



Leading learning and skills

Chorley & South Ribble Local 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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## Key issues & priorities

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# Key Issues and Priorities



# 01

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# 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 and values
- A clear, streamlined system with choices that all lead to progression
- Personalised teaching and 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 and 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 and 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 and 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 and part-time education and WBL
- (DCSF 2006 Participation in education and work based learning (WBL) of 16 and 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 and 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; and for 16-18 year olds to all 17 Diplomas

### **FLT:**

- Introduced to provide accredited qualifications for young people working at entry level and 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 and Common Application Process** published April 2009 sets out the ambition to 2013 for the further development of the 14-19 Prospectus and 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 and local priorities, into funding and places to meet needs
- Relies on complex national, regional local interactions and dependencies internally to the LSC and externally with delivery partners
- Process is processional but iterative

### What are the key roles and responsibilities?

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

### Issues and Challenges

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

**Facts & Figures**

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## Overview of Chorley & South Ribble



- Population Aged 16-59/64 is 131,080
- Age 16-18 is 6.3% of the Working Age population
- 12,400 (Chorley) 7,500 (South Ribble Working Age are economically inactive
- 77.6% (Chorley) & 84.7% (South Ribble) are employed.
- 70.7% (Chorley) & 75.5% (South Ribble) of 19-59/64 are qualified to Level 2 and above.
- Largest Sectors of Employment are Wholesale & Retail & Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities.

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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 and training information in the local area context.

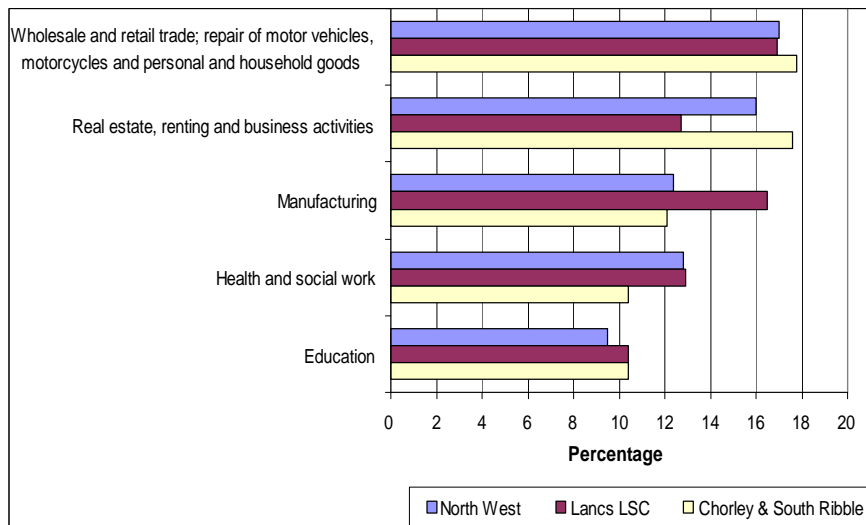
### Data Analysis

- Note the differences on this slide in the definition of working age – this is due to PSA / LAA targets
- 16-18 Population is proportionally lower than the regional average
- 19.3% (Chorley) are economically inactive, this is lower than the regional rate
- 11.4% (South Ribble) are economically inactive, this is significantly lower than the regional rate
- 70.7% Chorley) qualified to Level 2 or above is 3% points above the regional rate
- 75.5% (South Ribble) qualified to Level 2 or above is 7.8% points above the regional rate
- Employment in Wholesale & Retail 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?

# Top 5 Sectors of Employment Chorley & South Ribble



Source: ABI Employee Analysis, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved

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## 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 and training provision in a demand led system

## Data Analysis

- Highest employment volumes in Chorley & South Ribble: Wholesale & Retail Trade (15,500 employed), 17.8% of area total. Similar to Lancashire LSC (16.9%) and North West (17%).
- Second highest: Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities (15,400 employed), 17.6% of area total. Higher than Lancashire LSC (12.7%) and North West (16%).
- Highest volume increase in employment between 2006 and 2007: Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities + 1,200 jobs (to 15,400) in 2007, 8.5 per cent rise.
- Largest volume decrease in: Transport, Storage & Communication -300 to 3,700 in 2007 (-7.5%). Hotels & Restaurants: -300 jobs to 5,800 in 2007 (-4.9%).

## Points to Consider

- The full impact of the recession is yet to be seen.
- What are the implications for education and training provision planning of the reduction in employment in the Transport, Storage & Communication & Defence & Hotels & Restaurant sectors?
- How aligned to this picture of employment is current education and training provision in the area? – is there a difference in the alignment of FE and WBL?

## Local Data

- Local employment data and intelligence, will help to inform the information shown here
- Up to date redundancy data could complement the sectoral employment information in the slide

# 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).**

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

## Lancashire Young Apprenticeships

### Data Source

- The data is taken from the Young Apprenticeship contracts and 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 and 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, and 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 and 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

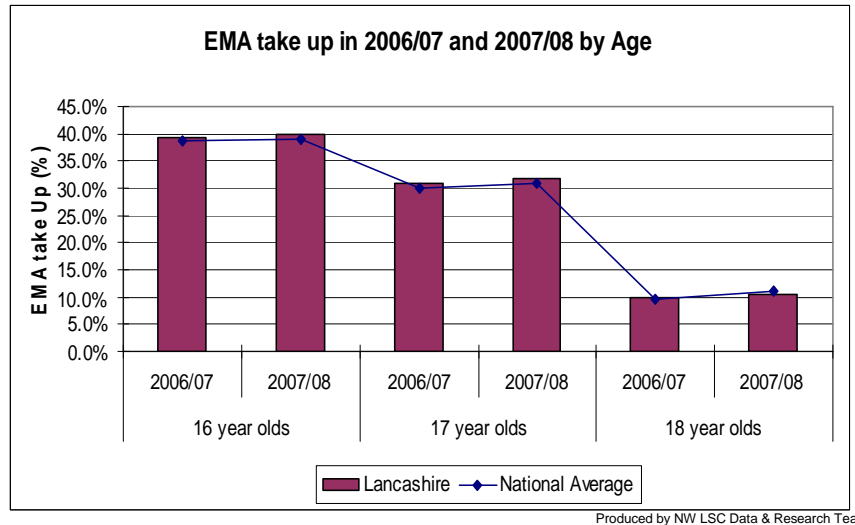
### Data Source

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

# Lancashire County EMA Take-up



## Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA)

### Data Source

- The Source of data used is the Learner Support Management Information; this data is Local Authority and 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 and 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%)

# Diplomas



Chorley & South Ribble	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12 if conditions met
Construction & the Built Environment			Subject to conditions	
Creative & Media		Conditions Met		
Engineering	Approved			
Information Technology				
Society, Health & Development				
Business Administration & Finance				
Hair & Beauty		Approved		
Hospitality				
Environmental & Land Based Studies			Subject to conditions	
Manufacturing & Product Design				
Public Services				
Retail Business				
Sport & Active Leisure				
Travel & Tourism				
	Approved	Conditions Met	Subject to conditions	

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## Chorley & South Ribble Consortium Diplomas

### Data Source

- Data has been taken from the DCSF website ([www.dcsf.gov.uk](http://www.dcsf.gov.uk)) and is the latest information available at time of publication.

### Why Information has been used

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

### Data Analysis

- Chorley & South Ribble Consortium has been approved to deliver 5 of the 14 Diploma lines (subject to condition).
- 1 Diploma line was approved for delivery in 2008/09.
- 2 Diploma lines were approved for 2009/10 delivery
- A further 2 lines were approved 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
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)

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## Data Source

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

## Why This Information has been Used

- To monitor priorities around reduction of NEET and 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 and 2008; the percentage increase between was 3.1%, which is below both NW and national averages of 3.3% and 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%) and 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 and national averages, 2.5% and 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 is due to inappropriate provision. Comparatively, in the NW this figure is 14.8% and nationally is 4.8%.

### 17 Year Olds

- Offers made in Lancashire (75.7) are below national levels of 79.7% and 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 and nationally, at 27.9% and 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%) and 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 and is adjusted for movement into and 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.

