82	4	80	3.6	70	3.2
West Lancs	158	6.9	146	6.6	132	5.7

Source: Lancashire County Council Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

- The source of this data is Lancashire County Council where the NEET figures are collated on behalf of Connexions. This version is based on the NCCIS data & looks at destinations of young people but treats a young person's local authority as where they access Connexions services, not necessarily where they reside or where their educational institution is based. Hence it is not directly comparable with the national Connexions NEET version. The version shown here gives total NEET for Lancashire County as 6.1% for the latest full year figure whereas the previous slides use the method which gives NEET as 6.6%.

Why This Information has been used

- NEET is a key indicator of potential to engage with learning & as such provides a context for Commissioning.
- In a large geographical area such as Lancashire County, which has far more young people than most local authorities it is helpful to focus NEET action to greatest effect using District level analysis. Some districts in Lancashire County have as many Young People as certain Local Authorities elsewhere in the North West.

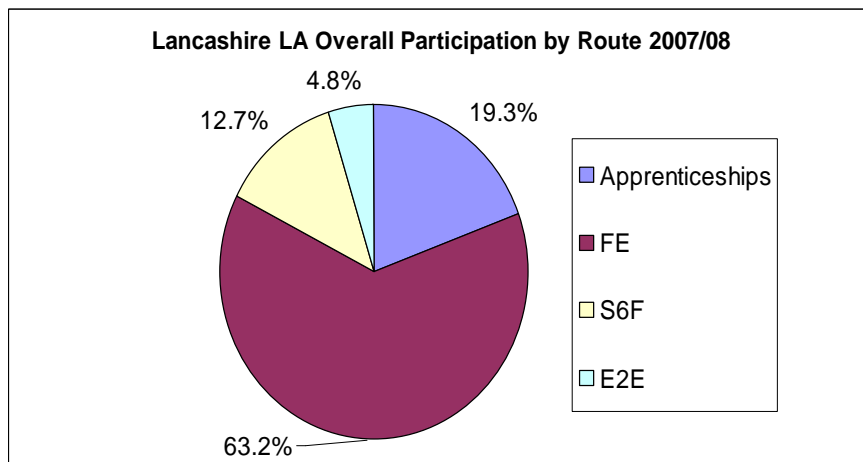
Data Analysis

- Preston is the only district where NEET has increased over the period.
- The Hyndburn, Rossendale & Ribble Valley Travel to Learn area contains both the highest (Hyndburn) & lowest (Ribble Valley) level of NEET in the county.

Points to Consider

- Are the efforts for next years September Guarantee targeted at the age with the highest proportion of NEET?
- Is this pattern of NEET age caused by educational or employment factors?
- How is the measurement of NEET being altered by using location of Connexions service accessed? If residency was used, what would be the change

Overall Participation in Learning by Route



LSC FE, WBL ILR. School Census Data

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

- LSC FE, WBL ILR. ESF Short Record. Schools Census Data
- 2007/08 Full Academic Year

Why This Information has been used

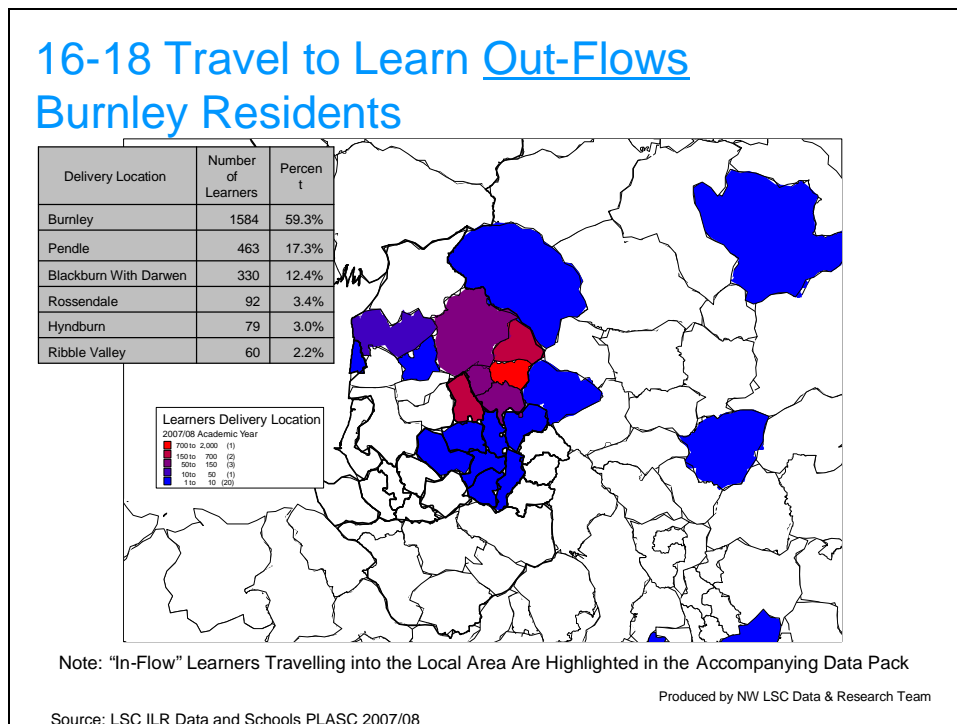
- To show the balance of activity of young people in the local area across the different routes. The percentages shown are of those who participate, rather than the whole cohort. (i.e. does not include NEET, Employment).

Data Analysis

- **63.2%** of 16-18 learners in the local area study in FE (**21,537**)
Compared to **58.3%** regionally
- **19.3%** of 16-18 learners in the local area have undertaken an apprenticeship (**6,579**)
Compared to **18.3%** regionally
- **12.7%** of 16-18 learners in the local area study in School Sixth Forms (**4,325**)
Compared to **18.2%** regionally
- **4.8%** of 16-18 learners in the local area are engaged with E2E (**1,633**)
Compared to **5.2%** regionally

Points to Consider

- There are also approximately 430 young people in the North West attending specialist residential provision for Learners with Learning Difficulties & / or Disabilities.
- It is not currently possible to attribute young people in Young Offenders institutions to individual local authorities as their home postcode is recorded as that of the institution. However, there are currently 573 learners in young offenders' institutions in the North West.
- There are a further **414** learners in ESF funded provision in the local area.



Data Source

- Full Year 2007-08 Further Education F05 ILR; Work Based Learning data & School Census data combined.

Why This Information has been used

- This information shows all the Young People engaged in learning described above that are resident in this District/Local Authority & shades the map according to where the physical location of their learning is, excluding where the delivery location is not known. For Work Based Learning, the delivery location is the location of their Employer
- This indicates which local authorities are responsible for the provision that the young people that live in **Burnley** access

Data Analysis

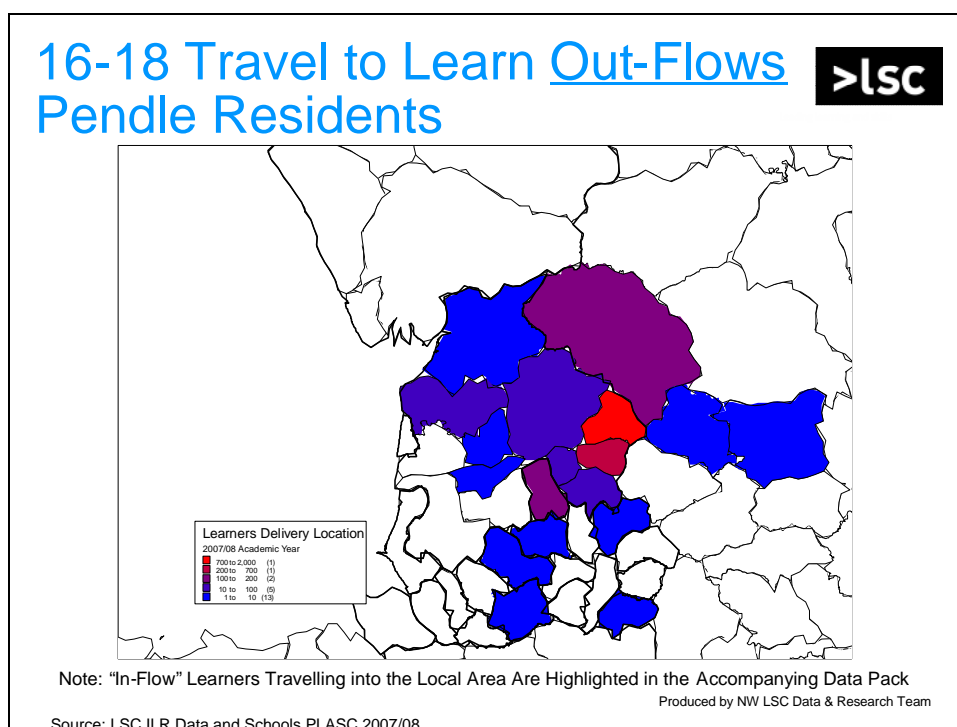
- **Pendle** is the next most significant Delivery Location outside their resident Local Authority for Young People living in **Burnley**
- Some Learners also travel to **Blackburn-With-Darwen**
- **59.3%** of Learners engaged in FE funded, WBL or School 6th form learning attend a provider based in their own resident local authority

Points to Consider

- Are the numbers of Young People travelling outside of their resident local authority/district significant?
- Which providers do these Learners Travel to?

Local Data

- The data shown excludes Learners where delivery location is not known which includes where the postcode given as a delivery location is not recognised.



Data Source

- Full Year 2007-08 Further Education F05 ILR; Work Based Learning data & School Census data combined.

