



Leading learning and skills

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

Presented to
By

Welcome

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Notes



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

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Contents



Key issues & priorities

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

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Key Issues and Priorities



01

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Issues and Priorities



Cheshire West and Chester Key Issues and Priorities

- Establishing the new Cheshire East 14-19 Strategic Partnership, developing productive links at both locality level and into the Sub-Regional Grouping
- Ensure sufficient range of provision, particularly to meet the needs of a growing NEET cohort
- Deliver an improved September Guarantee performance at 17
- Reverse the trend of decreasing participation in Apprenticeships
- Address the gender imbalance in participation by sector in Apprenticeships
- Integrate capital plans and developments including Winsford Learning Zone, Ellesmere Port Academy programme, Sir John Deane's and West Cheshire College

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

A green rectangular graphic with the text 'Policy Context' at the top left, the number '02' in the center, and the '>LSC' logo at the top right. The logo includes the tagline 'Leading learning and skills'. At the bottom right, it says 'Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team'.

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.

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

- *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

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

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

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

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

>lsc
Leading learning and skills

03

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Overview of Cheshire West

- Population Aged 16-59/64 is 199,900
- Age 16-18 is 6.5% of the Working Age population
- 43,600 Working Age are economically inactive
- 76% are employed
- 73% of 19-59/64 are qualified to Level 2 and above (Cheshire).
- Largest Sectors of Employment are Wholesale & Retail & Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities.

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

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.

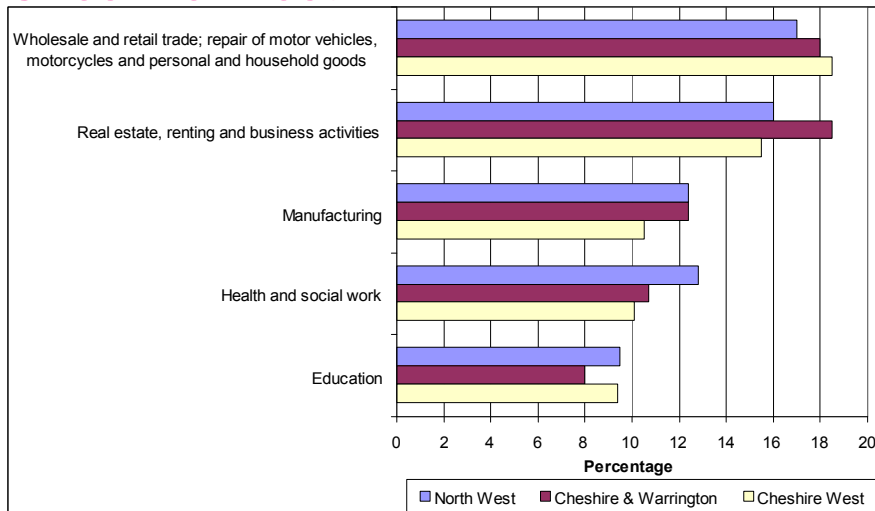
Data Analysis

- Note the differences on this slide in the definition of working age – this is due to PSA / LAA targets
- 16-18 Population is proportionally slightly smaller than the regional average
- 21.8% are economically inactive, this is lower than the regional rate
- 73.3% (Cheshire) qualified to Level 2 or above is 5.6% points Above the regional rate – please see dataset for district breakdown
- 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?

Top 5 Sectors of Employment Cheshire West



Source: ABI Employee Analysis, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

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 Cheshire West: Wholesale & Retail Trade (27,800 employed), 18.5% of area total. Similar to Cheshire & Cheshire West (18%), and below the North West (17%) proportion.
- Second highest: Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities (23,200 employed), 15.5% of area total.
- Below Cheshire & Cheshire West's (18.5%) and the North West proportions (16%).).
- Highest volume increase in employment between 2006 and 2007: Wholesale & Retail Trade +1,200 jobs (to 27,800) in 2007,) 4.5 per cent rise.
- Largest volume decrease in: Manufacturing -800 to 15,700 in 2007 (-4.8%).
- Transport, Storage & Communication: -500 jobs to 6,300 in 2007 (-7.4%).

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 Manufacturing and Transport, Storage & Communication?
- 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 & Key Stage 4 Engagement Programme



Young Apprenticeships

122 contracted traditional YA places in Cohort 5 in Cheshire.

127 commissioned traditional YA places in Cohort 6

Key Stage 4 Engagement Programme

123 places contracted in Phase 3 (2008/09) in Cheshire

221 places commissioned in Cheshire for Phase 4 of delivery

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Cheshire LA

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. The YA split for Cheshire East and West is based on the location of the lead provider.

Data Analysis

- In Cohort 6 Cheshire LA commissioned to deliver the following sectors; Engineering (35 places), Sports Leadership (17 places), Health & Social Care (30 places), Hospitality (15 places), and Retail (15 places), Food & Drink Manufacturing (15 places).

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. Cheshire was a pilot area for the Key Stage 4 Engagement Programme
- Further split by Cheshire East and Cheshire West can be found in the relevant slides in the Cheshire East and West report.

Young Apprenticeships & Key Stage 4 Engagement Programme



Young Apprenticeships

122 contracted traditional YA places in Cohort 5 in Cheshire, 54 of which lead providers based in Cheshire East

60 commissioned traditional YA places in Cohort 6, delivering the same sectors as the previous year.

Key Stage 4 Engagement Programme

123 places contracted in Phase 3 (2008/09) in Cheshire.

221 places commissioned in Cheshire in Phase 4, of which 109 places are in Cheshire West.

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Cheshire West

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 Cohort 6 Cheshire West commissioned traditional YA places in the following sectors: Health & Social Care (30 places), Hospitality (15 places), and Retail (15 places), the same sectors delivered in Cohort 5.

Key Stage 4 Programme

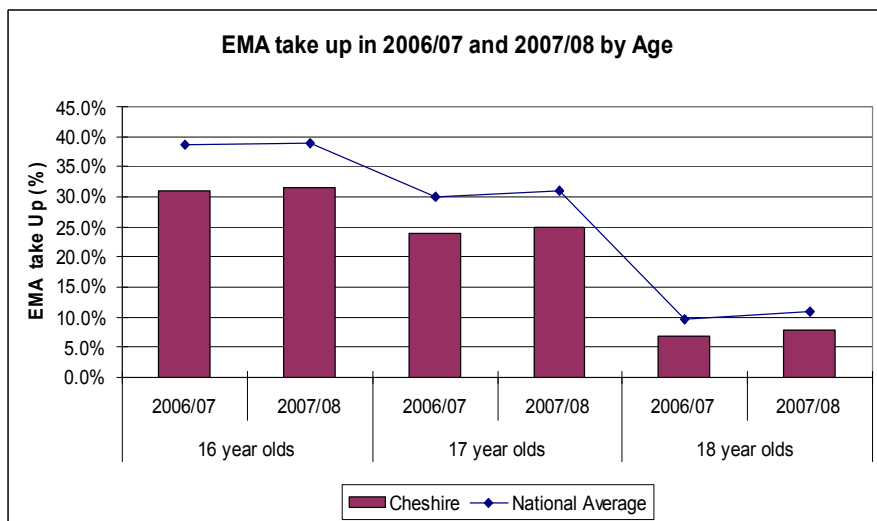
Data Source

- 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. Cheshire was a pilot area for the Key Stage 4 Engagement Programme.

Cheshire EMA Take-up



Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Cheshire

- 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 7,666 young people took up EMA, growth of 6.5% 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. Cheshire early take up is above the regional average, at 57% by the end of September.
- 31% of 16 year olds in Cheshire have taken up EMA, below the regional average (44%) and the lowest take up in the region
- 25% of 17 year olds have taken up EMA, below the regional average (36%), again the lowest take up in the North West
- 8% of 18 year olds have taken up EMA, below the regional average (12%)

Diplomas



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

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Cheshire LA

Diplomas

Data Source

- Data has been taken from the DCSF website (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

- Cheshire has been approved to deliver 13 of the 14 diploma lines (subject to conditions being met).
- Both Cheshire West and Cheshire East are made up of 3 consortiums each, and Cheshire Environmental and Land Based is a Cheshire wide partnership. Further information /breakdown can be found on the relevant slides in the Cheshire East and Cheshire West reports.