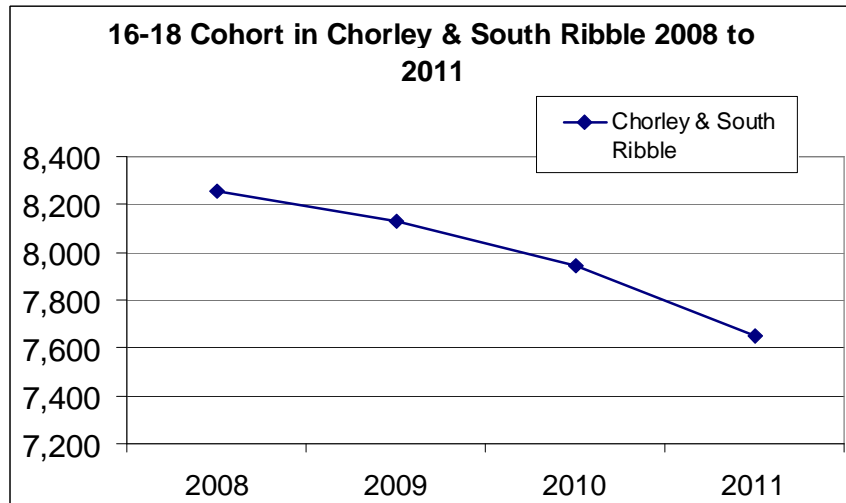
## Data Analysis

- Take up in the North West region is above the national average which is 16% in August 2008 and 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, and 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 and effective support in place to encourage teenage mothers back into learning.
- However, high birth rates suggest that teenage pregnancy is an issue and further work is required to raise teenager's aspirations.

# 16-18 Cohort



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

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

## 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 and 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, and 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 and to set and monitor targets, locally informed cohort data can be very useful to complement this dataset.

## Data Analysis

- In 2008 the 16-18 cohort in Chorley & South Ribble was 8,255
- By 2011 it is forecast to fall to 7,653 (-602) which is a reduction of 7.3%
- The overall Lancashire LSC area Reduction is 6.6%
- North West = -8.1%
- England = -5.3%

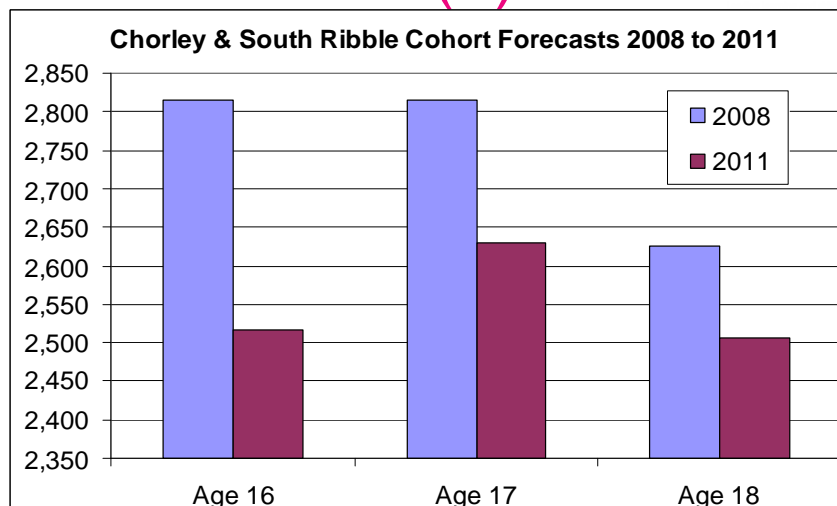
## Points to Consider

- What are the implications for this reduction on the volumes of provision commissioned for Chorley & South Ribble'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 602 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 and 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

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

## 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, and delivering the September Guarantee.

## Data Analysis

- In Chorley & South Ribble in 2008 the 16-18 cohort comprises:
  - 2,815 age 16,
  - 2,815 age 17
  - 2,625 age 18
- The volume of those aged 16 is forecast to have the highest reduction by 2011 (-298 or -10.6%).
- The volume of 17 year olds is expected to reduce by 185 (-6.6%).

## Points to Consider

- What are the implications for the planning of post-16 education and training provision of the reduction in the volume of 16 year olds in Chorley & South Ribble between 2008 and 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 and 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?

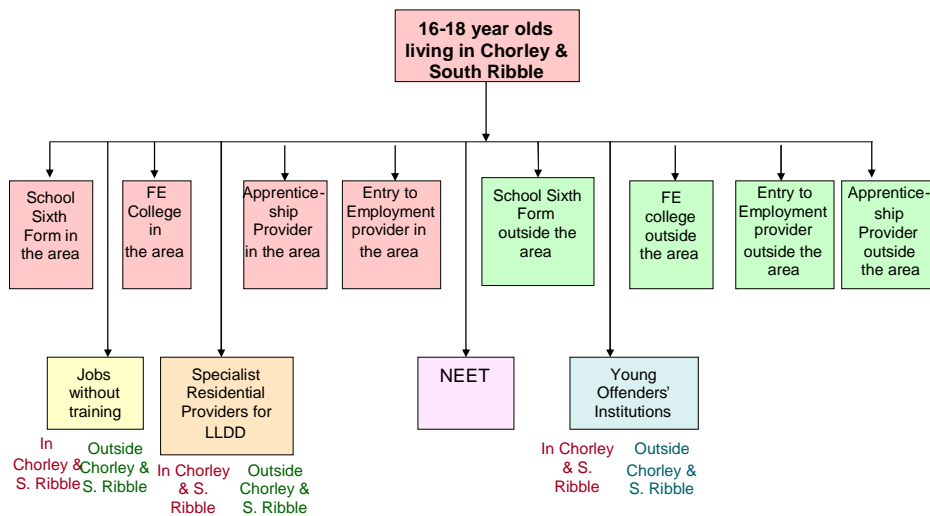
Cohort Activity

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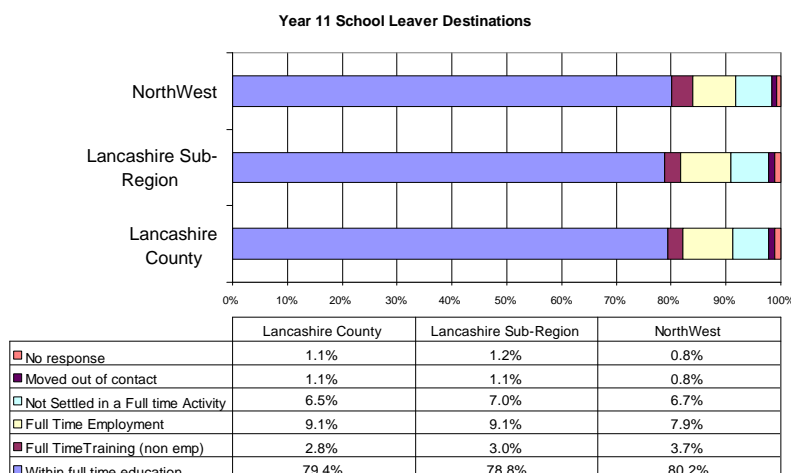
Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

# Tracking Learners



- After the MoG changes are enacted, Lancashire County Council will take responsibility for planning and funding learning opportunities for the cohort of 16-18 year olds resident in Chorley & South Ribble. 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 Chorley & South Ribble 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 Chorley & South Ribble residents.
- Those who do not take up a learning opportunity – NEETs and 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 and without economic constraints like mortgages.

# Year 11 School Leaver Destinations



Source: Connexions Activity Survey 2008

Produced by NW LSC Data &amp; Research Team

## 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 persons activity and as such adds to the LSCs own learner data. It is used as an indicator to help plan commissioning and 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 and the percentage has decreased since the previous year 2007.

