Further Education College Workforce Data for England

An Analysis of the Staff Individualised Record Data 2009-2010

March 2011



Skills for Learning Professionals

Foreword



This report contains labour market intelligence on the further education college workforce in England. Based on the 2009-2010 Staff Individualised Record (SIR), it provides further education colleges, representative bodies and policy makers with a robust basis for workforce planning.

The publication of this report supports the Workforce Strategy for the Further Education Sector in England 2007-2012, and underlines the importance of understanding the workforce and using data to inform workforce management and policy development.

We are encouraged by the responses and feedback we have received since undertaking the collection in 2007-2008. In 2009-2010 we gathered information from over 357 further education colleges in England, accounting for almost a quarter of a million staff data records.

The launch of the Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) tool in February 2009 has further enhanced the collection allowing colleges to use their staff data to benchmark against other colleges in their area as well as that of the national picture.

We would like to thank everyone who has been involved over the past six years for their support.

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Introduction

This report presents the findings from an analysis of workforce data from the Staff Individualised Record (SIR) dataset for further education colleges in England for 2009-2010, the most recent academic year for which data is available. The SIR data is gathered from further education colleges for each academic year and comprises demographic and socio-economic data and information about staff from various occupational groups. The types of colleges represented in this report are:

- General further education colleges (including tertiary education)
- National specialist colleges
- Sixth form colleges
- Special colleges agriculture and horticulture
- Special colleges art, design and performing arts
- Specialist designated colleges

This is the seventh in a series of annual reports on the further education college workforce in England produced by Lifelong Learning UK. It provides a profile of staff working in colleges, including information on age, gender and ethnicity. This report also gives an overview of annual pay, qualification levels and subject areas taught by further education college teaching staff.

Information on diversity, gender, annual pay and other areas is compared between all staff and teaching staff. Year-on-year analysis is also undertaken where possible.

In addition to this report, colleges that participated in the collection can benefit from access to their own data through the Staff Individualised Record portal. A powerful and comprehensive online analytical processing (OLAP) tool is available, which enables learning providers to interrogate their institutions' data, produce reports for further analysis and benchmark their performance against the sector.

Lifelong Learning UK also publishes specific reports on the 'Success for All' target, which was set by HM Government in 2001and the 'Annual Workforce Diversity profile'; a detailed analysis of the diversity profile of the workforce.

The 2009-2010 dataset and response rate

The SIR data for 2009-2010 is based on responses from **357 further education colleges in England**. This is a two per cent drop from the 365 colleges recorded in 2008-2009, partially because of recent college mergers and partially because any backfilled data submitted by colleges more than five years ago has been excluded from the data set.

Where a college has not returned data within the time limit, data from a previous SIR collection have been used. This process is called 'backfilling' and backfilled data is used in all figures, graphs and tables presented in this report.

The percentage of backfilled data was: 8 per cent in 2005-2006, 23 per cent in 2006-2007, 9 per cent in 2007-2008, 21 per cent in 2008-2009 and 25 per cent in 2009-2010. A full list of further education colleges by region, number of contracts and year of most recent data submission can be found in **Appendix 1**.

National specialist colleges were invited to participate in the data collection for the first time in 2008-2009 to improve sector coverage of the Staff Individualised Record data collection. Data from eight national specialist colleges were obtained in 2009-2010, two more than 2008-2009. Data from these colleges have been included in figures presented in this report in order to provide a more comprehensive picture of the workforce in colleges than has been possible in the past.

