





Slide 3

Policy Context

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Leading learning and skills

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.





















Whilst these are block figures which do not show underlying trends, LAs should have regard to the role of the new Diplomas and of Apprenticeships in meeting future local skill needs. An indication of these areas is given in the slide concerning Employment Projections, but Sector Skills Councils and the RDA will have more data which can be shared with students (and their parents?) through careers education activities.











# Schools/14-19 Partnerships



**Data requested**

16-18 Participation

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04

## In-school Cohort Sizes

Establishment Name	Yr 9	Yr 10	Yr 11	Yr 12	Yr 13	Grand Total
Altrincham College of Arts	154	156	146			456
Altrincham Grammar School for Boys	166	167	151	143	130	757
Altrincham Grammar School for Girls	175	195	174	166	141	851
Ashton-on-Mersey School	252	258	244			754
Blessed Thomas Holford Catholic College	156	162	144			462
Brentwood School	12	8	7	10	7	44
Broadoak School	80	91	104			275
Egerton High School	3	7	7			17
Flixton Girls' High School	199	200	198			597
Jeff Joseph Sale Moor Technology College	190	238	230			658
Loreto Grammar School	149	150	156	133	103	691
Lostock College	95	106	97			298
Manor High School	25	28	33	17	15	118
Sale Grammar School	188	178	178	169	130	843
St Ambrose College	129	124	135	105	75	568
St Antony's Catholic College	149	145	121			415
Stretford Grammar School	122	116	119	83	65	505
Stretford High School Community Language College	119	145	142			406
Urmston Grammar School	127	127	124	115	129	622
Wellacre Technology College	174	191	188			553
Wellington School	227	223	228	85	64	827
<b>Total Cohort Trafford</b>	<b>2,891</b>	<b>3,015</b>	<b>2,926</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>10,717</b>

Source: PLASC 2006

This data shows young people in Trafford schools in 2006.

The table illustrates that despite the projected 12% decline in the cohort population by 2015 average year groups are being maintained.


This would suggest that the Trafford schools are attractive to parents and are attracting learners from beyond the local authority boundaries.

Trafford still operates a Grammar School system which is particularly attractive to parents who have higher qualifications. These parents tend to have a keen interest in the performance of the school to which their children attend.

This is reflected in the much higher than average post 16 participation rate in full time education at 84.5% compared to the regional average as discussed in a later slide.

It is also reflected in the higher than average achievement of 5 A\* to C grades at GCSE at 60% compared to 46% as discussed later in the presentation.

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



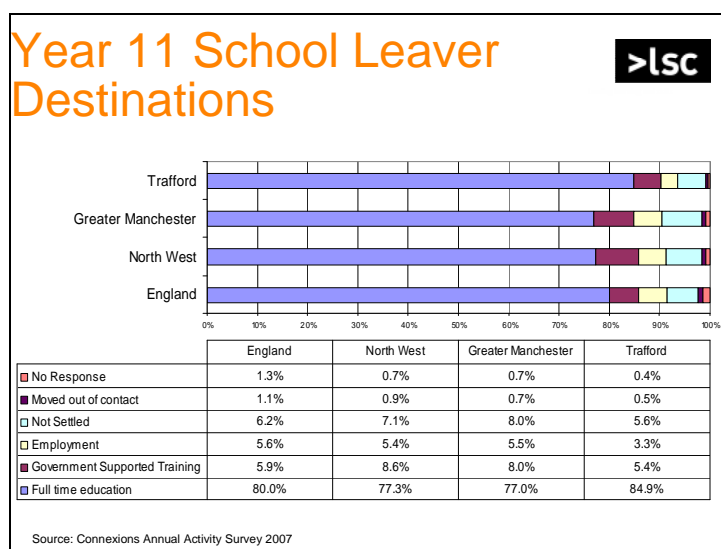
Trafford Special Educational Needs status	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Grand Total
No Special Provision	2,327	2,471	2,436	970	824	9,028
School Action	330	308	285	19	7	949
School Action Plus	141	135	116	8	6	406
Statement of SEN	93	101	89	29	22	334
Trafford Total	2,891	3,015	2,926	1,026	859	10,717

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 LLDD are more likely to become NEET, the increasing cohort of young people with special educational needs will pose an increasing challenge for 14-19 partners, especially local authorities, in future years.

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



Participation split:

84.9% of young people in Trafford were in full time education in 2007. This is 7.9 percentage points higher than the GM average (77%) and much higher than the regional average (77.3%) and also significantly above the England average (80.0%). There are also fewer young people classed as unsettled at 5.6%. This is almost a third fewer than for the GM area overall at 8%.

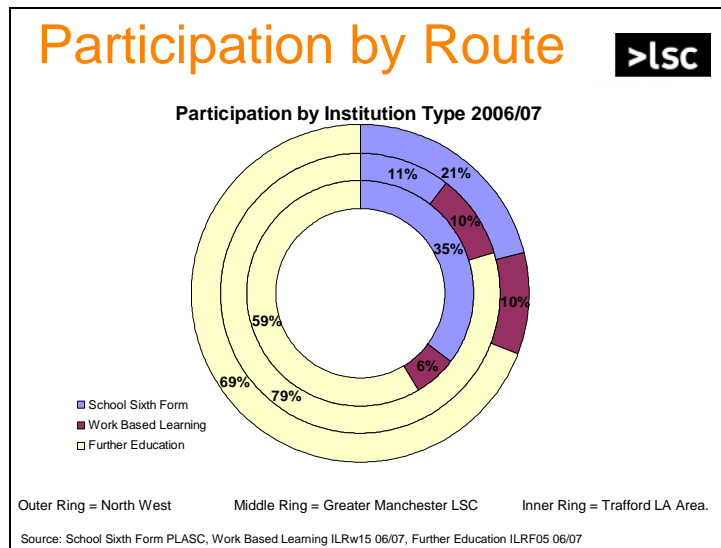
There are also fewer young people involved in Government Supported Training which is due in part to the large number of schools with sixth forms in the area. However, this could have implications on how the Apprenticeship programme is promoted to young people in the area. There may need to be more awareness raising in schools and with employers in the area demanding Apprenticeships.