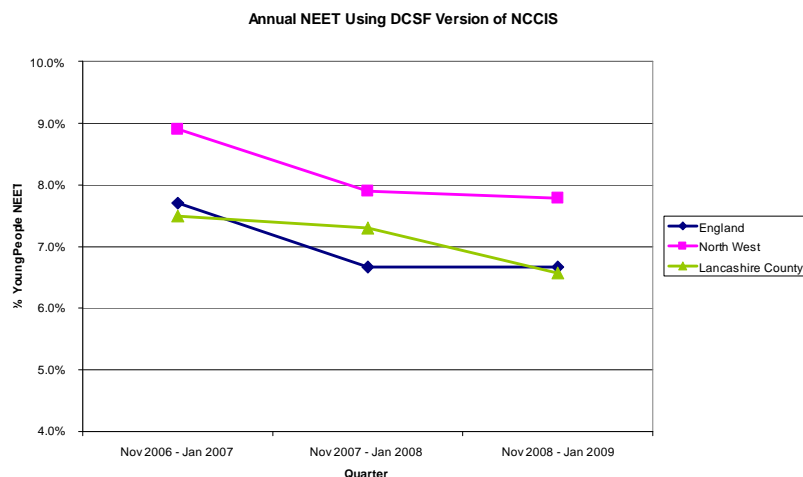
## Points to Consider

- 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 and NEET data: The part time employment and 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.

# Not in Education Employment or Training Headline Figures



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 and 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 and 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, and is updated monthly as opposed to annually and 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, and is now 1.2% points below the regional average
- Lancashire County trend of NEET is similar in comparison with the North West and Nationally but this is due to significant improvement during 2008, which reversed Lancashire previous trend 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 and can they be shared with other Local Authorities?
- What issues have contributed towards this improving NEET situation, and 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 according to the institution they study at, and 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%
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 and 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 and 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 and can they be shared with other Local Authorities?
- What issues have contributed towards this deteriorating/improving Not Known situation, and 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 according to the institution they study at, and 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.

## 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 and 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 and 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 County's 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 according to the institution they study at, and 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.

## 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 and 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 and 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

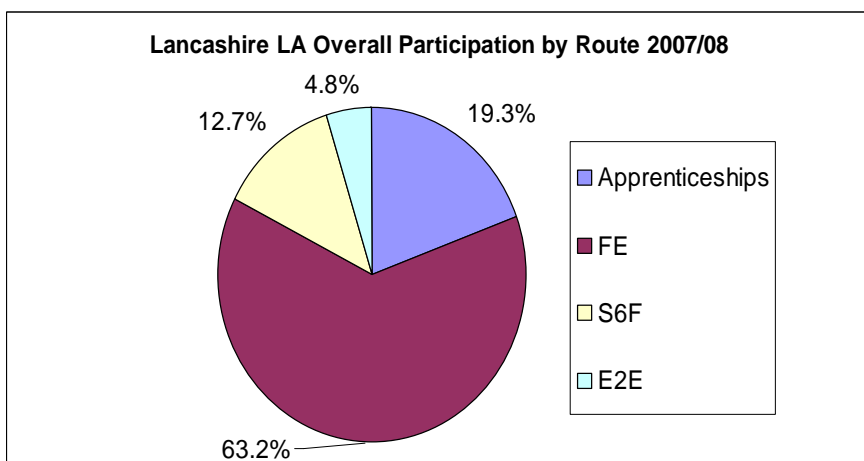
### Data Analysis

- Preston is the only district where NEET has increased over the period
- The Hyndburn, Rossendale and Ribble Valley Travel to Learn area contains both the highest (Hyndburn) and 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 using location of Connexions service accessed altering the figures here. 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).

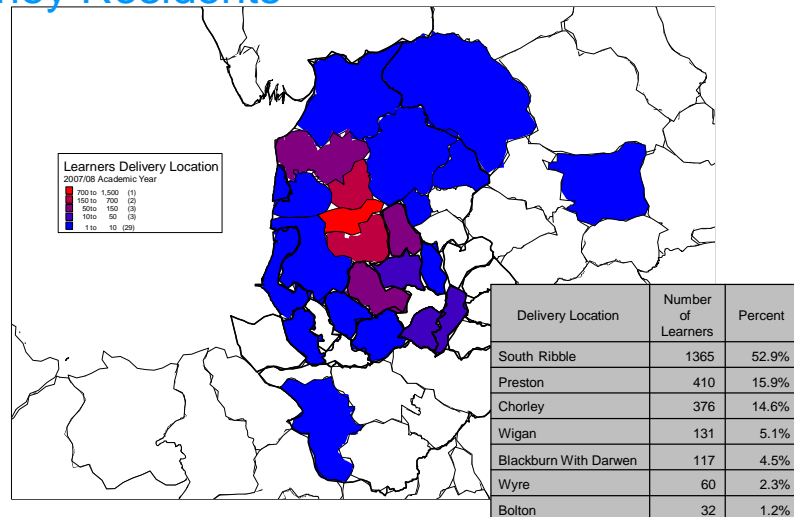
### Data Analysis

- 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 and / 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 offender's institutions in the North West.
- There are a further 414 learners in ESF funded provision in the local area

## 16-18 Travel to Learn Out-Flows Chorley Residents



Note: "In-Flow" Learners Travelling into the Local Area Are Highlighted in the Accompanying Data Pack

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Source: LSC ILR Data and Schools PLASC 2007/08

### Data Source

- Full Year 2007-08 Further Education F05 ILR; Work Based Learning data and 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 and 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 Chorley access

### Data Analysis

- Young People living in Chorley are unusual in that their preferred learning location is not in their own district, it is South Ribble
- Some Learners also travel to Preston
- Just 14.6% of Learners engaged in FE funded, WBL or School 6<sup>th</sup> form learning attend a provider based in their own resident district.

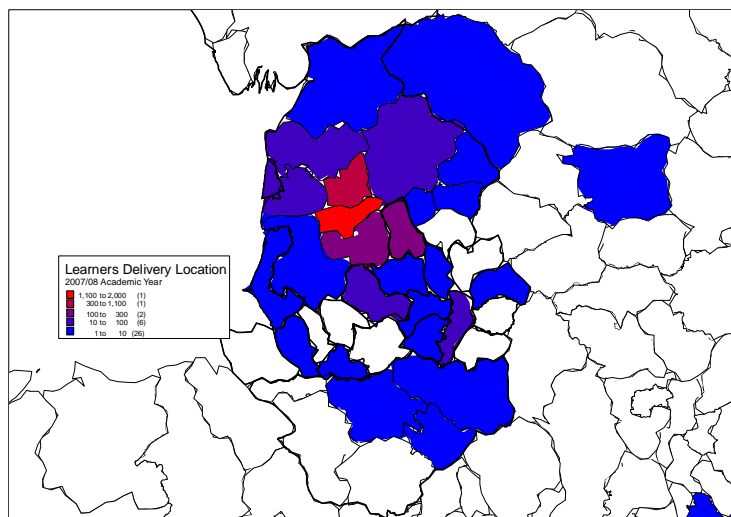
### Points to Consider

- 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.

## 16-18 Travel to Learn Out-Flows South Ribble Residents



Note: "In-Flow" Learners Travelling into the Local Area Are Highlighted in the Accompanying Data Pack

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Source: LSC ILR Data and Schools PLASC 2007/08

### Data Source

- Full Year 2007-08 Further Education F05 ILR; Work Based Learning data and 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 and 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 South Ribble access

### Data Analysis

- Preston is the next most significant Delivery Location outside their resident Local Authority for Young People living in South Ribble
- Some Learners also travel to Blackburn or Chorley
- 49.9% 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 or where the postcode given as a delivery location is not recognised.

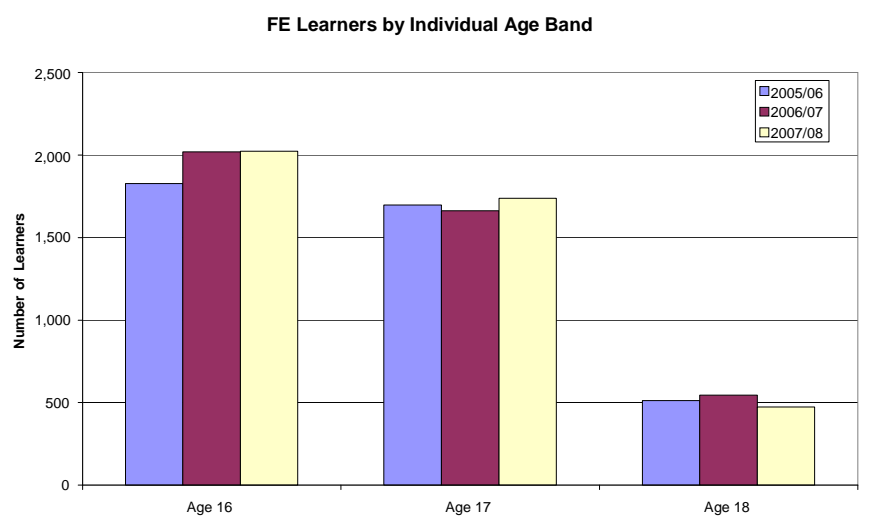
# Learner Analysis By Route



# 05

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

# 16-18 FE Participation



Source: FE ILR Final Data Freeze

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

## Data Source

- Further Education ILR, final data freeze. Chorley & South Ribble 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.