Almost two-thirds of responding colleges were general further education colleges and approximately a quarter were sixth form colleges. Colleges with subject specialism formed almost seven per cent per cent of all colleges included in the data set, national specialist colleges formed two per cent and specialist designated colleges also formed two per cent. The number of colleges, by type and region, are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Further education colleges included in the 2009-2010 SIR dataset, by region and type										
Region	General further education college including tertiary	National specialist college	Sixth form college	Special college - agriculture and horticulture	Special college - art, design and performing arts	Specialist designated college	Total by region ¹			
East Midlands	18	1	4	2	0	0	25			
East of England	22	0	8	2	0	0	32			
Greater London	33	1	12	1	0	5	52			
North East	15	1	5	0	1	0	22			
North West	34	0	19	2	0	0	55			
South East	32	0	21	4	0	1	58			
South West	24	2	2	3	1	0	32			
West Midlands	31	3	10	0	1	1	46			
Yorkshire and the Humber	20	0	10	2	1	1	34			
Total by type	229	8	91	16	4	8	356			
Percentage by type	64.3%	2.2%	25.6%	4.5%	1.1%	2.2%	100%			

The 2009-2010 SIR dataset comprises **247,859 records** (a drop of 7.6 per cent from 2008-2009), each relating to a standard contract of employment between a college and an individual. It is estimated that approximately 10 to 15 per cent of further education college staff hold multiple contracts so the actual number of staff is approximately 85 to 90 per cent of the total number of staff records. LLUK currently does not have any reliable methods of identifying the precise number of staff in further education colleges and uses individual contracts as a proxy for individual members of staff. For ease of presentation and readability, each contract will be referred to as a member of staff.

Table 2 provides the occupational breakdown of staff working in further education colleges returning data during the 2009-2010 academic year. More detailed tables of staff numbers by gender and type of colleges can be found in **Appendices 2 and 3**.

¹One college covering a specialist subject area has been excluded from the table because it does not correspond to the main categories relating to the types of college.

Table 2: Staff numbers by occupational group in further education colleges in England, 2009-2010

Occupational group	Number	Per cent
Senior managers	977	0.4%
Other managers	15,256	6.2%
Administrative and professional staff	17,719	7.1%
Technical staff	15,248	6.2%
Word processing, clerical and secretarial staff	25,363	10.2%
Service staff	39,044	15.8%
Assessors and verifiers	6,617	2.7%
Teaching staff (lecturers, tutors and trainers)	122,578	49.5%
Not known / not provided	5,057	2.0%
Total	247,859	100%

Structure of this report

This report provides an overview of the further education college workforce in England during the 2009-2010 academic year. It begins with a summary of key findings, followed by two chapters. The first chapter deals with the general profile of further education college staff, detailing aspects such as gender, age, ethnicity, geographical location and pay. The second chapter provides a more detailed analysis of the level of teaching qualifications held by teaching staff and subject areas taught.

For the last five years comparative SIR data has been collected and analysed, allowing for year-onyear analysis of the data over this timescale. These comparisons are highlighted in the report. Each section contains tables and charts accompanied by a narrative highlighting particular points of interest.

Please note that in 2007-2008 some changes were made to the data that is collected. These changes can be viewed in the SIR specification, which informs providers about the data they need to submit. Changes were also made to the specification in 2008-2009 and 2009-2010. These changes apply to all subsequent SIR data and are outlined at the end of this report on page 36.

Summary of main findings

Gender

In 2009-2010, 63.7 per cent of further education college staff were female and 36.3 per cent were male. 70.7 per cent of part-time staff and 53.4 per cent of full-time staff were female. The male to female ratio for full-time teaching staff was almost 50:50 whereas the gender breakdown of part-time teaching staff was similar to the sector average gender breakdown. These figures have not changed significantly since 2005-2006. 'Senior managers' and 'technical staff' were the only occupational groups where male staff continued to outnumber female staff.

Age

The average age of teaching staff in the 2009-2010 SIR dataset was 45 years, compared with the average for all college staff of 44 years. Over a quarter of teaching staff were in the 50 to 59 age group, and just 2.5 per cent of teaching staff were aged below 25. In comparison, 6.3 per cent of the whole college workforce were aged below 25. In general, the whole college workforce tends to

be in the older age groups and this has not changed significantly over time. With the current economic climate and abolition of the default retirement age, there may be an increase in older workers joining the sector from other industries as well as existing employees working beyond traditional retirement age. Therefore, workforce management and succession planning are crucial for the sector to deal with the potential loss of staff, staff working beyond the old statutory retirement age of 65 and requirements to work flexibly.