This table should be compared to the “doughnut chart” on the following page which indicates that participation in work-based learning is 2 percentage points less than the GM and North West average.

There is an issue in the large proportion of learners choosing to remaining in full time education compared to other forms of learning. 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.





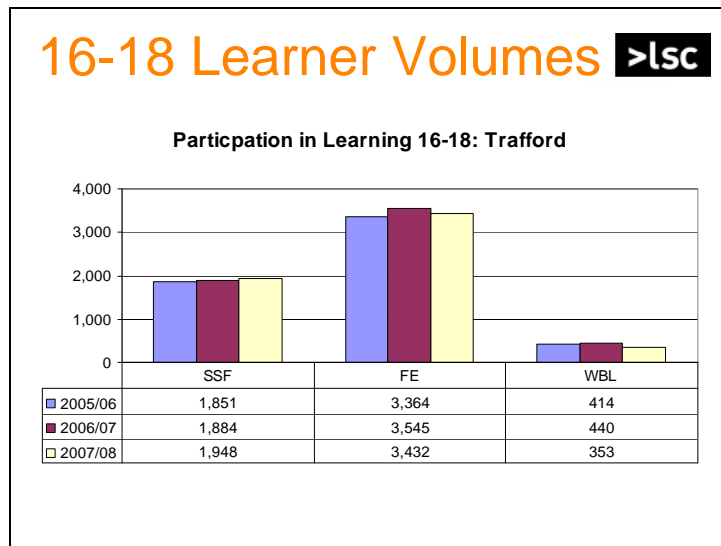
**Please note:** The information shown in the chart is institution-based. It does not represent Trafford residents in learning. Local authorities will have responsibility for learners participating in provision delivered by providers located in their local authority district, not simply for learners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

The pattern of learning in Trafford is significantly different from that of the region or nation.

The most immediate difference between Trafford and elsewhere is the high volumes of young people (over one third) in school sixth forms. This was eluded to earlier in the presentation and is due, in part, to the large number of Grammar schools with sixth forms located in the Borough.

As a consequence the proportion of young people entering FE at 59% is ten percentage points lower than the regional proportion of 69% and twenty percentage points lower than Greater Manchester (the GM proportion is especially high; one reason being that the number of school sixth forms in GM is lower than average).

A common theme throughout this presentation is the low volumes of Trafford young people engaged in work-based learning. This is evident in this chart which illustrates that just 6% of young people are engaged in this learning route, this is almost half the average for Greater Manchester and the North West region.



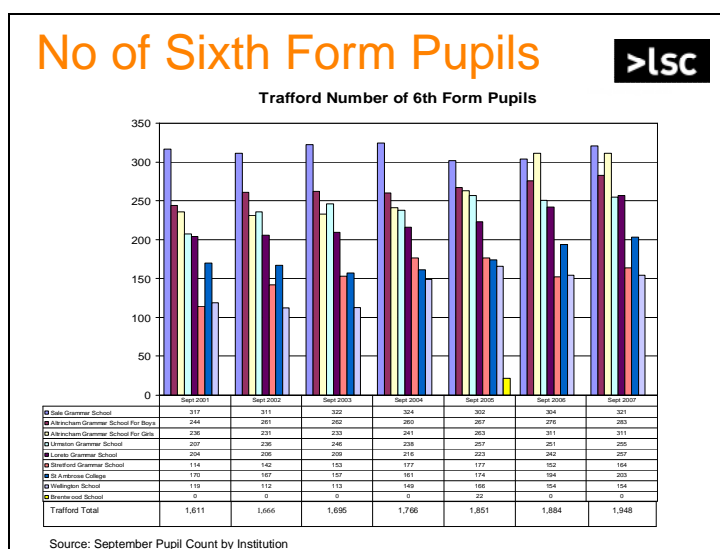
**Please note: this slide displays residents of Trafford in learning rather than volumes of learners in Trafford institutions.**

Volumes of Trafford resident learners aged 16-18 split by funding stream are shown in the chart. Key points to note are:  
 The consistently higher volumes of those in further education compared to other learning routes. However, the pattern over the three year period is not constant and volumes have both increased and decreased. Although full year data for 2007/08 is not yet available.

The school sixth form volumes have grown by 5.2% yet the cohort increased by just 1.86% (2008 is the year when cohort volumes peak and then decline year on year to 2015).

Despite having a lower proportion of young people engaged in work-based learning in Trafford than the rest of GM and the North West the actual proportion increased 6% from 414 in 2005/06 to 440 in 2006/07. However, volumes for 2007/08 to date appear low and is unlikely to achieve the 2006/07 levels.

(WBL Data for 2007/08 from Period 7)



### Institution based data

The Trafford total school sixth form cohort increased by 337 learners between Sept 2001 and Sept 2007. This is an increase of 21%. Each year has seen an increase in previous years volumes with an average year on year increase of 3%.

