

STRATEGIC AREA REVIEW

16 - 19 Consultation

Better access to
quality learning

Better choices through
quality advice and guidance

Meeting employers'
skills needs



Learning+Skills Council
Leicestershire

Contents

04	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES
05	INFORMATION TO SUPPORT THE STRATEGIC AREA REVIEW PROCESS
06	CONTEXT OF EDUCATION WITHIN LEICESTERSHIRE OUR VISION FOR 16-19 EDUCATION AND TRAINING WITHIN LEICESTERSHIRE
07	OVERVIEW OF OUR FINDINGS
08	RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE
10	APPENDIX 1: EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT ISSUES
21	APPENDIX 2: ANALYSIS OF VIEWS FROM EDUCATION PROFESSIONALS ON COLLABORATIVE WORKING
	APPENDIX 3: CONSULTATION RESPONSE (SEE SEPARATE ENCLOSURE)

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STRATEGIC AREA REVIEW

The Government has called on the Learning and Skills Council (LSC) to review education and training across the country for all learners over 16.

Here in Leicestershire¹ we have reviewed provision taking into account the changes planned for 14-19 education.

At present LSC-funded provision is delivered by a range of providers including:

- Schools with Sixth Forms
- Sixth Form Colleges
- General Further Education Colleges
- Adult Learning Centres
- Higher Education Institutions offering Further Education
- Community and family learning settings
- Work based Learning providers including those offering Apprenticeships and vocational routes
- learndirect provision and
- Specialist providers, including residential colleges.

This includes provision aimed at refugees and asylum seekers and other minority groups.

Leicestershire LSC has decided to review education and training within Leicestershire in three phases:

- 1 **Phase one:** 16-19 provision taking into account 14-16 education plans
- 2 **Phase two:** Adult provision and
- 3 **Phase three:** Learners with Learning Difficulties and Disabilities (LLDD).

The findings from phase one are the focus of this consultation.

Phases two and three will commence in November 2004 and conclude in April 2005.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The main aim of the Strategic Area Review for Leicestershire is to improve the choice and quality of post-16 education and skills provision. To begin to meet this challenge we have mapped what is currently being provided and assessed its effectiveness in meeting the needs of employers and learners. In this consultation (see page 8), we make proposals for improvement based on our findings.

In conducting the Strategic Area Review, our overriding aim is based on achieving seven key objectives. We must ensure that education and training provision:

- 1 Meets current and future needs for learners, employers and communities
- 2 Is of a high quality and offers learners better choice
- 3 Is supported by information from employers telling us what they need to meet future demand for skills
- 4 Has the confidence of parents
- 5 Benefits from good links between schools, colleges and training providers
- 6 Gives learners the opportunity to learn about work and accredit what they learn while working
- 7 Has good links with Higher Education so all learners that wish to can benefit from foundation and other degrees.

INFORMATION TO SUPPORT THE STRATEGIC AREA REVIEW PROCESS

To get up-to-date accurate information² we have collaborated with:

- The Connexions service
- Leicester City LEA
- Leicestershire County LEA
- All secondary schools and colleges in Leicestershire.

We have also taken account of:

- Economic information
- Population statistics
- Employment and occupational information.

This makes sure that our plans are based on good evidence.

In producing our proposals we have consulted:

- **The Council of Leicestershire LSC**
- **Leicester Education and Skills Partnership**
- **13-19 County Strategic Forum**
- **Area Planning Partnership Groups in Leicestershire**
- **Leicester City Zonal Groups**
- **Post-16 Planning Board for Leicester City.**

A major part of our plans is based on schools, colleges and other providers working together.

Since collaboration will be facilitated by having the right infrastructure in place, several new groups have been established over the last year.

Leicester City

- 1 There are three zonal boards across the City where head teachers of all the schools meet, with the Connexions service, College and Work based Learning representatives, to plan for the future. Each zone has a manager to support its work.
- 2 A post-16 Planning Board where all the school and college post-16 providers, who serve the needs of City residents, meet to plan. This Board has a manager to support its work.
- 3 The zones and planning board are drawn together in the Excellence in Cities Partnership, which reports to the Leicester Education and Skills Partnership (LESP).

Leicestershire County

- 1 There are seven 13-19 Area Planning and Partnership groups in the County, where schools and college principals meet to plan. Each group has a manager to support its work.
- 2 The County groups report to the 13-19 County Strategic Forum which is chaired jointly by the LEA and the LSC.

¹ Leicestershire means Leicester City and Leicestershire County

² A brief summary of Information supporting the Strategic Area Review (StAR) process can be found in Appendix 1 and reports produced from research commissioned to support the StAR process can be found at www.lsc.gov.uk

CONTEXT OF EDUCATION IN LEICESTERSHIRE

With education constantly changing planning can never take place in a vacuum. Our Review was conducted within a planning context in which certain changes had already been agreed. These include:

- Site moves for Stephenson College
- Gateway College's proposed move to the north of the City is in consultation and has been supported by the LSC Council
- Refurbishment to take place on parts of the Leicester College site
- Building Schools for the Future plans, which are developing within the City LEA
- Government policy for the development of academies, which is to site them within inner cities and urban areas, and Leicester City is one of those so affected.