Why This Information has been used

- This information shows all the Young People engaged in learning described above that are resident in this District/Local Authority & shades the map according to where the physical location of their learning is, excluding where the delivery location is not known. For Work Based Learning, the delivery location is the location of their Employer
- This indicates which local authorities are responsible for the provision that the young people that live in **Pendle** access

Data Analysis

- **Burnley** is the next most significant Delivery Location outside their resident Local Authority for Young People living in **Pendle**
- Some Learners also travel to Craven outside the region or Blackburn-With-Darwen
- **58.7%** of Learners engaged in FE funded, WBL or School 6th form learning attend a provider based in their own resident local authority

Points to Consider

- Are the numbers of Young People travelling outside of their resident local authority/district significant?
- Which providers do these Learners Travel to

Local Data

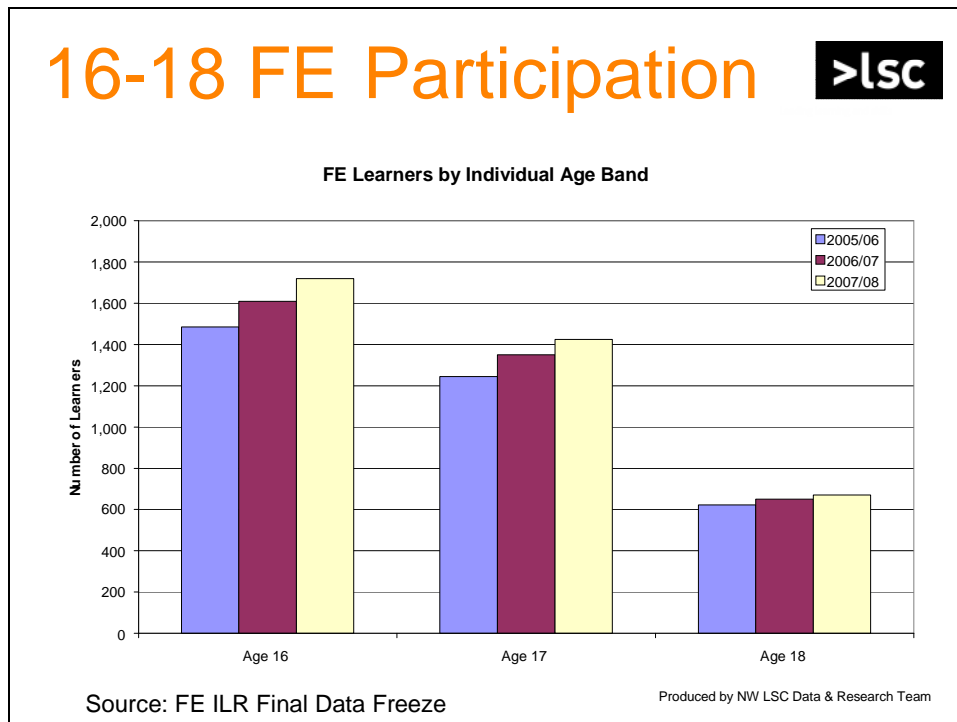
- The data shown excludes Learners where delivery location is not known or where the postcode given as a delivery location is not recognised.

Learner Analysis By Route

>lsc
Leading learning and skills

05

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team



Data Source

- Further Education ILR, final data freeze. Burnley & Pendle residents (16-18) accessing FE learning.

Why this information has been used

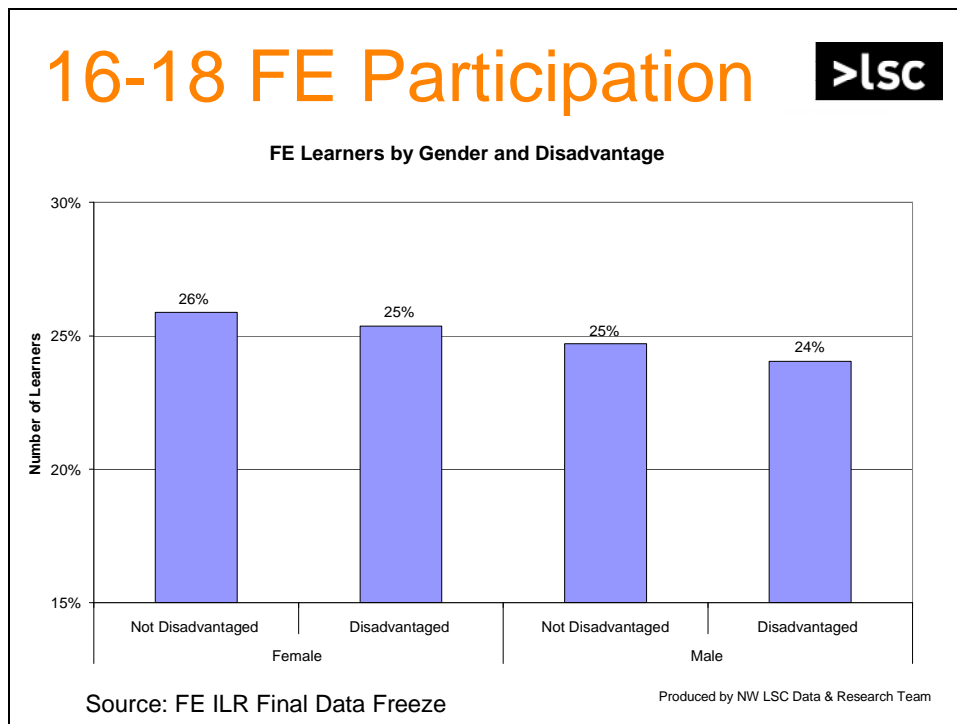
- To indicate the level of participation at age 17 – traditionally there is a decrease in participation at age 17.

Data Analysis

- Participation at age 16 has increased by 16% over the 3 year period – 233 young people.
- Participation at age 17 has **increased** by 14% - 180 young people.
- Participation at age 18 has **increased** by 8%, 48 learners.
- 18 year olds currently account for 18% of 16-18 learners. According to population estimates for 2008 18 year olds account for 32% of the cohort.

Points to consider

- Population figures for 18 year olds suggest they are under-represented in learning, has there been a shift in FE to WBL provision for young people aged 18 or are these learners falling into the NEET category?



Data Source

- Further Education ILR, final data freeze. Burnley & Pendle residents (16-18) accessing FE learning.

Why this information has been used

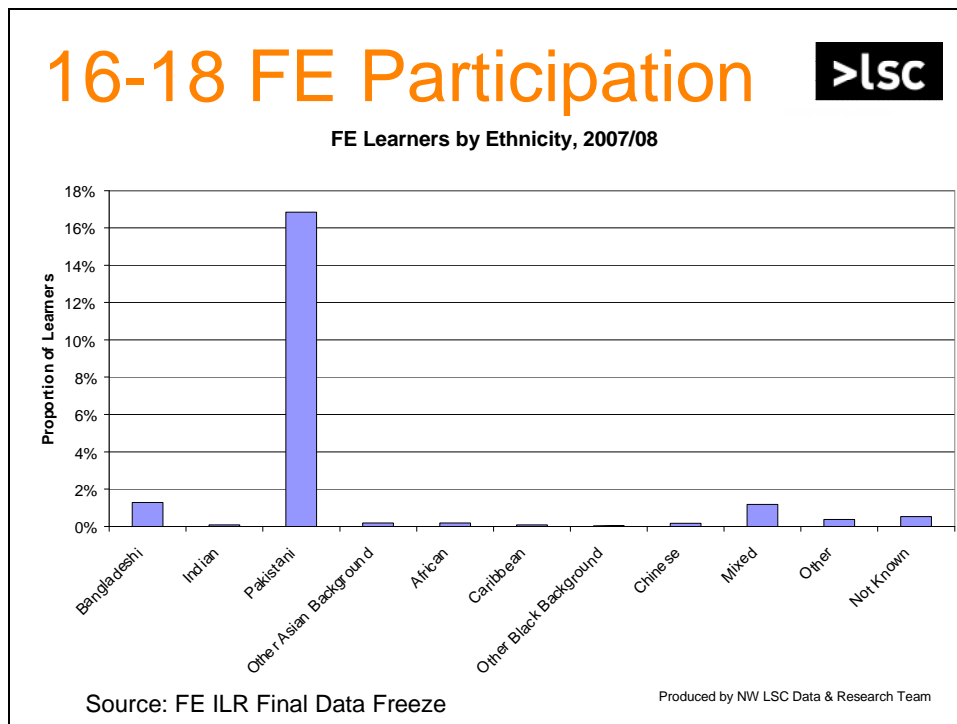
- This information has been included to determine whether there are groups of learners who are currently being under-represented in learning. We need to ensure that all young people – regardless of their gender, race, disability & background - have the opportunities they need to succeed.

Data Analysis

- Female learners account for **51%** of the total in learning.
- Disadvantaged learners account for **49%** of the total in 2007/08.
- Male learners who are disadvantaged are least likely to participate in FE learning.
- **LLDD** learners account for **14%** of total learners; this is **below** the regional average of 15%, but is an **increase** from 11% in 2005/06.

Points to Consider

- Should there be a greater proportion of LLDD learners? Are these learners accessing WBL or falling in to the NEET category?



Data Source

- Further Education ILR, final data freeze. Burnley & Pendle residents (16-18) accessing FE learning.

Why this information has been used

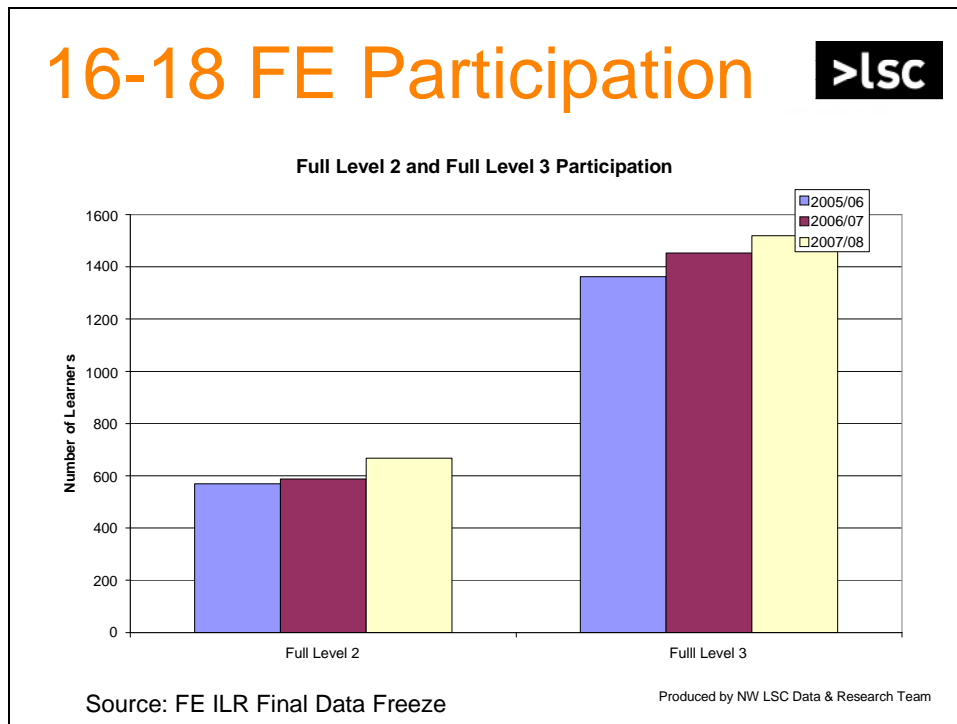
- This information has been included to determine whether there are groups of learners who are currently being under-represented in learning. We need to ensure that all young people – regardless of their gender, race, disability & background - have the opportunities they need to succeed.

Data Analysis

- 79% of learners are from a White background – these learners have been removed from the chart to focus on the detailed ethnic categories.
- Pakistani & Mixed race are the largest ethnic groups engaged in learning – this is reflected in the Census population figures.

Points to Consider

- Has the local population diversified since the Census figures were taken? Is this reflected in learning?



Data Source

- Further Education ILR, final data freeze. Burnley & Pendle residents (16-18) accessing FE learning.