No new school sixth form has opened during this period to contribute to this overall level of growth.

Five of the nine schools have increased sixth form volumes by over 25% and only one school has expanded its sixth form volumes by less than 15%.

### Focusing on individual schools:

Stretford Grammar School has had the largest increase in learners. It has grown by 44% of the 7 year period.

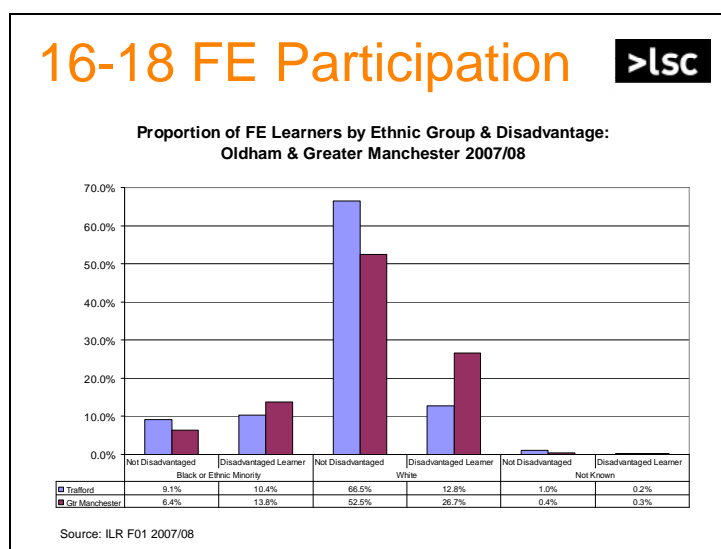
Altrincham Grammar School for Girls has witnessed the second largest growth at 32% over the same period.

Wellington School has increased its sixth form numbers by 29%.

Urmston Grammar School has expanded its sixth form cohort by 28.5%

Loreto Grammar School has increased its volume of sixth form learners by 26%

Sale Grammar School has expanded by just over 1% indicating the sixth form is operating at full capacity.



### Resident based data

The total volume of Trafford residents aged 16-18 studying in Further Education, as at F01 data return 2007/08, is 3,432. That equates to 7 per cent of the Greater Manchester total of 49,257.

There are some differences between the Trafford and Greater Manchester areas in terms of participation in FE but these are not as significant as the differences in other areas of GM.

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 Trafford is 10.4%, slightly lower than the Greater Manchester Average (13.8%).

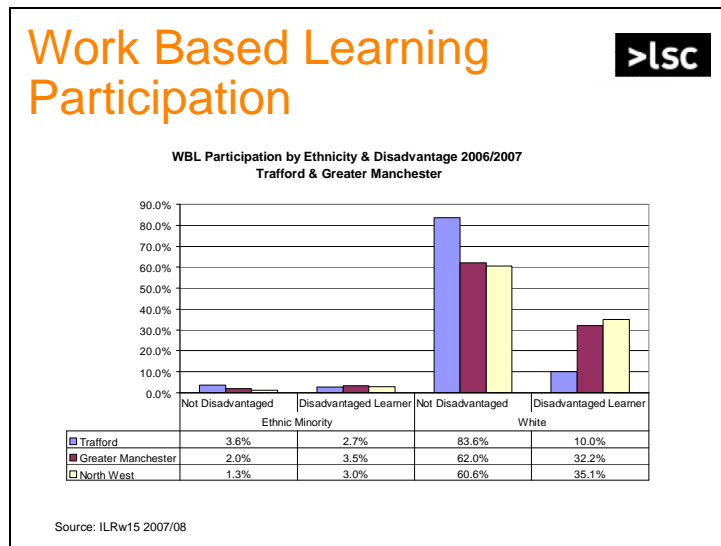
Conversely, the proportion of FE learners from a white ethnic group without a disadvantage is 66.5%, much higher than the Greater Manchester rate of 52.5%.

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 two areas.

It has been established by research that some BME groups have a cultural preference for academic, as opposed to vocational, learning, but in Trafford participation is still below the average for Greater Manchester.

In both Trafford and Greater Manchester as a whole, white learners without a disadvantage account for the highest proportion of total learners.

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

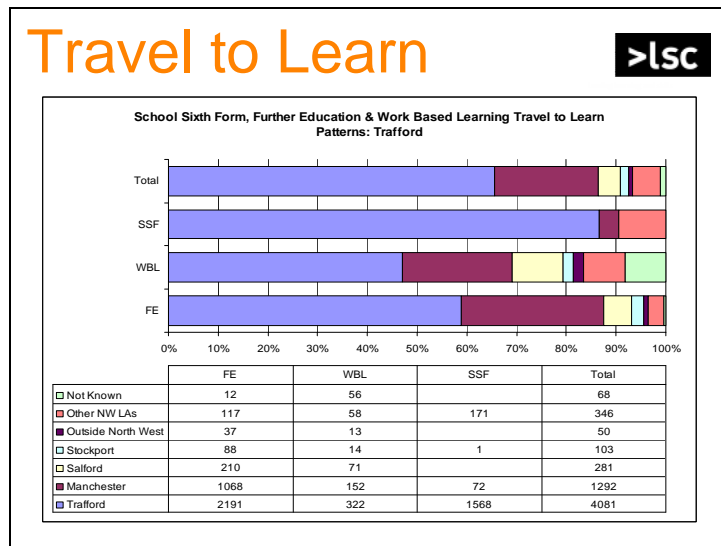


### Residency based data

The chart illustrates the differences in WBL participation by BME and white groups, both in Trafford and in Greater Manchester. The significant variation to the figures on the previous slide (FE participation) clearly demonstrates this is not simply a reflection of the ethnic profile of the area.