Over and above these planned changes, we did not find any issues which led us to believe that we needed to change the structure of our education system post-16 in Leicestershire.

OUR VISION FOR 16-19 EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN LEICESTERSHIRE

Our vision is based on the six principles of the 14-19 strategies in the City and County which are to:

- 1 Place the learner at the heart of education and training
- 2 Raise the aspirations of learners
- 3 Provide an excellent advice, guidance and support system
- 4 Provide more choice, pathways and opportunities with flexible progression routes
- 5 Work in collaborative partnerships across schools, colleges, Work based Learning providers and business to raise achievement and deliver the curriculum
- 6 Commit partners to quality assurance through continuous review, improvement and innovation.

Starting from these principles, we intend that within the next decade, Leicestershire will be a place where schools and colleges develop leading edge teaching and learning. Teachers and learners will work in flexible environments, which use new technologies as part of the skills for teaching and learning. Teachers will understand the skills employers need and help learners to develop them. We believe this holds the key to our regional economy being able to grow. Learners will have electronic support wherever they may live, so that they can have access through the internet to the best teaching available as part of their work.

What learners study is as important to us as where they learn. We are developing a new curriculum based around partnerships. This will give learners maximum opportunities across a wide range of courses. These courses may be delivered in a student's own school, in a neighbouring school, in a college or on the premises of a Work based Learning provider. Employers will be regularly asked their opinions to help us keep our curriculum delivering the skills learners need to get jobs.

In Leicestershire, for post-16 education, we already have several centres of excellence. We will develop this idea further, encouraging schools, colleges, and private providers over the next ten years to tailor their provision to provide world-class specialisms to meet the needs of learners and the economy. This will mean a great deal of collaborative planning across Leicestershire. We expect that in a decade from now, there will have been progress towards greater specialisation by some partnerships, which will have a national reputation for the excellence of their work. Other partnerships will have chosen to specialise in excellence in teaching in foundation and lower levels so all learners have a sound base for their development to higher levels. We expect to see a large increase in the opportunities for learners to learn whilst working. With the help of an increased number of employers engaging with us in education and training for learners from 14 onwards, we expect to see an improvement in employability skills.

Leicestershire will be leading edge in terms of attracting, retaining and providing exciting career opportunities and developments for high quality, committed and innovative staff in all areas of the learning community.

OVERVIEW OF OUR FINDINGS

A Raising 16-18 participation in education and training

- 1 Participation for this age group is relatively high in Leicestershire (75%) although there are areas of Leicester City, where participation rates are considerably lower
- 2 There is marked underachievement, particularly on the west side of the conurbation - in particular the five wards of Beaumont Leys, Western Park, New Parks, North Braunstone and Rowley Fields
- 3 Raising standards continues to be the key priority. Professionals agreed that improved staff student ratios, the professional development of tutors, improved Information, Advice and Guidance, and Careers Management would all help to bring about improvement
- 4 City centre colleges are experiencing a particular challenge in meeting the needs of 16 -18 year old new arrivals/refugees/asylum seekers
- 5 Staying-on rates in education are above average, and are improving. However, participation in Work based Learning is low. Work based Learning suffers from gender stereotyping, poor participation by female students and those from ethnic groups. At the time of the inspection, initiatives to address participation in Work based Learning from ethnic groups were not well co-ordinated. There is potential to rationalise provision for this age group by working collaboratively so that the curriculum reflects the local industries and occupational choices.
- 6 Students with learning difficulties and disabilities in schools have good provision, but too few progress to college. There is inadequate full-time provision for young people with severe learning difficulties who cannot travel independently. However, a full review will be carried out in the New Year.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

From our analysis, we have identified a number of possible proposals for the future of education and training in Leicester City and Leicestershire County. Below each proposal is an indication of the next steps being taken to secure progress.

We recommend that:

- 1 We use existing regional information on the numbers of employees needed in different skill sectors and develop this for Leicestershire. This will tell us how many jobs will be needed in different occupations in the next decade and help us to plan to meet these, thereby boosting the local economy.

We expect to progress this by working in conjunction with the Leicester Shire Economic Partnership, and the East Midlands Development Agency and commissioning research, to be shared with schools and colleges as they develop their new curricula.

