

**>lsc**  
Leading learning and skills

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

Presented to  
By

# Welcome

*Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Teams*

## 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

*Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Teams*

# Contents



## Key issues & priorities

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

*Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Teams*

The image shows the cover of a report. The background is a solid blue color. In the top left corner, the title 'Key Issues & Priorities' is written in a large, white, sans-serif font. In the top right corner, there is a black rectangular logo with the white text '>lsc' and the tagline 'Leading learning and skills' in a smaller font below it. In the bottom left corner, the number '01' is written in a very large, white, sans-serif font. In the bottom right corner, the text 'Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Teams' is written in a small, white, italicized font.

# Key Issues and Priorities



- Increase take-up of pre-16 alternative curriculum – diplomas, young apprenticeships & key stage 4
- Continue to develop local provision offer to meet the September Guarantee at 16 & 17, & work to reduce the number of young people not ready for learning
- Future 14-19 planning in the borough to take account of falling 16-18 cohort numbers & cross border trends in participation

*Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Teams*

# Key Issues and Priorities




- NEET numbers decreasing - continue to ensure strategies in place to address specific trends ie those not settled in a full-time activity; age patterns; churn into NEET
- Participation in FE continues to increase at 16 & 17 - examine 18 year old participation trends
- Increase numbers taking the apprenticeship route though overall a decrease in Apprenticeships with the downturn
- Further examine LLDD participation to identify capacity to respond to meeting needs locally

*Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Teams*



# 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, & the right support'**

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

*Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Teams*

*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 & Higher Education 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 & progress'*  
 – Apprenticeships, Diplomas, Foundation Learning Tier, General qualifications
- **Impartial Advice & Guidance**  
*'Critical to making the right choices is high quality & impartial IAG'*  
 – September Guarantee  
 – 14-19 Online Prospectuses  
 – Common Application Processes

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Teams

### 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)
- The children that started yr 7 in September 2008 will be the first to stay in education & training

### 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 17yo 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 & Introduction

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

*Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Teams*

### 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 & relationships



## Overview of Bury



- Population Aged 16-59/64 is 112,890
- Age 16-18 is 6.8% of the Working Age population
- 22,900 Working Age are economically inactive
- 74.8% are employed
- 68.4% of 19-59/64 are qualified to Level 2 & above.
- Largest Sectors of Employment are Wholesale & Retail & Health & Social Work.

*Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Teams*

### 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

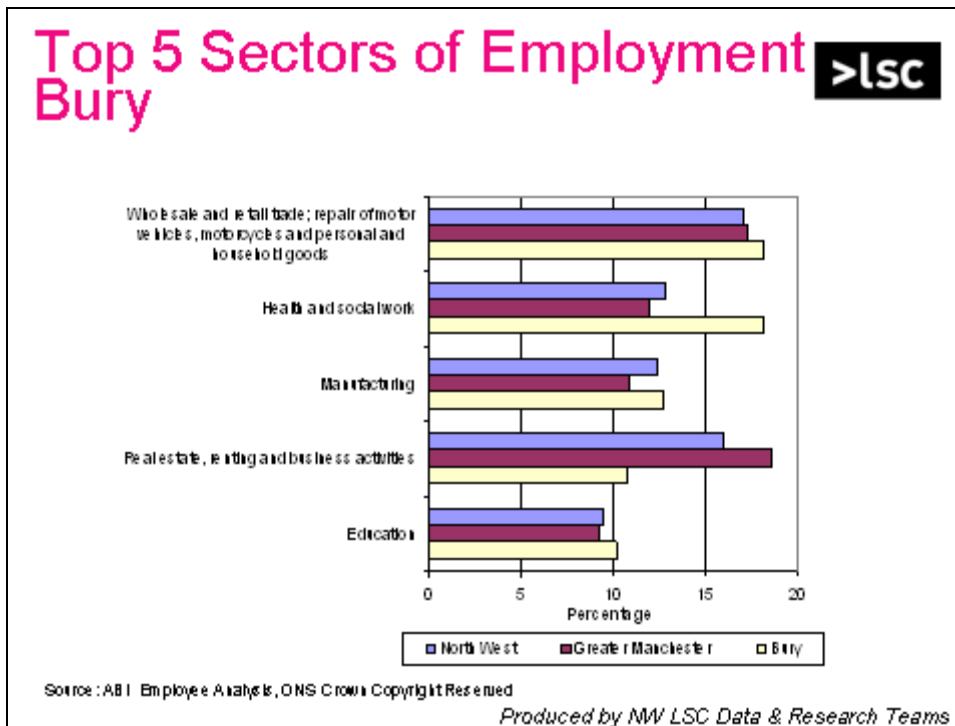
- To provide an overview, setting the 14-19 education & training information in the local area context.

### 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 slightly **higher** than the regional average
- 20.3% are economically inactive; this is **lower** than the regional rate
- **68.4%** qualified to Level 2 or above is **0.7% points above** the regional rate
- Employment in **Wholesale & Retail Trade is proportionally higher** than 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 Bury: **Wholesale & Retail & Health & Social** Both employed **11,500, 18.2%** of area totals.
- Wholesale **Above** Greater Manchester (17.2%) & North West (17%) proportions.
- Health & Social Work **above** Greater Manchester (11.9%) & North West (12.8%).
- Highest volume increase in employment between 2006 & 2007: **Public Admin & Defence +1,900 jobs** (to **3,700**) in 2007,) **105.6** per cent rise.
- Largest volume decrease in: **Transport, Storage & Communication -600 to 4,100** in 2007 (-12.8%). Other Communities: **-500** employed (-13.5%)

**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 **Public Admin & Defence, Other Communities & Manufacturing?**
- 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 sector includes industries such as refuse, media activities, library & museum activities.**

**Young Apprenticeships  
& Key Stage 4 Engagement Programme** 

Young Apprenticeships  
**15 commissioned traditional Young Apprenticeship places for Cohort 6, all in the retail sector. Cohort 6 will be the areas first time delivering the programme.**

Key Stage 4 Engagement Programme  
**100 places allocated in Phase 4 (2009/10) to be delivered by GM Power.**

*Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Teams*

### **Bury: 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.

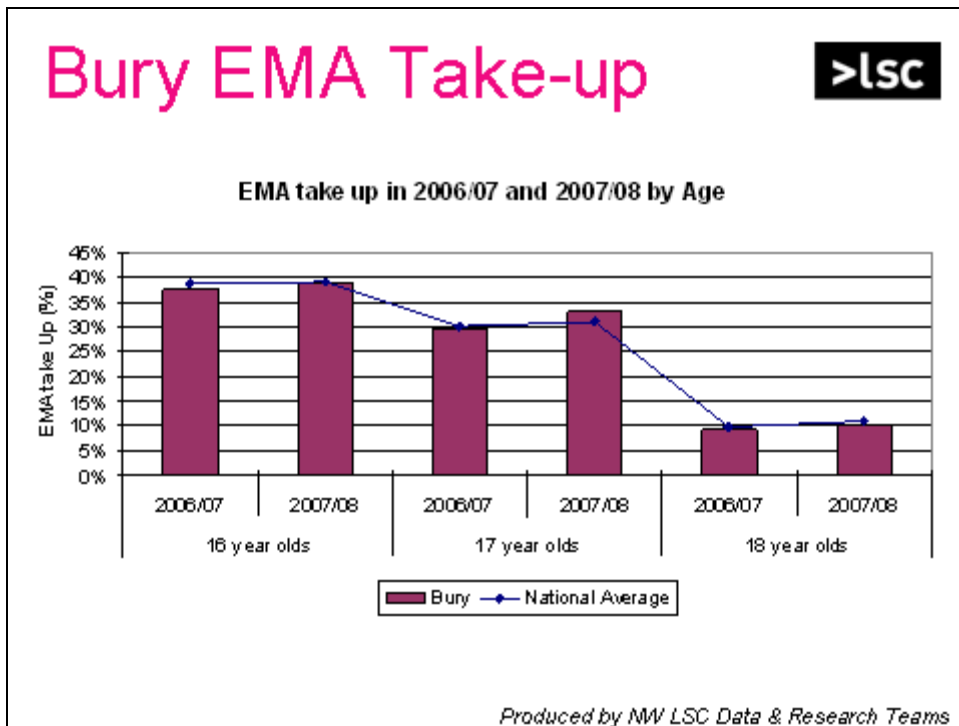
### **Key Stage 4 Programme**

#### **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.
- Greater Manchester has historically combined its allocation & delivered the engagement programme through GM Power (Manchester Solutions), & have continued this model in Phase 4, with the exception of Stockport which will partially deliver the programme through GM Power.



### Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA)

#### Data Source

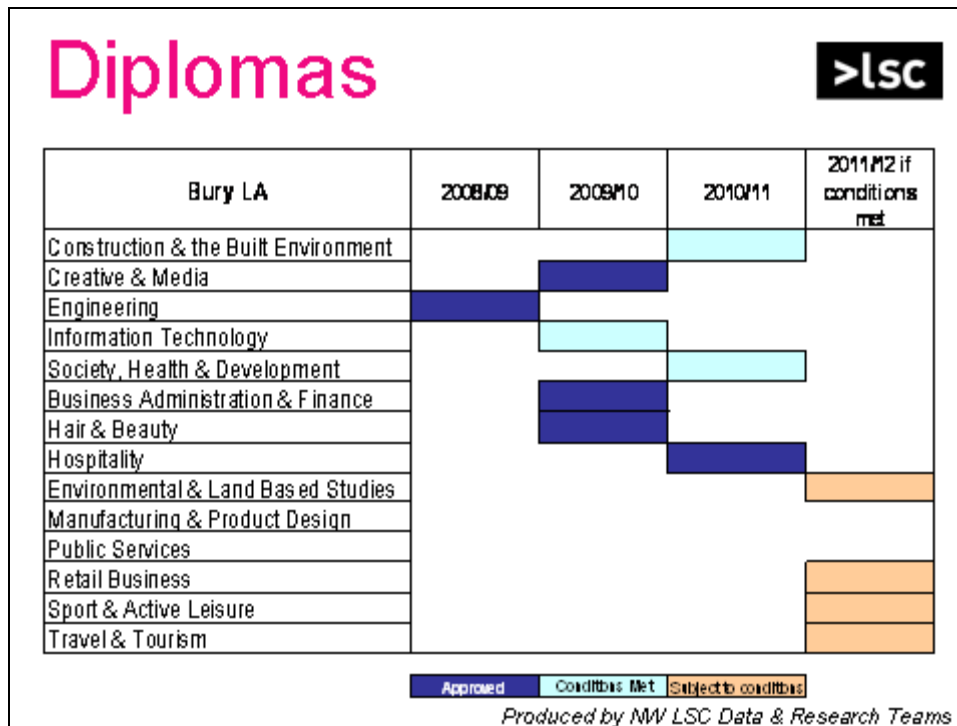
- The Source of data used is the Learner Support Management Information; this data is Local Authority & Sub National EMA take up in 2008 based on the 16-18 population size (historically based on estimated eligibility of population). This is the latest available data at the time of writing.

#### 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 2,138 young people took up EMA, growth of 6.6% from the previous year, increasing at a faster 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 below the regional average, at 52.7% by the end of September.
- 39% of 16 year olds have taken up EMA, below the regional average (44%)
- 33% of 17 year olds have taken up EMA, below the regional average (36%)
- 10% of 18 year olds have taken up EMA, below the regional average (12%)



**Bury Diplomas**

- LAs generally have access to more up to date Diplomas information.

**Data Source**

- Data has been taken from the DCSF website ([www.dcsf.gov.uk](http://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**

- Bury has been approved to deliver most of the 14 Diploma lines (subject to condition), both Manufacturing & Product Design & Public Services are the only lines with no approved proposal.
- 1 Diploma line was approved for 2008/09 delivery.
- A further 4 Diploma lines were approved for 2009/10 delivery
- 3 more Diploma lines were approved in Gateway 3 for 2010/11 delivery

## 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
Bury LA	93.3	3.8	2.9	0.0	73.8	18.6	7.6	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 Teams

### 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.


#### 16 Year Olds

- Bury has recorded an offer for all eligible 16 & 17 year olds.
- Bury has increased offers for 16 years olds between 2007 & 2008 by 2.2%. However, figures were below national averages in 2008, with 93.3% compared with 94.2% nationally. In 2007, Bury offered 91.1% compared with 88.4% nationally.
- 84.9% of 16 year olds are remaining in education in Bury, equating to 2339 learners, with over 90% of these opting to attend college. National figures are 81%.
- Those not ready for learning is the second highest figure in the NW (3.8%), compared with NW & National figures, at 2.5% & 2.9% respectively. 61.2% of the total of those learners not ready for formal learning are going into employment without training to L2; equating to 63 learners in total.
- 37.7% of the total not made an offer was due to no appropriate provision in the area. Comparatively, this is only 4.8% nationally & 14.3% in the NW.

