

London Strategic Analysis for Young People 2009-10

September 2009

Of interest to partners, providers and any other providers interested in learning and skills in London

Further information

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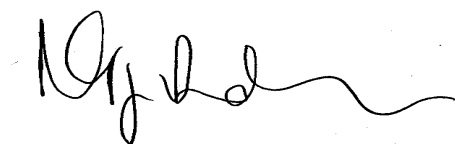
1. Foreword

London is a magnet for highly skilled people, boasts world class educational institutions and attracts a wealth of business investment. But as we enter a period of economic decline 600,000 Londoners have no qualifications, almost 30% are unemployed and 40% of our children live in poverty. In a city with London's opportunities, that is not good enough for our citizens, for our employers or for our communities.

We will ensure that, by 2015, every young person in London chooses to stay in learning to 19 and is offered a personal route to success. Our approach will look beyond 14-19 to enable all young people to progress into employment and to contribute to London's high skills economy. What young Londoners learn up to 19 will be relevant throughout their careers and we will use the levers available to us to ensure a seamless transition at 19 into higher education and/or employment.

In working to realise this vision, we remain committed to the principles which have informed our work to date:

- Making the learner central: and ensuring as much funding as possible goes to the front line, furthering equity and inclusion for London's young people.
- Provider-neutral commissioning: with commissioning choices made on the basis of effectiveness and responsiveness alone.
- Demand-led: commissioning choices will focus on learner and employer needs and ensure that they are engaged and consulted.
- Employment and skills: new arrangements will respond to the regional skills agenda, boosting the employability of young people and meeting London's business needs.
- Quality and curriculum: new arrangements must support a focus on improving the quality of provision and pathways to further qualifications.
- Local decision making: 16-19 commissioning decisions will be taken within authorities local to the provision with regional arrangements providing a strategic context.
- Transparency: the new arrangements must be straightforward for learners, providers, employers and LAs, with clear structures for decision-making and funding flows.
- Reducing bureaucracy: the new arrangements should reduce bureaucracy for providers and local authorities.
- Collaboration: commissioning will facilitate partnership working and ensure provider strengths, specialisms, expertise and innovation are used to benefit for all learners.
- Continuity: there needs to be a smooth handover from Learning and Skills Council (LSC) and providers will need clarity about the new arrangements sooner rather than later.



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2. The strategic policy context

The new 14-19 Regional Planning Group (RPG) chaired by Councillor Nick Stanton, includes key stakeholders like Further Education, Sixth Form Colleges, Association of London Directors of Children's Services and elected members. It will address two distinct themes: deciding future local authority structures for 14-19 working and the transition of the existing commissioning process (LSC) to the new version (local authority). An outline submission of the proposed new 14-19 model for London has been submitted to the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF), detailing the new structure and the approach local authorities will take when discharging their new responsibilities as strategic commissioners of 16-18 learning. An officer level operational sub-group has been established to work on implementation.

2.1 WET RUN/TRANSITION YEAR

Our early decision to trial the local commissioning through the London dry run gave us considerable discretion to trial an approach that, through widespread consultation with local authorities, the LSC, providers and other stakeholders, was designed around the needs of London's learners and the London economy. The extent of voluntary participation by local authorities the Dry Run and the results of the process showed that London was keen to make the new system work and improve the 16-19 learning offer.

We were also encouraged by the Gateway 2 feedback received from Government Office for London.

'The panel welcomes the innovative London approach ... and the accelerated dry run; the panel considers there is learning for other SRGs in the adopted approach and processes.'

We believe that our experience has made a useful contribution to the work on the National Commissioning Framework.

The Dry Run has placed London in a strong position with well engaged local authorities ready to involve themselves fully with the transition year. The London Toolkit for Commissioners has been produced to support local authority commissioners through the transition.

It is important to note that the Chief Executive of the LSC still remains the accountable officer for this year's allocation process. This will help rather than hinder the process as it will ensure there is sufficient regional support from LSC colleagues who will be involved with the young people's system post March 2010.

There will be a challenging timetable of national change that will require a consistency from all partners to help ensure this year is a successful one for our young people and that they and providers do not experience undue turbulence. The flexibility and collaborative working of colleagues across all agencies in the region will be paramount in making the transition work for London.

The timetable and the accompanying documents in the toolkit provide a framework for the detailed and timely local planning necessary to get the most out of this transitional year. Local authority commissioners are central to the success of the system and the toolkit is intended to help support this.

3. Key Issues for 14-19 in London

Issue 1: Increase further our 16-18 participation rate towards 2013 and 2015 full participation targets

Issue 2: Improve educational achievement for young people from low income and disadvantaged backgrounds

Issue 3: Increase GCSE 5* A-C achievement, including Maths and English

Issue 4: Reduce London's drop-out from learning at 17 and NEET, particularly at 17/18

Issue 5: Improve quality and availability of sub Level 2 (Foundation Learning) provision

Issue 6: Raise the quality and attainment at Level 3 and address the potential oversupply of Level 3 school places

Issue 7: Increase the number of young people achieving Level 2 and 3 by 19

Issue 8: Increase 16-18 participation in and completions of Apprenticeships

Issue 9: Increase the coverage of and participation in Diplomas

Issue 10: Ensure a smooth transfer of 16-19 funding to local authorities

4. London's economy and employer skills needs

Despite the economic climate, The London Skills and Employment Board's (LSEB) *London Story: Update 2009*, identifies young people as a key resource in the capital's labour market. Attainment at GCSE amongst London's young people continues to improve, and for the first time over half of pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 have gained five GCSE's including English and Mathematics in London (2008). Furthermore, the gap between London's historically lowest and highest performing boroughs has been narrowed. In addition to improvements in GCSE results, the share of 19 year olds achieving Level 3 qualifications in London has risen too (largely attributable to a sharp increase in the number of 19 year olds being awarded VRQ qualifications).

The overall impact of rising qualification levels of young people is that London's skills base continues to grow and 46% of jobs in London were filled by people with qualifications at Level 4 or above. However, the employment rate for Londoners with qualifications below Level 2 is only 65% and 45% for those with no qualifications. A premium on continuing to raise the attainment levels of young people is therefore essential, especially in low achieving socio-economic and ethnic groups. Increasing the engagement of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET) is also a key factor in helping to meet future skills demands.¹

4.1 SKILLS REQUIRED BY YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE LABOUR MARKET

Young people trying to enter the workforce face an increasingly competitive job market. For example, the number of new university graduates out of work will double compared with last year if unemployment trends follow those of the last recession².

The 2007 National Employer Skills Survey found that employers in London were considerably less likely than the national average to have recruited a 16 year old straight from school in the previous 12 months (4%) or to have taken on a 17 or 18 year old school or college leaver (9%).³ In addition, 34% of London employers who had recruited a 16 year old straight from school felt they were poorly prepared for work, above the national average of 28%; 26% also felt that 17 or 18 year old school or college leavers were poorly prepared, compared to 21% nationally.

A range of skills were reported to be lacking amongst young people:

- Poor motivation, commitment and/or attitude, including an unwillingness to work long hours, are commonly reported by employers experiencing poorly prepared 16, 17 or 18 year olds.
- A lack of oral communication skills and/or customer service skills are two of the most commonly cited problems; the former was mentioned by 16-21%, and the latter by 12-15% of employers.

¹ See [Economic Evidence Base – October 2009](#), GLA Economics, for extensive skills and labour market information for both the wider London economy and specifically young people. Also click [here](#) for the London Story 2007 and London Story Update 2008 (further update due in autumn 2009).

² [The Guardian, 10/06/2009](#)

³ See [London NESS 2007: Key findings](#) for more information.

5. Overview of learning and skills provision in London

5.1 REVENUE

A total of £938m was allocated to fund 16-18 learning in 2009/10, an increase of 4.2% on 2008/09. Further Education and School Sixth Form funding has increased by 7% and 13.9% respectively since 2007/08.

Table 1: Funding by provision type

Type	Funding (£s)		
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Further Education	464,388,243	483,971,548	496,729,482
School Sixth Forms	326,167,768	355,242,926	371,427,593
Apprenticeships	36,945,549	39,818,522	43,601,823
Entry to Employment	21,600,642	21,346,972	26,522,449
Total	849,102,202	900,379,968	938,281,347

Source: LSC AMPS as of September 2009

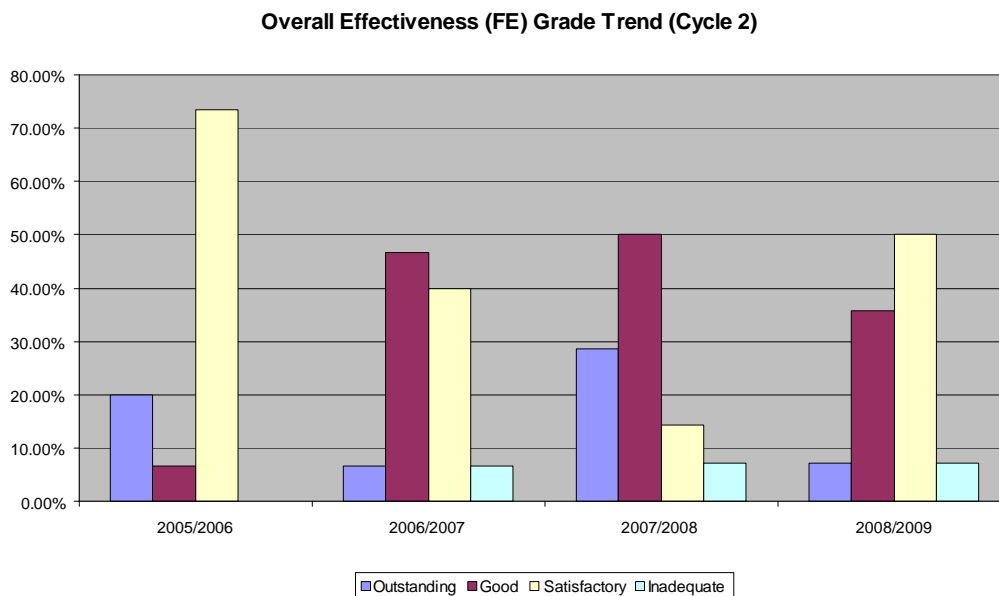
Note: Apprenticeships and Entry to Employment 2009/10 figures are subject to change.

