





Slide 3

Policy Context

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01

## National Policy



## Environment

**Includes:**

- Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR)
- National Apprenticeship Service (NAS)
- Foundation Learning Tier (FLT)
- Diplomas
- 14-19 Qualifications Strategy
- 14-19 Expert Group



















A qualification will cease to be funded as a free-standing qualification if:

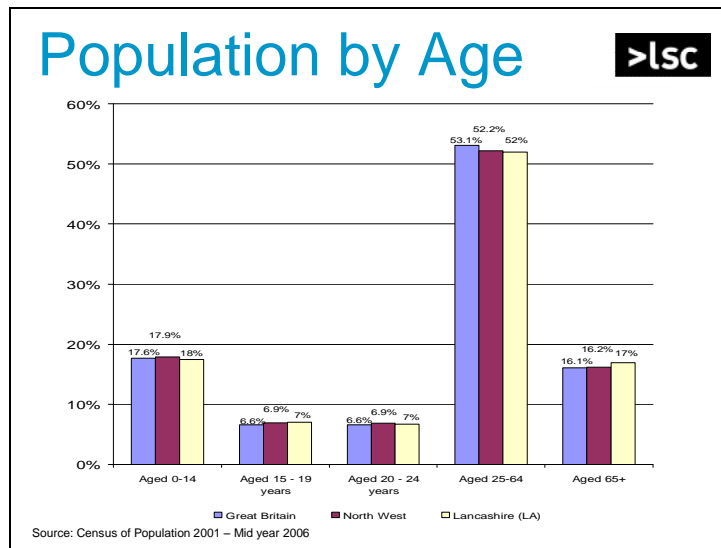
- a. there are qualifications within the national suites which can meet the needs of young people, employers, universities and wider society as well as this qualification;
- b. the effectiveness of the qualifications within the national suites in meeting these needs has been demonstrated in practice in a sufficiently wide range of circumstances; and
- c. the qualifications within the national suites are nationally available.

























have more data which can be shared with students (and their parents?) through careers education activities.









16-18 Infrastructure

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03





Slide 26

## In-school Cohort Sizes

Establishment Name	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Grand Total
Accrington Moorhead High School	185	162	197			544
Accrington St Christopher's Church of England High School	183	190	189			562
Alder Grange Community & Technology School	134	125	140			399
All Saints Roman Catholic High School, Rossendale	92	100	119			311
Bacup and Rawtenstall Grammar School	150	151	149	284	231	965
Blessed Trinity RC College	303	299	301			903
Bowland High	93	85	103			281
Burnley Schools' Sixth Form				121	125	246
Clitheroe Royal Grammar School	120	123	124	336	286	989
Colne Park High School	185	180	180			545
Colne Primet High School	150	182	176			508
Faams Community Sports College	175	179	201			555
Hameldon Community College	333	343	359			1035
Haslingden High School	257	239	247	149	92	984
Hillside School, Longridge	8	8	2			18
Longridge High School A Maths and Computing College	152	147	153			452
Marsden Heights Community College	213	279	272			764
Mount Carmel Roman Catholic High School, Hyndburn	151	162	160			473
Norden High School & Sports College	140	127	139			406
North Cliffe School	10	6	10			26
<b>Total Lancashire East</b>	<b>5467</b>	<b>5566</b>	<b>5773</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>18497</b>

Source: PLASC 2006

These next 2 slides give a picture of school cohorts across Lancashire East, including special schools.


As previously mentioned the Lancashire East area is predicted to have decline in the 16-18 population of 11.7% by 2015.

This decline is already evident in the following 2 slides. Reading back from Year 11 to Year 9, there were 306 fewer children in Year 9 compared to Year 11 in 2006, a decline of 5.3%.

However, the decline is not universal. Whilst 18 schools display a decline in year group numbers, 12 are roughly static and 9 are actually increasing.

Slide 27

## In-school Cohort Sizes



Establishment Name	Yr9	Yr10	Yr11	Yr12	Yr13	Grand Total
Oswaldtwistle Broadfield School	13	12	12			37
Oswaldtwistle White Ash School	1	2	2	6	9	20
Pendle Secondary School	19	22	17	10	4	72
Pendle Vale College	158	156	157			471
Rhyddings Business and Enterprise School	207	213	215			635
Ribblesdale High School Technology College	261	259	269			789
Shuttleworth College	149	144	160			453
Sir John Thursby Community College	159	217	213			589
SS John Fisher and Thomas More Roman Catholic High School, Colne	149	151	149			449
St Augustine's Roman Catholic High School, Billington	205	205	206			616
St Bede's Catholic High School	283	286	282			851
St Cecilia's RC Technology College	100	91	93			284
The Hollins Technology College	150	150	151			451
The New Burnley (Secondary) Special School	22	32	36	13	4	107
The Rose School	8	8	8			24
Tor View School	13	13	12	10	11	59
Unity College	181	155	151			487
Wallfield High School	79	81	141			301
West Craven High Technology College	154	172	178			504
Whitworth Community High School	122	110	100			332
<b>Total Lancashire East</b>	<b>5467</b>	<b>5566</b>	<b>5773</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>18497</b>

Source: PLASC 2006

See previous slides.

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### In-school Cohort Sizes by Year & SEN Status

Lancashire (LA) Special Educational Needs status	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Grand Total
No Special Provision	11599	12195	12487	2194	1723	40198
School Action	1280	1232	1079	33	18	3642
School Action Plus	475	426	427	16	5	1349
Statement of SEN	710	647	695	106	74	2232
<b>Total Lancashire (LA)</b>	<b>14064</b>	<b>14500</b>	<b>14688</b>	<b>2349</b>	<b>1820</b>	<b>47421</b>

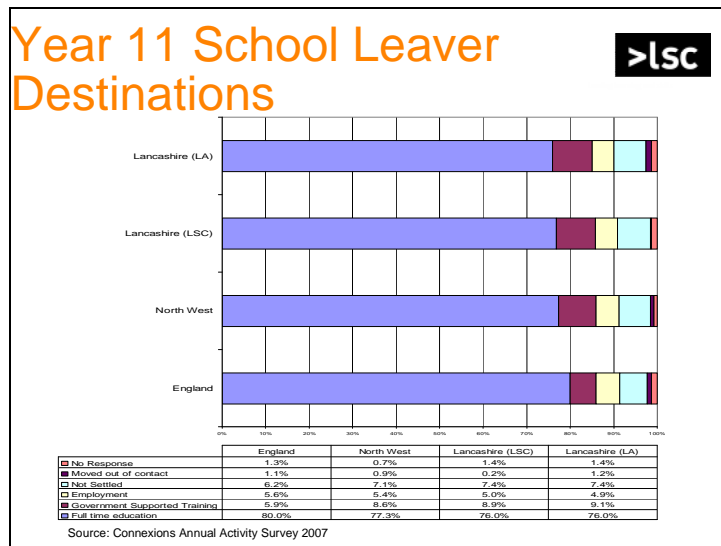
Source: PLASC 2006

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.