#### 17 Year Olds

- For 17 year olds, Greater Manchester is the worst performing sub-region. However, Bury are one of the higher performing LAs with 73.8% of learners made an offer. This is below NW (76.9%) & national figures (79.7%)
- For those 17 year olds not accepting their offer due to not being ready for learning, 51.5% are going into employment without training to L2, equating to 86 learners. Comparably, this is 42.7% in the NW average but 57% nationally, indicating Bury are exceeding delivery nationally but are not performing as well as other LAs in the NW.

# Care to Learn



- 19% of teenage mothers in Bury 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 decreased to 17%, below the North West average (18%)

*Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Teams*

#### 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

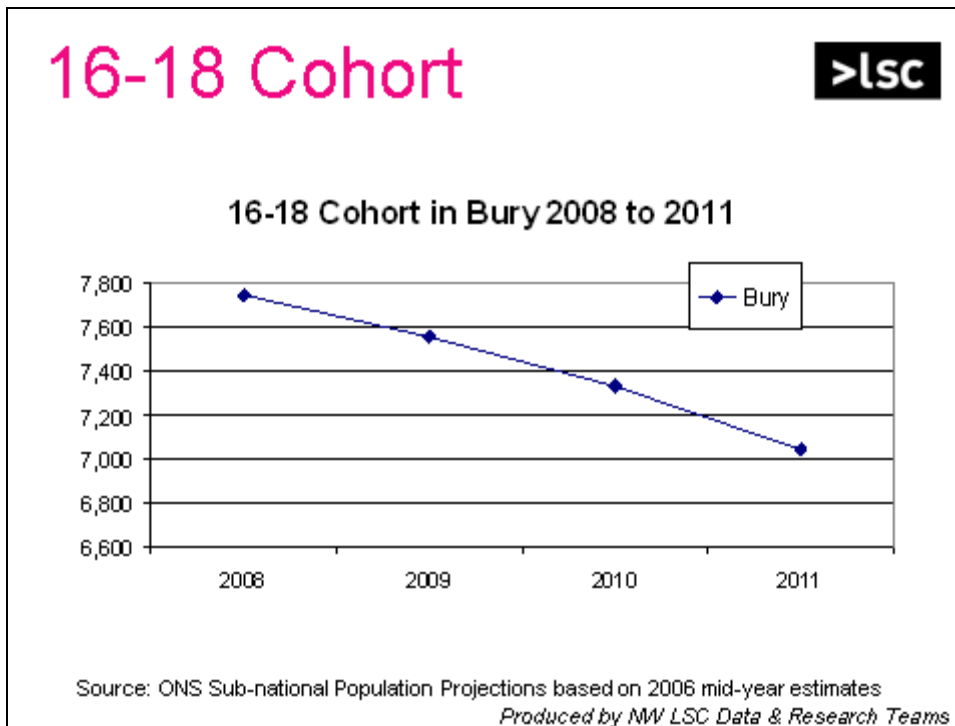
- C2L supports young parents who are following any form of publicly-funded learning with the intention that it may lead to progression on to further achievement.

#### 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**

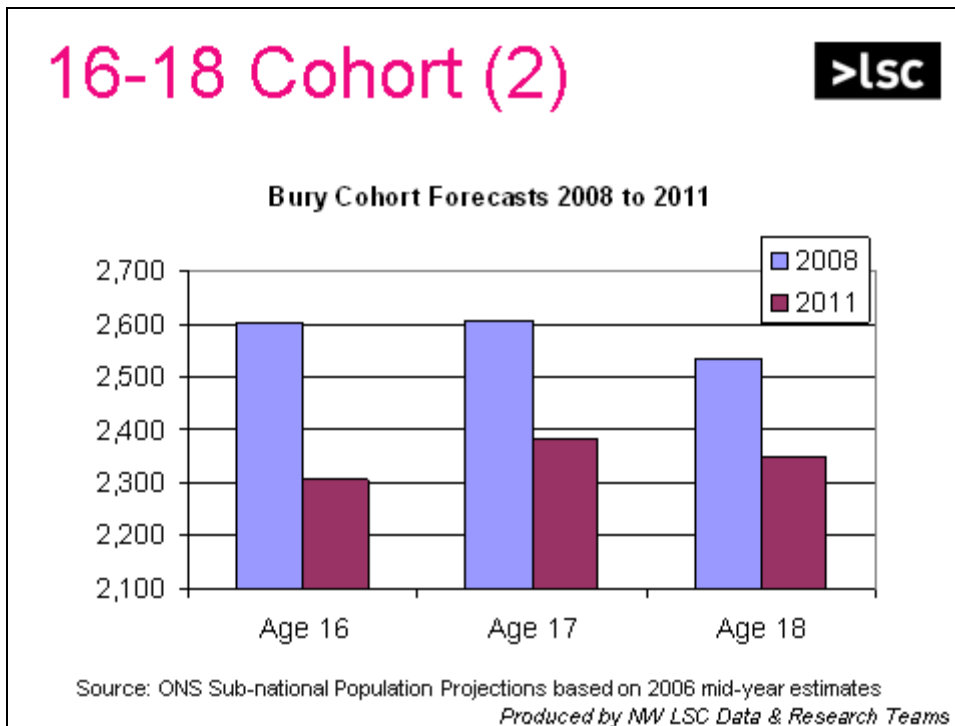
- In 2008 the 16-18 cohort in Bury was 7,743
- By 2011 it is forecast to fall to around 7,040 (-703) which is a reduction of 9.1%
- The overall Greater Manchester LSC area Reduction is 8.5%
- North West = -8.1%
- England = -5.3%

**Points to Consider**

- What are the implications for this reduction on the volumes of provision commissioned for Bury’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 703 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?



### 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 Bury in 2008 the 16-18 cohort comprises:
  - 2,604 age 16,
  - 2,606 age 17
  - 2,533 age 18
- The volume of those aged 16 is forecast to have the highest reduction by 2011 (-296 or -11.4%).
- The volume of 17 year olds is expected to reduce by 223 (-8.6%)

### Points to Consider

- What are the implications on the planning of post-16 education & training provision in Bury of the large reduction in the number of 16 year olds?
- 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 large reduction of 17 year olds in 2011? Does this enable greater targeting within the NEET group?
- 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

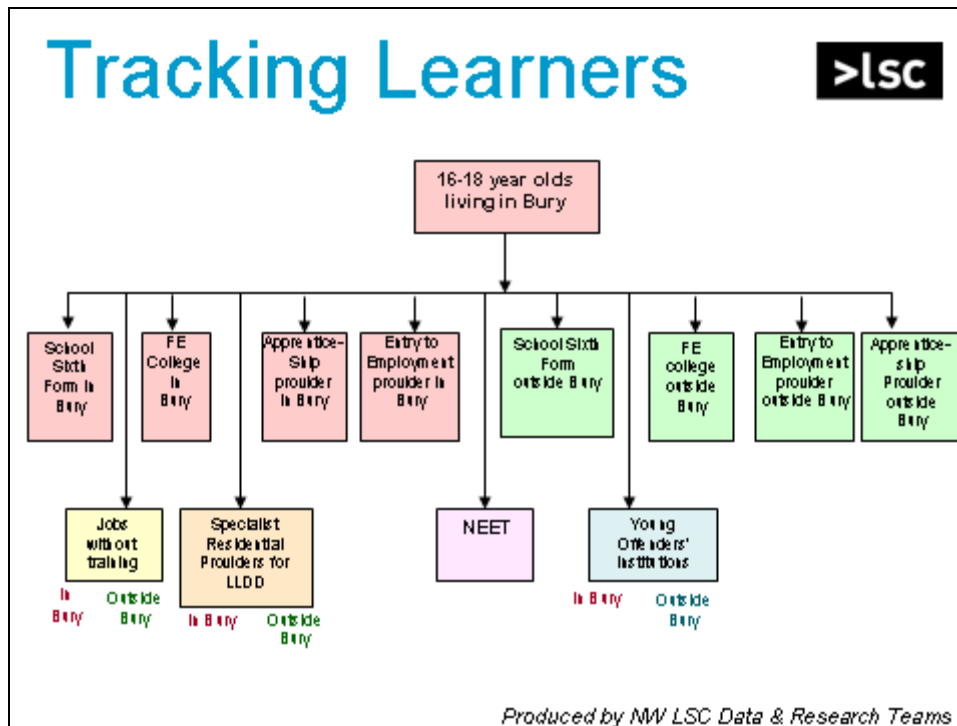
- As with the previous slide, local cohort information broken down by single age may show discrepancies when compared to the national data set – what are the implications of this? How can this be reconciled to deliver sound planning of training provision for young people resident in the local area?

Cohort Activity

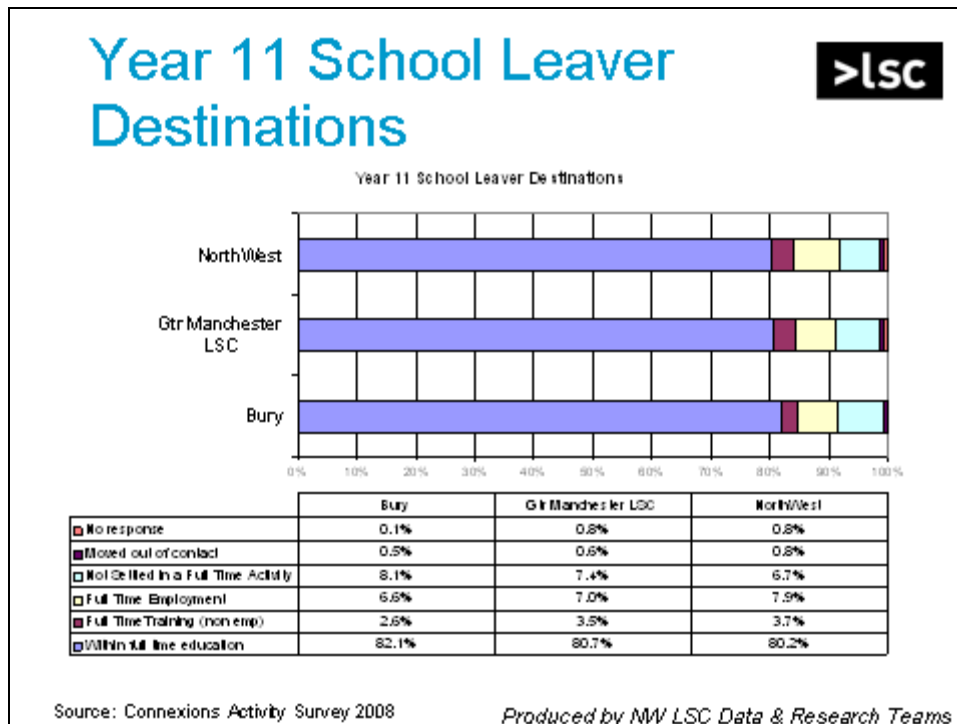
>lsc  
Leading learning and skills

04

*Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Teams*



- After the MoG changes are enacted, Bury MBC will take responsibility for planning & funding learning opportunities for the cohort of 16-18 year olds resident in Bury. 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 Bury 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 Bury 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

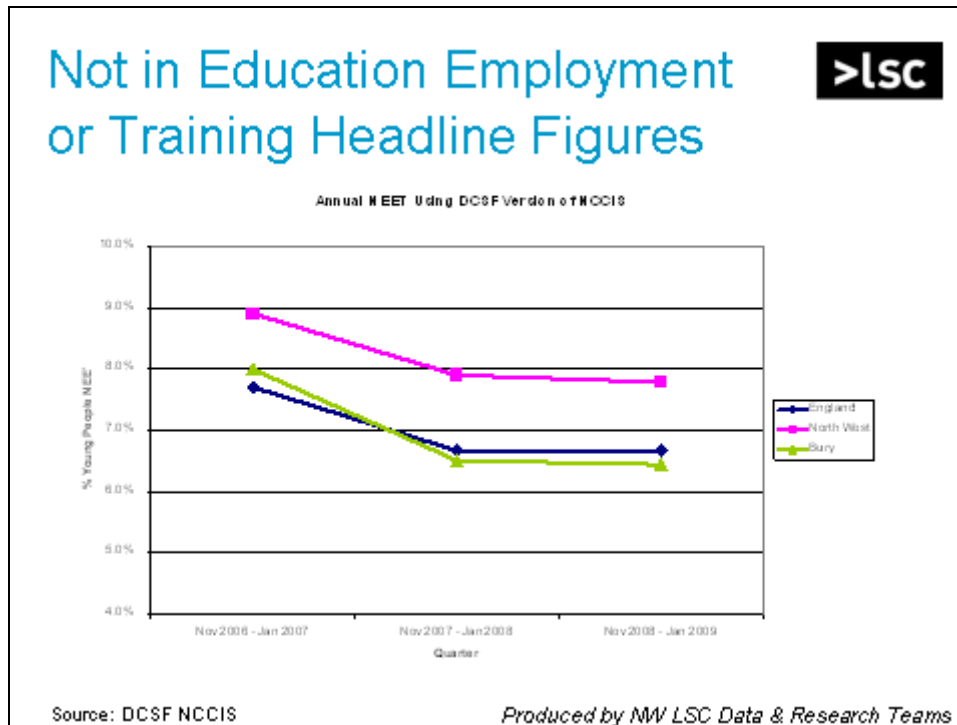
- 84.7%** of young people in **Bury** have moved on to full time education or full-time training (not including those receiving training whilst in employment). This is **above** the regional average & the percentage has **increased** since the previous year 2007.
- 6.6%** of young people have moved on to full time employment. This is **below** the regional average.
- 8.1%** of young people are not settled into a full time activity. This is **above** the regional average & the percentage has **increased** 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

- 6.4%** of young people in **Bury** were NEET in the latest annual comparison period available, November 2008 – January 2009
- This has **decreased** by **1.6%** points since the first period November 2006 -January 2007, & is now **1.4%** points **below** the regional average
- Bury's** trend of NEET is **improving** in comparison with the Northwest & Nationally


### Points to Consider

- Are there examples of good practice 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 7.3% for 2010? (Target taken from NCCIS NEET Tables, indicative 2010 target)

### 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 according to the institution they study at, & only if they are not studying at an institution is their resident Local Authority 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 Local Authorities 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.