Why this information has been used

- One of the young people's PSA targets is to increase the proportion of young people achieving Level 2/Level 3 by age 19. The PSA target runs until 2010/11; we are looking for Level 2/3 participation to increase in order to achieve this target – this is to analyse the contribution of FE learning towards this.

Data Analysis

Full Level 2 participation

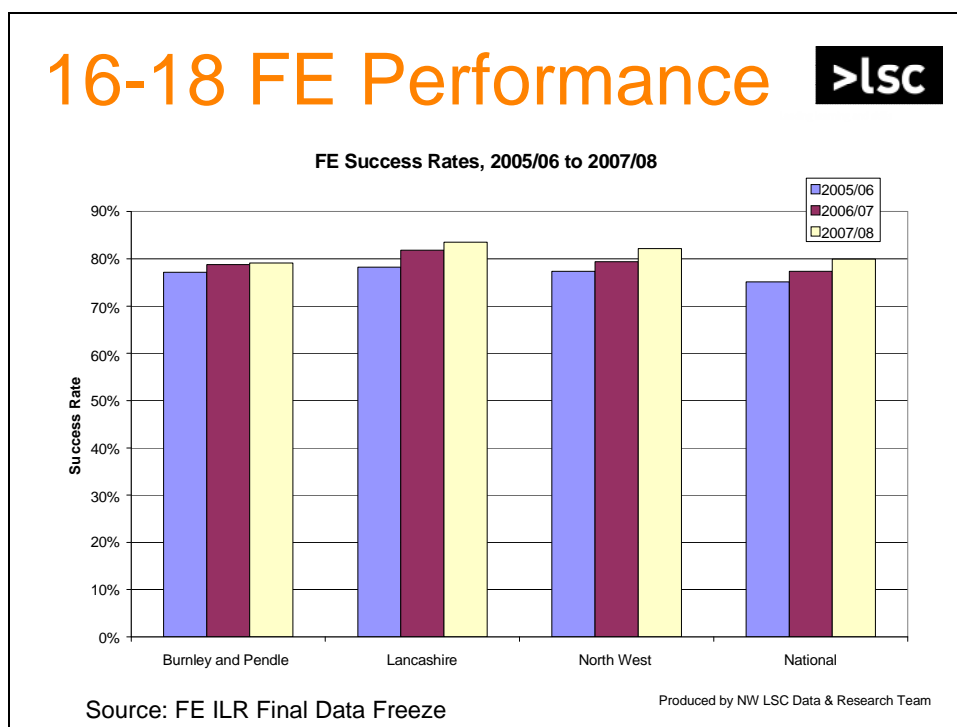
- Increased** by 3% (19 learners) between 2005/06 & 2006/07.
- Increased** by 13% between 2006/07 & 2007/08 (79 learners).
- Overall **increase** since 2005/06 was **17%**; this is **higher** than the Lancashire increase of 11%, North West increase of 15% & national increase of 10%.

Full Level 3 participation

- Increased** by 7% between 2005/06 & 2007/08 (91 learners).
- Increased** by 5% between 2006/07 & 2007/08 (66 learners).
- Overall **increase** since 2005/06 was **12%**; this is **lower** than the 17% increase across Lancashire, matches the 12% increase across the North West & is **higher** than the 10% nationally.

Points to consider

- Full Level 2 & 3 participation has increased; the performance section will indicate whether success rates are also high for these learners.



Data Source

- Further Education Success Rates 2007/08 final freeze, Burnley & Pendle residents (16-18) attending FE provision.
- The success rate is defined as the number of learning aims achieved divided by the number of learning aims started.

Why this information has been used

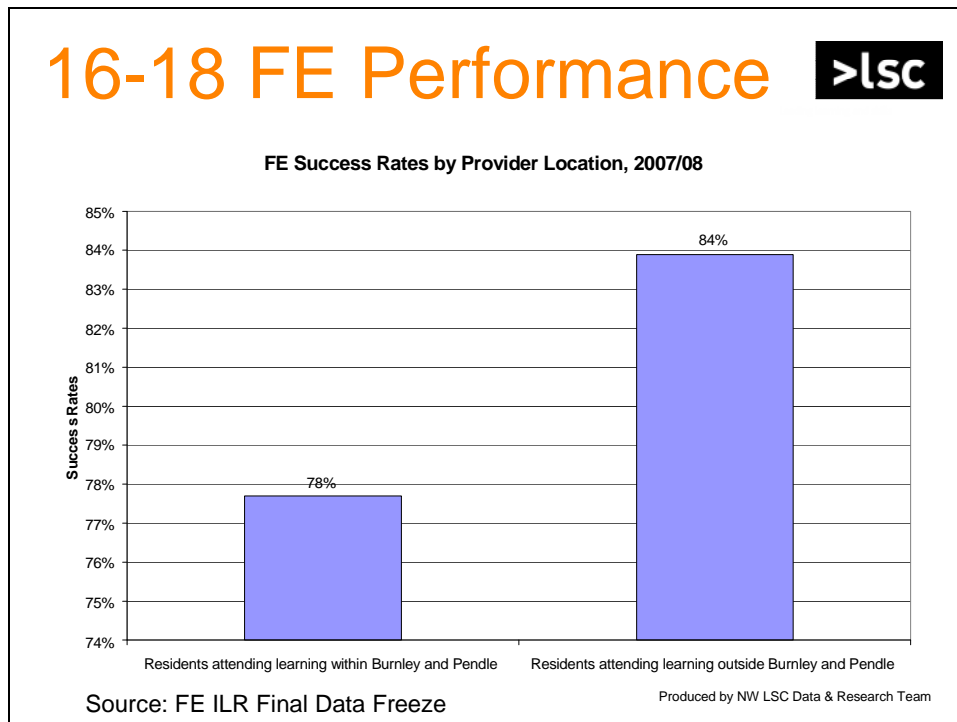
- This data is included to compare how the residents of the area are performing in terms of achievement compared to the North West & Nationally. All learners should have the same opportunities & chance of successfully completing their course.

Data Analysis

- Success rates for residents are **below** the regional & national averages at 79% compared to 82% & 80% respectively.
- Success rates have been slow to improve in Burnley & Pendle with a 2% point increase since 2005/06.
- This rate of improvement is **lower** than the level seen nationally & regionally.
- Statistical Neighbours in the NW: Not Available.

Points to Consider

- Success rates are below the regional & national averages & are improving at a slower rate.



Data Source

- Further Education Success Rates 2007/08 final freeze, Burnley & Pendle residents (16-18) attending FE provision.
- The success rate is defined as the number of learning aims achieved divided by the number of learning aims started.

Why this information has been used

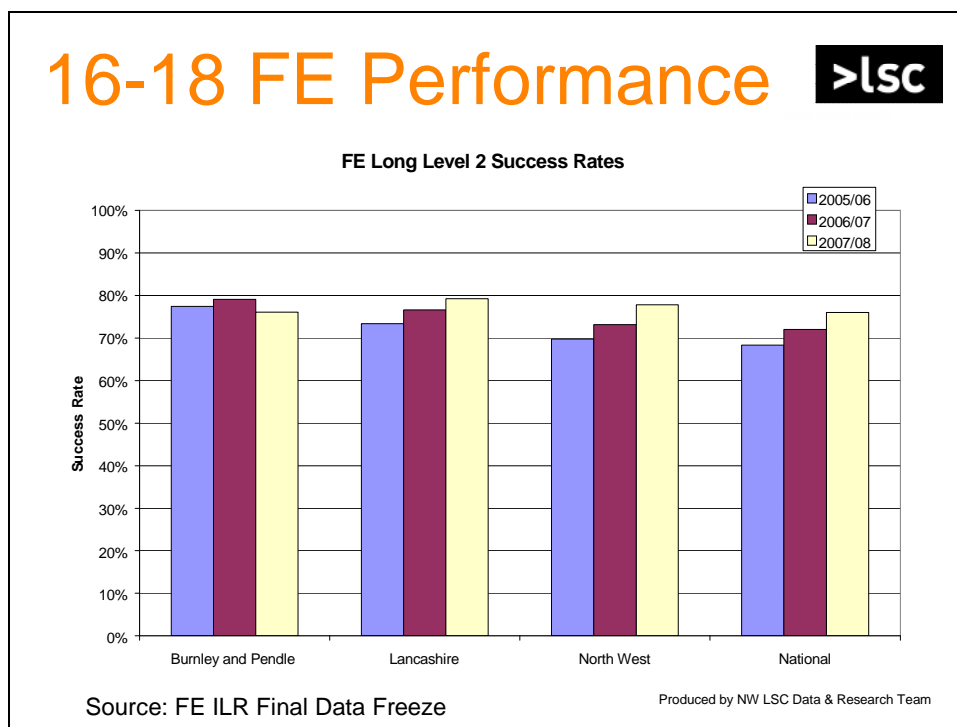
- Learners need to have access to good quality training, if learners are travelling a long distance to access provision this may have a detrimental effect on their chances of successfully completing the course.

Data Analysis

- 78% of learners attend learning within Burnley & Pendle, 93% of learners access provision within Lancashire.
- Residents travelling outside of the area have a **higher** success rate than those staying within Burnley & Pendle to access provision – 78% within the area, 84% outside the area in 2007/08.
- Burnley & Pendle has 2 FE colleges – Burnley College & Nelson & Colne College, both GFE Colleges.
- Residents attending Burnley College have a success rate of 82%, which is **above** the benchmark of 77% for GFE colleges.
- Residents attending Nelson & Colne College have a success rate of 75%, which is **below** the benchmark of 77% for GFE colleges.
- The high success rate for learners travelling outside the area is due to the high success rates at Craven College (85% in 07/08 for residents) & St. Mary's College (89% in 07/08 for residents).

Points to consider

- Although one provider in Burnley & Pendle is performing above the average for its provider type, one provider is performing below the average. This appears to be having an effect on overall success rates.



Data Source

- Further Education Success Rates 2007/08 final freeze.
- The success rate is defined as the number of learning aims achieved divided by the number of learning aims started. Burnley & Pendle residents (16-18) attending FE provision.