Diplomas



West Cheshire	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12 if conditions met
Construction & the Built Environment		V	E	C
Creative & Media	V	E		C
Engineering		E/V		
Information Technology			C/V	
Society, Health & Development			C	E
Business Administration & Finance		V		
Hair & Beauty		E		C
Hospitality				
Environmental & Land Based Studies				
Manufacturing & Product Design			V	
Public Services				
Retail Business				
Sport & Active Leisure			V	C
Travel & Tourism				

Approved Conditions Met Subject to conditions
 V= Vale Royal, E= Ellesmere Port & Neston, C= Chester

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Cheshire West

Diplomas

Data Source

- Data has been taken from the DCSF website (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

- Cheshire West has 3 consortiums;
- Ellesmere Port & Neston consortium has 5 of the 14 Diploma lines approved (subject to conditions being met)
- Chester & Rural Chester consortium has been approved to deliver 6 of the 14 Diploma Lines (subject to conditions being met)
- Vale Royal consortium has been approved to deliver 7 of the 14 Diploma Lines (subject to conditions being met)

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
Cheshire LA	97.2	1.6	0.9	0.2	76.9	10.5	6.4	6.2
Regional Offer	94.7	2.5	2.5	0.2	76.9	12.7	9.6	0.8
National Offer	94.2	2.9	2.7	0.2	79.7	9.6	7.2	3.4

Source: NCCIS Final SG Report 2008/09 (11.12.08)

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

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

Why This Information has been Used

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

16 Year Olds

- The status of not identified intended destinations in Cheshire is the highest of all LA in the North West (13.9%) and is significantly higher than NW and national averages of 6%.
- Cheshire have improved on offers made for 16 year olds between 2007 and 2008 but the increase is low (1.4%). However, offers made in 2008 were 97.4% so they are consistently delivering offers to a high proportion of the cohort.
- Offers made is the 3rd highest LA in the NW (97.2%). As a sub-region, C&W have the highest average figures. Cheshire LA figures are 3% higher than National (94.2%).
- The figures for those not ready for learning in Cheshire (1.6%) equate to the lowest sub-regionally (1.5%) and are lower than NW and National averages, 2.5% and 2.9% respectively. The majority of the 1.6% is due to young people entering employment without training to NVQ L2 (48.6%), equating to 71 young people from a total of 146.

17 Year Olds

- For 17 year olds, offer made is 76.9% which aligns with NW average but is below the National average of 79.7%.
- As a sub-region, C&W has the lowest figures for those not ready for learning. In Cheshire, this equates to 10.5% (201 young people). Although this exceeds delivery compared with NW averages, it is a higher figure than the national, 9.6%
- 6.2% not recorded for 17 year olds is a significantly higher figure than any other LA in the NW region. Nationally, this figure is 3.4%.

Care to Learn

- 18% of teenage mothers in Cheshire 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 increased to 19%, above the North West average (18%)

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

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.

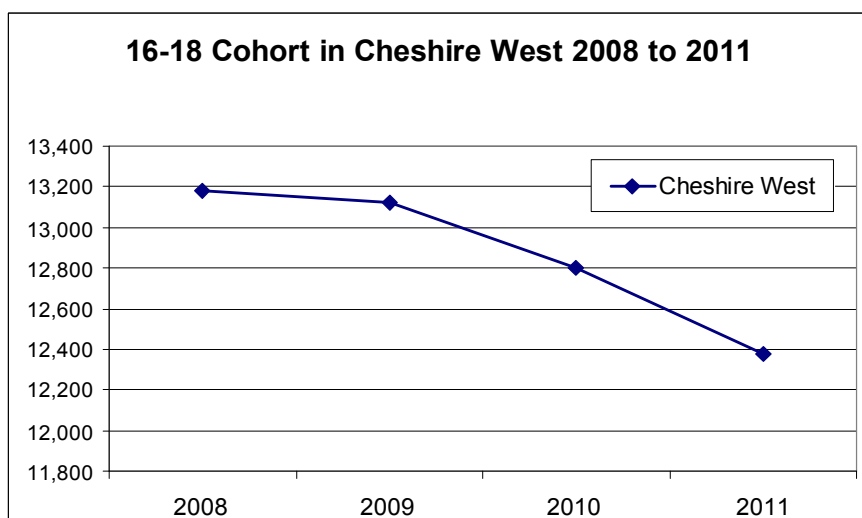
Data Analysis

- 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 Cheshire West was 13,184
- By 2011 it is forecast to fall to around 12,374 (-810) which is a reduction of 6.1%
- The overall Cheshire & Cheshire West LSC area Reduction is 4.5%
- North West = -8.1%
- England = -5.3%

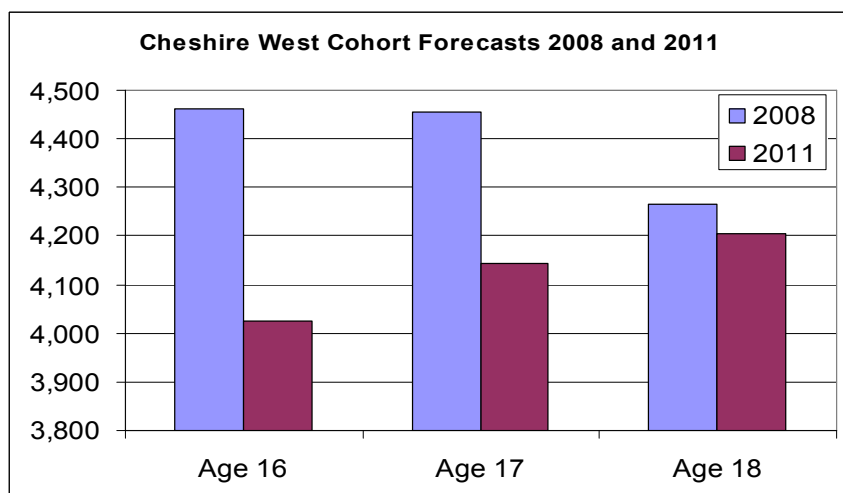
Points to Consider

- What are the implications for this reduction on the volumes of provision commissioned for Cheshire West'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 810 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 Cheshire West in 2008 the 16-18 cohort comprises:
 - 4,463 age 16,
 - 4,454 age 17
 - 4,267 age 18
- The volume of those aged 16 is forecast to have the highest reduction by 2011 (-438 or -9.8%).
- The volume of 17 year olds is expected to reduce by 311 (-7.0%).

Points to Consider

- What are the implications on planning of provision for young people leaving school of the large reduction in the volume of 16 year olds? – will this require more collaborative working in order to maintain a full breadth of curriculum offer for example? Is the 9.8% reduction in 16 year olds a large problem? (Or opportunity?).
- 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?
- 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?

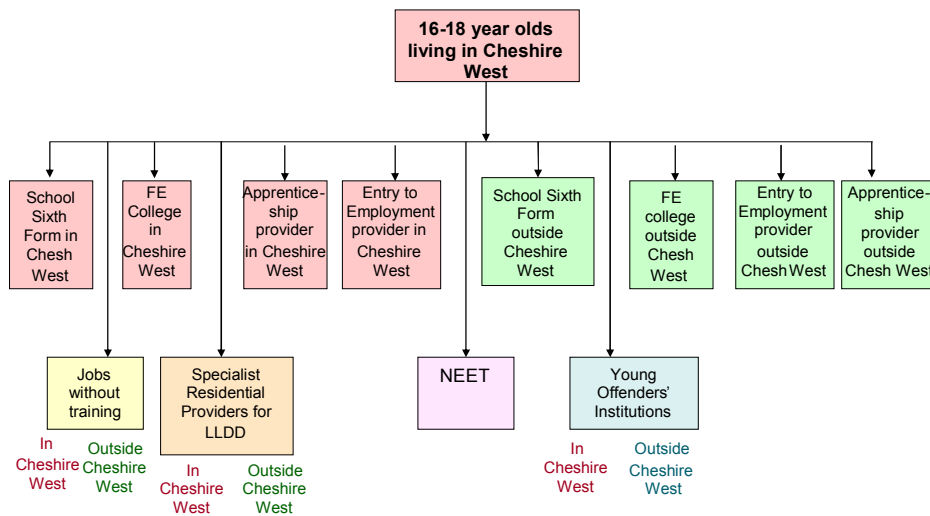
Cohort Activity

>lsc
Leading learning and skills

04

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

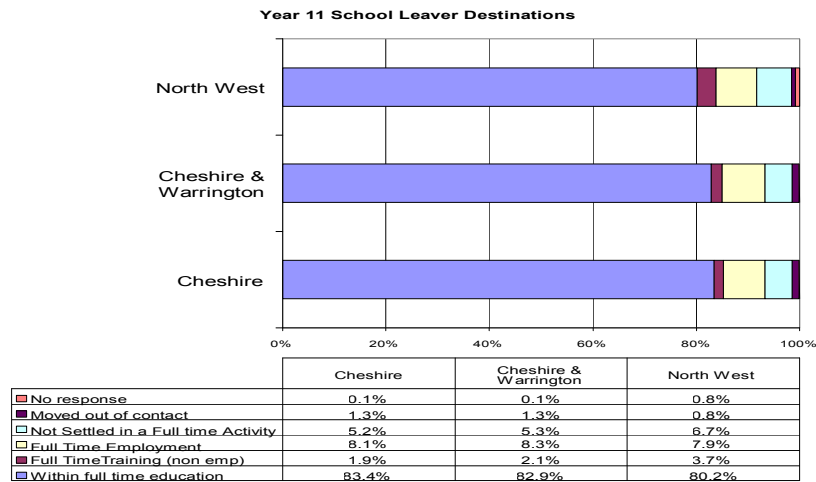
Tracking Learners



Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

- After the MoG changes are enacted, Cheshire West & Chester Council will take responsibility for planning and funding learning opportunities for the cohort of 16-18 year olds resident in Cheshire West. 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 Cheshire West 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 Cheshire West 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 & 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

- 85.3% of young people in Cheshire 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 and the percentage has increased since the previous year 2007.
- 8.1% of young people have moved on to full time employment. This is above the regional average.
- 5.2% of young people are not settled into a full time activity. This is below the regional average but the percentage has increased since the previous year 2007.

