

# **Further Education and Benefit Claims - Emerging Findings from the Data Matching Project Update to 2010-11**

This document was amended on 24 October 2012 to correct some of the 2010/11 figures. This has resulted in small downward revisions to some volumes. Tables and charts containing revised figures are highlighted within the document.

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# 1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Education and Skills Act 2008 allowed the sharing of analytical data between the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS), the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) to assess how effective training is in improving the employment and earnings outcomes of learners and helping them off benefits.
- 1.2 Subsequently, a joint DWP-BIS analytical project was set up to develop a matched database of records on training, benefits, employment and earnings. Data matching began in January 2009 with a Proof of Concept exercise and is now carried out quarterly. The matched data provides better understanding of what training is delivered to benefit claimants and has the potential to provide important measures of the impact of skills training. .
- 1.3 Developmental statistics, produced from the matched dataset, on the take-up of further education (FE) training by benefit claimants were first published in February 2012<sup>1</sup>. This publication provides an update with data to 2010/11 as well as further geographical breakdowns of the data for the first time. The goal of the developmental work has been to provide an insight into how the data may be used and what it can tell us. Further work is ongoing to develop a range of refined outputs with a view to publishing the first in a regular series of statistical publications in summer 2013.
- 1.4 The results should not be used out of context or in place of established statistical series describing the overall volumes and characteristics of learners or claimants. The established headline publications for these volumes provide the authoritative sources of information on benefits and on learning.

For statistics on post-16 education and skills:

[http://www.thedataservice.org.uk/statistics/statisticalfirstrelease/sfr\\_current/](http://www.thedataservice.org.uk/statistics/statisticalfirstrelease/sfr_current/)

For statistics on benefit caseloads and flows data:

<http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/index.php?page=tabtool>

- 1.5 The data in this publication offers important insight into:
- the numbers and proportions of benefit spells with any training;
  - the proportion of overall learners who were on benefits at the start of their training;
  - levels (all and highest) and type of provision undertaken;
  - route of referral to training (self-referred or referred from Jobcentre Plus);
  - level of funding for learners (Learner Responsive Provision);
  - take up of apprenticeships by individuals who claimed benefits before the start of the training; and

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<sup>1</sup> DWP website: [http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/adhoc\\_analysis/2012/fe\\_and\\_benefit\\_claims\\_data\\_matching.pdf](http://statistics.dwp.gov.uk/asd/asd1/adhoc_analysis/2012/fe_and_benefit_claims_data_matching.pdf)  
The Further Education Data Service: [http://www.thedataservice.org.uk/NR/rdonlyres/8BF8C8DF-2308-43FB-96AD-8EA258D86ACF/0/FE\\_and\\_Benefit\\_Claims\\_Data\\_Matching.pdf](http://www.thedataservice.org.uk/NR/rdonlyres/8BF8C8DF-2308-43FB-96AD-8EA258D86ACF/0/FE_and_Benefit_Claims_Data_Matching.pdf)

- what point during the benefit spell training took place.
- 1.6 All this is important to understand how the FE system serves benefit claimants and what is delivered to them to inform policy development.
- 1.7 The data presented covers the period from 2005 to 2011 so it is important to bear in mind the context of changing provision and claimant volumes. Over this time changes in wider economic conditions have resulted in a higher volume of benefit claimants and changing skills provision in response. There have also been changes to the structure of the benefits system, including withdrawal of Incapacity Benefit and introduction of Employment and Support Allowance (ESA), and the movement of lone parents with older children to Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA)<sup>2</sup>. The patterns observed are therefore greatly affected by the context within which they are set.
- 1.8 If you require more information on the data or how it should be used contact:
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Drew Hird (BIS)     [drew.hird@bis.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:drew.hird@bis.gsi.gov.uk)

## 2 Data Matching and Coverage

- 2.1 Statisticians in the DWP's Information, Governance and Security Directorate matched the following datasets:
- **Individualised Learner Record (ILR)** data containing information on Skills Funding Agency funded FE provision, from 2002/03 to 2010/11
  - **Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study (WPLS)** dataset. The WPLS is a long established dataset which comprises DWP benefit data and earnings and employment data from HMRC:
    - **P45 employment data**, an administrative dataset collated by HMRC from income tax records from 1998/99
    - **P14 earnings data**, a further HMRC administrative dataset sourced from tax processing from 2003/04
    - **National Benefits Database (NBD)** covering benefit records from 1999
    - **DWP Master Index** benefit database from 1999.
    - **Labour Market System (LMS)** referrals administrative data
- 2.2 Robust methods are used to ensure both anonymity of records and a reliable matching process. A description of the match rate and quality assurance processes can be found in **Appendix A** of this document.

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<sup>2</sup> For further information on Employment and Support Allowance, please see <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/policy/welfare-reform/employment-and-support/>. For further information on lone parents, please see <http://www.dwp.gov.uk/policy/welfare-reform/lone-parents/>. Skills Funding Agency information on provision for the unemployed is available at <http://pfu.skillsfundingagency.bis.gov.uk/> and historical information on Programmes for the Unemployed is available at <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110207094234/http://pfu.skillsfundingagency.bis.gov.uk/>

## Match Rates

2.3 The match rates have shown to be high and consistent over time. The percentage of learners who have been successfully matched to a benefit and/or an employment record is generally above 80% for Learner Responsive and University for Industry (UFI) learning, and over 90% for Employer Responsive and Programmes for the Unemployed (PfU). While the match rates are good, they may never reach 100% for the following reasons:

- Some learners will not have a benefit and/or employment record.
- Due to data quality issues and data mismatches, not all learners who have a benefit and/or employment record may be picked up by the data matching process.

This means that absolute figures presented here from matched data will undercount total volumes relative to the headline sources.

## Coverage of the Analysis

2.4 The analysis in this document is focused on learning activity funded by the Skills Funding Agency in England. All learning started during an out-of-work benefit spell and took place between 2005/06 and 2010/11. All analysis is presented on an academic year basis, which runs from 1 August to 31 July.

2.5 The analysis is restricted to learners who were aged 19 to 64 at the start of their training. Learners may have been referred to the training by Jobcentre Plus or may have self-referred.

2.6 All figures presented are rounded to the nearest 100. Figures below 50 are suppressed for confidentiality purposes.

2.7 Where figures are given as a proportion of overall learner numbers (for example the percentage of learners claiming benefits), there is an implicit assumption that the benefit and employment characteristics of the matched group are representative of all learners. In reality it's likely there will be at least some small differences.

2.8 Although not presented in this document the matched data also covers employment data (see Appendix F in the January 2011 publication for further information)<sup>3</sup>, HMRC earnings data and all ILR provision including Adult and Community Learning and European Social Fund funded learning.

2.9 A detailed description of the coverage and methodology used can be found in **Appendix B**.

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<sup>3</sup> See footnote 1.

## Description of Measurement Units

- 2.10 This paper includes tables showing numbers at claimant, benefit spell, learner, learning aim and training spell levels.

**Claimants:** A claimant is defined as an individual who claims a DWP benefit. There is a single record per claimant in any one academic year, regardless of whether they had more than one benefit spell, or undertook multiple training spells.

**Benefit Spells:** A benefit spell is defined as a continuous period of time receiving the same benefit type. There can be multiple benefit spells per claimant, either of the same benefit type or different ones.

**Training Spell:** A training spell is defined as a single period of training an individual undertakes with one provider. Within this spell there may be one or more learning aims. An individual may undertake more than one training spell within each benefit spell.

**Learners:** When an individual starts a programme of learning with a FE provider they are allocated one or more learner records relating to the learning they undertake. BIS report activity in terms of numbers of learner records. An individual can have several learner records if they participate in learning at several providers and/or under several provision types, i.e. the number of learners recorded will not directly relate to the actual number of individuals. A learner will appear in each year they started a learning aim.

**Learning Aims:** An aim is the term used for a course a learner is studying. Aim **starts** are counted in the year the learning started, e.g. a two year course from 2009-11 would be counted as a start in 2009-10 but not in 2010-11. This is different to a measure of **participation** which is a snapshot of activity at a given time, i.e. the two year course would count towards participation in both years. Examples of aims include BTECs, NVQs and individual GCSEs and A Levels. Many learners will be studying for several aims at once, or consecutively, as part of a programme of study that defines the training spell.

- 2.11 Table 1 shows how the units differ across these definitions. The data is presented for those who have started training whilst on benefit by academic year.

**Table 1: Illustration of how Measurement Units differ by Academic Year<sup>R</sup>**  
**Figures for 2010/11 have been revised since first published**

Unit	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Claimants	255,500	271,400	328,900	446,500	432,500
Benefit Spells/Claims	256,900	273,400	333,500	455,900	444,700
Training Spells	275,000	296,400	364,900	508,100	487,800
Learners	342,700	365,100	426,600	553,300	470,100
Learning Aims	747,400	831,300	931,500	923,700	832,400

R. Figures for 2006/07 to 2009/10 have been revised since the previous publication.

1. Figures for 2005/06 for all measurement units are not currently available.

Source: ILR-WPLS Matched Data

2.12 The claimant number provides what would be described as a unique individual level or person level count. Analysis has shown that in 5% of cases a claimant has more than one learner record in the matched dataset. Analysis at learner level is therefore likely to slightly overstate the number of people involved in training but is the basis on which Skills Funding Agency provision is normally counted. It is therefore used when looking at the type of provision and for analysis of FE providers.

2.13 Training spells have been constructed to provide a unit with which outcomes can be related, defining start and end dates which reflect the full period of the training activity with a provider. The number of learners is up to 25% higher than the number of training spells, reflecting the fact that learners frequently undertake parallel activities with more than one provider or part of a provider. Use of training spells also groups learning done across years into a single spell of training.

2.14 Table 1 also shows that very few claimants have more than one benefit spell in an academic year. There can be multiple training spells within a benefit spell although this is not generally the case, the ratio of training spells to benefit spells being 1.1 to 1.

2.15 The number of courses, or learning aims, studied within a training spell is around 2.3 on average for the period shown, although the number peaked at 2.8 in 2007/08 and reduced to 1.7 in 2010/11. This will be a result of the changes in the nature of the training being delivered to this group over the period.

### People Claiming Benefit who Undertook Training

2.16 Table 2 shows the number of claimants in England aged 19-64 who have started Skills Funding Agency funded training by academic year. This is the best estimate of the number of people claiming benefits who undertook training.

**Table 2: Claimants on Skills Funding Agency Funded Courses by Academic Year (Claimants)**

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Claimants	378,800 <sup>R</sup>	255,500 <sup>R</sup>	271,400 <sup>R</sup>	328,900 <sup>R</sup>	446,500 <sup>R</sup>	432,500

R. Figures have been revised since the previous publication.

Source: ILR-WPLS Matched Data

- 2.17 The number of claimants starting Skills Funding Agency funded courses fell substantially between 2005/06 and 2006/07 before increasing by 70% between 2006/07 and 2009/10. This fell slightly to 432,500 in 2010/11.
- 2.18 As discussed in the introduction section this change cannot be viewed in isolation as it is affected by both the number of people on benefit as a whole and the number of people in learning. The following two sections put the change in context.

### 3 Benefit Context

- 3.1 Table 3 puts the learning done whilst on a benefit spell in context by comparing to the overall number of open benefit claims within that year.
- 3.2 Further information about each of the different benefits can be found on the Direct Gov website: <http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/index.htm>.

**Table 3: Benefit Spells in Year by Benefit Type, Training Status and Academic Year (Benefit Spells)**

Benefit Type		2006/07 <sup>R</sup>	2007/08 <sup>R</sup>	2008/09 <sup>R</sup>	2009/10 <sup>R</sup>	2010/11
Jobseekers Allowance	Spells with Training	107,600	117,300	180,700	312,400	301,200
	All Benefit Spells	2,507,300	2,542,300	3,680,100	4,045,300	3,959,200
	<b>% with training</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>
Employment and Support Allowance (WRAG)	Spells with Training	-	-	800	5,500	10,000
	All Benefit Spells	-	-	52,000	136,700	210,100
	<b>% with training</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>
Other Benefits	Spells with Training	149,300	156,000	151,900	138,000	133,500
	All Benefit Spells	4,988,400	4,968,000	4,823,800	4,593,700	4,373,100
	<b>% with training</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Total</b>	Spells with Training	256,900	273,400	333,500	455,900	444,700
	All Benefit Spells	7,495,700	7,510,300	8,555,800	8,775,700	8,542,400
	<b>% with training</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>

R. Figures for 2006/07 to 2009/10 have been revised since the previous publication.

1. Benefit spells with training are based on matched data only. Match rates vary by training provision but are generally over 80%. All benefit spells are figures for total volumes. Numbers and proportions of benefit spells with training are therefore likely to be underestimated.

