

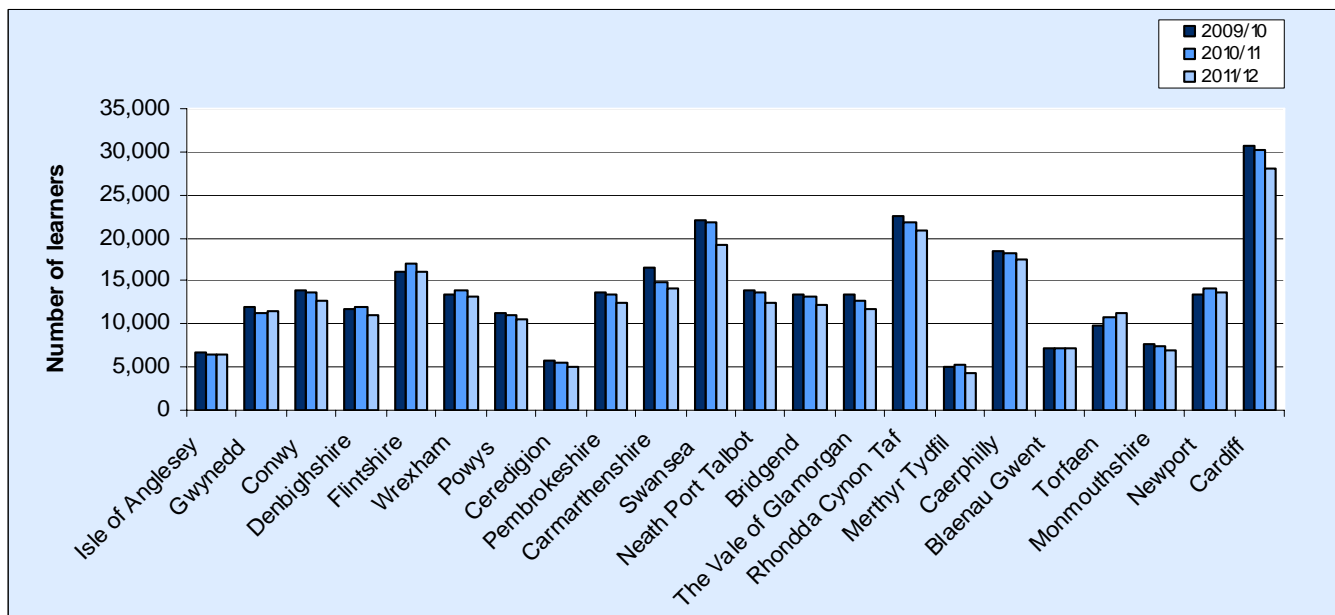
Learning Network Analysis 2011/12

This bulletin provides data about post-16 learners (excluding learners at higher education institutions) domiciled in Wales. It is intended as a source of information to support national and local strategic planning and policy making within the post-16 education and training sector.

The information within this bulletin relates to Welsh-domiciled learners enrolled during the 2011/12 academic year at further education (FE) institutions, other training (work-based learning) providers, local authority community learning providers and school sixth forms in Wales. The analysis also includes Welsh domiciled learners enrolled at further education institutions and other training providers located in England. The data has been sourced from the Lifelong Learning Wales Record (LLWR), Post-16 Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC) and the Individualised Learner Record (ILR).

Summary

Chart 1: Number of learners by local authority of domicile – 2009/10 to 2011/12



- At 278,510, the total number of Welsh-domiciled learners was 6 per cent lower in 2011/12 than in 2010/11 and 7 per cent lower than in 2009/10 (*Chart 1*).
- The majority of local authorities showed a decrease in the number of resident learners in the last year, with only Gwynedd, Blaenau Gwent, and Torfaen seeing an increase (*Chart 1*).

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The total number of learning activities undertaken dropped by 4 per cent. 'Information and Communication Technology' saw an overall decrease of 20,550 activities, the largest decline of the year. The areas that saw an increase in the number of activities include 'Retail and Commercial Enterprise', 'History, Philosophy and Theology', and 'Languages, Literature and Culture' (Table 3).

- There were 13 per cent fewer work-based learning programmes than in the previous year, and the number of apprenticeships decreased by 4 per cent (Table 4).