Why this information has been used

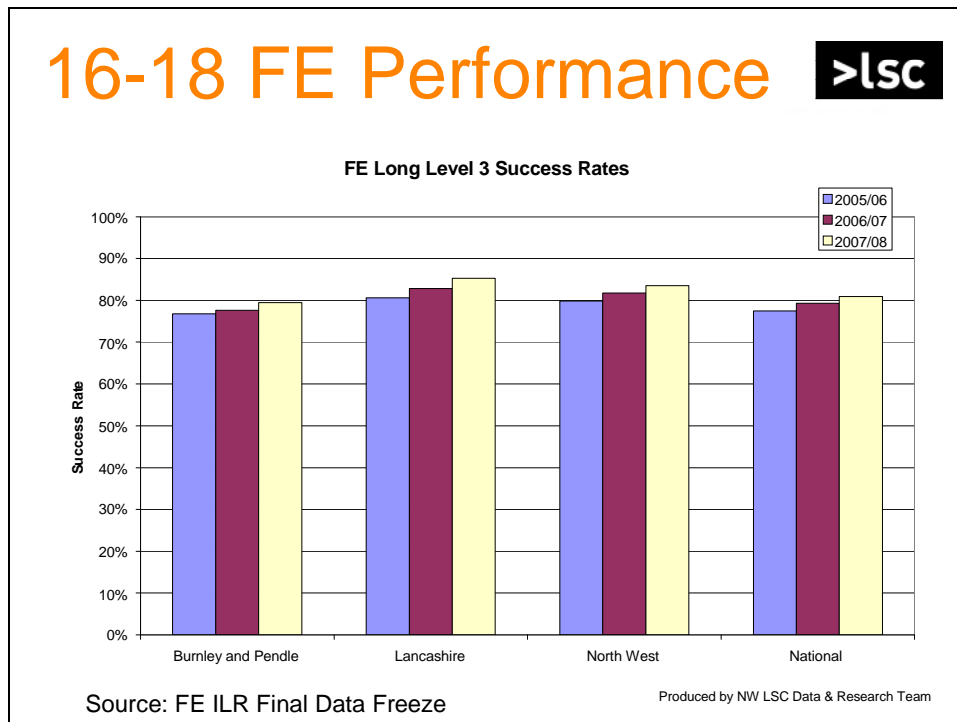
- This data has been included to indicate performance at Level 2 – this is critical to achievement of the LSC's PSA L2/L3 achievement targets.
- Long qualifications (longer than 24 weeks) have been included here as not all Level 2 aims are a full Level 2 qualification. Selecting full Level 2 aims only would have excluded many qualifications which have a significant contribution to the number of full Level 2 learners. For example, a GCSE is not a full Level 2 qualification in its own right. However, a learner who is taking 5 GCSEs or more is a full Level 2 learner.

Data Analysis

- Long Level 2 success rates **decreased** from 77% in 05/06 to 76% in 07/08.
- The success rate for 07/08 is **below** the regional average & matches the national average – 76% compared to 78% for the region & 76% nationally.

Points to Consider

- Long Level 2 success rates will contribute towards the achievement of the Level 2 by age 19 target so improvement is needed in success rates as they are currently below the regional average & have decreased in the past year.



Data Source

- Further Education Success Rates 2007/08 final freeze, Burnley & Pendle residents (16-18) attending FE provision.
- The success rate is defined as the number of learning aims achieved divided by the number of learning aims started.

Why this information has been used

- This data has been included to indicate performance at Level 3 – this is critical to achievement of the LSC’s PSA L2/L3 achievement targets.
- Long qualifications (longer than 24 weeks) have been included here as not all Level 3 aims are a full Level 3 qualification. Selecting full Level 3 aims only would have excluded many qualifications which have a significant contribution to the number of full Level 3 learners. For example, a learner doing A levels may do 3 to become a full Level 3 learner but individually an A level is not a full Level 3 qualification.

Data Analysis

- Long Level 3 success rates are 2% points **lower** than the national average in Burnley & Pendle at 79% compared to 81% nationally.
- Success rates have increased by 2% points but nationally the increase was 4% points.

Points to Consider

- Success rates need to improve faster than the national rate in order to catch up with the national average for long Level 3 courses.

FE Success Rates by Learner Characteristic



Burnley & Pendle

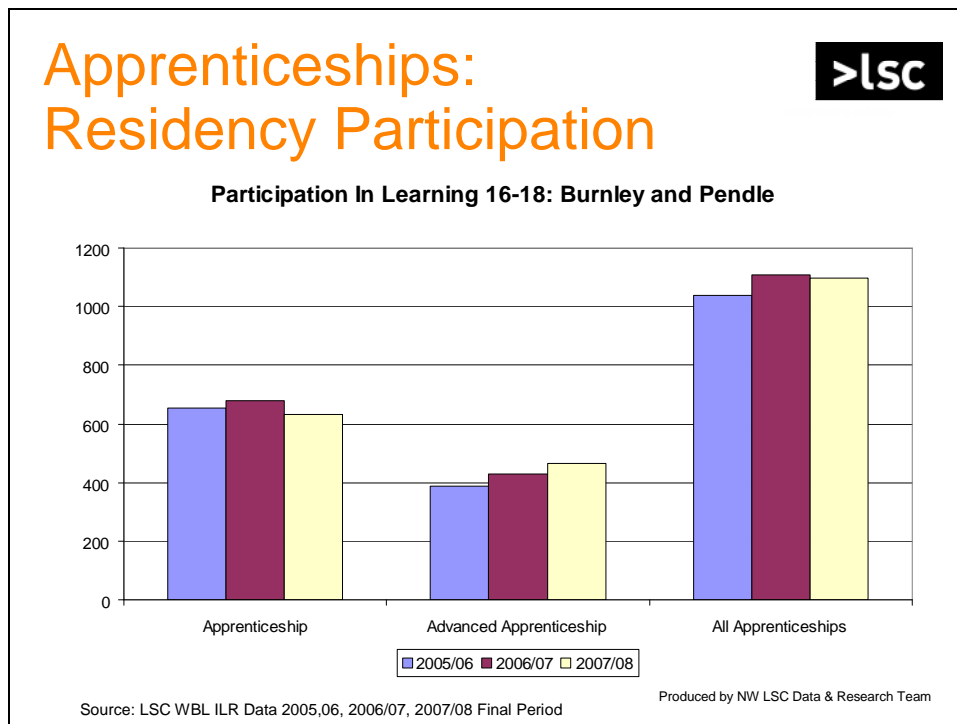
- The overall success rate is **79%**
- The success rate for males is 2% points higher than females

However:

- Disadvantage appears to negatively effect the success rates of males more than females in 2007/08

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

- In **Burnley & Pendle** **79%** of young people in FE are White (**3,016**), **20.3%** are from a BME group (**777**). (Accounting for 'not knows')
- The overall 16-18 FE Success Rate for resident of **Burnley & Pendle** is **79%** - compared to a regional (NW) rate of 82%.
- The points made in the slide are a summary of analysis of the data; the accompanying dataset can be used to assess performance by learner characteristic.
- In some smaller areas, in terms of FE learner volumes, the number of learners must be used to provide context to the percentage analysis.



Data Source

- Work Based Learning ILR data 2005/06, 2006/07 & 2007/08 (Final Period data for each year)

Why This Information has been used

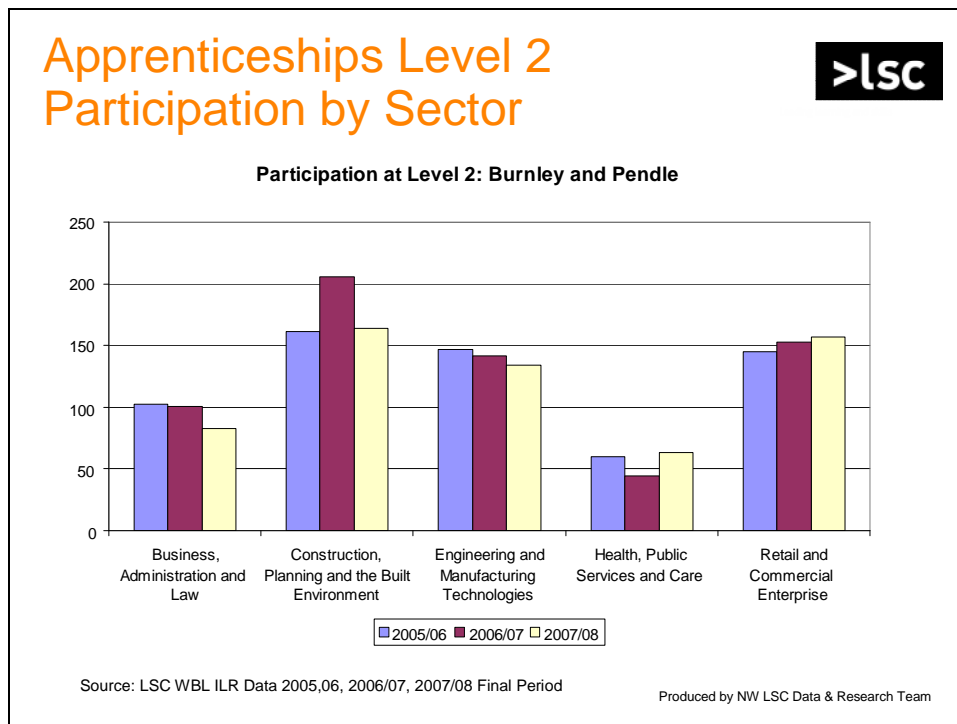
- To provide a clear view of the 16 to 18 year olds in Burnley & Pendle participating in an Apprenticeship Programme. Split shown to highlight Apprenticeships (Level 2) & Advanced Apprenticeships (Level 3), as well as the overall position.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises the carry over from the previous year plus starts excluding less than 6 week starts in the relevant year.

Data Analysis

- All Apprenticeships have increased by 5.7% between 2005/06 & 2007/08
- Apprenticeships (Level 2) have decreased by 2.9% between 2005/06 & 2007/08
- Advanced Apprenticeships (Level 3) have decreased by 20.2% between 2005/06 & 2007/08

Points to Consider

- Residents in Burnley & Pendle account for 13.6% of Lancashire's Apprenticeships.
- Apprenticeships for Lancashire region decreased by 0.3% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.
- Advanced Apprenticeships for Lancashire region decreased by 1.8% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.