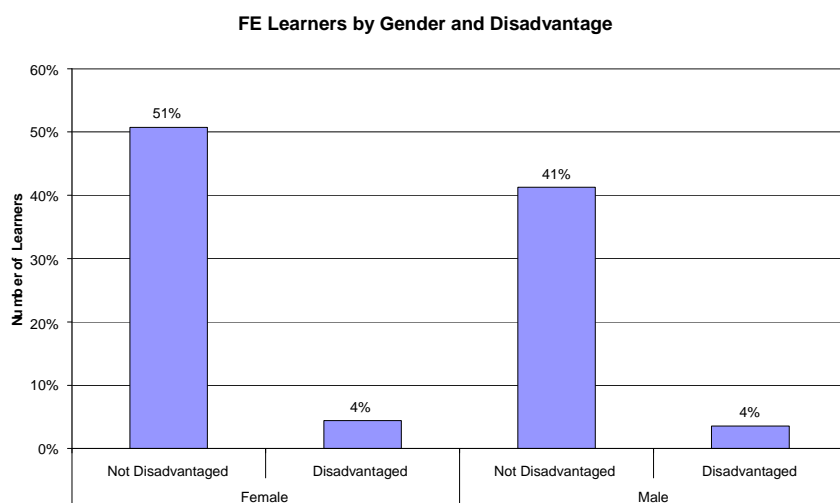
## Data Analysis

- Participation at age 16 has increased by 11% over the 3 year period – 196 young people.
- Participation at age 17 has increased by 2% - 40 young people.
- Participation at age 18 has decreased by 8%, 40 learners.
- 18 year olds currently account for 11% of 16-18 learners. According to population estimates for 2008 18 year olds account for 32% of the cohort.

## Points to consider

- Participation figures for 18 year olds are decreasing and the proportion of 18 year olds appear to be low, has there been a shift in FE to WBL provision for young people aged 18 or are these learners falling into the NEET category?

# 16-18 FE Participation



Source: FE ILR Final Data Freeze

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

## Data Source

- Further Education ILR, final data freeze. Chorley and South Ribble 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 and background - have the opportunities they need to succeed.

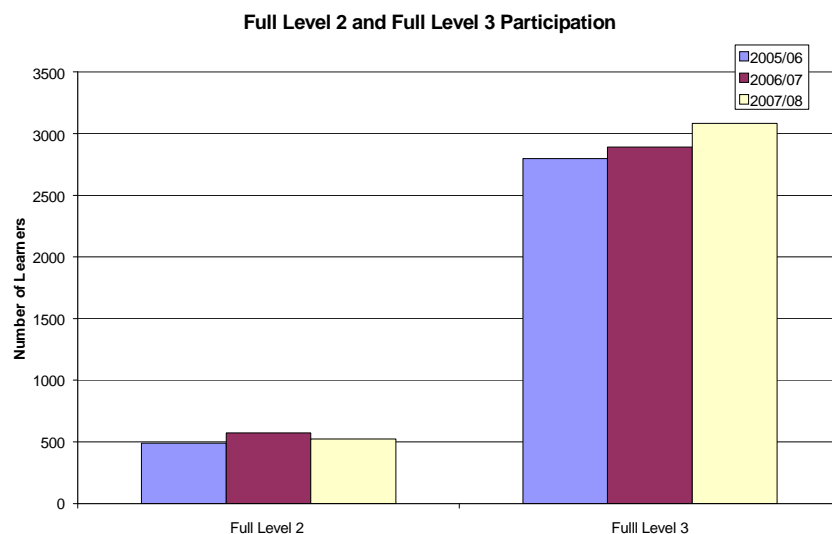
## Data Analysis

- Female learners account for 55% of the total in learning.
- Disadvantaged learners account for 8% of the total in 2007/08.
- 96% of learners are from a White background, 1.4% of learners are Mixed race, which is the largest ethnic group.
- Census population figures show 97% of the local cohort are from a White background.
- LLDD learners account for 17% of total learners; this is above the regional average of 15%.

## Points to Consider

- Has the local population diversified since the Census figures were taken? Is this reflected in learning?
- Further investigation is needed into retention and achievement rates for LLDD learners.

# 16-18 FE Participation



Source: FE ILR Final Data Freeze

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

## Data Source

- Further Education ILR, final data freeze. Chorley and South Ribble 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 17% (83 learners) between 2005/06 and 2006/07.
- Decreased by 9% between 2006/07 and 2007/08 (49 learners).
- Overall increase since 2005/06 was 7%; this is lower than the Lancashire increase of 11%, North West increase of 15% and national increase of 10%.

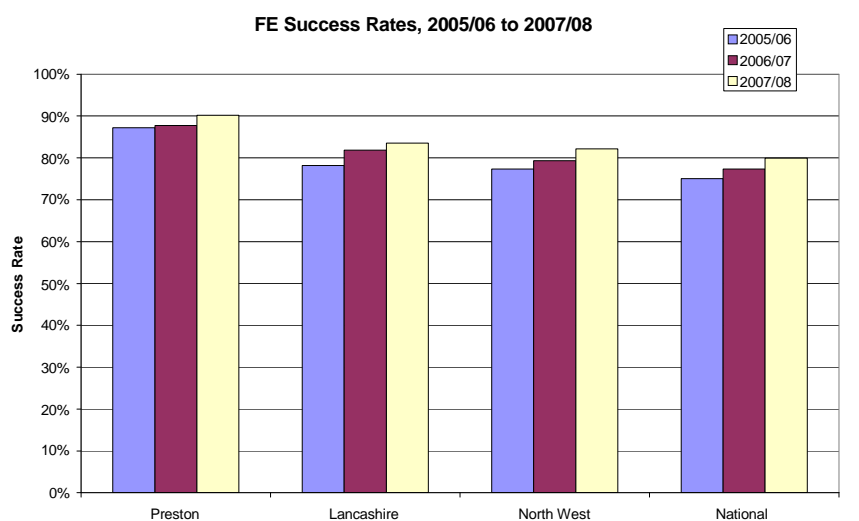
### Full Level 3 participation

- Increased by 3% between 2005/06 and 2007/08 (94 learners).
- Increased by 7% between 2006/07 and 2007/08 (193 learners).
- Overall increase since 2005/06 was 10%; this is lower than the 17% increase across Lancashire, 12% across the North West and 10% nationally.

## Points to consider

- Increases at full Level 3 have been significant, however full Level 2 participation has not increased at the same rate and has decreased since 2006/07.

# 16-18 FE Performance



Source: FE ILR Final Data Freeze

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

## Data Source

- Further Education Success Rates 2007/08 final freeze, Chorley and South Ribble 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 and Nationally. All learners should have the same opportunities and chance of successfully completing their course.