**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%
Greater Manchester	84,236	7,544	8.2%	94,435	3,515	3.7%
Bury	8,336	467	5.3%	9,036	272	3.0%

Source: DCSF NCCIS Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Teams

#### 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

- 3.0%** of young people in **Bury** were classified as situation 'Not Known' in January 2009
- This is **below** the regional average
- Bury's** trend of Not Known is **remaining the same** in comparison with the Sub-Region which is increasing & the North West where Not Known is falling. Period January 2008 compared to January 2009

#### Points to Consider

- Are there examples of good practice 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?

## 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%
Bury	4.5%	4.5%	0%	5.8%	6.5%	-10%	5.3%	6.9%	-24%

Source: DCSF NCCIS

*Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Teams*

### 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

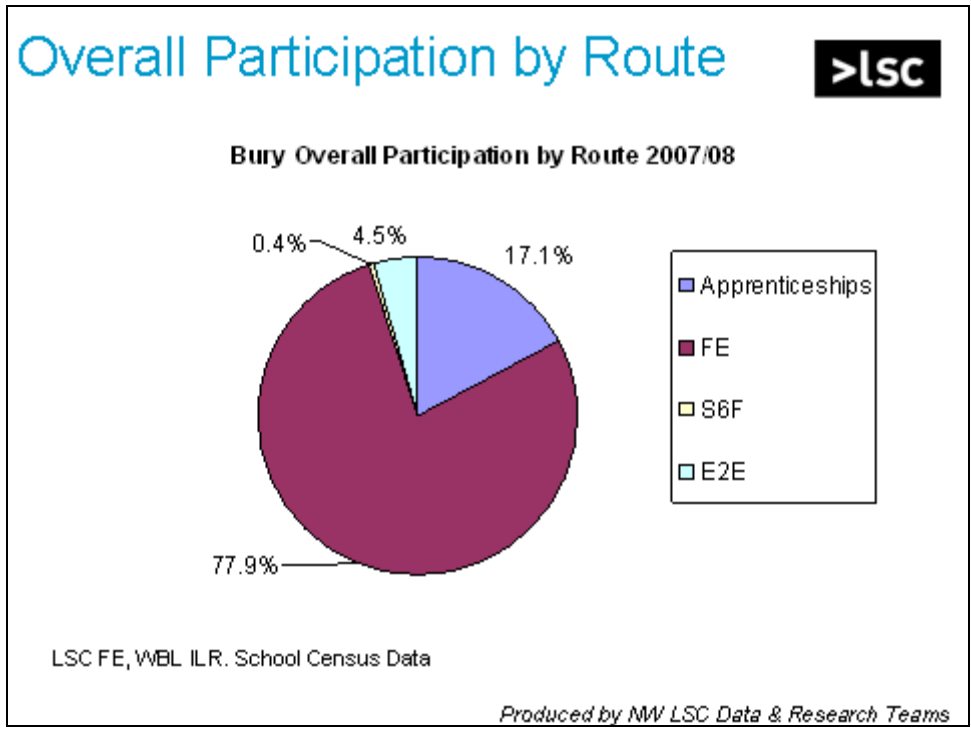
- NEET is a key indicator of potential to engage with learning & as such provides a context for Commissioning
- The age split has been used to point out the changing nature of Young People in NEET. Changes in the mix of ages of young people that are NEET can point to reasons why the headline NEET figure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

### Data Analysis

- For January 2009, **Bury's group** of NEET young people are **younger** the Northwest average
- Compared to last year, the group of young people whose situation is NEET in **Bury** are now **younger**
- This trend in change of age is **the same** the region as a whole

### Points to Consider

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



**Data Source**

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

**Why This Information has been used**

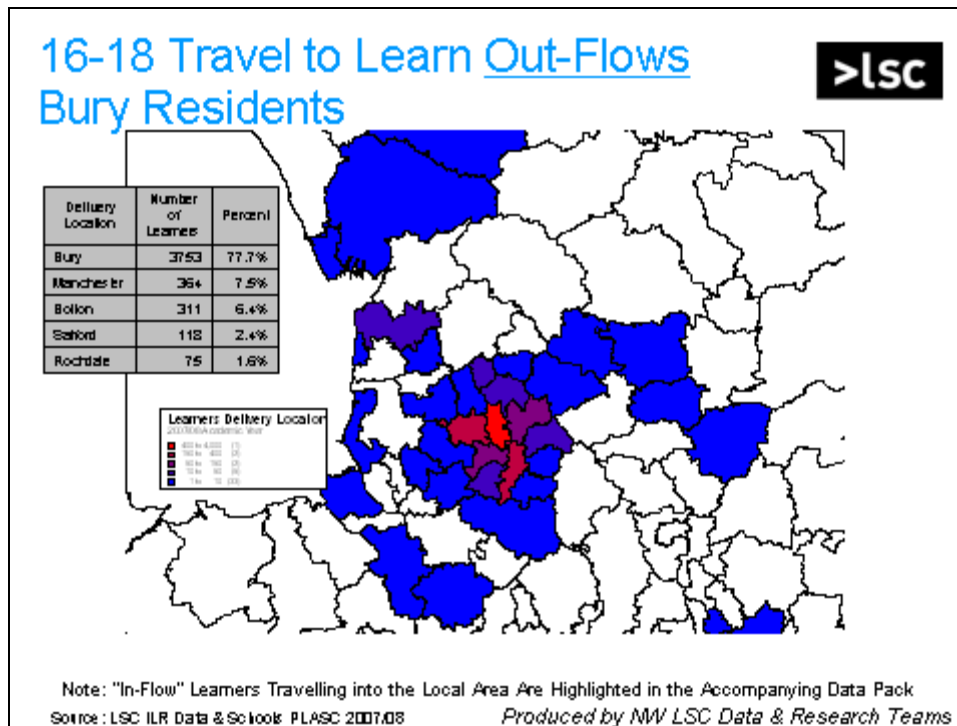
- To show the balance of activity of young people in the local area across the different routes. The percentages shown are of those who participate, rather than the whole cohort. (i.e. does not include NEET, Employment).

**Data Analysis**

- **77.9%** of 16-18 learners in the local area study in FE (**3,900**)  
Compared to **58.3%** regionally
- **17.1%** of 16-18 learners in the local area have undertaken an apprenticeship (**856**)  
Compared to **18.3%** regionally
- **0.4%** of 16-18 learners in the local area study in School Sixth Forms (**22**)  
Compared to **18.2%** regionally
- **4.5%** of 16-18 learners in the local area are engaged with E2E (**226**)  
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 **107** 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 Bury access

### Data Analysis

- **City of Manchester** is the next most significant Delivery Location outside their resident Local Authority for Young People living in **Bury**
- Some Learners also travel to **Bolton**
- **77.7%** of Learners engaged in FE funded, WBL or School 6<sup>th</sup> form learning attend a provider based in their own resident local authority

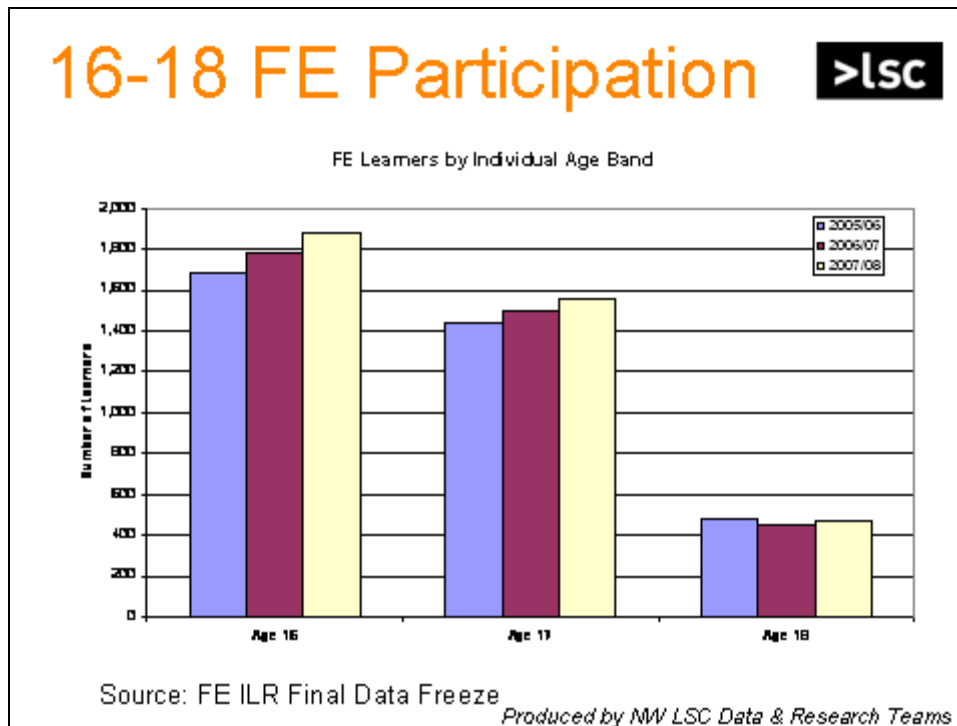
### Points to Consider

- 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.

The image shows the cover of a report. The background is a solid orange color. In the top left, the title 'Learner Analysis By Route' is written in a large, black, sans-serif font. In the top right, there is a black rectangular logo with the white text '>lsc' and the tagline 'Leading learning and skills' in smaller white text below it. In the center-left, the number '05' is displayed in a very large, white, sans-serif font. At the bottom right, the text 'Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Teams' is written in a small, italicized, black font.



### Data Source

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

### Why this information has been used

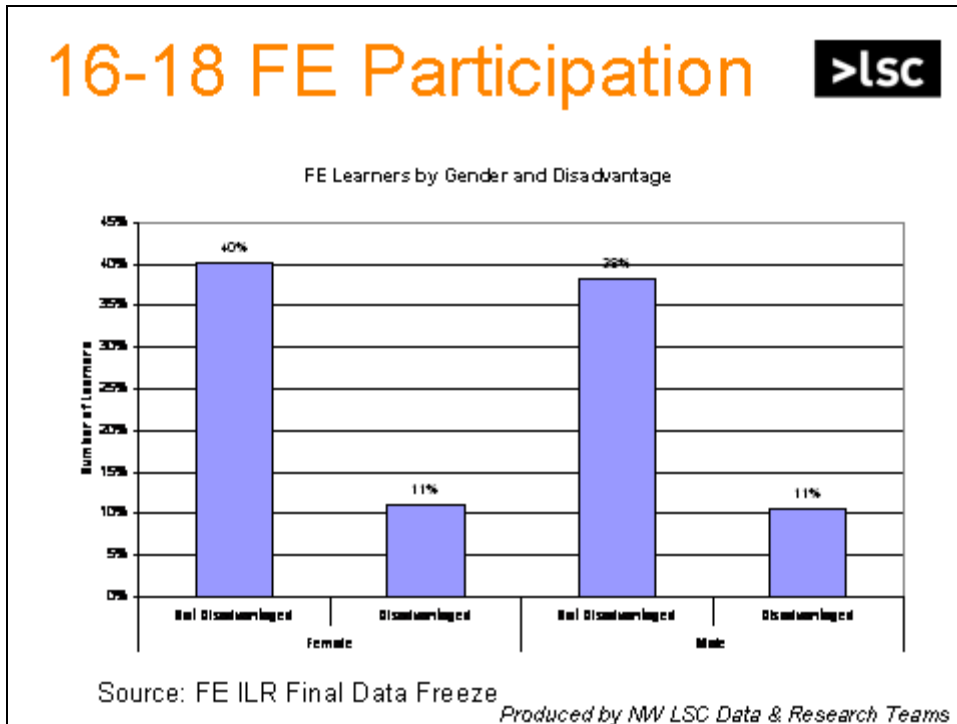
To indicate the level of participation at age 17 – traditionally there is a decrease in participation at age 17.

### Data Analysis

- Participation at age 16 has **increased** by 11% over the 3 year period – 190 young people.
- Participation at age 17 has **increased** by 8% - over 100 young people.
- Participation at age 18 has **decreased** by 1%, just 5 learners.
- 18 year olds currently account for 12% of 16-18 learners. According to population estimates for 2008 18 year olds account for 33% of the cohort.