Note: Figures include Additional Learner Support (ALS)

5.2 QUALITY OF LEARNING FOR 16-18 YEAR OLDS

5.2.1 Further Education

Chart 1:



50% of Further Education (FE) providers inspected since 2005 have been rated as good or outstanding for their overall effectiveness.⁴

Six FE providers have had a Notice to Improve (Nti) issued for their 16-18 provision.

⁴ This includes FE Colleges and Sixth Form Colleges so is not specifically 16-18 provision. The findings are from inspection cycle 2 – from September 2005 onwards and include 58 inspections.

The main sector subject areas (SSA) that are under Ntl are:

Science and Mathematics
 Information and Communication Technology
 Leisure, Travel and Tourism
 Business, Administration and Law

All of these are for 16-18 year olds on A Level courses.

5.2.2 School Sixth Form

In comparison to national Ofsted data, London performs well, especially in relation to the number of schools receiving an 'outstanding' grade; in 2007/08, 29% were deemed outstanding in comparison to 18% nationally.⁵ Overall 70% of schools were either graded good or outstanding, compared to 61% the year before. Out of all the post-16 indicators (of which there are 14), there were 6 schools that were judged inadequate in any area. It should be noted these grades relate to the overall school and not the sixth form per se.

Table 2: Overall Post-16 Ofsted judgement

2006/07	Number of Schools	% judged outstanding	% judged good	% judged satisfactory	% judged inadequate
London	87	30	31	35	4
National	644	16	36	44	4

2007/08	Number of Schools	% judged outstanding	% judged good	% judged satisfactory	% judged inadequate
London	80	29	41	29	1
National	606	18	43	37	2

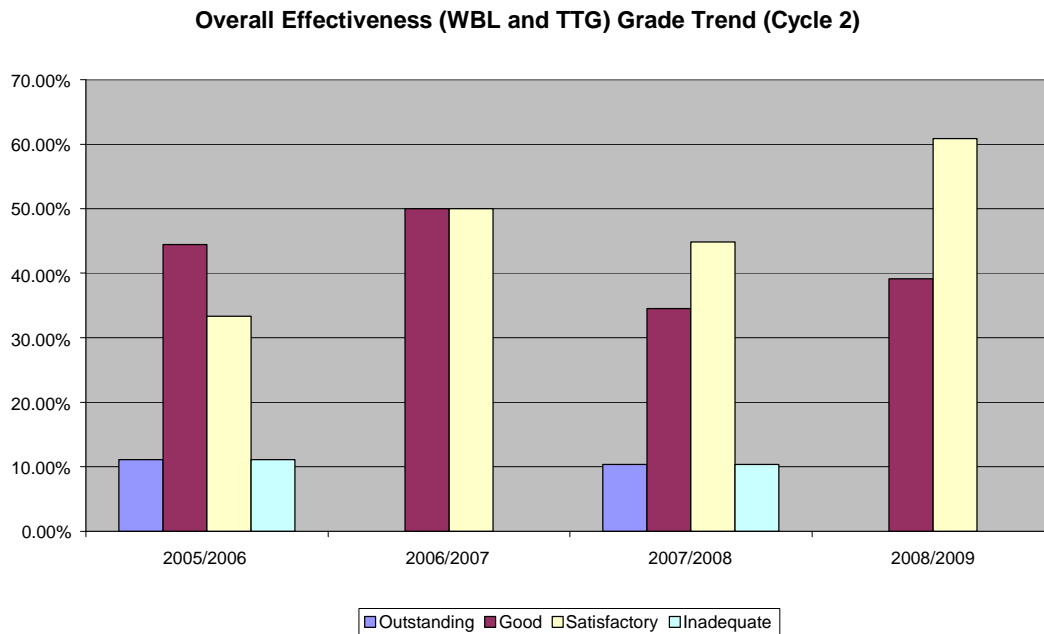
Source: Ofsted

⁵ Key question asked is "How effective, efficient and inclusive is the provision of education, integrated care and any extended services in meeting the needs of learners?"

5.2.3 Employer Responsive (Work Based Learning & Train to Gain)⁶

Almost 40% of Employer Responsive provision has been graded as good, with the remainder satisfactory. There are no inadequate providers, an improvement on 2007/08, although there are no outstanding grades, a fall on the previous year's figure. Note that these inspection grades will include provision for 16-18 as well as 19+ year olds.

Chart 2:



5.2.4 Travel to Travel to Study

London has high levels of movement of 16-18 year old learners between boroughs and into and out of the capital for Further Education and School Sixth Form provision. Around half of London residents learn within their borough, but this varies significantly from 20% in Merton to 76% in Havering. Generally boroughs who retain the majority of residents as learners import less from other boroughs. However, some, such as Kingston upon Thames, retain and import high numbers of learners. The opposite applies to boroughs like Lambeth, Southwark and Hackney, which retain fewer residents and also import fewer learners than other boroughs.

Travel to study patterns has remained relatively consistent over the past 3 years. Westminster has seen a rise in residents studying in borough, as have Tower Hamlets and Kingston upon Thames. Merton and Richmond upon Thames have both seen in-borough study by their residents consistently fall.⁷

⁶ As of June 19 2009.

⁷ See Appendix 1 for further information.

6. Participation

This section focuses on performance against targets for young people's participation in learning. It is important to note that:

- London has already achieved the 2010 NEET PSA target
- In 2007/08, 16-18 FE participation continued to increase on previous years

6.1 YOUNG PEOPLE IN LEARNING

16-18 participation in London is the highest of any region nationally. In 2007, London's 16 and 17 year old participation rate was 90%, significantly above the national average of 83% and the highest nationally.⁸ Looking at the gender balance, the participation rates for 16 and 17 year old females and males are 94% and 87% respectively.

Connexions data, which allows an individual age breakdown, highlights how participation is higher amongst 16 and 17 year olds and lower for 18 year olds. The proportion of 18 year olds in learning is increasing at a faster rate in London than nationally.

Table 3: % 16-18 year olds in learning by individual age

	Age 16		Age 17		Age 18	
	Mar-08	Mar-09	Mar-08	Mar-09	Mar-08	Mar-09
ENGLAND	86.2	88	81.7	84.1	69.8	71.7
LONDON	88.1	89	84.8	86.8	76.9	79.5

Source: NCCIS website, November 08

6.2 TRENDS IN PARTICIPATION

6.2.1 Overall participation

16-18 participation increased by 2% in 2007/08, with growth highest at Full Level 3. Work Based Learning participation increased by 6.7% following a reduction in learner numbers in 2006/07, and School Sixth Form numbers rose by 1.9%.

Table 4: Participation by funding stream⁹

Funding Stream	2005/06 Actual Learners	2006/07 Actual Learners	2007/08 Actual Learners	% change 2006/07 – 2007/08
Further Education	95,231	96,150	97,825	1.7
Of which Full Level 2	17,933	19,356	20,748	7.2
Full Level 3	29,426	30,375	33,205	9.3
Work Based Learning	7,678	6,906	7,369	6.7
Of which Full Level 2	5,364	4,725	4,949	4.7
Full Level 3	2,198	2,157	2,383	10.5
School Sixth Forms	61,992	62,236	63,441	1.9
Academies	1,293	1,625	-	-

Source: LSC Performance Scorecard

⁸ [DCSF: Participation in Education, Training and Employment by 16-18 Year Olds](#)

⁹ These FE learner numbers do not include HESA data – but do include those HE institutions who return an FE Individual Learner Record (ILR).

The number of students in years 12, 13 and 14 in academies rose by 26% from 2005/06 to 2006/07. This is below the national average increase of 34% in academy sixth form participation.

6.2.2 Entry Level/Level 1 Participation

Table 5: Foundation Learning participation

Provision		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Entry to Employment	Starts	5,944	6,111	5868
FE Level 1 & Entry ^[1]	Learner in learning at this level	37,978	40,130	40,753
FE Level 1 & Entry ^[2]	Learner highest level of learning	20,718	20,370	20,448

Source: LSC London Region MI

Note: Entry to Employment figures are subject to change (correct up to Qtr 4)

1 – Number of learners undertaking learning at this level. Their highest level of learning may be Level 2, but they could also be participating at Level 1 and Entry.

2 – Number of learners with FE & Entry Level 1 as their highest level of learning

Table 5 highlights that the number of learners in Foundation Learning provision has increased year on year since 2006/07. Participation at FE Level 1 & Entry rose by 6% in 2007/08. Learners whose highest level of learning is FE Level 1 & Entry also increased slightly in 2008/09. These figures, however, only show a partial picture of pre-Level 2 provision, as they do not include learners studying entry level and level 1 in schools or through ESF.

6.2.3 Learners with Learning Difficulties and/or Disabilities (LLDD) Participation

LLDD participation in FE increased from 11,726 to 13,891 between 2006/07 and 2007/08. This increase occurred at all levels of learning, in particular at Level 3, rising from 4,804 to 5,857 (+22%).

The majority of disabled learners utilise low levels of Additional Learning Support (ALS) in order to access FE. However, significant numbers of learners require much higher levels of ALS:

Table 6: Number of learners receiving high level ALS (2007/08)

Learner Age	£5,500-£9,000	£9,000-£19,000	£19,000+	Total
16-18	537	319	49	905
19-25	367	272	69	708
Total	904	591	118	1,613

Source: LSC ILR as of July 2009

Note: this does not cover learners that are continuing to study in schools. 19-25 year olds have been included as they will become the responsibility of local authorities in 2010

Table 7 provides a breakdown of learners receiving high cost Additional Learner Support (ALS). The majority of learners receive between £5.5k and £9k, although 7 % receive over £19k. Table 8 highlights that total ALS funding is £9m for 16-18 year olds and £7.7m for 19-25 year olds.