Data Source

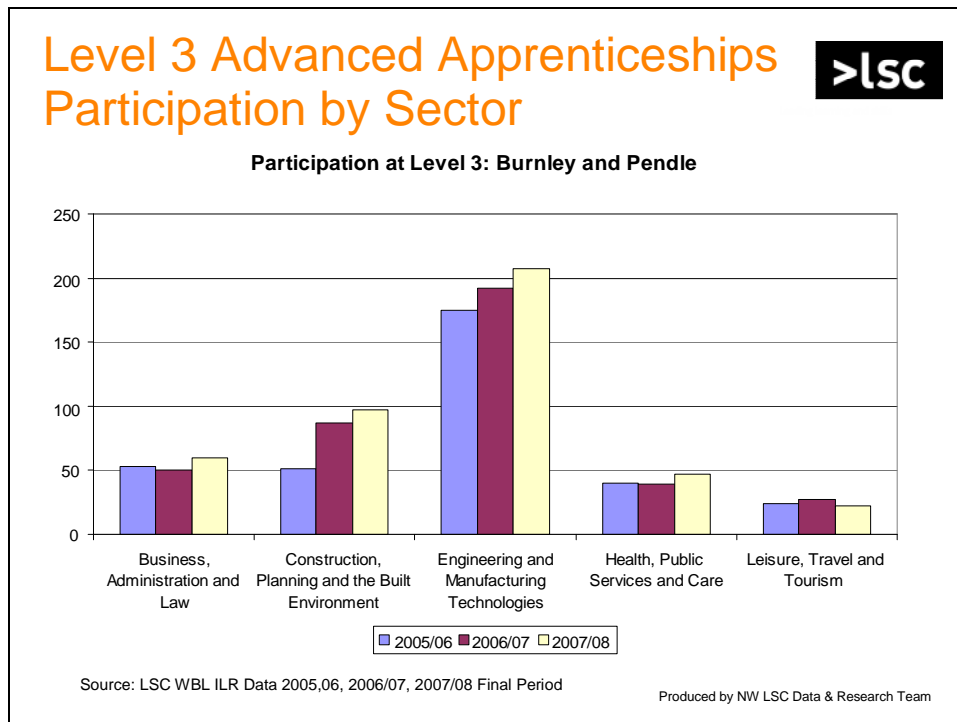
- Work Based Learning ILR data 2005/06, 2006/07 & 2007/08 (Final Period data for each year)

Why This Information has been used

- To provide a clear view of the 16 to 18 year olds in Burnley & Pendle participating on a Level 2 Apprenticeship Programme by sector.
- Only the Top 5 Participation sectors in Burnley & Pendle included in the chart.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises the carry over from the previous year plus starts excluding less than 6 week starts in the relevant year.

Data Analysis

- Business, Administration & Law decreased by 18.6% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.
- Engineering & Manufacturing Technologies decreased by 8.8% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.
- Retail & Commercial Enterprises increased by 8.3% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.



Data Source

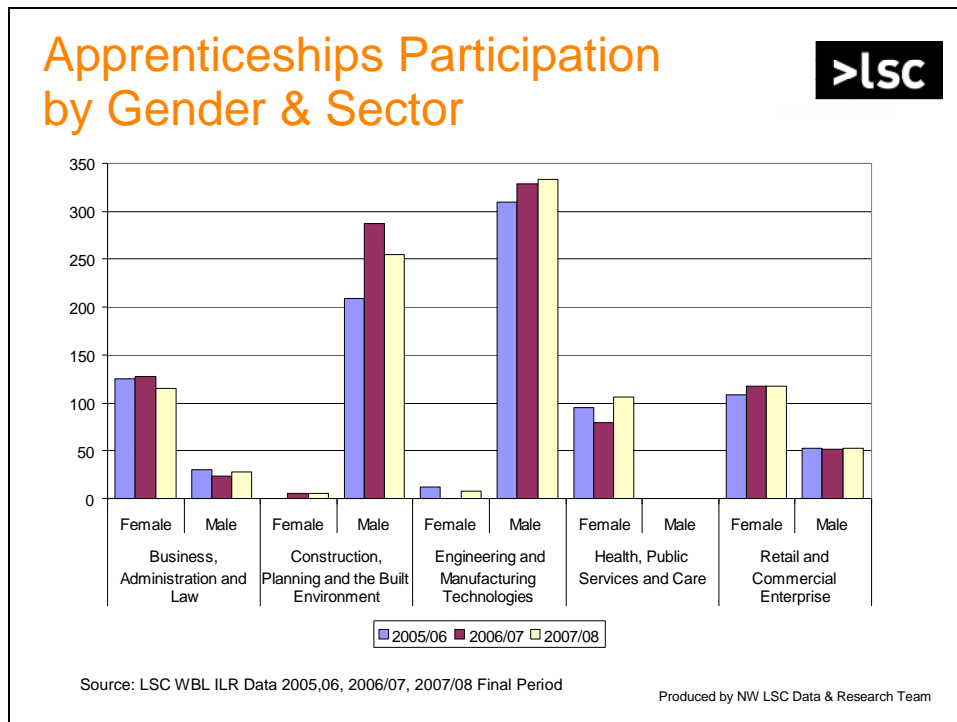
- Work Based Learning ILR data 2005/06, 2006/07 & 2007/08 (Final Period data for each year)

Why This Information has been used

- To provide a clear view of the 16 to 18 year olds in Burnley & Pendle participating on a Level 3 Apprenticeship Programme by sector.
- Only the Top 4 Participation sectors in Burnley & Pendle included in the chart.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises the carry over from the previous year plus starts excluding less than 6 week starts in the relevant year.

Data Analysis

- Construction, Planning & the Built Environment increased by 90.2% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.
- Engineering & Manufacturing Technologies increased by 18.3% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.
- Health, Public Services & Care increased by 17.5% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.



Data Source

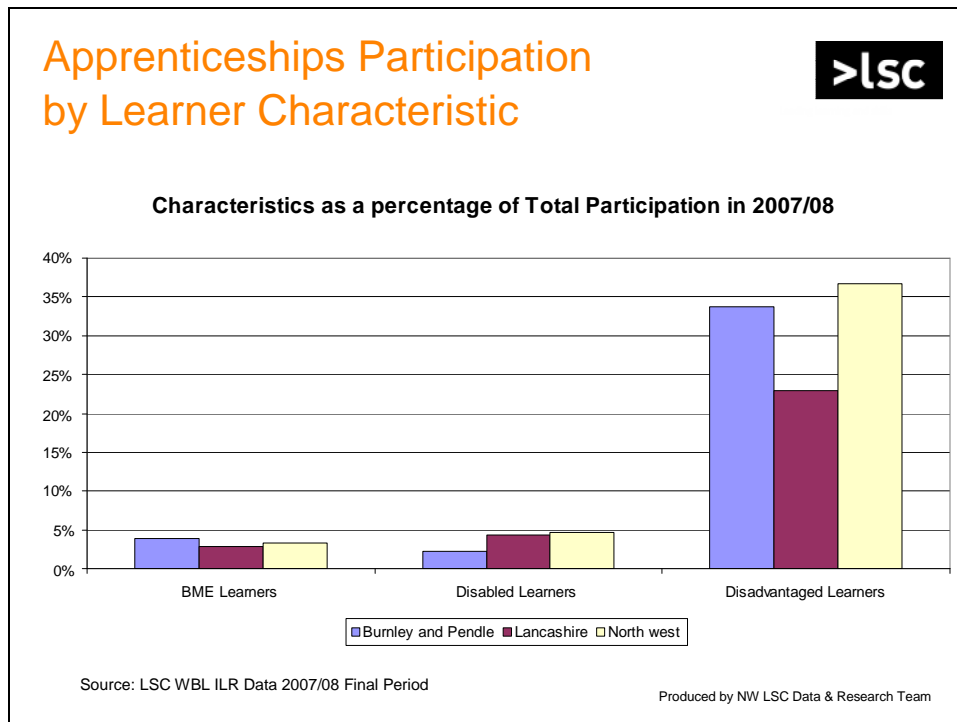
- Work Based Learning ILR data 2005/06, 2006/07 & 2007/08 (Final Period data for each year)

Why This Information has been used

- To provide a clear view of the 16 to 18 year olds in Burnley & Pendle participating on an Apprenticeship Programme by sector & gender.
- Only the Top 5 Participation sectors in Burnley & Pendle included in the chart.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises the carry over from the previous year plus starts excluding less than 6 week starts in the relevant year.

Data Analysis

- Construction, Planning & the Built Environment have had a small female participation over the 3 years.
- Engineering & Manufacturing Technologies had a small female participation over the 3 years.
- Health, Public Services & Care had a small male participation over the 3 years.



Data Source

- Work Based Learning ILR data 2007/08 (Final Period data)

Why This Information has been used

- To provide a clear view of the 16 to 18 year olds in Burnley & Pendle participating in an Apprenticeship Programme. Split by Ethnicity, Disability & disadvantaged compared by Lancashire & the North West.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises the carry over from the previous year plus starts excluding less than 6 week starts in the relevant year.

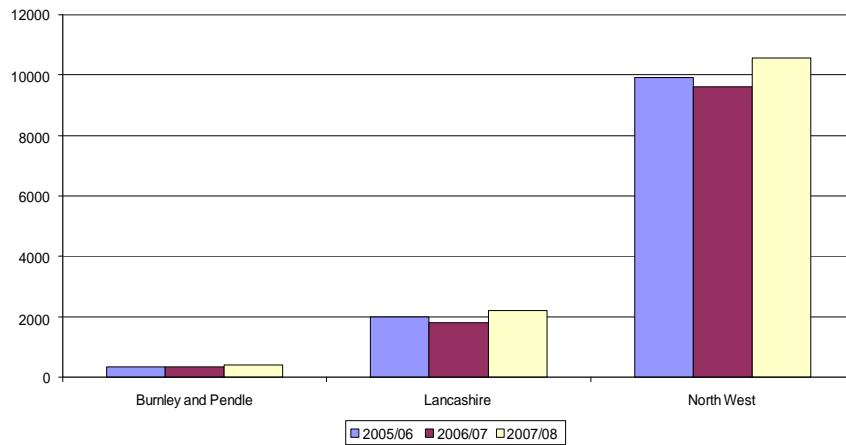
Data Analysis

- BME learners' participation in Burnley & Pendle is consistent with the North West region percentage & slightly higher than the Lancashire participation percentage of BME learners.
- Disabled learners participation in Burnley & Pendle is 2.4 percentage points below North West & Lancashire's participation percentage of disabled learners.
- Disadvantaged learners' participation in Burnley & Pendle is 2.9 percentage points below the North West percentage & 11 percentage points above Lancashire's participation percentage of disadvantaged learners.

Entry to Employment Residency Participation



Entry to Employment 16-18 Participation



Source: LSC WBL ILR Data 2005,06, 2006/07, 2007/08 Final Period

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

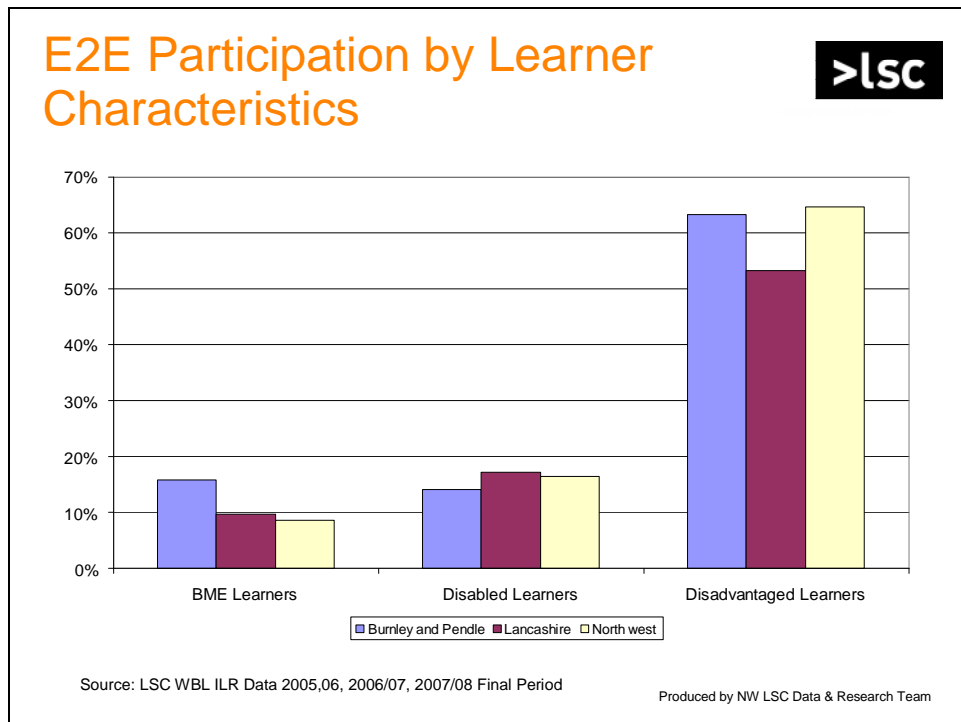
- Work Based Learning ILR data 2005/06, 2006/07 & 2007/08 (Final Period data for each year).