### Points to consider

- Participation of 18 year olds in FE is **lower** than the cohort suggests it should be. Has there been a shift in FE to WBL/E2E provision for learners aged 18 or are these learners falling into the NEET category?



### Data Source

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

### Why this information has been used

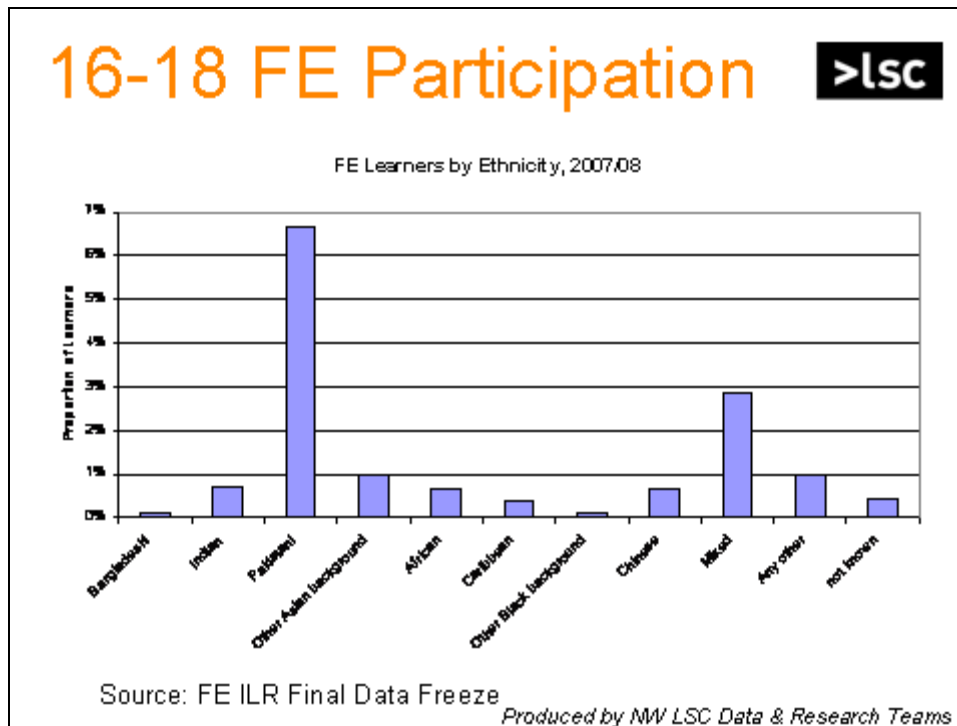
- This information has been included to determine whether there are groups of young people who are currently being under-represented in learning. We need to ensure that all young people – regardless of their gender, race, disability & background - have the opportunities they need to succeed.

### Data Analysis

- Female learners account for **51%** of the total in learning.
- Disadvantaged learners account for **22%** of the total in 2007/08; this figure has **stayed constant** since 2005/06, & is equal across female & male learners.
- The number of learners that are not disadvantaged has **increased** by **9%** since 2005/06 (255 learners), whereas participation of disadvantaged learners has only **increased** by **5%** (40 learners).
- LLDD** learners account for **13%** of total learners; this is **below** the regional average of **15%**.

### Points to Consider

- Should there be a greater proportion of young people with LDD? Are these young people accessing WBL/E2E provision or falling into the NEET category?



### Data Source

- Further Education ILR, final data freeze. Bury 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.

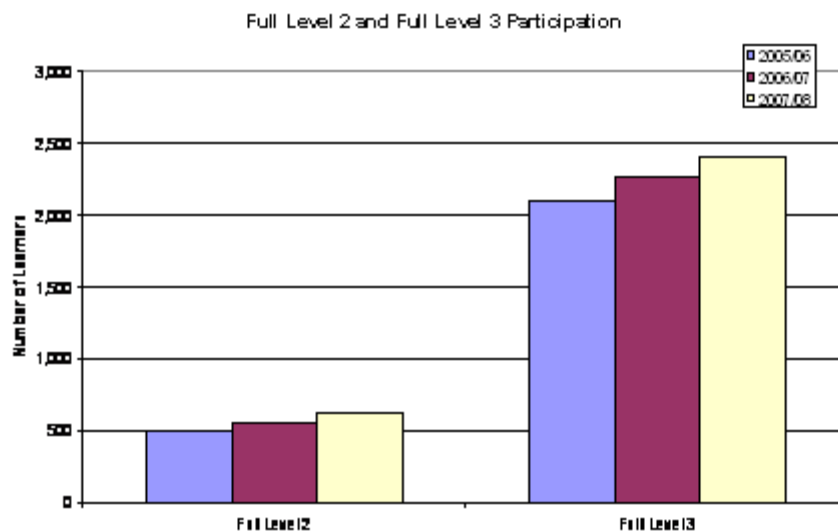
### Data Analysis

- 85% 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. Census population figures suggest Pakistani & Indian are the largest ethnic groups for the cohort.
- This picture has stayed constant since 2005/06.

### Points to Consider

- Has the local population diversified since the Census figures were taken? Is this reflected in learning?
- Should Indian learners have a larger representation in learning? It has been established by research that some BME groups have a cultural preference for academic, as opposed to vocational, learning, & this may contribute to the picture.

# 16-18 FE Participation



Source: FE ILR Final Data Freeze

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Teams

## Data Source

- Further Education ILR, final data freeze. Bury 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

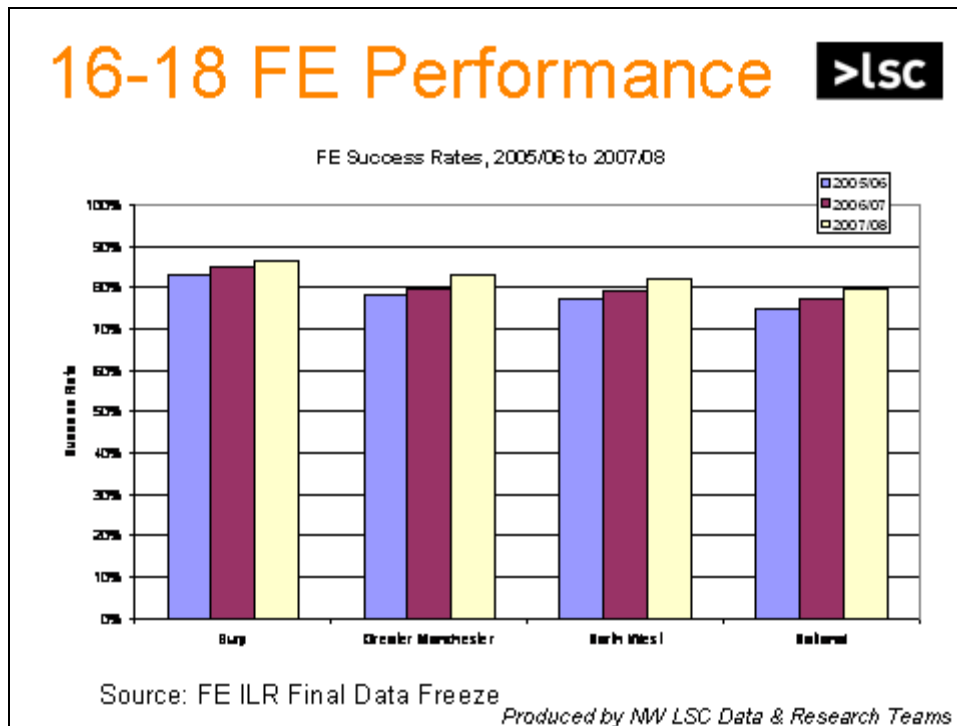
- increased** by **11%** (53 learners) between 2005/06 & 2006/07.
- increased** by **12%** between 2006/07 & 2007/08 (65 learners).
- overall **increase** since 2005/06 was **24%**; this is **higher** than the Greater Manchester increase of 13%, North West increase of 15% & national increase of 10%.

### Full Level 3 participation

- increased** by **8%** between 2005/06 & 2007/08 (166 learners).
- increased** by **6%** between 2006/07 & 2007/08 (143 learners).
- overall **increase** since 2005/06 was **15%**; this is **higher** than the 10% increase across Greater Manchester, 12% across the North West & 10% nationally.

## Points to consider

- Increases at full Level 3 have been significant in Bury, however full Level 2 participation has not increased at the same rate.



**Data Source**

- Further Education Success Rates 2007/08 final freeze, Bury 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**

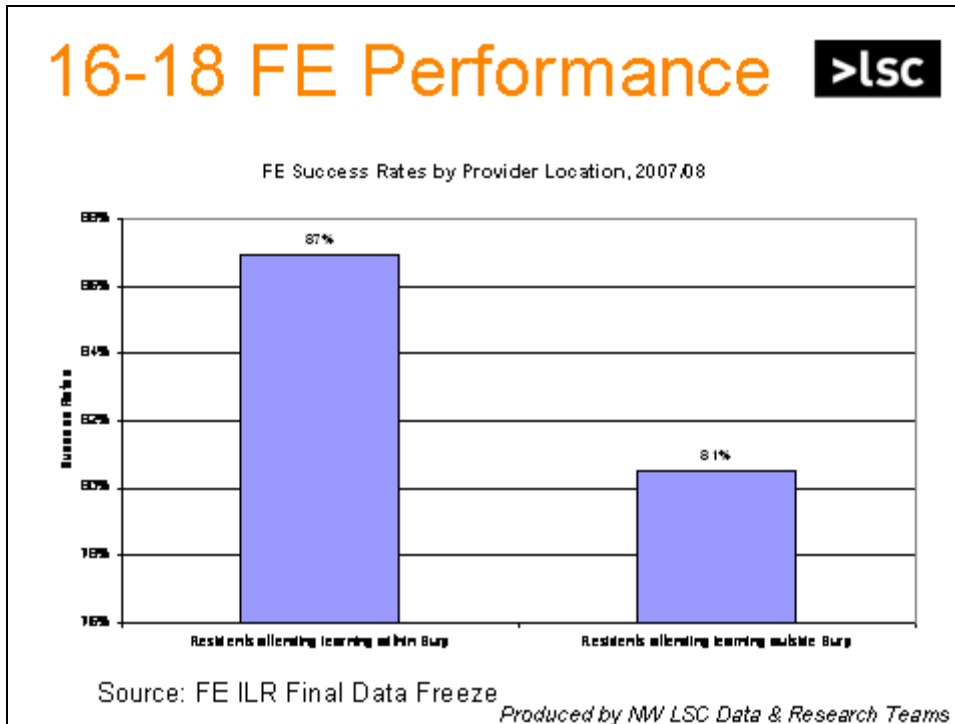
- This data is included to compare how the residents of the area are performing in terms of achievement compared to the North West & Nationally. All learners should have the same opportunities & chance of successfully completing their course.

**Data Analysis**

- Success rates for Bury residents are **higher** than the regional & national averages at 86% compared to 82% & 80% respectively.
- They have improved over the 3 years & are 3% points **higher** than in 2005/06, but this rate of improvement is lower than the level seen nationally & regionally.
- Statistical Neighbours in the NW: Lancashire, Sefton, Stockport & Bury.
- The 2007/08 success rate for Bury (86%) residents is higher than the rate in Sefton (79%), Stockport (83%) & matches the success rate for Bury.

**Points to Consider**

- Overall success rates are high in Bury; further analysis in the following sections will determine whether this high performance extends to Level 2 & Level 3 qualifications.



### Data Source

- Further Education Success Rates 2007/08 final freeze, Bury 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

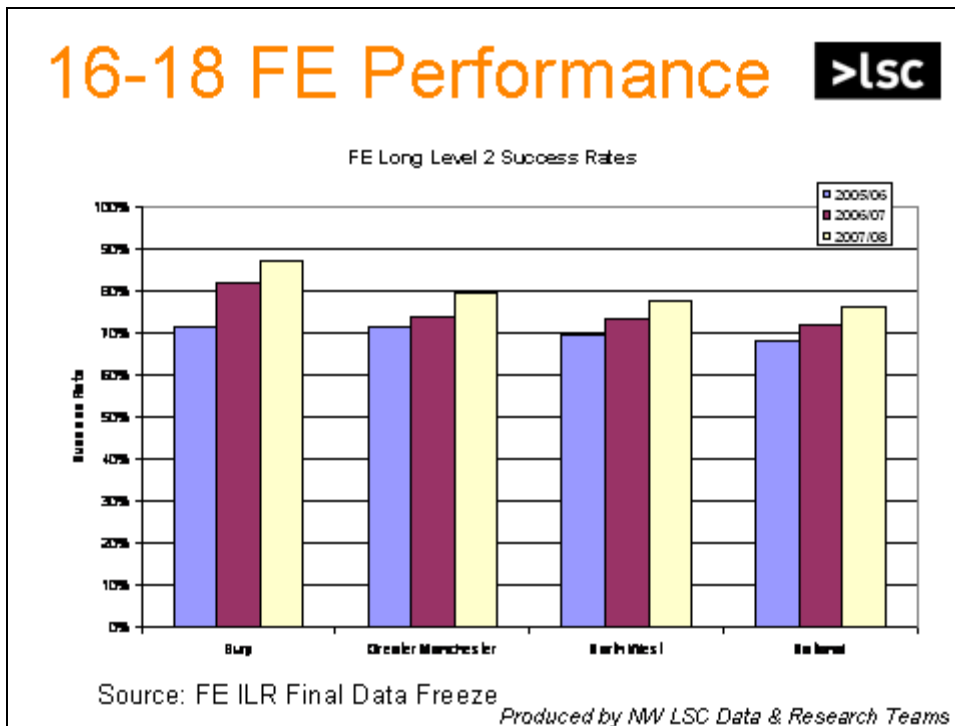
- Learners need to have access to good quality training, if learners are travelling a long distance to access provision this may have a detrimental effect on their chances of successfully completing the course.