Table 7: Total funding of learners receiving high level ALS (2007/08)

Learner Age	£5,500-£9,000	£9,000-£19,000	£19,000+	Total
16-18	3,664,385	4,007,241	1,303,322	8,974,948
19-25	2,564,855	3,456,376	1,723,043	7,744,274
Total	6,229,240	7,463,617	3,026,365	16,719,222

Source: LSC ILR as of July 2009

The LSC also funds placements at Specialist College where local provision cannot meet the needs of learners; these are often residential and high cost.

Table 8 provides a breakdown of funding and numbers of learners placed at Specialist College in since 2006/07. The number of learners has remained constant, however associated spend has increased from £23.5m in 2006/07 to almost £30m in 2008/09. Specialist College funding is demand led (and therefore uncapped) and as such is prone to overspend.

Table 8: Specialist College Placement costs (Academic Years 2006/07 to 2008/09)

Age	2006/07 Spend	Learner numbers	2007/08 spend	Learner numbers	2008/09 spend	Learner numbers
16-18	£7,002,430	146	£7,780,591	133	£6,744,794	115
19-25	£16,541,387	334	£19,404,002	326	£23,011,873	364
Total	£23,543,817	480	£27,184,593	459	£29,756,667	479

Source: LSC AMPs

6.2.4 Number of Learners with Statements in London

Table 9: Learners with statements or at School Action Plus

London Schools	Total Number of Learners	Learners with statements or at School Action Plus	% of learners with statements or at School Action Plus
Primary	633,180	55,140	8.7%
Secondary	446,510	43,790	9.8%

Source: DCSE

Almost 100,000 children have either a statement or are at School Action Plus in London. Although the volume is higher at primary school level, the proportion of secondary students with statements or at school action plus is higher.

6.2.5 European Social Fund (ESF)

Delivery under the current round of ESF (Youth Strand) started in April 2008 and will finish in June 2010. All projects are aimed at young people NEET and moving them on to a positive Education, Employment and Training progression.

The number of participants on ESF funded programmes up to June 2009 was 4,327; 21 % of participants have a Learning Difficulty and/or Disability. The target participation number for the whole ESF project is 13,048 young people.

653 of these beneficiaries have finished on their programme with the following outcomes:

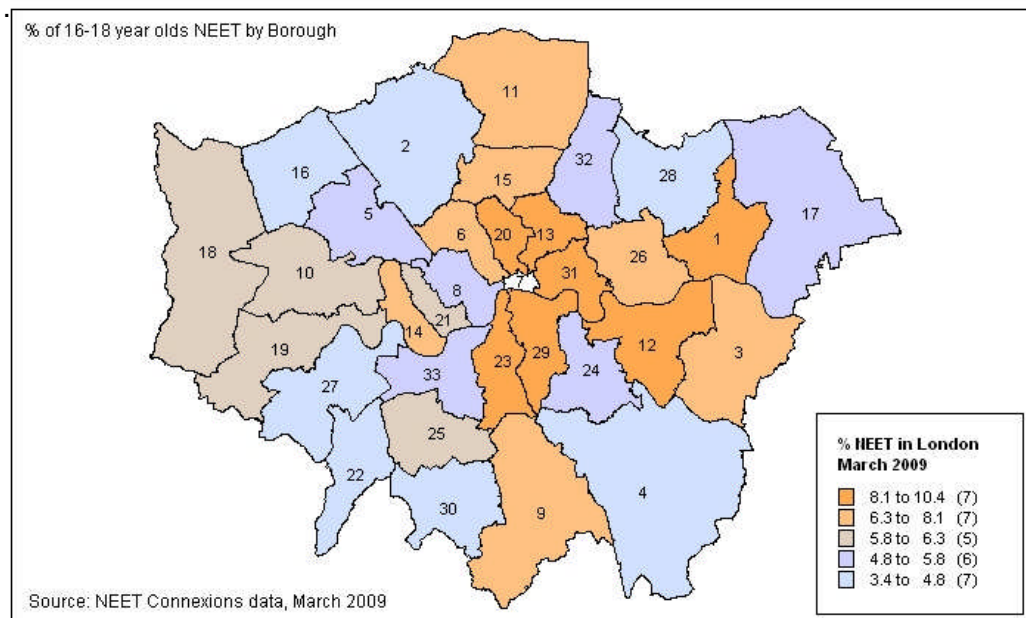
- 113 (17.3%) into employment
- 347 (53.1%) into further learning
- 193 (29.6%) NEET

6.3 NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING (NEET)

6.3.1 NEET by borough

In London, 11,740 16-18 year olds were NEET in March 2009, a decrease from 6.6 % to 6.3 % on the previous year. This is a considerable achievement given that NEET nationally rose from 7.1 % to 7.2 %

Map 1:



- 1 Barking and Dagenham
- 2 Barnet
- 3 Bexley
- 4 Bromley
- 5 Brent
- 6 Camden
- 7 City of London
- 8 City of Westminster
- 9 Croydon
- 10 Ealing
- 11 Enfield
- 12 Greenwich
- 13 Hackney
- 14 Hammersmith and Fulham
- 15 Haringey
- 16 Harrow
- 17 Havering
- 18 Hillingdon
- 19 Hounslow
- 20 Islington
- 21 Kensington and Chelsea
- 22 Kingston upon Thames
- 23 Lambeth
- 24 Lewisham
- 25 Merton
- 26 Newham
- 27 Richmond upon Thames
- 28 Redbridge
- 29 Southwark
- 30 Sutton
- 31 Tower Hamlets
- 32 Waltham Forest
- 33 Wandsworth

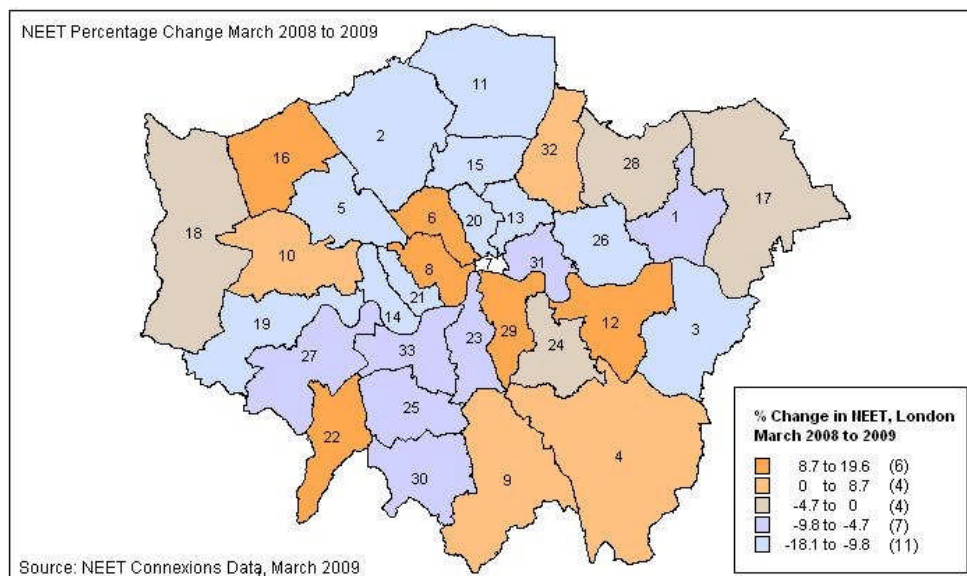
The majority of NEET 16-18 year olds are focused in the inner London boroughs. Young people NEET levels are significantly lower in the outer London areas. Fourteen boroughs have higher NEET levels than the London average, although the majority are below the national average.

July 2009 figures show a similar trend, with NEET falling slightly on July 2008, from 7 % to 6.9 %, in comparison to a national increase to 8 % from 7.7 %. Note that March figures have been used to ensure consistency with MOG borough data packs.

6.3.2 NEET Trends

NEET dropped by 4.7 % between March 2008 and March 2009 in London, in comparison to a 1% increase nationally.

Map 2:



Almost all boroughs achieved a reduction in NEET in March 2009 compared to the previous year. It did however increase in ten boroughs, including those which traditionally have lower NEET levels, such as Harrow, Bromley and Kingston.

6.3.3 16-18 year olds – NEET by age

Table 10: NEET by age and change in year

	Age 16			Age 17			Age 18			Age 16-18		
	Mar 08	Mar 09	% change in year	Mar 08	Mar 09	% change in year	Mar 08	Mar 09	% change in year	Mar 08	Mar 09	% change in year
ENGLAND	6.4%	6.0%	-6%	7.3%	7.2%	-1%	7.3%	7.7%	5%	7.1%	7.2%	1%
LONDON	6.0%	5.6%	-5%	6.8%	6.6%	-2%	6.8%	6.3%	-7%	6.6%	6.3%	-4.7%

Source: NCCIS, March 2009

Note: Red numbers denote an increase

A comparison of individual ages highlights that NEET is higher for 17 year olds in London, in contrast to the trend nationally. Between March 2008 and 2009 the proportion of 18 year old NEET dropped by 7%, compared to an increase of 5% nationally. July figures show 17 year old NEET to be 7%, compared to 6.3% and 6.8% for 16 and 18 year olds respectively.

6.3.4 NEET Learners with Learning Difficulties and / or Disabilities

Table 11: NEET national and regional comparison 2007-2008

	Dec-07			Dec-08		
	16-19 yr olds with LDD	NEET	% NEET	16-19 yr olds with LDD	NEET	% NEET
ENGLAND	162,976	18,617	11.40%	132,947	16,179	12.20%
LONDON	17,077	1,948	11.40%	13,001	1,408	10.80%

Source: NCCIS website, December 08, latest available data

The percentage of 16-19 year old Learners with Learning Difficulties and / or Disabilities NEET in London is lower than the national average. In December 2008 the national figure had increased to 12.2%, in contrast to a fall to 10.8% in London.