2. 'Spells with training' include all training that started in the academic year only. 'All benefit spells' are all spells including those that started in previous years.

3. There may be multiple training spells within each benefit spell.

4. Benefit totals are spells in the year and therefore not comparable with the claimant count or other published snapshot benefit data.

5. Figures for 2005/06 at benefit spell level are not currently available.

6. Other benefits include Incapacity Benefit, Income Support, Severe Disablement Allowance, Pension Credit and other Employment and Support Allowance.

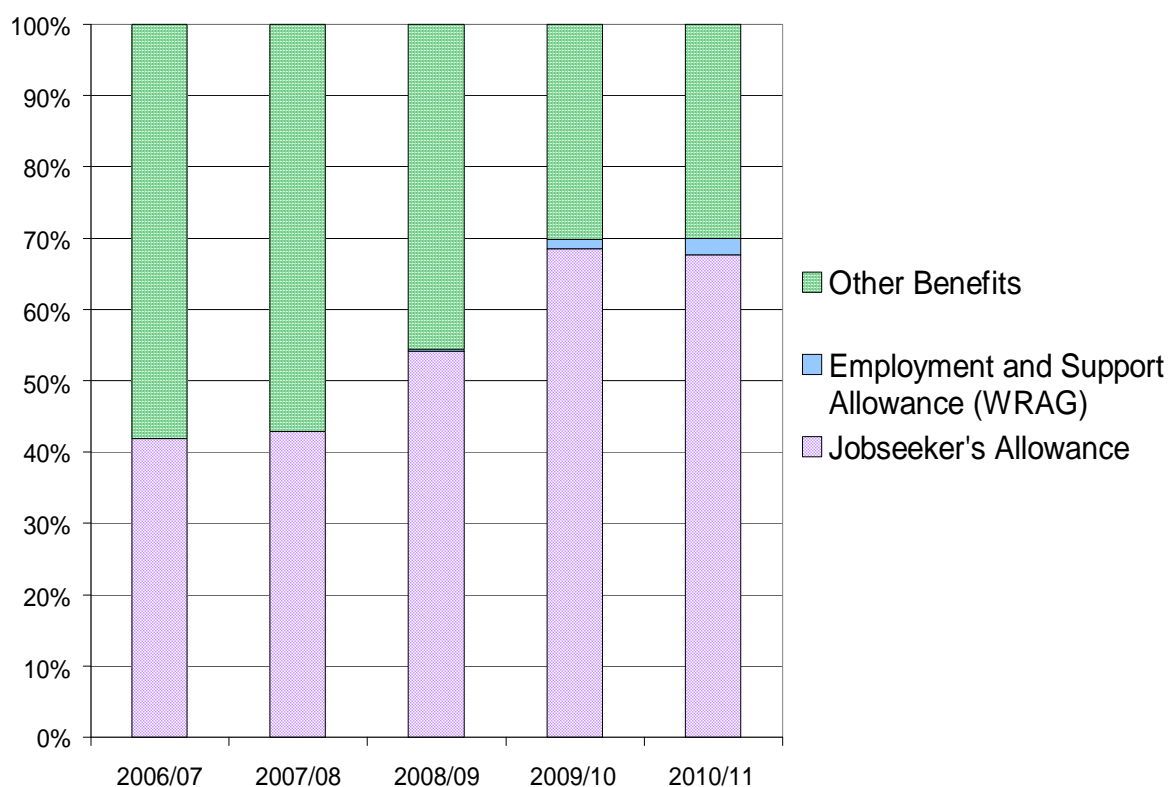
Source: ILR-WPLS Matched Data

- 3.3 Similar to the claimant figures, from 2006/07 the number of benefit spells who received training increased by around 70% to just under 450,000 by 2010/11. The most dramatic annual increase was between 2008/09 and 2009/10 when the number increased by almost one third. Figures for 2010/11 however show a small decline of 2% compared to 2009/10 figures, in line with the fall in total numbers of benefit spells for the two years. A breakdown of figures for 2010/11 by geography can be found in **Appendix D**.



- 3.4 Overall the proportion of benefit spells with training increased from 3% in 2006/07 to 5% in 2010/11. This increase occurred over the same period as a large increase in the total number of benefits spells and the changing skills provision in response, in particular, the introduction of PfU in 2007/08 (see section 4).
- 3.5 There are participants undertaking training from across the range of out-of-work benefits, both active and inactive. As would be expected, the active benefit, JSA, had the greatest number of benefit spells with training. The movement from Incapacity Benefit to the new ESA from 2008 can also be seen in the figures.
- 3.6 Chart 1 shows the type of benefit that claimants were receiving whilst in training, by academic year.

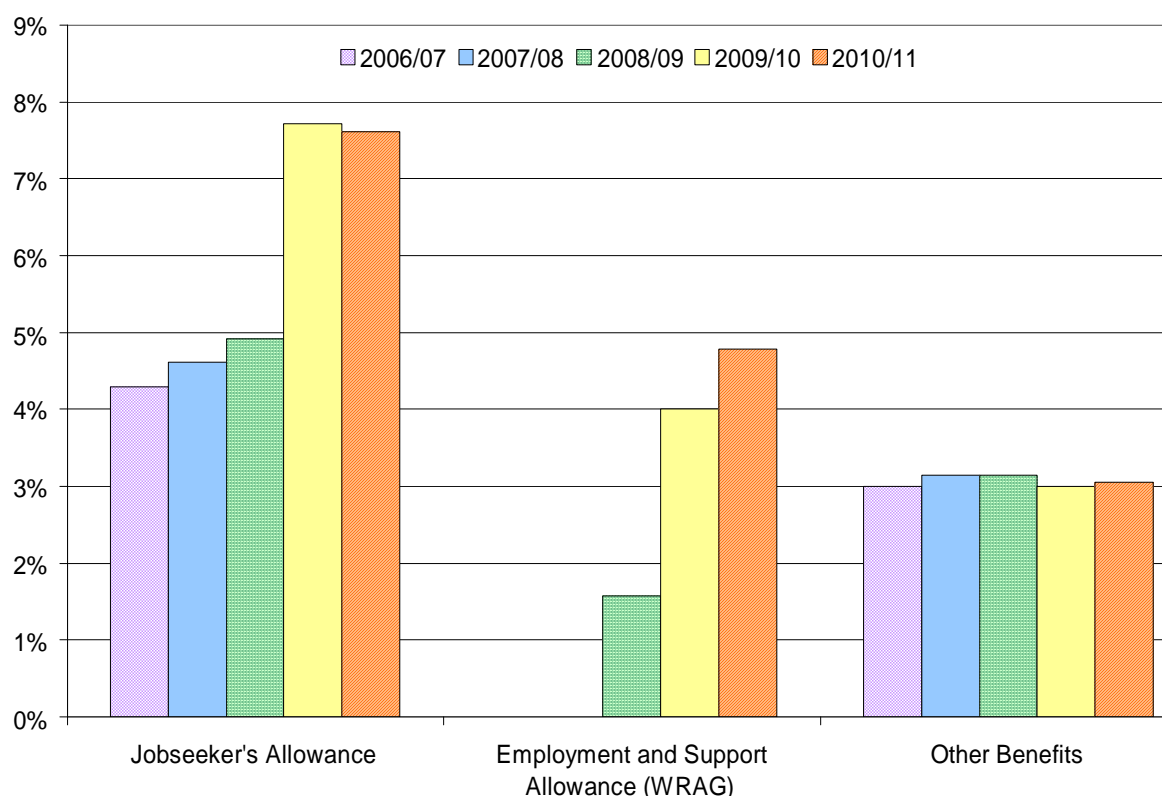
**Chart 1: Benefit Type for Benefit Spells with Training (Benefit Spells)**



Source: ILR-WPLS matched data

- 3.7 An increasing proportion of all benefit spells that have a training spell are JSA, underlining the policy emphasis on active benefits and training. Indeed JSA accounts for over two thirds (68%) of the six benefit types under consideration. The volume of JSA spells increased by a lower proportion than the volume of those with training, which more than doubled over the period.
- 3.8 Chart 2 shows the proportion with training for the different out-of-work benefit spell types by year.

**Chart 2: Percentage of Benefit Spells with Training, by Benefit Type (Benefit Spells)**



Source: ILR-WPLS matched data

3.9 The proportion of JSA spells with training increased between 2008/09 and 2009/10 from 5% up to 8% of spells and has remained largely unchanged between 2009/10 and 2010/11.

3.10 The proportion of Employment and Support Allowance Work Related Activity Group (ESA WRAG) spells with training has increased from around 2% in 2008/9 to 5% in 2010/11.

## 4 Learning Context

4.1 This section puts the learning completed by claimants in the context of the overall number of learners receiving Skills Funding Agency funded learning within the matched dataset, rather than just those which are in receipt of a DWP benefit<sup>4</sup>.

4.2 The analysis is presented by provision type. This shows what type of learning was completed by claimants and the funding source. Learner Responsive provision is generally academic and classroom based while Ufl learning is completed online. Employer Responsive relates to those in employment, while PfU were aimed specifically at those who are either unemployed or under threat of becoming unemployed.

<sup>4</sup> The data in this section is presented at the learner level. Equivalent information provided at benefit spell level up to 2009/10 which is more directly comparable with Section 3, can be found in Appendix C of the January 2011 publication.

4.3 Table 4 shows the number of learners starting learning whilst on benefit as a proportion of all matched learners, by type of provision and year. For a geographical breakdown of the data for 2010/11, see **Appendix D**.

**Table 4: Learner Starts by Provision Type, Benefit Status and Academic Year (Learners).** Figures for 2010/11 have been revised since first published.

Type of Provision		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10 <sup>R</sup>	2010/11
Learner Responsive	Starters on Benefit	345,800	277,600	261,300	274,200	295,700	261,900
	All Starters	1,779,900	1,266,500	1,204,200	1,076,800	1,002,400	823,500
	<b>% on Benefit</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>32%</b>
University for Industry	Starters on Benefit	72,200	53,400	69,200	69,800	59,100	66,700
	All Starters	192,600	119,800	147,500	133,800	117,400	118,700
	<b>% on Benefit</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>56%</b>
Programmes for the Unemployed (and other related Employer Responsive training)	Starters on Benefit	-	6,000	22,000	40,100	171,400	108,900
	All Starters	-	9,100	27,400	51,000	195,300	127,200
	<b>% on Benefit</b>	-	<b>65%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>86%</b>
Employer Responsive (excluding PfU and related training)	Starters on Benefit	1,600	5,700	12,500	42,500	27,100	32,600
	All Starters	71,600	226,900	394,700	809,500	653,200	743,900
	<b>% on Benefit</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Total</b>	Starters on Benefit	419,600	342,700	365,100	426,600	553,300	470,100
	All Starters	2,044,100	1,622,200	1,773,800	2,071,100	1,968,300	1,813,200
	<b>% on Benefit</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>26%</b>

R. Figures for 2009/10 have been revised since the previous publication.

1. Training types included here under the Programmes for the Unemployed category are listed in **Appendix B**.

2. An individual may be counted as learning under more than one provision type and in more than one year. See Section 2 for further details.

3. The total numbers of starters in this table are derived from the matched dataset. They will not match those published in BIS' Statistical First Release on Post 16 Education and Skills as not all learners will have been matched to a benefit and/or employment record - see paragraph 2.4 for more information.

Source: ILR-WPLS Matched Data

4.4 The table presents volumes and percentages of learners on benefits. As well as reflecting real changes, volumes can be affected by variations in the match rate over time. The percentage on benefits should be more stable, assuming there is no change over time in the propensity of different groups to be matched.