Why This Information has been used

- To provide a clear view of the 16 to 18 year olds in Burnley & Pendle participating in an Entry to Employment Programme. Split shown to highlight the participation trend in comparison to Lancashire & the North West.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises the carry over from the previous year plus starts.

Data Analysis

- Burnley & Pendle residents' participation increased 14.9% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.
- Lancashire residents' participation increased 10.0% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.
- North West residents participation increased slightly by 6.5%.



Data Source

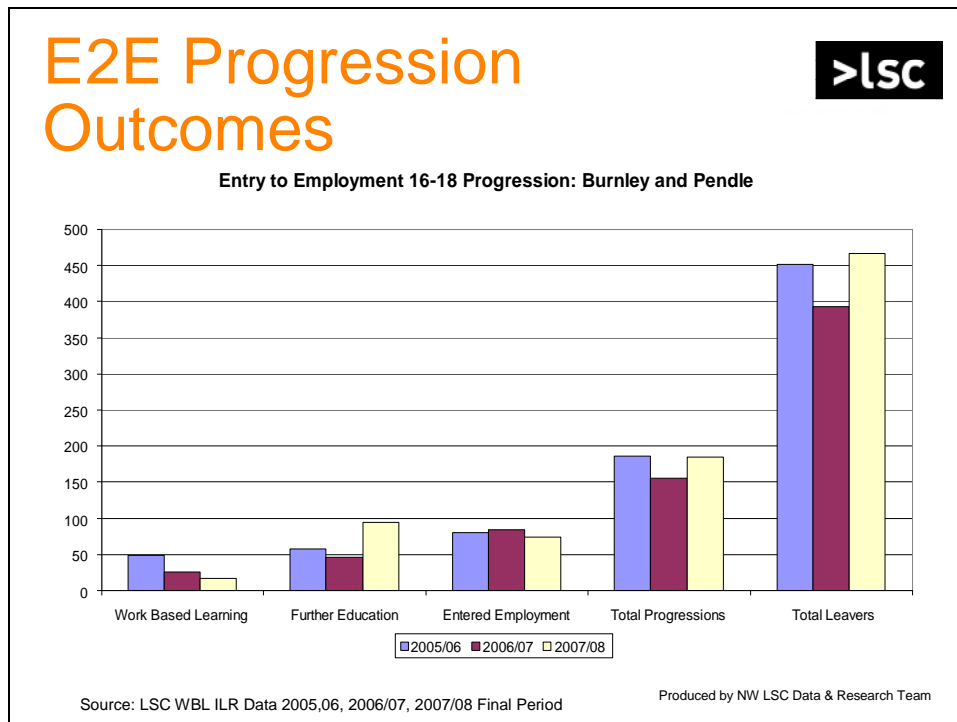
- Work Based Learning ILR data 2005/06, 2006/07 & 2007/08 (Final Period data for each year).

Why This Information has been used

- To provide a clear view of the 16 to 18 year olds in Burnley & Pendle participating on an Entry to Employment Programme. Split by Ethnicity, Disability & disadvantaged compared by Lancashire & the North West.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises the carry over from the previous year plus starts in the relevant year.

Data Analysis

- BME learners' participation in Burnley & Pendle is 7.3 percentage points above the North West percentage.
- Disabled learners participation in Burnley & Pendle is 2.4 percentage points below the North West & also below Lancashire's participation percentage of disabled learners.
- Disadvantaged learners' participation in Burnley & Pendle is 1.4 percentage points below the North West but above Lancashire's participation percentage of disadvantaged learners.



Data Source

- Work Based Learning ILR data 2005/06, 2006/07 & 2007/08 (Final Period data for each year).

Why This Information has been used

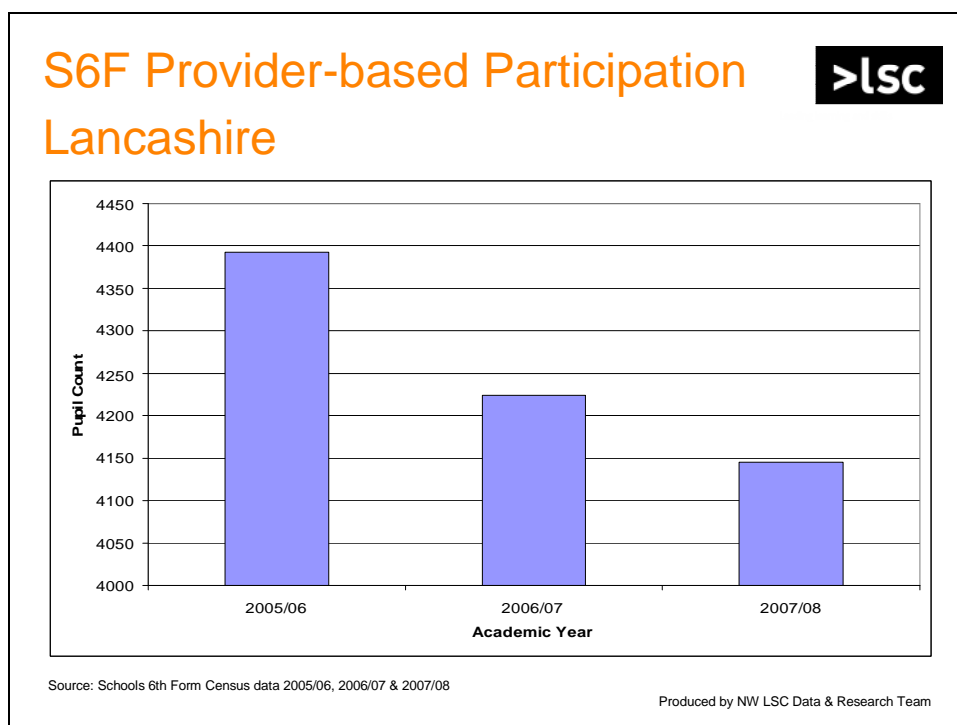
- To analyse the trend of Positive Progressions of learners participating on an Entry to Employment Programme.
- Broken down by the Positive progression areas to compare changes in progressions.
- Total leavers included to evaluate the success rates for Entry to Employment programmes.

Data Analysis

- 67% decrease in the number of leavers entering Work Based Learning Programmes.
- 67% increase in the number of leavers entering Further Education.
- 8% decrease in the number of leavers entering Employment.

Points to Consider

- Overall success rates have decreased from 41% to 40% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.



Data Source

- Schools 6th Form Census data 2005/06, 2006/07 & 2007/08

Why This Information has been used

- To show participation in School Sixth forms in the **Lancashire** area

Data Analysis

- Lancashire School 6th Form learner volumes decreased by 168 learners in 2006/07 & a further 79 learners in 2007/08.
- The current year figures (2008/09) show 4445 learners in School Sixth Forms in Lancashire, this is an increase of 300 learners since 2007/08.

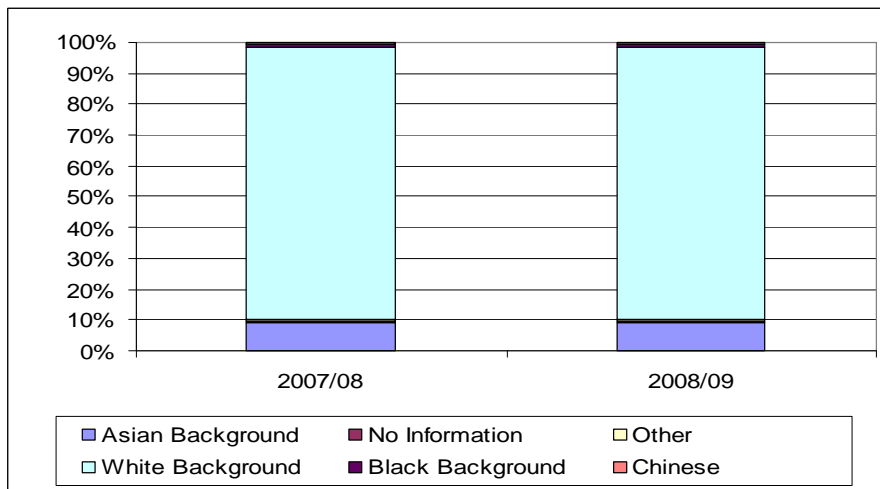
Points to Consider

- Is the rate of growth above or below the regional average? – what has driven this?
- **Lancashire** Schools' Sixth Forms primarily offer a wide range of **GCE A/AS Level** courses, but also offer a large number of **Level 3 vocational qualifications (BTEC, AVCE)**.

Local Data

- Local Authorities may hold extensive information on school 6th Form provision & performance, the information in this section is intended to complement that locally held data.