- 2 We develop a new curriculum in schools and colleges that gives learners from 14 onwards the opportunity to progress in education, get a job where training is provided and return to full-time learning as and when they need. To do this, we'll need:

- i) A sound foundation for our curriculum and the needs of local learners, for example, increased entry and Level 1 vocational provision across a limited vocational range e.g. Construction, Creative Industries, Motor Vehicle and Retail to meet planned job vacancies and longer term predictions
- ii) To review the 'A' level provision across the City and County, so that there is more specialism and greater collaboration, particularly between Schools with Sixth Forms and Sixth Form Colleges. This will help us to ensure economic sustainability, better match the 'A' level curriculum to the needs of the economy and reduce the current over-provision in some areas
- iii) An improved vocational offer with a greater range of vocational courses for all learners, which is common across Leicestershire from 14 onwards
- iv) Clear links to the needs of employers, local industries and available occupational choices so that learners can get jobs
- v) A new infrastructure for employers to secure major sources of Work based Learning for young people
- vi) Work related learning that develops employability, plus an understanding of the skills required by the economy needs to be embedded in the curriculum of every learner, whatever their ambitions. This will call on employers to provide more work related learning.

We already have the infrastructure in place (see page 5) to develop this new curriculum. We expect that over the next year, groups in both City and County will begin to map out a new curriculum in line with new government recommendations and our own Leicestershire vision as stated above. Our developments through our local Employer Training Pilot, Skills at Work, will engage with these groups to provide the links with an infrastructure for employers.

There are also several examples of collaborative action, where schools and colleges are exploring a 'joined up curriculum' in bi-lateral ways, for example Brooksby Melton College and King Edward VII School, and South Leicestershire College and Sir Robert Smyth School. We intend to develop such examples amongst others, to test their feasibility.

- 3 We develop a strategic advice, guidance and information service across young learners and adults so that all learners can find training that will lead to jobs to support and develop the local economy.

We have already established a strategic board for Adult Advice and Guidance working with the Connexions service. We will involve schools and colleges in planning a robust, independent system for Leicestershire, which is seamless with our adult strategy.

- 4 We introduce a co-ordinated strategy for Work based Learning to offer:
- i) A wide range of employers who understand and are prepared to offer Apprenticeships to young learners
 - ii) Training spaces, collaboratively resourced, by both employers and colleges for off-the-job Work based Learning.

Over the next year we will develop, in collaboration with providers and employers, a key quality strategy for Work based Learning in Leicestershire. This will look to grow excellence and will work with employers to develop, in conjunction with colleges, new provision that better meets local needs. We will also want to learn from the experience of other areas where, for example public tender documents in sectors such as construction have required successful applicants to offer Apprenticeships for young learners and adults in their locality.

- 5 We provide better foundations for learning for those who were not successful in the statutory age range to help them progress to the more specialist skill areas that will boost the economy. We plan to:
- i) Develop a collaborative Centre of National Excellence for the delivery and assessment of Key Skills, Basic Skills and ESOL
 - ii) Build upon the idea of Centres of Vocational Excellence to encourage greater specialism from some providers to attain an excellent status in specific sector related areas across Leicestershire.

We will use our existing infrastructure to plan collaboration with colleges and employers to develop stronger specialism in some providers to meet local and regional needs in conjunction with the needs of learners. We expect that the post-16 Planning Board, Area Planning Groups and college principals would be the key to these activities over the next five years.

- 6 We develop staff training to enhance our capacity in certain sectors. We will focus on:
- i) enhancing training for existing staff so that they can increase their recent and relevant experience of the priority skills sectors
 - ii) developing training in teaching skills for new staff in specific sectors so that practitioners are encouraged to engage in teaching the next generation of workers.
- 7 We develop a co-ordinated strategy for **'From Learning to Employment'** for the West side of the conurbation and in particular wards in the West of Leicestershire.

We will concentrate on particular sector developments on the western side of the City and County in close partnerships between business, Work based Learning providers, schools and colleges. Our focus will be on raising attendance in schools, increasing aspirations to real jobs, improving achievement and attainment and boosting the economy in the western wards.

- 8 We provide specific developments in areas where gaps have been identified in particular districts. This will include:
- i) Ensuring greater access to Further Education in the Market Harborough area
 - ii) Developing a Centre of Excellence in entrepreneurship by building on the high level of entrepreneurial activity within the Harborough District
 - iii) Conducting a feasibility study to develop a small number of Vocational Units in Lutterworth and Melton.

APPENDIX 1

EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT ISSUES

1 GEOGRAPHIC PROFILE

- 1.1 The Leicestershire area, which comprises the unitary authority areas of Leicestershire County and Leicester City, covers an area of 2,155km².
- 1.2 One of Leicestershire's key strengths is its central location, and strong communications network, providing easy access to the rest of the UK and beyond.
- 1.3 88% of the UK population can be reached in less than four hours by road and 28 million people live within two hours' driving time.

2 DEMOGRAPHICS

- 2.1 The total population of Leicestershire in 2001 was 889,500 (Census 2001), an increase of some 6.4% from 1991 (an extra 53,500 people).
- 2.2 The majority of this population increase took place in the County where a growth rate of 7.8% was recorded between 1991 and 2001.
- 2.3 Leicester City is characterised by a younger population. In 2001, 22.3% of people were aged under 15, and 45.2% of people were aged under 29 (compared to national proportions of 20.2% and 37.7% respectively).
- 2.4 Age Profile of Leicestershire, 2001.

