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

Presented to
By

Welcome

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Notes



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

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Contents



Key issues & priorities

- Policy Context
- Facts & Figures
- Cohort Activity
- Learner Analysis by Route
- Learners with Learning Difficulties and / or Disabilities
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Key Issues
and Priorities

01

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Issues and Priorities

- Continued focus on employer engagement in order to increase apprenticeship starts to meet the aspirations of the Leitch report
- Young people in jobs without training should continue to be targeted
- Volumes of learners with a learning difficulty and/or disability accessing specialist/residential provision is still relatively high in the borough
- The percentage of vulnerable groups in NEET is disproportionately high and needs to be continually addressed, particularly to meet the requirements of the September Guarantee

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Issues and Priorities

- Improvements in success rates need to be maintained
- The roll-out of a common application process must underpin an impartial IAG process to young people and must support appropriate career and learning choices
- Learning provision in the borough should continue to be reviewed for young people in light of the raising the participation age.

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Policy Context

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The slide features a solid green background. At the top left, the text 'Policy Context' is written in a white, sans-serif font. To the right of this text is the 'lsc' logo, which consists of a white right-pointing chevron followed by the lowercase letters 'lsc' in white, all contained within a black rectangular box. Below the logo, the tagline 'Leading learning and skills' is written in a smaller, white, sans-serif font. In the lower-left quadrant, the number '02' is displayed in a large, white, sans-serif font. In the bottom right corner, the text 'Produced by NWLSC Data & Research Team' is written in a small, white, sans-serif font.

14-19 Reform Next Steps



'Our starting point is the concept of a 14-19 entitlement for all young people to the right learning opportunities, and the right support'

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

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Delivering 14-19 Reform: Next Steps was published in October 2008. In delivering the 14-19 entitlement, the document lays out four priorities:

A high quality learning route:

- Skills that everyone needs & values
- A clear, streamlined system with choices that all lead to progression
- Personalised teaching & learning on every route

The right support:

- IAG – having the right support to choose
- Knowing what is on offer
- Support to learn
- Additional personal support

Strengthening local partnerships:

- Developing the workforce
- Student voice
- Importance of employers & 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 & the YPLA

From here to entitlement is a self-assessment toolkit for 14-19 partnerships. The toolkit aims to describe what a good 14-19 partnership looks like, to point colleagues in the direction of useful resources & to provide a basis for future action.

14-19 Reform



•Raising the Participation Age

Raising the participation age challenges all of us responsible for young people's futures to raise our game.'

•Learning Routes

'Every young person should have the opportunity to engage in learning that will enable them to participate, achieve and progress'

– Apprenticeships, Diplomas, Foundation Learning Tier, General qualifications

• Impartial Advice and Guidance

'Critical to making the right choices is high quality and impartial IAG'

- September Guarantee
- 14-19 Online Prospectuses
- Common Application Processes

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Raising the Participation Age

- The Education & Skills Act sets out plans to raise the education participation age to 17 by 2013 & 18 by 2015.
- Currently, 77% of NW 17 year olds participate in full-time & part-time education & WBL (DCSF 2006 Participation in education & work based learning (WBL) of 16 & 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 & value:

- **Apprenticeships:** an entitlement to a place by 2013 for all 16 year olds suitably qualified. The Government anticipates that around one in five of all young people will be undertaking an Apprenticeship by 2020 before the academic year in which they turn 18 – *currently 1 in 10 in the NW* (DCSF 2006 Participation in education & WBL of 16 & 17 year olds)
- **Diplomas:** need to ensure sufficient supply through a phased build up to meet the national entitlement in 2013 for all 14-16 year olds to the first 14 Diplomas; & for 16-18 year olds to all 17 Diplomas
- **Foundation Learning Tier (FLT):** introduced to provide accredited qualifications for young people working at entry level & level 1 to prepare them fully for level 2:
- **General qualifications** – GCSEs, A levels

Young People will be able to choose from any of the 4 routes. There will also be opportunities for personalised learning that will enable young people to progress into one of these 4 routes

IAG

- **September Guarantee** in 2007 = 91.5% in NW, increased to 94.7% in 2008 with extension to 17yo at 76.9%.
- **Action Plan for the 14-19 Prospectus & Common Application Process** published April 2009 sets out the ambition to 2013 for the further development of the 14-19 Prospectus & implementation of the Common Application Process.

LSC Business Cycle and Strategic Analysis

Background and Introduction

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

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What does the Cycle do?

Acts to translate national, regional & local priorities, into funding & places to meet needs

- Relies on complex national, regional local interactions & dependencies internally to the LSC & externally with delivery partners
- Process is processional but iterative

What are the key roles & responsibilities?

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

Issues & Challenges

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

Facts & Figures

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Overview of Sefton



- Population Aged 16-59/64 is 162,124
- Age 16-18 is 7.3% of the Working Age population
- 38,200 Working Age are economically inactive
- 71.8% are employed
- 67.8% of 19-59/64 are qualified to Level 2 and above.
- Largest Sectors of Employment are Health & Social Work & Wholesale & Retail.

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Data Source

- ONS mid-year population estimates 2007
- Census 2001
- Annual Population Survey July 2007 to June 2008
- Annual Business Inquiry 2007

Why This information Has been Used

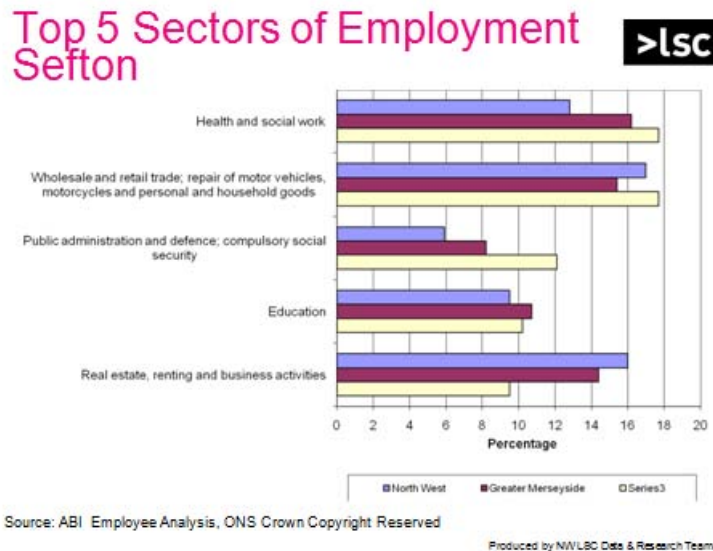
- To provide an overview, setting the 14-19 education & training information in the local area context.

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 **higher** than the regional average
- 23.9% are economically inactive, this is **slightly higher** than the regional rate
- **67.8%** qualified to Level 2 or above is **1.1% point above** the regional rate
- Employment in **Health & Social Work is proportionally higher** than the regional picture

Points to Consider

- Are working age qualifications attainment levels reflected in success rates of the young people resident in the area?
- Is training provision, within the demand led context, aligned to local industry sectors that employ the most people?



Data Source

Annual Business Inquiry (ABI) 2007; Employee Volumes expressed as a % of area total.

Why This Information has been Used

This data, alongside other employment information, can build a picture of the alignment of education & training provision in a demand led system

Data Analysis

- Highest employment volumes in Sefton: **Health & Social Work (16,900)** employed, **17.7%** of area total. **Above** Greater Merseyside (16.2%) & the North West (12.8%) proportions
- Second highest: **Wholesale & Retail Trade (16,900)** employed, **17.7%** of area total. **Above** Greater Merseyside (15.4%) & similar to the North West (17%) proportions
- Highest volume increase in employment between 2006 & 2007: **Education +100** jobs (to **9,700**) in 2007,) 1 per cent rise.
- Largest volume decrease in : **Transport, Storage & Communications -400** to **3,400** in 2007 (**-10.5%**)
Construction -400 to **4,100** in 2007 (**-8.9%**).

Points to Consider

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

Local Data

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

Young Apprenticeships & Key Stage 4 Engagement Programme



Young Apprenticeships

29 contracted traditional YA places in Cohort 5 across 2 sectors.

42 commissioned places for Cohort 6, 14 of which are in the Young Apprenticeship with Diploma Programme.

Key Stage 4 Engagement Programme

140 places contracted in Phase 3 (2008/09) with an increase to 168 places commissioned for Phase 4 (2009/10).

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Sefton Young Apprenticeships

Data Source

- The data is taken from the Young Apprenticeship contracts & learner returns which are submitted to the LSC as per the contractual agreement.

Why this information has been used

- Young Apprenticeship Programme is a distinctive offer to those who would benefit from an occupationally specific & work-based learning route leading to a level 2 qualification by 16, the programme is aimed at able students. Young Apprenticeships (YA) were introduced as a pilot scheme in 2004, & the fifth cohort of the programme saw the introduction of Young Apprenticeships with Diplomas, incorporating components from the diploma within the YA qualification.
- Year on year there has been demand for growth, however this has been limited by budget constraints, with demand often exceeding the amount which we can contract for. In cohort 6 the allocation of volumes is based on the 14-16 population size, this was previously provider based. The LSC is currently working with Local Authorities to contract for the sixth cohort of learners.