S6F Participation by Characteristic Lancashire



Source: LSC S6F Data 2007/08 S06 and 2008/09 S02

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

- School Sixth Form ILR data 2007/08 & 2008/09 (S06, S02)

Why This Information has been used

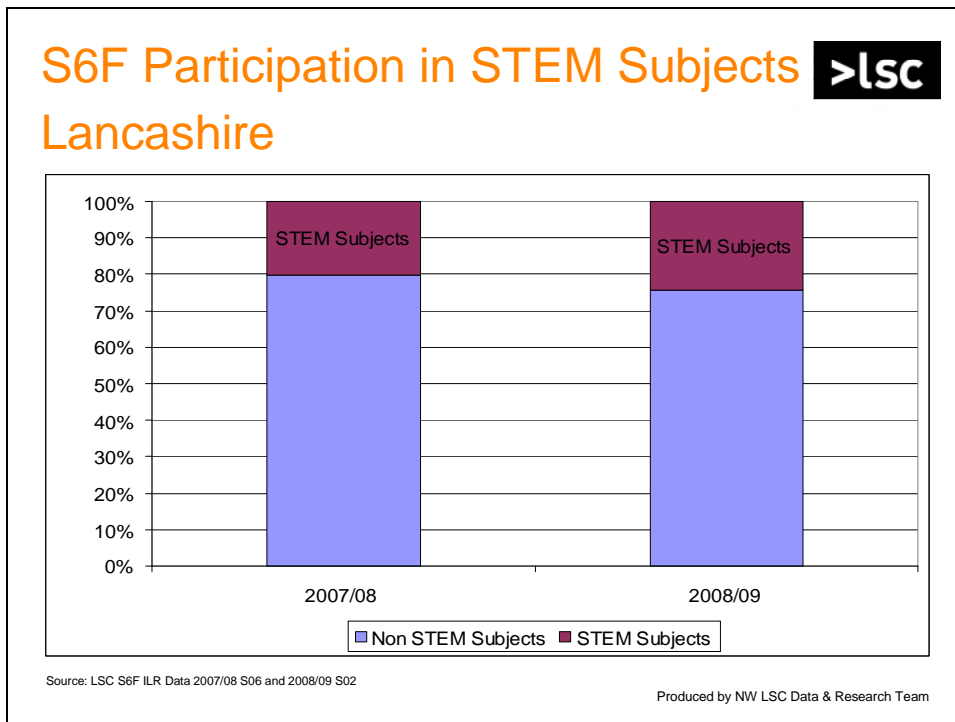
- To enable further analysis of the young people attending **Lancashire** School Sixth Forms

Data Analysis

- 12%** of learners in School Sixth Forms in **Lancashire** in 2007/08 were from a minority ethnic group; this **remained the same** 2008/09.
- The number of learners from **Asian Backgrounds** **remained the same at 9%** over 2007/08 to 2008/09.
- The percentage of learners from **White Backgrounds** **remained the same (88%)** across 2007/08 & 2008/09.
- 48%** of learners in School Sixth Forms in **Lancashire** in 2007/08 were Male; this **remained the same** in 2008/09.

Points to Consider

- The proportion of learners who are from a minority ethnic group **is reflective** of the local population in **Lancashire**.
- When split by gender there are **9% more females participating than males from White Backgrounds** in 2008/09.
- There are also **more females (20%) participating than males from Asian Backgrounds** in 2008/09.
- Are young people from disadvantaged backgrounds given sufficient opportunity to succeed through School Sixth Form provision in the area?
- Is the proportion of disabled young people in School Sixth Forms in the area higher or lower than FE institutions?



Data Source

School Sixth Form ILR Data 2007/08 & 2008/09 (S06, S02)

Why This Information has been used

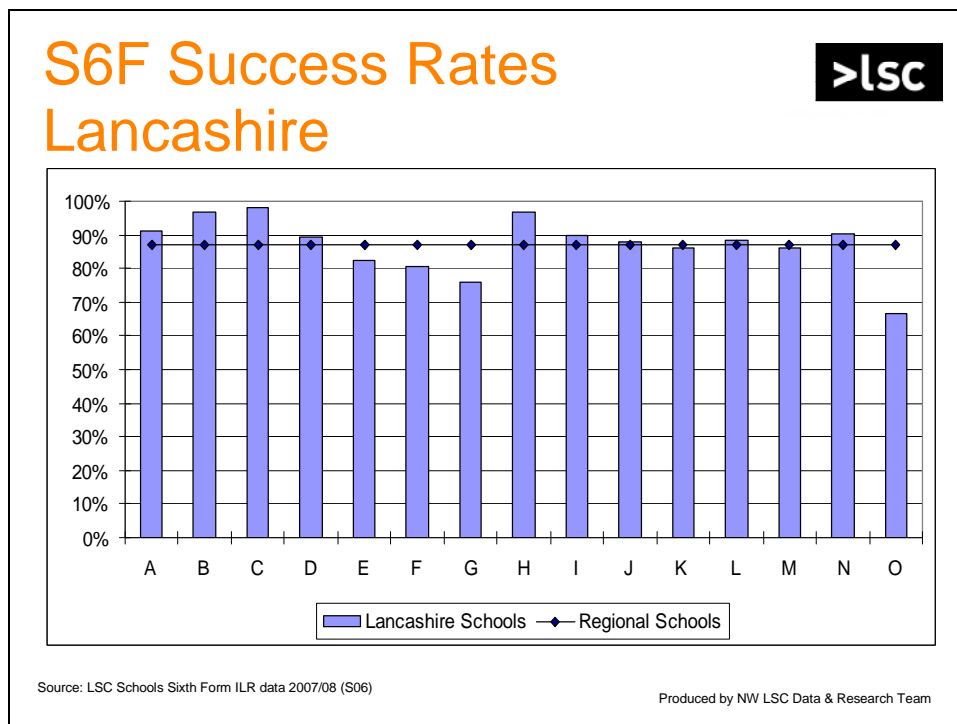
- Increasing participation in Science Technology Engineering & Maths has been identified as a key catalyst for growth in developing industry sectors in England, skilled employees will be in demand in future for these high value added industries. STEM analysis does not include the Social Sciences; they are included with the main body of subjects studied in **Lancashire**.

Data Analysis

- Participation in STEM subjects in Lancashire has increased from 5184 subjects being studied in 2007/08 to 8593 in 2008/09.
- Participation in STEM subjects has increased by 66% over the last 2 years; this is above the regional rate of increase of 53%.
- STEM subjects make up 20% of total learning aims in 2007/08 & 24% in 2008/08 in Lancashire School Sixth Forms, this is below the regional rate for 2007/08 (21%) & equal to the regional rate for 2008/09 (24%).

Points to Consider

- Could more be done to increase participation in STEM subjects in the area? Or are there examples of good practice that could be shared with the wider sub-regional group?
- The analysis shows that qualifications in **Biology, Chemistry, Mathematics & Physics** have higher volumes of participation than other STEM subjects in **Lancashire**.
- This corresponds with Regional participation patterns for STEM subjects; **Mathematics, Biology, Chemistry & ICT** being the top 4 STEM Subject areas.
- There has been a marked increase across all of the above subjects in 2008/09 (**61%, 64%, 70% & 67%**) this is **above the regional rate of increase of 54%, 55%, 56% & 60% respectively**.
- The main subjects studied by learners in School Sixth forms in **Lancashire** are **Sports Studies, Performing Arts, Business Studies & Economics & Social Sciences**; this is in alignment with key employment sectors in **Lancashire (Health & Social Work & Wholesale & Retail)**



Data Source

- Success Rates are derived from the 2007/08 S06 Schools Sixth Form standard file. The success element includes aim types GCE A/AS Level, GCSE, GNVQ/AVCE & International Baccalaureate.
- Year 13 & 14 success element = achieved/starts (Where achieved is outcome achieved & completion status complete). The 2007/08 School Sixth Form success rate = retained rate * year 13 & 14 success element; the Retained rate = $0.5 + 0.5 * (\text{starts} - \text{withdrawals}) / \text{starts}$. Where there are fewer than 20 starts (in both cases) the national rate is used.

The letters along the Y axis (A, B, C...) denote the schools in the Lancashire Region in the order they appear in the data sheets.

NOTE: At the time of writing LSC data analysts have access to only 2 years' success rates for School Sixth Forms

Why This Information has been used

- To provide information on the quality of School Sixth Form provision in the **Lancashire** area.

Data Analysis

- The 2007/08 success rate for School Sixth Forms year 13/14 in **Lancashire is 89%**, this is **above the regional average of 87%**
- The average 2007/08 success rate for School Sixth Forms in **Lancashire is 85%** this is an **increase of 1% point** on the 2006/07 Success Rate figure of **84%**.


Points to Consider

- Is a young person more or less likely to succeed in a School Sixth Form in **Lancashire** than elsewhere?
- Is a young person more or less likely to achieve in School Sixth Form provision in **Lancashire** than in other types of training provision available?
- How wide is the gap in attainment between those who are disadvantaged & those who are not compared to other areas & other types of training provision? – Does more need to be done in School Sixth Forms to redress the balance? Or are there examples of good practise that could be shared with other institutions?

Local Data

- Given that LSC analysts only have access to 2 years comparable success rates for School Sixth Forms, does the Local Authority hold any information that may complement the data used above? That could provide further insight to aid planning.

Skills for Life Enrolments



District Name	Skills for Life type	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
BURNLEY	Literacy	1,108	1,058	1,077
	Numeracy	853	784	856
	Language	12	7	16
BURNLEY Total		1,973	1,849	1,949

2007/08: FE F05, UFI U05, WBL Period 15, TTG Period 15, ESF SR Period 15, ACL A03

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

- 2007/08: FE F05, UFI U05, WBL Period 15, TTG Period 15, ESF SR Period 15, ACL A03
- **Note:** Due to data protection, data may not include language enrolments, which are included in the “total” figure

Why this information has been used

- To highlight Skills for Life provision being delivered to residents of the local area


Data Analysis

- **Note:** The information here shows aims (enrolments) rather than learner volumes – a learner can undertake multiple learning aims.

In 2007/08:

- There were **1,077** Literacy enrolments, a **decrease of 2.8% (-31)** over 3 years, compared to the regional decrease of 13.1%
- There were **856** Numeracy enrolments, a **slight increase of 0.4% (+3)** over 3 years, compared to the regional decrease of 14.4%
- There were **16** Language enrolments.

Skills for Life Enrolments



District Name	Skills for Life type	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
PENDLE	Literacy	1,010	967	798
	Numeracy	964	899	860
	Language	17	15	21
PENDLE Total		1,991	1,881	1,679

2007/08: FE F05, UFI U05, WBL Period 15, TTG Period 15, ESF SR Period 15, ACL A03

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

- 2007/08: FE F05, UFI U05, WBL Period 15, TTG Period 15, ESF SR Period 15, ACL A03
- **Note:** Due to data protection, data may not include language enrolments, which are included in the “total” figure

Why this information has been used

- To highlight Skills for Life provision being delivered to residents of the local area

Data Analysis

Note: The information here shows aims (enrolments) rather than learner volumes – a learner can undertake multiple learning aims.