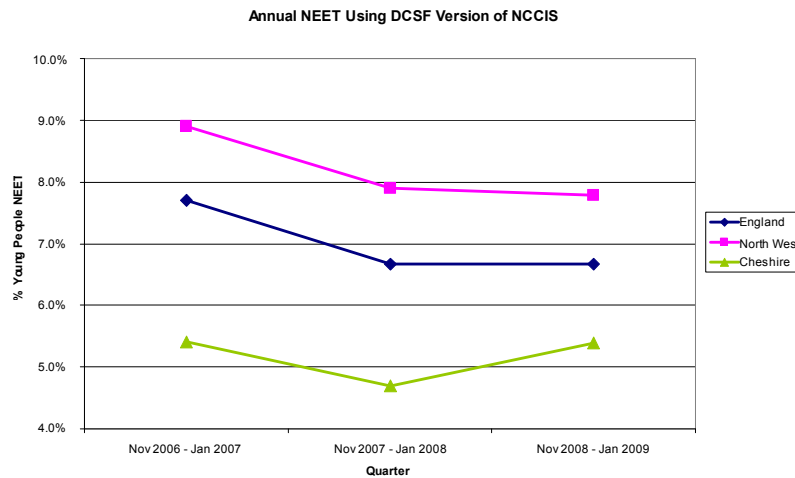
Points to Consider

- 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 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

- 5.4% of young people in Cheshire were NEET in the latest annual comparison period available, November 2008 – January 2009
- This has remained the same since the first period November 2006 -January 2007, and is now 2.4% points below the regional average.
- Cheshire trend of NEET is flat over the last 3 years compared to a reduction in the North West and Nationally

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 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, 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%
Cheshire & Warrington	27,152	1,542	5.4%	28,799	551	1.9%
Cheshire	21,401	1,116	5.0%	22,582	377	1.7%

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

- 1.7% of young people in Cheshire were classified as situation 'Not Known' in January 2009
- This is below the regional average
- Cheshire trend of Not Known is improving in comparison with the Sub-Region and the North West January 2008 to January 2009 months

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%
Cheshire	4.4%	3.5%	27%	5.0%	4.7%	8%	5.2%	5.1%	2%

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, Cheshire's group of NEET young people are younger than the North West average
- Compared to last year, the group of young people whose situation is NEET in Cheshire are now younger
- This trend in change of age is different from 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 in Cheshire East & West



Geography	NEET Percentage			
	Oct-08	Nov-08	Dec-08	Jan-09
Cheshire Combined	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.0
Cheshire East	6.4	6.4	5.6	5.3
Cheshire West	5.8	5.6	5.0	4.7

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Source: DCSF NCCIS combined with Cheshire Connexions

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. This has been combined with data directly from Cheshire Connexions which shows the split into the 2 local authorities

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
- To show for how the separate local authorities are performing regarding

Data Analysis

- Cheshire East has a higher NEET level than Cheshire West
- The trend of NEET is the same for both East and West

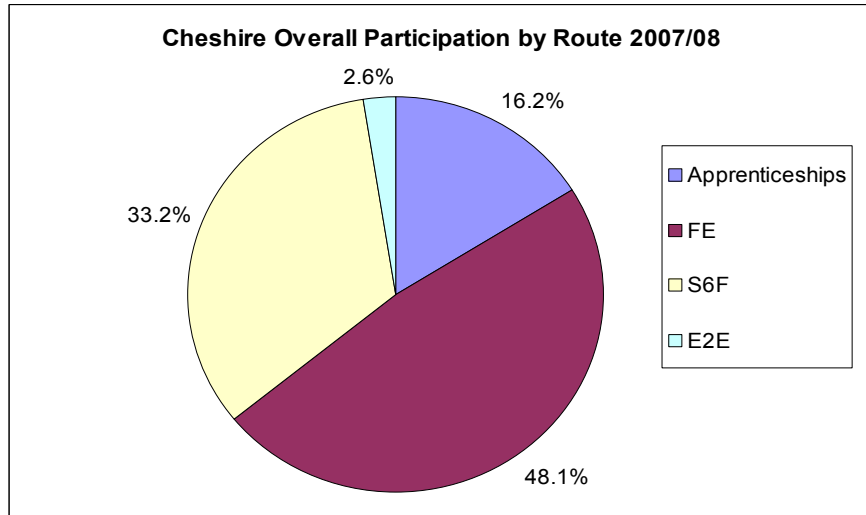
Points to Consider

- Have NEET strategies now been differentiated in response to the change in local authority status

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.

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).

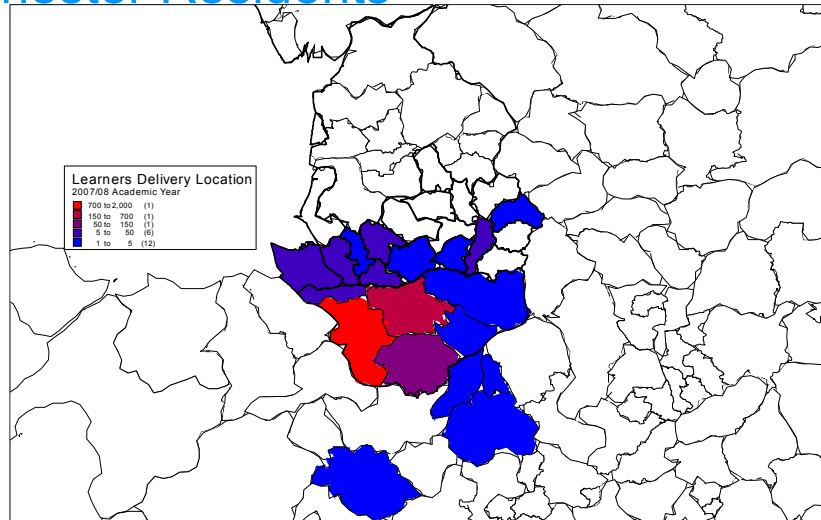
Data Analysis

- 48.1% of 16-18 learners in the local area study in FE (8,951)
- Compared to 58.3% regionally
- 16.2% of 16-18 learners in the local area have undertaken an apprenticeship (3,010)
- Compared to 18.3% regionally
- 33.2% of 16-18 learners in the local area study in School Sixth Forms (6,175)
- Compared to 18.2% regionally
- 2.6% of 16-18 learners in the local area are engaged with E2E (478)
- 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 450 learners in ESF funded provision in the local area

16-18 Travel to Learn Out-Flows Chester Residents



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

Source: LSC ILR Data and Schools PLASC 2007/08

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

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 Chester access

Data Analysis

- Vale Royal is the next most significant Delivery Location outside their resident Local Authority for Young People living in Chester
- Some Learners also travel to Crewe & Nantwich
- 77.2% of Learners engaged in FE funded, WBL or School 6th form learning attend a provider based in their own resident local authority

Points to Consider

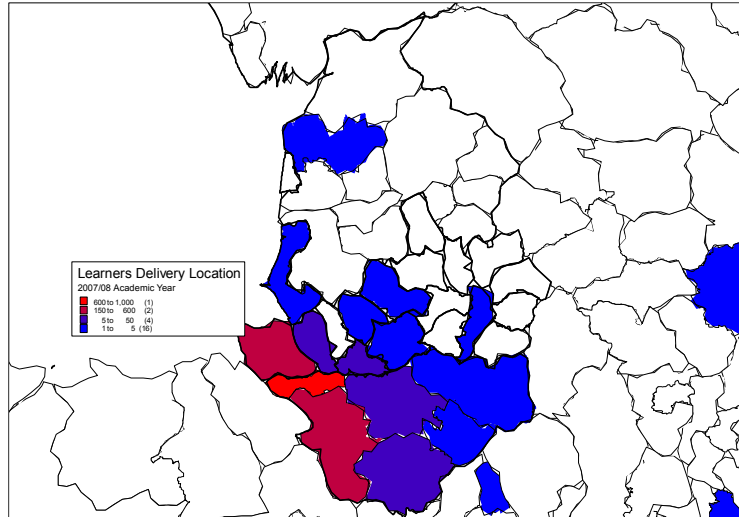
Are the numbers of Young People travelling outside of their resident local authority/district significant?

- Which providers do these Learners Travel to?