Learners

Table 1 – Number of learners by age group and local authority of domicile – 2011/12

Local authority of domicile	Age Group						All ages
	under 16	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over	
Isle of Anglesey	45	2,065	840	2,290	805	315	6,370
Gwynedd	580	3,590	1,350	4,170	1,350	400	11,480
Conwy	335	3,940	1,660	4,495	1,655	600	12,715
Denbighshire	425	3,640	1,430	3,875	1,200	385	10,970
Flintshire	90	5,775	2,195	5,705	1,860	490	16,120
Wrexham	380	4,430	1,780	5,025	1,295	255	13,175
Powys	55	4,000	1,140	3,320	1,350	570	10,440
Ceredigion	185	2,130	645	1,395	580	200	5,140
Pembrokeshire	260	4,165	1,430	3,795	1,735	985	12,375
Carmarthenshire	90	5,855	1,805	4,280	1,465	595	14,105
Swansea	135	7,170	2,310	6,580	1,970	955	19,150
Neath Port Talbot	145	5,040	1,455	3,915	1,240	605	12,410
Bridgend	45	4,660	1,505	4,265	1,290	435	12,205
The Vale of Glamorgan	305	4,295	1,455	3,315	1,520	900	11,855
Rhondda Cynon Taf	245	7,810	2,720	6,715	2,170	1,110	20,795
Merthyr Tydfil	60	1,695	560	1,535	440	125	4,410
Caerphilly	320	6,115	1,970	5,905	2,140	995	17,475
Blaenau Gwent	90	2,625	885	2,550	765	280	7,200
Torfaen	200	3,735	1,410	4,215	1,340	400	11,305
Monmouthshire	40	2,605	695	2,305	945	425	7,030
Newport	160	5,195	1,550	4,885	1,310	500	13,630
Cardiff	595	9,645	3,300	10,615	2,585	1,275	28,160
All Wales domiciled	4,795	100,175	34,080	95,150	31,010	12,815	278,510

Sources: Lifelong Learning Wales Record (LLWR), Post-16 Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC), Individualised Learner Record (ILR)

Notes:

(a) StatsWales tables containing this and further information can be found at: [Learning Network Analysis - StatsWales tables](#)

- The overall number of Welsh-domiciled learners, including those enrolled at English Further Education institutions, dropped from the previous year by 6 per cent to 278,510.
- 50 per cent of learners were under 25 years old, and 34 per cent were aged between 25 and 49. 58 per cent of learners in Ceredigion were under 25 years old, the largest proportion in Wales.
- Merthyr Tydfil had the lowest number of learners in 2011/12, with a total of 4,410 learners. Cardiff had the most with 28,160, over 10 per cent of all learners domiciled in Wales.
- The largest drop in learner numbers was observed in the 25-49 age range, with there being 8,530 fewer learners than the previous year. The number of learners age 25 and over saw an overall decrease of 8 per cent, compared to a 3 per cent decrease for learners aged between 16 and 24.

Table 2 – Number of learners by type of provider and local authority of domicile – 2011/12

Local authority of domicile	Type of provider					All providers
	Welsh Further Education Institutions	Other Training Providers (including WBL consortia)	Local authority Community Learning	School Sixth Forms in Wales	English Further Education Colleges and Training providers	
Isle of Anglesey	4,990	555	0	715	110	6,370
Gwynedd	9,520	1,060	*	745	145	11,480
Conwy	9,705	1,520	0	1,315	170	12,715
Denbighshire	8,575	1,040	0	1,045	315	10,970
Flintshire	11,900	785	0	1,680	1,755	16,120
Wrexham	9,690	1,900	*	600	990	13,175
Powys	5,790	1,400	625	1,270	1,345	10,440
Ceredigion	2,750	960	430	935	65	5,140
Pembrokeshire	5,810	2,260	2,830	1,355	115	12,375
Carmarthenshire	9,535	2,030	775	1,580	180	14,105
Swansea	13,850	1,960	1,655	1,505	180	19,150
Neath Port Talbot	10,195	1,360	190	505	160	12,410
Bridgend	8,215	1,520	560	1,770	140	12,205
The Vale of Glamorgan	5,755	1,710	2,435	1,785	175	11,855
Rhondda Cynon Taf	12,290	3,615	1,400	3,110	380	20,795
Merthyr Tydfil	2,470	705	420	705	110	4,410
Caerphilly	11,665	3,030	1,075	1,495	205	17,475
Blaenau Gwent	5,080	1,475	45	500	100	7,200
Torfaen	6,290	2,225	1,565	1,050	175	11,305
Monmouthshire	4,180	860	70	1,140	780	7,030
Newport	8,130	2,685	535	2,040	240	13,630
Cardiff	14,985	4,605	4,900	3,300	370	28,160
All Wales domiciled	181,375	39,265	19,525	30,135	8,210	278,510