Data Analysis

- Sefton has commissioned the sixth cohort of places in the following sectors; Hospitality (14), Hairdressing (14) & a further 14 places in YA with Diplomas in the Hospitality sector.

Key Stage 4 Programme

Data Source

- The data is taken from the Key Stage 4 contracts & data returns which are submitted to the LSC on a termly basis.

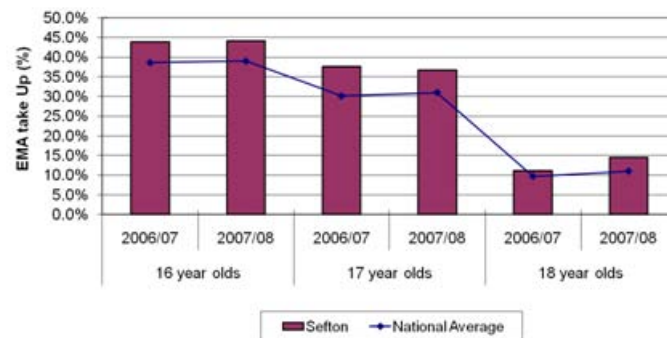
Why this information has been used

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

EMA Take-up in Sefton



EMA take up in 2006/07 and 2007/08 by Age



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Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA)

Data Source

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

Why this information has been used

- EMA supports learners from low income household to continue in learning & is an important tool in increasing post-compulsory education, as well as decreasing the number of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET).

Data Analysis

- In 2008 3,927 young people took up EMA, growth of 4.4% from the previous year, increasing at a slower rate than regionally (+4.6%).
- The EMA policy team promote early take up in order to demonstrate positive behaviour associated with receipt of EMA. Early take up is above the regional average, at 60.9% by the end of September.
- 44% of 16 year olds have taken up EMA, in line with the regional average
- 37% of 17 year olds have taken up EMA, above the regional average (36%)
- 15% of 18 year olds have taken up EMA, above the regional average (12%)

Diplomas



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

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Sefton: Diplomas

Data Source

- Data has been taken from the DCSF website (www.dcsf.gov.uk) & is the latest information available at time of publication.

Why Information has been used

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

Data Analysis

- Sefton has been approved to deliver 11 of the 14 Diploma lines (subject to condition).
- This is spread across both North Sefton consortium & South Sefton consortium
- 1 Diploma line was approved for 2008/09 delivery.
- 5 Diploma lines were approved for 2009/10 delivery
- A further 8 Diploma lines were approved in Gateway 3 for 2010/11 delivery.

September Guarantee



	Yr 11 Guarantee (Age 16) (%)				Yr 12 Guarantee (Age 17) (%)			
	Offer Made	Not ready for learning	No offer made	Not recorded	Offer Made	Not ready for learning	No offer made	Not recorded
Sefton LA	95.1	2.6	2.4	0.0	77.5	12.7	9.8	0.0
Regional Offer	94.7	2.5	2.5	0.2	76.9	12.7	9.6	0.8
National Offer	94.2	2.9	2.7	0.2	79.7	9.6	7.2	3.4

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

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Data Source

- NCCIS (National Client Caseload Information Service) – cut off date is 11th December 2008.

Why This Information has been Used

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

Data Analysis

16 Year Olds

- Sefton is maintaining high levels for offers made & has exceeded national delivery in 2007 & 2008, with 94.5% & 95.1%. Although the increase is small, proportions delivered are high.
- The numbers of young people remaining in education are above NW average (79%) & national figures (81%) at 83.3%. These are the second **highest figures in Greater Merseyside**.
- The proportion of young people not ready for learning, at 2.6% is above the NW average of 2.5% but below national of 2.9%. Of the 2.6% (97 young people), a total of 36.1% are not ready for learning as they enter employment. This compares favourably with the NW & England at 54.4% & 63.6%.
- 2.4% (89 young people) were not made an offer compared to 2.5% in the NW & 2.7% nationally. Of this, 56.2% were not made an offer as the young person had not applied for learning. In comparison, this is 22.1% in the NW & 31.6% nationally; both significantly lower.
- 2.2% were not offered a place because of no appropriate provision. Figures are higher in the NW & nationally, at 14.3% & 4.8% respectively.

17 Year Olds

- Offers were below national rates (79.7%) but above NW (76.9%) at 77.5%.
- 46.8% of the total not ready for formal learning is due to the learner entering employment without training. This is higher than the NW average (42.7%) but notably lower than national (57.1%).
- 9.8% (146 young people) have not been made an offer; 53.4% of this is as a result of the learner not applying for learning. Comparatively, this is 27.9% in the NW & 34.9% nationally.
- Of the proportion not made an offer, none of these are as a result of inappropriate provision; this is significantly lower than NW (8.2%) & national averages (5.8%).

Care to Learn



- 15% of teenage mothers in Sefton had taken up Care to Learn funding at August 2008, below the North West average (21%)
- By January in 2009 the take up rate of the scheme had decreased to 14%, below the North West average (18%)

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Data Source

- The data shows Care to Learn (C2L) take-up against the eligible cohort. The take up is based on the live births of mothers aged under 20 & is adjusted for movement into & out of the area. The data is taken from the LSC intranet.

Why this information has been used

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

Data Analysis

- Take up in the North West region is above the national average which is 16% in August 2008 & 13% in January 2009

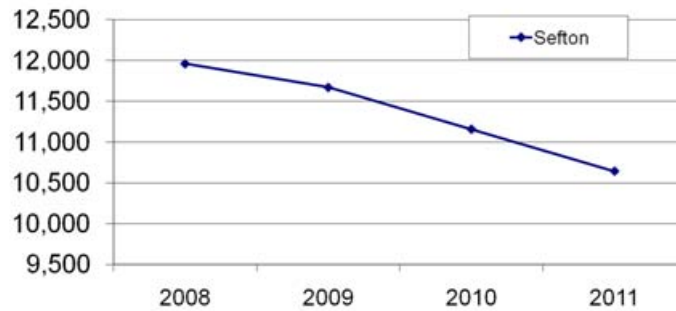
Points to consider

- The C2L data is based on the 2005 live birth rates- however the latest conception rates data shows there has been a decrease in teenage conception rates across the North West since 2005 & therefore teenage live births will also have decreased further than the C2L data suggests.
- Is the high take up of the scheme a positive or negative thing?
 - A high take up suggests that there is good IAG & effective support in place to encourage teenage mothers back into learning.
 - However, high birth rates suggest that teenage pregnancy is an issue & further work is required to raise teenagers' aspirations.

16-18 Cohort



16-18 Cohort in Sefton 2008 to 2011



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

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Data Source

- Office For National Statistics' Sub-national Population Projections based on the 2006 mid-year Population Estimates – This is the latest available **forecast** data at the time of writing.

Why This Information has been Used

- This slide has been added to highlight the current & forecast size of the 16-18 cohort in the local area, important to inform decisions on commissioning of provision for residents of the area, as well as addressing NEET & informing discussions with key partners.
- The LSC recognises that there are variations between different sources of cohort data. This is the dataset used nationally to allocate budgets & to set & monitor targets. Locally informed cohort data can be very useful to complement this dataset.

Data Analysis

- In 2008 the 16-18 cohort in Sefton was 11,960.
- By 2011 it is forecast to fall to 10,642 (-1,318) which is a reduction of 11%.
- The overall Greater Merseyside LSC area forecast cohort reduction is 10.9%. North West = -8.1% & England = -5.3%.

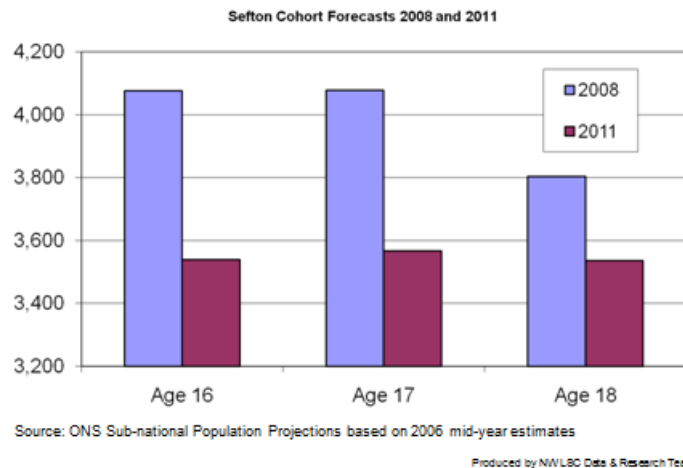
Points to Consider

- What are the implications for this reduction on the volumes of provision commissioned for Sefton's resident young people?
- For example, in relation to the Mix & Balance of provision, 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 forecast reduction of 1,318 young people have significant implications for discussions with other LA areas?

Local Data

- If there are significant differences between the national data set used here & local cohort information – what impact will this have on planning & resource allocation?

16-18 Cohort (2)



Data Source

- ONS – Sub-national Population Projections based on the 2006 mid-year population estimates. – the latest available **forecast** data at the time of writing

Why This Information has been Used

- This slide has been included to demonstrate where the reductions in the 16-18 cohort of the area are concentrated – the specific age of the cohort can effect decisions on actions taken around provision, NEET, & delivering the September Guarantee.