Area	All people	Aged 0-15	Aged 16-29	Aged 30 - 44	Aged 45 - 59	Aged 60 & over
Leicester City	279,921	22.3%	22.9%	21.7%	15.5%	17.5%
Leicestershire County	609,578	19.6%	16.4%	22.6%	20.7%	20.7%
Leicestershire	889,499	20.4%	18.5%	22.4%	19.1%	19.7%
East Midlands	4,172,174	20.1%	16.9%	22.4%	19.6%	21.0%
England	49,138,831	20.2%	17.6%	22.7%	18.9%	20.8%

Source: Census 2001

3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

- 3.1 Leicestershire has a diverse economy, which is generally robust and prosperous. Traditionally, its economy has tended to perform slightly better than other areas of the UK during any downturn in the economic cycle.
- 3.2 Currently the Leicestershire economy is the largest in the East Midlands' region, accounting for almost a quarter of the region's GDP³ (£11 billion) and providing jobs for 437,000 people. In terms of manufacturing productivity (total GVA⁴) and manufacturing employment, Leicestershire ranks highest in the East Midlands.
- 3.3 Successful economies are characterised by a dynamic business base. Anecdotal evidence suggests that Leicestershire is an entrepreneurial and enterprising area. A profile of the business base shows that there were a total of 27,415 VAT registered businesses in 2002. Between 1998 and 2002 the number of businesses grew by 3%, slightly faster than the national rate of 2.8%.

³ Gross Domestic Product

⁴ Gross Value Added

3.4 EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME DEPRIVATION RANKING FOR DISTRICTS IN LEICESTERSHIRE

District	Employment	Income
Leicester City	23	12
Blaby	290	304
Charnwood	160	150
Harborough	326	326
Hinckley and Bosworth	256	263
Melton	349	344
North West Leicestershire	216	246
Oadby and Wigston	328	333

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation, 2000.

Notes: The most deprived ward is ranked 1; this is out of 354 districts in England

Taken from: Draft Leicestershire Economic Baseline Study

3.5 SUMMARY OF ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Skills and Qualifications

Skills and Qualifications	Leicestershire	Leicester City	Leicestershire County
Low Literacy Levels	24.6%	30.4%	21.8%
Low Numeracy Levels	25.4%	33.5%	21.5%
No qualifications	31.4%	38.5%	28.2%
Highest qualification attained level 1	17.0%	14.4%	18.2%
Highest qualification attained level 2	17.6%	15.1%	19.1%
Highest qualification attained level 3	8.9%	9.6%	8.6%
Highest qualification attained level 4/5	17.8%	16.8%	18.2%
Other qualifications/level unknown	7.1%	5.6%	7.7%

Source: Basic Skills Agency, 2001; 2001 Census

4 OVERVIEW OF SECTORS AND EMPLOYERS IN LEICESTERSHIRE

4.1 Percentage of people employed within key sectors in Leicestershire

	Leicester City	Leicestershire County	Leicestershire	East Midlands	Great Britain
Agriculture and fishing	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%	1.4%	1.0%
Energy and water	0.0%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%
Manufacturing	22.0%	24.9%	23.6%	20.4%	14.2%
Construction	4.2%	5.5%	5.0%	5.1%	4.5%
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	18.3%	24.3%	21.8%	24.0%	24.3%
Transport and communications	4.3%	7.8%	6.4%	5.6%	6.1%
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	16.6%	13.3%	14.6%	14.2%	19.6%
Public administration, education & health	30.4%	17.9%	22.9%	24.1%	24.3%
Other services	4.3%	4.8%	4.6%	4.4%	5.2%

4.2 ANALYSIS OF SECTORS IN LEICESTER CITY AND LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY

4.2.1 Manufacturing

Manufacturing accounts for a disproportionately high percentage of employment in Leicestershire (23.6% compared to 20.4% in the East Midlands and 14.2% in Great Britain). This is particularly prominent in the County where 24.8% of people were employed in manufacturing. Leicestershire was traditionally a centre for the textiles industry and, although this has declined significantly in recent years, there were over 20,000 people employed in the sector in 2001. Leicester City accounts for the majority of this employment, although there are also substantial numbers of people working in textiles in Hinckley and Bosworth and Charnwood. Food and drink processing is another key manufacturing sector in Leicestershire, employing around 11,000 people in 2001.

4.2.2 Services

The service sector is relatively small in Leicestershire, particularly Banking, Finance and Insurance which, in 2001, accounted for just 14.6% of employment compared to 19.6% in Great Britain as a whole. There are, however, concentrations of service sector employment in Leicestershire. In Leicester City, for example, 30.4% of people were employed in Public Administration, Education and Health, a considerably higher proportion than the national average of 24.3%. Furthermore, building on the excellent transport links and availability of greenfield land for business park development, parts of the County have witnessed significant growth in business and financial services. This is particularly true of Blaby where the Banking, Finance and Insurance sector accounted for some 17.2% of employment in 2001 (considerably above the regional figure of 14.2%). The district is home to a number of major companies including Alliance and Leicester and Next.