Sources: Lifelong Learning Wales Record (LLWR), Post-16 Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC), Individualised Learner Record (ILR)

Notes:

(a) StatsWales tables containing this and further information can be found at: [Learning Network Analysis - StatsWales tables](#)

- Further Education (FE) institutions catered to 65 per cent of all learners in Wales. The majority of regions with large ratios of learners in FE institutions were those with no Local Authority Community Learning (LACL). However, Swansea saw 72 per cent of learners attending FE institutions while also providing an above average ratio of learners in community learning.
- 14 per cent of all Welsh learners were enrolled at work-based learning providers or consortia, 7 per cent were in LACL, and 11 per cent were enrolled at school sixth forms.
- Pembrokeshire, the Vale of Glamorgan, Cardiff and Torfaen have the largest proportions of learners undertaking LACL, with over 10 per cent of learners in these local authorities following this type of programme. These four regions combined accounted for 60 per cent of all LACL in Wales.
- 20 per cent of learners in Newport, Torfaen and Blaenau Gwent were enrolled on work-based learning. In Flintshire this proportion continues to be notably lower than every other local authority in Wales at 5 per cent.
- 3 per cent of all learners domiciled in Wales studied at English FE institutions. The four local authorities that share a border with England (Wrexham, Flintshire, Monmouthshire and Powys) had the largest numbers of learners crossing the border to study.

Learning Activities

Table 3 – Number of learning activities by subject area and type of learning aim – 2011/12

Subject area	Type of learning aim							All learning aims
	GCSE/VCE	AS/A2 level	NVQ ¹	QCF Award/Certificate/Diploma	BTEC/OCN First, National, Access Certificate/Diploma	HE level	Other	
Health, Public Services and Care	20	1,830	6,305	25,145	17,565	0	24,715	75,580
Science and Mathematics	6,465	36,140	5	710	3,615	35	1,515	48,485
Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	0	20	315	4,665	2,655	5	2,890	10,550
Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	10	2,925	11,880	16,045	1,655	380	9,310	42,205
Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	0	0	6,965	7,345	3,610	0	9,350	27,270
Information and Communication Technology	60	5,970	310	12,825	18,010	300	27,690	65,160
Retail and Commercial Enterprise	25	175	10,150	23,540	4,570	0	6,850	45,310
Leisure, Travel and Tourism	40	2,660	1,785	7,455	5,075	0	4,325	21,340
Arts, Media and Publishing	150	14,310	10	9,385	19,740	1,960	12,765	58,330
History, Philosophy and Theology	90	12,130	0	0	3,940	100	1,625	17,890
Social Sciences	45	10,600	0	0	765	0	270	11,680
Languages, Literature and Culture	4,395	14,440	45	775	14,640	0	14,285	48,575
Education and Training	0	0	815	3,950	4,945	5,585	3,145	18,445
Preparation for Life and Work	55	190	65	12,170	52,425	0	384,305	449,215
Business, Administration and Law	50	6,295	14,540	17,285	3,935	145	12,230	54,480
Unknown	15	270	75	*	1,635	0	35,030	37,025
All subject areas	11,425	107,955	53,265	141,300	158,785	8,510	550,300	1,031,545

Sources: Lifelong Learning Wales Record (LLWR), Post-16 Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC), Individualised Learner Record (ILR)

¹ Includes QCF qualifications that directly replace NVQs

Notes:

(a) StatsWales tables containing this and further information can be found at: [Learning Network Analysis - StatsWales tables](#)