Data Analysis

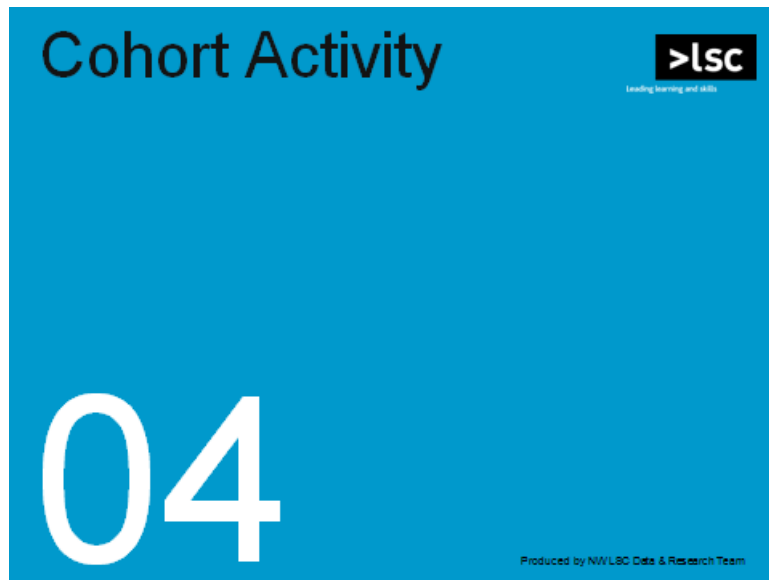
- In Sefton in 2008 the 16-18 cohort comprises: 4,077 age 16, 4,079 age 17 & 3,804 age 18
- The **volume** of those **aged 16** is forecast to have **the highest reduction** by 2011 (-538 or -13.2%).
- The volume of 17 year olds is expected to reduce by 512 (-12.6%).

Points to Consider

- What are the implications for the planning of post-16 education & training provision of the reduction in the volume of 16 year olds in Sefton between 2008 & 2011?
- Regionally, the NEET rate is higher for those aged 17 than those aged 16 – what are the implications for NEET strategy in the area in light of the 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 & what proportion of the cohort are on 1 year short courses may be necessary.

Local Data

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



Cohort Activity

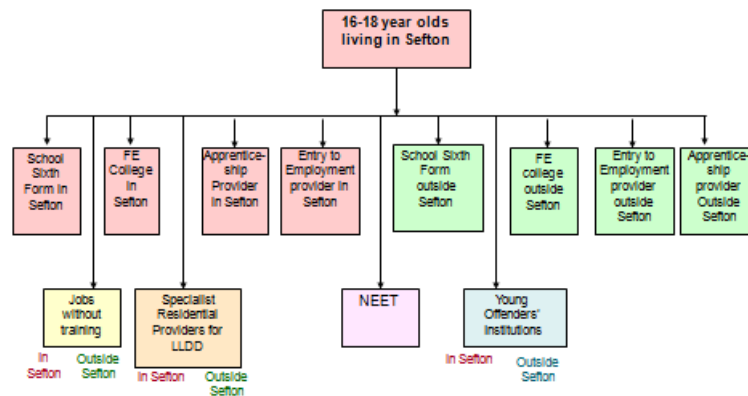
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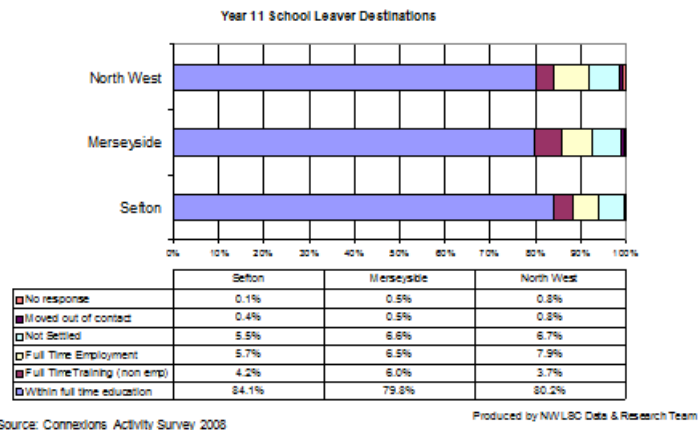
Tracking Learners



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- After the Machinery of Government changes are enacted, Sefton MBC will take responsibility for planning & funding learning opportunities for the cohort of 16-18 year olds resident in Sefton. 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 Sefton 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 Sefton residents.
- Those who do not take up a learning opportunity – NEETs & those who enter jobs without training – may later return to learning.
- Those who do may not stay in learning, but leave to take up work. This age group is mobile & without economic constraints like mortgages.

Year 11 School Leaver Destinations



Data Source

- 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 & as such adds to the LSC's own learner data. It is used to help plan commissioning & is a key indicator of potential NEET Young People as well as informing the performance of the September Guarantee offer.

Data Analysis

- **88.3%** of young people in **Sefton** 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 but the percentage has **decreased** since the previous year 2007.
- **5.7%** of young people have moved on to full time employment. This is **below** the regional average.
- **5.5%** 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.

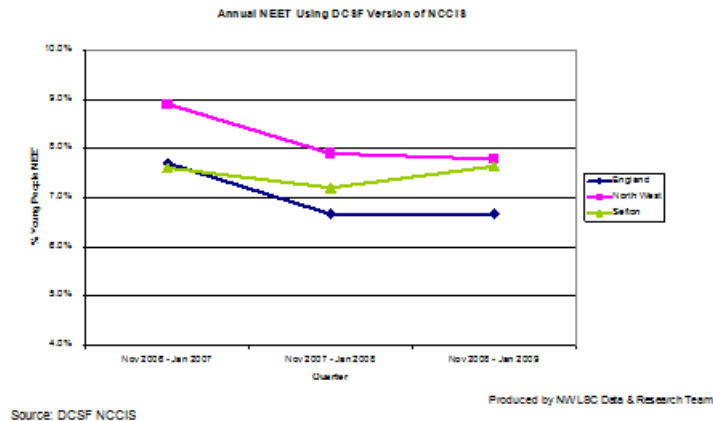
Points to Consider

- How does the percentage Not Settled in a Full Time Activity compare to the percentage that have not received an offer under the September Guarantee? Could the September Guarantee performance reduce further those Not Settled.?
- How does the percentage for Not Settled in a Full Time Activity compare to the percentage showing as NEET?

Local Data

- Comparison between this Destination data & NEET data: The part time employment & learning categories which are part of "Not settled – Active" in this Activity Survey would normally be reported in the Learning or Employment EET figures for NEET reporting. Hence some Connexions organisations when they publish this data in their local „Moving On' report will use NEET categorisation instead.

Not in Education Employment or Training Headline Figures



Data Source

- The source of this data is the NEET figures collated by DCSF on behalf of Connexions services. This version is known as the NCCIS version & looks at destinations of young people. The percentages shown are the adjusted NEET where the NEET figure includes an estimate of how many of those recorded as Not Known are actually NEET

Why This Information has been used

- NEET is a key indicator of potential to engage with learning & as such provides a context for commissioning
- This 3 month period of November to January is the period chosen to make annual comparisons for this NCCIS version of NEET, for example when setting LAA targets (Performance Indicator 117). Although it is not the version of NEET that the UK wide PSA target 14 is set against, this version of NEET has advantages in that it is available at Local Authority level, & is updated monthly as opposed to annually. This is the version of NEET that the LSC uses nationally

Data Analysis

- 7.6%** of young people in **Sefton** were NEET in the latest annual comparison period available, November 2008 – January 2009
- This has **remained unchanged** since the first period November 2006 -January 2007, & is now **0.2%** points **below** the regional average
- Sefton** trend of NEET is **flat, whereas the trend is downwards for** the Northwest & Nationally

Points to Consider

- Are there examples of good practice in addressing NEET that could have contributed towards this improved performance & can they be shared with other Local Authorities?
- What has contributed towards this improving NEET situation, & have measures been taken to reinforce these?
- Has the economic downturn influenced these figures or are other factors more important?
- How does this compare to the National PSA target which is 10.1% for 2010? (Target taken from NCCIS NEET Tables, indicative 2010 target)

Local Data

- Some Connexions services prefer to use a different measure of NEET using the same NCCIS data. What is shown here is the DCSF preferred measure which the young person is allocated to a local authority according to the institution they study at, & only if they are not studying at an institution is their resident Local Authority used. Some Connexions services prefer to record all young people against their resident local authority & this is the measure they share with Local Authorities in their area.
- There is also a measure that allocates a Young Person to a local authority by using the location of the Connexions Service that they access.

NEET Cohort & Not Known Comparison



January 2009	Adjusted EET	Adjusted NEET	NEET %	16-18 cohort	16-18s not known	% 16-18s not known
England	1,462,117	104,349	6.7%	1,604,928	65,542	4.1%
North West	220,042	17,909	7.5%	242,974	7,475	3.1%
Greater Merseyside	46,447	4,838	9.4%	52,255	1,603	3.1%
Sefton DCSF NCCIS	9,718	751	7.2%	10,558	293	2.8%

Produced by NWLSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

- NEET figures collated by DCSF on behalf of Connexions services. This version is known as the NCCIS version & looks at destinations of young people.
- This is adjusted NEET, where the NEET figure includes an estimate of how many of those recorded as Not Known are actually NEET.