### Data Analysis

- 85% of learners attend learning within Bury, 97% of learners access provision within Greater Manchester.
- Residents travelling outside of the area have a **lower** success rate than those staying within Bury to access provision – 87% within Bury, 81% outside Bury in 2007/08.
- Bury has 3 colleges – Bury College, a GFE College; Bury MBC; & Holy Cross College, a Sixth Form College.
- Within Bury, residents attending Bury College have a success rate of 78%, which is 1% point higher than the benchmark of 77% for GFE colleges.
- Residents attending Holy Cross College have a success rate of 92%, well above the benchmark of 85% for Sixth Form Colleges.

### Points to consider

- Further analysis may be needed to determine why learners travelling outside the Bury area have a lower success rate.



**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. Bury residents (16-18) attending FE provision.

**Why this information has been used**

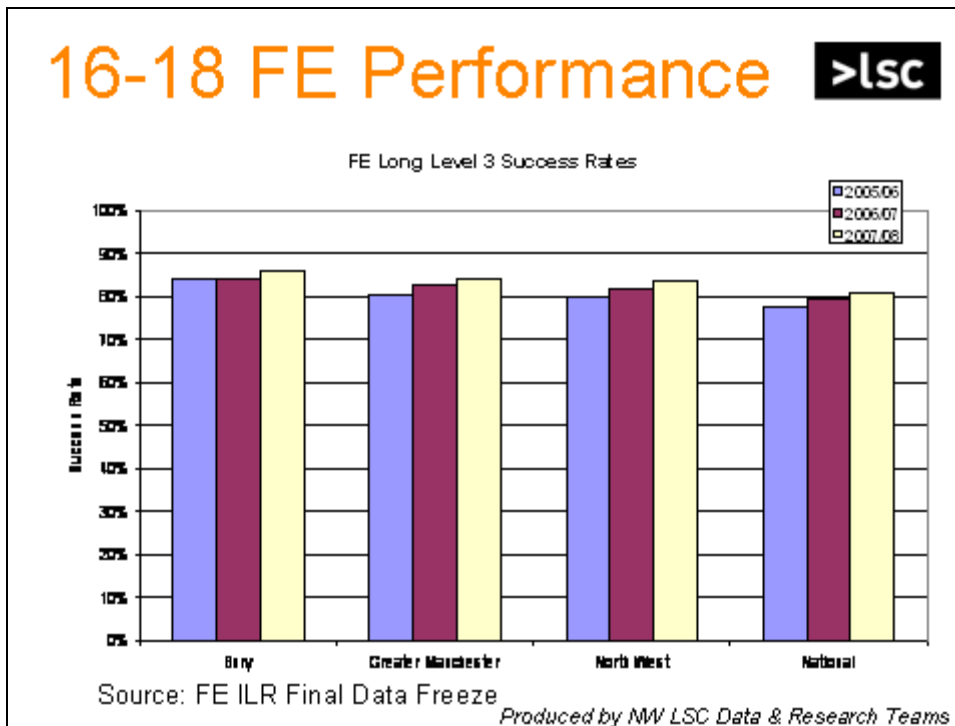
- This data has been included to indicate performance at Level 2 – this is critical to achievement of the LSC’s PSA L2/L3 achievement targets.
- **Long qualifications (longer than 24 weeks)** have been included here as not all Level 2 aims are a full Level 2 qualification. Selecting full Level 2 aims 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 **increased** from 71% in 05/06 to 87% in 07/08 – an increase of 16% points.
- The success rate for 07/08 is **above** the national & regional averages – 87% compared to 78% for the region & 76% nationally.

**Points to Consider**

- Clearly Bury is a high performing area in terms of long Level 2 success rates, mainly due to the high performance of the provision within Bury.
- Bury has the highest long Level 2 success rates across all areas in the NW.



**Data Source**

- Further Education Success Rates 2007/08 final freeze, Bury 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**

- Increases are not as significant for long Level 3 courses.
- Long Level 3 success rates are 5% points **higher** than the national average in Bury at 86% compared to 81% nationally. Bury is also 2% points **above** the regional average of 84%.

**Points to Consider**

- In comparison to statistical neighbours – long Level 3 courses have a success rate of 88% in Bury; Bury is currently below this figure.

## FE Success Rates by Learner Characteristic

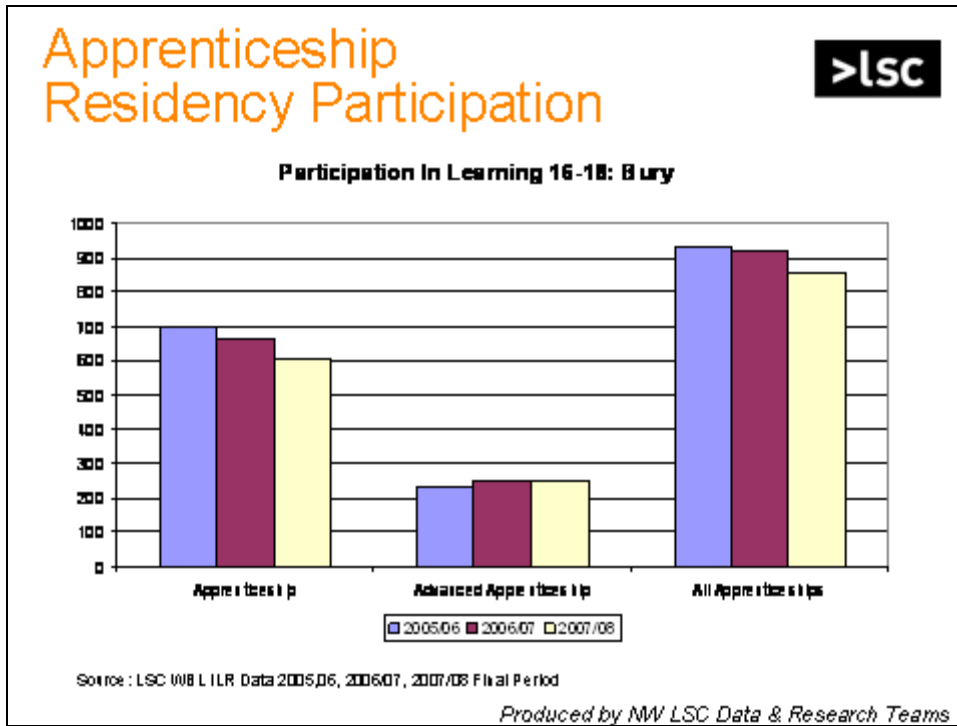


### Bury

- The overall success rate is **86%**
- Disadvantage appears to be a particular issue for white males in 2007/08 (-6% point gap)
- BME males under-perform compared to white males (-5% points)

*Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Teams*

- In **Bury** **85.4%** of young people in FE are White (**3,332**), **14%** are from a BME group (**551**). (Accounting for 'not knowns')
- The overall 16-18 FE Success Rate for residents of **Bury** is **86%** - 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 Bury participating in an Apprenticeship Programme. Split shown to highlight Apprenticeships (Level 2) & Advanced Apprenticeships (Level 3), as well as the overall position.

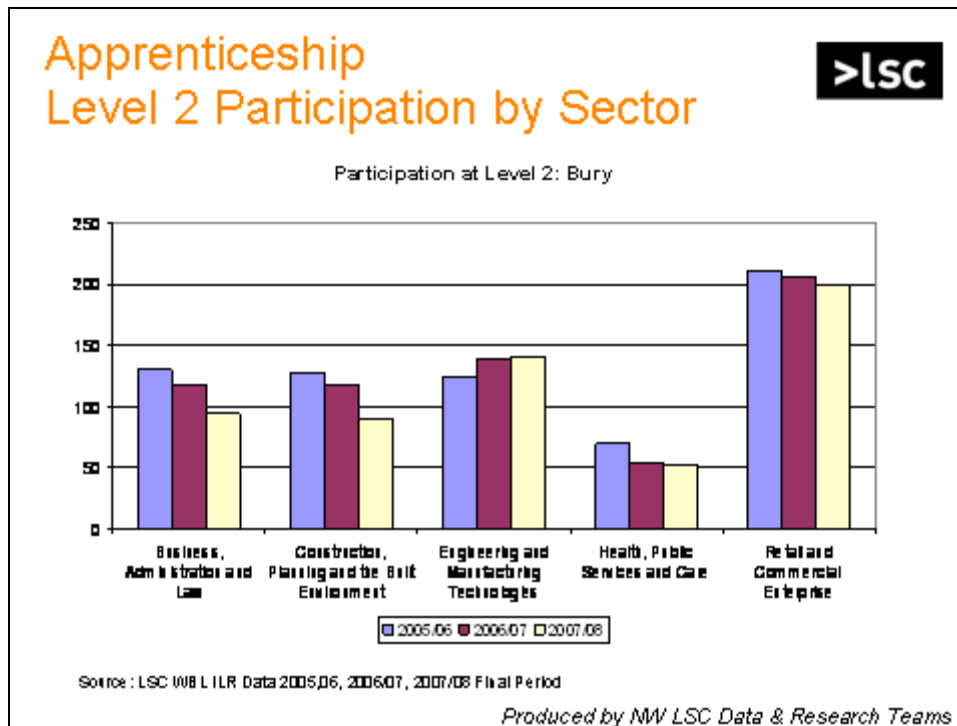
To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises the carry over from the previous year plus starts excluding less than 6 week starts in the relevant year.

**Data Analysis**

- All Apprenticeships have decreased by 7.9% between 2005/06 & 2007/08
- Apprenticeships (Level 2) have decreased by 13.2% between 2005/06 & 2007/08
- Advanced Apprenticeships (Level 3) have increased by 8.3% between 2005/06 & 2007/08

**Points to Consider**

- Residents in Bury account for 8.3% of Greater Manchester’s Apprenticeships.
- Apprenticeships for Greater Manchester decreased by 8% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.
- Advanced Apprenticeships for Greater Manchester decreased by 3% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.
- Is the reduction in residents attending Apprenticeships due to an increase in those attending Colleges?



**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**

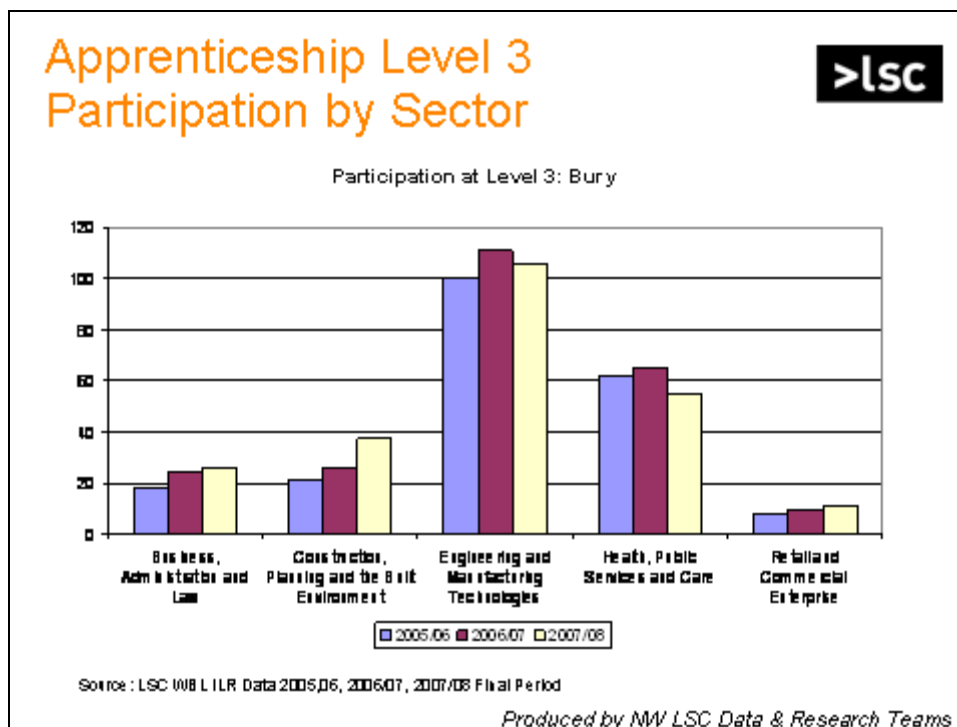
- To provide a clear view of the 16 to 18 year olds in Bury participating on a Level 2 Apprenticeship Programme by sector.
- Only the Top 5 Participation sectors in Bury included in the chart.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises the carry over from the previous year plus starts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

**Data Analysis**

- Business, Administration & Law significantly decreased by 27.7% between 2005/06 & 2007/08
- Construction, Planning & the Built Environment decreased by 29.1% between 2005/06 & 2007/08
- Engineering & Manufacturing Technologies increased by 12.9%
- Health, Public Services & Care decreased by 26.1% between 2005/06 & 2007/08

**Points to Consider**

- The decrease in Business, Administration & Law is consistent with the 11.6% decrease in this sector in Greater Manchester.
- The decrease in Construction, Planning & the Built Environment is consistent with Greater Manchester where there has been a 7.3% decrease in this sector.
- The increase in Engineering & Manufacturing Technologies is not consistent with the 7.8% decrease in Greater Manchester.
- The decrease in Health, Public Services & Care is not consistent with 12.5% decrease in Greater Manchester.