In 2007/08:

- There were **798** Literacy enrolments, a **decrease of 21% (-212)** over 3 years, compared to the regional decrease of 13.1%
- There were **860** Numeracy enrolments, a **decrease of 10.8% (-104)** over 3 years, compared to the regional decrease of 14.4%
- There were **21** Language enrolments, **similar level to 2005/06**, compared to the regional decrease of 14.5%


Learners with Learning Difficulties and / or Disabilities



06

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Pupils with SEN in School Sixth Forms (residency based)



Year	Pupils with Statements	School Action	School Action Plus	Area % SEN	Region % SEN	England % SEN
2006/07					6.9%	
2007/08	0	2	1	1.2%	4.3%	5.6%
2008/09	2	2	0	1.4%	4%	

Source: PLASC data for 2006/07, 2007/08 & 2008/09 extracted by LSC NW Research Team
 * % is for pupils in years 12/13/14, published in http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SER/s000794/SER15_2008_Final.pdf

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

- PLASC Data extracted by LSC

Why this Information has been included

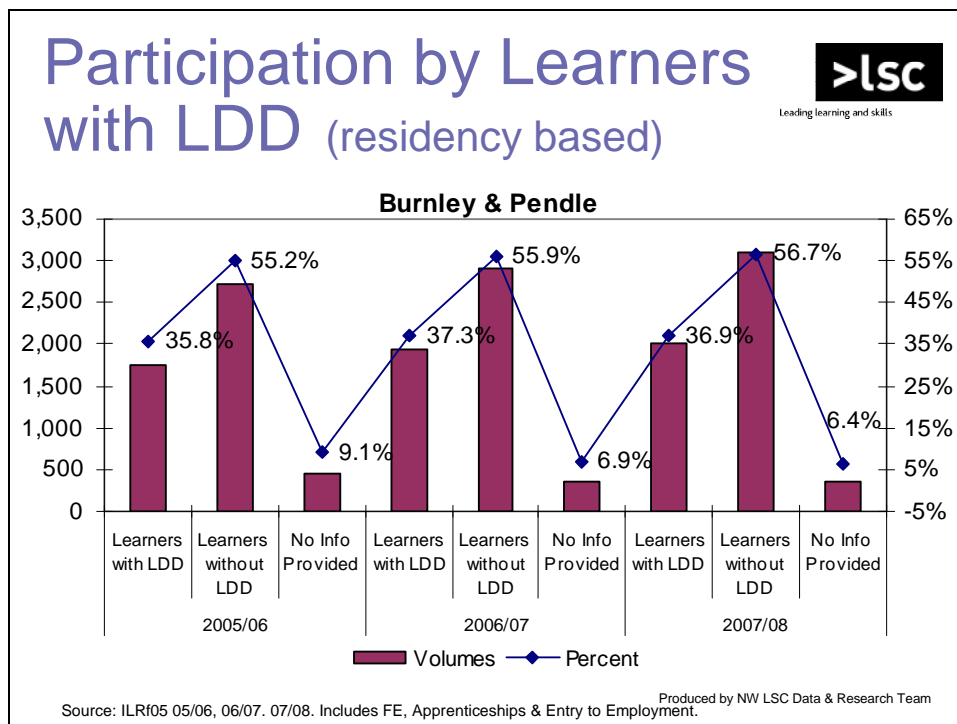
- To quantify the number & share of children in school sixth forms who have special needs
- To identify young people who may be at greater risk of becoming NEET (regional research has demonstrated that young people with LDD make up 1 in 4 of the NEET group; their NEET rate is 25%)

Data Analysis

- The LA area has slightly increasing numbers of children in school sixth forms who are the subjects of Statements of SEN. See the accompanying data pack for each year's cohort of pupils.
- The LA area's share of 16-19 year olds with SEN is lower than the region & lower than England.

Points to Consider

- National & regional research has identified that the proportion of learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities is increasing year on year. Government policy is for more of those young learners to participate in mainstream provision, rather than to enter specialist and/or residential provision.
- The regional post-16 learning participation rate for young people with LDD aged 16-18 was estimated at 52.2% in research conducted in 2007, compared to 74.5 per cent for those without LDD. The participation rate for learners with LDD aged 19-25 was 8%, compared to 18%.



Data Source

- Data from individual learner records (ILR), based on the residency of the learner.
- The individualised learning record (ILR) records the learning difficulties/disabilities/health status of learners based on their own self-assessment. The ILR field L14 provides for one of three entries to be made for each learner:
 - 1 Learner considers himself or herself to have a learning difficulty &/or disability &/or health problem
 - 2 Learner does not consider himself or herself to have a learning difficulty &/or disability &/or health problem
 - 9 No information provided by the learner
- It is recognised that many learners for whom information is recorded in this field will not be able to identify themselves as having learning difficulties. This information will be recorded as a result of interviews with learners, their parents, guardians, teachers or advocates.

Why this information has been included


- To identify district participation rates for learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities & compare them with the regional picture

Data Analysis

- The proportion of Learners with Learning Difficulties and/or Disabilities engaged in learning in Area is not in line with that found in the North West area. (14.2 percent in 2007/08)
- Participation in Apprenticeship dipped in 2006/07 but increased in 2007/08.
- Participation in Entry to Employment also experienced the same dip & recovery. In both cases, recovery was to a level that was lower than the original 2006/07 level.
- Proportion of LDD students attending FE colleges is very slightly below the regional average (which was 14.6% in 2007/08).

Points to Consider

- Is there an annual assessment of the learning needs of those with LDD? If there is, does it identify issues with any particular learning route?
- Needs to be considered alongside success rates for learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities
- Is the mix of learning difficulties significantly different from the regional picture?

Learners in Independent Specialist Residential Colleges*									
									
Learner LA	2006/2007			2007/2008			2008/2009		
	No of Learners	Total Placement Funding	Total 3rd Party	No of Learners	Total Placement Funding	Total 3rd Party	No of Learners	Total Placement Funding	Total 3rd Party
Lancs County Council	81	£3,953,770	£37,922	77	£4,277,713	£0	74	£4,434,120	£19,114
Unit cost per LA learner	£48,811			£55,554			£59,920		
Unit cost per NW learner	£46,589			£55,028			£55,123 (15% increase from 2006/07)		
Regional 3rd party contributions	£525,272			£587,931			£617,265		

* Residency based data from ISP database, extracted by NW LSC Research & Data team.
Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

- Data from ISP database. Based on residency of the learner.

Why this information has been included

- To identify trends in the numbers of learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities that have profound & complex needs who require specialist provision.

Data Analysis

- The number of learners in the area with learning difficulties and/or disabilities who have profound & complex needs is decreasing.
- The cost of supporting learners in this provision is increasing.
- The area trend is similar to/different from the regional trend below.
- The unit cost of supporting these learners is lower/higher than the regional unit cost.

Points to Consider

- Whilst participation in mainstream provision is increasing, the number of placements regionally at Independent Specialist Provision (ISP) has remained relatively stable at around 460 between 2005/06 & 2007/08 & then reduced in 2008/09 to 429. However, increasing unit costs mean that the funding requirement has not been reduced.
- Does the area trend reflect regional trends? If not, why not?
- Is there a robust approach to challenging requests for specialist provision that ensures this provision is only available to those who will benefit the most?
- Are there third party contributions (usually from local authorities to cover the Care component of the placement)? If not, why not?


Attainment by Age 19

>lsc
Leading learning and skills

07

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

**Proportion Reaching Level 2
Threshold by Age 19 by Area**



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004 to 2008 % Difference
England	66.4%	69.3%	71.4%	73.9%	76.7%	10.3%
North West	63.8%	67.3%	70.1%	72.4%	74.3%	10.5%
Lancashire (LSC)	64.0%	66.6%	69.4%	71.4%	N/A	7.4% (2004-2007)
Lancashire (LA)	64.0%	67.2%	70.0%	71.5%	73.9%	9.9%
Blackburn with Darwen	58.8%	64.3%	63.4%	66.9%	71.8%	13%
Blackpool	54.7%	59.5%	60.6%	60.2%	65.7%	11%

Source: Fisher Family Trust

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Please note that the 2008 data has now been added to this slide, but the data analysis below refers to the data for 2004 to 2007.

Data Source

- The national, regional & local figures can be sourced to the Fisher Family Trust matched administrative dataset for 2006/07 (Obtained from the DCSF Research & Statistics Gateway).

Why This Information has been used

- Attainment of a level 2 qualification by age 19 is a key measure of success achieved by the resident young people of an area. Information on progress compared to regional, national, & other statistical benchmarks is essential to inform planning.

Data Analysis

- 71.5% of young people in Lancashire achieved a level 2 by age 19 in 2007.
- This has increased by 7.4% points since 2004; the rate of increase is 1.2% points below the regional average.
- Lancashire is 0.7% points above its statistical neighbours in 2007, the gap has widened since 2004.
- The achievement gap in 2007 between those who were eligible for free school meals & those who were not was 26% points.
- The rate of increase between attainment at 16 & attainment at 19 is 18.4% points; this is a lower rate of value added than the regional rate.

Points to Consider

- The gap in attainment between those who are eligible for Free School Meals & those who aren't could be an area for further focus in this area
- The national PSA target is potentially very challenging for some LA areas to achieve, how is this viewed in the LA area? Do local targets reflect the national aspiration?

Local Data

- Local colleagues in some areas have identified that there are discrepancies in the different level 2 attainment datasets available to analysts – how can these be used to give a more accurate picture of the locality? – Whilst bearing in mind that the LA is being measured nationally on the data set used in this analysis.

Proportion Reaching Level 3 Threshold by Age 19 by Area



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004 to 2008 % Difference
England	42.0%	45.4%	46.6%	48.0%	49.8%	7.8%
North West	38.5%	42.0%	42.9%	44.6%	46.1%	7.6%
Lancashire (LSC)	37.8%	41.7%	42.7%	45.9%	N/A	8.1% (2004-2007)
Lancashire (LA)	38.6%	42.6%	43.9%	45.7%	47.8%	9.2%
Blackburn with Darwen	35.1%	40.7%	38.9%	42.4%	43.2%	8.1%
Blackpool	31.0%	34.7%	33.1%	34.9%	36.1%	5.1%

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Source: Fisher Family Trust

Please note that the 2008 data has now been added to this slide, but the data analysis below refers to the data for 2004 to 2007.

Data Source

- As with the Level 2 by Age 19 statistics, the national, regional & local figures can be sourced to the Fisher Family Trust matched administrative dataset for 2006/07. (Obtained from the DCSF Research & Statistics Gateway).

Why This Information has been used

- Further to the reasons stated for the use of Level 2 attainment by age 19 statistics, this information is used here as a further key measure of progress.
- As well as being widely viewed as a gateway to higher education, it has been identified that an increasing proportion of employment opportunities in future will require at least a level 3 qualification.

Data Analysis

- 45.7% of young people in Lancashire achieved a level 3 by age 19 in 2007.
- This has increased by 7.1% points since 2004; the rate of increase is 1.0% points above the regional average.
- Lancashire is 1.3% points above its statistical neighbours in 2007, the gap has widened since 2004.
- The attainment gap in 2007 between those who were eligible for free school meals & those who were not was 28% points.
- The proportion attaining level 3 by age 19 is 2.3% points below the national rate.

Points to Consider

- Rates of progression to HE are affected strongly by the level of attainment of level 3 – does this have implications for partnership working between schools, post 16 providers & IAG / Connexions services in Lancashire?
- Do the statistics show any trends that could imply that young people from deprived backgrounds are significantly disadvantaged in Lancashire – if so are any actions in place to address this?

Local Data

- See Level 2 “Local Data” section