Why This Information has been used

- NEET is a key indicator of potential to engage with learning & as such provides a context for commissioning
- Young people whose activity is Not Known is an area that needs to be addressed in order to bring young people into meaningful activity.
- Cohort information shown here is the cohort starting from school leaving age, so 16 year olds still in education are excluded

Data Analysis

- **2.8%** of young people in **Sefton** were classified as situation „Not Known’ in January 2009. This is **below** the regional average
- **Sefton** trend of Not Known is **improving** in comparison with the Sub-Region & the North West January 2008 to January 2009 months

Points to Consider

- Are there examples of good practice in addressing the number of young people whose situation is Not Known that could have contributed towards this improved performance & can they be shared with other Local Authorities?
- What has contributed towards this deteriorating/improving Not Known situation, & is action being taken to address it?
- 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, & only if they are not studying at an institution is their resident Local Authority used. Some Connexions services prefer to record all young people against their resident local authority & this is the measure 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%
Sefton	4.5%	4.7%	-5%	6.9%	6.5%	7%	8.9%	9.1%	-3%

Source: DCSF NCCIS

Produced by NWLSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

- NEET figures collated by DCSF on behalf of Connexions services. This version is known as the NCCIS version & looks at destinations of young people.
- This is adjusted NEET, where the NEET figure includes an estimate of how many of those recorded as Not Known are actually NEET.

Why This Information has been used

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

Data Analysis

- For January 2009, **Sefton's** group of NEET young people are **older** than the Northwest average
- Compared to last year, the group of young people whose situation is NEET in **Sefton** are now **less likely to be 17 year olds**
- This trend in change of age is **slightly different from** the region as a whole

Points to Consider

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

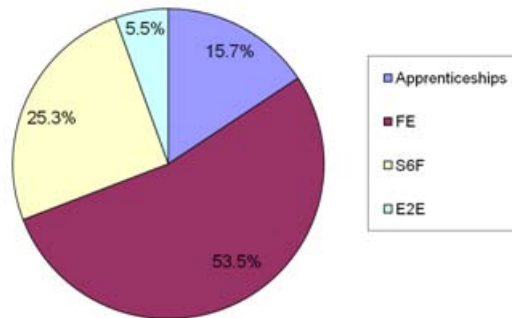
Local Data

- Some Connexions services prefer to use a different measure of NEET using the same NCCIS data. What is shown here is the DCSF preferred measure which the young person is allocated to a local authority according to the institution they study at, & only if they are not studying at an institution is their resident Local Authority used. Some Connexions services prefer to record all young people against their resident local authority & this is the measure 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



Sefton Overall Participation by Route 2007/08



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).

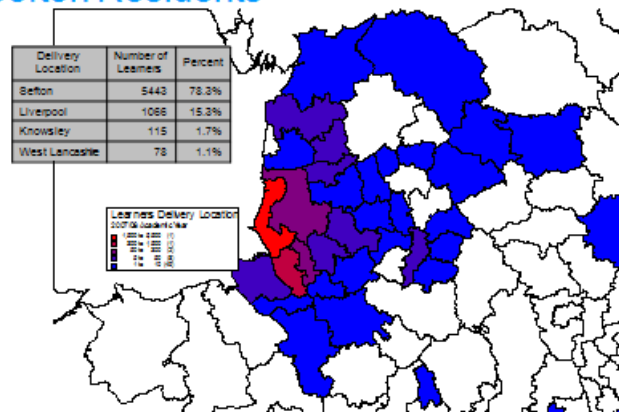
Data Analysis

- **53.5%** of 16-18 learners in the local area study in FE (4,878)
Compared to **58.3%** regionally
- **15.7%** of 16-18 learners in the local area have undertaken an apprenticeship (**1,431**)
Compared to **18.3%** regionally
- **25.3%** of 16-18 learners in the local area study in School Sixth Forms (**2,311**)
Compared to **18.2%** regionally
- **5.5%** of 16-18 learners in the local area are engaged with E2E (**504**)
Compared to **5.2%** regionally

Points to Consider

- There are also approximately 430 young people in the North West attending specialist residential provision for Learners with Learning Difficulties & / or Disabilities (LDD).
- **It is not currently possible to attribute young people in Young Offenders' institutions to individual local authorities** as their home postcode is recorded as that of the institution. However, there are currently 573 learners in young offenders' institutions in the North West.
- There are a further **489** learners in ESF supported provision in the local area.

16-18 Travel to Learn Out-Flows Sefton 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 NIW/LSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

- Full Year 2007-08 Further Education F05 ILR; Work Based Learning data & School Census data combined.

Why This Information has been used

- This information shows all the Young People engaged in learning described above who are resident in this Local Authority area & shades the map according to where their learning is located, 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 accessed by young Sefton residents.

Data Analysis

- **Liverpool** is the next most significant Delivery Location outside their resident Local Authority for Young People living in **Sefton**
- **78.3%** 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.

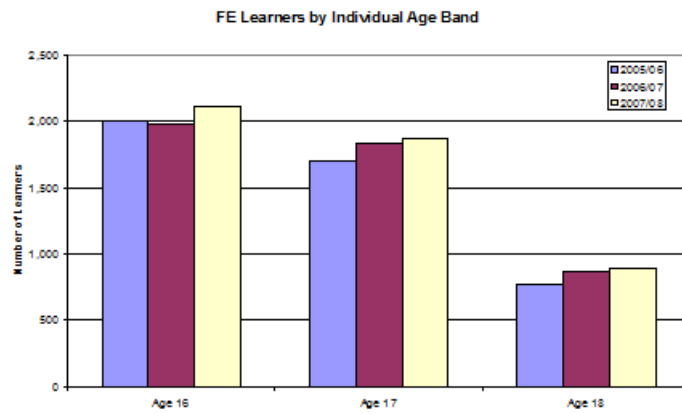
Learner Analysis
By Route

>lsc
Leading learning and skills

05

Produced by NWLSC Data & Research Team

16-18 FE Participation



Source: FE ILR, Final Data Freeze

Produced by NWLSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

- Further Education ILR, final data freeze. Sefton 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.

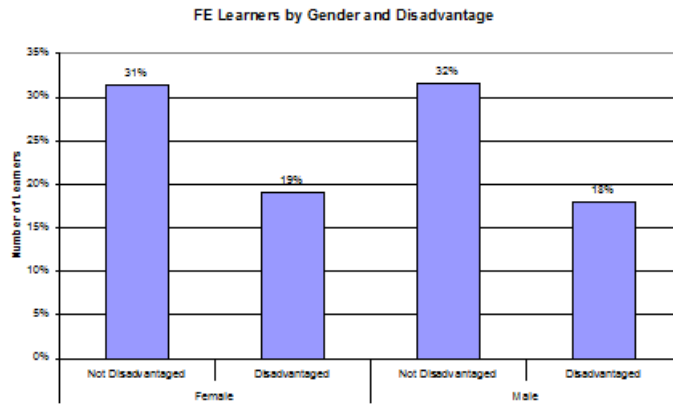
Data Analysis

- Participation at age 16 has **increased** by **5%** over the 3 year period – 107 young people.
- Participation at age 17 has **increased** by **10%** - 163 young people.
- Participation at age 18 has **increased** by **16%**, 124 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.

Points to consider

- The proportion of 18 year olds in learning appears to be low compared to the cohort, has there been a shift in FE to WBL provision for learners aged 18 or are these young people falling into the NEET category?

16-18 FE Participation



Source: FE ILR, Final Data Freeze

Produced by NWLSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

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

Why this information has been used

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

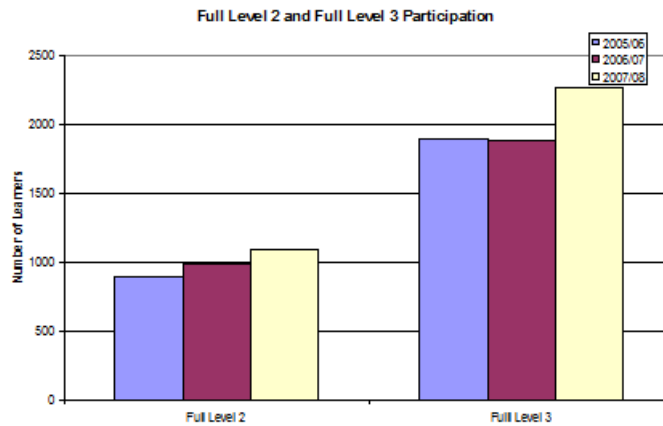
Data Analysis

- Female learners account for **51%** of the total in learning.
- Disadvantaged learners account for **37%** of the total in 2007/08.
- The number of non-disadvantaged learners has **increased** by 11% whereas the number of disadvantaged learners **increased** by only 5%.
- Learners with **LDD** account for **11%** of total learners, this is **below** the regional average of **15%** & is an increase from 8% in 2005/06.
- 96% of learners are from a White background, 1% of learners are Mixed race & 1% of learners did not record their ethnicity on the ILR. This appears to reflect the local cohort where 98% of learners are from a White background.