Given that we know young people with LDD are more likely to become NEET, Local Authorities and 14-19 partners will need to ensure that they focus on encouraging and enabling participation among this group of learners.

Early identification of LLDD and sharing good classroom practice across partnerships continues to be important.



76% of Lancashire students remain in full time education beyond Year 11. This is below the England average and the North West as a whole.

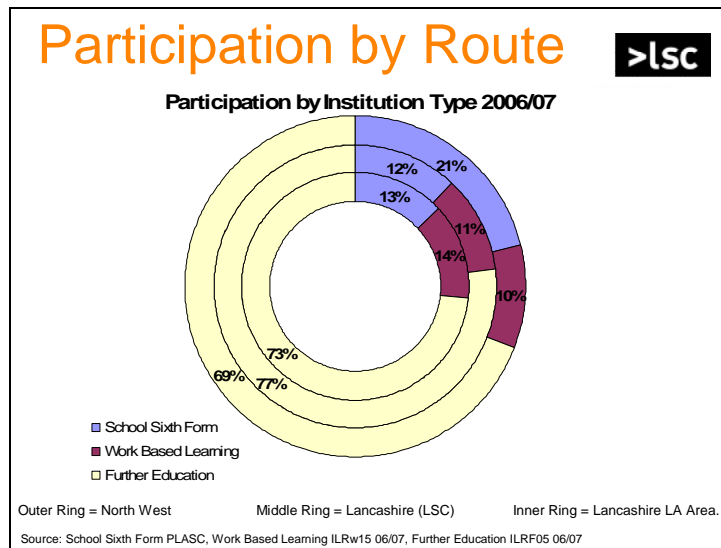
Around 9% of students move into Government Supported Training, similar to that across the North West as a whole.

Fewer students move into employment than in the comparator areas, which may be a contributory factor for the higher than average rate of school leavers joining Government Supported Training.

There is an issue in the numbers not progressing to full time education or training (nearly 15%). Whilst this may be a short-term experience for some, the risk is that many of these young people will never fulfil their potential.

As Government takes steps to increase Apprenticeship numbers, it would be expected that information about work-based learning opportunities would be made available to Year 10 and Year 11 pupils and their parents.

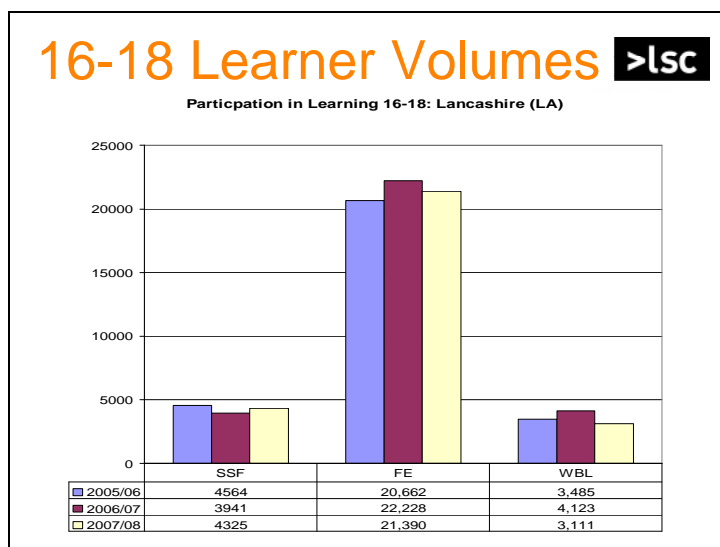
Not all students want to pursue full time education beyond 16 and for many it is not the best way to fulfil their potential; apprenticeships and other training schemes may be a better route and school/IAG staff should be able to advise on this.



**Please note:** The information shown in the chart is institution-based. It does not represent Lancashire residents in learning. Local authorities will have responsibility for learners participating in provision delivered by providers located in their local authority district, not simply for learners resident within their area.

This slide shows the pattern of learning by 16-18 year olds in Lancashire based on participation by Institution type.

The most immediate difference between Lancashire and the North West is the significantly larger proportion of learners engaged in school sixth-form learning rather than FE.

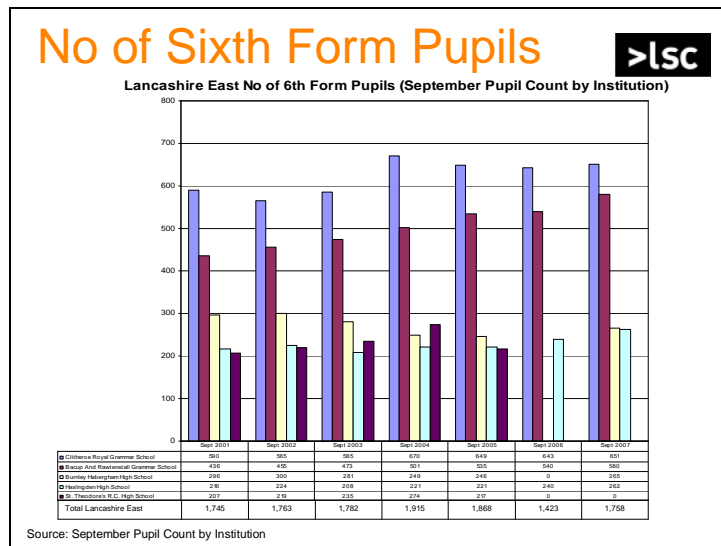


**Please note:** this slide displays residents of Lancashire in learning rather than volumes of learners in Lancashire institutions.

The 2007/08 FE and WBL volumes are not full year end totals. FE is based on F01 and WBL on period 7 data.

Between 2005/06 and 2006/07 both FE and WBL experienced an increase in learner volumes. Over the same period, fewer young people were learning within a school sixth form environment. However, in 2007/08 the volumes in 2007/08 appear to have increased.