Ethnicity

More than 80 per cent of staff in each occupational group were white British. 'Senior managers' and 'assessors and verifiers' were most likely to be from this group (89.8 per cent and 89.4 per cent, respectively) and least likely to be from black and minority ethnic² (BME) groups. Greater London had the highest percentage of BME staff (42.9 per cent of the BME teaching workforce) but has seen one of the largest falls in a region of one percentage point since 2008-2009. The rise in percentage of BME staff since 2008-2009 was highest in the North West (of 0.7 percentage points).

Disability

In 2009-2010, 3.2 per cent of all college staff and 3.1 per cent of teaching staff disclosed having a disability. This has increased slightly as the equivalent figure in 2008-2009 was 2.9 per cent of all college staff and 2.8 per cent of teaching staff. However, the rate of staff disclosure remains extremely low.

Location of staff by region

Teaching staff are more likely to be working part-time than the workforce average across each region. The largest difference in working patterns of teaching staff and all staff was observed in Greater London, where a higher percentage of teaching staff were working part-time – 65.1 per cent compared with 58.9 per cent for all staff, a difference of 6.2 percentage points.

In general, the largest numbers of staff in most occupational groups are found in the North West, South East and West Midlands, with the lowest number in the North East. This relates proportionately to the number of colleges in each of these regions. Teaching staff constitute a large part of the total workforce in each region, whereas the numbers of senior managers, assessors and verifiers were lower.

Annual pay

The average annual pay for all full-time staff was £25,916. On average, senior managers earned the highest pay, followed by other managers and teaching staff. The gap in average pay of all full-time male and female staff has been closing over the last five years, but the pay of female staff was still noticeably lower than that of their male counterparts. The gap in full-time male and female teaching pay has continued to contract, and had been reducing at a much faster rate between 2005-2006 and 2008-2009 but had broadened slightly in 2009-2010. However, it is important to note that these comparisons do not account for differences in the gender breakdown by detailed occupational groups or regions, which could influence these variations.

The annual pay of full-time teaching staff was highest in Greater London (£32,692) and lowest in the South West (£27,135). In terms of subject areas, 'Humanities' and 'Science and mathematics' were the highest paid and 'Land based provision' and 'Retailing, customer service and transportation' were the lowest paid.

² BME staff includes individuals in the 'Asian', 'Black', 'Chinese or any other' and 'Mixed' ethnic groups.

Teaching qualifications - achieved or enrolled

The analysis shows that 'Certificate of Education' and 'Postgraduate Certificate in Education' were the two highest teaching qualifications most commonly held by teaching staff – 24.3 per cent and 23.3 per cent of teachers, respectively. These were also the highest enrolled teaching qualifications among teaching staff working in further education colleges in England – 23.9 per cent and 22.2 per cent, respectively. The percentage enrolled on or holding these qualifications has risen overall between 2005-2006 and 2009-2010.

The Further Education Teaching Reforms introduced new qualifications for teachers in the sector in 2007, namely 'Preparing to Teach in the Lifelong Learning Sector', 'Certificate in Teaching in the Lifelong Learning Sector' and 'Diploma in Teaching in the Lifelong Learning Sector'. The percentage of teaching staff enrolled on these qualifications has risen since 2007-2008, even though numbers remain relatively low. It is important to note that the Certificate of Education and the PGCE also cover these requirements, and the figures may indicate that this is the preferred route (rather than progression through PTLLS, CTLLS and DTLLS). The proportion of staff who hold or are enrolled on these qualifications is likely to continue rising because there is a requirement for all new further education teaching staff in England to achieve Qualified Teacher Learning and Skills (QTLS) or Associate (ATLS) Status (according to their individual role and responsibilities) or acquire these qualifications within a specified period of starting a teaching role.