**Ethnic minority learners** in Trafford make up 6.3 per cent of total WBL participation compared to 19.5 per cent of FE participation. This is slightly above the proportion of BME learners on WBL provision in Greater Manchester at 5.5 per cent in WBL and 20.2 per cent in FE.

**White learners without a disadvantage** make up 83.6 per cent of total 16-18 apprenticeship learners, compared to 62 per cent in Greater Manchester.



The majority (65%) of Trafford resident learners aged 16-18 attend provision in Trafford local authority district.

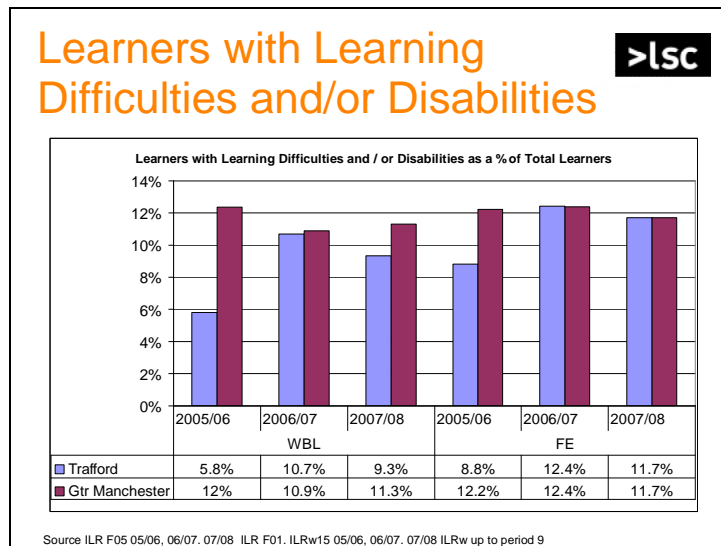
However, significant volumes of learners cross borders to attend learning provision.

In total there are 2,140 16-18 year old Trafford resident learners attending provision outside the local area out of a total of 6,221 Trafford learners. This equates to 35% of all Trafford learners.

Manchester is the most popular out of area destination for Trafford resident learners, with 21% of the SSF, FE & WBL total, equating to 1,292 learners from Trafford attending learning in Manchester. 83% of those in learning in Manchester are in FE provision.

There are 50 learners accessing learning beyond the North West.

68 young people have the location of their learning recorded as unknown, of which, 56 (82%) are in WBL provision. This may indicate data recording issues.

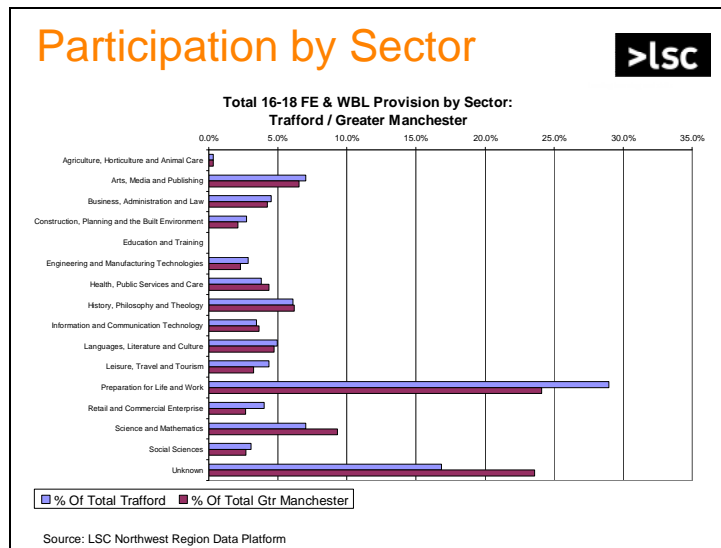


Trafford residents with a learning difficulty and/or disability are less likely to participate in work-based learning than learners with LDD in Greater Manchester as a whole.

This was also the case in FE in 2005/06 but has since exactly mirrored the Greater Manchester profile.

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% for young people with LDD compared to a general NEET rate of 9.7%).

In Trafford there is a low rate of participation in WBL by young people with LDD, and this requires further analysis to identify whether this is a result of the lack of a specialist provider being involved in the area or any other factor.



**Note:** data shown is for Trafford Resident Learners (not Trafford institutions), therefore a direct comparison to the economic structure of Trafford may not be appropriate – A comparison to Greater Manchester could prove more useful.

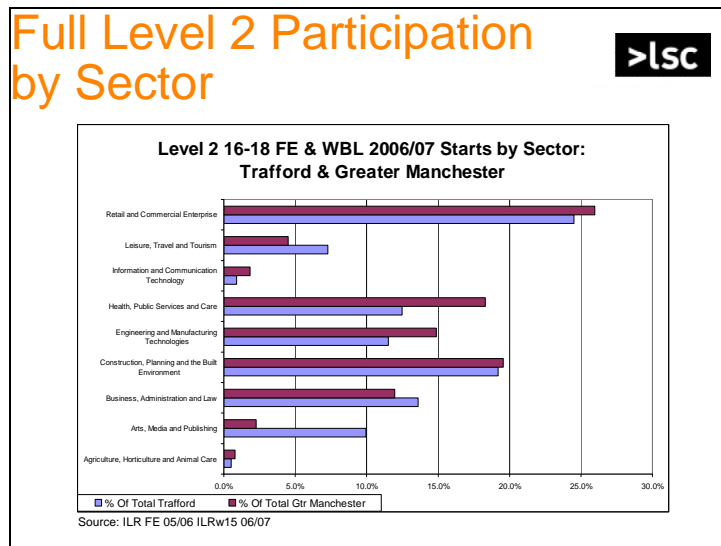
It is important to note that as well as having a clearly defined economy itself, Trafford is also a part of the wider Greater Manchester economy, as well as the wider travel to learn patterns identified in provision.