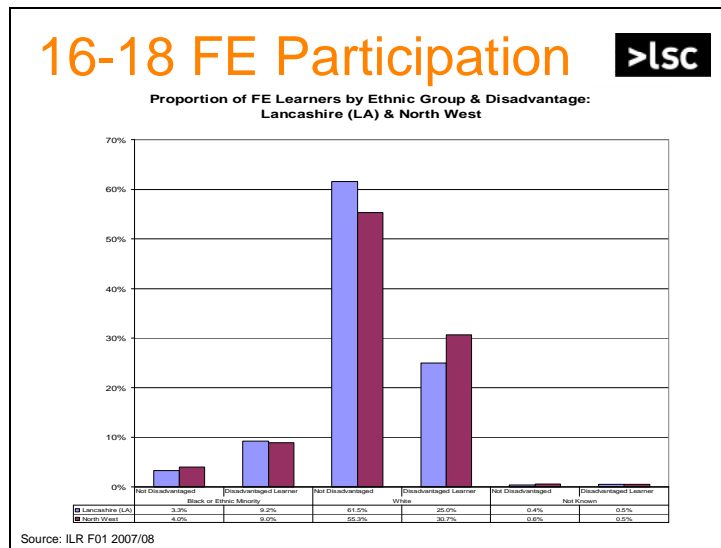
Volumes in WBL by period 7 appear low. The final year end position needs careful review if below 2006/07 levels considering the increased importance placed on this learning route by Government.



#### Institution based data

This data shows that despite the 11.7% forecasted decline in the Lancashire East 16-18 population and the 5% fall in year group sizes in 2006 (see earlier slide) the overall school sixth form volumes in Lancashire East have been maintained.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of young people entering the schools sixth forms at Clitheroe Royal Grammar School and Bacup and Rawtenstall Grammar School demonstrating the popularity of such schools by young people and parents.



### Resident based data

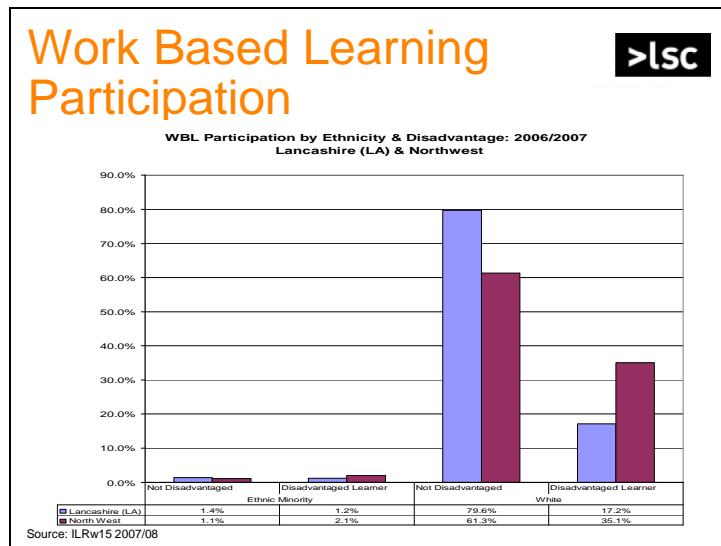
Of the total number of learners aged 16-18 in FE, the proportion who are from a **Black or Minority Ethnic group AND from a disadvantaged background** in Lancashire is 9.2%, similar to the North West data.

The proportion of FE learners from a **white ethnic group with a disadvantage** is 25%, lower than the North West figure of 30.7%.

The number of White students with no disadvantage factor is 61.5% compared to the 55.3 % in the North West overall.

However, further analysis is needed to compare these figures to the total population data at 16-18 to assess how far any differences are determined by the ethnic profile of the areas.

The figures do suggest that the FE sector is making a significant contribution to widening participation in education within the Lancashire area.

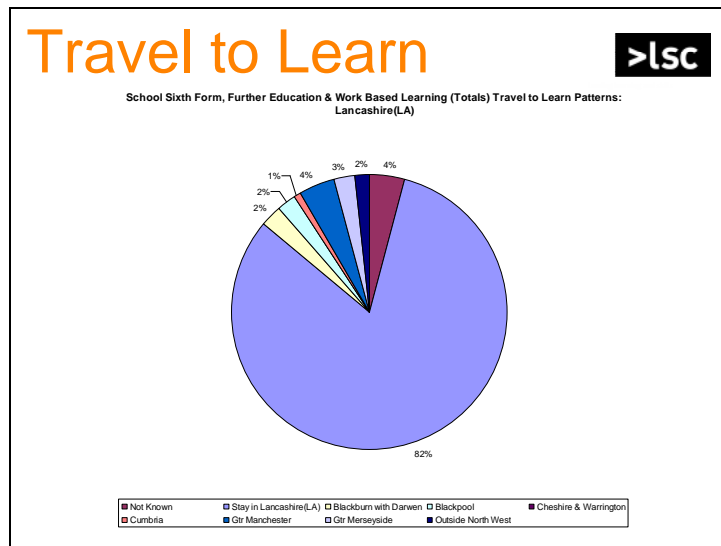


### Residency based data

The chart illustrates the differences in WBL participation by BME and white groups, both in Lancashire and in the North West.

The largest percentage of those in work-based learning are White residents with no disadvantage.

Very few BME residents are engaged in WBL than is found in other areas (eg 10.2% in Manchester) – this may require further investigation.

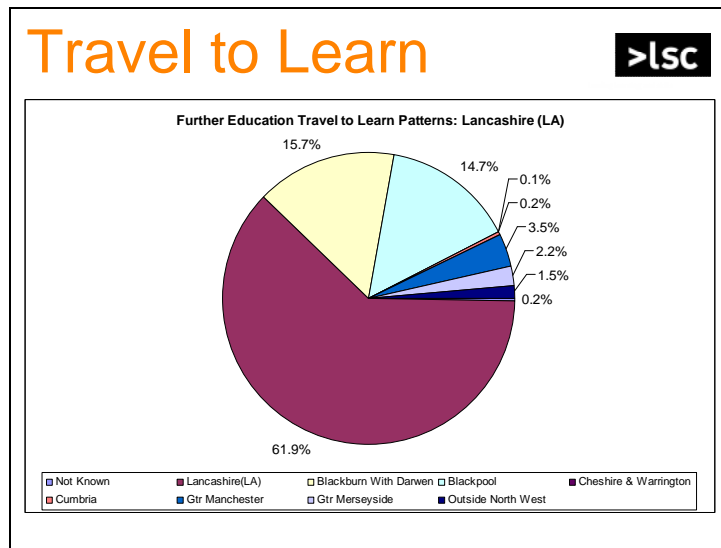


This slide shows that the majority (82%) of Lancashire resident learners aged 16-18 attend provision in the county.