4.2.3 Transport and Communications

The Transport and Communications sector is over-represented in Leicestershire, particularly in the County where, in 2001, it accounted for 7.8% of employment (compared to 6.1% in Great Britain). The success of the sector is largely due to Leicestershire's excellent transport links (including the M1 and Nottingham East Midlands Airport), its central location, and the availability of suitable space (for example Magna Park near Lutterworth).

5 EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE

5.1 Young People (16-18)

5.1.1 Population and Cohort Projections

The table below shows the number of learners in schools, in January 2004, aged between 11 and 15 in Leicestershire. The learner age is taken as at 15th January 2004.

Year 11 cohorts are projected to increase by 420 learners between 2004 and 2006.

Area	11yrs	12yrs	13yrs	14yrs	15yrs
Leicestershire	7,836	7,997	7,934	7,620	7,514

Source: PLASC 2004

5.2 SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS (SEN)

5.2.1 In 2003, the percentage of school pupils with special educational needs in Leicester City (23.6%) was significantly higher than the national average of 15.4%. By contrast, the comparative figure for the County is 12%.

5.2.2 Maintained Secondary Schools: Number of pupils with Special Educational Needs, based on where the pupil attends school: (January 2003)

Leicester City					
Total Pupils	Pupils with statements	SEN pupils - school action plus*	SEN pupils - school action	Total SEN pupils without statements	Total SEN
18,250	630	1,030	2,640	3,670	4,300
Leicestershire County					
Total Pupils	Pupils with statements	SEN pupils - school action plus*	SEN pupils - school action	Total SEN pupils without statements	Total SEN
46,370	1,470	1,040	3,070	4,110	5,580

*May include some pupils recorded at statutory assessment stage. Source: DfES

6 PARTICIPATION

6.1 Participation profile for 16-18 year old learners in LSC-funded provision

6.1.1 Numbers of 16-18 Year old learners by District and type of provision (2002-03)

Resident District	Further Education	School Sixth Forms	Work based Learning	Total	Census 2001
Leicester City	6,410	1,202	407	8,019	11,413
Charnwood	2,022	1,389	275	3,686	6,033
North West Leicestershire	939	768	202	1,909	2,829
Blaby	807	826	165	1,798	3,240
Hinckley and Bosworth	467	943	192	1,602	3,617
Harborough	457	998	107	1,562	2,649
Oadby and Wigston	618	785	83	1,486	2,321
Melton	324	494	89	907	1,656
Grand Total	12,044	7,405	1,520	20,969	33,758

Source: 2002/2003 Individualised Learner Records (ILR)

6.1.2 16-18 Year Old Participation in Schools with Sixth Forms

Participation in LSC-funded School Sixth Forms within Leicestershire 2002-03

Area	Level 2 Count	Level 3 Count	Unaccounted for	Total
Leicester City	217	885	100	1,202
Leicestershire County	859	6,403	143	7,405

Source: 2002/2003 ILR

6.1.3 16-18 Year Old Participation in Further Education (including Sixth Form Colleges)

Participation of 16-18 year olds in FE 2002-03 - Leicester City

Highest Level	Participation (%)
Level 1 and Entry	16%
Level 2	27%
Level 3	54%
Level 4, 5 and Higher	0%
Other	2%
Total	100%

Source: 2002/2003 ILR

6.1.4 Participation of 16-18 year olds in FE 2002-03 - Leicestershire County

Resident District (Summary)	Highest Level	Participation (%)
Leicestershire County		100%
Charnwood		29%
	Level 1 and Entry	4%
	Level 2	10%
	Level 3	13%
	Level 4, 5 and Higher	1%
	Other	2%
North West Leicestershire		16%
	Level 1 and Entry	2%
	Level 2	6%
	Level 3	7%
	Level 4, 5 and Higher	0%
	Other	0%
Blaby		13%
	Level 1 and Entry	2%
	Level 2	4%
	Level 3	6%
	Level 4, 5 and Higher	0%
	Other	0%
Hinckley and Bosworth		18%
	Level 1 and Entry	2%
	Level 2	6%
	Level 3	8%
	Level 4, 5 and Higher	0%
	Other	1%
Harborough		9%
	Level 1 and Entry	1%
	Level 2	3%
	Level 3	4%
	Level 4, 5 and Higher	0%
	Other	0%
Oadby and Wigston		9%
	Level 1 and Entry	2%
	Level 2	3%
	Level 3	4%
	Level 4, 5 and Higher	0%
	Other	1%
Melton		6%
	Level 1 and Entry	1%
	Level 2	2%
	Level 3	2%
	Level 4, 5 and Higher	0%
	Other	0%
100%		