Points to Consider

- Should there be a greater proportion of LLDD learners? Are these learners accessing WBL or falling into the NEET category?
- Has the local population diversified since the Census figures were taken? Is this reflected in learning?

16-18 FE Participation



Source: FE ILR, Final Data Freeze

Produced by NWLSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

- Further Education ILR, final data freeze. Sefton 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 **10%** (93 learners) between 2005/06 & 2006/07.
- **increased** by **10%** between 2006/07 & 2007/08 (98 learners).
- overall **increase** since 2005/06 was **21%**, this is **higher** than the Greater Merseyside increase of 16%, North West increase of 15% & national increase of 10%.

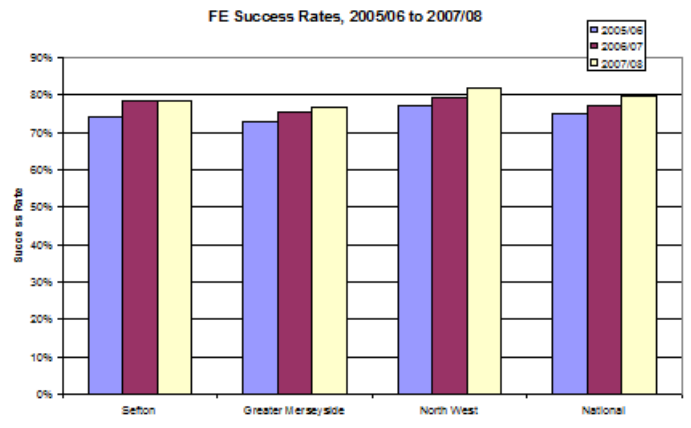
Full Level 3 participation

- **decreased** by **1%** between 2005/06 & 2007/08 (17 learners).
- **increased** by **20%** between 2006/07 & 2007/08 (385 learners).
- overall **increase** since 2005/06 was **19%**, this is higher than the 4% increase across Greater Merseyside, 12% across the North West & 10% nationally.

Points to consider

- Participation at Level 2 & Level 3 has increased significantly in Sefton, analysis of performance will indicate whether this has been matched with an increase in success.

16-18 FE Performance



Source: FE ILR, Final Data Freeze

Produced by NWLSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

- Further Education Success Rates 2007/08 final freeze, Sefton residents (16-18) attending FE provision.
- The success rate is defined as the number of learning aims achieved divided by the number of learning aims started.

Why this information has been used

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

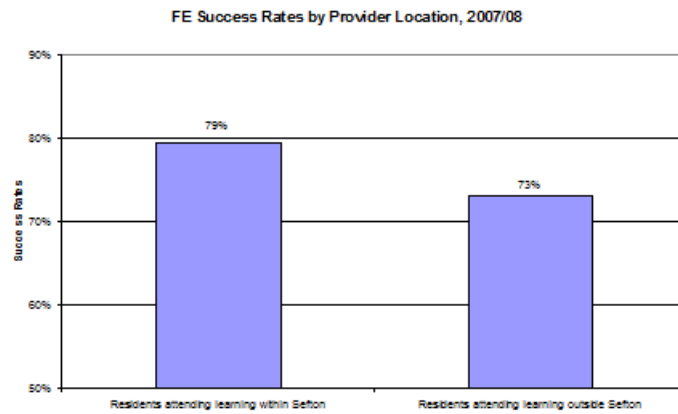
Data Analysis

- Success rates for Sefton residents are **lower** than the regional & national averages at 79% compared to 82% & 80% respectively.
- Success rates improved between 2005/06 & 2006/07 but have stayed constant since.
- This rate of improvement is **lower** than the rate of improvement across the North West.
- Statistical Neighbours in the NW: **Wirral & Stockport**. Wirral has a lower success rate at 78%, Stockport has higher success rates at 83%.

Points to Consider

- Sefton is currently below the regional average & below one of its statistical neighbours for overall success rates. Further analysis may be needed to determine why this is.

16-18 FE Performance



Source: FE ILR, Final Data Freeze

Produced by NWLSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

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

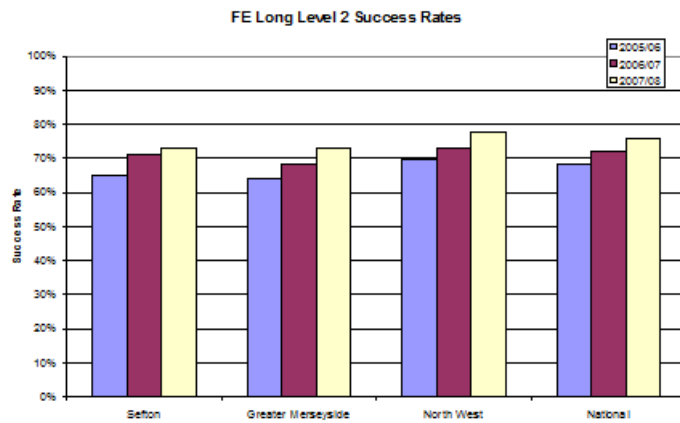
Data Analysis

- **84%** of learners attend learning within Sefton, **95%** of learners access provision within Greater Merseyside.
- Residents travelling outside of the area have a **lower** success rate than those staying within Sefton to access provision – **79% within Sefton, 73% outside Sefton** in 2007/08.
- Sefton has 3 FE providers – Hugh Baird College & Southport College, GFE Colleges, & King George V College, a Sixth Form College.
- Within Sefton, residents attending Hugh Baird have a success rate of 76%, which is 1% point **lower** than the benchmark of 77% for the GFE colleges.
- Residents attending Southport College have a success rate of 75% which is 2% points **lower** than the benchmark of 77% for the GFE colleges.
- Residents attending King George V College have a success rate of 83% which is **lower** than the provider type benchmark of 85%.

Points to consider

- All 3 providers in Sefton have success rates which are lower than the provider benchmarks.
- Outside the area, Liverpool Community College recruits many Sefton residents which may contribute to the lower success rate for learners travelling outside the area. More analysis of the ILR may be needed to indicate which courses learners are accessing outside the area.

16-18 FE Performance



Source: FE ILR, Final Data Freeze

Produced by NWLSC 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. Sefton 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 learning 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.

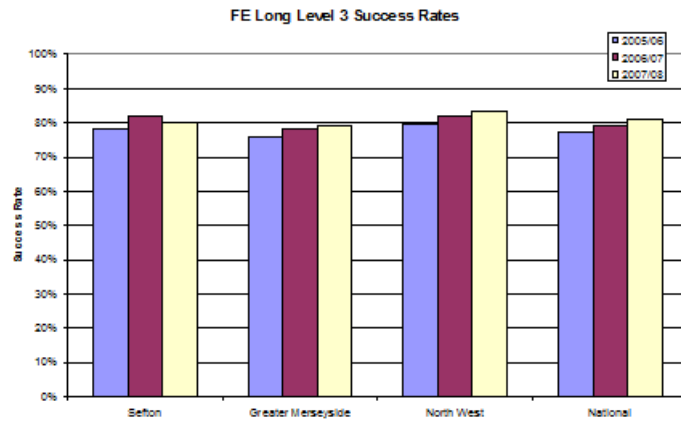
Data Analysis

- Long Level 2 success rates **increased** from 65% in 05/06 to 73% in 07/08 – an increase of 8% points.
- The success rate for 07/08 is **below** the national & regional averages – **73%** compared to **78%** for the region & **76%** nationally.

Points to Consider

- Long Level 2 success rates are lower in Sefton than statistical neighbours & the regional average.

16-18 FE Performance



Source: FE ILR, Final Data Freeze

Produced by NWLSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

- Further Education Success Rates 2007/08 final freeze, Sefton 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 & a Level 3 qualification provides a platform for progression to university..
- 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 1% point **lower** than the national average in Sefton at 80% compared to 81% nationally.
- The increase of 2% points is **below** the regional rate of improvement of 4% points.

Points to Consider

- Long Level 3 success rates are **higher** in Sefton than in Wirral but **lower** than Stockport.

FE Success Rates by Learner Characteristic



Sefton

- The overall success rate is **79%**
- No significant gap in success rates between genders
- Disadvantage has a negative effect on the success rates of each group except BME Males

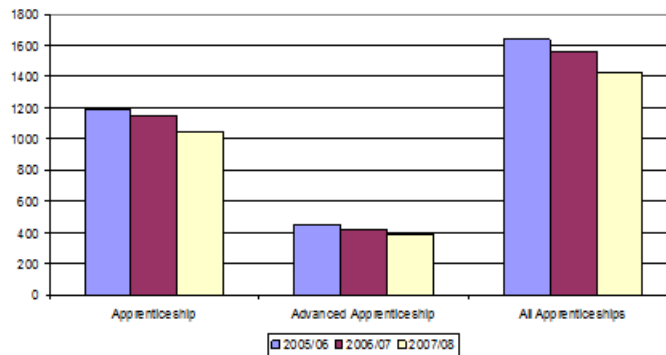
Produced by NWLSC Data & Research Team

- In **Sefton** **96.3%** of young people in FE are White (**4,698**) , **2.3%** are from a BME group (**117**). (Accounting for „not knowns’)
- The overall 16-18 FE Success Rate for resident of **Sefton** is **79%** - 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: Sefton



Source: LSC WBL ILR Data 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08 Final Period

Produced by NWLSC 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 Sefton participating in Apprenticeship. Split shown to highlight Apprenticeships (Level 2) & Advanced Apprenticeships (Level 3), as well as the overall position.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises the carryover from the previous year plus starts, excluding less than 6 week starts, in the relevant year.