Subject areas taught in further education colleges in England

There were more staff teaching 'Visual and performing arts and media' in further education colleges than any other subject. 'English, languages and communication', 'Health, social care and public services' and 'Foundation programmes' were also identified as subject areas taught by the largest numbers of staff. Subjects with the lowest levels of teaching staff were 'Land based provision' and 'Retailing, customer service and transportation'. Since 2005-2006, the largest decline in number of subject specific teaching staff was seen in 'Foundation programmes' (of 2.5 percentage points), 'Health, social care and public services' (of 2.3 percentage points) and 'Business administration, management and professional' (of 2.2 percentage points).

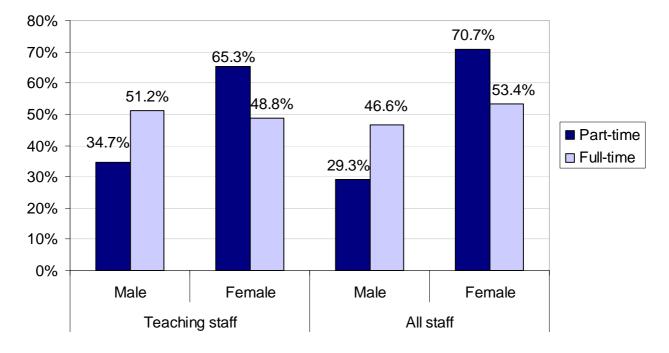
Data shows that 'Hairdressing and beauty therapy' continues to be predominantly taught by female staff and 'Construction' and 'Engineering, technology and manufacturing' both continue to be predominantly taught by male staff.

Section 1: Profile of the further education college workforce in England

Gender

This section presents key information relating to the gender of staff working in further education colleges in England. According to the 2009-2010 SIR data, 63.7 per cent of staff were female and 36.3 per cent were male, and there has been little change in the gender breakdown of staff over the past five years.

Further analysis reveals that a relatively high percentage (70.7 per cent) of part-time staff in the sector were female. The equivalent figure for full-time staff was much lower at 53.4 per cent. This is illustrated in Figure 1. The figure also shows full-time teaching staff to have an almost equal gender divide and it is apparent that the gender breakdown of part-time teaching staff was similar to that of the sector (as above). These figures have not changed radically since 2005-2006.





In the 2007-2008 SIR data collection, further education colleges were given 'Rather not say' as a response category to the gender question for the first time. In the first year, 14 individuals from more than 250,000 members of staff were classified in this group and this number had risen to 18 by 2008-2009. In 2009-2010 the number has fallen to 10. The small number could be explained by one or all of the following:

- a small number of individuals in the sector choose not to disclose their gender
- a small number of individuals in the sector do not identify as either male or female
- colleges were not collecting this data (rather not say) at the time of the SIR collection

The gender split of staff in different occupational groups will now be assessed. Colleges were asked to classify each contract into 1 of 64 occupations (see Appendix 2) as part of their SIR data submission. These have been reclassified into the following seven broad occupational groups: administrative and professional staff; managers (including senior managers and other managers);

service staff; teaching staff (including lecturers, tutors and trainers); technical staff; word processing, clerical and secretarial staff; and assessors and verifiers.

The detailed list of occupational groups by gender is shown in **Appendix 2**. The gender split by broad occupational groups is displayed in Table 3 and Figure 2.