For example: taking the Trafford economic structure, and comparing it to the information in this slide would suggest that there is a significant gap in Business studies provision (50% more people in the business services sector than the GM average). This is not necessarily the case as Trafford residents could be catered for in this sector subject in a different local area.

The other side of this argument is to consider what contribution the different sector subject areas delivered to Trafford residents are making to the Greater Manchester economy.

Similarly, despite the higher than average achievement of 5 A\*-C grades at GCSE a greater proportion of Trafford residents are engaged in Preparation for Life and Work provision than for Greater Manchester overall. This gives a

further indication that the School Sixth Forms are attracting learners who reside outside the Borough boundaries.



### Residency based data

At Level 2, the highest proportion of FE / WBL learners aged 16-18 (Trafford residents) are studying in the Real Estate and Commercial Enterprise sector which mirrors the largest source of employment in the Trafford area. It accounts for almost one quarter of all Level 2 starts and is just slightly lower than the percentage for the Greater Manchester area at 25%.

The top 3 sector subject areas for Greater Manchester are Retail and Commercial Enterprise; Construction, Planning and the Built Environment and Health, Public Services & Care.

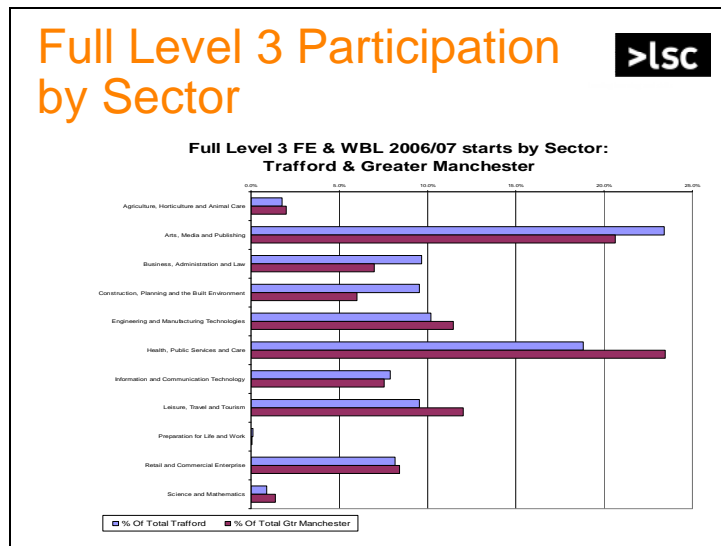
In Trafford the top 2 sectors are the same as for Greater Manchester with the third largest sector being Business Administration and Law, reflecting the high proportions employed in the business services sector once again.

Trafford differs from the profile for Greater Manchester in that the Health, Public Services and Care sector, whilst the second largest area of provision in terms of starts is 25% smaller than the proportion for Greater Manchester.

This matches the local employment profile which indicated that fewer people in Trafford were employed in the public sectors.

There are also over three times as many learners studying on Arts, Media and Publishing courses than the Greater Manchester average.






### Residency Based Data

In both Trafford and Greater Manchester, the highest proportion of overall full Level 3 learners are in the Arts Media & Publishing and Health, Public Services & Care Sector subject areas. The first has almost a quarter of the overall total full Level 3 volume.

At Level 3 the proportion of learners is spread in roughly similar proportions to a broader range of sector subject areas. 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.

This may be as a result of perceived changes in the job market (e.g. with the BBC moving into Manchester), as well as a result of more young people choosing to progress into HE, and so therefore choosing Level 3 provision that matches HE opportunities locally, regionally, and nationally

## NEET Volumes



Geography	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
Greater Manchester	84,372	7,469	8.1%	3,702
<b>Trafford</b>	<b>6,556</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>213</b>

Source: Connexions December 2007

The proportion of the 16-18 cohort classed as NEET is lower at 6.3% than the Greater Manchester, North West and England average.

That said, there are 443 young people in the NEET group. This is over 25% more people than attend the largest school sixth form in Trafford (321) and is equal to the total number of people engaged in work-based learning from Trafford in 2006/07.

In addition there are a further 213 young people for whom their current activity is unknown.

Further NEET analysis is provided on the following slide.

## 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%
Greater Manchester	3.9%	76.4%	4%	8.1%	-17%	31%	48%	5%
Trafford	3%	81.6%	0%	6.3%	-8%	38%	42%	3%

Source: Government Office North West December 2007

**Notable points:**

Trafford has a far higher participation rate compared with Greater Manchester.

There is a lower percentage of young people not known to Connexions compared to the North West and England average. (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

The relatively small reduction in NEET over the previous twelve months compared with GM, the North West and England

The proportion of young people joining NEET from EET is slightly higher in Trafford than for the rest of Greater Manchester, the North West and England. This may indicate that the jobs available are not necessarily of high quality offering good carer progression or are more vulnerable to becoming unemployed. For people entering the NEET group from education or training it suggest there may be retention issues linked to the quality and / or appropriateness of the provision to the young person.