The next largest proportion (4%) travel into Greater Manchester for their learning.

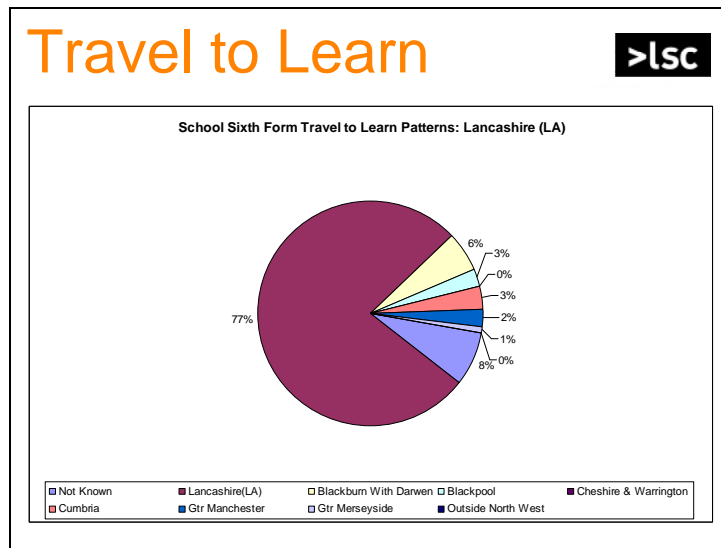
Learning is more contained within Lancashire than in many other areas of the North West. However, there is considerable travel to learn between individual boroughs within the large county.

The following slides provide a more detailed breakdown by type of learning.



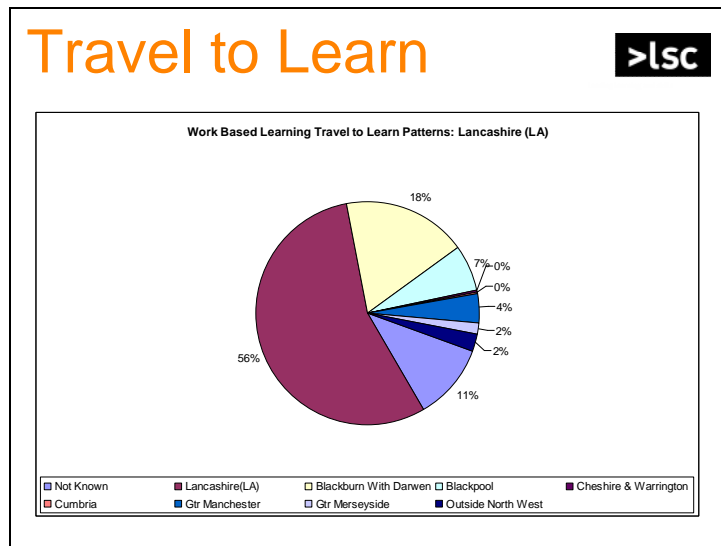
This slide shows that the majority (62%) of Lancashire resident FE learners aged 16-18 attend in the county.

Most of the rest – over 30% - travel into Blackburn with or Blackpool.



This slide shows that the majority (77%) of Lancashire sixth form resident learners aged 16-18 attend provision in the Lancashire.

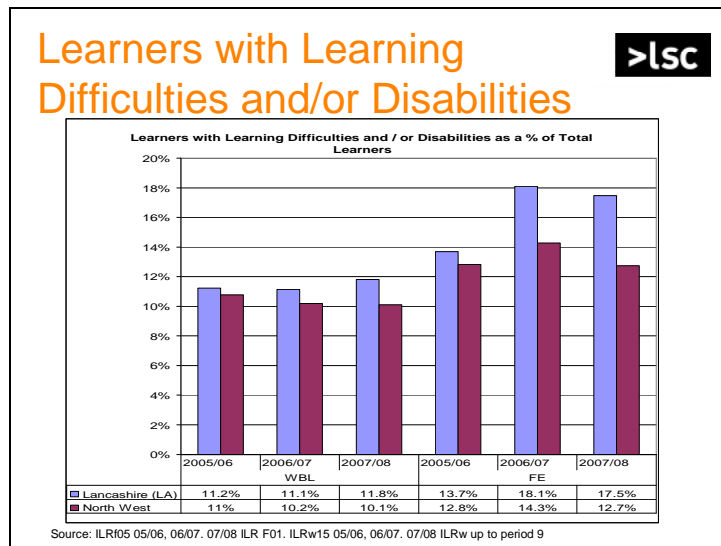
A significant proportion (8%) are shown as “not known”, with a further 6% travelling into Blackburn with Darwen for their studies.



This slide shows that only a slight majority (56%) of Lancashire work-based learners participate in the Lancashire LA area.

A further 18% travel into Blackburn with Darwen where one of the largest WBL providers in the region is located.

Again, as per the previous slide, a significant proportion – 11% - are shown as “unknown” – this may be a data collection issue.

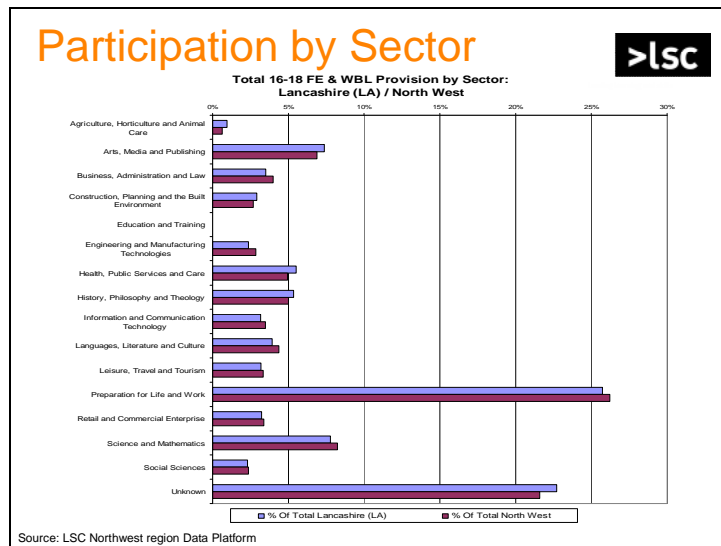


This slide suggests that the number of Learners with Learning Difficulties and/or Disabilities participating in learning is generally higher in Lancashire than for the North West as a whole.