Table 3: Occupational group by gender 2005-2006 to 2009-2010										
Occupational group	Gender	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008-09	2009-10				
Administrative and	Female	75.0%	74.6%	75.0%	75.3%	75.8%				
professional staff	Male	25.0%	25.4%	25.0%	24.7%	24.2%				
Assessors and verifiers	Female	-	-	69.8%	67.3%	66.5%				
Assessors and vermers	Male	-	-	30.2%	32.7%	33.5%				
All managers	Female	58.8%	59.8%	61.4%	61.5%	61.5%				
(including senior and other)	Male	41.2%	40.2%	38.6%	38.5%	38.5%				
Coniermonerer	Female	-	-	45.3%	43.8%	45.0%				
Senior manager	Male	-	-	54.7%	56.2%	55.0%				
Other managers	Female	-	-	62.1%	62.4%	62.6%				
Other managers	Male	-	-	37.9%	37.6%	37.4%				
Service staff	Female	68.9%	68.3%	69.5%	69.1%	69.3%				
Service stall	Male	31.1%	31.7%	30.5%	30.9%	30.7%				
Tooching stoff	Female	59.1%	58.9%	59.4%	59.0%	59.1%				
Teaching staff	Male	40.9%	41.1%	40.6%	41.0%	40.9%				
Taskaisal staff	Female	39.8%	40.4%	41.9%	42.4%	41.5%				
Technical staff	Male	60.2%	59.6%	58.1%	57.6%	58.5%				
Word processing, clerical,	Female	85.0%	85.2%	84.5%	84.1%	83.5%				
secretarial staff	Male	15.0%	14.8%	15.5%	15.9%	16.5%				

Table 3: Occupational group by gender 2005-2006 to 2009-2010

Note: the 'assessors and verifiers' category was included for the first time in 2007-2008 and this was also the first year senior and other managers could be distinguished.

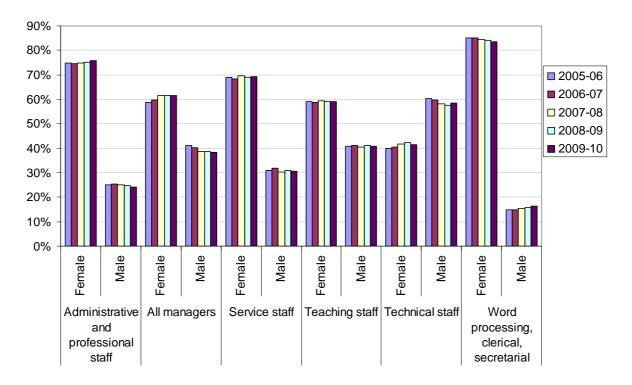


Figure 2: Occupational group by gender 2005-2006 to 2009-2010

Table 3 and Figure 2 show little change in the gender breakdown of staff in different occupational groups between 2005-2006 and 2009-2010. The slow but consistent rise in the percentage of female managers observed in previous SIR reports during this period appears to have levelled off at 61.5 per cent, which is closer to the overall gender split across the sector than the figure of 58.8 per cent in 2005-2006.

In 2007-2008, new managerial categories were introduced to the SIR data collection, which allowed senior managers and other managers to be distinguished. The 'All managers' occupational group in the table and figure above includes both of these sub-groups. When the gender breakdown of senior managers and other managers was assessed separately, it was found that 55.0 per cent of the former and 37.4 per cent of the latter were males in 2009-2010. This is a difference of 17.6 percentage points. The proportion of senior managers who were female fell by 1.5 percentage points between 2007-2008 and 2008-2009, but in 2009-2010 had risen by 1.2 percentage points, almost returning to the 2007-2008 level. The proportion of other managers who are female has remained reasonably constant since 2007-2008.

Apart from senior managers, 'technical staff' was the only other occupational group where males outnumbered females, and although the percentage of male staff in this occupational group has fallen each year since 2005-2006, it had risen slightly in 2009-2010.

Age

The analysis reveals that in 2009-2010, the average age for female and male teaching staff was 45 and 47 years, respectively. The average age for all teaching staff was 45 years compared with 44 years for all college staff.

Figures 3a and 3b present the age distribution of female and male teaching staff. Although the two distributions are generally quite similar, the peaks around 55 to 60 for male teaching staff are not observed for their female counterparts.