6.4 SEPTEMBER GUARANTEE

Table 12: September Guarantee national and regional comparison 2008

	Intended destinations		Y11 Guarantee		17 Year Old Guarantee	
	'Undecided'	Not identified	Offer made	No offer made	Offer made	No offer made
England	2.1	6.0	94.1	2.7	79.7	7.2
London	4.8	10.6	95.1	3.0	78.5	6.8

Source: NCCIS National September Guarantee Report September 2008

Note: For more information see MOG data packs

In 2008, the proportion of Year 11 offers made in London was higher than the national average. However, the proportion of offers made to 17 year olds was below the national average. In London, no offer was made to 2,891 Year 11 leavers and 6,358 17 year olds. An additional key issue for the 17 Year old Guarantee is the high number of 'status not yet recorded', which accounts for 10.6% (3,872 individuals) of leavers in London, significantly above the national average of 3.6%.¹⁰

6.5 SUPPORTING PARTICIPATION

6.5.1 Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA)

EMA take-up has steadily been increasing, in line with the national trend. The percentage of the population taking up EMA is above the national average, possibly due to the higher levels of disadvantage in London, meaning that a higher proportion of learners are eligible for EMA.

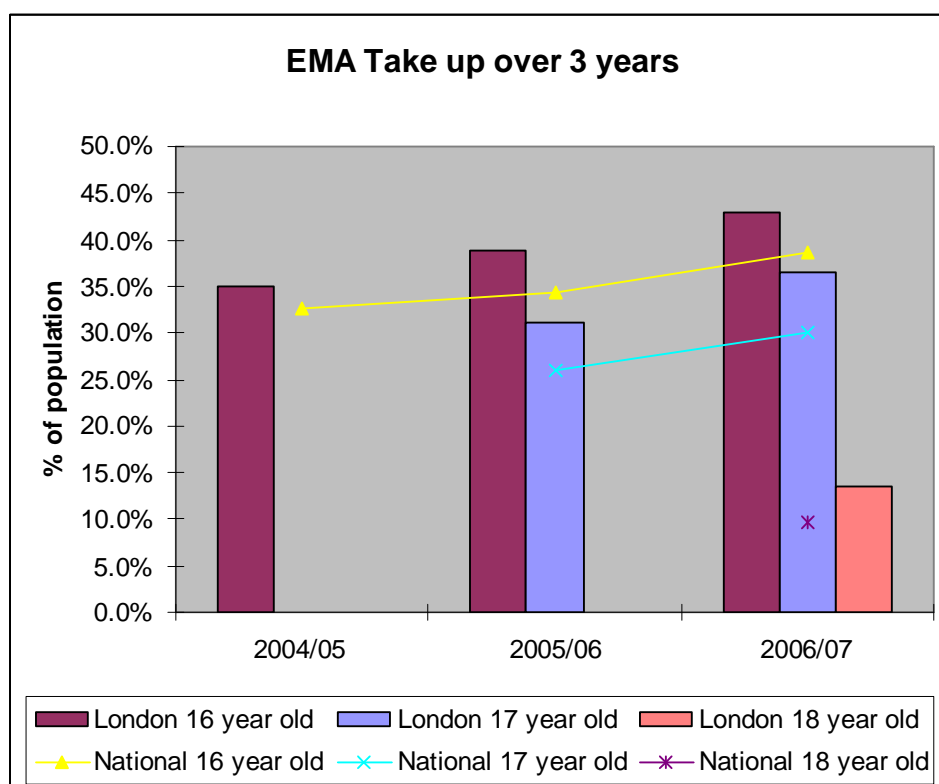
¹⁰ The figure for Year 11 'status not yet recorded' is 389 (0.5%). Note that 'Status not yet recorded' figures are included in the 'no offer made' totals.

Table 13: EMA national and regional comparison

AREA NAME	Take Up on Full Time Ed		Take-Up on E2E		Take-up on PLA		Total Scheme Take-up	
	as at 31/12 2006/07	as at 31/12 2007/08	as at 31/12 2006/07	as at 31/12 2007/08	as at 31/12 2006/07	as at 31/12 2007/08	as at 31/12 2006/07	as at 31/12 2007/08
England	462,389	476,968	17,123	25,128	4,037	6,876	481,769	504,579
London	72,549	74,543	1,618	1,855	207	460	74,242	76,571

Source: LSC

Chart 3:



6.5.2 Care 2 Learn

Care to Learn helps pay for childcare and related travel costs for young parents in learning. Take-up in London is higher than the national average, although this varies significantly across the boroughs, ranging from 25% in Lewisham to 4% in Tower Hamlets.

Table 14: Care to Learn take up by local authority (LA)

London Region by LA	Cohort - Total number of Teenage Mothers	Scheme Take-Up	Percentage take-up compared to cohort
Camden	127	13	10%
Islington	163	22	13%
Kensington and Chelsea	57	7	12%

Lambeth	370	71	19%
Southwark	322	51	16%
Wandsworth	186	24	13%
Westminster	76	6	8%
Hackney & City of London	297	40	13%
Greenwich	284	26	9%
Lewisham	312	79	25%
Tower Hamlets	204	8	4%
Barking and Dagenham	249	29	12%
Bexley	166	7	4%
Havering	140	9	6%
Newham	344	27	8%
Redbridge	173	20	12%
Barnet	164	23	14%
Enfield	296	57	19%
Haringey	315	58	18%
Waltham Forest	208	38	18%
Bromley	171	25	15%
Croydon	333	89	27%
Kingston upon Thames	81	6	7%
Merton	104	18	17%
Richmond upon Thames	59	6	10%
Sutton	88	13	15%
Hammersmith and Fulham	113	13	12%
Brent	221	35	16%
Ealing	207	23	11%
Harrow	103	21	20%
Hillingdon	217	49	23%
Hounslow	221	28	13%
GRAND TOTAL	6,374	941	15%
NATIONAL	50,059	5,422	11%

Source: LSC

6.5.3 Information Advice and Guidance (IAG)

Choice is the website that provides 14-19 year olds with information on courses and careers across London. Total site visits in Jan – August 2009 for the mychoicelondon website totalled 129,292, up 90,018 on the same period for 2008.

Choice 4 has recently been launched and has the following key features:

- a 'Hot Courses' facility;
- upgrades to the CV builder and pathways tools;
- a data widget to help providers re-use the data they've submitted for Choice on their own websites;
- new data reporting facilities;
- the Choice Jobs section, with a link to real jobs and Apprenticeship vacancies

Choice jobs went live in June 2009 and had 14,000 vacancy searches in the first week.

6.6 FUTURE DEMAND

6.6.1 Population Projections

ONS population projections forecast that London's 16 – 18 population will decline by 4.9% (12,352 young people), between 2009 and 2013. This is similar to the projected national trend of a reduction of 6%.

Table 15: Population projections by individual age to 2013

Area	Age Group	Year					% change 2009 - 2013
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
London	11	82,191	80,038	78,493	76,752	80,358	-2.2%
England		597,256	586,485	570,878	557,622	560,173	-6.2%
London	12	82,958	80,902	78,784	77,254	75,534	-8.9%
England		612,310	597,511	586,701	571,045	557,789	-8.9%
London	13	80,633	81,778	79,742	77,658	76,137	-5.6%
England		608,591	612,469	597,653	586,823	571,142	-6.2%
London	14	79,707	79,644	80,748	78,735	76,689	-3.8%
England		611,940	609,127	612,959	598,122	587,260	-4.0%
London	15	79,716	79,265	79,182	80,248	78,257	-1.8%
England		626,192	613,086	610,244	614,029	599,148	-4.3%
London	16	81,949	79,763	79,271	79,167	80,202	-2.1%
England		636,418	628,717	615,546	612,652	616,382	-3.1%
London	17	84,215	82,368	80,204	79,660	79,515	-5.6%
England		662,391	641,985	634,196	620,898	617,902	-6.7%
London	18	87,732	86,493	84,599	82,472	81,827	-6.7%
England		684,679	671,717	651,135	643,164	629,711	-8.0%
London	16-18	253,896	248,624	244,074	241,299	241,544	-4.9%
England		1,983,488	1,942,419	1,900,877	1,876,714	1,863,995	-6.0%

Source: ONS 2006 Sub national Population Projections

Note: GLA Population projections may differ from those in the table

6.6.2 Building Schools for the Future (BSF)¹¹

The Regional Planning Group's Operational Sub Group (OSG) has been investigating the anticipated growth in 6th form places being created through the Building Schools for the Future programme. The analysis has incorporated all activity from pilots through to Wave 6, which includes schools in 17 London Boroughs.¹²

¹¹ Source - London Councils. Information from a paper produced for the London Region 14-19 RPG.

¹² Hillingdon will also be part of Wave 6, but as they have not actually commenced their programme yet they have not been included in this analysis.

Information on growth in schools 6th form places through BSF between 2007/8 and 2017 was obtained from 10 boroughs. This was compared with the expected growth in demand for 16-19 places based on present participation rates per borough being extrapolated to full 100% participation. Figures for academies with 6th forms that have opened in 2008 and that are currently being planned for the coming years was also analysed.

The methodology used in this exercise does not take into account potential 16-19 population growth by 2017. However, the figures that have been obtained suggest a potential oversupply of 6th form places in schools through BSF. Current BSF plans would accommodate more than double the 6th form places that would be anticipated if present 16-19 participation rates were to grow to 100% in the ten boroughs that have provided data so far. It is also important to remember that this data only records growth in school 6th form places – it does not take into account growth in other types of places, such as FE colleges or Apprenticeships.

6.6.3 Diplomas

Table 16 shows the number of boroughs that have been approved to run the various Diplomas. The figures represent the number of boroughs offering the Diploma rather than the number of submissions – e.g. if there are 3 borough collaborating on a Diploma submission, this will show as 3 rather than 1. Recruitment to Diplomas is currently below gateway expectation.