In FE the volumes in Lancashire are almost a third higher than for the region as a whole.

As previously indicated, young people with LDD are much more likely to become NEET. (The review of LLDD carried out by the LSC in the North West indicated that “NEET rates are higher for young people with LDD at 20% compared to a general NEET rate in Lancashire of 7.4%).

Further work to analyse the higher participation of Lancashire LLDD in WBL may shed some light on good practice which can be shared elsewhere in the region.

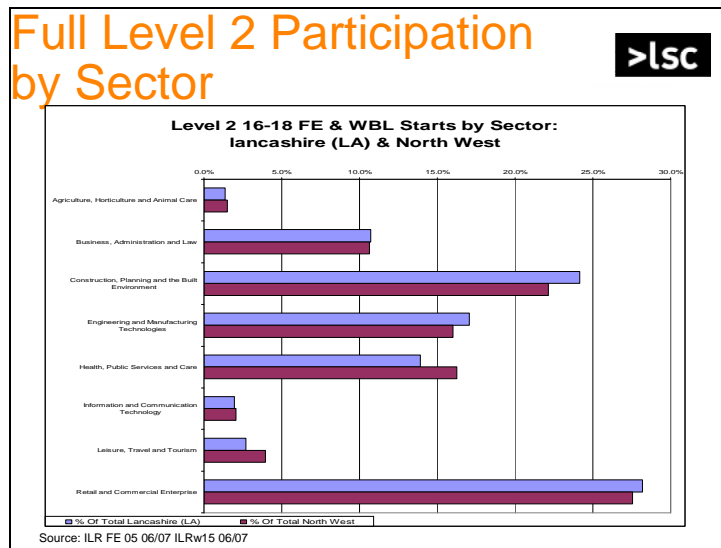


**Note: data shown is for Lancashire Resident Learners (not Lancashire institutions),** therefore a direct comparison to the economic structure of Lancashire may not be appropriate.

The overall picture for the County matches that for the North West as a whole

This slide also reflects data in previous slides which indicate the numbers of students who are disadvantaged and may be pursuing Level 1 or Level 2 courses, predominantly in Preparation for Life and Work, by far the largest area of provision.

Of greater concern is the large volume of students whose learning is unknown. Whilst this may be due to data collection difficulties, a gap in the data of more than 20% requires attention.



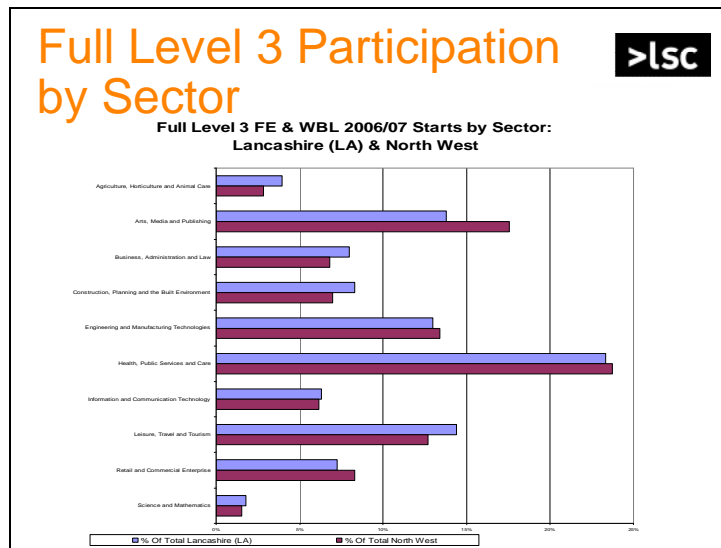
### Residency based data

This slide supports previous information concerning the economic structure of Lancashire showing as it does strong retail and commercial provision.

At Level 2, the highest proportion of FE / WBL learners aged 16-18 (and who are Lancashire residents) are studying in this sector/subject area.

Other sectors which are drawing in learners are Health, Public Services and Care, Construction, Planning and the Built Environment, and Engineering.

These figures may change in future years as the new Diplomas begin to have an impact, together with greater numbers of Apprenticeships becoming available.




### Residency Based Data

At Level 3 (broadly equivalent to A level) the majority of residents who are pursuing a course of learning do so in Health and related areas. Nearly 25% of FE and WBL students chose this sector, Entry to most careers in the sector is normally at Level 4.

Arts, Media, and Publishing, Engineering, and Leisure, Travel and Tourism continue to be of interest to large numbers of students, with over 40% in total studying in these sectors.

At Level 3 the proportion of learners is spread across a broader range of sector subject areas compared to Level 2. This would suggest that at Level 2 learners are studying for employment in or gaining new skills in a sector that has a strong local employment base whereas at Level 3 learners are studying for a career in an industry that need not be locally focused.

## NEET Volumes



	December 2007			
	Adjusted EET	Adjusted NEET	% NEET	16-18 not known
England	1,496,796	105,870	6.6%	73,700
North West	223,326	18,754	7.7%	9,121
<b>Lancashire (LA)</b>	<b>33,814</b>	<b>2,687</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>1,405</b>

Source: Connexions December 2007

The volumes here provide perspective to the next table.

The key points to notice at this stage are the 7.4% of young people recorded as NEET, similar to the North West average of 7.7% but above the England average of 6.6%.

In addition there are a further 1,405 young people for whom their current activity is unknown.

## NEET Percentages

	% 16-18s Not Known	% 16-18s in learning	% change over last 12 months	% 16-18s NEET	% change over last 12 months	% joining NEET from EET	% leaving from NEET for EET	% leaving NEET - currency exp.
England	4.5%	77.3%	2%	6.6%	-13%	27%	51%	10%
North West	3.7%	77.1%	2%	7.7%	-11%	31%	53%	7%
Lancashire (LA)	3.7%	76.2%	1%	7.4%	-6%	32%	59%	6%

Source: Government Office North West December 2007

**Key Points from this slide:**

7.4% of Lancashire’s 16-18 year olds are in the NEET category, compared to 6.6% in England.

There is a similar percentage of young people not known to Connexions compared to the North West (Each young person for whom there is no recently recorded destination becomes classified as ‘Not Known’. All young people who become Not Known have lapsed from a previously known destination e.g. education, NEET.) This has probably boosted the NEET rate, as those young people who were previously out of contact tend to be identified as NEET once contact is re-established.

There has been a smaller reduction in NEET over the previous twelve months compared with the North West and England.