Local Data

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

16-18 Travel to Learn Out-Flows Ellesmere Port & Neston 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 Ellesmere Port & Neston access

Data Analysis

- Chester is the next most significant Delivery Location outside their resident Local Authority for Young People living in Ellesmere Port & Neston
- Some Learners also travel to Wirral
- 53.7% of Learners engaged in FE funded, WBL or School 6th form learning attend a provider based in their own resident local authority

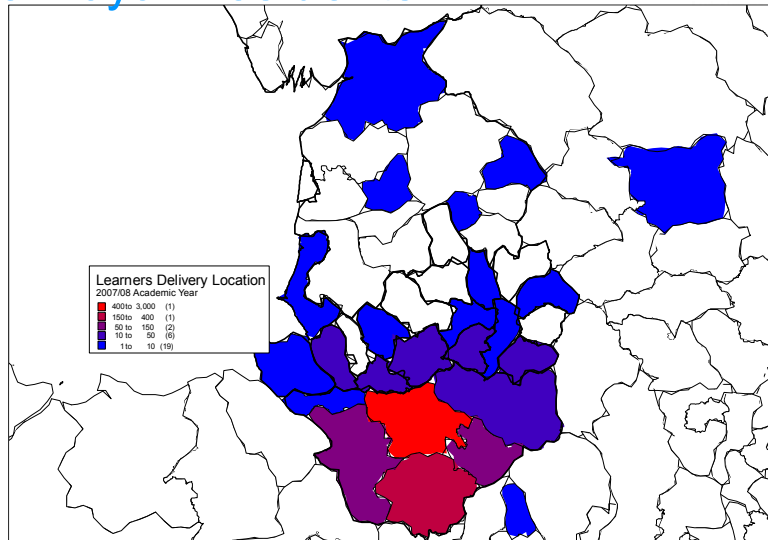
Points to Consider

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

Local Data

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

16-18 Travel to Learn Out-Flows Vale Royal 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 Vale Royal access

Data Analysis

- Crewe & Nantwich is the next most significant Delivery Location outside their resident Local Authority for Young People living in Vale Royal
- 81.4% of Learners engaged in FE funded, WBL or School 6th form learning attend a provider based in their own resident local authority

Points to Consider

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

Local Data

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

Learner Analysis By Route



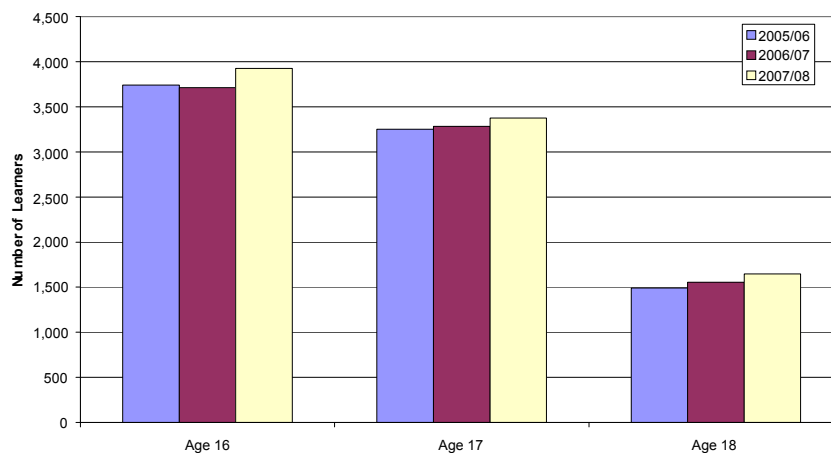
05

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

16-18 FE Participation



FE Learners by Individual Age Band



Source: FE ILR Final Data Freeze

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

- Further Education ILR, final data freeze. Cheshire 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 5% over the 3 year period – 185 young people
- Participation at age 17 has increased by 4% - over 123 young people.
- Participation at age 18 has increased by 10%, 156 learners.
- 18 year olds currently account for 18% of 16-18 learners. According to population estimates for 2008 18 year olds account for 32% of the cohort.
- This trend differs between Cheshire East and Cheshire West:
- Cheshire East – 16 year olds increased by 10%, 17 year olds increased by 9% and 18 year olds increased by 5%.
- Cheshire West – 16 year olds stayed constant, 17 year olds fell slightly (1%) and 18 year olds increased by 16%.

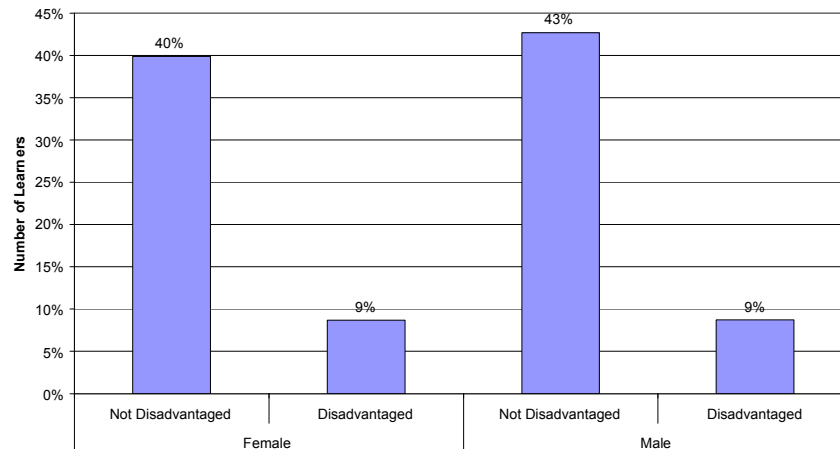
Points to consider

- Should the proportion of 18 year old learners be higher? Are these learners in WBL or employment or are they falling into the NEET category?
- Cheshire West has shown an increase in learning but only for 18 year olds – is there a reason why 16 and 17 year old participation is not increasing?

16-18 FE Participation



FE Learners by Gender and Disadvantage



Source: FE ILR Final Data Freeze

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

- Further Education ILR, final data freeze. Cheshire 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 49% of the total in learning (Cheshire East 47% and Cheshire West 50%).
- Disadvantaged learners account for 17% of the total in 2007/08, this figure has increased slightly from 16% in 2005/06 (Cheshire West 23% and Cheshire East 10%).
- LLDD learners account for 25% of total learners; this is well above the regional average of 15% (Cheshire West 27% and Cheshire East 22%).

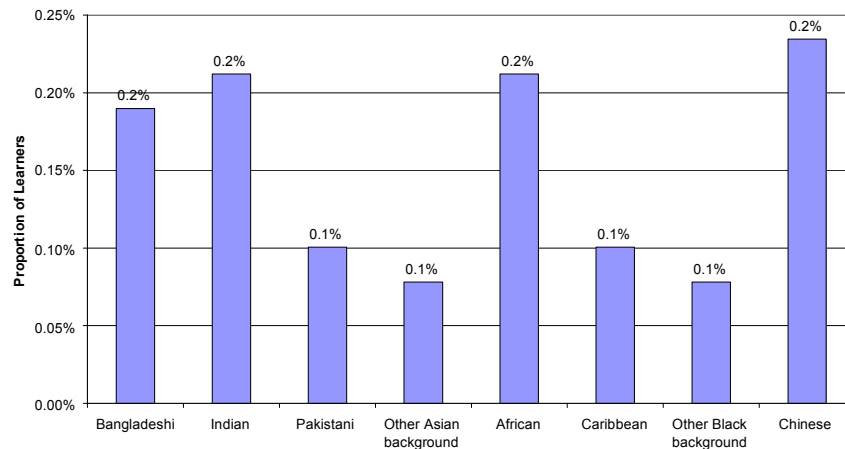
Points to Consider

- The proportion of disadvantaged learners is 13% higher in Cheshire West than Cheshire East. More information is needed to show whether this reflects the local cohort.
- Further investigation is needed into retention and achievement rates for LLDD learners as the proportion of learners is so high.

16-18 FE Participation



FE Learners by Ethnicity, 2007/08



Source: FE ILR Final Data Freeze

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

- Further Education ILR, final data freeze. Cheshire 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

- 96% of learners are from a White background – these learners have been removed from the chart to focus on the detailed ethnic categories
- Chinese, African and Indian are the largest ethnic groups engaged in learning, but at less than 1% they represent very small numbers of learners.

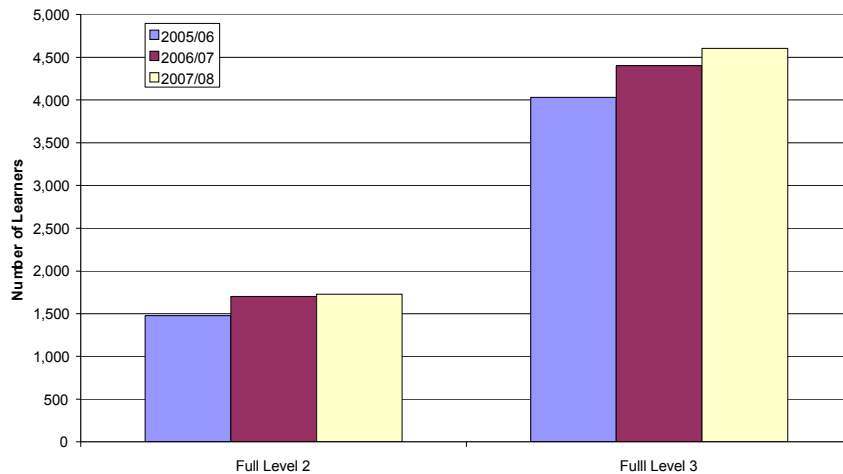
Points to Consider

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

16-18 FE Participation



Full Level 2 and Full Level 3 Participation



Source: FE ILR Final Data Freeze

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

- Further Education ILR, final data freeze. Cheshire 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 15% (224 learners) between 2005/06 and 2006/07
- Increased by 2% between 2006/07 and 2007/08 (27 learners)
- Overall increase since 2005/06 was 17%, this is higher than the Cheshire and Warrington increase of 15%, North West increase of 15% and national increase of 10%