Table 16: Number of boroughs approved to run various diplomas

Start Year	C&M	IT	SH&D	C&BE	Eng	BAF	H&B	Man	ELB	SAL	PUB	T&T	Total
2008	10	6	5	7	6								34
2009	13	10	8	3	1	10	14	2	3				64
2010*	7	8	9	8	4	9	3	1	7	11	4	1	70
2011**	3	4	5	5	1	10	3	-	-	15	2	6	54
Total	31	28	27	23	12	29	20	3	10	26	6	7	222

Source: DCSF

Note: See Appendix 4 for full title of subject areas

*Includes category 1 and 2 submissions. Click [here](#) for more information.

** Includes category 3a and 3b submissions

7. Apprenticeships

7.1 OVERVIEW AND PRIORITIES

Expanding the Apprenticeship offer and increasing the supply of high quality provision are important government priorities. Apprenticeships are a key component in the drive to increase economic prosperity, provide employers with a skilled workforce and a main route to increase participation of young people in education and training. *World Class Apprenticeships*, the Government's review of Apprenticeships, sets out the expectation that London should be the most improved LSC region in Apprenticeship delivery.¹³

In April 2009, the National Apprenticeship Service was launched to deliver the high ambitions outlined in *World Class Apprenticeships* and progress towards the 2020 targets. The service has ultimate accountability for national and regional delivery of targets and co-ordination of the funding for Apprenticeship places. It will act to overcome barriers to the growth of the programme and assume responsibility for promoting Apprenticeships and their value to employers, learners and the country as a whole.

7.2 Key Challenges

Key challenges facing 16-18 Apprenticeships in London include the recession, with employers who traditionally have recruited 16-18 year olds in the spring and summer either doing so in lower numbers or deferring to a later date.

Key priorities in 2009/10 for the National Apprenticeship Service (NAS) are:

- Increase the number of employers offering Apprenticeships to Londoners, particularly for young people, through initiatives such as Group Training Associations (GTAs)
- Reduce the number of young people in jobs without training by actively working with them and employers to encourage them to take up Apprenticeships where this is appropriate
- Increase the take up of Apprenticeships by the public sector
- Providing support to those made redundant to enable them to complete their Apprenticeship and secure employment
- Influence the procurement of training to better match the needs of the London labour market
- Develop and implement service quality standards to all key stakeholder groups

A further challenge is to increase the volume and improve the overall success rates of Construction (40% for 16-18 year olds in 07/08) and the volume of Hospitality and Catering Apprenticeships (only 63 16-18 year old leavers in 07/08). These two sector subject areas are critical for London as a major capital and for the success of the 2012 Olympics.¹⁴

¹³ See [World Class Apprenticeships](#) for more information.

¹⁴ See Section 8 for more information on Apprenticeship Success Rates.

7.3 APPRENTICESHIP DELIVERY: STARTS AND COMPLETIONS

7.3.1 Apprenticeship Starts

Between 2006/07 and 2007/08 London's Apprenticeship starts performance exceeded the national increase in starts (2%), rising by 18%. The volume of Advanced Apprenticeship starts has continued to grow into 2008/09, with the number of starts delivered up to period 11 (June) already exceeding the total delivered in 2007/08; in contrast, the national trend is a 12 % reduction.

Table 17: Apprenticeship starts by year

Measure	2006/07		2007/08				2008/09	
	End of Year		Period 11		End of Year		YTD - Period 11	
	National	London	National	London	National	London	National	London
Apprenticeships	80,800	3,900	72,500	4,300	81,900	4,600	66,900	3,900
Adv Apprenticeships	24,800	1,100	23,200	1,200	25,500	1,300	22,500	1,500
Total	105,600	5,000	95,700	5,500	107,400	5,900	89,400	5,400

Source: Performance Management Scorecard

Note: Figures represent Apprenticeships on contracts managed by the London region

Level 2 starts Apprenticeships delivery in London is down on last year's performance, with 400 more starts being delivered this time last year. This decrease in 16-18 Apprenticeship participation reflects a national decline. However, London has only experienced a 2% dip in its starts performance, compared to a 7 % decline nationally. The national forecast for all Apprenticeship starts for 2008/009 has been revised down to 100,000, which is 7,400 less than at the end of 2007/08.

7.3.2 Completions

Table 18: Apprenticeship completions by year

Measure	2006/07		2007/08				2008/09	
	End of Year		Period 11		End of Year		YTD - Period 11	
	National	London	National	London	National	London	National	London
Apprenticeships	50,100	2,300	32,800	1,500	47,100	2,200	33,400	1,600
Adv Apprenticeships	15,600	600	11,200	500	16,200	800	11,700	600

Source: Performance Management Scorecard

Whereas nationally there was a 4% reduction in the number of Apprenticeship completions delivered between 2006/07 and 2007/08, London had a 3% increase. This performance was attributable to improvements in Advanced Apprenticeship delivery which has continued to rise into 2008/09. The number of Advanced Apprenticeship completions delivered to period 11 (June) has increased by 2% on last year. Similarly, the completion rate for Apprenticeships at Level 2 has increased by 1% between 2007/08 and 2008/09.

7.3.3 London residents

The number of London resident Apprenticeship learners increased in 2007/08, although growth appears to have slowed in 2009/10. Almost half of all Apprenticeships in 2007/08 are in Construction, Planning and the Built Environment; and Retail and Commercial Enterprise sectors. The latter are almost all L2 Apprenticeships, whilst Construction accounts for a third of all residents on Advanced Apprenticeships.

Table 19: Apprenticeship starts by London resident 16-18 year olds

Programme	Academic Year		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
	Total Starts in Year	Total Starts in Year	Starts reported by 30.04.09
Apprenticeships	4,607	4,720	3,627
Advanced Apprenticeships	1,342	1,350	1,211
Total Apprenticeships starts	5,950	6,075	4,838

Source: London Region MI

Note: See the data packs for further information. This table is correct as of 22/06/2009

Note: London residents could be enrolled with providers funded by other regions

7.4 PUBLIC SECTOR APPRENTICESHIPS

The Government is committed to increasing the number of Apprentices within the public sector and has provided funding nationally to support an additional 21,000 in 2009/10 (of which 1200 are allocated to London).

Table 20: Commitment by the public sector in London:

Organisation	Number of employees	Apprenticeships per year	Ratio
Greater London Authority Group(1)	Around 100,000	At least 1,000 per year	1 per thousand
Central Government	487,000 nationally	500 more nationally in 09-10 (financial year) (excluding MoD civilian 1,000) on a baseline expected to be 1,333 in 2008/9	0.4 per thousand.
London Boroughs(2)	180,000 (non teaching headcount)	567 (2000 over three years to 2012)	0.4 per thousand
National Health Service in London	Around 206,000 employees	Target in development	
ODA	10,000 construction workers in 2009/10	350 completions to 2012	3.5 per thousand

(1) GLA, TfL, MPA/MPS and LFEPA. Includes bus drivers and infraco staff for TfL.

(2) A sub group of the London Apprenticeship Taskforce has been established by London Councils to develop a draft Apprenticeship Plan by July 2009 to deliver this target.

8. Achievement

8.1 PROGRESS AGAINST PSA TARGETS

Table 21: Progress by measure

Measure	London	National	2010/11 PSA Target	Direction of Travel
No of people in cohort	85,000	645,400		
% achieved Level 2 by 16 (04/05)	55%	55%		
% achieved Level 2 by 19 (07/08)	77%	77%	82%	↑
% achieved Level 2 between 16 and 19 (07/08)	22%	22%		
Learners achieved Level 2 between 16 and 19 (07/08)	18,700	141,988		
Learners without Level 2 by 19 (07/08)	19,550	148,442		
% achieved Level 3 by 19 (07/08)	52%	50%	54%	↑
% achieved Level 3 between 16 and 19 (07/08)	52%	50%		
Learners achieved Level 3 by 19 (07/08)	44,200	322,700		
Learners without Level 3 by 19 (07/08)	40,800	322,700		

Source: Performance Scorecard; Matched Administrative Dataset

London is in line with national performance for achieving L2 by 19 and exceeds the national average for L3 at 19. Approximately 20,000 young people do not have a L2 by age 19 in London.

8.2 FE ACHIEVEMENT

Table 22: 16-18 FE Success Rates

Funding Stream	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09 PSA Target	2010/11 PSA Target	Direction of Travel
	Lon	Nat	Lon	Nat	Lon	Nat	Lon	Nat			
FE (all aims)	70%	72%	73%	75%	75%	77%				80%	↑
FE FL2	62%	63%	68%	68%	69%	70%					
FE FL3	56%	61%	62%	65%	68%	69%					

Source: Performance Management Scorecard, LSC, June 2009.

London's FE Success Rate has improved year on year since 2004/05, in line with the national increase. The most marked improvement to London's FE success rates has been at Full Level 3, which increased from 56% in 2004/05 to 68% in 2006/07. Although 2007/08 success rates are not yet available, 2006/07 figures indicate that the 2010/11 PSA target will be met.

8.3 APPRENTICESHIP ACHIEVEMENT

Table 23: 16-18 Apprenticeship Success Rates

16-18	National			London		
	All Apprenticeships	Advanced Apprenticeships	L2 Apprenticeships	All Apprenticeships	Advanced Apprenticeships	L2 Apprenticeships
05/06	50%	45%	52%	41%	35%	43%
06/07	59%	57%	60%	51%	45%	52%
07/08	63%	61%	64%	61%	63%	60%

Source: London – MI Pivot tables; National – Provider Gateway

Apprenticeship success rates for 16-18 year olds in London have improved by 20 percentage points over the last three years, significantly above the national increase.

In 2007/08, London 16-18 year olds' overall performance was 2 percentage points below the national average, although the Advanced Apprenticeship success rate was 2 percentage points higher following a considerable increase on 2006/07.

London has made significant progress in L2 Apprenticeship Success Rate performance, with an increase of 17% between 2005/06 and 2007/08.