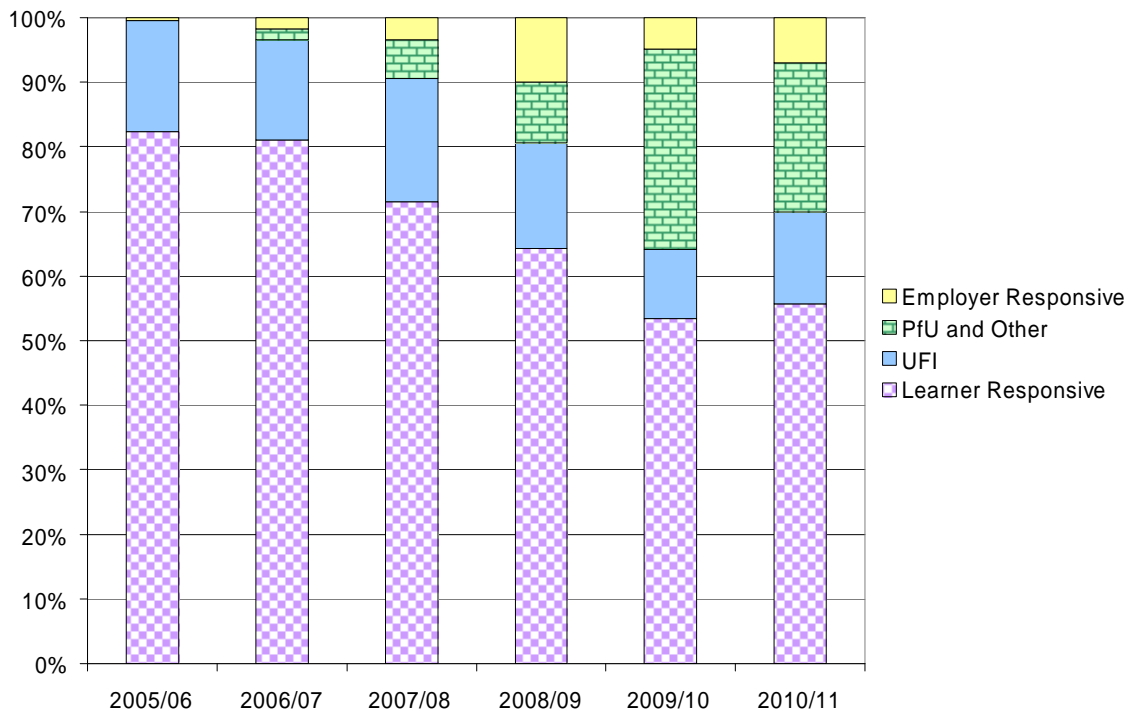
4.5 The table shows that the reduction in the measured number of learners on benefit between 2005/06 and 2006/07 was accompanied by a reduction in the number of matched learners overall. This reduction occurred while funding was being targeted at longer, higher level courses and away from shorter, lower level courses. PfU were introduced in 2007/08, increasing

both the total volume of learner starts and the number of those starters receiving benefits. This was the main driver behind the increased proportion of **all** starts on learning made by benefit claimants in 2009/10 when the proportion was 28%. In 2010/11 the overall proportion was down slightly to 26% as a result of a reduction in PfU and other changes to the overall balance of provision types.

4.6 The proportion of learners who were on benefit when they started training increased across most provision types in the latest four years, other than in Employer Responsive provision. It is important to note that the nature of different types of funding affects how inclusive the 'on benefit' figures are. For example Employer Responsive training is aimed at learners **already** in employment and therefore not claiming out of work benefits. A measure of those on benefit at the start of this type of training would therefore not count learners who were **previously** on benefits up until the point they were referred for training and thus understating the extent of their interaction with the benefit system.

4.7 Chart 3 shows for the breakdown of funding streams for learners receiving benefit.

**Chart 3: Provision Type for Those Starting Learning Whilst Receiving Benefits (Learners).** Figures for 2010/11 have been revised since first published.



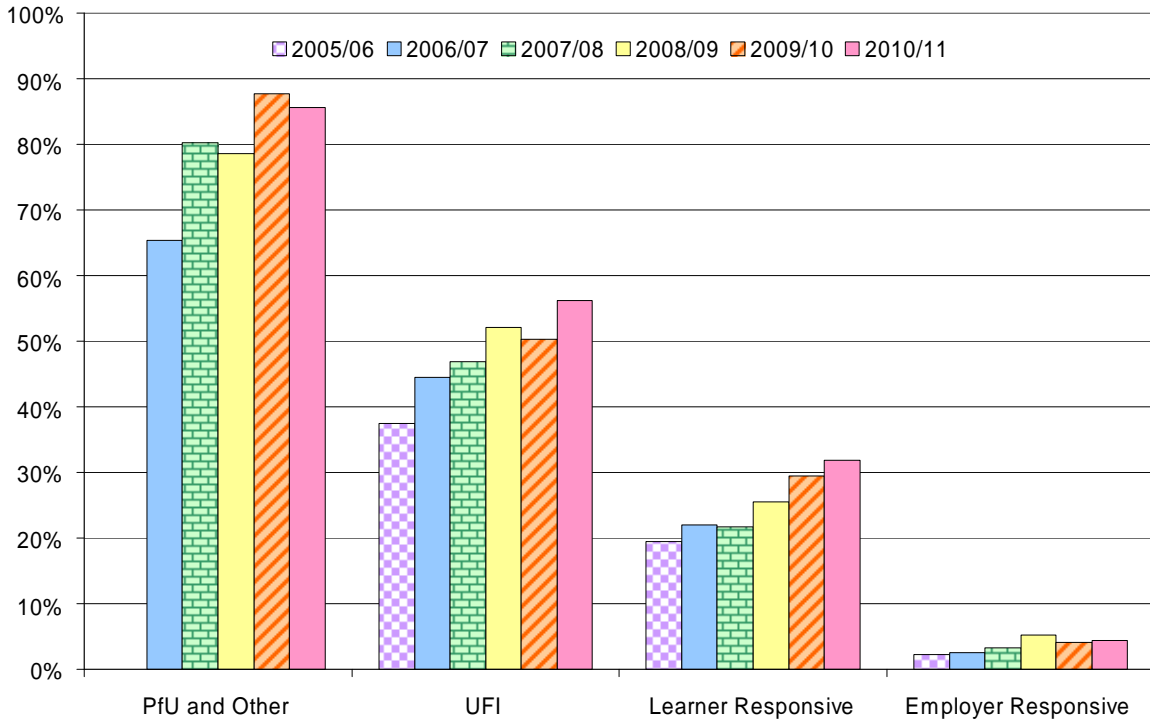
Source: ILR-WPLS matched data

4.8 Whilst the largest proportion of funded claimants drew on Learner Responsive funding, there were a significant number of claimants on UFI courses in all years. The proportion funded through PfU, which were specifically targeted at those on benefit, grew rapidly between 2008/09 and 2009/10, coinciding with a reduction in the proportion funded through Learner Responsive from 81% of starters in 2006/07 to 53% in 2009/10. This trend reversed in 2010/11 with increases in the proportion of funding

that was Employer Responsive (7% of starters), UFI (14% of starters) and Learner Responsive (56% of starters), while the proportion of starters from PfU decreased to 23%.

4.9 Chart 4 shows the percentage of learners within each provision type who were on benefit by academic year.

**Chart 4: Percentage of Learners on Benefit by provision Type and Year (Learners).**  
 Figures for 2010/11 have been revised since first published.



Source: ILR-WPLS matched data

4.10 The programmes designed for claimants clearly had a very high proportion of learners on benefit and UFI also has significant interaction with more than half of learners starting courses whilst on benefit in 2008/09 through 2010/11.

4.11 While we might expect all those studying through PfU and related courses to be on benefit while learning, this was not the case for certain groups such as those at risk of redundancy who remained in work. Some learners will be on Training Allowances rather than benefits – i.e. upon starting full time learning the claimant ends their benefit claim and moves on to a Training Allowance<sup>5</sup>. Training Allowance data is not included in the NBD. While some attempt has been made to negate the impact of this, the figures are likely to underestimate the proportion of learners on benefit.

<sup>5</sup> Where it is felt that full-time Jobcentre Plus approved training is critical to getting a job and where there is no part-time solution that would satisfy the JSA labour market conditions, a jobseeker can be moved from Jobseeker's Allowance onto a training allowance of an equal amount. This is a maintenance allowance payable out of public funds. From Autumn 2011 claimants who have been in receipt of JSA for six months or more and are referred to training of up to and including 30 hours per week can remain on JSA rather than transferring to a training allowance as long as the training does not exceed a maximum duration of eight weeks. Individuals can self-refer to training and continue to receive JSA providing the training does not exceed 16 hours per week. Jobseekers participating in the training element of sector-based work academies remain in receipt of JSA and are not moved onto a training allowance.

4.12 It is clear that whilst the majority of learners on benefit started Learner Responsive provision, they made up a much smaller (though increasing) proportion of the total learner starts on FE courses.

### Level of Learning

4.13 Table 5 shows a breakdown of learning aims by qualification level and benefit type for Learner Responsive training delivered to benefit claimants. This shows the level of all training being undertaken, regardless of whether training at another level is also being studied within the same training spell.

4.14 An aim can either contribute to the specified level or can be classified as 'full' at that level. For example 'Full Level 2' could comprise 5 grade A\*-C GCSEs, an NVQ2 or an equivalent qualification. A qualification which is not 'full' could be a single GCSE at that level. Likewise 'Full Level 3' could be 2 A levels, an NVQ3 or an equivalent, whereas 'Level 3' may be only one A level.

**Table 5: Level of Learning by Benefit Type – 2010/11 Academic Year (Aims)**

Figures have been revised since first published

Level	Jobseekers Allowance	Employment Support Allowance (WRAG)	Other Benefits	All Benefit Types
Level 1 and Entry - Other	66,700	6,400	98,300	171,400
Level 1 and Entry - SFL	113,100	5,300	86,700	205,100
Level 1 and Entry - ESOL	8,300	500	8,700	17,600
Level 2	66,300	2,600	42,500	111,400
Full Level 2	62,800	2,700	45,300	110,900
Level 3	4,400	200	3,300	7,800
Full Level 3	15,700	1,000	21,600	38,300
Level 4 +	1,100	100	900	2,100
Unassigned	116,200	3,200	48,500	167,900
<b>All Levels</b>	<b>454,600</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>355,800</b>	<b>832,400</b>

1. Unassigned courses are largely mandatory aims taken to compliment academic studies, for example tutorial sessions.

2. This table is provided split by age group in **Appendix C**.

Source: ILR-WPLS Matched Data

4.15 Benefit claimants were most likely to be doing courses at level 1 and entry, with 47% studying at this level. This does vary by benefit type ranging from 41% of JSA learners studying courses below level 2 to 55% for ESA-WRAG learners

4.16 Table 5a shows the highest level being studied during the training spell.

**Table 5a: Highest Level of Learning by Benefit Type – 2010/11 Academic Year (Learners).** Figures have been revised since first published.