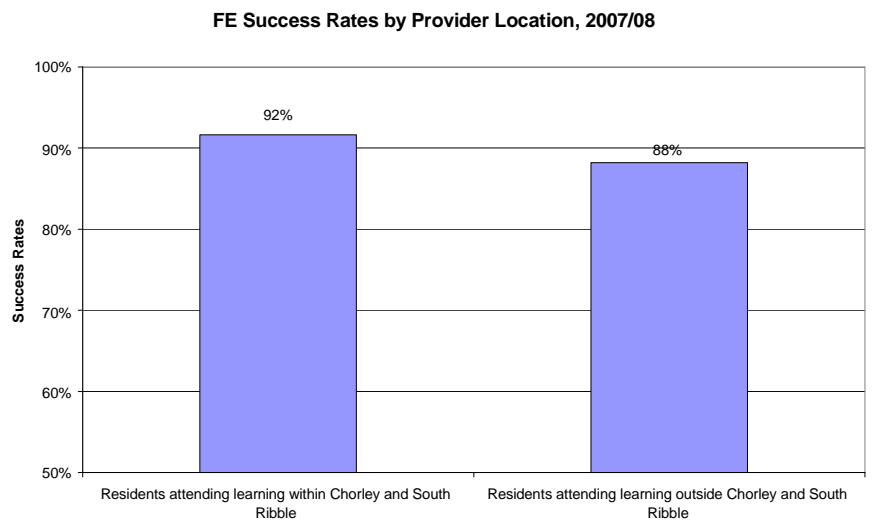
## Data Analysis

- Success rates for residents are higher than the regional and national averages at 90% compared to 82% and 80% respectively.
- They have improved consistently between the years and are 3% points higher than in 2005/06.
- This increase is lower than the average increase across the region (3% points compared to 5% points) but success rates are already very high for Chorley and South Ribble residents.
- Statistical Neighbours in the NW: Not Available.

## Points to Consider

- Success rates are high and increasing for residents. Further analysis will indicate whether there are any groups of learners where this is not the case.

# 16-18 FE Performance



Source: FE ILR Final Data Freeze

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

## Data Source

- Further Education Success Rates 2007/08 final freeze, Chorley and South Ribble 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.

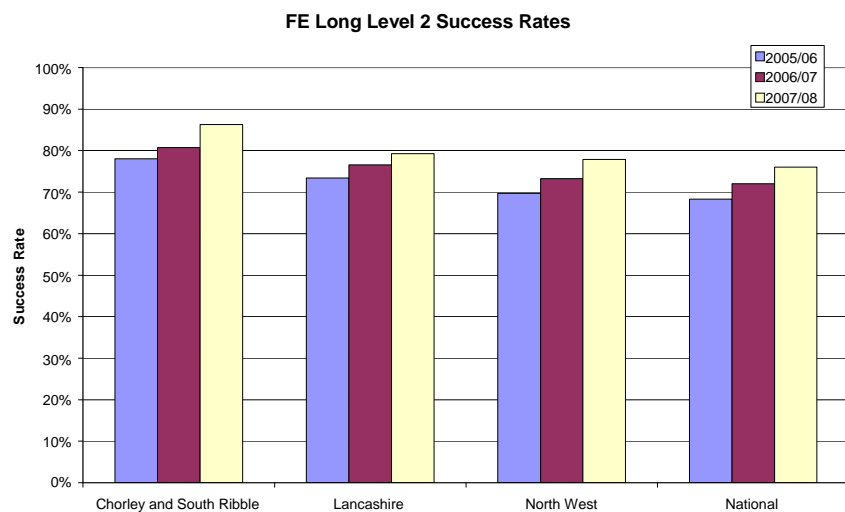
## Data Analysis

- 64% of learners attend learning within Chorley and South Ribble, 95% of learner's access provision within Lancashire.
- Residents travelling outside of the area have a lower success rate than those staying within Chorley and South Ribble to access provision – 81% within Chorley and South Ribble, 85% outside in 2007/08.
- Chorley and South Ribble has 1 FE provider – Runshaw College, a GFE College.
- Residents attending Runshaw College have a success rate of 92%, which is higher than the benchmark of 77% for the GFE colleges.
- Outside the area residents are most likely to attend Cardinal Newman which is a high performing Sixth Form College.

## Points to consider

- Residents appear to have access to high quality provision.

# 16-18 FE Performance



Source: FE ILR Final Data Freeze

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

## 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. Chorley and South Ribble 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.

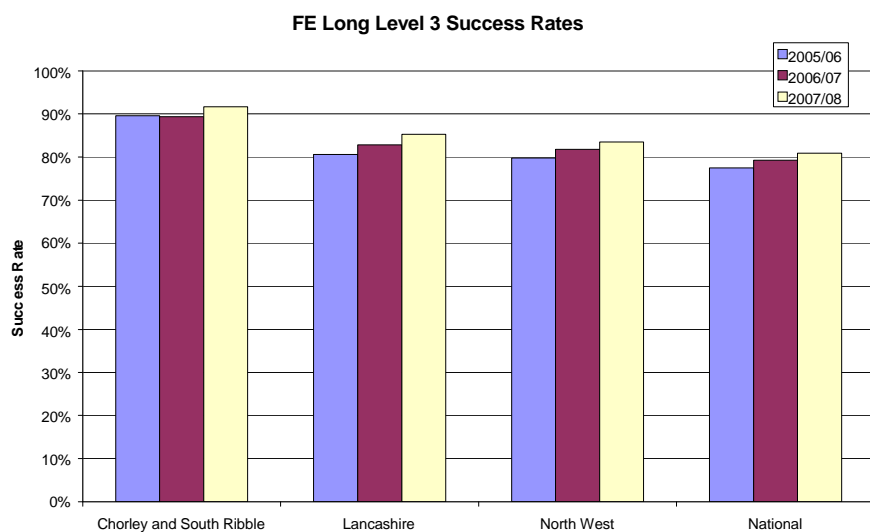
## Data Analysis

- Long Level 2 success rates increased from 78% in 05/06 to 86% in 07/08 – an increase of 8% points.
- The success rate for 07/08 is above the national and regional averages – 86% compared to 78% for the region and 76% nationally.

## Points to Consider

- Success rates are increasing at the same rate as regionally and success rates are already very high.

# 16-18 FE Performance



Source: FE ILR Final Data Freeze

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

## Data Source

- Further Education Success Rates 2007/08 final freeze, Chorley and South Ribble 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 11% points higher than the national average at 92% compared to 81% nationally.
- Success rates have increased by 2% points which is below the regional average increase of 4% points.

## Points to Consider

- Success rates are not increasing at the same rate as regionally but success rates are already very high.

## FE Success Rates by Learner Characteristic



### Chorley & South Ribble

- The overall success rate is **90%**
- No Significant gap in success between genders
- The gap in success rates between those who are disadvantaged and those who are not is potentially a large issue (-10% points for disadvantaged white females)

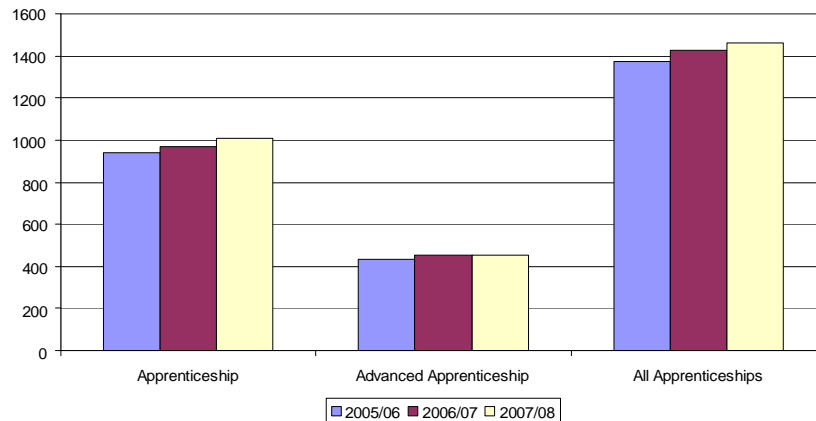
Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

- In Chorley & South Ribble 96.1% of young people in FE are White (4,071), 3.3% are from a BME group (143). (Accounting for 'not knowns')
- The overall 16-18 FE Success Rate for resident of Chorley & South Ribble is 90% - 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.