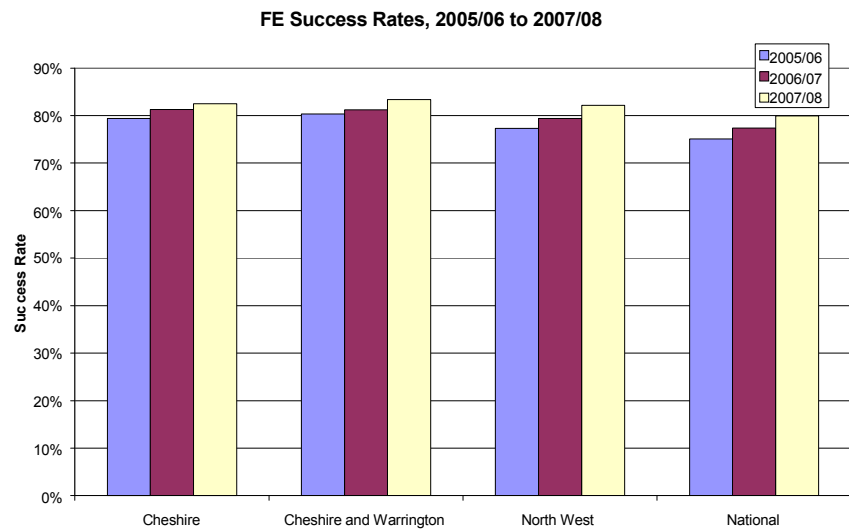
Full Level 3 participation

- Increased by 9% between 2005/06 and 2007/08 (369 learners)
- Increased by 5% between 2006/07 and 2007/08 (202 learners)
- Overall increase since 2005/06 was 14%, this is higher than the 13% increase across Cheshire and Warrington, 12% across the North West and 10% nationally

Points to consider

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

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, Cheshire 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 Cheshire residents are equal to the regional average and higher than the national average of 82% and 80% respectively.
- They have improved consistently between the years and are 3% points higher than in 2005/06.
- This rate of improvement is below the level seen nationally and regionally (5% points compared to 3% points).
- Statistical Neighbours in the NW: Warrington and Stockport
- The 2007/08 success rate for Cheshire residents is below the rates in Stockport (83%) and Warrington (86%).

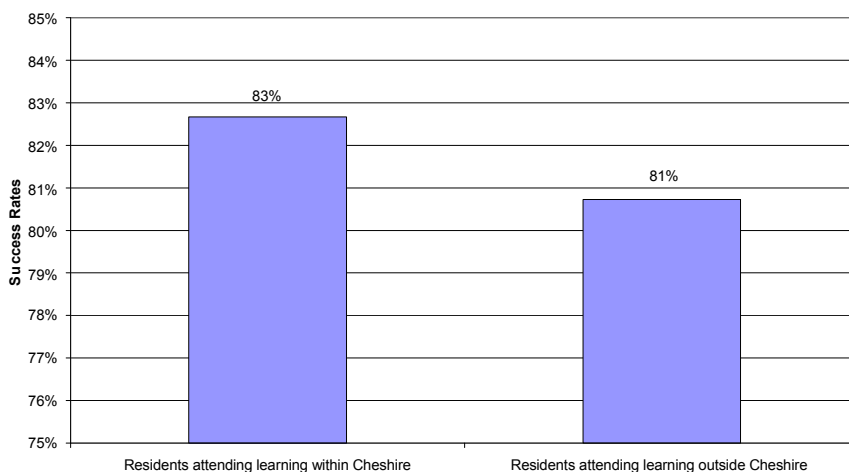
Points to Consider

- Success rates are increasing slowly but they are currently equal to the regional average.

16-18 FE Performance



FE Success Rates by Provider Location, 2007/08



Source: FE ILR Final Data Freeze

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

- Further Education Success Rates 2007/08 final freeze, Cheshire 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.

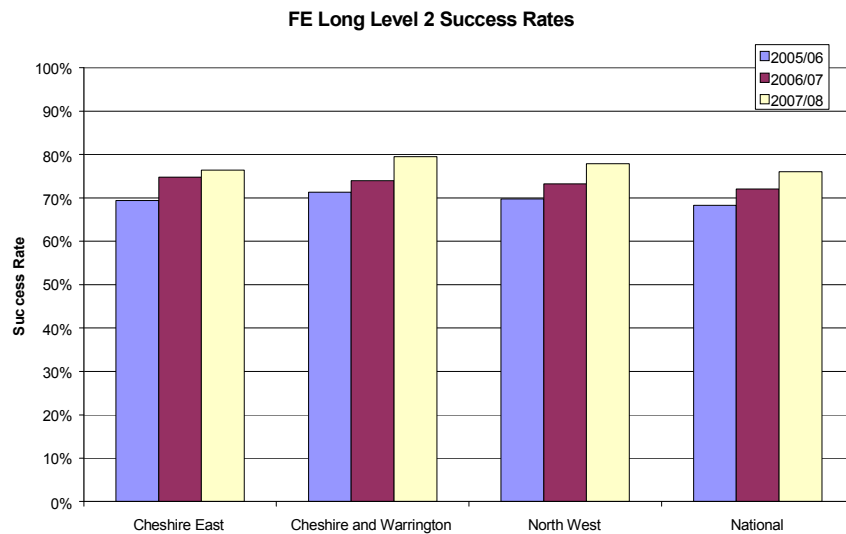
Data Analysis

- 90% of learners attend learning within Cheshire, 90% of learners access provision within Cheshire and Warrington.
- Residents travelling outside of the area have a lower success rate than those staying within Cheshire to access provision – 83% within Cheshire, 81% outside Cheshire in 2007/08.
- Cheshire has 6 colleges – Macclesfield College, Mid-Cheshire College, South Cheshire College and West Cheshire College, all GFE colleges; Sir John Deane's College, a Sixth Form College; and Reaseheath College, an Agriculture and Horticulture College.
- West Cheshire College currently has a success rate for Cheshire residents which is below the national provider type benchmark.

Points to consider

- More information may be needed to analyse which qualifications residents are travelling outside the area to access.

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. Cheshire 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.

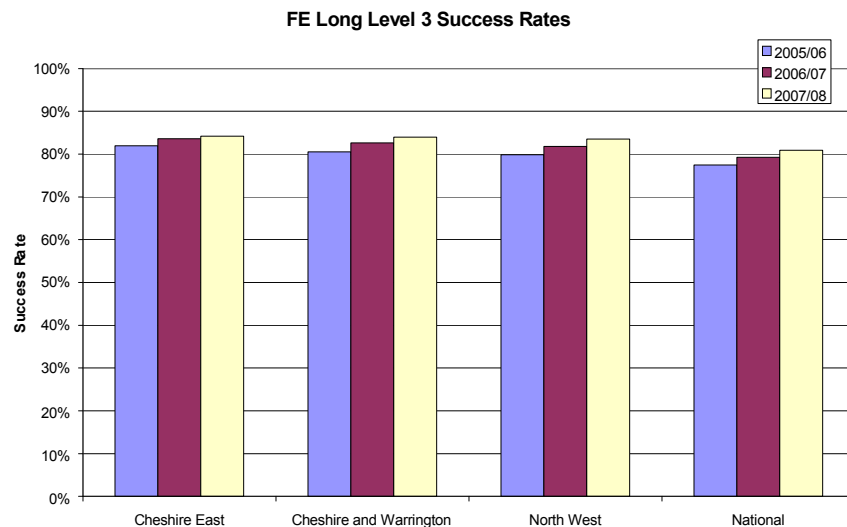
Data Analysis

- Long Level 2 success rates increased from 69% in 05/06 to 76% in 07/08 – an increase of 7% points.
- The success rate for 07/08 equals the national average (76%) but is below the regional average of 78%.

Points to Consider

- The increase of 7% points is lower than the 8% point increase achieved across the North West and nationally.
- Cheshire is below Warrington (80%) for long Level 2 success rates.

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, Cheshire 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 3% points higher than the national average in Cheshire at 84% compared to 81% nationally.
- 84% equals the regional average success rate.
- Success rates increased by 2% points between 2005/06 and 2006/07.

Points to Consider

- As with long Level 2 courses, Cheshire is below the success rate for long Level 3 courses in Warrington (88% compared to 84% in Cheshire).

FE Success Rates by Learner Characteristic



Cheshire West

- The overall success rate is **83%**
- No significant gap in success rates between genders in 2007/08
- Disadvantage has a strong negative influence on the success rates of most groups in 2007/08

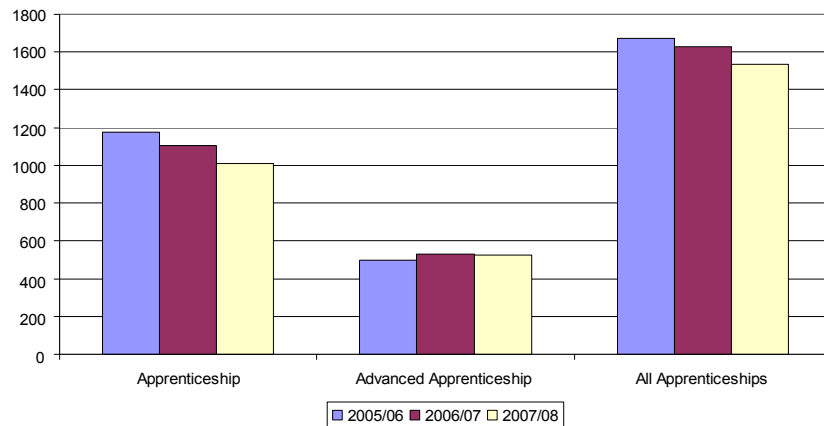
Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

- In Cheshire West 95.6% of young people in FE are White (4,142), 2% are from a BME group (87). (Accounting for 'not knows')
- The overall 16-18 FE Success Rate for resident of Cheshire West is 83% - 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.