Level	Jobseeker's Allowance	Employment and Support Allowance (WRAG)	Other Benefits	All Benefit Types
Level 1 and Entry	93,000	5,000	83,700	181,800
Level 2	38,600	1,400	21,400	61,300
Full Level 2	54,800	2,300	37,300	94,500
Level 3	3,000	100	1,900	5,000
Full Level 3	14,100	900	19,600	34,600
Level 4 +	1,100	100	900	2,000
Unassigned	77,500	900	12,500	91,000
<b>All Levels</b>	<b>282,000</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>177,300</b>	<b>470,100</b>

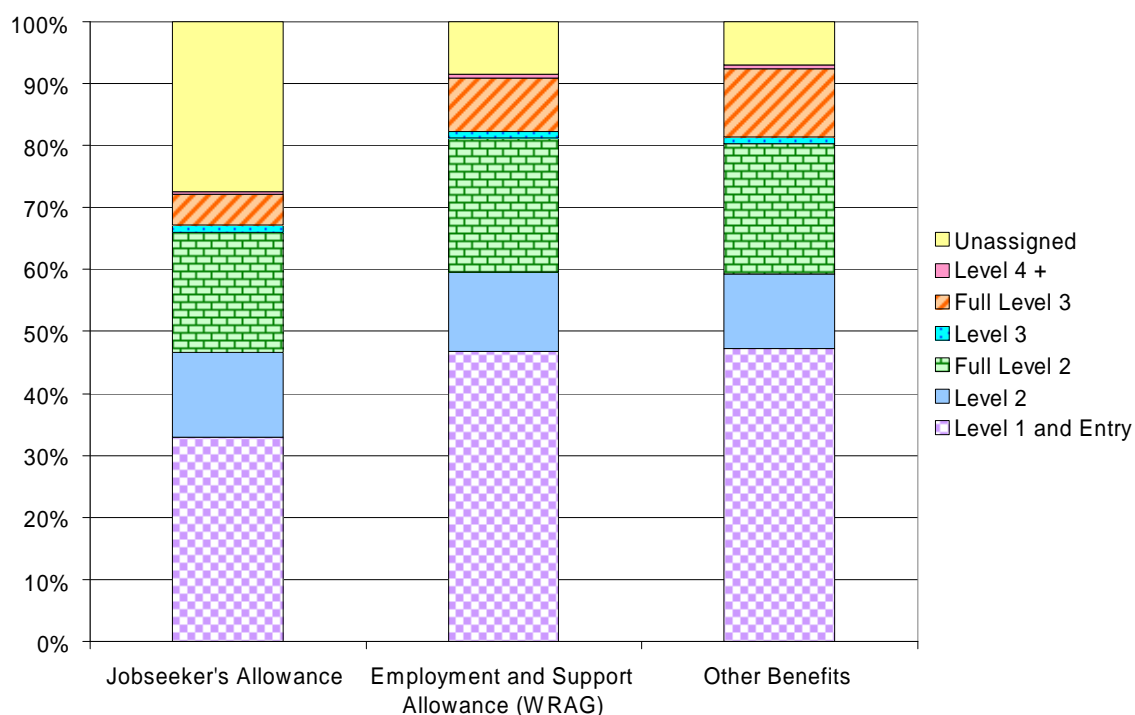
1. Unassigned courses are largely mandatory aims taken to complement academic studies, for example tutorial sessions.  
Source: ILR-WPLS Matched Data

4.17 The table shows that, once we take account of multiple aims in training spells, the predominant highest aim being taken within training spells was at level 1 and entry. JSA claimants, who are closest to being job ready, had a lower proportion studying level 1 and entry as their highest aim (33%) however for inactive benefits this proportion is higher.

4.18 Learning undertaken whilst on benefit is much more likely to be at a lower level. Approximately 66% of JSA spells were associated with training at Full Level 2 or below.

4.19 Chart 5 presents this information showing the proportion of learners at each level by benefit type.

**Chart 5: Highest Qualification Level Studied by benefit Type - 2009/10 Academic Year (Learners).** Figures have been revised since first published.



Source: ILR-WPLS matched data

## 5 Referrals to Skills Funding Agency Funded Training

- 5.1 Where a Jobcentre Plus adviser assesses a claimant as having a training need to help them move into employment, the adviser can refer the individual to training. This is not the only route to training - an individual can take up training without being referred by an adviser.
- 5.2 As claimants are referred to broad types of training rather than specific single learning aims, this section is based on training spells to indicate a period of learning.
- 5.3 Table 6 shows the number of training spells that are referred each year, relative to those undertaken without referral. Under the definition adopted in the analysis at present, if a claimant is referred to a type of training and then starts on that training within 13 weeks, the spell is counted as referred. It is assumed that a longer gap between a referral and a start implies the start is not a direct result of that referral. Further work is currently underway to test and refine the definition.

**Table 6: Number of Training Spells by Referral Status and Academic Year (Training Spells)**

Academic year	Self-referred / signposted Spells	Referred Spells	All Spells	Percentage Referred
2006/07 <sup>R</sup>	269,300	5,800	275,000	2%
2007/08 <sup>R</sup>	282,700	13,700	296,400	5%
2008/09 <sup>R</sup>	339,000	25,900	364,900	7%
2009/10 <sup>R</sup>	404,000	104,100	508,100	20%
2010/11	407,900	79,900	487,800	16%

R. Figures have been revised since the previous publication.

1. Figures for 2005/06 at training spell level are not currently available.

Source: ILR-WPLS Matched Data and LMS Referrals Data

- 5.4 The proportion of training spells undertaken by this group following a referral increased substantially from 2% in 2006/07 to 20% in 2009/10. It will have been boosted by the introduction of Programmes for the Unemployed which were focussed on JSA claimants referred to training by advisers. The annual referral rate decreased by four percentage points between 2009/10 and 2010/11 as the claimant count reduced.

## 6 Learner Responsive Fee Remission

- 6.1 This section provides details about the level of funding for learners who started Learner Responsive training in 2010/11. Broadly speaking Learner Responsive is college based learning.
- 6.2 The ILR can be used to identify learners who have interacted with the benefits system and look at the extent of fees remission. This indicates whether the learning aim was paid for and if not, the reason why.
- 6.3 Learners may have been eligible for fee remission for a variety of reasons such as being in receipt of out-of-work benefits, studying basic skills courses



and first Full Level 2 and Full Level 3 courses (for those not already qualified to the relevant level). Some courses do not attract a fee and providers have some discretion over who and what to charge.

- 6.4 Table 7 shows the main reason recorded for why fees were waived, by benefit type. There may be several reasons for the fee remission but only one is recorded. As a result, even where learners are on benefit we wouldn't expect the fees waived reasons in all cases to be due to the learner being on out-of-work benefits.

**Table 7: Fee Remission Reason by Benefit Type - 2010/11 Academic Year (Aims)**

Benefit Type	Fees Waived				Level 2/3 Entitlement	No Fee	Fee Paid	All Aims
	Benefit	Skills for Life	Local Policy	Other				
Jobseekers Allowance	114,200	31,000	15,600	15,000	600	100	7,100	183,600
Employment and Support Allowance (WRAG)	9,200	3,100	2,000	2,200	300	0	700	17,500
Other Benefits	159,300	57,000	31,200	33,300	4,900	1,300	12,400	299,400
<b>All Benefit Types</b>	<b>282,700</b>	<b>91,200</b>	<b>48,700</b>	<b>50,500</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>20,200</b>	<b>500,500</b>

Source: ILR-WPLS Matched Data

- 6.5 The most frequently occurring main reason for fees being waived was due to the learner being on benefit. Over half of aims started have fees waived for this reason.
- 6.6 The second most frequently occurring reason was that the aims were Skills for Life. This accounted for around a fifth of all courses started by benefit claimants. Skills for Life courses are set to address basic skills needs and therefore are provided free of charge.
- 6.7 Some courses also have no fee. Courses with no fee tend to be supplementary to the main learning aim a learner is doing, which would have a fee. Examples of these supplementary aims are tutorials and small units that make up a wider programme of learning.
- 6.8 Table 7a summarises this information in terms of whether learners paid any fees during their training spell. When aims are aggregated into spells some parts of the spell may have involved fees and others subject to full fee remission.

**Table 7a: Fees Paid by Benefit Type - 2010/11 Academic Year (Learners)**

Benefit Type	All Fees Paid	Some Fees Paid	No Fee Paid	Learners
Jobseeker's Allowance	11,500	2,600	180,100	194,200
Employment and Support Allowance (WRAG)	700	300	9,700	10,700
Other Benefits	11,000	3,500	159,500	174,000
<b>All Benefit Types</b>	<b>23,200</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>349,200</b>	<b>378,900</b>

Source: ILR-WPLS Matched Data

- 6.9 The large majority of benefit recipients undertake FE training without fees being due. In the 2010/11 academic year only 6% of training spells by JSA and 7% by ESA-WRAG claimants required payment of all fees. Overall 7%

of JSA claimants paid at least some fees in their training spell compared to 9% of ESA-WRAG claimants.

## 7 Apprenticeships

- 7.1 As discussed in the learning context section, looking at benefit status on the first day of learning for employer based learning does not provide the most useful measure of the number of learners who have interacted with the benefit system. This section demonstrates an alternative approach: looking at apprentices who were claiming benefit at some point within a window of time prior to learning.
- 7.2 Analysis of two 'windows' is shown. The three month window prior to learning provides a measure of who can be considered to have been claiming benefits prior to starting their apprenticeship. Using a 3 month period provides a balance between incorporating more learners who start with their employer for a period ahead of formally starting their learning and not including too many who may have done something else in between coming off benefits and starting their apprenticeship. The six month window provides a wider view of the number apprentices who were formerly a benefit claimant, even if they have also done something else in between.
- 7.3 The measures count benefit claims of any length, as focussed activity in Jobcentre Plus could mean some young people starting a benefit claim are routed very quickly to Apprenticeship opportunities.
- 7.4 Table 8 shows the number of apprentices aged 19 to 64 who claimed benefit in the three and six month windows prior to learning by benefit type and qualification level. Figures are provided at Framework level which covers the full spell of learning and is therefore similar to the training spell definition used in earlier sections. Table 8a shows the figures as a percentage of all Apprenticeship Framework starts. **Appendix C** contains tables showing the same breakdowns but for 19 to 24 year olds only.

**Table 8: Apprentices aged 19-64 who Claimed Benefits before Training by Benefit Type, Level and Academic Year (Framework starts). Figures for 2010/11 have been revised since first published.**

	2008/09			2009/10 <sup>R</sup>			2010/11		
	Level 2	Level 3 and Higher	All Levels	Level 2	Level 3 and Higher	All Levels	Level 2	Level 3 and Higher	All Levels
<b>All Apprenticeships started by learners aged 19+</b>	<b>81,600</b>	<b>54,200</b>	<b>135,800</b>	<b>97,700</b>	<b>59,600</b>	<b>157,300</b>	<b>193,700</b>	<b>115,500</b>	<b>309,200</b>
<b>All Apprenticeships started by learners aged 19+ observed claiming benefits in the matched data during 3 months prior to start of learning</b>	7,700	2,200	9,900	12,400	3,400	15,800	22,900	5,900	28,800
of which Active benefits	5,900	1,500	7,400	10,400	2,700	13,000	18,700	4,100	22,800
Other benefits	1,800	700	2,500	2,000	700	2,700	4,200	1,700	5,900
<b>All Apprenticeships started by learners aged 19+ observed claiming benefits in the matched data during 6 months prior to start of learning</b>	11,000	3,200	14,200	18,100	4,800	23,000	32,300	8,900	41,200
of which Active benefits	8,700	2,300	11,000	15,600	3,900	19,600	26,700	6,700	33,400
Other benefits	2,400	900	3,300	2,500	900	3,400	5,600	2,200	7,800

R. Figures for 2009/10 have been revised since the previous publication.

Figures are rounded to the nearest 100.

Active benefit figures for 2008/09 comprise JSA only. 2009 onwards includes ESA-WRAG.

Source: ILR-WPLS Matched Data

**Table 8a: Apprentices aged 19-64 who Claimed Benefits before Training by Benefit Type, Level and Academic Year (% of all Framework starts). Figures for 2010/11 have been revised since first published.**

	2008/09			2009/10 <sup>R</sup>			2010/11		
	Level 2	Level 3 and Higher	All Levels	Level 2	Level 3 and Higher	All Levels	Level 2	Level 3 and Higher	All Levels
<b>All Apprenticeships started by learners aged 19+</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>All Apprenticeships started by learners aged 19+ observed claiming benefits in the matched data during 3 months prior to start of learning</b>	9%	4%	7%	13%	6%	10%	12%	5%	9%
of which Active benefits	7%	3%	5%	11%	4%	8%	10%	4%	7%
Other benefits	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%
<b>All Apprenticeships started by learners aged 19+ observed claiming benefits in the matched data during 6 months prior to start of learning</b>	13%	6%	10%	19%	8%	15%	17%	8%	13%
of which Active benefits	11%	4%	8%	16%	7%	12%	14%	6%	11%
Other benefits	3%	2%	2%	3%	1%	2%	3%	2%	3%

R. Figures for 2009/10 have been revised since the previous publication.

Figures are rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages are based on unrounded figures.