The proportion of young people leaving NEET to EET is also lower in Trafford than for the rest of Greater Manchester, the North West and England. This may indicate that there are fewer attractive jobs available, more information, advice and guidance is required and / or there is a lack of attractive and / or appropriate learning provision available. The low level of work-based learning in the area indicates there is a significant challenge in convincing local employers to engage in the Apprenticeship programme.

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 9.7% 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 @ 16.

*Note: Data is from Government Office and may not reflect local Connexions data.*

Slide 42

16-18 Performance   
Leading learning and skills

05

**GCSE Results 2004-2007**

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	% of 15 year old students achieving 5+A*-C (and equivalent) including English and Maths GCSEs			
	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alfiah High School For Girls	N/A	0%	70%	60%
Altrincham College of Arts	37%	29%	40%	36%
Altrincham Grammar School for Boys	97%	97%	99%	97%
Altrincham Grammar School for Girls	96%	97%	99%	100%
Ashton-on-Mersey School	47%	48%	40%	55%
Blessed Thomas Holford Catholic College	43%	41%	42%	45%
Broadoak School	5%	16%	14%	38%
Christ The King School	100%	75%	50%	60%
Culcheth Hall School	83%	68%	81%	87%
Flixton Girls' High School	37%	48%	45%	39%
Loreto Grammar School	94%	97%	99%	96%
<b>Trafford Average</b>	<b>54.90%</b>	<b>57.40%</b>	<b>56.80%</b>	<b>60.60%</b>
<b>England Average</b>	<b>42.60%</b>	<b>44.30%</b>	<b>45.30%</b>	<b>46.00%</b>

Source: DCSF 2007

High and Improving – Loreto Grammar School

High and Stable – Altrincham Grammar School for Girls, Altrincham Grammar School for Boys

Low and Improving – St Anthony's Catholic College

The Grammar schools in Trafford have high levels of achievement at 5+ A\*-C including English & Maths at GCSE, equivalent to a Level 2.

Many schools in Trafford have erratic patterns of year on year achievement but the overall level is generally positive with attainment levels increasing between 2004 and 2007.

Achievement rates at GCSE have consistently been higher in Trafford than for England and the rate of achievement is higher in Trafford at 10.4% between 2004 and 07 than for England at 7.4%.

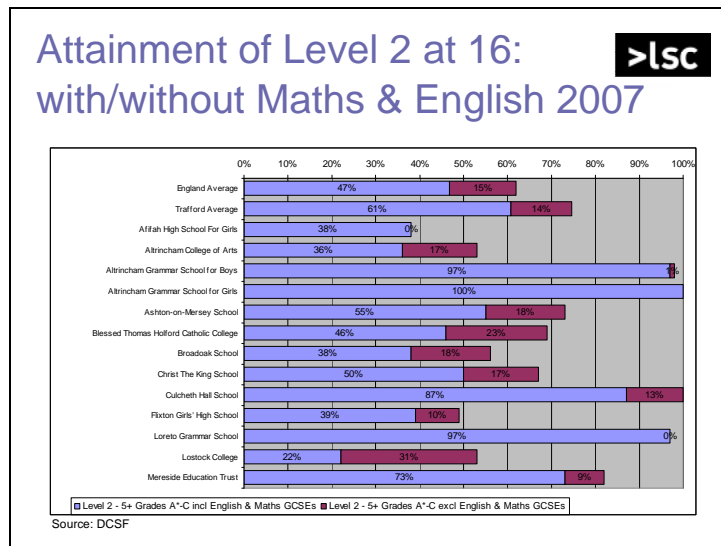
But across England the challenge is to ensure that every child gets the support they need to achieve this crucial benchmark, if not before 16, then after it. Without this foundation, young people will face major hurdles when they attempt to progress to Level 3 and beyond into HE.

## GCSE Results 2004-2007



	% of 15 year old students achieving 5+A*-C (and equivalent) including English and Maths GCSEs			
	2004	2005	2006	2007
Lostock College	22%	14%	12%	21%
Mereside Education Trust	N/A	58%	55%	73%
North Cestrian Grammar School	58%	55%	60%	69%
Sale Grammar School	92%	98%	97%	96%
Sale High School	20%	19%	26%	25%
St Ambrose College	93%	84%	92%	93%
St Antony's Catholic College	27%	36%	35%	42%
Stretford Grammar School	93%	84%	94%	87%
Stretford High School	12%	23%	19%	39%
Urmston Grammar School	98%	95%	97%	99%
Wellacre Technology and Vocational College	31%	30%	40%	44%
Wellington School	49%	56%	54%	62%
<b>Trafford Average</b>	<b>54.90%</b>	<b>57.40%</b>	<b>56.80%</b>	<b>60.60%</b>
<b>England Average</b>	<b>42.60%</b>	<b>44.30%</b>	<b>45.30%</b>	<b>46.00%</b>