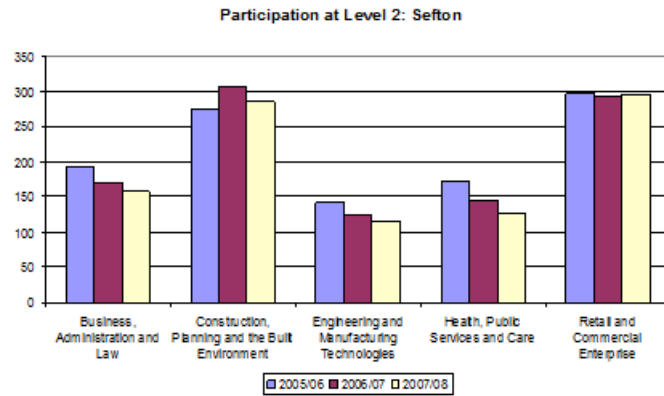
Data Analysis

- All Apprenticeship volumes have **decreased** by 12.8% between 2005/06 & 2007/08
- Apprenticeships (Level 2) have **decreased** by 11.7% between 2005/06 & 2007/08
- Advanced Apprenticeships (Level 3) have **decreased** by 15.7% between 2005/06 & 2007/08

Points to Consider

- Residents in Sefton account for **16.5%** of Greater Merseyside's Apprenticeships.
- Apprenticeships for Greater Merseyside region **decreased** by 6.7% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.
- Advanced Apprenticeships for Greater Merseyside region **decreased** by 3.8% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.

Level 2 Apprenticeship Participation by Sector



Source: LSC WBL ILR Data 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08 Final Period

Produced by NIW/LSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

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

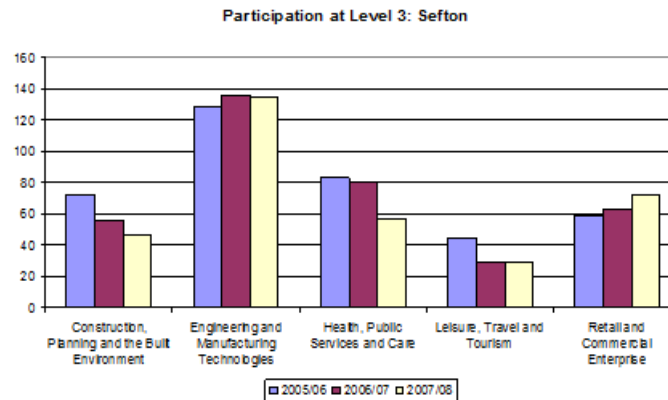
Why This Information has been Used

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

Data Analysis

- **Business, Administration & Law decreased** by 17.7% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.
- **Engineering & Manufacturing Technologies decreased** by 18.3%.
- **Health, Public Services & Care decreased** by 26.2% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.

Level 3 Advanced Apprenticeship Participation by Sector



Source: LSC WBL ILR Data 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08 Final Period

Produced by NWLSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

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

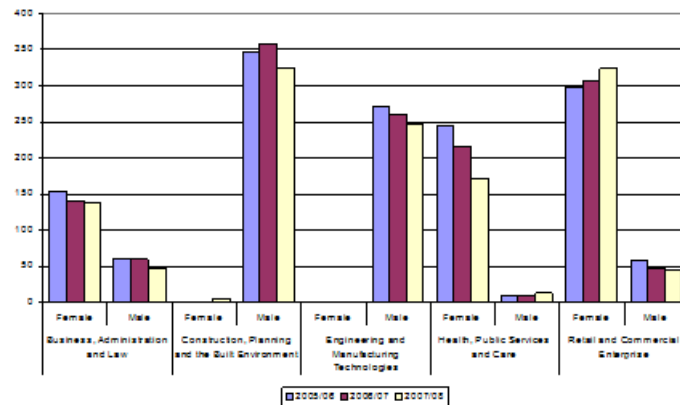
Why This Information has been Used

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

Data Analysis

- Business, Administration & Law **decreased** by 36.1% between 2005/06 & 2007/08
- Health, Public Services & Care **decreased** by 31.3% between 2006/07 & 2007/08
- Leisure, Travel & Tourism **decreased** by 35.6% between 2005/06 & 2007/08

Apprenticeship Participation by Gender & Sector



Source: LSC WBL ILR Data 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08 Final Period

Produced by NWLSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

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

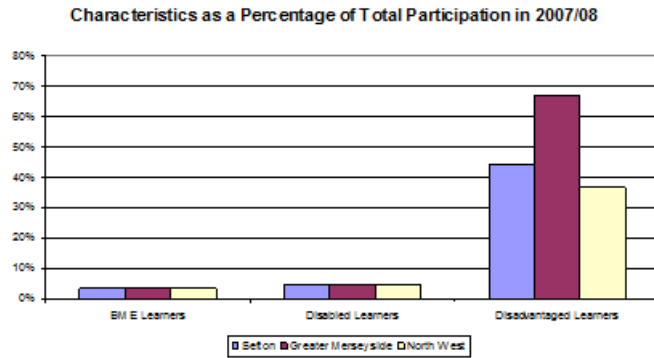
Why This Information has been Used

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

Data Analysis

- Construction, Planning & the Built Environment had low **female** participation in 2005/06 & 2007/08
- Engineering & Manufacturing Technologies had **low** female participation in 2005/06

Apprenticeship Participation by Learner Characteristic



Source: LSC WBL ILR Data 2007/08 Final Period

Produced by NWLSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

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

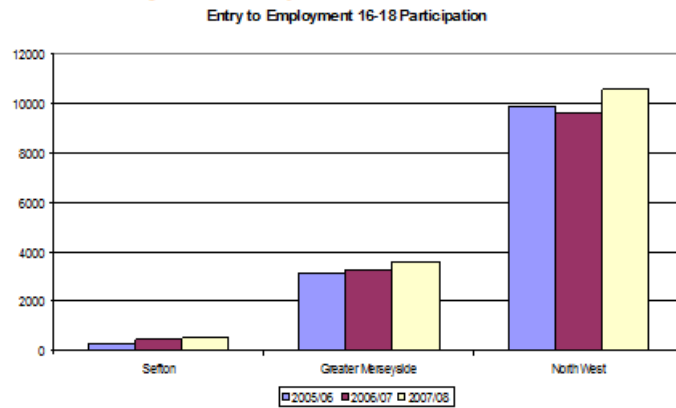
Why This Information has been Used

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

Data Analysis

- BME learners' participation in Sefton is **consistent** with the North West region percentage & the Greater Merseyside participation percentages of BME learners.
- Disabled learners' participation in Sefton is **consistent** with the North West & Greater Merseyside participation percentages of disabled learners.
- Disadvantaged learners' participation in Sefton is 7.2 percentage points **above** the North West region percentage & 23 percentage points **below** Greater Merseyside's participation percentage of disadvantaged learners.

Entry to Employment (E2E) Residency Participation



Data Source

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

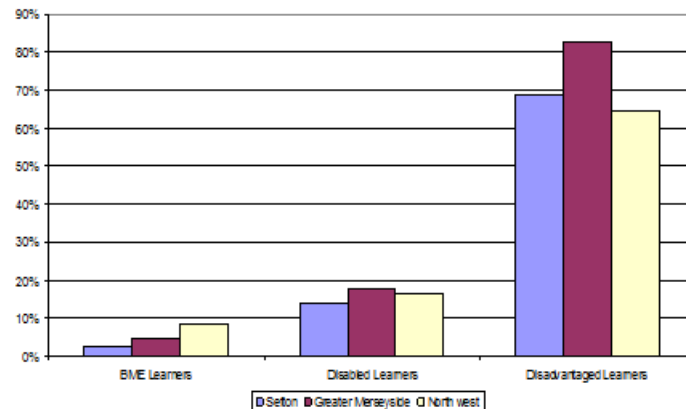
Why This Information has been Used

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

Data Analysis

- Sefton residents participation **increased** 59.0% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.
- Greater Merseyside residents participation **decreased** 15.4% between 2005/06 & 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 NIW/LSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

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

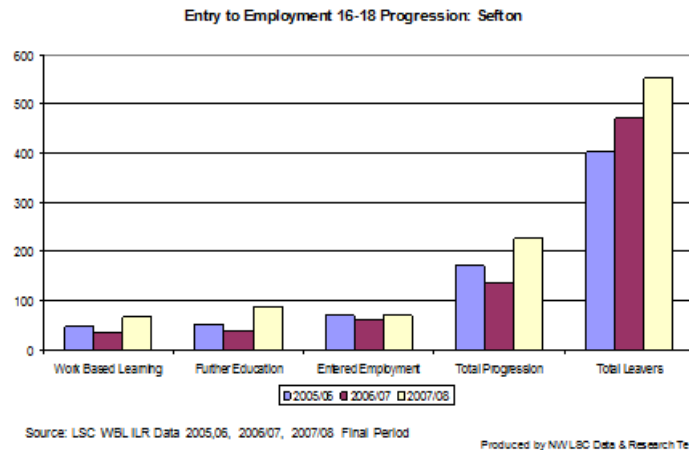
Why This Information has been Used

- To show 16 to 18 year olds in Sefton's participation on Entry to Employment Programmes. Split by Ethnicity, Disability & disadvantage compared by region & North West region.
- To meet Demand Led Funding criteria, Participation comprises the carry over from the previous year plus starts in the relevant year.