- There were 1,031,545 learning activities/aims undertaken during the 2011/12 academic year by learners domiciled in Wales and enrolled at the five categories of provider shown in Table 2, a decrease of 4 per cent from 2010/11.
- 10 per cent of learning activities were AS or A levels, 5 per cent were NVQs, and 14 per cent were QCF qualifications. BTEC, OCN, National and Access qualifications made up a cumulative total of 158,575, 15 per cent of all activities.
- The most popular subject area was 'Preparation for Life and Work', with 44 per cent of learning activities falling under this category. Other popular subject areas were 'Health, Public Services and Care' and 'Information and Communication Technology'. 'Information and Communication Technology' saw the largest drop in the number of activities undertaken and now makes up 6 per cent of all activities, down from 8 per cent in the previous year.
- The highest proportion (66 per cent) of the Higher Education (HE) level learning activities fell within the 'Education and Training' subject area, due to teacher training qualifications comprising most of this area. 'Arts, Media and Publishing' now constitutes 23 per cent of all HE learning aims, having risen from a 13 per cent proportion in 2010/11. HE learning aims continue to make up less than one per cent of all learning activities.
- The largest proportion of activities appears in the 'Other' qualification type for 'Preparation for Life and Work' (Table 3). Most of these activities are Key Skills awards and similar qualifications and cover areas such as improving learning, communication, numeracy, and ICT skills.

Learning Programmes

Table 4 – Work-based learning provision by programme type and local authority of domicile

Local authority of domicile	Programme type						All WBL programmes
	Foundation Apprenticeship	Apprenticeship	Higher apprenticeship	Traineeships	Steps to Employment	Other WBL programmes	
Isle of Anglesey	675	460	30	175	50	95	1,480
Gwynedd	1,085	540	40	290	70	140	2,165
Conwy	875	565	60	160	155	195	2,010
Denbighshire	740	605	75	145	100	150	1,815
Flintshire	1,470	1,205	85	200	90	445	3,500
Wrexham	1,125	880	65	330	360	295	3,060
Powys	805	565	30	200	140	180	1,920
Ceredigion	445	365	45	135	40	90	1,125
Pembrokeshire	960	820	75	450	155	220	2,680
Carmarthenshire	1,160	835	70	565	255	445	3,330
Swansea	1,315	1,035	110	760	280	420	3,915
Neath Port Talbot	925	755	65	755	230	335	3,065
Bridgend	640	605	40	465	160	345	2,250
The Vale of Glamorgan	620	980	35	310	205	375	2,525
Rhondda Cynon Taf	1,515	1,345	90	930	585	715	5,175
Merthyr Tydfil	435	285	10	400	135	260	1,530
Caerphilly	1,360	1,000	80	820	325	500	4,085
Blaenau Gwent	670	410	45	415	80	270	1,890
Torfaen	820	655	75	670	150	365	2,730
Monmouthshire	515	415	30	115	35	90	1,195
Newport	1,045	850	50	835	210	320	3,305
Cardiff	2,060	1,570	110	985	540	655	5,920
All Wales domiciled	21,255	16,740	1,315	10,110	4,345	6,915	60,680

Sources: *Lifelong Learning Wales Record (LLWR)*, *Individualised Learner Record (ILR)*

Notes:

(a) StatsWales tables containing this and further information can be found at: [Learning Network Analysis - StatsWales tables](#)

- Welsh domiciled learners were enrolled on 60,680 learning programmes offering work-based learning provision provided by Further Education (FE) institutions, other training providers and Work-Based Learning (WBL) consortia. Foundation Apprenticeships accounted for 35 per cent of the work-based learning programmes, while Apprenticeships comprised 28 per cent.
- There were 39,310 apprenticeships undertaken by Welsh domiciled learners in 2011/12, down by 4 per cent from the previous year. Merthyr Tydfil was the sole local authority where less than half of all work-based learning programmes undertaken by domiciled learners were apprenticeships.
- Traineeships and Steps to Employment were both introduced in 2011/12. The former cater to learners between 16 and 18 years old, while the latter helps unemployed adults age 18 or over. These programs provide training, skills, and relevant work experience with the overall aim of securing an apprenticeship, employment, or further education.
- 24 per cent of work-based learning programmes undertaken in 2011/12 were Traineeships or Steps to Employment programmes. Cardiff and Rhondda Cynon Taf were the two local authorities with the largest number of these programmes, each comprising over 10 per cent of all Traineeships and Steps to Employment programmes delivered in Wales. Merthyr Tydfil had the largest proportion of Traineeships relative to all work-based learning programmes undertaken by learners domiciled in the local authority.