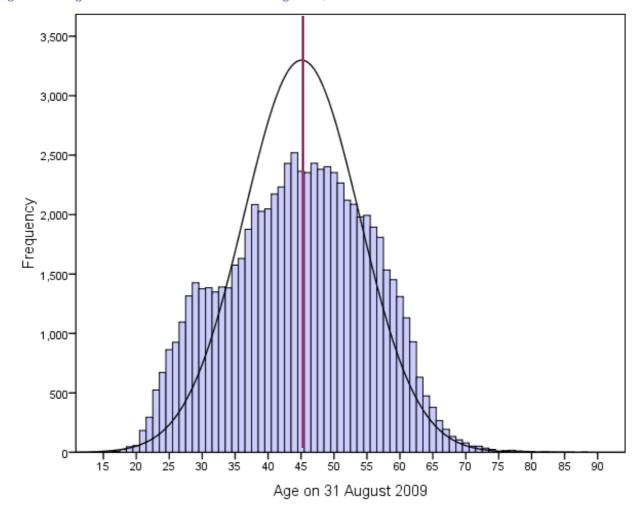


Figure 3a: Age distribution of female teaching staff, 2009-2010

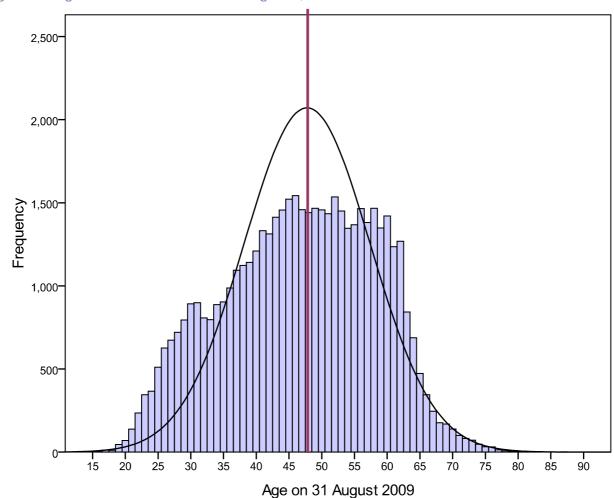
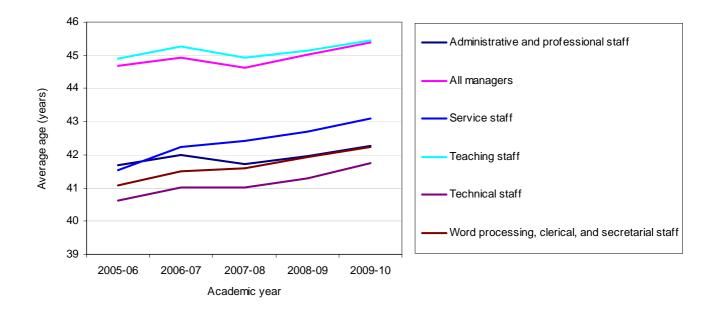


Figure 3b: Age distribution of male teaching staff, 2009-2010

Figure 4 shows the average age of staff in different occupational groups for each year between 2005-2006 and 2009-2010. It is apparent that the average age of teaching staff and managers was higher than staff in other occupational groups. The figure further illustrates that the average age of staff in all occupational groups has risen overall in the last five years. Although there was a slight fall in the average age of teaching staff, managers, and administrative and professional staff between 2006-2007 and 2007-2008, the overall trend has been consistent and upwards to 2009-2010.





The average age of assessors and verifiers (previously similar to that of teaching staff and managers) was slightly higher than these other occupational groups in 2009-2010 (46 years compared to 45 years). Senior managers were on average five years older (50) than other managers (45).

Table 4 shows the age breakdown of the part-time and full-time further education college workforce in 2009-2010. The most noticeable difference was seen at the 60 years and over age group, who were more likely to be working part-time than full-time. The opposite was true for those aged 50 to 59 years and 25 to 34 years.