8.4 ENTRY TO EMPLOYMENT (E2E) POSITIVE PROGRESSIONS

Table 24: Positive Progressions by year

London	Starters	Destinations - positive progression								Total - Success Rate	
		FE		WBL		Employment With Training		Employment Without Training			
2006/07	5,944	1,524	26%	568	10%	298	5%	738	13%	3,128	54%
2007/08	6,111	1,695	29%	492	8%	345	6%	666	11%	3,198	55%
2008/09	5,868	NA	NA	NA	NA	148	3%	506	9%	2,500	44%

Source: Regional MI, ILR 06/07 and 07/08

Note: Entry to Employment figures are subject to change (correct up to Qtr 4)

Table 24 highlights a 3% increase in the number of starts in Entry to Employment in 2007/08. Success rates have also increased by 1 percentage point, with increased positive progressions into FE and employment with training. Although full year Success Rates for 2008/09 are not yet available, a comparison of current figures with 2007/08 indicates a possible fall in Success Rates.

In 2007/08, 58% of E2E providers performed either adequately or well, with over 55% positive progressions; 42% of providers unperformed, with 22% having a progression of below 40%.

Foundation Learning will be delivered, at some level, in all boroughs for 14 to 19 year-old learners by 2010. It will be part of young people's entitlement by 2013. It covers a range of provision and learning at pre-entry, entry and level 1 and will align with the Diploma and Apprenticeship entitlements and the first step in the raising of the participation age in 2013.

The transition to Foundation Learning began in 2008/09, with E2E providers requested to move at least 30% of their E2E provision. 2009/10 will be the last year of the Key Stage 4 Engagement and E2E, with those providers moving the remaining 70% of provision over to Foundation Learning. School Sixth Forms will have until 2013 to move all their entry and level 1 provision over.

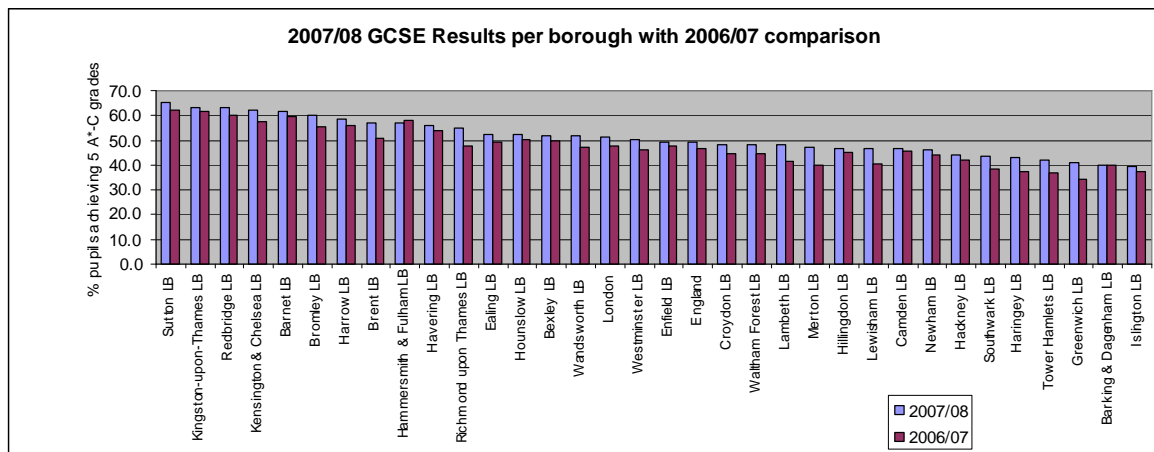
In London, QCA-led pilots are running in 3 local authorities – Barking and Dagenham, Southwark and Hackney - and will continue into 2009/10.

8.5 LEVEL 2 ACHIEVEMENT

8.5.1 GCSE attainment

GCSE achievement at 5* A-C in London increased in 2007/08 from 47.8 % to 51.4 %. All but one borough improved GCSE achievement.

Chart 4:



8.5.2 Key Stage 3 and GCSE

Table 25: Key Stage 3 attainment

	2005 % pupils achieving L5 KS3 in Maths and English	2007 5 A*-C GCSE %Achievement	2005-07 % achievement of L5 and 5 A*-C GCSE		2006 pupils achieving L5 KS3 in Maths and English	2008 5 A*-C GCSE %Achievement SE % 5A-C	2006-08 % achievement of L5 and 5 A*-C GCSE
LONDON	65	47.8	74		66	51.4	78

Source: [DCSF](#)

The table shows that pupils with higher achievement at Key Stage 3 were more likely to achieve 5* A-C GCSEs. It would appear that GCSE achievement is around three-quarters of the Key Stage 3 achievement. For example, if 80% of a cohort achieved Level 5 at KS3 in maths and English, the projected GCSE achievement for the same cohort would be 60%. Caution should be exercised however; this assumption is only based on data for two years and varies significantly across the London boroughs.

8.5.3 Level 2 Achievement at 19

Young People reaching Level 2 by age 19 in 2007/08

With the exception of Enfield and Hillingdon, the poorest performing boroughs are all situated towards the centre of London. The highest density of high performing boroughs is in North West London.

Map 3:

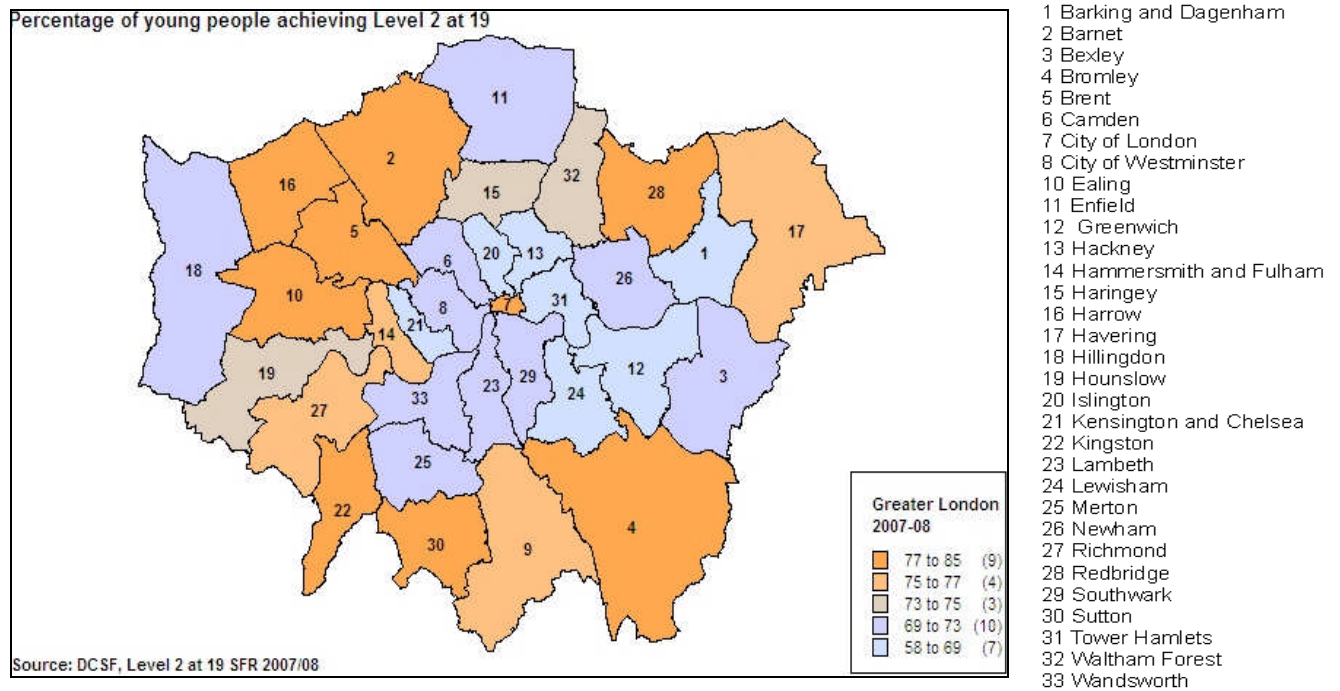
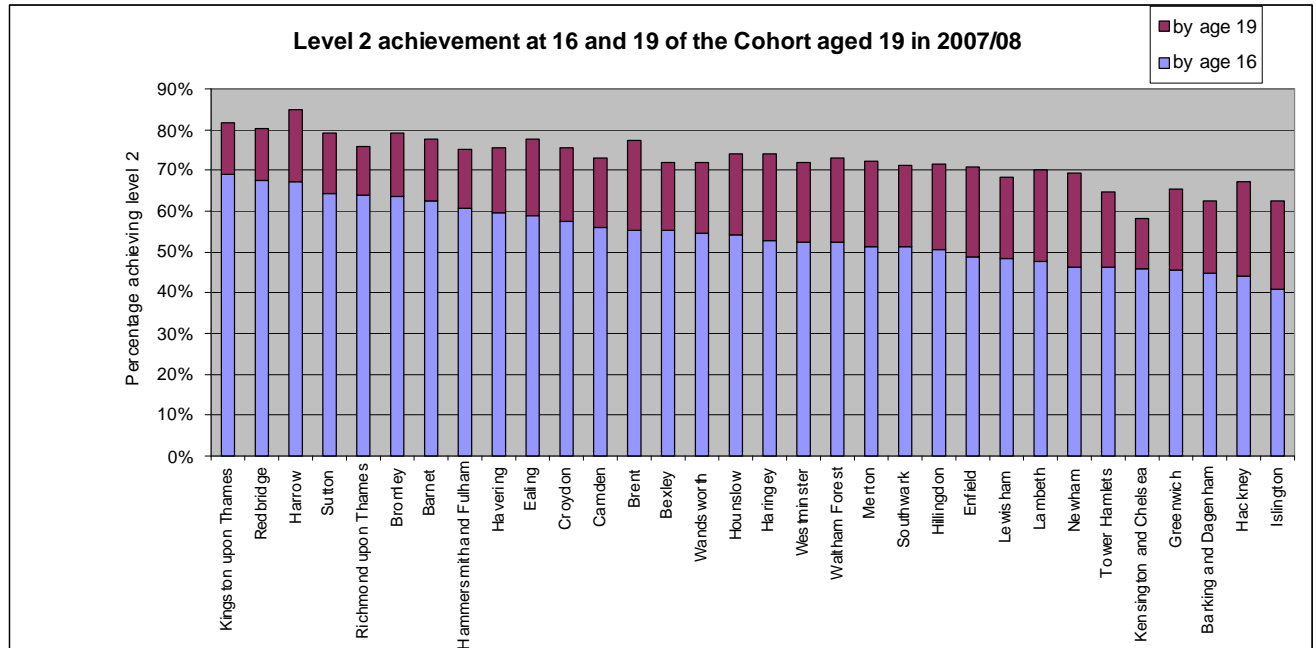


Chart 5 shows L2 achievement by age 16 for 2004/05 with the same cohort's level 2 achievement at 19. As expected, those who scored highly at 16 also scored highly at 19. However, it is worth noting that the progress between 16 and 19 in some boroughs was significantly high, for example Brent, Lambeth, Newham and Islington.