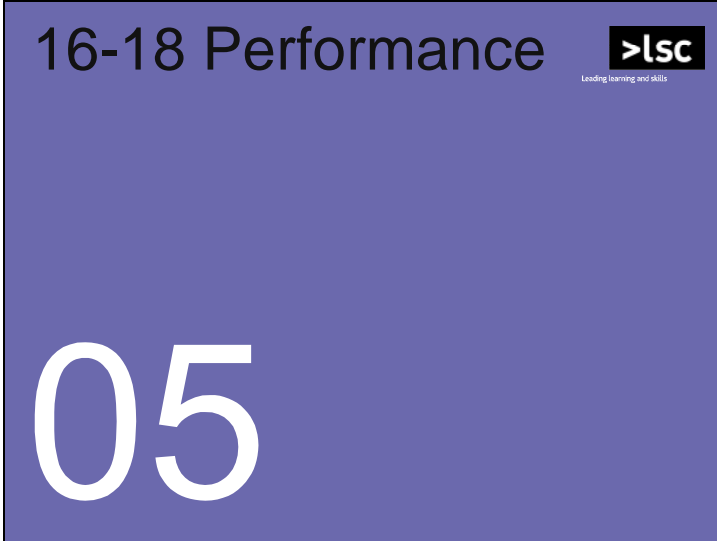
Some of the main contributors to NEET in the region:

Too many young people not retained in learning at 17, either because they took a one year course, or because the provision is unsuitable.

Regional research has identified that young people with LDD are much more likely to become NEET (NEET rate of 20% regionally, compared with a rate of 7.4% at the time of the research).

Nationally, it has been identified that the groups most vulnerable to becoming NEET are looked after children, young parents, those with LDD, young offenders, those who fail to achieve Level 2 at 16.

Slide 45




16-18 Performance

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05

This slide features a solid purple background. At the top left, the text "16-18 Performance" is written in a white, sans-serif font. To the right of this text is the logo for "lsc", which consists of a white right-pointing chevron followed by the lowercase letters "lsc" in white. Below the logo, the tagline "Leading learning and skills" is written in a smaller, white, sans-serif font. In the lower-left quadrant of the slide, the number "05" is displayed in a large, white, sans-serif font.

**GCSE Results 2004-2007**



	% of 15 year old students achieving 5+A*-C (and equivalent) including English and Maths GCSEs			
	2004	2005	2006	2007
Accrington Moorhead High School	15%	24%	20%	24%
Accrington St Christopher's Church of England High School	55%	65%	63%	70%
Alder Grange Community and Technology School	31%	39%	52%	44%
All Saints Roman Catholic High School, Rossendale	32%	41%	34%	39%
Bacup and Rawtenstall Grammar School	98%	100%	99%	100%
Bowland High	55%	51%	57%	67%
Clitheroe Royal Grammar School	98%	99%	100%	100%
Colne Park High School	38%	46%	51%	39%
Colne Primet High School	32%	36%	27%	34%
Feams Community Sports College	29%	31%	24%	36%
Ghausia Girls' High School	25%	20%	33%	25%
Haslingden High School	46%	48%	43%	60%
The Hollins Technology College	39%	51%	53%	52%
Longridge High School A Maths and Computing College	42%	50%	58%	54%
Moor Park Business and Enterprise School	26%	29%	33%	26%
<b>Lancashire (LA)</b>	<b>42.7%</b>	<b>44.3%</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>48.1%</b>
<b>England Average</b>	<b>42.6%</b>	<b>44.3%</b>	<b>45.3%</b>	<b>46.0%</b>

Source: DCSF

The next two slides contain details of GCSE attainment in Lancashire East schools between 2004 and 2007. However, the overall rate is for the Lancashire (LA) area.

Overall, schools in the area perform better than the national average, with over 48% of school leavers achieving 5+ A\*-C grades at GCSE, including English and Maths.

In 2005 achievement in Lancashire mirrored the national rate but has now forged ahead to 2 percentage points above the national average.

Across England, the challenge is to ensure that all children reach the benchmark of 5+ A\*-C GCSEs, if not at 16 then as soon as possible thereafter. Until they reach this standard of education, their chances of achieving their potential are severely limited.

Within the Lancashire East area the school performance is very varied:

High and stable GCSE attainment:

Accrington St Christopher's, Bacup & Rawtenstall Grammar School, Clitheroe Royal Grammar School.


Improving:

Bowland, Haslingden, Ribblesdale St Cecilia's.

Low:

Accrington Moorhead, Rhyddings, Whitworth, Norden.

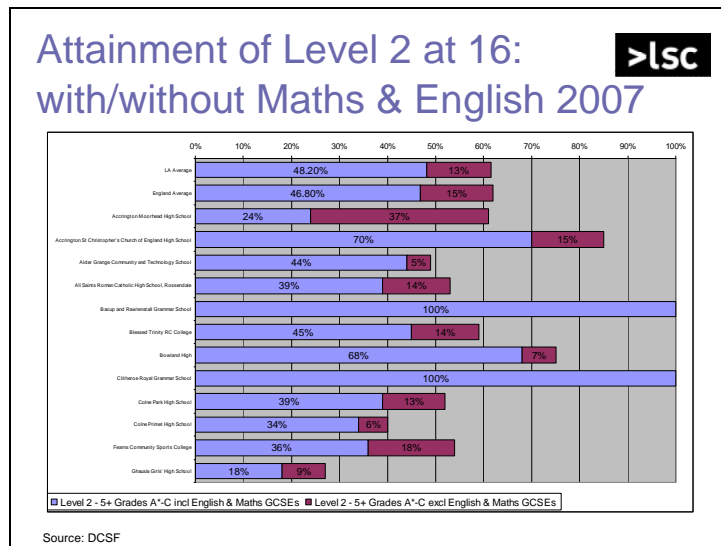
## GCSE Results 2004-2007



	% of 15 year old students achieving 5+A*-C (and equivalent) including English and maths GCSEs			
	2004	2005	2006	2007
Moorland School Limited	62%	60%	61%	62%
Mount Carmel Roman Catholic High School, Hyndburn	33%	36%	32%	42%
Norden High School and Sports College	35%	38%	41%	30%
Oakhill College	64%	50%	63%	59%
Rhyddings Business and Enterprise School	28%	20%	28%	24%
Ribblesdale High School Technology College	53%	50%	51%	58%
SS John Fisher and Thomas More Roman Catholic High School, Colne	36%	46%	55%	43%
St Augustine's Roman Catholic High School, Billington	53%	59%	58%	63%
St Bede's Catholic High School	53%	51%	60%	61%
St Bede's Catholic High School	64%	54%	70%	66%
St Cecilia's RC Technology College	46%	51%	49%	61%
Stonyhurst College	82%	73%	70%	74%
Wellfield High School	20%	31%	32%	36%
West Craven High Technology College	28%	33%	42%	44%
Whitworth Community High School	36%	23%	23%	35%
<b>Lancashire (LA)</b>	<b>42.7%</b>	<b>44.3%</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>48.1%</b>
<b>England Average</b>	<b>42.6%</b>	<b>44.3%</b>	<b>45.3%</b>	<b>46.0%</b>

Source: DCSF

See Previous Slide



The next few slides show the attainment of Level 2 at 16 with and without Maths and English. The lilac bars detail the proportion of students who achieve 5+ A – C including Maths and English with the burgundy bars showing those that achieve 5+ A\* - C without Maths and English. The higher the lilac bar the greater the school performance.