Age band	Part-time	Full-time
Under 25	6.5%	6.0%
25 to 29	7.3%	9.7%
30 to 34	8.2%	10.0%
35 to 39	11.1%	10.8%
40 to 44	14.3%	13.0%
45 to 49	15.0%	15.2%
50 to 54	13.1%	15.1%
55 to 59	11.6%	12.8%
60 to 64	8.8%	6.3%
65 and over	4.1%	0.9%
Not known / not provided	0.1%	0.1%
Total	100%	100%

The results shown in Table 5 indicate that 30.7 per cent of teaching staff and 28.9 per cent of all staff working in further education colleges in England were aged between 40 and 49. Furthermore, over a quarter of teaching staff were in the 50 to 59 age group. Although the age breakdown of all college staff and teaching staff was similar across most age groups, a noticeable difference was observed for those aged below 25 - 2.5 per cent of teaching staff and 6.3 per cent of all staff were in this age group.

	Teach	Teaching staff		staff
Age band	Number	Number Per cent		Per cent
Under 25	3,048	2.5%	15,640	6.3%
25 to 29	8,967	7.3%	20,547	8.3%
30 to 34	11,186	9.1%	22,169	8.9%
35 to 39	14,490	11.8%	27,229	11.0%
40 to 44	18,183	14.8%	34,212	13.8%
45 to 49	19,444	15.9%	37,315	15.1%
50 to 54	18,090	14.8%	34,440	13.9%
55 to 59	15,775	12.9%	29,953	12.1%
60 to 64	9,968	8.1%	19,279	7.8%
65 and over	3,351	2.7%	6,846	2.8%
Not known / not provided	76	0.1%	229	0.1%
Total	122,578	100%	247,859	100%

Table 6 shows little change in the age breakdown of teaching staff over time. The largest difference was seen for the 60 to 64 age group, which has risen by 2.6 percentage points between 2005-2006 and 2009-2010. The percentage share of two upper age bands has consistently increased, year on year.

Table 0. Age g	roup or teach	ing Stan, 200	5 2000 10 20	00 2010	
Age band	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Under 25	2.7%	2.4%	2.8%	2.7%	2.5%
25 to 29	6.9%	6.9%	7.7%	7.6%	7.3%
30 to 34	9.7%	9.2%	9.0%	9.1%	9.1%
35 to 39	12.7%	12.5%	12.8%	12.2%	11.8%
40 to 44	15.2%	15.1%	15.2%	15.1%	14.8%
45 to 49	15.7%	15.7%	15.4%	15.6%	15.9%
50 to 54	15.2%	15.3%	14.6%	14.4%	14.8%
55 to 59	14.0%	14.3%	13.1%	13.0%	12.9%
60 to 64	5.5%	6.2%	6.9%	7.6%	8.1%
65 and over	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.5%	2.7%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 6: Age group of teaching staff, 2005-2006 to 2009-2010

The workforce tended to be in the older age groups and this has not changed significantly over time. This could mean that during the next few years, a relatively large part of the workforce may go into retirement (although this is by no means certain, as the default retirement age has been abolished). Equally, with the current economic climate there could be an increase in older workers joining the sector from other industries and existing employees working for longer. Therefore, workforce management and succession planning are crucial for the sector to deal with the potential loss of staff, staff working beyond the previous default retirement age and requirements to work flexibly.

Diversity - Ethnicity

The SIR data collection requires colleges to submit data on the ethnicity of each contract holder. The following section aims to provide an overview of this information. There are 19 distinct categories in the ethnicity field (these are listed in **Appendix 4**), which are classified into the following general groups in order to provide an overview and make meaningful comparisons.

- Asian
- Black
- Chinese or any other
- Mixed
- White British
- White other
- Prefer not to say
- Not known or not provided

The ethnic breakdown of the further education workforce and teaching staff in the sector is shown in Table 7 and more detailed information is presented in **Appendix 4**.

Similarities are evident when comparing the ethnic representation of staff in both these groups. The biggest difference of 1.3 percentage points existed for white British staff, i.e. 82.6 per cent of all further education college staff compared with 81.3 per cent of teaching staff being from this ethnic group.