Notes

1. Data Sources

Three data sources were employed in this analysis.

- The Lifelong Learning Wales Record (LLWR) is data collected by the Department for Education and Skills (DfES) and is required to inform funding allocations, monitor performance and outcomes and to inform strategy development. The data provides the official source of statistics on post-16 learners in Wales (excluding Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) and school sixth forms). This bulletin uses data from the 2011/12 statistical freeze taken on 21 February 2013.

Further information on LLWR including user support manuals can be found at:

[Welsh Government - Lifelong Learning Wales Record](#)

Our statement of administrative sources, which also refers to this data source, can be found at:

[Statement of Administrative Sources](#)

- The post-16 Pupil Level Annual Schools Census (PLASC) data collection currently takes place once a year (September) from maintained secondary schools with Year 12, 13 and/or 14 pupils, in Wales. The frequency of the collection is now under review. Data from the September 2011 census is used in this bulletin.

Further information on the PLASC data collection can be found at:

[Pupil Level Annual Schools Census](#)

- In England, from 2008/09, the Information Authority took responsibility for the Individualised Learner Record (ILR) and the information collected within it, whilst the Data Service was established to process and disseminate that data. The data provides the official source of statistics on post-16 learners in England (excluding HEIs and school sixth forms).

Further information on the Information Authority and the ILR can be found at:

[Individualised Learner Record](#)

2. Definitions

2.1 Terminology

- The term 'academic year' is used throughout this bulletin to refer to the period 1 August to 31 July.
- The term 'learning activity' refers to a specific qualification or course pursued by a learner, for example, a GCSE or Key Skill. The term 'learning programme' refers to a group of related learning activities and has particular significance in the work-based learning sector where apprenticeship learning programmes consist of an NVQ and a number of associated learning activities.

2.2 Cohort of learners

- The cohort underpinning the Learning Network Analysis comprises post-16 learners domiciled in Wales or enrolled at a Welsh provider and engaged in learning during the year. However the cohort does not include learners at higher education institutions; and from 2007/08, the cohort excluded Welsh for Adults (WfA) FE learners registered at the five HEI-based WfA centres.

- Learners with unidentified postcodes are excluded from all tables in the bulletin. As such, the figures detailed may differ from those reported in other publications. The coverage of learners with known postcodes was over 99 per cent and analysis has identified that the distribution of unknown or unidentified postcodes was not regionally biased. Tables showing the full cohort, including learners with unidentified postcodes, are available on the StatsWales dissemination site.
- Learners with known non-Welsh postcodes are also excluded from the tables in the bulletin. This will impact on learner numbers at some providers with a catchment area covering the Wales/England border. For example, FE institutions in Wrexham (Yale College, Coleg Llysfasi), Flintshire (Deeside College) and Monmouthshire (Coleg Gwent). Tables showing the full cohort, including the 2.7 per cent of learners with postcodes outside Wales, are available on the StatsWales dissemination site.
- Learners enrolled at multiple providers during the course of an academic year have been included once at each provider with whom they are enrolled. This methodology ensures that all provision received by a learner throughout the year is represented, however, it does introduce an element of double-counting and differs to that used in other statistical publications, most notably the Statistical First Release SDR 48/2013 which provides counts of unique learners.

2.3 Provider type

- For the purposes of this bulletin the term 'provider type' is used to define the nature of the training provider as distinct from the type of learning provision.

Welsh Further Education Institutions – following several college mergers there were 19 Further Education Institutions (FEIs) in Wales during the 2011/12 academic year. Learning provision at these FEIs included further education, work-based learning and community learning (delivered by a local authority via a subcontracted arrangement with an FEI).

Other Training Providers – 14 training providers and 7 Work-Based Learning (WBL) consortia were present in this category during the 2011/12 academic year. They were responsible for work-based learning provision (in addition to that delivered by FEIs).

Local Authority Community Learning – 14 of the 22 local authorities in Wales provide directly delivered community learning.

School Sixth Forms in Wales – 162 maintained schools with sixth forms, in Wales, submitted data to the post-16 PLASC census in September 2012.