Active benefit figures for 2008/09 comprise JSA only. 2009 onwards includes ESA-WRAG.

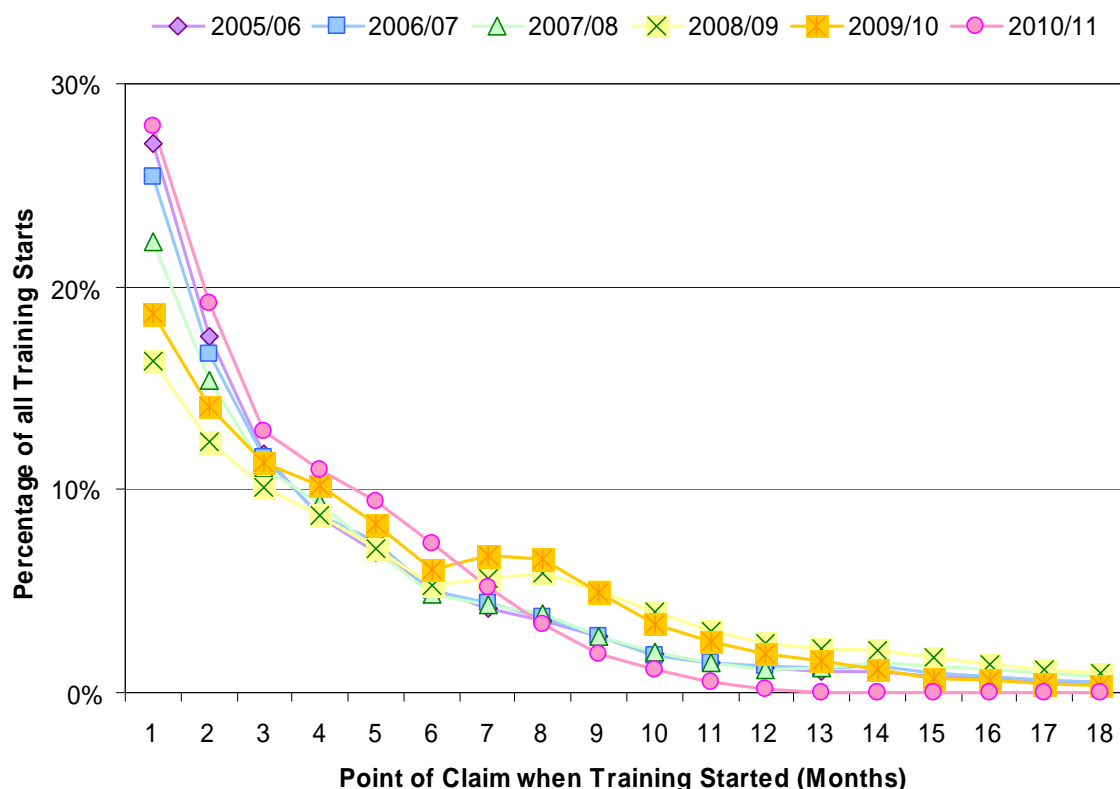
Source: ILR-WPLS Matched Data

- 7.5 In 2010/11 around 13% of Apprentices aged 19-64 claimed benefit in the six months before starting training and 9% claimed benefits in the 3 months before starting training. The vast majority of these individuals were receiving JSA.
- 7.6 Those in training at level 2 were much more likely to have been on benefit in the 6 months before training than those studying at higher levels, 17% compared to 8%. This seems intuitive given that those who are out of work tend to have a lower skill base.

## 8 Point of Benefit Claim when Learning Starts

- 8.1 The point during the benefit claim that individuals start training is strongly determined by the policy of the benefit received. Chart 6 shows these starts for the active benefits of JSA and the ESA WRAG by academic year. These are the benefits where work related training is generally focussed and are subject to the skills conditionality policy from 2011/12.

**Chart 6: Point of Benefit Claim When Training Started – JSA and ESA WRAG (Benefit Spells)**



Source: ILR-WPLS Matched Data

- 8.2 Around half of training starts occurred within 3 months of the benefit claim start in 2005/06 to 2008/09. In the 2010/11 academic year the figure was around 60% with a more pronounced increase in the proportion of starts from the six month point of claim, corresponding to the Six Month Offer Programme for the Unemployed. In previous years the effect of reaching the six month trigger point for additional support was seen (due to doing training through New Deals), but it was not as pronounced.

- 8.3 Training starts in Chart 6 are for all training types, which are predominantly Learner Responsive, but the change in pattern is driven by the increase in Programmes for the Unemployed in 2009/10 (seen in table 4).

## 9 Future Plans

- 9.1 BIS and DWP are continuing to work together to refine the methodology for producing the various estimates and analyses that can be supported by the matched data, including employment rates and potentially broad estimates of earnings.
- 9.2 DWP and BIS intend to complete these refinements over the coming months with a view to publishing the first in a regular series of annual statistical publications in summer 2013.
- 9.3 Further external statistical research has also been undertaken to deliver refined analyses, including impact analysis of the Employability Skills Programme and further development of the methodologies proposed by previous BIS research into long term outcomes of Skills Funding Agency funded training:

<http://www.bis.gov.uk/assets/biscore/further-education-skills/docs/r/11-1037-reporting-on-employment-earnings-experimental-matched-data>

<http://www.bis.gov.uk/assets/biscore/further-education-skills/docs/l/11-1035-long-term-effect-of-vocational-qualifications.pdf>

# Appendix A - Matching Process, Data Coverage and Quality

## Matching Process

The match is carried out by DWP's Information, Governance and Security Directorate working in partnership with BIS, DWP Partnerships Division and the FE Data Service to ensure data is transferred efficiently and securely and appropriate quality assurance is carried out prior to the data being used.

The match relies on a mixture of National Insurance Number (NINO) and fuzzy matching using person details as described below.

The ILR has been matched to the DWP Master Index and HMRC P45 using NINO and five personal details fields: Initial of Forename, Soundex<sup>6</sup> of Surname, Date of birth, Postcode Sector and Gender.

For a match to be counted one of the following criteria must have been met:

- NINO matches and at least 3 of personal details match; or
- NINO does not match but FIRST TWO letters of forename, soundex of surname, date of birth all match, plus one of either gender or postcode; or
- NINO does not match but date of birth, gender and FULL postcode (i.e. not postcode sector) all match.

The records are then coded to indicate the strength of the match using a traffic light system. The strongest match is where there is a direct match on the National Insurance Number and three or more personal detail fields, with the weakest accepted match where date of birth, gender and full postcode match.

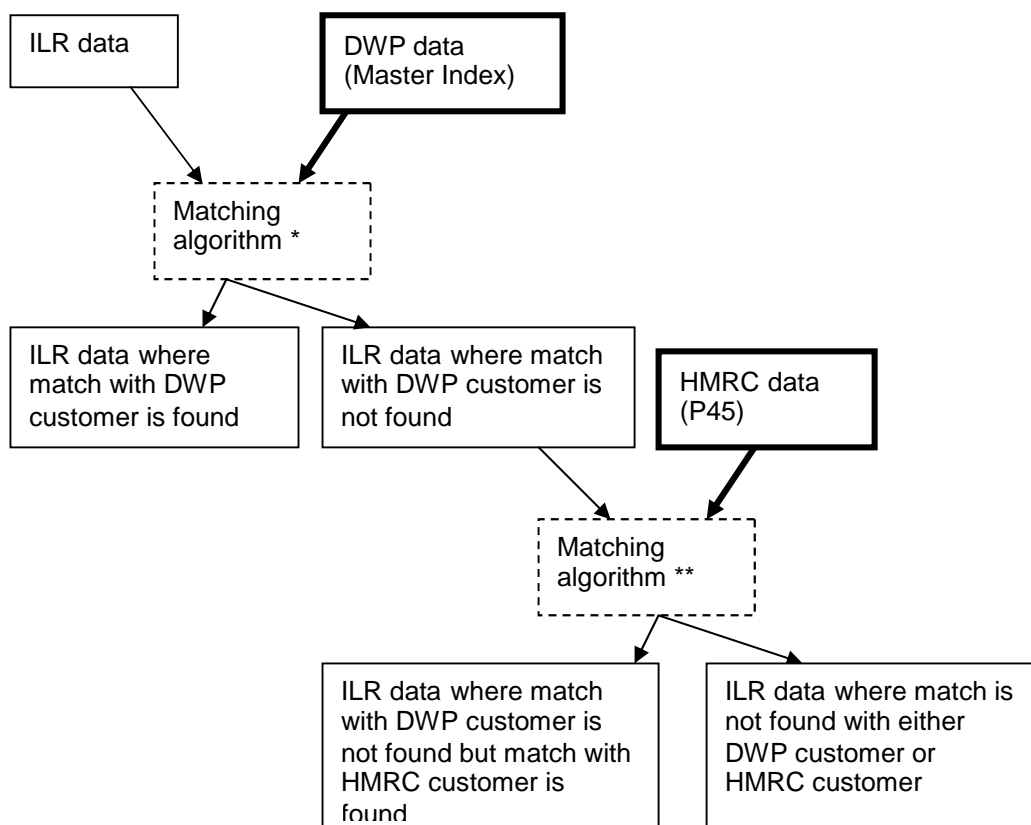
The matching algorithm is based on established processes and was developed through an iterative process and was tested for accuracy.

Currently there is no attempt to rematch learners who have failed to match in the past, although the latest employment and benefit data for those learners who previously matched is transferred each quarter.

The flow diagram below illustrates the steps taken in the overall matching process:

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<sup>6</sup> SAS function which turns a surname into a code representing what it sounds like, which allows some flexibility for different spellings e.g. Wilson=Willson



DWP analysts are given access to DWP customer data, HMRC data for DWP customers, and ILR data for DWP customers for cases where a match is found at \*.

BIS analysts are to be given access to DWP customer data for cases where a match is found at \* and HMRC data for cases where a match is found at either \* or \*\*.

All records accessed for analysis are anonymised so that individuals cannot be identified. The personally identifying records used in the actual matching process are accessed under strict security controls.

### Match Rates

The table below shows the percentage of learners who have been successfully matched to either a DWP or HMRC record by ILR provision type and academic year.

**Table 9: ILR Match Rate by Provision Type and Year (Learners)**

Provision Type	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Learner Responsive	80%	79%	83%	82%	84%
University for Industry	79%	80%	84%	83%	86%
Employer Responsive	93%	91%	93%	95%	95%

Source: ILR-WPLS Matched Data

There is a good match rate across all provision, generally over 80% for Ufi and Learner Responsive and over 90% for Employer Responsive.

The higher match rates for Employer Responsive provision are likely to be due to mandatory collection of National Insurance Number which provides the most direct

and powerful means to achieve a match. It is also helped by the fact that a majority of learners will be in employment if studying in this provision type and as such are likely to match to the HMRC data.

For Learner Responsive provision National Insurance Number is only collected for around a fifth of learners and also a significant proportion of learners are studying full-time and so less likely to be in employment or on benefit at the time of studying, which prevent the match rate being higher.

### **Potential issues with the Match**

The match rate is fairly stable across a range of demographics. There are though certain groups for which the rates are marginally poorer than overall.

Match rates are poorer for the 'White Other' ethnic group. A large proportion of this category are non-UK nationals and as such less likely to interact with the employment and benefits system. There is also a lower match rate for the Chinese ethnic group. We believe this is partly due to the difficulties of matching Chinese names.

The youngest learners also have a slightly poorer match rate. It's probable that this is due to them being less likely to have been in employment or on benefit. If they have been in employment they are more likely to be low earners and so less likely to be in the PAYE tax data.

Offender learning is recorded in the ILR. Often no personal details are collected or the learner postcode is set to the prison or parole office for offenders learners. This means very few offenders will match and the quality of the match is much lower than average when a match is found.

### **Data Coverage and Quality**

Once the match is established, the next step is to merge the different data files on the basis of the person level record linkage defined by the matching. The coverage of the different datasets is set out below.

#### **Benefit Data**

Benefit data is taken from the underlying payments systems and supplemented by the information entered by advisers. This data therefore captures basic information accurately, but non-compulsory fields in either the labour market system or the payment system may be incomplete. Due to the size and technical complexity, these systems are not accessed directly, but at regular intervals scans are taken that build up a longitudinal picture from repeated snapshots of the data.