# Apprenticeships Residency Participation



Participation In Learning 16-18: Chorley and South Ribble



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 Chorley and South Ribble participating in an Apprenticeship Programme. Split shown to highlight Apprenticeships (Level 2) and Advanced Apprenticeships (Level 3), as well as the overall position.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises of 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 6.6% between 2005/06 and 2007/08
- Apprenticeships (Level 2) have increased by 7.6% between 2005/06 and 2007/08
- Advanced Apprenticeships (Level 3) have increased by 4.6% between 2005/06 and 2007/08

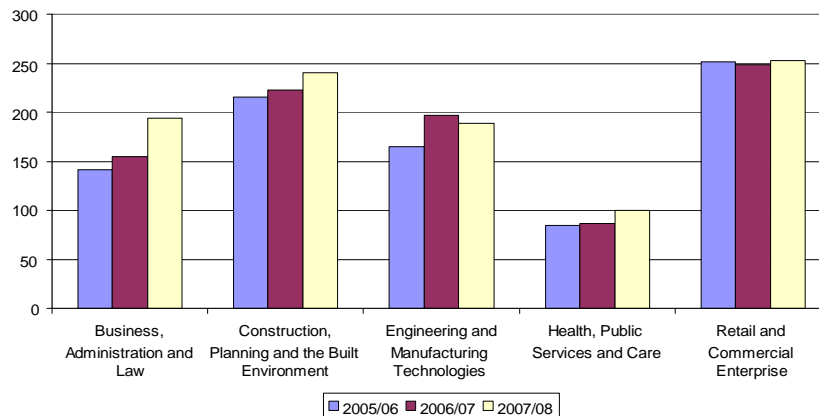
## Points to Consider

- Residents in Chorley and South Ribble account for 18.1% of Lancashire's Apprenticeships.
- Apprenticeships for Lancashire decreased by 0.3% between 2005/06 and 2007/08.
- Advanced Apprenticeships for Lancashire decreased by 1.8% between 2005/06 and 2007/08.

## Apprenticeships Level 2 Participation by Sector



Participation at Level 2: Chorley and South Ribble



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 Chorley and South Ribble participating on a Level 2 Apprenticeship Programme by sector.
- Only the Top 5 Participation sectors in Chorley and South Ribble included in the chart.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises of the carry over from the previous year plus starts excluding less than 6 week starts in the relevant year.

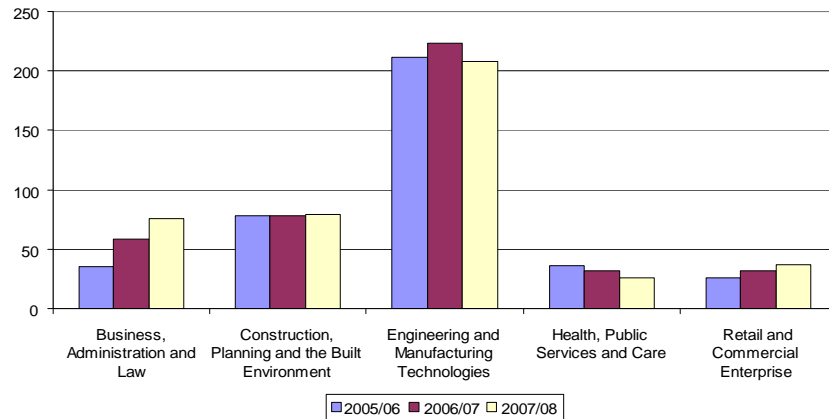
### Data Analysis

- Business, Administration and Law increased by 37.6% between 2005/06 and 2007/08
- Construction, Planning and the Built Environment increased by 11.6% between 2005/06 and 2007/08
- Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies increased by 14.5% between 2005/06 and 2007/08

# Level 3 Advanced Apprenticeships Participation by Sector



Participation at Level 3: Chorley and South Ribble



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)

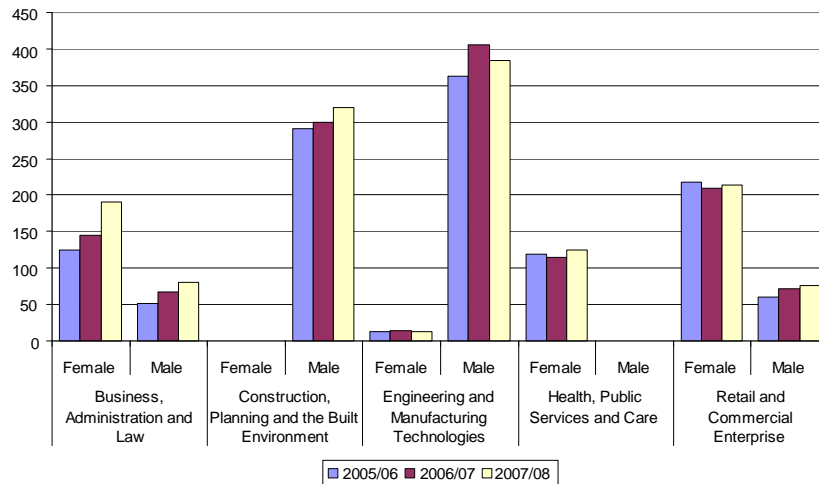
## Why This Information has been Used

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

## Data Analysis

- Business, Administration and Law decreased by 117% between 2005/06 and 2007/08
- Health, Public Services and Care decreased by 27.8% between 2005/06 and 2007/08
- Retail and Commercial Enterprises increased by 42.3% between 2005/06 and 2007/08

# Apprenticeships Participation by Gender & Sector



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 Chorley and South Ribble participating on an Apprenticeship Programme by sector and gender.
- Only the Top 5 Participation sectors in Chorley and South Ribble included in the chart.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises of the carry over from the previous year plus starts excluding less than 6 week starts in the relevant year.

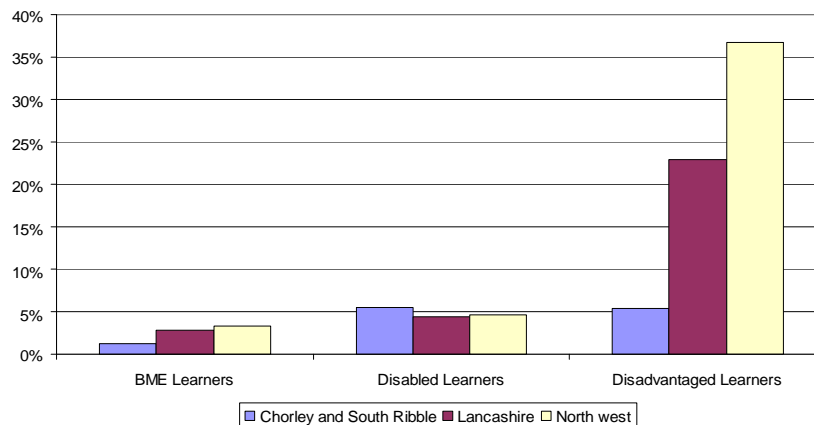
## Data Analysis

- Construction, Planning and the Built Environment have had a small female participation in 2005/06 and 2006/07
- Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies had a small female participation over the 3 years
- Health, Public Services and Care had a small male participation over the 3 years

# Apprenticeships Participation by Learner Characteristic



Characteristics as a Percentage of Total Participation in 2007/08



Source: LSC WBL ILR Data 2007/08 Final Period

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

## 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 Chorley and South Ribble participating in an Apprenticeship Programme. Split by Ethnicity, Disability and disadvantaged compared by region and North West region.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises of the carry over from the previous year plus starts excluding less than 6 week starts in the relevant year.

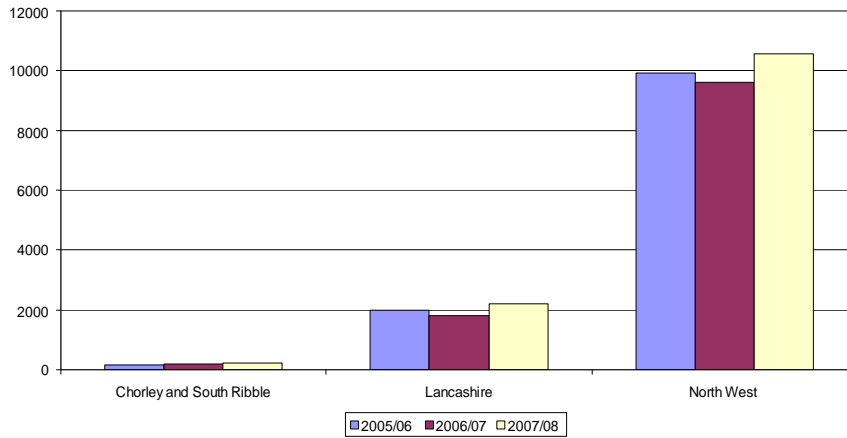
## Data Analysis

- BME learner's participation in Chorley and South Ribble is 2.1 percentage points below the North West region and Lancashire region participation percentage of BME learners.
- Disabled learner's participation in Chorley and South Ribble is slightly above the North West and Lancashire region participation percentage of disabled learners.
- Disadvantaged learner's participation in Chorley and South Ribble is 31.3 percentage points below the North West region percentage and 18 percentage points below the Lancashire region participation percentage of disadvantaged learners.