English providers – further education colleges and other training providers in England (with enrolments from Welsh domiciled learners) were included in this category. School Sixth Forms in England were not included.

2.4 Subject Areas

- The subject areas detailed in Table 3 are the 15 first-tier areas of learning in the Qualifications and Curriculum Development Agency's (QCDA) sector subject framework.

3. Rounding

- All figures in this Statistical Bulletin are rounded to the nearest 5 and therefore there may be slight discrepancies between the sum of the constituent rows/columns and the independently rounded totals. An ‘*’ represents numbers greater than 0 but less than 5.

4. Key Quality Information

4.1 Relevance

The statistics presented in this bulletin are used both internally within the Welsh Government and externally by other individuals and organisations.

Within the Welsh Government they play a role in supporting decision making processes in relation to:

- Programme for Government – in particular to inform the areas of ‘Education’, where the aim is to “Help everyone reach their potential, reduce inequality and improve economic and social well-being”; one of the ‘Culture and Heritage in Wales’ actions is to “Strengthen the use of Welsh language in everyday life”; and in the area of ‘Growth’ one of the key actions is “Improving Welsh skills for employment”.

[Programme for Government](#)

- The Transformation Agenda – “The Transformation policy, launched in September 2008, challenged all providers of post-compulsory education and training in Wales to set aside traditional, narrow, institutional arrangements and to plan provision collectively; direct more of the funding available to teaching and learning and learner support; and transform the network of providers.”

[Transforming Education and Training Provision in Wales](#)

- The Learning and Skills (Wales) Measure 2009 – “... aims to provide wider learner choice, reduce duplication of provision and encourage higher quality learning and teaching, but it applies to all post-16 provision. These aims cannot be achieved by any single provider. Consequently providers are expected to establish effective collaboration to underpin 14-19 entitlement and maximise the chances of successful learner outcomes.”

[Learning and Skills \(Wales\) Measure 2009](#)

Some of the key users are:

- Ministers and the Members Research Service in the National Assembly for Wales;
- Policy officials in the Welsh Government including those involved with regional consortia;
- Other government departments;
- Office for National Statistics;
- Students, researchers, and academics;
- Individual citizens, private companies, and the media.

In addition to the specific education policy agenda detailed above these statistics are used in a variety of ways. Some examples of these are:

- General background and research;
- Inclusion in reports and briefings;

- Advice to Ministers;
- Ad-hoc analysis requested by external bodies.

4.2 Accuracy

- The LLWR data collection requires providers to record an actual end date and an expected end date for every learning activity. Prior to 2008/09 the actual end date was used when deriving learning activity, learning programme and learner counts. However, further investigation of the data showed that not all providers fulfil the requirement to submit an actual end date on completion of the learning activity and hence the decision was taken in 2008/09 to modify the methodology used. To obtain more accurate counts an adjusted population was introduced which excludes those activities where the expected end date is two years earlier than the start of the reported academic year. This methodology has also been used retrospectively against 2006/07 and 2007/08 data for the purpose of year on year comparisons.
- The information in this bulletin is based on recorded learner postcodes. In total there were 278,510 learners enrolled during 2011/12 (at all provider types) and 295,540 learners enrolled during 2010/11. In 2011/12 approximately 0.9 per cent of the total cohort had an unidentifiable postcode and 1.8 per cent of all learners were resident in England, Scotland or Northern Ireland. Only figures relating to learners known to be domiciled in Wales are included in the bulletin whilst the total population is included in the wider analysis available on StatsWales.
- Learner postcodes taken from the source data are mapped against information held on a postcode database in order to establish the country and local authority of domicile. The postcode database is updated regularly by the Welsh Government's Knowledge and Analytical Services on receipt of the latest information supplied by the Office for National Statistics. The database available for this Learning Network Analysis bulletin contained all UK postcodes rather than only Wales' postcodes. This additional coverage enabled enhanced analysis to differentiate between learners with unknown/unidentifiable postcodes and those residing in England, Scotland or Northern Ireland.
- As detailed in 2.2, learners that were enrolled at multiple providers during the course of the academic year have been included once at each provider with whom they were enrolled. For example, learners pursuing learning at a further education institution in addition to being enrolled with a local authority community learning provider will be counted twice. This differs to the methodology used in other statistical publications.
- As previously indicated, from 2007/08 there was a change in the way in which data on FE learners on WfA courses was collected. The majority of these learners who would previously have been recorded on the LLWR are now reported to HESA by the five Welsh HE institutions acting as regional centres for WfA provision. WfA courses at the sixth regional centre, Coleg Gwent, are included in this bulletin as this data is still submitted via the LLWR.