Data Analysis

- BME learners' participation in Sefton is 5.9 percentage points **below** the North West region percentage.
- Disabled learners' participation in Sefton is 2.7 percentage points **below** the North West region & **above** Greater Merseyside's participation percentage of disabled learners.
- Disadvantaged learners' participation in Sefton is 4.1 percentage points **above** the North West region & Greater Merseyside's participation percentage of disadvantaged learners.

E2E Progression Outcomes



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.

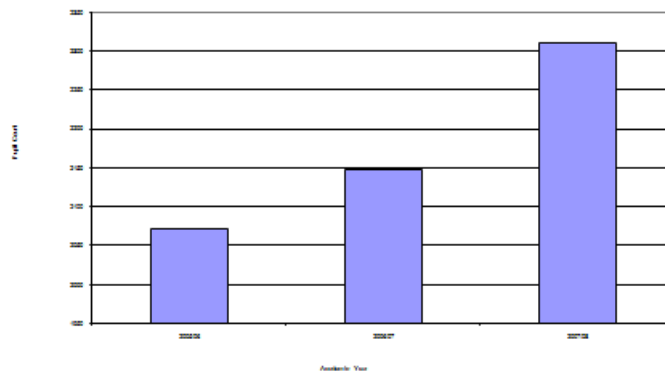
Data Analysis

- 45% **increase** in the number of leavers entering Work Based Learning Programmes.
- 66% **increase** in the number of leavers entering Further Education.
- 0% **increase** in the number of leavers entering Employment.

Points to Consider

- Overall success rates have **decreased** from 43% to 41% between 2005/06 & 2007/08.

S6F Provider-based Participation Sefton



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

Produced by NWLSC 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 **Sefton** area

Data Analysis

- **Sefton** School 6th Form learner volumes **increased** by 77 learners in 2006/07 & **increased** by 163 learners in 2007/08.
- The current year figures (2008/09) show **2356** learners in School Sixth Forms in **Sefton**, this is an **increase** of 45 learners since 2007/08.

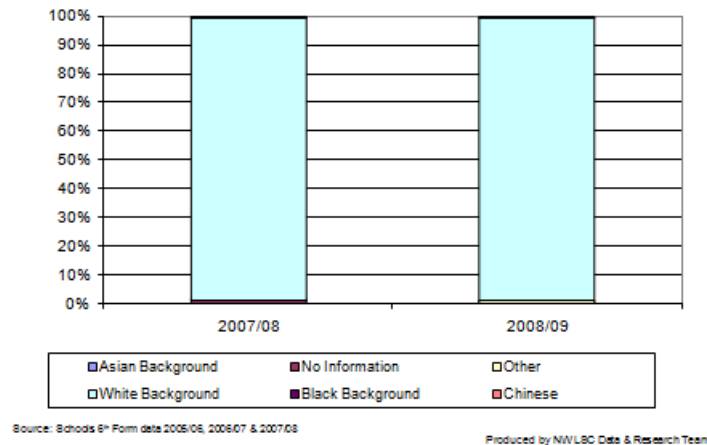
Points to Consider

- Is the rate of growth above or below the regional average? – what has driven this?
- **Sefton** School Sixth Forms offer a wide range of courses, primarily **GCE A/AS Level** courses, but also offer a large number of **Level 1, 2 & 3 vocational qualifications (BTEC, NVQ)**.

Local Data

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

S6F Participation by Characteristic Sefton



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 School Sixth Forms

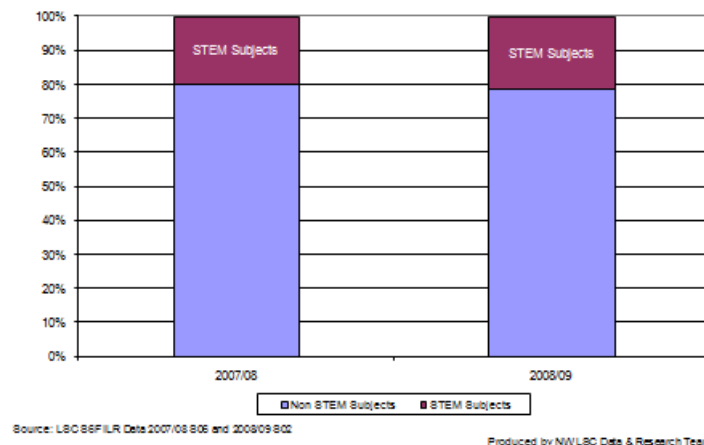
Data Analysis

- **2%** of learners in School Sixth Forms in **Sefton** in 2007/08 were from a minority ethnic group, this **remained the same** 2008/09.
- The learner numbers from **Chinese Backgrounds** remained the same at **1%** over 2007/08 to 2008/09.
- The number of learners from **White Backgrounds** remained the same (**98%**) across 2007/08 & 2008/09.
- **49%** of learners in School Sixth Forms in **Sefton** in 2007/08 were Male, this **remained the same** in 2008/09.

Points to Consider

- The proportion of learners who are from a minority ethnic group is **reflective** of the local population in **Sefton**.
- There are **33% more females participating than males from White Backgrounds** in 2008/09.
- There are also **60% more females participating than males from Chinese 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 Sefton



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 (STEM) has been identified as a key catalyst for growth in developing industry sectors in England, skilled employees will be in demand in future for these high value added industries.
- STEM analysis does not include the Social Sciences, they are included with the main body of subjects studied in **Sefton**.

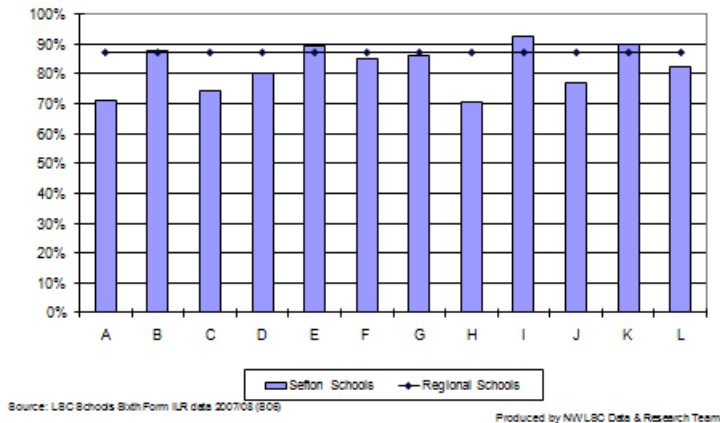
Data Analysis

- Participation in STEM subjects in **Sefton** has **increased** between 2007/08 & 2008/09.
- Participation in STEM subjects has **increased by 50%** over the last 2 years; this is **below** the regional rate of increase of 53%.
- STEM subjects make up **20%** of total learning aims in 2007/08 & **22%** in 2008/08 in **Sefton** School Sixth Forms, this is the **below** the regional rate for 2007/08 (21%) & **below** the regional rate for 2008/09 (24%).

Points to Consider

- Could more be done to increase participation in STEM subjects in the area? Or are there examples of good practice that could be shared with the wider sub-regional group?
- The analysis shows that qualifications in **Biology, ICT & Mathematics** have higher volumes of participation than other STEM subjects in **Sefton**.
- This **partly reflects** Regional participation patterns for STEM Subjects; **Mathematics, Biology, Chemistry & ICT being the top 4 STEM** Subject areas.
- There has been a marked **increase (200% & 282%)** in participation for **Engineering & Applied Science** subjects 2008/09, this is **above the regional rate of increase of 34% & 38% respectively**. In the previous year a low number of learners participated in these subjects, although the increase in the number of learners participating is low compared to other STEM subjects it has been enough to generate high percentage increase figures.
- The main subjects studied by learners in School Sixth forms in **Sefton** are **Business Studies, Art & Design, Media Studies, History & Social Sciences**; this has some alignment with key employment sectors in **Sefton (Health & Social Work & Wholesale & Retail & Public Administration)**

S6F Success Rates Sefton



Data Source

- Success Rates are derived from the 2007/08 S06 Schools Sixth Form standard file. The success element includes aim types GCE A/AS Level, GCSE, GNVQ/AVCE & International Baccalaureate.
- Year 13 & 14 success element = achieved/starts (Where “achieved” is outcome achieved & completion status complete). The 2007/08 School Sixth Form success rate = retained rate multiplied by the year 13 & 14 success element; the Retained rate = 0.5 + 0.5 multiplied by (starts – withdrawals)/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 Sefton 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 **Sefton** area

Data Analysis

- The 2007/08 success rate for School Sixth Forms year 13/14 in **Sefton** is **83%**, this is **below** the regional average of **87%**
- The average 2007/08 success rate for School Sixth Forms in Sefton is 75% this is a **decrease** of 2% points on the 2006/07 Success Rate figure of **77%**.