Level 2 including English and Maths is extremely important in terms of progression to Level 3.

Note the Lancashire (48.2%) and England (46.8%) averages in the upper two sets of data.

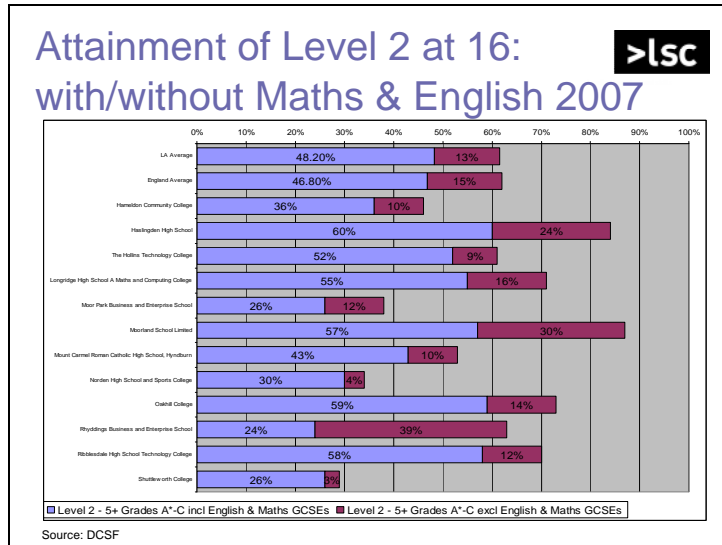
There are significant differences in performance between the schools listed here and in the next few slides.

There is clearly a strong correlation between the high performing schools in the previous tables with those that also perform strongly (including English and Maths) in these slides.

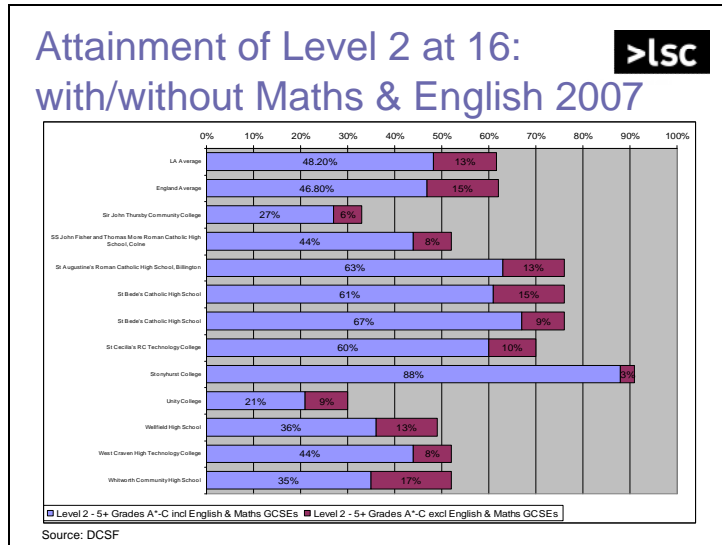
The LA will have strategies to address good practice arrangements within partnerships.

There is a degree of urgency attached to this issue because of the requirement in 2008 to extend the September Guarantee to those aged 17. It is therefore important to identify appropriate provision routes to retain these young people.






See previous comment.



See previous comment.

Post-16 General & Applied A/AS or Equivalent Achievement 2007 

	Number of students aged 16-18	General and Applied A/AS or Equivalent Achievement		
		Number at end of A/AS or equivalent study	Average point score per student	Average point score per examination entry
<b>LA Average</b>			787.4	213.2
<b>LSC Average</b>			761.3	209.3
<b>England Average</b>			731.2	207.5
Accrington and Rossendale College	1418	144	638.3	213.8
Bacup and Rawtenstall Grammar School	529	244	1019.7	214.7
Burnley College	1776	378	583.9	215.4
Burnley Schools' Sixth Form	278	139	766.8	183.8
Clitheroe Royal Grammar School	633	295	1022	221.1
Haslingden High School	242	89	696.6	175.6
Nelson and Colne College	1455	348	653.4	199.9
Stonyhurst College	194	98	790.8	226.3

Source: DCSF

This slide gives quantitative data concerning A/AS achievement across post-16 providers in Lancashire.

These include sixth form colleges and FE colleges, as well as schools with sixth forms.

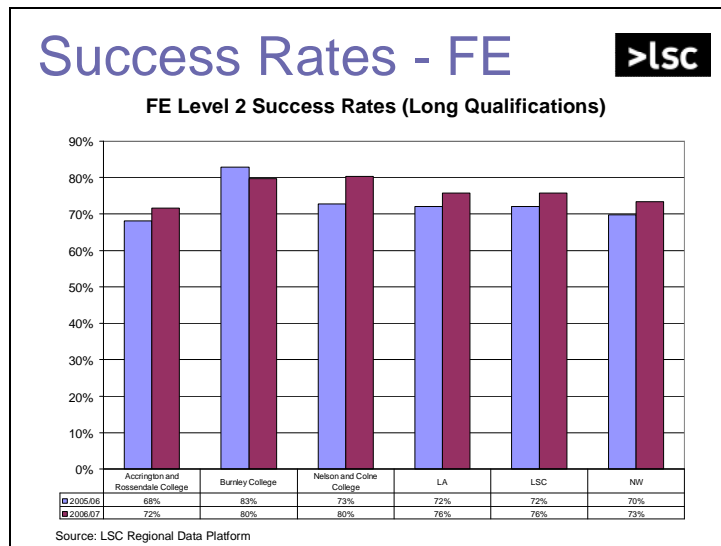
Note: the **average point score per student** is a reflection of the combination of the **number** of examinations taken, as well as the grades achieved (a Grade A at A-level or equivalent gains 270 points, a Grade E or equivalent gains 150 points).