### 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

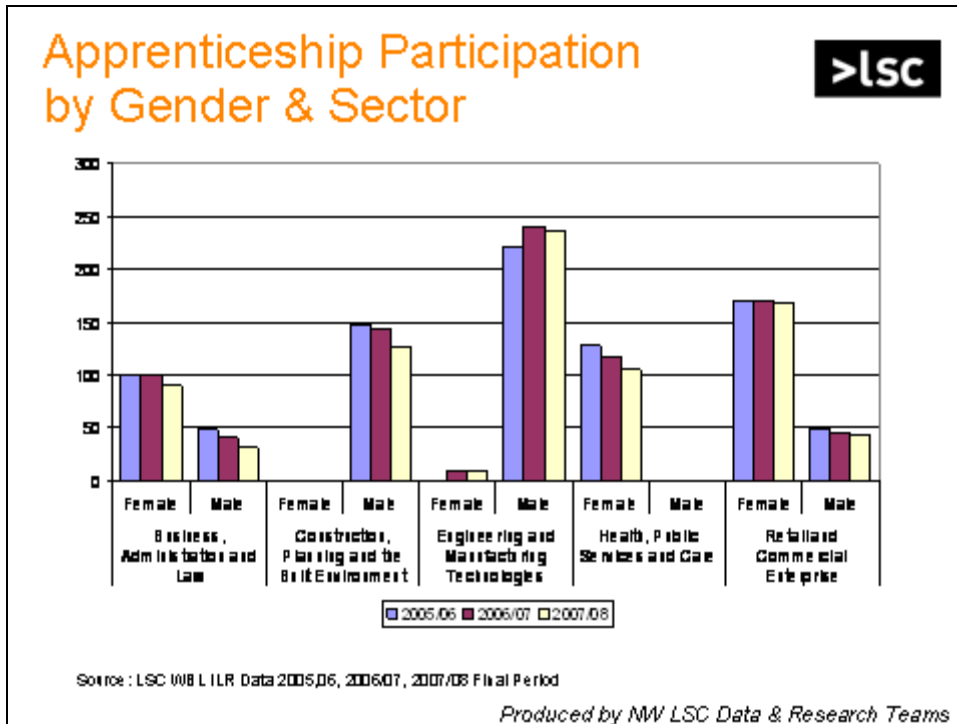
- To provide a clear view of the 16 to 18 year olds in Bury participating on a Level 3 Apprenticeship Programme by sector.
- Only the Top 5 Participation sectors in Bury included in the chart.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises the carry over from the previous year plus starts excluding less than 6 week starts in the relevant year.

### Data Analysis

- Business, Administration & Law increased by 44.4% between 2005/06 & 2007/08
- Construction, Planning & the Built Environment increased by 76.2% between 2005/06 & 2007/08
- Health, Public Services & Care decreased by 11.3% between 2005/06 & 2007/08

### Points to Consider

- Greater Manchester's 3.4% increase in Business, Administration & Law is lower than Bury's 44.4% increase.
- Construction, Planning & the Built Environment's increase is not consistent with the decrease in this sector for Greater Manchester.
- Health, Public Services & Care's decrease in participation is not consistent with Greater Manchester's 4.1% increase.



**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**

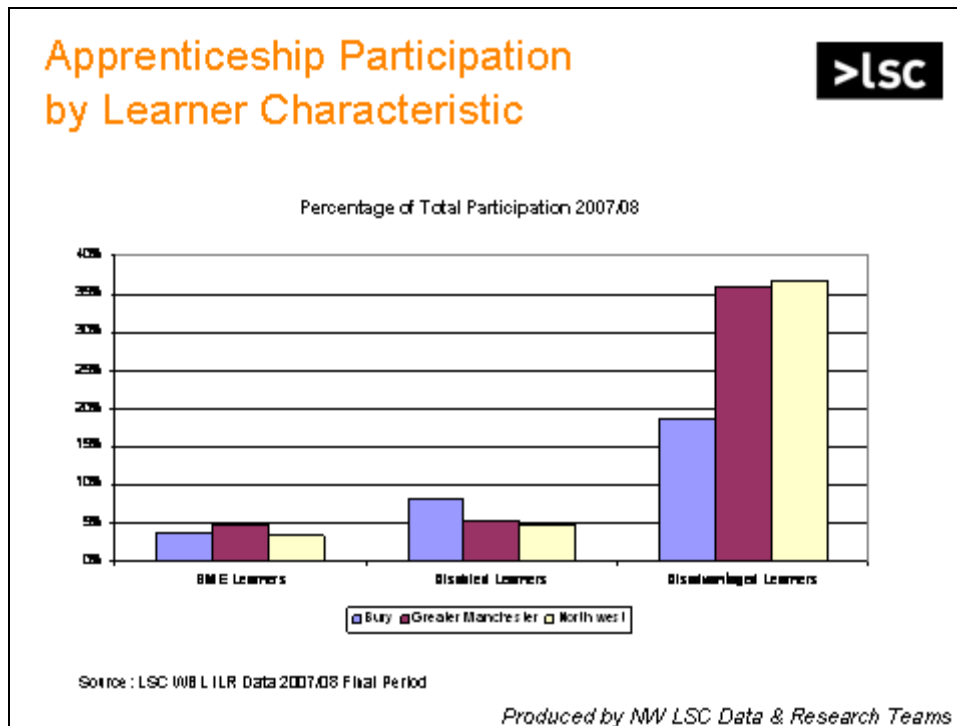
- To provide a clear view of the 16 to 18 year olds in Bury participating on an Apprenticeship Programme by sector & gender.
- Only the Top 5 Participation sectors in Bury included in the chart.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises the carry over from the previous year plus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

**Data Analysis**

- Business, Administration & Law female & male participation both decreased between 2005/06 & 2007/08
- Construction, Planning & the Built Environment had low female participation in 2006/07 & 2007/08.
- Engineering & Manufacturing technology’s low female participation has remained consistent while the male participation has increased.
- Health, Public Services & Care had low male participation over the 3 years.

**Points to Consider**

- The Female to Male participation ratio in participation is consistent with Greater Manchester.



**Data Source**

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

**Why This Information has been used**

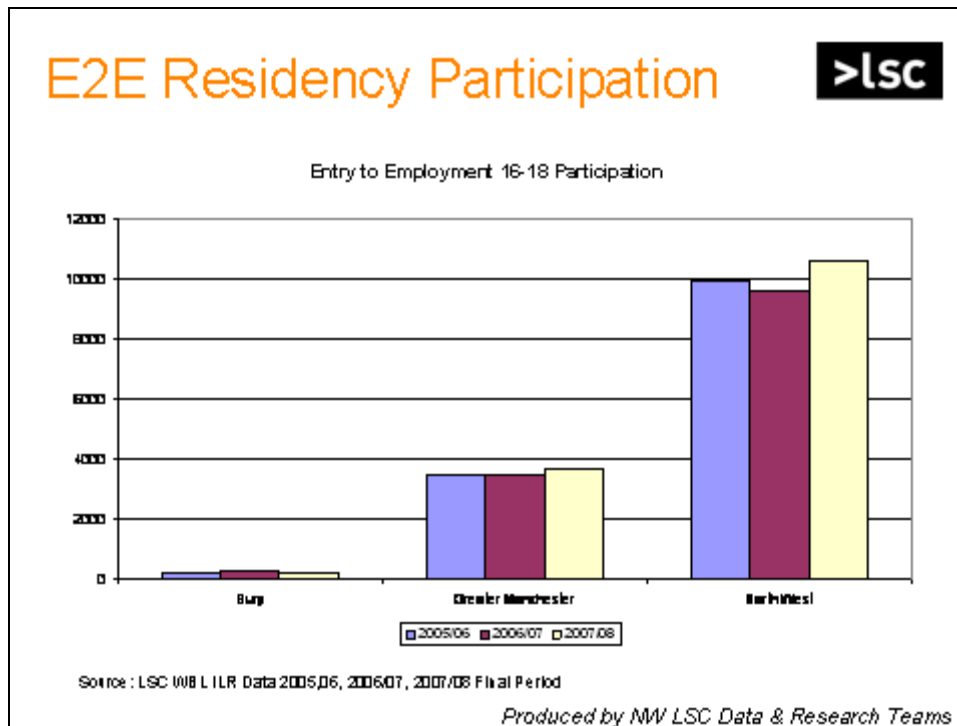
- To provide a clear view of the 16 to 18 year olds in Bury participating in an Apprenticeship Programme. Split by Ethnicity, Disability & disadvantaged compared by region & North West region.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises the carry over from the previous year plus starts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

**Data Analysis**

- BME learners’ participation in Bury is consistent with the North West region percentage & slightly below the Greater Manchester region participation percentage of BME learners.
- Disabled learners participation in Bury is above the North West & Greater Manchester region participation percentage of disabled learners.
- Disadvantaged learners’ participation in Bury is significantly below the North West & Greater Manchester region’s participation percentage of disadvantaged learners.

**Points to Consider**

- BME Learner participation has increased 23% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.
- Disabled Learner participation has decreased 14% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.
- Disadvantaged Learner participation has decreased 10% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.



**Data Source**

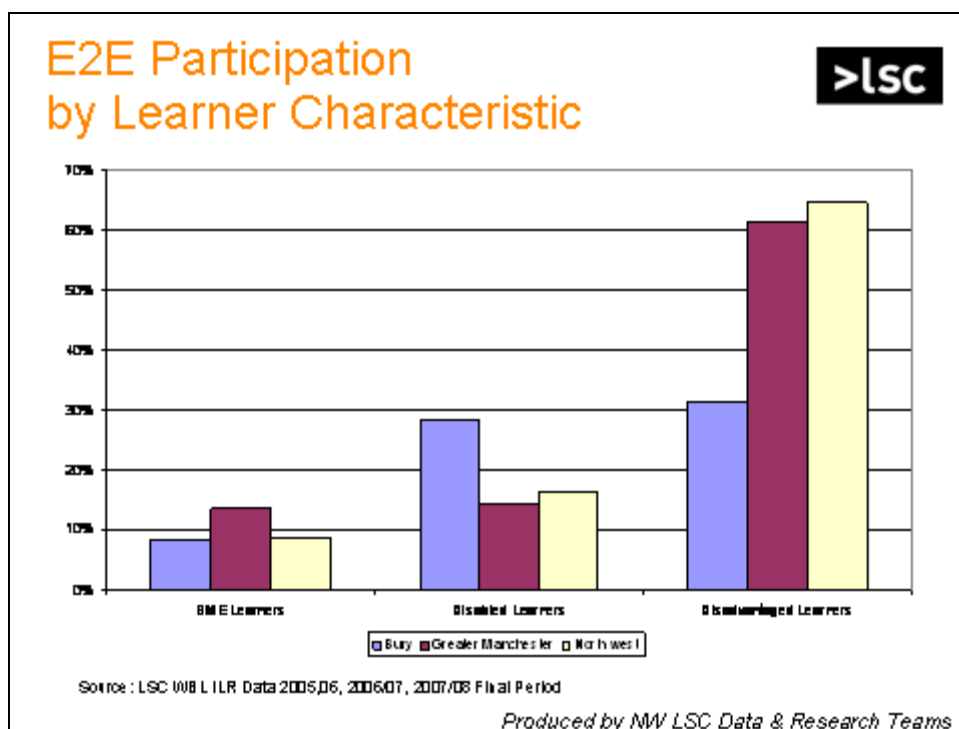
- Work Based Learning ILR data 2005/06, 2006/07 & 2007/08 (Final Period data for each year).

**Why This Information has been used**

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

**Data Analysis**

- Bury residents participation increased 1.3% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.
- Greater Manchester residents' participation increased 7.4% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.
- North West residents' participation increased slightly by 6.5%.