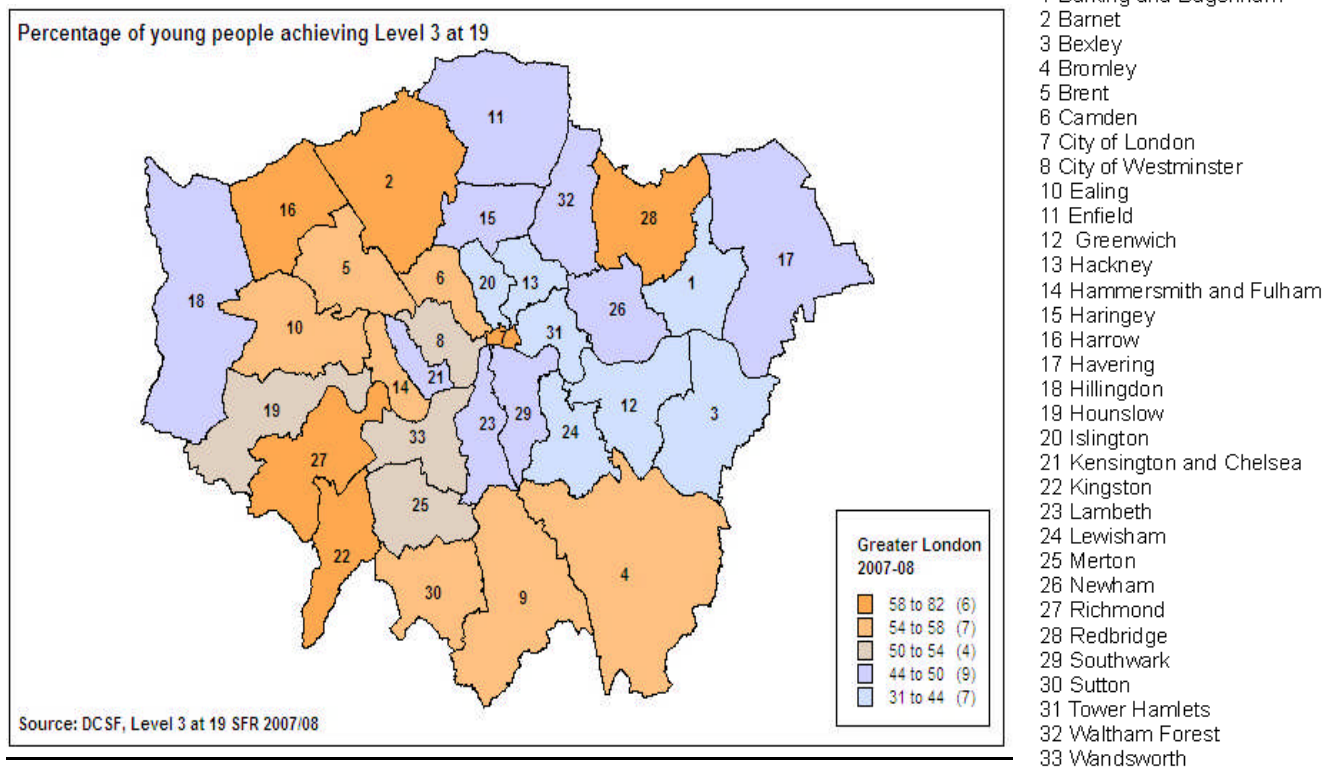
Chart 5



Source: DCSF

8.6 LEVEL 3 ACHIEVEMENT

Map 4:



8.6.1 Level 3 Points Scores

The following information is taken from the 2008 data dashboard which includes School Sixth Forms, Sixth Form Colleges and FE Colleges and some Academy data.

London's average QCA point score for 16-18 year olds in 2008 was 681.7 compared to the national average of 721.1; an average of over one grade per learner less than the national average and the lowest of any region. Comparing this with London's highest percentage of level 3 achievement indicates that, although young people are achieving at level 3, the quality (i.e. the grades) of the achievement is low.

Only four local authorities in London (Sutton, Havering, Ealing and Barnet) are above the England average for A Level points score. The contrast between the performance of students in the outer and inner London boroughs is marked; about 80 QCA points overall

On a provider level, 74 (28%) institutions were over the national average point score. The range of scores was vast; from 53 institutions with average point scores lower than DDD to 40 with average point scores over AAA.

Over past three years, improvement overall in London has been of the order of 0.67 of grade per student. This is for 16-19 year olds taking level 3 qualifications i.e. A2/AS/BTEC qualifications or equivalent. This is in line with the national improvement trend. However London continues to have the weakest A-Level performance nationally. 15 boroughs experienced improvement of the order of 0.5 grade or above.

8.6.2 Fail Rates

Table 26: Fail rates national and regional comparison

	London	National
AS level Fail Rate*	18%	12.9%
A level Fail Rate	5%	3.2%

*This data should be used with caution given that it only includes cashed in qualifications

The data shows higher fail rates in London than nationally, especially at AS Level. This may be due in part to low previous attainment on entry to A levels. Fail rates for AS and A levels for students under 40 points at GCSE was 30% and 9% respectively suggesting that many are not yet ready for Level 3 learning.

GCSE score on Entry

The average national entry to A level is 43.7 points which is just over the accepted standard for entry to A' level of 40 points – equivalent to 5 C's at GCSE. In London the average is 42.8, however, 70 institutions had an average of under 40 points and 178 institutions took students who had achieved less than 5 C's at GCSE.

8.6.3 Value Added - Learner Achievement Tracker (LAT) 2008

The LAT is a way of identifying the value that institutions add to a learner's education on the basis of their prior attainment, showing the distance travelled from GCSE achievement to A level achievement. A positive score represents that students have over performed at A level in comparison to their GCSE results.¹⁵

¹⁵ The LAT is calculated for different course type – A, A2, BTEC, etc – and weighted for subject "difficulty".

Nationally the average is set to zero, with the difference calculated in QCA points. The highest reported value added at A2 in London in 2008 is 32.9 and the lowest -24.1. Note that one grade at A level is equal to 30 points.

There seems to be a relationship between relatively small provision and a low value added score. Academies also perform badly with a combined value added score of -7.8.

8.7. REDUCING THE ATTAINMENT GAP

One of the Government priorities is to narrow the gap in educational achievement between children from low income and disadvantaged backgrounds and their peers. This includes reducing the inequality gap in attainment at levels 2 and 3 so that, by 2010/11, 62% of those in receipt of free school meals at 16 achieve L2 by the age of 19 and to reduce the gap in attainment at L3 by age 19 between those young people who were in receipt of free school meals and those who were not by 1.8 percentage points.

8.7.1 English as an additional language

Table 27: A Level point score by additional language

A level point score	English ¹			Other than English ²		
	Number of candidates aged 16-18	Average point score per candidate	Average point score per entry	Number of candidates aged 16-18	Average point score per candidate	Average point score per entry
England	125,663	750.3	203.2	14,896	698.5	199.0
London	14,786	726.5	209.6	7,298	678.4	202.0

Source: DCSE

London has a much higher proportion of students with English as an additional language – 33% compared with 10.6% nationally. If we look at all students with EAL their A level score is 51.8 points lower than their peers who speak English as their first language. In London EAL students on average score 47.6 points below their peers.

8.7.2 Free School Meals

Table 28: A level point score by free school meal

A level point score	FSM			Non-FSM		
	Number of candidates aged 16-18	Average point score per candidate	Average point score per entry	Number of candidates aged 16-18	Average point score per candidate	Average point score per entry
England	5,096	608.6	184.2	136,120	749.9	203.4
London	1,848	616.5	192.1	20,428	718.5	208.4

Source: DCSE

Nationally students on Free School Meals (FSM) do not perform as well as their non-FSM peers, with average point scores of 608.6 and 749.9 respectively. This trend is also visible in London with an average of 102 points between the two groups. However, it should be noted that this group of disadvantaged students does better in London than nationally, gaining a point score of 616.5 compared with 608.6.

8.7.3 Free School Meals attainment gap at GCSE

Table 29: Achievement gap between FSM and non-FSM

Borough	Percentage difference of those achieving 5 A* to C including E & M
Islington	5.2
Tower Hamlets	6.2
Newham	7.8
Hackney	10.4
Kensington and Chelsea	10.5
Southwark	11.2
Lambeth	12.2
Westminster	12.3
Brent	14.0
Camden	15.2
Merton	17.3
Wandsworth	17.7
Lewisham	17.8
Barking and Dagenham	17.8
Greenwich	18.6
Waltham Forest	19.0
Haringey	19.9
London	20.7
Hammersmith and Fulham	20.9
Hillingdon	22.1
Ealing	22.7
Hounslow	22.8
Bexley	23.7
Barnet	24.8
Enfield	24.9
Croydon	25.0
Redbridge	26.9
Richmond upon Thames	27.1
ENGLAND⁵	27.9
Bromley	29.1
Harrow	32.5
Havering	33.9
Sutton	37.2
Kingston upon Thames	39.4

Source: [DCSF](#)

The attainment gap between learners on Free School Meals in London and those who are not is 20.7 percentage points, significantly lower than the national average of 27.9.