A lower point average point score per student (column 4) is generally a reflection of the smaller range of examinations taken (eg one vocational qualification vs several A-levels) – note the scores for students attending Accrington and Rossendale College, compared to Bacup and Rawtenstall School.

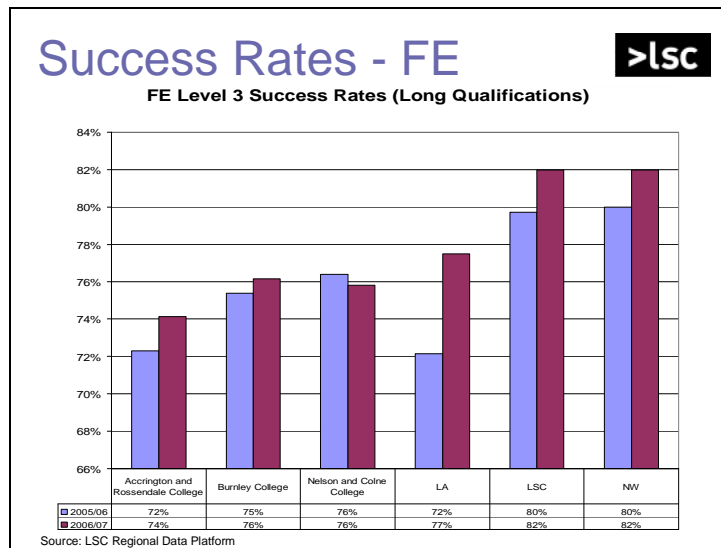
On average, students should gain an **average point score per examination entry** of around 210 (this equates to a grade C at A-level).

Overall Lancashire institutions perform better than the England average.

In Lancashire East there are a number of institutions that perform very well including Accrington and Rossendale College, Burnley College, Clitheroe Royal Grammar School and Bacup and Rawtenstall Grammar School.

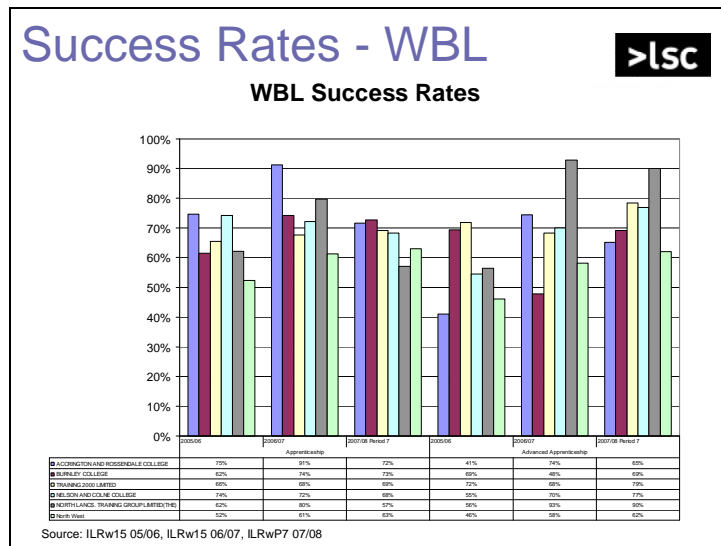


This slide gives success rates in Level 2 courses (broadly equivalent to 5xGCSEs). There have been success rate improvement at Level 2 at Accrington and Rossendale College and Nelson & Colne College. Rates at Burnley College gave dipped but are still well above Lancashire (LA) and regional levels of success at Level 2.



At Level 3 (broadly A level) Lancashire institutions repeat the pattern achieved at Level 2.


However, the success rates in Lancashire East institutions are below the Lancashire (LA) and regional averages. Improvements were static at Nelson & Colne College, dipped 1 percentage point at Burnley College but improved by 2 percentage points at Accrington & Rossendale College.



**Please note: the 2007/08 data is taken from period 7**

Whilst the pattern of success between and within providers appears to vary year on year, overall, Lancashire success rates compare well to those in the North West.

The expansion in the numbers of Apprenticeships announced earlier this year will focus attention on success rates. The erratic nature of Apprenticeship and Advanced Apprenticeship success rates by Lancashire East based providers may warrant further research and analysis

Proportion Reaching Level 2 Threshold by Age 19 by Area 

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004-2007
England	66.4%	69.3%	71.4%	73.9%	7.5%
North West	64%	67%	70%	72%	8.6%
Lancashire (LSC)	64%	67%	69%	71%	7.4%
Lancashire (LA)	64%	67%	70%	71%	7.4%
Blackburn with Darwen	59%	64%	63%	67%	8.1%
Blackpool	55%	59%	61%	60%	5.5%

Source: Fisher Family Trust


### Provider Based Data

This slide shows that in 2007, 71% of young people in Lancashire had attained a Level 2 qualification by age 19. The national figure is nearly 74%, suggesting that there is still progress to be made if young people in Lancashire are not to be disadvantaged in comparison to their peers elsewhere.

In addition, improvements in success over the last few years have been similar to elsewhere.

Statistics for this group must also be seen in terms of their starting point at age 16. Analysis of the Level 2 achievement rate amongst this same group at 16 would also show the added value given by their school or college in the intervening period.

**Proportion Reaching Level 3  
Threshold by Age 19 by Area**



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004-2007
England	42.0%	45.4%	46.6%	48.0%	6.0%
North West	38.5%	42.0%	42.9%	44.6%	6.1%
Lancashire (LSC)	37.8%	41.7%	42.7%	45.9%	8.1%
Lancashire (LA)	38.6%	42.6%	43.9%	45.7%	7.1%
Blackburn with Darwen	35.1%	40.7%	38.9%	42.4%	7.2%
Blackpool	31.0%	34.7%	33.1%	34.9%	4.0%

Source: Fisher Family Trust

### Provider Based Data

This slide shows Level 3 attainment by age 19, set in comparison with the England average and more local comparators.

From this we can see that the gap between the Lancashire achievement rate and England has been maintained, despite a steady rate of improvement year-on-year locally.

A Level 3 qualification is the entry point to higher level study. More and more jobs are likely to require a degree or equivalent as international competition and technological change impact on the economy, so these figures must be kept under review.

# Summary

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Slide 58

Key Findings

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Slide 59



Issues & Actions **>lsc**

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