**Data Source**

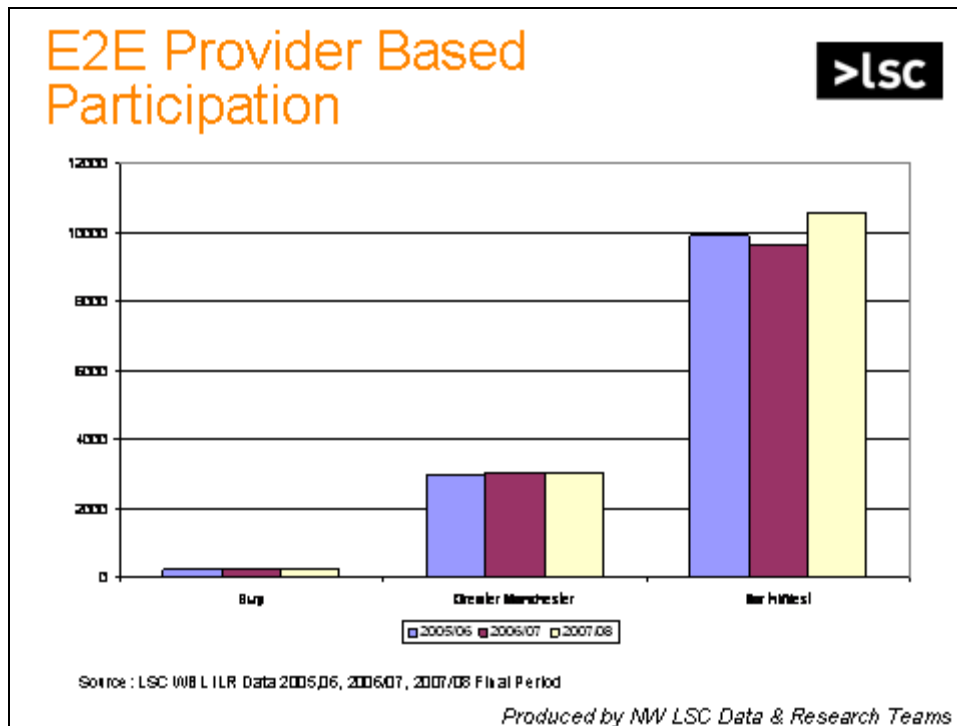
- Work Based Learning ILR data 2005/06, 2006/07 & 2007/08 (Final Period data for each year).

**Why This Information has been used**

- To provide a clear view of the 16 to 18 year olds in Bury participating on an Entry to Employment Programme. Split by Ethnicity, Disability & disadvantaged compared by region & North West region.
- 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 Bury is 0.1 percentage points below the North West region percentage.
- Disabled learners participation in Bury is 11.9 percentage points above the North West region & above Greater Manchester participation percentage of disabled learners.
- Disadvantaged learners’ participation in Bury is 33.3 percentage points below the North West region & Greater Manchester participation percentage of disadvantaged learners.



**Data Source**

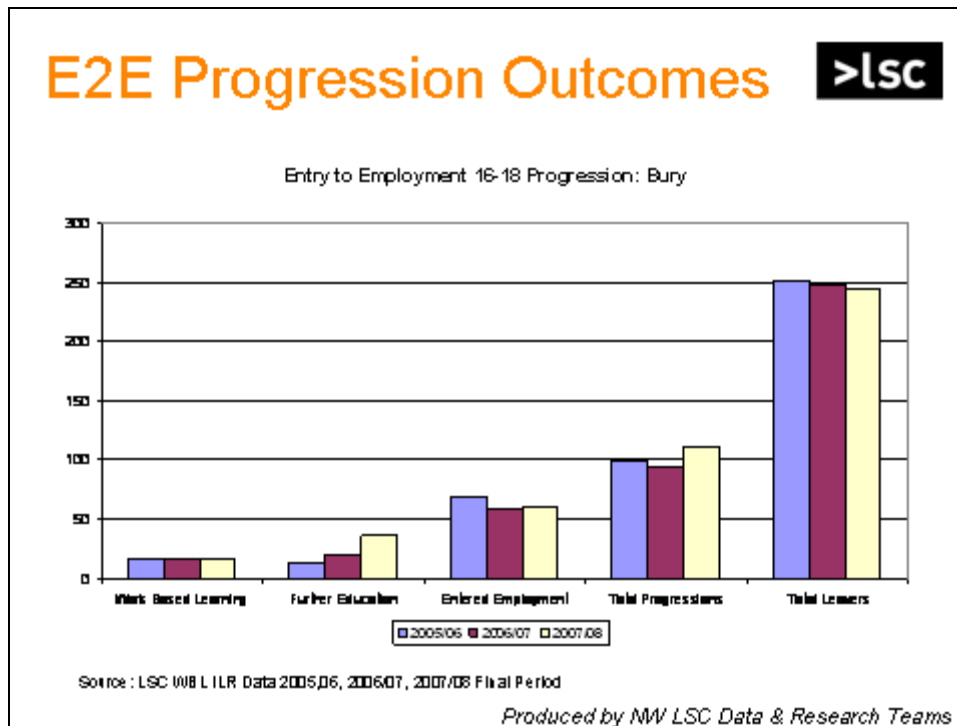
- Work Based Learning ILR data 2005/06, 2006/07 & 2007/08 (Final Period data for each year).

**Why This Information has been used**

- To provide a clear view of the 16 to 18 year olds participating on an Entry to Employment programme at a Provider delivering training in Bury. Split by Greater Manchester & North West regions for trend comparisons.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises the carry over from the previous year plus starts in the relevant year.

**Data Analysis**

- Bury delivery providers participation increased 12.2% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.
- Greater Manchester residents' participation increased 2.1% 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**

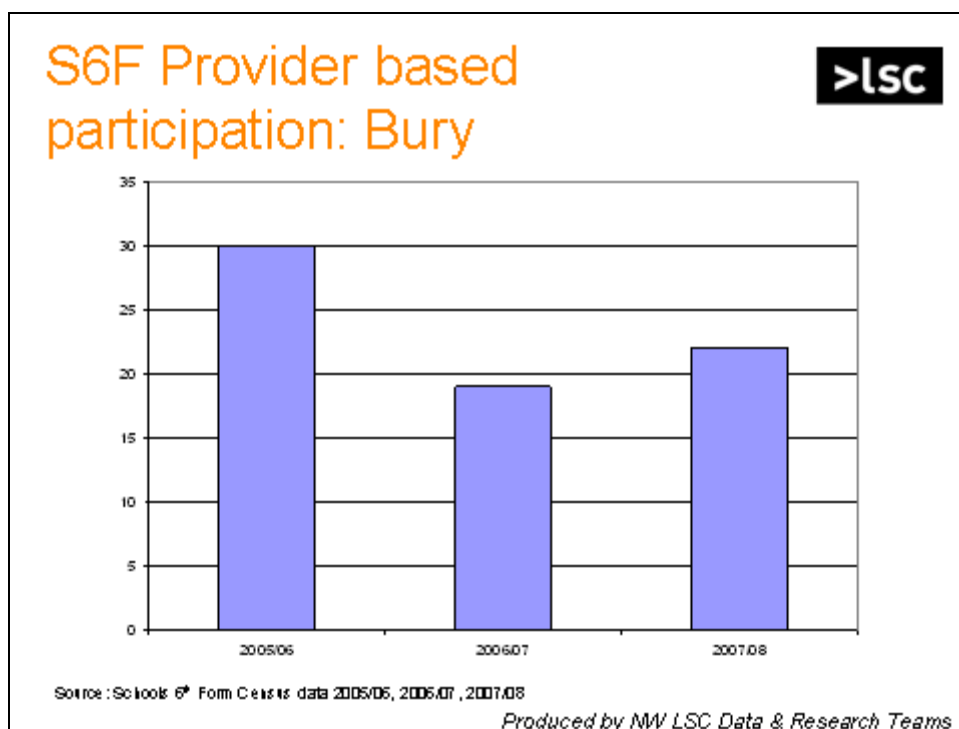
- To analyse the trend of Positive Progressions of learners participating on an Entry to Employment Programme.
- Broken down by the Positive progression areas to compare changes in progressions.
- Total leavers included to evaluate the success rates for Entry to Employment programmes.

**Data Analysis**

- 12% decrease in the number of leavers entering Work Based Learning Programmes.
- 177% increase in the number of leavers entering Further Education.
- 13% decrease in the number of leavers entering Employment.

**Points to Consider**

- Overall positive progression rates have increased from 39% to 45% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.
- A decrease in progression areas is consistent with the decrease in leavers over the 3 years.



**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 Bury area

**Data Analysis**

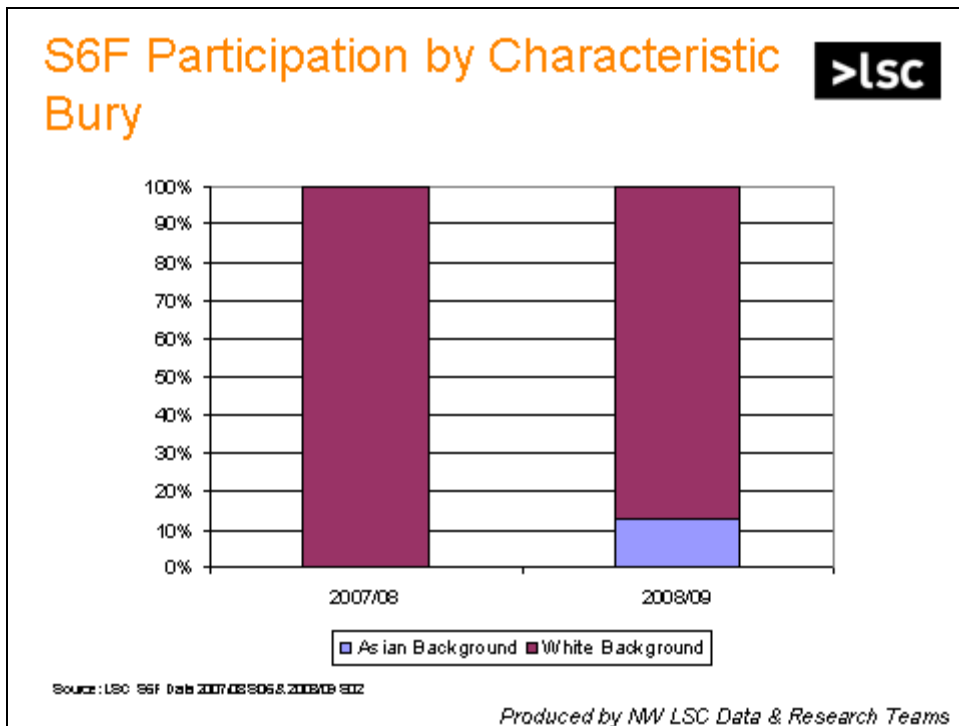
- School 6<sup>th</sup> Form learner volumes have **decreased by 8** over the last three years.
- Learner numbers for **2005/06** are taken from **Elms Bank Specialist Arts College**; the **2006/07 & 2007/08** are **Manchester Mevista** only learners.
- The current year 2008/09) figures show **18** learners in School Sixth Forms in **Bury**; this is a **decrease of 4 learners** since 2007/08.

**Points to Consider**

- Is the rate of growth above or below the regional average? – what has driven this?
- Bury Schools 6<sup>th</sup> Forms primarily offer learners **GCE A/AS Level subjects**.

**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.



**Data Source**

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

**Why This Information has been used**

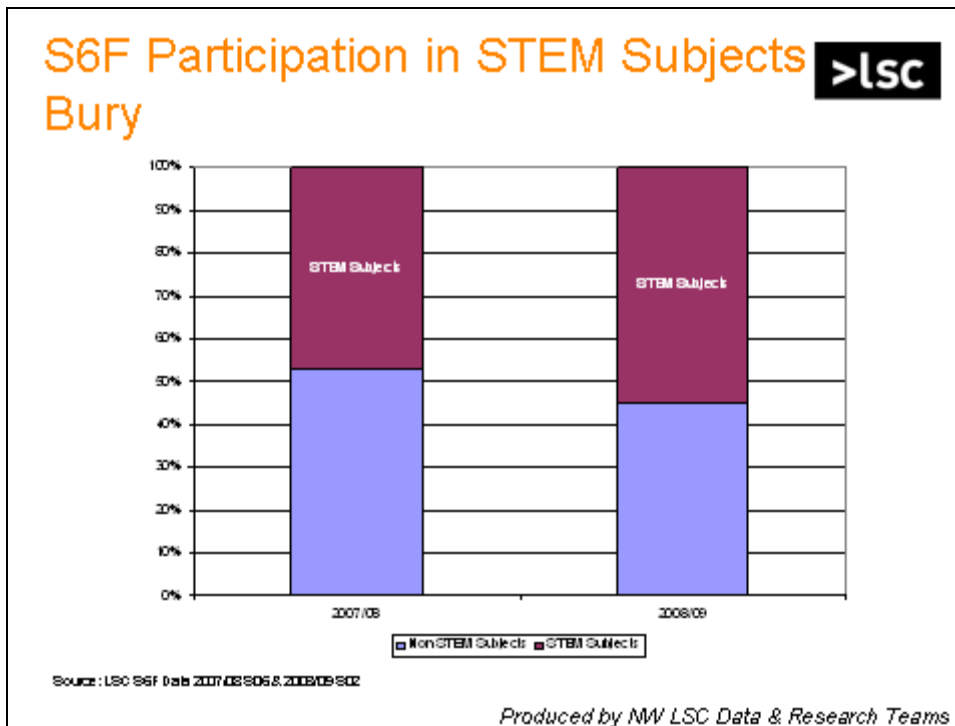
- To enable further analysis of the young people attending Bury School Sixth Forms

**Data Analysis**

- **0%** of learners in School Sixth Forms in **Bury** in 2007/08 were from a minority ethnic group, this **increased to 13%** 2008/09.
- The number of learners from **Asian Backgrounds increased by 100%** over 2007/08 to 2008/09.
- The number of learners from **White Backgrounds decreased from 100% to 87%** across 2007/08 & 2008/09.
- **100%** of learners in School Sixth Forms in **Bury** in 2007/08 were Male, this **decreased to 87%** in 2008/09.