# Entry to Employment (E2E) 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).

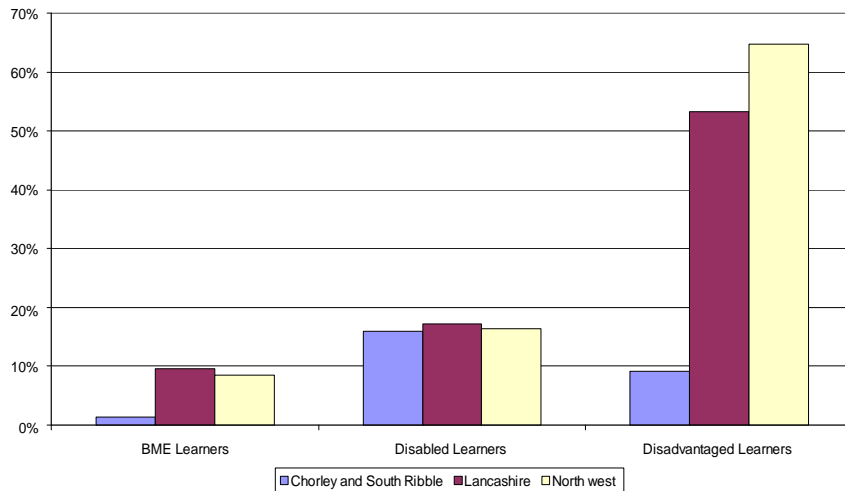
## Why This Information has been Used

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

## Data Analysis

- Chorley & South Ribble resident's participation increased 37.7% between 2005/06 and 2007/08.
- Lancashire resident's participation increased 10.0% between 2005/06 and 2007/08.
- The North West resident's participation increased slightly by 6.5%.

## E2E Participation by Learner Characteristic



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 Chorley & South Ribble participating on an Entry to Employment Programme. Split by Ethnicity, Disability and disadvantaged compared by region and North West region.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises of the carry over from the previous year plus starts in the relevant year.

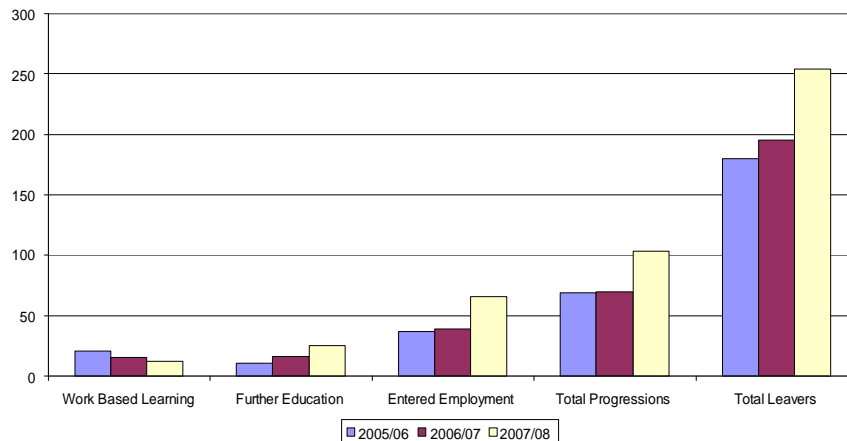
### Data Analysis

- BME learner's participation in Chorley & South Ribble is 7.1 percentage points below the North West region percentage.
- Disabled learners participation in Chorley & South Ribble is 0.4 percentage points below the North West region and above the Lancashire region participation percentage of disabled learners.
- Disadvantaged learner's participation in Chorley & South Ribble is 55.6 percentage points below the North West region and Lancashire region participation percentage of disadvantaged learners.

# E2E Progression Outcomes



Entry to Employment 16-18 Progression: Chorley & South Ribble



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 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.

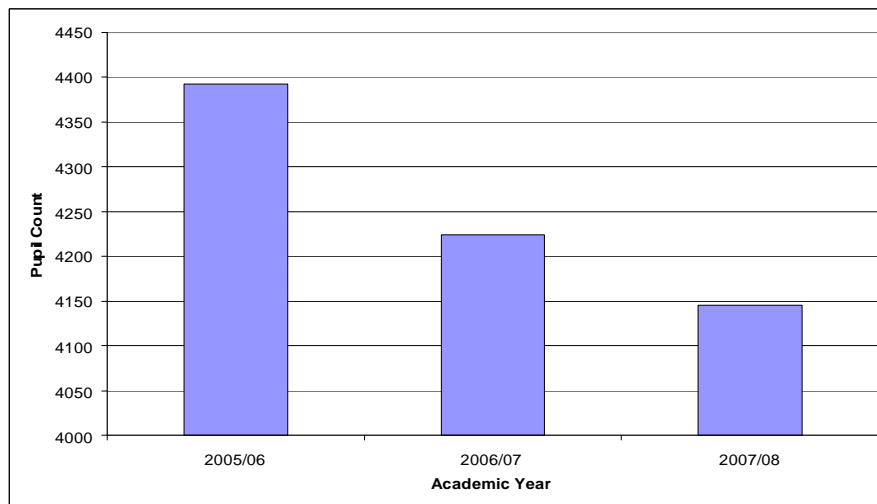
## Data Analysis

- 43% decrease in the number of leavers entering Work Based Learning Programmes.
- 127% increase in the number of leavers entering Further Education.
- 78% increase in the number of leavers entering Employment.

## Points to Consider

- Overall success rates have increased from 38% to 41% between 2005/06 and 2007/08.

## S6F Provider-based Participation Lancashire



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

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

### Data Source

- Schools 6<sup>th</sup> 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 6<sup>th</sup> Form learner volumes decreased by 168 learners in 2006/07 and 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.

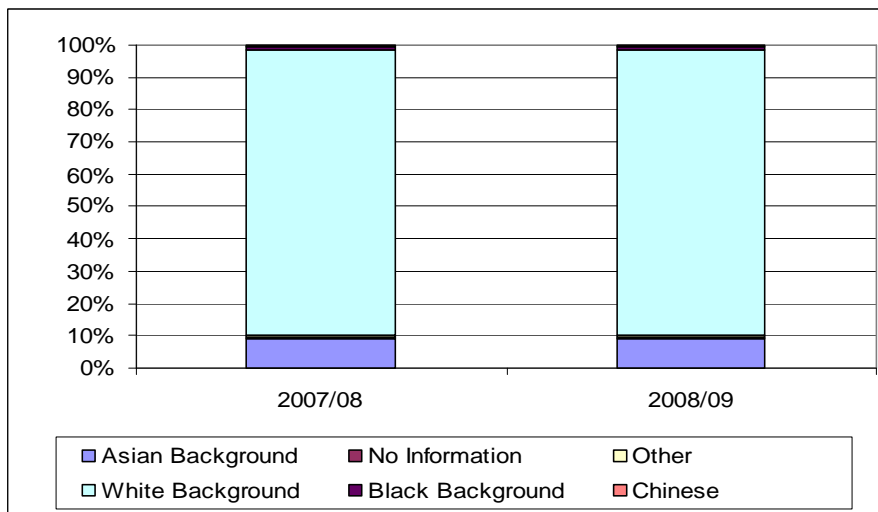
### Points to Consider

- 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 6<sup>th</sup> Form provision and 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

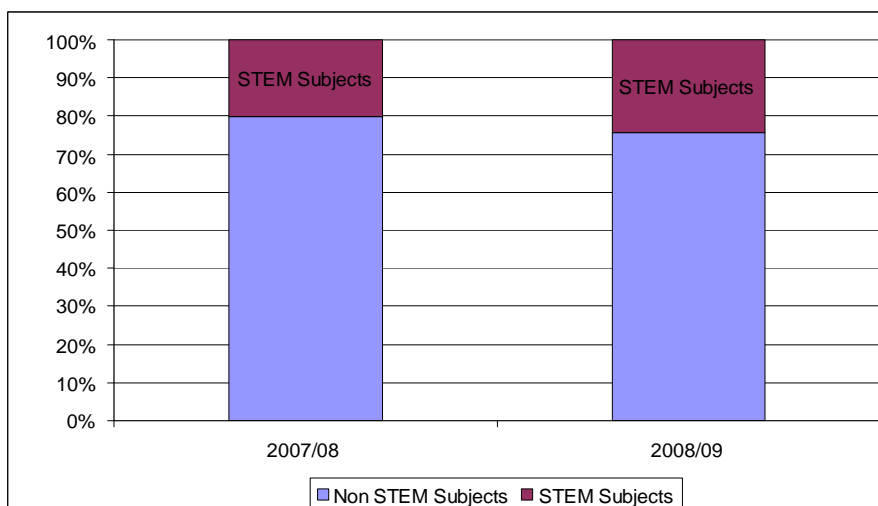
### Data Analysis

- 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 and 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?