Source: DCSF 2007



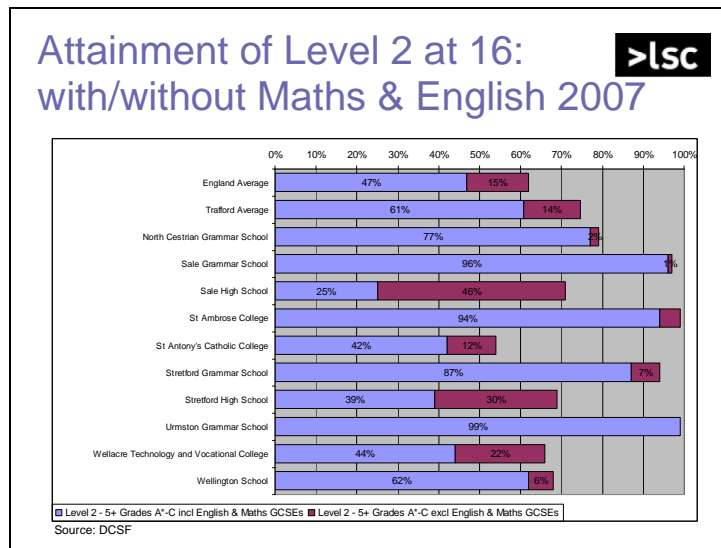
**Key issues include:**

Attainment of Level 2 at 16 with English and Maths is generally high with the exception of Lostock College and Sale High School.


This usually leads to better levels of retention, achievement at Level 3 with progression to higher level courses correspondingly high. This is because these learners have the core foundation skills and are able to make the jump from Level 2 to Level 3.

There are some young people in Trafford that achieve Level 2 at age 17. However, this can still lead to a high drop out rate at age 17 due to the lack of achievement in GCSE English & Maths.

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.



Part 2 of 2 slides

**Post-16 General & Applied A/AS or  
Equiv. 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>Trafford Average</b>			817.2	214.9
<b>LSC Average</b>			717	204
<b>England Average</b>			731.2	207.5
Altrincham Grammar School for Boys	274	131	1080.4	232.6
Altrincham Grammar School for Girls	307	140	1101.2	237.5
Loreto Grammar School	242	107	830.6	215.5
North Cestrian Grammar School	61	23	507.4	157.7
St Ambrose College	190	73	986.7	224
Sale Grammar School	302	132	1004.3	221.5
South Trafford College	1976	322	569.2	198.4
Stretford Grammar School	152	69	922	213.8
Urmston Grammar School	246	130	928.9	213.3
Wellington School	149	64	750.2	162.3

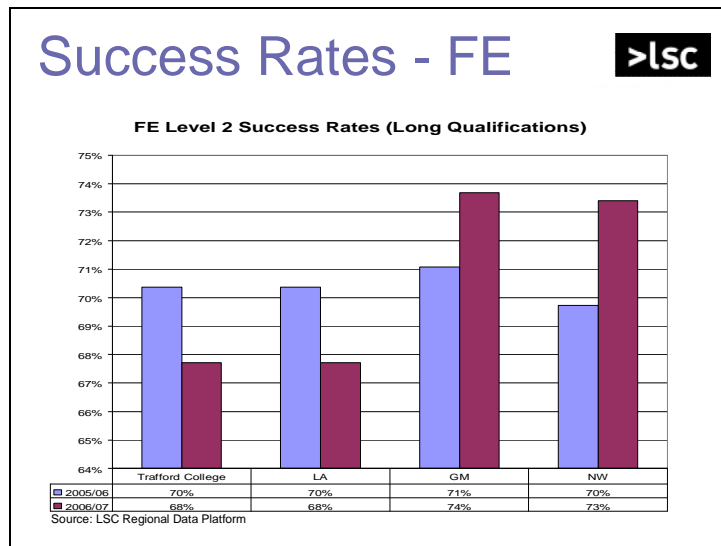
Source: DCSF

The points scores refer to the QCA methodology for scoring achievement at Level 3

In respect of A-levels, learners achieve 270 points for a grade A, and the scale goes down in steps of 30 to 150 points for a grade E

On average, young people from sixth-forms and the sixth-form colleges in Trafford achieve 214.9 points per exam entry, which is between a B and C grade per entry.

This is below the Greater Manchester average of 204 points (close to a C grade) and close to the National Average of 207 points (C grade).

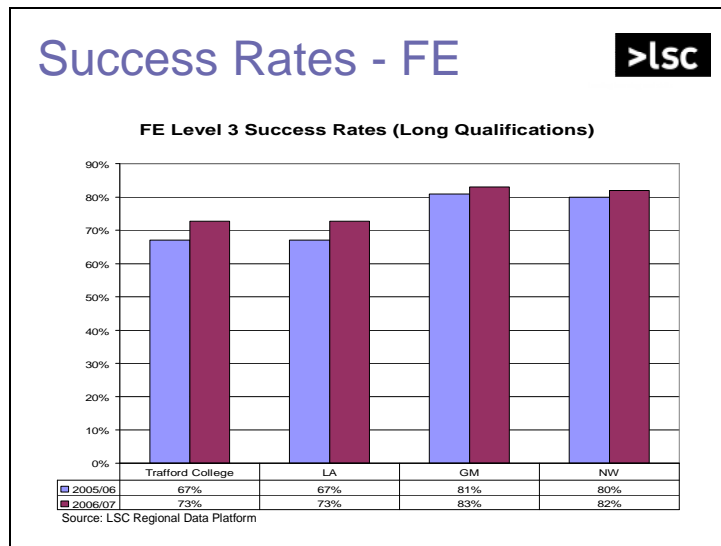


Caution is required when comparing just two years of data. However, the following observations can be made.

FE Full Level 2 Success Rates at Trafford College were equal to the Greater Manchester and North West rates in 2005/06. However, in 2006/07 both the Greater Manchester and North West success rates increased by 4 and 3 percentage points respectively yet Trafford College reduced by 2 percentage points.