Source: 2002/2003 ILRs

6.1.5 Participation of 16-18 Year olds in Work based Learning Provision

Participation of 16-18 year olds in Work based Learning 2002-03 - Leicestershire

Main Aim Indicator	Programme Type	In Learning (Period 6)
Main Aim	AMA	839
	E2E	0
	FMA	1102
	NVQ Level 1	109
	NVQ Level 2	137
	NVQ Level 3	16
	NVQ Level 4	1
	Other/Not Known	0
	Life Skills	111
	Preparatory Learning	32
	Main Aim Total	2347
Not Main Aim	AMA	6
	FMA	31
	NVQ Level 1	5
	NVQ Level 2	1
	Life Skills	2
	Preparatory Learning	1
Not Main Aim Total	46	
Grand Total	2393	

Source: 2002/2003 ILR

- The table identifies all 16-18 year old Leicestershire residents in Work based Learning in 2002-03. The figures include learners funded by the LSC National Contracting Service and a small number funded by 'out of area' LSCs where the learner is employed by a company outside Leicestershire
- 46% of 16-18 year-old participants in Work based Learning in Leicestershire are studying Advanced Apprenticeships
- Of these, a sizeable proportion (27%) are participating in the Engineering, Technology and Manufacturing area of learning. This correlates with the overall 23.6% of people employed in this sector in Leicestershire.

6.1.6 16-18 Year Old Participation in Special Schools in Leicestershire 2002-03

Special school provision for 16-18 year olds in Leicestershire 2002-03.

Provider Name	Number of 16-18 learners
Ash Field School	20
Ashmount School	12
Dorothy Goodman School	12
Ellesmere College	47
Forest Way School	10
Maplewell Hall School	5
Nether Hall School	25
The Mount School	7
Wigston Birkett House Community Special School	16
Total Numbers	154

Source: 2002/2003 ILR

6.1.7 16-18 Year Old Participation - Ethnic Backgrounds

16-18 year olds in Education and Training by Ethnic Background (2002-03)

2002/2003	Sub Sector	Asian	Black	Chinese/ Other	Mixed	White	Not Known
Leicester City	Further Education	51.5%	6.1%	3.2%	2.9%	33.7%	2.6%
	School Sixth Forms	42.8%	4.3%	1.1%	7%	44.8%	4.3%
	Work based Learning	11.6%	2.5%	1%	2%	81.5%	1.3%
	Total	48.2%	5.7%	2.7%	2.9%	37.7%	2.7%
Leicestershire County	Further Education	8.3%	0.7%	3.2%	1.1%	87.7%	2%
	School Sixth Forms	7.4%	0.3%	0.9%	1%	83.8%	6.6%
	Work based Learning	0.8%	0.1%	0.6%	0.4%	97.4%	0.4%
	Total	7.2%	0.5%	1.8%	1%	85.4%	4.1%
Leicestershire	Further Education	31.2%	3.6%	3.2%	2.1%	57.5%	2.3%
	School Sixth Forms	13.2%	1%	0.9%	1.3%	77.5%	6.2%
	Total	22.9%	2.5%	2.2%	1.7%	67.2%	3.6%

Source: 2002/2003 ILR

7 YEAR 11 PERFORMANCE AND DESTINATION DATA

7.1 Year 11 Level 2 Attainment: Leicester City

Secondary School (GCSE/GNVQ) Performance Tables 2003: Leicester City

GCSE/GNVQ Results				
	5+ A* - C	5+ A* - G	No passes	Average capped point score
Leicester City Average	42.8%	84.5%	6.4%	30.6
England Average	52.9%	88.8%	5.2%	34.8

7.1.1 Secondary School (GCSE/GNVQ) Performance Tables 2002: Leicester City

GCSE/GNVQ Results				
	5+ A* - C	5+ A* - G	No passes	Average capped point score
Leicester City Average	40.5%	83.8%	5.4%	30.3
England Average	51.6%	88.9%	5.4%	34.7

7.1.2 Secondary School (GCSE/GNVQ) Performance Tables 2001: Leicester City

GCSE/GNVQ Results				
	5+ A* - C	5+ A* - G	No passes	Average capped point score
Leicester City Average	37.0%	82.1%	8.0%	32.3
England Average	50.0%	88.9%	5.5%	39.3

Source: DfES

- In 2003 the percentage of pupils in Leicester City achieving five or more A* - C GCSE/ GNVQ passes was 42.8% - below the 52.9% average for England. Nevertheless, this is an improvement on both 2002 and 2001 results (40.5% and 37%)
- There was a slight increase of 1% in the percentage of pupils that gained no GCSE passes in 2003 (6.4%) in 2003

7.2 Year 11 Level 2 Attainment: Leicestershire County

7.2.1 Secondary School (GCSE/GNVQ) Performance Tables 2003: Leicestershire County

GCSE/GNVQ Results				
	5+ A* - C	5+ A* - G	No passes	Average capped point score
Leicestershire County Average	54.8%	90.9%	4.8%	35.2
England Average	52.9%	88.8%	5.2%	34.8