Start dates are entered on to the system and are accurate dates of benefit payment, thus provide certain timing and duration of benefit claim. However, while JSA dates have very few discrepancies, due to the way the data is scanned the end dates recorded for other benefits may diverge to some extent from the events they are recording. The potential discrepancy varies from up to two weeks for ESA to up to six weeks for IB.



## Employment Data

The employment and earnings administrative data largely covers only those who pay tax through PAYE through employer submission of P45 and P14. The core purpose of this process is to collect tax from those who are eligible to pay it through this mechanism, as such there is not complete coverage due to the taxation system. Individuals who are low earners and fall below the tax threshold may not be included if their records are not included in the data provided to HMRC, although for large employers these are thought to be included due to methods of data transfer.

In addition any earnings recorded through Self Assessment (SA) will not be in the data. The lack of SA data means that the Self-Employed will not be in the data and the earnings of the highest paid are likely to be underestimated as they are most likely to have additional earnings recorded through SA.

For the purposes of collecting taxes accurate start dates are not required, just the fiscal year and earnings. Therefore a number of returns are found to be missing start dates due to the employer not forwarding a timely P45. The default dates recorded in the dataset are either 6<sup>th</sup> of April (the first day of the tax year), or where only an end date is known as the day before that end date. Similarly for records where the employment is known to have come to an end within a tax year but the end date is not known the record is given a default 5<sup>th</sup> April end date, the last day of the tax year.

In addition there are several instances of duplicate start dates where more than one employment spell starts on the same day, or conversely duplicate end dates where more than one employment spell ends on the same day. These may arise from administrative processes occurring within HMRC, e.g. in relation to tax credits.

## Learner data

The Skills Funding Agency requirements for personal data vary by the type of provision provided. For Work Based Learning National Insurance Number is recorded for more than 90% of learners compared to around 20% for Learner Responsive, while it is not collected at all for UFI and ACL.

Other personal details fields have high completion rates although there is some use of defaults where information is not known and particular groups such as offender learners have information withheld.

The dates of learning can be assumed accurate to within a week. Key data fields are tied to funding therefore there is a strong incentive for providers to ensure the information returned is accurate.

As the data sharing only covers Skills Funding Agency funded learning it does not include learning done outside of England and it also excludes learning funded through the Higher Education route.

## Time lags

All data used in this process is drawn from administrative sources, which take time to process and collate. There are therefore lags between the reference period and availability of the dataset for analysis.

**Benefit data** taken from the National Benefits Database has lags in completeness. Additional clerical claims, appeals and other complex situations add to the changes in later versions of the database. This retrospection in the data means initial records appear after three months while the timescale for complete data is approximately six months.

**Employment data** is matched to DWP data on a regular basis. There are cleaning rules applied to this data, which identify old records when updated with new information. As new information can come through about a job after it has ended this is a source of constant change, although the data is considered complete after six months.

**Learner data** is collated from returns by colleges with the provisional data collected to date generally published on a quarterly basis. Returns are not complete until up to six months after the end of the academic year, which runs from 1<sup>st</sup> August to 31<sup>st</sup> July.

## Appendix B – Analysis Methodology

**Age:** 19 to 64 at the start of training.

**Geography:** The matched data covers England only as the ILR relates to English institutions only.

**Benefits:** Out-of-work benefits are defined as:

- Jobseeker's Allowance
- Employment and Support Allowance
- Income Support
- Incapacity Benefit
- Severe Disablement Allowance
- Pension Credit – men aged 60-64

Further information about each of the different benefits can be found on the Direct Gov website: <http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/index.htm>.

### Training Provision and Programmes:

- Learner Responsive (Classroom Based and Academic)
- University for Industry (UFI) (Online Learning)
- Employer Responsive (Apprenticeships and Workplace Learning)
- Programmes for the Unemployed and Other Employer Responsive
  - Six Month Offer
  - Response to Redundancy
  - Employability Skills Programme
  - Young Person's Guarantee – Work Focussed Training
  - Young Person's Guarantee – Routes into Work
  - Skills for Jobs
  - Local Employment Partnerships
  - Other Pilots and Projects

This is training included in BIS's [Statistical First Release](#) on Post 16 Education and Skills, plus a small amount of training that is provided explicitly for JCP claimants through the European Social Fund.

Further information on these programmes can be found on the Skills Funding Agency website at:

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110207094234/http://pfu.skillsfundingagency.bis.gov.uk/programmes/>.

**Learning Period:** Courses that started in the period from 1 August 2005 to 31 July 2011 inclusive.

**Benefit Status:** Records where the learning start date is during the benefit spell or a day after the benefit spell ends. The additional day is used to ensure full-time training (16 hours plus a week) is included where a claimant moves off benefit and onto a Training Allowance. Training Allowance data is included where analysis is at benefit spell or training spell level but not at learner or aims level.

## Appendix C – Level of Learning (Additional Age Group Splits)

This section provides additional age breakdowns of Table 5. These are provided given the common policy interest in these groups, in particular relating to skills entitlements.

### Age 19 to 23

**Table 10: Level of Learning by Benefit Type – 2010/11 (Aims)**

Figures for 2010/11 have been revised since first published

Level	Jobseekers Allowance	Employment Support Allowance (WRAG)	Other Benefits	All Benefit Types
Level 1 and Entry - SFL	18,500	2,600	25,100	46,300
Level 1 and Entry - ESOL	28,000	1,700	18,900	48,600
Level 1 and Entry - Other	800	0	400	1,200
Level 2	17,600	500	8,700	26,800
Full Level 2	19,600	600	10,500	30,600
Level 3	1,300	100	800	2,200
Full Level 3	7,000	300	6,500	13,800
Level 4 +	200	0	100	300
Unassigned	39,100	1,300	15,100	55,500
<b>All Levels</b>	<b>132,100</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>86,000</b>	<b>225,300</b>

Source: ILR-WPLS Matched Data

### Age 19 to 24

**Table 11: Level of Learning by Benefit Type – 2010/11 (Aims)**

Figures for 2010/11 have been revised since first published

Level	Jobseekers Allowance	Employment Support Allowance (WRAG)	Other Benefits	All Benefit Types
Level 1 and Entry - Other	20,600	2,800	28,500	51,900
Level 1 and Entry - SFL	31,600	1,900	22,100	55,600
Level 1 and Entry - ESOL	1,000	0	500	1,500
Level 2	19,900	600	10,400	30,900
FL2	21,900	700	12,400	35,000
Level 3	1,500	100	1,000	2,500
FL3	7,600	400	7,500	15,400
Level 4+	200	0	100	300
Unassigned	43,600	1,400	16,900	61,800
<b>All Levels</b>	<b>147,800</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>99,500</b>	<b>255,000</b>

Source: ILR-WPLS Matched Data

Severe Disablement Allowance and Pension Credit are not claimed by people in these age groups and hence not shown in the tables.

**Table 12: Apprentices aged 19-24 who Claimed Benefits before Training by Benefit Type, Level and Academic Year (Framework starts)**

	2008/09			2009/10			2010/11		
	Level 2	Level 3 and Higher	All Levels	Level 2	Level 3 and Higher	All Levels	Level 2	Level 3 and Higher	All Levels
<b>All Apprenticeships started by learners aged 19-24</b>	<b>51,300</b>	<b>31,200</b>	<b>82,600</b>	<b>70,800</b>	<b>39,800</b>	<b>110,600</b>	<b>86,500</b>	<b>50,700</b>	<b>137,200</b>
<b>All Apprenticeships started by learners aged 19-24 observed claiming benefits in the matched data during 3 months prior to start of learning</b>	5,700	1,500	7,200	10,500	2,800	13,300	15,800	3,600	19,300
of which Active benefits	4,700	1,200	5,900	9,200	2,300	11,500	13,900	2,900	16,800
Other benefits	1,000	300	1,400	1,400	500	1,800	1,900	700	2,600
<b>All Apprenticeships started by learners aged 19-24 observed claiming benefits in the matched data during 6 months prior to start of learning</b>	8,200	2,200	10,400	15,200	3,900	19,200	21,600	5,400	27,000
of which Active benefits	6,900	1,700	8,700	13,500	3,400	16,900	19,100	4,500	23,700
Other benefits	1,300	400	1,700	1,700	500	2,300	2,400	900	3,300

Figures are rounded to the nearest 100.

Active benefit figures for 2008/09 comprise JSA only. 2009 onwards includes ESA-WRAG.

Source: ILR-WPLS Matched Data

**Table 12a: Apprentices aged 19-24 who Claimed Benefits before Training by Benefit Type, Level and Academic Year (% of all Framework starts)**

	2008/09			2009/10			2010/11		
	Level 2	Level 3 and Higher	All Levels	Level 2	Level 3 and Higher	All Levels	Level 2	Level 3 and Higher	All Levels
<b>All Apprenticeships started by learners aged 19-24</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>All Apprenticeships started by learners aged 19-24 observed claiming benefits in the matched data during 3 months prior to start of learning</b>	11%	5%	9%	15%	7%	12%	18%	7%	14%
of which Active benefits	9%	4%	7%	13%	6%	10%	16%	6%	12%
Other benefits	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%
<b>All Apprenticeships started by learners aged 19-24 observed claiming benefits in the matched data during 6 months prior to start of learning</b>	16%	7%	13%	22%	10%	17%	25%	11%	20%
of which Active benefits	14%	6%	11%	19%	8%	15%	22%	9%	17%
Other benefits	3%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%	2%	2%

Figures are rounded to the nearest 100. Percentages are based on unrounded figures.

Active benefit figures for 2008/09 comprise JSA only. 2009 onwards includes ESA-WRAG.

Source: ILR-WPLS Matched Data

## Appendix D – Geographic Breakdown

This section provides some initial analysis by geographical area. Table 13 shows the location of **learners** who start training whilst claiming out of work benefits. The location used is based on the postcode of the learning provider. Table 14 shows similar information but in the benefit context. It provides data on the location of the benefit claimant who start training during a **benefit spell**. The location used is the JCP District where the benefit claimant is registered.

**Table 13: Learner Starts by Local Authority and Benefit Type 2010/11 (Learners).**

Figures have been revised since first published.

Sub-Regional Grouping	Local Authority	Total					
		All matched learner starts	All matched learner starts on benefit	of which JSA / ESA-WRAG	% JSA / ESA-WRAG	of which other benefits	% other
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	Bedford	5,870	1,520	830	14%	700	12%
	Broxbourne	1,850	290	150	8%	140	8%
	Central Bedfordshire	4,380	790	420	10%	370	9%
	Dacorum	1,500	250	140	10%	110	7%
	East Hertfordshire	2,430	270	110	5%	160	7%
	Hertsmere	1,070	200	160	15%	40	4%
	Luton	7,190	1,990	1,220	17%	770	11%
	North Hertfordshire	2,240	580	460	20%	120	6%
	St Albans	3,620	890	660	18%	240	7%
	Stevenage	2,570	550	340	13%	210	8%
	Three Rivers	1,950	410	340	17%	70	4%
	Watford	2,190	410	230	11%	180	8%
Welwyn Hatfield	1,860	170	70	4%	100	5%	
Berkshire	Bracknell Forest	2,290	350	210	9%	150	6%
	Reading	5,470	1,180	560	10%	620	11%
	Slough	4,160	1,150	680	16%	460	11%
	West Berkshire	2,980	510	320	11%	190	6%
	Windsor and Maidenhead	1,910	190	120	6%	70	4%
	Wokingham	2,330	50	30	1%	30	1%
Birmingham and Solihull	Birmingham	48,330	16,120	9,960	21%	6,160	13%
	Solihull	5,810	1,450	900	15%	550	9%
Black Country	Dudley	11,260	2,760	1,870	17%	890	8%
	Sandwell	10,430	2,480	1,650	16%	830	8%
	Walsall	10,210	2,750	1,680	16%	1,070	11%
	Wolverhampton	11,490	3,480	2,280	20%	1,200	10%
Bournemouth, Dorset and Poole	Bournemouth	4,640	960	430	9%	530	11%
	Christchurch	590	90	30	5%	60	10%
	East Dorset	780	180	130	17%	40	5%
	North Dorset	2,270	150	40	2%	110	5%
	Poole	4,760	1,070	510	11%	560	12%
	Purbeck	930	30	20	2%	10	1%
	West Dorset	2,230	320	100	4%	230	10%
	Weymouth and Portland	2,720	470	220	8%	250	9%
Brighton and Hove	Brighton and Hove	7,410	2,080	1,260	17%	820	11%