In 2006/07 FE Level 2 success rates were approximately equal for both males (67%) and females (68%), and are similar for learners from a Black or Minority Ethnic group (71%) and White learners (70%).

FE Level 2 success rates in 2006/07 were lower for those learners with a learning difficulty and / or disability (LDD: 55%, Non-LDD 69%)

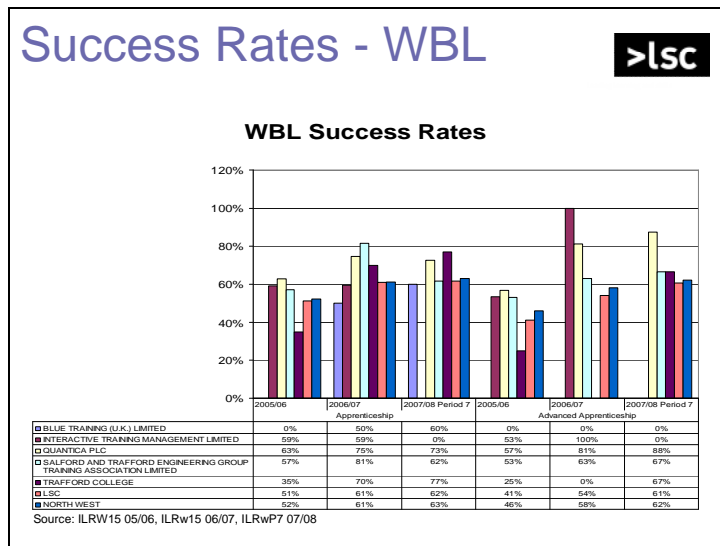


FE Full Level 3 success rates at Trafford College improved from 67% in 2005/06 to 73% in 2006/07 but are still substantially lower than the Greater Manchester and North West rates although the gap between Trafford College and Greater Manchester FE Full Level 3 success rates reduced from 14% in 2005/06 to 10% in 2006/07.

As with Level 2, male and female FE Full Level 3 success rates in 2006/07 were similar at 72% and 73% respectively.

Success rates in 2006/07 for those from BME groups are slightly lower than those from white backgrounds (71% to 73%)


Success rates in 2006/07 for those with a learning difficulty and / or disability are lower at 70% compared to 73% for those without.



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

Apprenticeship success rates in Trafford are erratic compared to the steady improvements for the North West. In part this is due to the generally low overall volumes of learners and therefore only a small change in outcomes year on year can have a significant impact in overall success rates. Trafford College Apprenticeship success rates have doubled over the three year period and are now above the regional average.

Proportion reaching Level 2  
Threshold by Age 19 by Area



Greater Manchester	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004-2007
England	66.4%	69.3%	71.4%	73.9%	7.5%
North West	63.8%	67.3%	70.1%	72.4%	8.6%
Greater Manchester	62.7%	66.1%	69.1%	71.4%	8.7%
Bolton	63.7%	65.1%	66.6%	68%	4.5%
Bury	67.9%	70.1%	72.2%	72%	4.5%
Manchester	51.6%	55.5%	59.0%	63%	11.1%
Oldham	58.6%	61.3%	64.1%	67%	8.4%
Rochdale	54.5%	58.4%	60.4%	64%	9.9%
Salford	50.5%	55.5%	58.1%	59%	8.9%
Stockport	71.2%	72.0%	73.2%	73%	2.0%
Tameside	57.9%	61.9%	64.5%	66%	8.5%
Trafford	67.7%	71.6%	74.6%	78%	10.4%
Wigan	61.6%	65.8%	67.5%	69%	7.5%

Source: Fisher Family Trust


### Provider Based Data

Trafford achieved the highest proportion of its age 19 population achieving Level 2 than any other Greater Manchester district.

It increased 10.4percentage points between 2004 and 2007, the second highest rate of increase in Greater Manchester.

Age 19 Level 2 achievement in Trafford is significantly higher than for Greater Manchester (71.4%) and for England 73.9%)

Statistics for this group must also be seen in terms of their starting point at age 16. Analysis of the L2 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 the Level 3 Threshold by Age 19 by Area 

Greater Manchester	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change 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%
Greater Manchester	38.0%	41.4%	42.3%	43.5%	5.5%
Bolton	38.9%	41.9%	43.4%	43%	4.6%
Bury	41.1%	44.1%	44.6%	46%	4.9%
Manchester	33.7%	35.7%	37.9%	39%	4.9%
Oldham	36.5%	39.6%	38.4%	39%	2.8%
Rochdale	27.9%	32.7%	32.1%	34%	6.0%
Salford	26.0%	29.8%	31.6%	31%	5.3%
Stockport	46.6%	48.4%	50.8%	50%	3.3%
Tameside	31.1%	34.4%	35.2%	35%	4.1%
<b>Trafford</b>	<b>44.0%</b>	<b>49.0%</b>	<b>51.7%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>
Wigan	33.5%	37.9%	38.4%	40%	6.3%

Source: Fisher Family Trust

### Provider Based Data

Trafford achieved the highest proportion of its age 19 population achieving Level 3 than any other Greater Manchester district and is 5 percentage points higher than the next highest Greater Manchester Authority District.

It increased by almost 11 percentage points between 2004 and 2007, the highest rate of increase of any Greater Manchester Authority District.

Age 19 Level 3 achievement in Trafford at 55% is significantly higher than for Greater Manchester overall (43.5%), the North West (44.6%) and for England (48%)

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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## Key Findings

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Slide 55

# Issues & Actions



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