Apprenticeship Residency Participation



Participation In Learning 16-18: Cheshire West



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 Cheshire West 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.

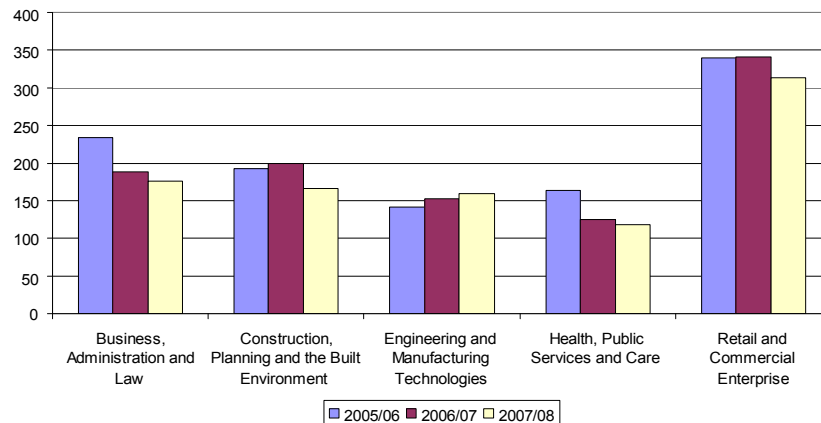
Data Analysis

- All Apprenticeships have decreased by % between 2005/06 and 2007/08
- Apprenticeships (Level 2) have decreased by % between 2005/06 and 2007/08
- Advanced Apprenticeships (Level 3) have decreased by % between 2005/06 and 2007/08

Apprenticeship Level 2 Participation by Sector



Participation at Level 2: Cheshire West



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 Cheshire West participating on a Level 2 Apprenticeship Programme by sector.
- Only the Top 5 Participation sectors in Cheshire West 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.

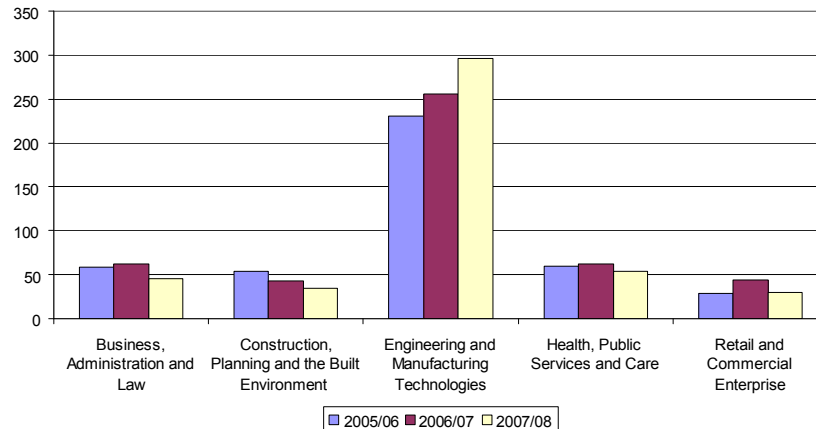
Data Analysis

- Business, Administration and Law significantly decreased by % between 2005/06 and 2007/08
- Health, Public Services and Care increased significantly by % between 2005/06 and 2007/08
- Retail and Commercial Enterprise decreased by % between 2005/06 and 2007/08

Apprenticeship Level 3 Participation by Sector



Participation at Level 3: Cheshire West



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)

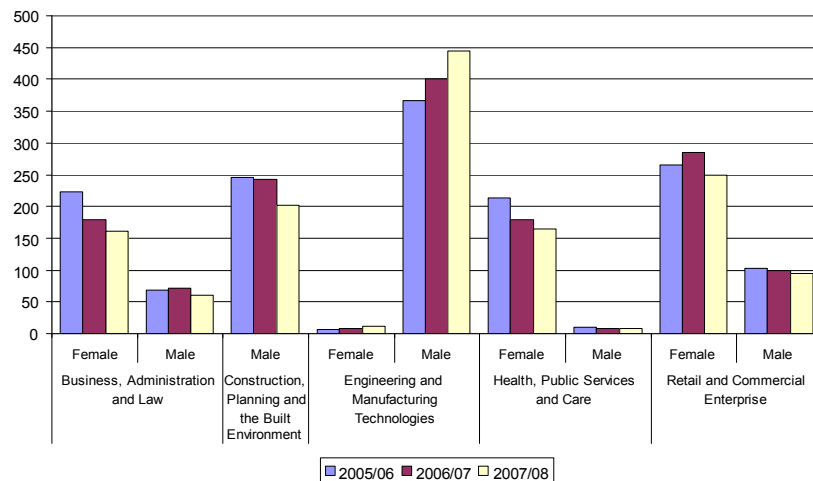
Why This Information has been Used

- To provide a clear view of the 16 to 18 year olds in Cheshire West participating on a Level 3 Apprenticeship Programme by sector.
- Only the Top 5 Participation sectors in Cheshire West 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 decreased by % between 2005/06 and 2007/08
- Engineering and Manufacturing technologies increased/decreased by % between 2005/06 and 2007/08

Apprenticeship 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)

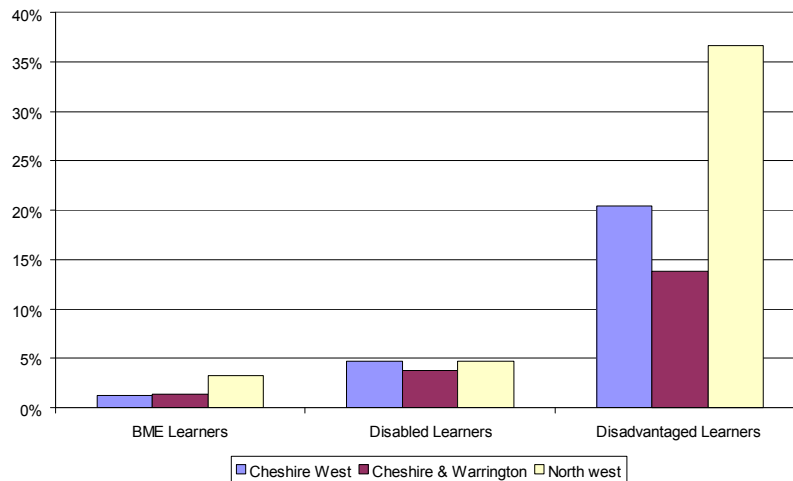
Why This Information has been Used

- To provide a clear view of the 16 to 18 year olds in Cheshire West participating on an Apprenticeship Programme by sector and gender.
- Only the Top 5 Participation sectors in Cheshire West 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 female and male participation both decreased between 2005/06 and 2007/08
- Construction, Planning and the Built Environment have had no female participation in any of the 3 years.
- Engineering and Manufacturing technologies female participation has remained consistent while the male participation has increased

Apprenticeship Participation by Learner Characteristic



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 Cheshire West 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.

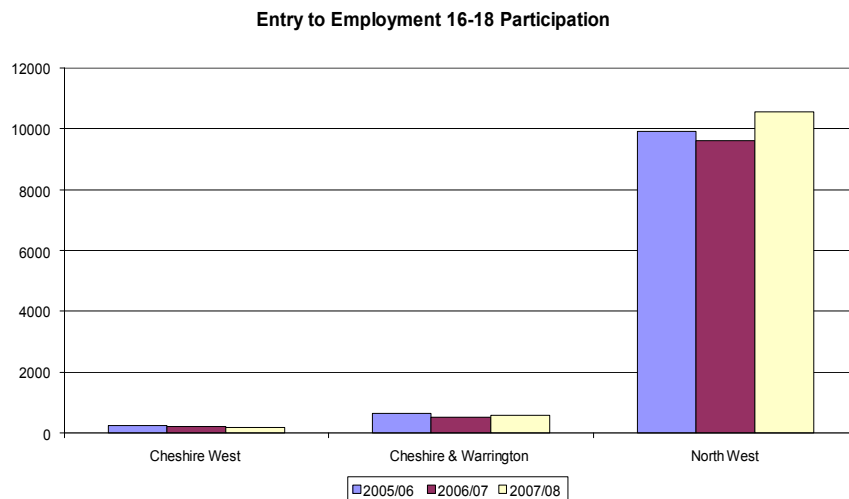
Data Analysis

- BME learners participation in Cheshire West is percentage points below the North West region percentage and consistent with the Cheshire & Cheshire West region participation percentage of BME learners.
- Disabled learners participation in Cheshire West is slightly above the North West region percentage and consistent with the Cheshire & Cheshire West region participation percentage of disabled learners.
- Disadvantaged learner's participation in Cheshire West is comparative to the North West region percentage, but significantly higher than the Cheshire & Cheshire West region participation percentage of disadvantaged learners.