## S6F Participation in STEM Subjects 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

- 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

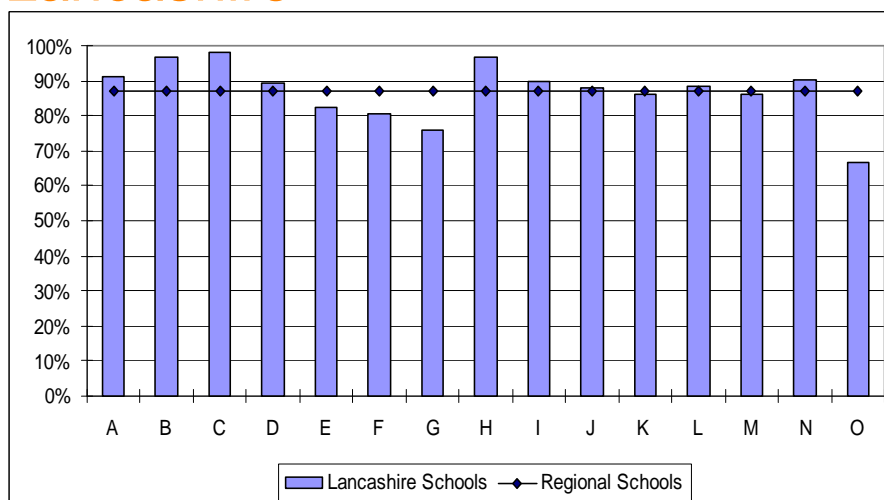
- Participation in STEM subjects in Lancashire has increased from 5184 subjects being studied in 2007/08 to 8593 in 2008/09.
- Participation in STEM subjects has increased by 66% over the last 2 years; this is above the regional rate of increase of 53%.
- STEM subjects make up 20% of total learning aims in 2007/08 and 24% in 2008/08 in Lancashire School Sixth Forms, this is the below the regional rate for 2007/08 (21%) and 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 and Physics have higher volumes of participation than other STEM subjects in Lancashire.
- This corresponds with Regional participation patterns for STEM subjects; Mathematics, Biology, Chemistry and 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% and 67%) this is above the regional rate of increase of 54%, 55%, 56% and 60% respectively.
- The main subjects studied by learners in School Sixth forms in Lancashire are Sports Studies, Performing Arts, Business Studies & Economics and Social Sciences; this is in alignment with key employment sectors in Lancashire (Health & Social Work and Wholesale & Retail)

# S6F Success Rates

## Lancashire



Source: LSC Schools Sixth Form ILR data 2007/08 (S06)

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

### 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 and International Baccalaureate.
- Year 13 and 14 success element = achieved/starts (Where achieved is outcome achieved and completion status complete). The 2007/08 School Sixth Form success rate = retained rate \* year 13 and 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 Lancashire 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 and those who are not compared to other areas and other types of training provision? – Does more need to be done in School Sixth Forms to re-dress 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
CHORLEY	Literacy	846	961	850
	Numeracy	890	849	756
CHORLEY Total		1,744	1,817	1,612

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 850 Literacy enrolments, similar levels to 2005/06, compared to the regional decrease of 13.1% in the same period
- There were 756 Numeracy enrolments, a decrease of 15.1% (-134) over 3 years, compared to the regional decrease of 14.4%

# Skills for Life Enrolments



District Name	Skills for Life type	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
SOUTH RIBBLE	Literacy	1,056	1,158	1,021
	Numeracy	1,125	1,162	995
SOUTH RIBBLE Total		2,183	2,320	2,020

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 1,021 Literacy enrolments, a slight decrease of 3.3% (-35) over 3 years, compared to the regional decrease of 13.1%
- There were 995 Numeracy enrolments, a decrease of 11.6% (-130) over 3 years, compared to the regional decrease of 14.4%

# Learners with Learning Difficulties and / or Disabilities



Leading learning and skills

# 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	N/A	N/A	N/A		6.9%	
2007/08	0	4	0	5.5%	4.3%	5.6%
2008/09	1	1	1	4.6%	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/SFR/s000794/SFR15\\_2008\\_Final.pdf](http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000794/SFR15_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 and 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%)

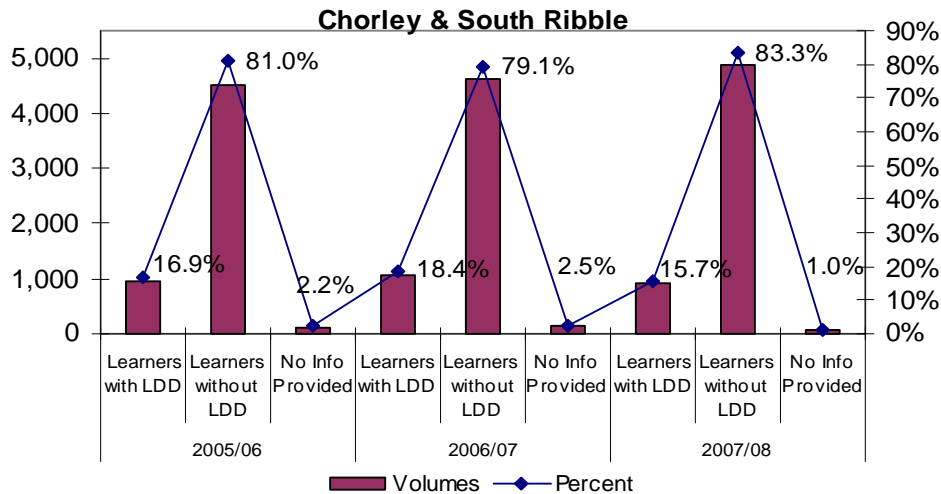
### Data Analysis

- 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 higher than the region and lower than England.

### Points to Consider

- National and 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%.

# Participation by Learners with LDD (residency based)



Source: ILRf05 05/06, 06/07, 07/08. Includes FE, Apprenticeships & Entry to Employment. Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

## 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 and compare them with the regional picture

## Data Analysis

- The proportion of Learners with Learning Difficulties and/or Disabilities engaged in learning in Area is in line with that found in the North West area. (14.2 percent in 2007/08).
- Participation in Apprenticeship 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 decreasing. This may suggest a lack of suitable opportunities for LDD students.
- Proportion of LDD students attending FE colleges is above 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\*


Leading learning and skills

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
Lancashire CC	81	£3,953,770	£37,922	77	£4,277,713	£0	74	£4,434,120	£19,114
Unit cost per LA learner	£48,811.98			£55,554.71			£59,920.54		
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 who have profound and complex needs who require specialist provision

## Data Analysis

- The number of learners in the area with learning difficulties and/or disabilities who have profound and complex needs is decreasing.
- The cost of supporting learners in this provision is increasing.
- The area trend is similar to the regional trend below.
- 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 and 2007/08 and 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



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 &amp; 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 and 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, and 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 and those who were not was 26% points.
- The rate of increase between attainment at 16 and 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 and 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 &amp; 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 and 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 and 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 and 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