Buckinghamshire	Aylesbury Vale	3,440	510	190	5%	330	10%
	Chiltern	1,270	230	100	8%	130	10%
	South Bucks	800	50	20	2%	30	4%
	Wycombe	2,650	610	310	11%	300	11%
Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk	Babergh	1,010	140	80	8%	60	6%
	Breckland	2,210	250	90	4%	160	7%
	Broadland	1,640	80	30	2%	50	3%
	Cambridge	2,780	350	190	7%	160	6%
	East Cambridgeshire	730	80	40	5%	40	5%
	Fenland	1,930	430	280	15%	150	8%
	Forest Heath	670	130	80	13%	50	8%
	Great Yarmouth	2,780	670	310	11%	370	13%
	Huntingdonshire	3,560	700	420	12%	280	8%
	Ipswich	3,930	980	580	15%	400	10%
	King's Lynn and West Norfolk	3,270	490	250	8%	240	7%
	Mid Suffolk	1,060	100	40	3%	60	6%
	North Norfolk	1,550	260	110	7%	150	9%
	Norwich	7,200	1,670	890	12%	780	11%
	Peterborough	6,970	1,520	880	13%	640	9%
	South Cambridgeshire	5,050	790	430	8%	360	7%
	South Norfolk	1,370	160	30	2%	130	9%
	St Edmundsbury	4,550	740	340	8%	390	9%
Suffolk Coastal	1,730	230	100	6%	120	7%	
Waveney	3,650	1,000	700	19%	300	8%	
Cheshire	Cheshire East	10,730	1,930	990	9%	940	9%
	Cheshire West and Chester	8,760	1,370	700	8%	670	8%
	Warrington	8,920	1,590	1,140	13%	460	5%
Cornwall	Cornwall	20,230	4,520	2,500	12%	2,010	10%
	Isles of Scilly	0	0	0	0%	0	0%
Coventry and Warwickshire	Coventry	12,320	3,850	2,260	18%	1,600	13%
	North Warwickshire	1,970	80	30	1%	50	3%
	Nuneaton and Bedworth	4,250	1,290	990	23%	300	7%
	Rugby	2,460	290	160	7%	130	5%
	Stratford-on-Avon	2,300	230	80	4%	150	6%
	Warwick	4,130	600	280	7%	320	8%
Cumbria	Allerdale	2,540	680	320	13%	350	14%
	Barrow-in-Furness	2,470	600	400	16%	200	8%
	Carlisle	3,950	900	540	14%	360	9%
	Copeland	1,670	280	140	8%	150	9%
	Eden	1,030	50	20	2%	30	3%
	South Lakeland	2,330	240	100	4%	140	6%
Derbyshire	Amber Valley	3,150	540	330	10%	210	7%
	Bolsover	1,810	220	80	4%	140	8%
	Chesterfield	5,880	1,790	1,250	21%	540	9%
	Derby	12,750	3,400	2,450	19%	950	7%
	Derbyshire Dales	1,710	160	80	5%	80	4%
	Erewash	2,970	620	290	10%	320	11%
	High Peak	3,010	770	420	14%	350	11%
	North East Derbyshire	1,820	310	150	8%	170	9%
South Derbyshire	2,480	380	160	6%	230	9%	

Devon	East Devon	2,890	220	90	3%	140	5%
	Exeter	5,810	1,390	770	13%	620	11%
	Mid Devon	1,100	160	50	5%	110	10%
	North Devon	3,440	1,060	770	22%	280	8%
	Plymouth	11,470	3,160	1,900	17%	1,260	11%
	South Hams	1,880	230	60	3%	180	9%
	Teignbridge	2,750	530	230	8%	310	11%
	Torbay	4,960	1,120	660	13%	450	9%
	Torrige	1,020	170	60	6%	110	11%
	West Devon	900	80	10	2%	70	8%
Durham	County Durham	23,030	4,840	2,520	11%	2,320	10%
East Sussex	Eastbourne	3,090	760	440	14%	320	10%
	Hastings	2,940	880	590	20%	300	10%
	Lewes	2,450	420	150	6%	270	11%
	Rother	1,160	220	60	5%	160	14%
	Wealden	1,550	80	30	2%	50	3%
Essex	Basildon	3,420	980	480	14%	500	15%
	Braintree	2,510	480	260	10%	220	9%
	Brentwood	1,120	150	40	4%	110	10%
	Castle Point	670	30	10	2%	20	3%
	Chelmsford	3,640	720	380	10%	340	9%
	Colchester	5,020	1,060	490	10%	570	11%
	Epping Forest	2,290	440	180	8%	260	11%
	Harlow	3,480	1,310	1,050	30%	260	7%
	Maldon	720	100	40	5%	60	9%
	Rochford	610	100	50	7%	50	9%
	Southend-on-Sea	4,880	1,680	1,020	21%	670	14%
	Tendring	2,370	580	260	11%	320	14%
	Thurrock	2,960	760	530	18%	230	8%
Uttlesford	870	90	40	4%	50	6%	
Gloucestershire	Cheltenham	2,710	480	280	10%	210	8%
	Cotswold	1,230	220	50	4%	170	14%
	Forest of Dean	1,750	360	140	8%	210	12%
	Gloucester	5,120	1,060	640	12%	420	8%
	Stroud	2,050	340	140	7%	200	10%
	Tewkesbury	1,510	80	50	4%	30	2%
Greater Manchester	Bolton	6,010	880	510	9%	370	6%
	Bury	5,740	1,500	830	14%	670	12%
	Manchester	23,160	6,880	3,900	17%	2,980	13%
	Oldham	9,470	2,310	1,320	14%	1,000	11%
	Rochdale	6,400	1,320	770	12%	550	9%
	Salford	9,860	1,970	1,080	11%	890	9%
	Stockport	7,720	1,690	860	11%	840	11%
	Tameside	6,750	1,310	670	10%	630	9%
	Trafford	6,160	1,130	570	9%	560	9%
	Wigan	7,910	1,640	1,030	13%	600	8%
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	Basingstoke and Deane	4,030	670	420	10%	250	6%
	East Hampshire	1,230	140	30	3%	110	9%
	Eastleigh	3,960	550	260	7%	290	7%
	Fareham	2,320	340	210	9%	130	6%
	Gosport	1,650	190	50	3%	140	9%
	Hart	920	40	10	1%	30	3%
	Havant	4,000	840	360	9%	480	12%



	Isle of Wight	4,230	720	380	9%	340	8%	
	New Forest	4,240	1,230	610	14%	620	15%	
	Portsmouth	7,200	2,620	1,780	25%	840	12%	
	Rushmoor	3,000	820	630	21%	190	6%	
	Southampton	6,040	1,470	940	16%	520	9%	
	Test Valley	3,720	250	130	3%	120	3%	
	Winchester	3,300	440	130	4%	320	10%	
Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire and Telford & Wrekin	Bromsgrove	3,790	440	120	3%	320	8%	
	Herefordshire, County of	4,590	760	470	10%	290	6%	
	Malvern Hills	1,160	100	30	2%	70	6%	
	Redditch	2,550	620	410	16%	210	8%	
	Shropshire	8,990	1,140	500	6%	640	7%	
	Telford and Wrekin	8,160	2,190	1,360	17%	830	10%	
	Worcester	4,080	1,070	690	17%	380	9%	
	Wychavon	3,160	310	90	3%	210	7%	
	Wyre Forest	2,620	560	280	11%	280	11%	
Kent and Medway	Ashford	2,840	470	250	9%	220	8%	
	Canterbury	4,240	680	360	9%	320	7%	
	Dartford	2,950	550	320	11%	230	8%	
	Dover	1,800	410	270	15%	140	8%	
	Gravesham	1,530	370	220	14%	150	10%	
	Maidstone	4,040	590	310	8%	280	7%	
	Medway	6,590	1,170	690	10%	480	7%	
	Sevenoaks	970	130	60	6%	70	8%	
	Shepway	2,240	450	250	11%	200	9%	
	Swale	4,020	730	370	9%	350	9%	
	Thanet	3,810	1,280	860	22%	420	11%	
		Tonbridge and Malling	3,340	640	340	10%	310	9%
		Tunbridge Wells	1,040	140	70	7%	70	7%
Lancashire	Blackburn with Darwen	5,880	1,450	870	15%	580	10%	
	Blackpool	5,490	1,670	1,110	20%	560	10%	
	Burnley	2,780	690	370	13%	320	12%	
	Chorley	4,570	750	320	7%	430	9%	
	Fylde	2,000	210	100	5%	120	6%	
	Hyndburn	4,310	1,030	520	12%	510	12%	
	Lancaster	5,910	1,780	820	14%	950	16%	
	Pendle	3,200	600	300	9%	310	10%	
	Preston	9,300	2,400	1,250	13%	1,150	12%	
	Ribble Valley	830	50	10	1%	40	5%	
	Rossendale	1,060	160	80	7%	80	8%	
	South Ribble	2,000	140	50	2%	90	5%	
	West Lancashire	3,260	800	420	13%	390	12%	
	Wyre	1,580	220	80	5%	130	8%	
Leicestershire	Blaby	1,870	200	50	2%	150	8%	
	Charnwood	4,440	700	280	6%	430	10%	
	Harborough	1,500	110	40	3%	70	5%	
	Hinckley and Bosworth	2,560	290	150	6%	140	6%	
	Leicester	19,500	5,650	3,540	18%	2,100	11%	
	Melton	1,230	170	40	3%	130	11%	
	North West Leicestershire	4,940	440	210	4%	230	5%	
	Oadby and Wigston	2,610	400	160	6%	240	9%	

Lincolnshire and Rutland	Boston	2,740	620	480	17%	140	5%
	East Lindsey	2,610	590	270	10%	320	12%
	Lincoln	5,750	1,450	1,110	19%	350	6%
	North Kesteven	1,370	100	70	5%	30	2%
	Rutland	920	90	30	3%	60	6%
	South Holland	1,760	110	70	4%	40	2%
	South Kesteven	3,140	510	260	8%	260	8%
	West Lindsey	1,440	200	140	10%	60	4%
London	Barking and Dagenham	6,750	2,070	1,080	16%	990	15%
	Barnet	7,220	2,870	1,730	24%	1,140	16%
	Bexley	5,280	1,000	500	9%	500	9%
	Brent	10,440	3,350	1,800	17%	1,550	15%
	Bromley	6,180	1,670	870	14%	800	13%
	Camden	25,300	6,060	3,070	12%	2,990	12%
	City of London	2,140	130	110	5%	10	1%
	Croydon	8,970	3,570	2,220	25%	1,350	15%
	Ealing	10,220	4,060	2,740	27%	1,330	13%
	Enfield	7,450	2,740	1,490	20%	1,250	17%
	Greenwich	5,400	1,560	900	17%	650	12%
	Hackney	6,990	3,380	2,190	31%	1,190	17%
	Hammersmith and Fulham	5,770	1,920	980	17%	940	16%
	Haringey	11,730	4,590	3,350	29%	1,250	11%
	Harrow	4,930	1,650	990	20%	670	13%
	Havering	5,880	1,810	1,320	23%	480	8%
	Hillingdon	6,800	1,330	690	10%	640	9%
	Hounslow	5,880	1,580	820	14%	760	13%
	Islington	7,560	2,680	1,180	16%	1,500	20%
	Kensington and Chelsea	4,740	1,690	970	20%	720	15%
	Kingston upon Thames	4,150	1,330	740	18%	590	14%
	Lambeth	15,630	5,460	3,360	21%	2,100	13%
	Lewisham	9,220	3,640	2,120	23%	1,520	16%
	Merton	4,000	680	280	7%	400	10%
	Newham	15,460	5,060	2,800	18%	2,260	15%
	Redbridge	5,030	1,350	610	12%	740	15%
	Richmond upon Thames	5,430	1,080	500	9%	580	11%
	Southwark	8,700	2,830	1,650	19%	1,190	14%
	Sutton	6,060	1,520	550	9%	970	16%
	Tower Hamlets	9,150	2,620	1,480	16%	1,140	12%
Waltham Forest	7,530	2,500	1,160	15%	1,340	18%	
Wandsworth	6,300	1,600	860	14%	740	12%	
Westminster	15,260	4,310	2,580	17%	1,730	11%	
Merseyside	Halton	3,740	760	450	12%	310	8%
	Knowsley	7,510	1,350	720	10%	630	8%
	Liverpool	24,670	7,190	4,580	19%	2,610	11%
	Sefton	9,760	2,530	1,710	17%	820	8%
	St. Helens	5,530	1,120	510	9%	610	11%
	Wirral	8,810	2,080	1,340	15%	750	8%
Milton Keynes	Milton Keynes	8,230	1,980	1,210	15%	770	9%
NE and N Lincolnshire	North East Lincolnshire	7,640	2,550	1,480	19%	1,070	14%
	North Lincolnshire	4,590	940	520	11%	420	9%