Points to Consider

- Is a young person more or less likely to succeed in a School Sixth Form in **Sefton** than elsewhere?
- Is a young person more or less likely to achieve in School Sixth Form provision in **Sefton** than in other types of training provision available?
- How wide is the gap in attainment between those who are disadvantaged & those who are not compared to other areas & 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 practice 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
SEFTON	Literacy	2,964	2,724	2,888
	Numeracy	2,837	2,506	2,794
SEFTON Total		5,825	5,236	5,689

2007/08: FE F05, UFI U05, WBL Period 15, TTG Period 15, ESF SR Period 15, ACL A03

Produced by NWLSC 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 **2,888** Literacy enrolments, a **decrease of 2.6% (-76)** over 3 years, compared to the regional decrease of 13.1%
- There were **2,794** Numeracy enrolments, a **decrease of 1.5% (-43)** over 3 years, compared to the regional decrease of 14.4%

Learners with Learning Difficulties and / or Disabilities

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Produced by NWLSC 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	23	10	8	4.9%	6.9%	
2007/08	3	14	10	3.3%	4.3%	5.6%*
2008/09	5	28	14	4.5%	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/rsqgateway/DB/SFR/s000794/SFR15_2008_Final.pdf

Produced by NWLSC Data & Research Team

Data Source

- PLASC Data extracted by LSC

Why this Information has been included

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

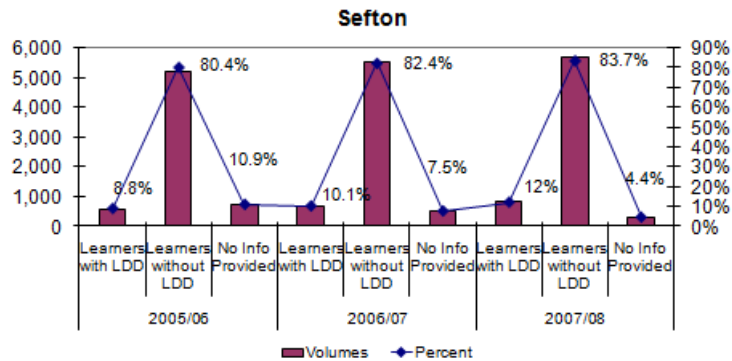
Data Analysis

- The LA area has **increasing** numbers of children in school sixth forms who are the subjects of Statements of SEN. See the accompanying data pack for each year's cohort of pupils.
- The LA area's share of 16-19 year olds with SEN is **higher** than the region & **lower** than England.

Points to Consider

- National & regional research has identified that the proportion of learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities is **increasing** year on year. Government policy is for more of those young learners to participate in mainstream provision, rather than to enter specialist and/or residential provision.
- The regional post-16 learning participation rate for young people with LDD aged 16-18 was estimated at 52.2% in research conducted in 2007, compared to 74.5 per cent for those without LDD. The participation rate for learners with LDD aged 19-25 was 8%, compared to 18%.

Participation by Learners with LDD (residency based)



Source: ILR/05 05/06, 06/07, 07/08. Includes FE, Apprenticeships & Entry to Employment. Produced by NWLSC 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

The learning difficulties and/or disabilities must be a valid code from the above list.

- It is recognised that many learners for whom information is recorded in this field will not be able to identify themselves as having learning difficulties. This information will be recorded as a result of interviews with learners, their parents, guardians, teachers or advocates

Why this information has been included

- To identify district participation rates for learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities & compare them with the regional picture

Data Analysis

- The proportion of Learners with Learning Difficulties and/or Disabilities engaged in learning in Sefton is **not in line** with that found in the North West area. (14.2 percent in 2007/08).
- Participation in Apprenticeship is **increasing**.
- Participation in Entry to Employment is **increasing**.
- Proportion of LDD students attending FE colleges is **below** 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



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
Sefton	27	£769,027	£9,956	26	£878,476	£0	23	£725,604	£8,055
Unit cost per LA learner	£28,482			£33,787			£31,548		
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 the residency of the learner.

Why this information has been included

- To identify trends in the numbers of learners with learning difficulties and/or disabilities who have profound & complex needs & who require specialist provision

Data Analysis

- The number of learners in the area with learning difficulties and/or disabilities who have profound & complex needs is **decreasing**.
- The cost of supporting learners in this provision is more or less **stable**.
- 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 & 2007/08 & then reduced in 2008/09 to 429. However, increasing unit costs mean that the funding requirement has not been reduced.
- Does the area trend reflect regional trends? If not, why not?
- Is there a robust approach to challenging requests for specialist provision that ensures this provision is only available to those who will benefit the most?
- Are there third party contributions (usually from local authorities to cover the Care component of the placement)? If not, why not?

Attainment by Age 19

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Proportion Reaching Level 2 Threshold by Age 19 by Area



Greater Merseyside	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%
Merseyside	60.6%	63.9%	66.8%	69.8%	N/A	9.2% (to 2007)
Knowsley	45.0%	49.2%	53.1%	58.6%	59.6%	14.6%
Liverpool	54.4%	57.0%	59.8%	64.3%	67.7%	13.3%
St Helens	60.2%	64.2%	64.6%	67.8%	70.3%	10.1%
Sefton	66.8%	72.2%	72.5%	75.8%	78.3%	11.5%
Wirral	65.1%	67.0%	69.3%	70.5%	74.0%	8.9%
Halton	54.6%	61.6%	62.2%	62.0%	64.8%	10.2%

Source: Fisher Family Trust

Produced by NWLSC 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 & local figures can be sourced to the Fisher Family Trust matched administrative dataset for 2006/07 (Obtained from the DCSF Research & Statistics Gateway).

Why This Information has been used

- Attainment of a level 2 qualification by age 19 is a key measure of success achieved by the resident young people of an area. Information on progress compared to regional, national, & other statistical benchmarks is essential to inform planning.

Data Analysis

- 75.8% of young people in Sefton achieved a level 2 by age 19 in 2007.
- This has **increased** by 9% points since 2004, the rate of increase is 0.4% points **above** the regional average.
- Sefton is 5.9% points **above** its statistical neighbours in 2007, the gap has **widened** since 2004.
- The achievement gap in 2007 between those who were eligible for free school meals & those who were not was 23% points.
- The rate of increase between attainment at 16 & attainment at 19 is **18.3%** 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 & the rate of increase between years is **higher** than the national rate.
- The gap in attainment between those who are eligible for Free School Meals & those who aren't could be an area for further focus in this area
- The national PSA target is potentially very challenging for some LA areas to achieve, how is this viewed in the LA area? Do local targets reflect the national aspiration?

Local Data

- Local colleagues in some areas have identified that there are discrepancies in the different level 2 attainment datasets available to analysts – how can these be used to give a more accurate picture of the locality? – Whilst bearing in mind that the LA is being measured nationally on the data set used in this analysis.

Proportion Reaching Level 3 Threshold by Age 19 by Area



Greater Merseyside	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004 to 2008 % Difference
England	42.0%	45.4%	46.6%	48.0%	49.8%	7.8%
North West	38.5%	42.0%	42.9%	44.6%	46.1%	7.6%
Merseyside	35.7%	38.7%	39.4%	40.9%	N/A	5.2% (to 2007)
Knowsley	20.1%	21.6%	25.4%	28.0%	27.3%	7.2%
Liverpool	29.5%	33.1%	32.8%	35.4%	36.4%	6.9%
St Helens	36.9%	38.6%	39.2%	40.6%	40.9%	4.0%
Sefton	42.5%	46.8%	45.1%	48.9%	49.8%	7.3%
Wirral	41.0%	42.6%	44.4%	43.5%	48.0%	7.0%
Halton	27.6%	34.7%	33.7%	33.5%	33.4%	5.8%

Source: Fisher Family Trust

Produced by NWLSC 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 & 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 an additional 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

- 48.9% of young people in Sefton achieved a level 3 by age 19 in 2007.
- This has **increased** by 6.4% points since 2004, the rate of increase is 0.3% points **above** the regional average.
- Sefton is 4.5% points **above** its statistical neighbours in 2007, the gap has **widened** since 2004.
- The attainment gap in 2007 between those who were eligible for free school meals & those who were not was 26% points.
- The proportion attaining level 3 by age 19 is 0.9% points **above** the national rate.

Points to Consider

- Rates of progression to HE are effected strongly by the level of attainment of level 3 – does this have implications for partnership working between schools, post 16 providers & IAG / Connexions services in Sefton?
- Do the statistics show any trends that could imply that young people from deprived backgrounds are significantly disadvantaged in Sefton – if so are any actions in place to address this?

Local Data

- See Level 2 “Local Data” section