7.2.2 Secondary School (GCSE/GNVQ) Performance Tables 2002: Leicestershire County

GCSE/GNVQ Results				
	5+ A*- C	5+ A*- G	No passes	Average capped point score
Leicestershire County Average	52.5%	92.0%	4.1%	35.3
England Average	51.6%	88.9%	5.4%	34.7

7.2.3 Secondary School (GCSE/GNVQ) Performance Tables 2001: Leicestershire County

GCSE/GNVQ Results				
	5+ A*- C	5+ A*- G	No passes	Average capped point score
Leicestershire County Average	49.6%	90.9%	4.7%	39.1
England Average	50.0%	88.9%	5.5%	39.3

Source: DfES

- In 2003 the percentage of pupils in Leicestershire County attaining five or more A* - C grade GCSE/GNVQ passes was 54.8%. This is 1.9% above the average for England demonstrating a continued upward trend in achievement levels in these grades
Year 11 attainment at GCSE is considerably higher in Leicestershire County than in Leicester City

7.3 Year 11 (age 16) Destinations 2003

7.3.1 Year 11 Destinations 2003

Key Findings	Leicester City	Leicestershire County
Into learning		
% FT Education	76.5	74.4
% FT training without job	3.3	3.4
% FT job with training	3.5	6.9
% PT Education	1.2	0.3
% Into Work based Learning	6.7	10.3
% Retained in learning (FT + PT)	84.4	85.0
Not into learning		
% Into employment without training	3.3	4.8
Key Findings	Leicester City	Leicestershire County
% PT employment without training	0.7	1.6
% Unemployed	0.5	0.6
Unknown		
% Employed but not known if in learning	8.1	5.4
% Moved out of contact	1.7	1.3
% No response	1.2	1.2
% Miscellaneous	0	0.1

7.3.2 Course Breakdown for Year 11 leavers entering Full-Time Education & Training 2003

Into FT Education: Breakdown by course type	Leicester City (100%)	Leicestershire County (100%)
% GCE A or AS or A2 level	49.1	64.3
% Vocational A level	6.4	7
% GNVQ Intermediate level	13.5	9.5
% GNVQ Foundation level	3.3	2
% NVQ Level 3 (or equiv)	0.1	0.4
% NVQ Level 2 (or equiv)	3.4	5.4
% NVQ Level 1 (or equiv)	1.6	1.8
% GCSE course(s)	6.7	1.7
% Other courses in FE	16	7.8
% Continuation of 2 year course	0	0
% Higher education qualification	0	0

Source: Leicestershire Connexions 2004 - Unvalidated data

- There were 10,557 Year 11 leavers in Leicestershire in 2003. Leicester City and Leicestershire County had respectively 3,274 and 7,283 leavers
- A higher proportion of Year 11 leavers enter Work based Learning in the County than in the City
- The proportion of leavers who continue into GCE/AS/A2 is much higher in Leicestershire County than in Leicester City

7.4 Year 11 Destinations into Employment 2003

7.4.1 Year 11 Analysis of Occupations for those that entered employment 2003 - Leicester City

Leicester City			
Occupation for all in employment or training (with related SOC minor groups)	Total (%) of school leavers who went into this field	% of total male leavers who went into this field	% of total females who went into this field
Managerial and professional occupations (10-39)	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%
Clerical and secretarial occupations (40-49)	3.3%	1.1%	7.8%
Skilled construction trades (50)	13.8%	18.9%	3.3%
Skilled engineering trades (51)	1.5%	2.2%	0.0%
Electrical and electronics trades (52)	2.2%	3.2%	0.0%
Metal forming and related trades (53)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Vehicle trades (54)	7.3%	10.8%	0.0%
Textile, garments and related trades (55)	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%
Other skilled trades (56-59)	4.4%	4.9%	3.3%
Protective service occupations (60-61)	1.5%	1.6%	1.1%
Catering occupations (62)	7.3%	6.0%	10.0%
Health care occupations (64)	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%
Child care and related occupations (65)	1.5%	0.5%	3.3%
Hairdressing and related occupations (66)	13.8%	5.4%	31.1%
Other personal service occupations (63,67,69)	1.1%	0.0%	3.3%
Sales occupations (70-79)	8.7%	6.0%	14.4%
Plant and machine operatives (80-89)	1.8%	2.7%	0.0%
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry & fishing (90)	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%
Labouring and other unskilled industrial work (91-93)	5.9%	7.6%	2.2%
Mail workers and other messengers (94)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unskilled workers in the service sector (95)	1.8%	1.6%	2.2%
Other elementary occupations (99)	21.5%	25.4%	13.3%