Points to Consider

- BME Learner participation has decreased between 2005/06 and 2007/08
- Disabled Learner participation has decreased between 2005/06 and 2007/08
- Disadvantaged Learner participation has decreased between 2005/06 and 2007/08

E2E Residency 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).

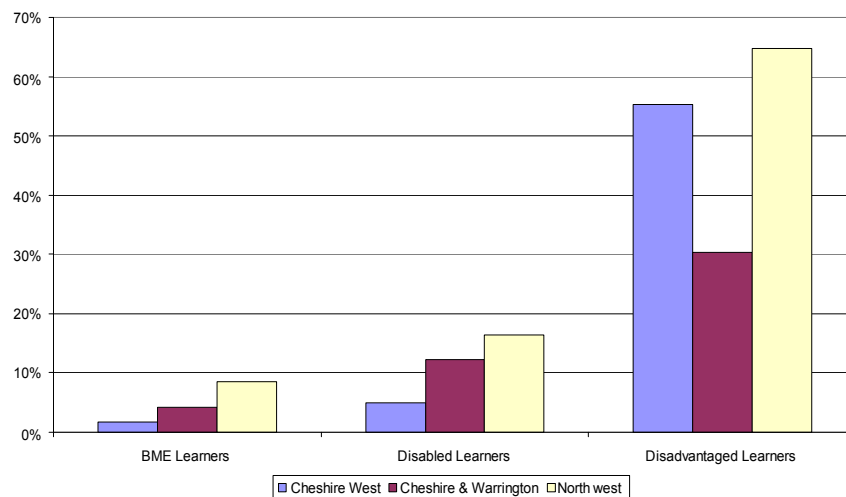
Why This Information has been Used

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

Data Analysis

- Cheshire West resident's participation decreased 27.2% between 2005/06 and 2007/08.
- Cheshire & Warrington residents' participation decreased 10.1% between 2005/06 and 2007/08.
- The North West residents 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 Cheshire West 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.

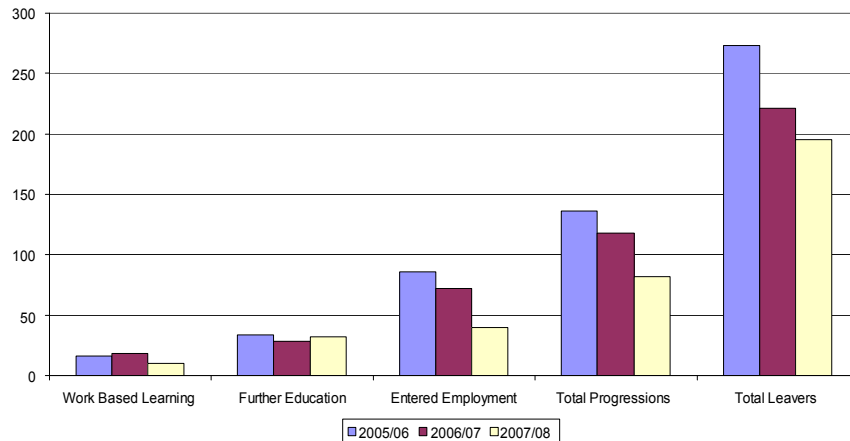
Data Analysis

- BME learner's participation in Cheshire West is 6.8 percentage points below the North West region.
- Disabled learners participation in Cheshire West is 11.4 percentage points below the North West region and below Cheshire & Cheshire West region participation percentage of disabled learners.
- Disadvantaged learner's participation in Cheshire West is 9.4 percentage points below the North West region but above the Cheshire & Cheshire West region participation percentage of disadvantaged learners.

E2E Progression Outcomes



Entry to Employment 16-18 Progression: Cheshire West



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.

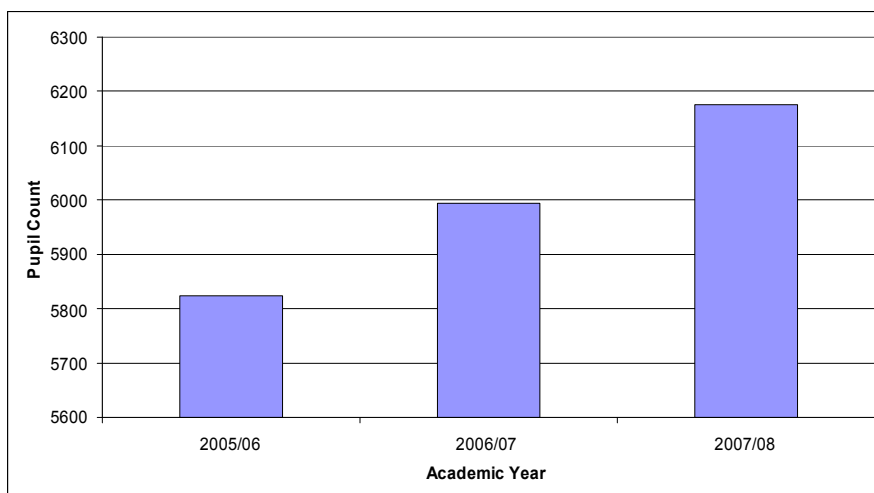
Data Analysis

- 38% decrease in the number of leavers entering Work Based Learning Programmes.
- 6% decrease in the number of leavers entering Further Education.
- 53% decrease in the number of leavers entering Employment.

Points to Consider

- Overall success rates have decrease from 50% to 42% between 2005/06 and 2007/08.

S6F Provider-based Participation Cheshire



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

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

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 Cheshire area

Data Analysis

- School 6th Form learner numbers have increased by 352 learners over the last three years, with increases in learner numbers across most schools in the area.
- The current year figures (2008/09) show 6240 learners in School Sixth Forms in Cheshire, this is an increase of 65 learners since 2007/08.

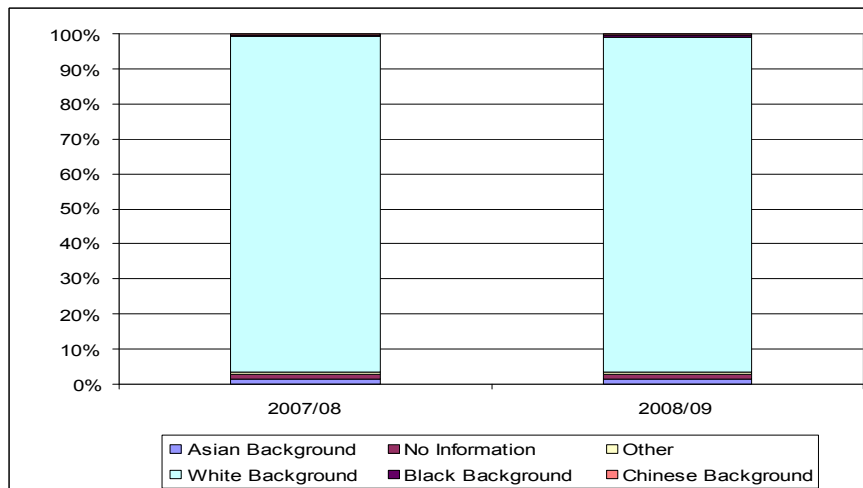
Points to Consider

- Is the rate of growth above or below the regional average? – What has driven this?
- Cheshire School 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).

Local Data

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

S6F Participation by Characteristic Cheshire



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 Cheshire School Sixth Forms

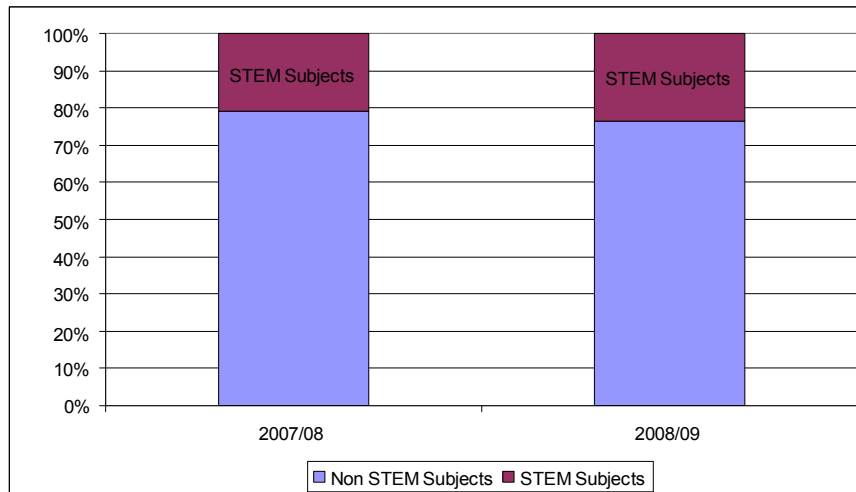
Data Analysis

- 4% of learners in School Sixth Forms in Cheshire in 2007/08 were from a minority ethnic group; this remained the same in 2008/09.
- The number of learners from Asian Backgrounds decreased from 1.4% to 1.2% from 2007/08 to 2008/09.
- The percentage of learners from White Backgrounds remained the same across 2007/08 and 2008/09.
- 46% of learners in School Sixth Forms in Cheshire in 2007/08 were Male, this increased to 48% in 2008/09.