The gap has consistently reduced for the past four years, from 23.3% in 2005 to 20.7% in 2008.

There is however a large variation across boroughs. Of the top 10 boroughs for GCSE achievement, 7 were in the lowest 10 performing in terms of the attainment gap (i.e. had the highest gap between FSM and non-FSM). Kingston upon Thames and Sutton, the top boroughs for GCSE achievement also had the highest attainment gaps of 39.4 and 37.2 percentage points respectively.

At the other end of the spectrum, Islington, which has the lowest GCSE achievement in London, also had the lowest achievement gap of 5.2 percentage points. A higher proportion of learners on FSM in

Islington achieved 5 A*-C grades than in 8 of the top 10 highest performing boroughs for GCSE achievement.

8.7.4 Special Educational Needs (SEN)

Table 30: Special Educational Needs national and regional comparison

A level point score	No identified SEN			SEN without a statement			SEN with a statement		
	Number of candidates aged 16-18	Average point score per candidate	Average point score per entry	Number of candidates aged 16-18	Average point score per candidate	Average point score per entry	Number of candidates aged 16-18	Average point score per candidate	Average point score per entry
England	137,049	748.5	203.1	3,571	630.8	188.9	596	587.3	186.2
London	21,266	717.1	207.9	896	560.4	188.1	114	578.4	190.0

Source: DCSE

Students in London with a Statement achieved a higher point score compared to those with SEN but without a Statement. The difference between the National average and the London average for the latter group of learners is 70.4 pts per candidate (with London as the lower score), compared to a gap of only 31.4pts for those with no identified needs. England and London have very similar average point scores per entry for SEN learners without statements. This suggests that in London this group of learners are likely to take fewer subjects than their national peers.

8.7.5 GCSE Attainment for looked after children

Table 31: GCSE attainment for looked after children national and regional comparison

	number looked after in year 11 old enough to sit GCSE or GNVQ exams	% who sat one of these exams	percentage obtaining at least:					
			1 GCSE at grade A* to G or a GNVQ		5 GCSEs at grade A* to G		5 GCSEs at grade A* to C	
			looked after	all children ²	looked after	all children ²	looked after	all children ²
ENGLAND	5,100	68.8	65.6	98.6	43.4	91.6	13.9	65.3
LONDON	1,060	65	63	98.4	41	93.1	16	65
INNER LONDON	455	67	65	98.1	45	91.6	17	60.8

Source: DCSF

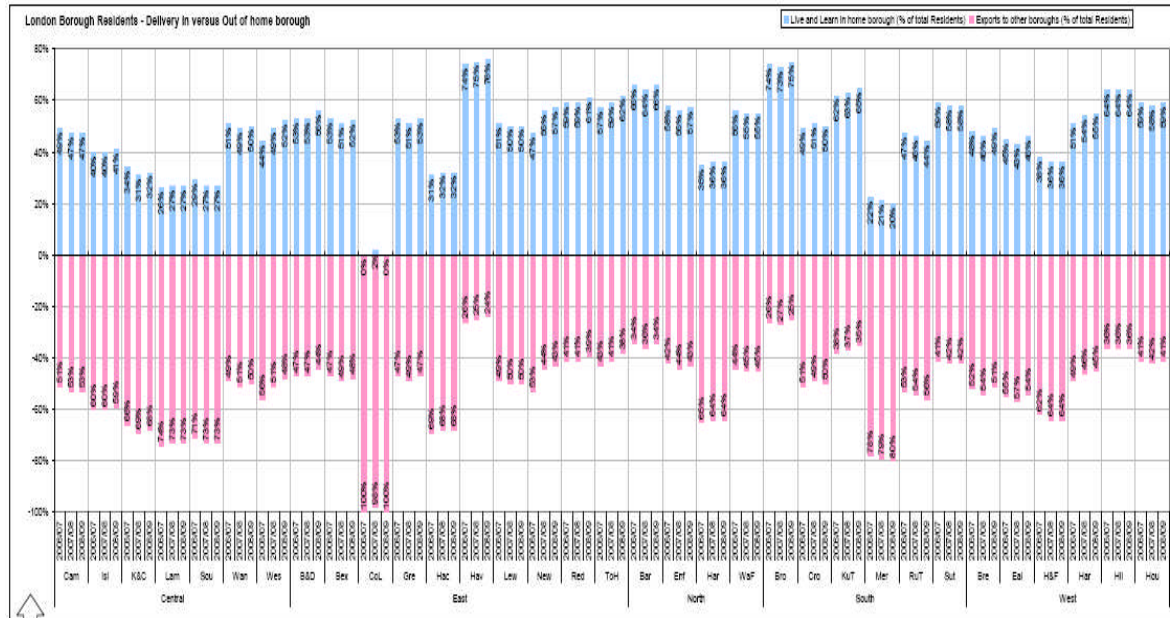
The percentage of children looked after taking GCSEs is slightly lower for London than the National average with inner London performing better than London as a whole (67% and 65% respectively).

17% of inner London looked after children receive 5 GCSEs A*-C compared to 13.9% nationally. The attainment gap for 5 A-Cs at GCSE between those looked after and the cohort as a whole is considerable (51.4% nationally), but this gap is slightly smaller in the capital, especially inner London.

Appendix 1: Travel to Study

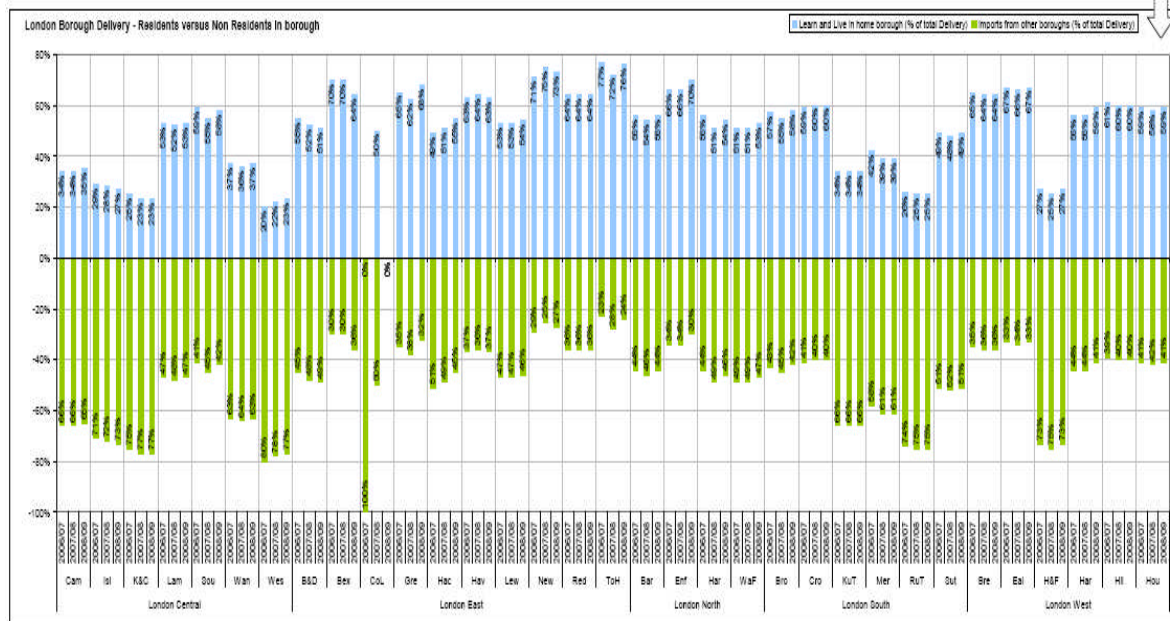
FOR MORE INFORMATION SEE MOG BOROUGH DATAPACKS

Significant Travel to Study in London



The chart above has abbreviated borough names and academic years on the horizontal axis and percentages on the vertical axis. The blue bars above zero line show the percentage of borough residents who live and learn in their home borough. The pink bars below the zero line show the percentage of borough residents who go to learn outside of their home borough.

The chart below has abbreviated borough names and academic years on the horizontal axis and percentages on the vertical axis. The blue bars above zero line show the percentage of delivery undertaken by learners who live and learn in their home borough. The green bars below the zero line show the percentage of delivery taken up by residents from outside the borough.



Data Sources: FE 2006/07 FDS, 2007/08 FDS and 2008/09 FDI
SEF 2006/07 FDI, 2007/08 FDS and 2008/09 SDC

Appendix 2: Benefits of completing an Apprenticeship

A survey in late 2008/early 2009 of 3,800 people nationally who had undertaken an Apprenticeship found a wide range of benefits and positive outcomes for learners¹⁶. The survey included 423 London Apprentices (356 completers and 67 early leavers) and findings included:

- Apprentices report a wide range of economic, personal, and social benefits from participating in Apprenticeship.
- 89% of London Apprentices found employment after completing their Apprenticeship.
- Following Apprenticeship, London Apprentices are more likely to be promoted or have their job upgraded than nationally.
- London Apprentices gain higher average post-Apprenticeship wages than Apprentices elsewhere in England.
- 79% feel that they wouldn't have their present income or income potential if they hadn't done their Apprenticeship.
- 90% describe their current job as satisfying.
- A third has pursued further qualifications since their Apprenticeship.
- Nine out of ten summarise their Apprenticeship as a positive experience and 95% would recommend it to other.

¹⁶ LSC (2009) : The benefits of completing an apprenticeship

Appendix 3: Diploma subject areas

Subject	Subject full name
BAF	Business, Administration and Finance
C&M	Creative and Media
CBE	Construction and the Built Environment
ELB	Environmental and Land-Based Studies
ENG	Engineering
H&B	Hair and Beauty Studies
HOS	Hospitality
IT	Information Technology
Man	Manufacturing and Product Design
PS	Public Services
RB	Retail Business
SAL	Sport and Active Leisure
SHD	Society, Health and Development
T&T	Travel and Tourism
	Total

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