**Points to Consider**

- The proportion of learners who are from a minority ethnic group is reflective of the local population in Bury.
- There are no females participating from White Backgrounds in 2008/09.
- In contrast there are no males participating 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**

- Schools Sixth Form data 2007/08 & 2008/09 (S06, S02) 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**

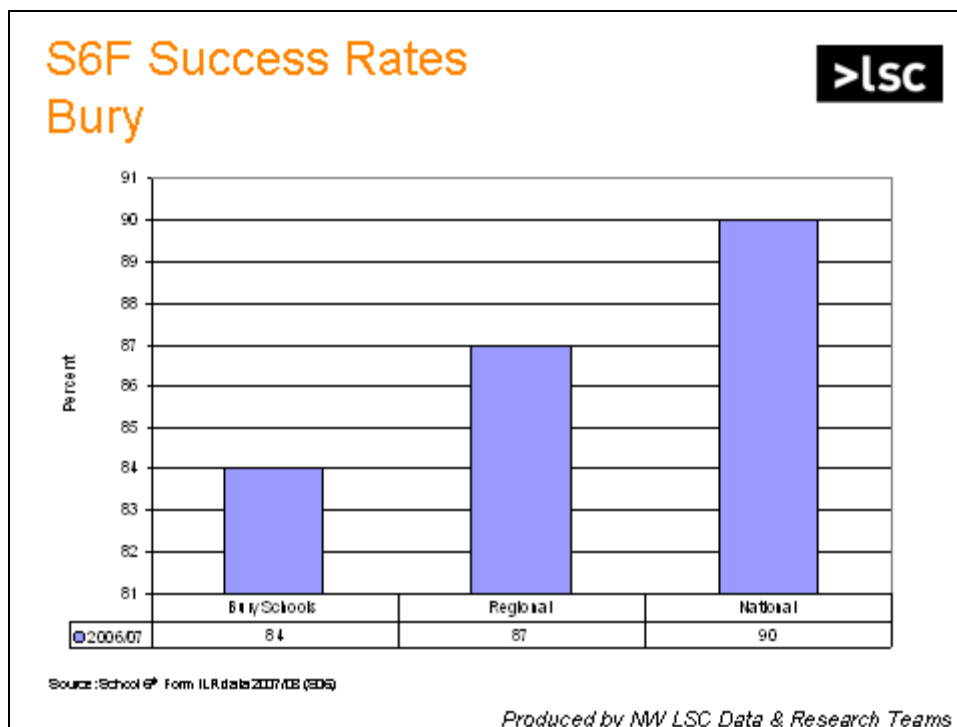
- Increasing participation in Science Technology Engineering & Maths has been identified as a key catalyst for growth in developing industry sectors in England, skilled employees will be in demand in future for these high value added industries. STEM analysis does not include the Social Sciences; they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

**Data Analysis**

- Participation in STEM subjects in Bury has decreased from 34 enrolments in 2007/08 to 32 in 2008/09.
- Participation in STEM subjects has decreased by 6% over the last 2 years; this is below the regional rate of increase of 53%.
- STEM subjects make up 47% of total learning aims in 2007/08 & 55% in 2008/08 in Bury School Sixth Forms, this is the above the regional rate for 2007/08 (21%) & above 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 have higher volumes of participation than other STEM subjects in Bury.
- 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 (180%) in participation in Electronics subjects in 2008/09; this is above the regional rate of increase of 45%.
- There has been a decrease in participation in Mathematics (36%) in 2008/09.
- In the previous year a low number of learners participated in these subjects, although the increase in the number of learners participating this is low compared to other STEM subjects is has been enough to generate high percentage increase figures.
- The main subject studied by learners in School Sixth forms in Bury is Economics; this has no alignment with key employment sectors in Bury (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.
- 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 Bury area

#### Data Analysis

- The 2007/08 success rate for School Sixth Forms year 13/14 in **Bury is 86%**; this is **below regional average of 87%**
- The average 2007/08 success rate for School Sixth Forms in **Cumbria is 84%**. Success Rate figures were not available for 2006/07.


#### Points to Consider

- Is a young person more or less likely to succeed in a School Sixth Form in Bury than elsewhere?
- Is a young person more or less likely to achieve in School Sixth Form provision in Bury than in other types of training provision available?

#### 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
BURY	Literacy	1,799	1,517	1,401
	Numeracy	1,793	1,631	1,449
	Language	110	40	58
BURY Total		3,702	3,188	2,908

2007/08: FE F05, UFI U05, WBL Period 15, TTG Period 15, ESF SR Period 15, ACL A03  
*Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Teams*

#### 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

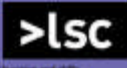
- To highlight Skills for Life provision being delivered to residents of the local area

#### 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 **1,401** Literacy enrolments, a **decrease of 22.1% (-398)** over 3 years, compared to the regional decrease of 13.1%
- There were **1,449** Numeracy enrolments, a **decrease of 19.2% (-344)** over 3 years, compared to the regional decrease of 14.4%
- There **were 58** Language enrolments, a **decrease of 47.3% (-52)** over 3 years, compared to the regional decrease of 14.5%

Learners with Learning   
Difficulties & / or  
Disabilities

06

*Produced by MW LSC Data & Research Teams*

**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	35	0	8	70.5%	6.9%	
2007/08	1	9	2	6.1%	4.3%	5.6%*
2008/09	0	6	1	7.3%	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/sqa/eng/08/SFR%000794/SFR15\\_2008\\_Final.pdf](http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/sqa/eng/08/SFR%000794/SFR15_2008_Final.pdf)  
 Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Teams

#### Data Source

- PLASC Data extracted by LSC

#### Why this Information has been included

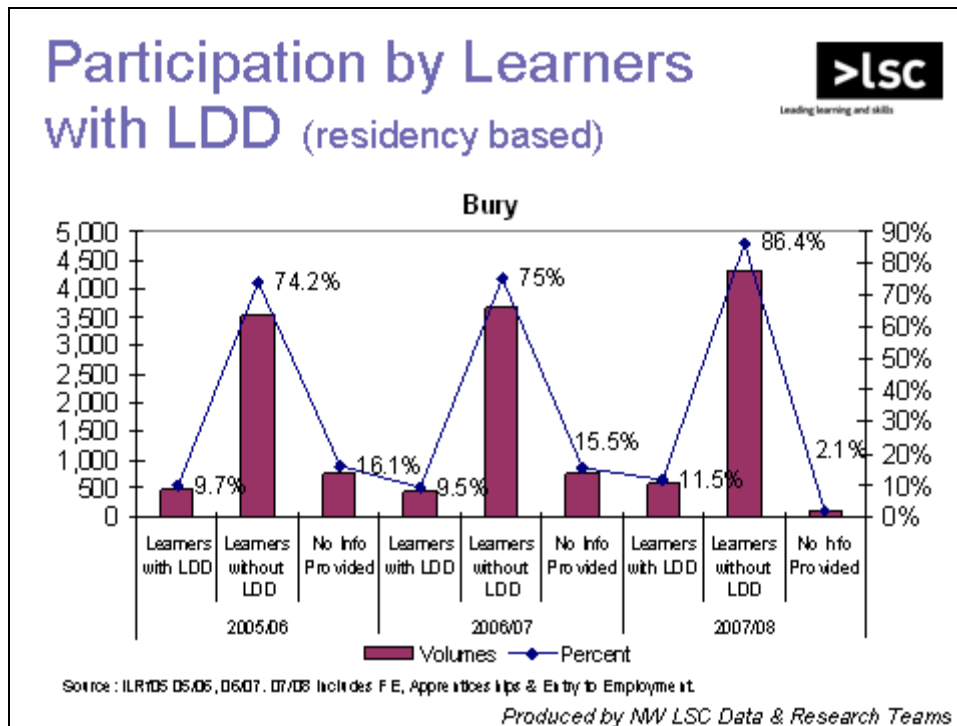
- To quantify the number & share of children in school sixth forms who have special needs.
- To identify young people who may be at greater risk of becoming NEET (regional research has demonstrated that young people with LDD make up 1 in 4 of the NEET group; their NEET rate is 25%)

#### Data Analysis

- The LA area has decreasing 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 young people with SEN in S6F is higher 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 Bury is lower than the North West share (14.2 percent in 2007/08).
- Participation in Apprenticeship by learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities is decreasing. This may suggest a lack of suitable opportunities for LDD students who wish to learn in the work place.
- Participation in Entry to Employment is stable.
- Proportion of LDD students attending FE colleges is slightly lower than the regional average (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
Bury	10	£517,011	£90,972	10	£706,648	£135,150	17	£1,222,476	£132,410
Unit cost per LA learner	£51,701			£70,665			£71,910		
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

*Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Teams*

**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 who 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 increasing.
- The cost of supporting learners in this provision is increasing.
- The area trend, at 22% increase in unit costs, is different from the regional trend, where unit costs have risen by 15%.
- The unit cost of supporting these learners is 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 Teams*

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

**>lsc**

Greater Manchester	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004 to 2008 % Difference
England	66.4%	69.3%	71.4%	73.9%	76.7%	7.5%
North West	63.8%	67.3%	70.1%	72.4%	74.3%	8.6%
Greater Manchester	62.7%	66.1%	69.1%	71.4%	N/A	8.7% to 2007
Bolton	63.7%	65.1%	66.6%	68.2%	70%	6.3%
Bury	67.9%	70.1%	72.2%	72.3%	74.9%	7%
Manchester	51.6%	55.5%	59.0%	62.6%	65.4%	13.8%
Oldham	58.6%	61.3%	64.1%	67.0%	72%	13.4%
Rochdale	54.5%	58.4%	60.4%	64.4%	67.8%	13.3%
Bury	50.5%	55.5%	58.1%	59.4%	63.8%	13.3%
Stockport	71.2%	72.0%	73.2%	73.2%	75.2%	4%
Tameside	57.9%	61.9%	64.5%	66.4%	70.2%	12.3%
Trafford	67.7%	71.6%	74.6%	78.1%	80.1%	12.4%
Wigan	61.6%	65.8%	67.5%	69.1%	70%	8.4%

Source : Fisher Family Trust Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Teams

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

- 72.3% of young people in Bury achieved a level 2 by age 19 in 2007.
- This has increased by 4.4% points since 2004.
- Bury is 1.1% points above its statistical neighbours in 2007; the gap has narrowed since 2004.
- The achievement gap in 2007 between those who were eligible for free school meals & those who were not was 28% points.
- The rate of increase between attainment at 16 & attainment at 19 is 17% 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 – could increased collaborative working with schools help to increase attainment of all groups?
- 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**



Greater Manchester	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%
Greater Manchester	38.0%	41.4%	42.3%	43.5%	N/A	5.5% (to 2007)
Bolton	38.9%	41.9%	43.4%	43.5%	45%	6.1%
<b>Bury</b>	<b>41.1%</b>	<b>44.1%</b>	<b>44.6%</b>	<b>46.0%</b>	<b>50.6%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>
Manchester	33.7%	35.7%	37.9%	38.6%	41.4%	7.7%
Oldham	36.5%	39.6%	38.4%	39.3%	43.4%	6.9%
Rochdale	27.9%	32.7%	32.1%	33.9%	35.8%	7.9%
Bury	26.0%	29.8%	31.6%	31.3%	33.7%	7.7%
Stockport	46.6%	48.4%	50.8%	49.9%	51.2%	4.6%
Tameside	31.1%	34.4%	35.2%	35.3%	40.1%	9%
Trafford	44.0%	49.0%	51.7%	54.9%	55.7%	11.7%
Wigan	33.5%	37.9%	38.4%	39.9%	40.1%	6.6%

Source : Fisher Family Trust Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Teams

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

- 46.0% of young people in Bury achieved a level 3 by age 19 in 2007.
- This has increased by 4.9% points since 2004.
- Bury is 0.7% points above its statistical neighbours in 2007, the gap has narrowed since 2004.
- The attainment gap in 2007 between those who were eligible for free school meals & those who were not was 26% points.
- The proportion attaining level 3 by age 19 is 2.0% 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 Bury?
- Do the statistics show any trends that could imply that young people from deprived backgrounds are significantly disadvantaged in Bury – if so are any actions in place to address this?