Points to Consider

- The proportion of learners who are from a minority ethnic group is reflective of the local population in Cheshire.
- There are 100% more females participating than males from White Backgrounds in 2008/09.
- In contrast there are 25% more females 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 Cheshire



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.

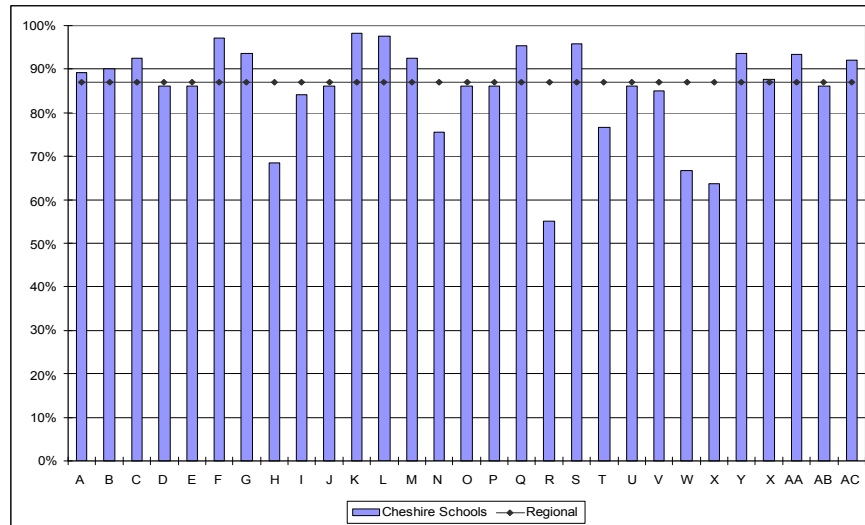
Data Analysis

- Participation in STEM subjects in Cheshire has increased from 6445 aims being studied in 2007/08 to 10153 in 2008/09.
- Participation in STEM subjects has increased by 58% over the last 2 years; this is above the regional rate of increase of 53%.
- STEM subjects make up 21% of total learning aims in 2007/08 and 24% in 2008/08 in Cheshire School Sixth Forms, this is equal to the regional rate for 2007/08 (21%) and equal to the regional rate for 2008/09 (24%).

Points to Consider

- The analysis shows that qualifications in Mathematics, Biology and Chemistry have higher volumes of participation than other STEM subjects in Cheshire, this corresponds with Regional participation patterns for STEM Subjects, with Mathematics, Biology, Chemistry and ICT being the top 4 STEM subject areas.
- There has been a marked increase (60%) in participation in Environmental Science in 2008/09, above the regional rate of increase of 58%.
- In the previous year a low number of learners participated in Environmental Science 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.
- 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?

S6F Success Rates Cheshire



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 the Cheshire Region in the order they appear in the data sheets.**
- NOTE: At the time of writing LSC data analysts have access to only 2 years' success rates for School Sixth Forms

Why This Information has been Used

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

Data Analysis

- The year 13/14 2007/08 Success Rate for School Sixth Forms in Cheshire is 88%; this is above the regional average of 87%.
- The average 2007/08 success rate for School Sixth Forms in Cheshire is 83% this is equal to the 2006/07 Success Rate figure of 83%.

Points to Consider

- Is a young person more or less likely to succeed in a School Sixth Form in Cheshire than elsewhere?
- Is a young person more or less likely to achieve in School Sixth Form provision in Cheshire 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
CHESTER	Literacy	1,062	976	757
	Numeracy	822	961	768
CHESTER Total		1,885	1,944	1,527

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 757 Literacy enrolments, a decrease of 28.7% (-305) over 3 years, compared to the regional decrease of 13.1%
- There were 768 Numeracy enrolments, a decrease of 6.6% (-54) 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
ELLESMERE PORT AND NESTON	Literacy	1,016	986	835
	Numeracy	836	1,029	881
ELLESMERE PORT AND NESTON Total		1,864	2,027	1,718

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 835 Literacy enrolments, a decrease of 17.8% (-181) over 3 years, compared to the regional decrease of 13.1%
- There were 881 Numeracy enrolments, an increase of 5.4% (+45) over 3 years with a large ‘spike’ in enrolments in 2006/07, compared to the regional decrease of 14.4%

Skills for Life Enrolments



District Name	Skills for Life type	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
VALE ROYAL	Literacy	1,335	1,097	1,100
	Numeracy	1,018	872	768
	Language	47	12	35
VALE ROYAL Total		2,400	1,981	1,903

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 1,100 Literacy enrolments, a decrease of 17.6% (-235) over 3 years, compared to the regional decrease of 13.1%
- There were 768 Numeracy enrolments, a decrease of 24.6% (-250) over 3 years, compared to the regional decrease of 14.4%
- There were 35 Language enrolments, a decrease of 25.5% (-12) over 3 years, compared to the regional decrease of 14.5%

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	11	21	4	3%	4.3%	5.6%
2008/09	12	29	6	3.8%	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

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%)

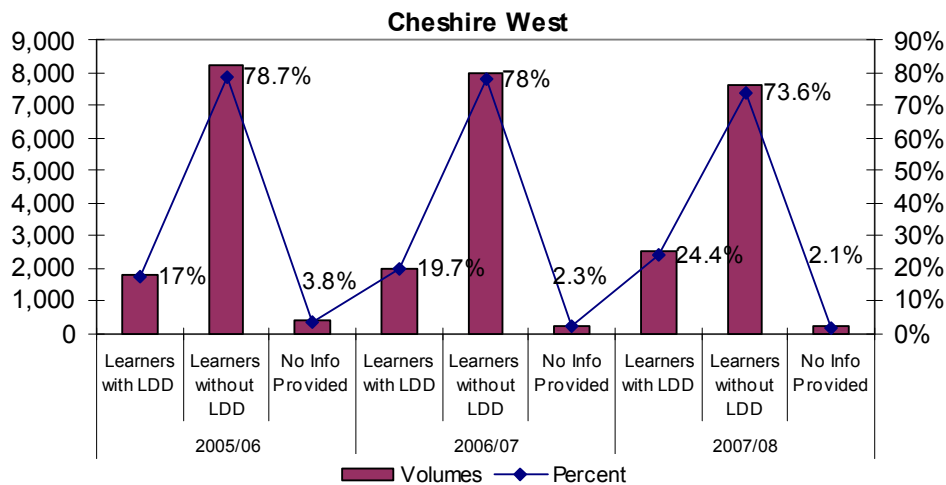
Data Analysis

- 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 lower 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



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 Cheshire West is not in line with that found in the North West area. (14.2 percent in 2007/08).
- Participation in Apprenticeship is stable.
- 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 considerably 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



*Building 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
Cheshire West	35	£2,007,722	£0	31	£2,051,125	£0	32	£1,743,603	£16,102
Unit cost per LA learner	£57,363.49			£66,165.32			£54,487.59		
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 relatively stable.
- The cost of supporting learners in this provision is decreasing.
- The area trend is different from the regional trend below.
- The unit cost of supporting these learners is lower 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



Cheshire	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%
Cheshire West (LA)	64.2%	67.3%	70.0%	72.6%	N/A	8.4% (to 2007)
Cheshire (LA)	69.7%	72.1%	74.2%	76.0%	76.3%	6.6%

Source: Fisher Family Trust

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

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

Data Source

- The national, regional 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

- 76.0% of young people in Cheshire achieved a level 2 by age 19 in 2007.
- This has increased by 6.3% points since 2004, and is 3.6% points above the regional average.
- Cheshire is 2.2% points above its statistical neighbours in 2007; the gap has remained constant since 2004.
- The achievement gap in 2007 between those who were eligible for free school meals and those who were not was 31% points.
- The rate of increase between attainment at 16 and attainment at 19 is 14.9% points; this is a lower rate of value added than the regional rate.

Points to Consider

- The rate of attainment is above the national average in 2007; however the rate of increase between years is not as high as the national rate.
- 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



Cheshire	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004 to 2007 % Difference
England	42.0%	45.4%	46.6%	48.0%	6.0%
North West	38.5%	42.0%	42.9%	44.6%	6.1%
Cheshire West (LA)	41.2%	44.2%	43.9%	46.8%	5.6%
Cheshire (LA)	45.9%	49.9%	50.5%	51.7%	5.8%

Source: Fisher Family Trust

Produced by NW LSC Data & Research Team

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

Data Source

- 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

- 51.7% of young people in Cheshire achieved a level 3 by age 19 in 2007.
- This has increased by 5.8% points since 2004, and is 7.1% points above the regional average.
- Cheshire is 2.0% points above its statistical neighbours in 2007; the gap has remained constant since 2004.
- The attainment gap in 2007 between those who were eligible for free school meals and those who were not was 36% points.
- The proportion attaining level 3 by age 19 is 3.7% points above 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 Cheshire?
- Do the statistics show any trends that could imply that young people from deprived backgrounds are significantly disadvantaged in Cheshire – if so are any actions in place to address this?

Local Data

- See Level 2 “Local Data” section