Source: Leicestershire Connexions 2004 - Unvalidated data

- In 2003, 21.5% of the Leicester City Year 11 school leavers who went into employment gained employment in ‘Other elementary occupations’
- ‘Skilled construction trades’ and ‘hairdressing and related occupations’, each with 13.8% of the leavers entering employment, represent the most common choice of skilled destination

7.4.2 Year 11 Analysis of Occupations for those that entered employment 2003 – Leicestershire County

Leicestershire County			
Occupation for all in employment or training (with related SOC minor groups)	Total (%) of school leavers who went into this field	% of total male leavers who went into this field	% of total female leavers who went into this field
Managerial and professional occupations (10-39)	0.7	0.4	1.3
Clerical and secretarial occupations (40-49)	4.6	1.0	11.4
Skilled construction trades (50)	14.9	22.7	0.0
Skilled engineering trades (51)	3.3	4.9	0.3
Electrical and electronics trades (52)	3.4	5.2	0.0
Metal forming and related trades (53)	0.2	0.3	0.0
Vehicle trades (54)	9.2	13.6	1.0
Textile, garments and related trades (55)	0.1	0.2	0.0
Other skilled trades (56-59)	2.8	4.0	0.3
Protective service occupations (60-61)	1.4	2.0	0.0
Catering occupations (62)	6.5	5.9	7.7
Health care occupations (64)	1.4	0.1	3.7
Child care and related occupations (65)	1.9	0.4	5.0
Hairdressing and related occupations (66)	9.8	0.7	27.5
Other personal service occupations (63,67,69)	1.0	0.5	2.0
Sales occupations (70-79)	10.7	7.0	17.8
Plant and machine operatives (80-89)	0.9	1.0	0.7
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry and fishing (90)	3.0	2.7	3.7
Labouring and other unskilled industrial work (91-93)	9.9	12.9	4.0
Mail workers and other messengers (94)	0.3	0.5	0.0
Unskilled workers in the service sector (95)	2.4	2.4	2.4
Other elementary occupations (99)	11.4	11.5	11.0

Source: Leicestershire Connexions 2004 unvalidated data

- In 2003, 56.7% of Leicestershire County Year 11 leavers who entered employment went into jobs in ‘skilled construction trades’, ‘sales occupations’, ‘labouring and other unskilled industrial work’, ‘hairdressing and related occupations’ and ‘other elementary occupations’
- Akin to Leicester City, ‘hairdressing and related occupations’ accounts for the highest proportion of female leavers (27.5%)
- Again similar to Leicester City, ‘skilled construction trades’ was the most common occupational choice for male leavers in Leicestershire County (14.9%)

APPENDIX 2

Analysis of views from Education Professionals on Collaborative working

Opportunities for collaboration and partnerships	Potential Areas of Conflict
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employer Engagement • ‘Entitlement Curriculum’ • Sector specific strategies linked to relevant Sector Skills Councils • Market Intelligence and Needs Analysis • Entry and Pre-Entry skill development • Programmes that reach NEET⁵ groups • Transition strategies for Year 11 SEN/LLDD learners • Information & Learning Technology and e-learning • Professional development/staff development • Benchmarking for Quality improvement • The pre-16 vocational curriculum including Student Apprenticeships • Pathways for progression for Work based Learning, especially into Foundation degrees and Professional Qualifications • Extended collaboration in the delivery of Basic Skills/English for Speakers of Other Languages - closer involvement of Work based Learning • Outsourcing Corporate Services e.g. HR, legal services, staff development, financial services, IT support, library services etc • Engineering and Construction workshops • Secondment and Industrial updating • Further developing the capacity to deliver a more learner-centred offering for the 14-19 age group • Working with employers, Sector Skills Councils and Regional Development Agencies to help deliver the priorities of the Skills Strategy • Securing better information about sector performance, understanding and sharing evidence about what works in particular localities and for different customers • Federations/groupings of provision in Work based Learning • Creating quality standards for employers engaged in Work based Learning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curriculum Overlaps • Over supply of basic Information Communications Technology • Potential over supply of Level 3 provision for 16-18 market/very competitive and some small group sizes • The development of a more vocational curriculum in schools • Developing and implementing a client centred strategy for Basic Skills provision that is based on sound Needs Analysis and involves the rationalisation of providers to ensure quality, efficiency and cost effectiveness • The development of Academies • The potential impact of Building Schools for the Future on other types of provision • Competition for the 16-18 market • Developing the 14-19 curriculum • Competitive ‘hotspots’ e.g. Leicester City, North West Leicestershire, the North Leicester Charnwood corridor • Commercial Training Companies • Regional versus Local priorities e.g. the Regional Skills Strategy • The contrasting needs of Sectors • Lack of collaboration in the growing Workforce Development Market • Work based Learning provision

APPENDIX 3

Your response to the proposals/recommendations set out in this consultation can be made by completing the documents in Appendix 3 - see enclosed document

⁵ Not in Employment, Education or Training

Please send your completed Consultation Response (Appendix 3) by 21st January 2005 to:

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