4.3 Timeliness and Punctuality

Statistics for a given academic year are derived from a statistical freeze of data based on the LLWR at a date in February/March following the end of the academic year. The Learning Network Analysis bulletin is then produced and published as soon as possible following the publication of the First Release in March/April (SDR 48/2013).

4.4 Accessibility and Clarity

This statistical bulletin is pre-announced and then published on the Statistics section of the Welsh Government website. It is accompanied by more detailed tables on StatsWales where users can view and create tables then download as required.

4.5 Comparability

- Figures in this bulletin use the same data sources and underlying methodology as in last year's bulletin;

[Learning Network Analysis - 2010/11](#)

- Learners domiciled in Wales that are studying at English Sixth Form Schools have been omitted from this year's Learning Network Analysis due to data-availability issues, and so the tables in this release are not directly comparable to those in last year's. The 2010/11 figures used in this release have been recalculated to exclude the English Sixth Form School figures from the previous year.
- The tables based on DfES' predecessor department were presented by geographic area and these can still be reproduced using the reports generated on StatsWales. These geographical areas remain as defined in 2008/09.

North Wales: Anglesey, Gwynedd, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Wrexham

Mid Wales: Powys, Ceredigion

South West Wales: Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire, Swansea, Neath Port Talbot

South East Wales: Bridgend, Vale of Glamorgan, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Merthyr Tydfil, Caerphilly, Blaenau Gwent, Torfaen, Monmouthshire, Newport, Cardiff

- Demographic information on the post-16 learning sector in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland can be found at the following links:

[England - The Data Service](#)

[Scotland - Scottish Funding Council](#)

[Northern Ireland - Department for Employment & Learning](#)

Care should be taken when making direct comparisons between nations due to differences in definition and methodology.

5. Additional Information

5.1 StatsWales

- Tables associated with this bulletin and containing a greater amount of detail are available on the Welsh Government's interactive data dissemination service StatsWales.

[Learning Network Analysis - StatsWales tables](#)

- These tables provide learner, learning programme and learning activity data at national, regional and local authority level as required. In addition, tables are available which also include recorded learners with unknown or unidentified postcodes.
- The scope of the analysis covers the diversity strands of ethnicity, disability and medium of delivery in addition to subject area and qualification type information.

5.2 Other Welsh Government post-16 education outputs using the data sources named in Note 1.

- Further Education, Work-based Learning and Community Learning in Wales, 2011/12 – headline national trends in volumes of learning, published 26 March 2013 (LLWR)
[*Further Education, Work-based Learning and Community Learning in Wales, 2011/12*](#)
- Further Education, Work-based Learning and Community Learning in Wales Statistics, 2011/12 – Reference volume, due September 2013. (LLWR)
- Analysis of Participation in Post-16 Education and Training 2009/10 – bulletin providing analysis of participation in learning at a national and regional level across the Further Education, Work Based Learning, Community Learning, school Sixth Form and Higher Education level sectors. Bulletin published October 2011. (LLWR, post-16 PLASC, HESA, ILR)
[*Analysis of Participation in Post-16 Education and Training, 2009/10*](#)
- Learner Outcome Measures for Further Education and Work Based Learning 2011/12 – statistics on learner outcomes at FE and WBL providers, published 28 March 2013. (LLWR)
[*Learner Outcome Measures for Further Education and Work Based Learning, 2011/12*](#)
- Learner Outcome Measures for Adult Community Learning 2011/12, published 18 April 2013. (LLWR)
[*Learner Outcome Measures for Adult Community Learning 2011/12*](#)

5.3 Future of this release

We are planning to review the content, scope and timing of this statistical bulletin to ensure that it continues to effectively support and inform the policy initiatives of DfES (in particular, the post-16 funding and planning review). We appreciate any feedback from users.