North and East Yorkshire	Craven	1,880	280	130	7%	150	8%
	East Riding of Yorkshire	10,900	1,980	1,280	12%	700	6%
	Hambleton	2,010	250	80	4%	180	9%
	Harrogate	3,470	530	160	4%	370	11%
	Kingston upon Hull, City of	13,500	4,090	2,710	20%	1,380	10%
	Richmondshire	3,070	100	50	2%	50	1%
	Ryedale	720	120	30	4%	90	12%
	Scarborough	3,230	700	350	11%	350	11%
	Selby	5,610	300	140	2%	170	3%
	York	7,010	1,030	590	8%	440	6%
Northamptonshire	Corby	1,880	200	130	7%	70	4%
	Daventry	2,680	360	180	7%	190	7%
	East Northamptonshire	1,190	150	120	10%	40	3%
	Kettering	3,510	450	230	7%	220	6%
	Northampton	7,400	1,860	1,270	17%	590	8%
	South Northamptonshire	810	60	30	4%	30	3%
	Wellingborough	1,820	240	140	8%	90	5%
Nottinghamshire	Ashfield	3,780	860	440	12%	410	11%
	Bassetlaw	4,320	820	570	13%	240	6%
	Broxtowe	2,600	590	250	10%	340	13%
	Gedling	1,670	180	60	4%	120	7%
	Mansfield	4,790	1,200	790	16%	410	8%
	Newark and Sherwood	2,930	350	100	3%	250	8%
	Nottingham	17,510	5,200	3,370	19%	1,830	10%
	Rushcliffe	2,470	300	110	4%	190	8%
Oxfordshire	Cherwell	3,340	400	160	5%	240	7%
	Oxford	5,320	1,280	780	15%	500	9%
	South Oxfordshire	1,410	120	20	1%	100	7%
	Vale of White Horse	2,350	320	180	7%	150	6%
	West Oxfordshire	2,050	140	60	3%	90	4%
Somerset	Mendip	2,100	410	140	6%	280	13%
	Sedgemoor	4,870	940	520	11%	420	9%
	South Somerset	3,290	570	220	7%	340	10%
	Taunton Deane	2,880	400	200	7%	200	7%
	West Somerset	550	140	30	6%	100	19%
South Yorkshire	Barnsley	9,670	2,900	1,830	19%	1,070	11%
	Doncaster	11,750	2,370	1,340	11%	1,030	9%
	Rotherham	9,850	2,230	1,190	12%	1,040	11%
	Sheffield	18,210	4,780	2,850	16%	1,930	11%
Staffordshire and Stoke	Cannock Chase	2,410	450	260	11%	190	8%
	East Staffordshire	3,980	780	450	11%	330	8%
	Lichfield	2,630	260	150	6%	120	5%
	Newcastle-under-Lyme	4,260	600	190	4%	410	10%
	South Staffordshire	3,050	220	100	3%	120	4%
	Stafford	4,020	510	230	6%	280	7%
	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,690	170	30	2%	130	8%
	Stoke-on-Trent	10,730	3,180	2,170	20%	1,020	9%
	Tamworth	2,270	500	260	11%	240	11%
Surrey	Elmbridge	2,960	280	130	4%	150	5%

	Epsom and Ewell	3,290	440	250	8%	180	5%
	Guildford	4,840	770	530	11%	240	5%
	Mole Valley	630	40	20	3%	20	3%
	Reigate and Banstead	3,440	790	240	7%	550	16%
	Runnymede	980	210	130	13%	80	8%
	Spelthorne	630	70	20	3%	50	8%
	Surrey Heath	2,050	270	200	10%	70	3%
	Tandridge	820	150	10	1%	140	17%
	Waverley	860	30	10	1%	20	2%
	Woking	1,500	210	140	9%	60	4%
Tees Valley	Darlington	4,190	830	610	15%	220	5%
	Hartlepool	4,430	1,460	1,060	24%	400	9%
	Middlesbrough	5,850	1,980	1,300	22%	680	12%
	Redcar and Cleveland	3,740	880	520	14%	360	10%
	Stockton-on-Tees	8,630	1,880	1,180	14%	700	8%
Tyne, Wear and Northumberland	Gateshead	9,480	2,500	1,770	19%	730	8%
	Newcastle upon Tyne	16,840	4,890	3,340	20%	1,550	9%
	North Tyneside	8,290	1,900	1,090	13%	810	10%
	Northumberland	8,950	1,920	1,110	12%	810	9%
	South Tyneside	6,770	2,230	1,400	21%	830	12%
	Sunderland	15,030	4,590	3,380	22%	1,210	8%
West of England	Bath and North East Somerset	4,470	760	490	11%	270	6%
	Bristol, City of	13,370	3,460	1,920	14%	1,540	12%
	North Somerset	4,830	940	360	8%	570	12%
	South Gloucestershire	9,820	1,710	820	8%	890	9%
West Sussex	Adur	500	50	10	2%	40	8%
	Arun	2,240	350	160	7%	190	8%
	Chichester	3,570	950	550	15%	400	11%
	Crawley	4,830	1,240	790	16%	450	9%
	Horsham	1,850	190	50	3%	140	8%
	Mid Sussex	1,210	90	20	1%	70	6%
	Worthing	2,800	790	410	15%	380	14%
West Yorkshire	Bradford	18,890	4,750	2,870	15%	1,880	10%
	Calderdale	5,070	1,130	760	15%	380	7%
	Kirklees	10,370	2,440	1,430	14%	1,010	10%
	Leeds	30,860	8,670	6,390	21%	2,290	7%
	Wakefield	12,180	3,140	1,980	16%	1,160	10%
Wiltshire and Swindon	Swindon	7,060	1,340	780	11%	560	8%
	Wiltshire	13,060	1,320	700	5%	620	5%
Other / Unknown	Other / Unknown	158,700	77,920	63,190	40%	14,730	9%

1. Training types included here under the Programmes for the Unemployed category are listed in Appendix B.
2. Other benefits include Incapacity Benefit, Income Support, Severe Disablement Allowance, Pension Credit and other Employment and Support Allowance.
3. Total of all learner starts does not equal the sum of the geographic breakdown because learners who have studied at more than one provider are not double counted in the total.
4. Some providers operate in more than one Local Authority and so appear more than once.
5. The focus of this publication is on government-funded further education provision in England and so providers in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have been removed from these figures.
6. Where the postcode is unknown, learners are included in the 'Other' category.
7. Figures are rounded to the nearest 10.

**Table 14: Benefit Spells in Year by Benefit Type, Training Status and Jobcentre Plus District, 2010/11**

Jobcentre Plus District	Jobseeker's Allowance			Employment and Support Allowance-WRAG			Other benefits <sup>1</sup>			Total		
	Spells with Training	All Benefit Spells	% with training	Spells with Training	All Benefit Spells	% with training	Spells with Training	All Benefit Spells	% with training	Spells with Training	All Benefit Spells	% with training
Birmingham & Solihull	12,000	132,500	9%	200	4,600	5%	5,400	111,000	5%	17,600	248,100	7%
Black Country	9,100	110,100	8%	200	4,500	4%	2,600	91,300	3%	12,000	205,900	6%
Staffordshire & Mercia	7,500	92,800	8%	200	5,100	5%	2,500	88,500	3%	10,300	186,400	6%
Derbyshire	6,900	96,600	7%	200	4,900	4%	2,300	84,000	3%	9,500	185,600	5%
Leicestershire & Northamptonshire	6,200	68,100	9%	200	3,800	4%	2,000	67,000	3%	8,400	138,900	6%
Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire & Rutland	8,300	103,900	8%	300	5,600	5%	2,600	86,300	3%	11,100	195,700	6%
East Anglia	9,900	112,100	9%	300	7,200	4%	3,500	111,600	3%	13,700	230,900	6%
Essex	7,900	121,000	6%	300	7,500	4%	3,200	114,500	3%	11,400	243,000	5%
Bedfordshire & Hertfordshire	5,500	97,200	6%	200	5,400	4%	2,400	93,900	3%	8,100	196,500	4%
South London	5,800	89,800	6%	200	4,600	5%	2,400	74,300	3%	8,400	168,600	5%
North London	13,600	182,000	7%	500	9,400	5%	7,300	165,500	4%	21,400	356,900	6%
West London	10,200	117,900	9%	400	6,300	7%	5,400	124,000	4%	16,000	248,200	6%
East London	10,900	136,200	8%	400	7,000	6%	5,500	139,200	4%	16,800	282,500	6%
Kent	12,800	147,300	9%	300	5,200	5%	6,000	139,400	4%	19,100	291,800	7%
Durham & Tees Valley	7,100	95,200	7%	300	7,600	4%	2,500	90,300	3%	9,900	193,100	5%
Northumberland, Tyne & Wear	9,300	111,200	8%	200	5,100	5%	3,600	108,800	3%	13,100	225,200	6%
South Yorkshire	12,300	123,600	10%	300	6,000	5%	3,900	119,900	3%	16,500	249,400	7%
North East Yorkshire & the Humber	9,900	108,400	9%	300	6,000	5%	3,300	103,700	3%	13,500	218,100	6%
West Yorkshire	8,600	119,400	7%	300	5,300	5%	3,200	91,900	3%	12,100	216,700	6%
Greater Manchester East & West	15,000	183,000	8%	300	8,400	4%	5,200	166,200	3%	20,400	357,700	6%
Cumbria & Lancashire	9,200	135,000	7%	400	8,600	4%	4,100	139,000	3%	13,600	282,700	5%
Merseyside	9,100	121,300	8%	400	9,200	5%	4,700	144,900	3%	14,200	275,400	5%
Greater Manchester Central & Cheshire	11,200	142,900	8%	400	9,200	5%	4,600	159,700	3%	16,200	311,900	5%
Devon & Cornwall	9,300	137,000	7%	400	8,200	4%	4,900	142,700	3%	14,500	287,900	5%
Thames Valley	7,800	85,500	9%	500	7,000	7%	3,400	101,800	3%	11,600	194,300	6%
Surrey & Sussex	6,000	101,400	6%	300	6,100	5%	3,000	87,200	3%	9,400	194,700	5%
Hampshire & Isle of Wight	7,100	114,400	6%	400	7,800	5%	3,400	114,200	3%	10,900	236,400	5%
Wessex	7,900	94,400	8%	300	6,300	4%	3,100	87,800	3%	11,200	188,600	6%
West of England & Gloucestershire	6,900	89,800	8%	500	7,600	6%	3,400	98,400	3%	10,800	195,800	5%
Unknown and other	6,200	88,400	7%	300	6,000	6%	2,800	83,700	3%	9,300	178,100	5%
<b>All</b>	31,900	500,500	6%	500	14,800	3%	21,100	1,042,200	2%	53,600	1,557,600	3%
	<b>301,200</b>	<b>3,959,200</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>210,100</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>133,500</b>	<b>4,373,100</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>444,700</b>	<b>8,542,400</b>	<b>5%</b>

See notes under table 3.

1. Other benefits include Incapacity Benefit, Income Support, Severe Disablement Allowance, Pension Credit and other Employment Support Allowance.