	Teaching	staff	All staff		
Ethnic group	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
Asian	4,175	3.4%	8,711	3.5%	
Black	3,564	2.9%	7,033	2.8%	
Chinese / any other	1,634	1.3%	2,888	1.2%	
Mixed	1,191	1.0%	2,369	1.0%	
White - British	99,655	81.3%	204,611	82.6%	
White - other	5,732	4.7%	9,602	3.9%	
Prefer not to say	1,582	1.3%	3,001	1.2%	
Not known / not provided	5,045	4.1%	9,644	3.9%	
Total	122,578	100%	247,859	100%	

Table 7: Ethnicity of further education staff, 2009-2010

The category 'Prefer not to say' was included in the ethnicity field of the SIR specification for the first time in 2007-2008. It allowed further education colleges to specify which staff members preferred not to disclose their ethnicity. Analysis of the 2007-2008 data identified that 1,848 individuals were classified using this category, which constituted 0.7 per cent of the workforce. This number had increased to 2,992 (1.1 per cent of the workforce) by 2008-2009 and to 3,001 (1.2 per cent of the workforce) by 2009-2010. If the majority of these staff are from an ethnic group other than 'White – British' then the percentage in that group, as shown in Table 7, could actually be much higher. However, this cannot be determined without further evidence.

Table 8 shows the ethnicity of teaching staff annually from 2005-2006 to 2009-2010. In general, the percentage of staff in most ethnic groups (except for 'Chinese / any other') has gradually increased over the five year period. Based on trends, this is likely to be a result of an actual increase in the number of staff in these groups but also because the ethnicity of a higher proportion of staff is provided by colleges in 2009-2010 ('Not known / not provided' was 10.1 per cent in 2005-2006 and

4.1 per cent in 2009-2010). The most marked increase during the five year period is in the percentage of white British staff.

Table 6. Ethnicity of teaching start, 2005-2006 to 2009-2010									
2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10					
3.0%	3.1%	3.3%	3.5%	3.4%					
2.6%	2.7%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%					
1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%					
0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%					
78.2%	77.8%	79.4%	80.5%	81.3%					
4.0%	4.1%	4.4%	4.6%	4.7%					
-	-	0.6%	1.1%	1.3%					
10.1%	10.0%	7.0%	5.2%	4.1%					
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%					
	2005-06 3.0% 2.6% 1.5% 0.6% 78.2% 4.0% - 10.1%	2005-06 2006-07 3.0% 3.1% 2.6% 2.7% 1.5% 1.5% 0.6% 0.7% 78.2% 77.8% 4.0% 4.1% - - 10.1% 10.0%	2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 3.0% 3.1% 3.3% 2.6% 2.7% 2.9% 1.5% 1.5% 1.4% 0.6% 0.7% 0.8% 78.2% 77.8% 79.4% 4.0% 4.1% 4.4% - 0.6% 0.0% 10.1% 10.0% 7.0%	2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09 3.0% 3.1% 3.3% 3.5% 2.6% 2.7% 2.9% 2.9% 1.5% 1.5% 1.4% 1.4% 0.6% 0.7% 0.8% 0.9% 78.2% 77.8% 79.4% 80.5% 4.0% 4.1% 4.4% 4.6% - 0.6% 1.1% 1.1% 10.1% 10.0% 7.0% 5.2%					

Table 8: Ethnicity of teaching staff, 2005-2006 to 2009-2010

The table below shows that more than 80 per cent of staff in each occupational group were 'White – British'. 'Senior managers' and 'assessors and verifiers' were most likely to be from this ethnic group (89.8 per cent and 89.4 per cent, respectively) and least likely to be from minority ethnic groups. The ethnic profile of staff in these occupational groups generally tended to vary most from the sector average (as shown in Table 7 above) whereas most other groups reflected the overall picture of the sector.

		Ethnic group									
Occupational group	Asian	Black	Chinese / any other	Mixed	White- British	White- other	Prefer not to say	Not known / not provided	Total		
Administrative and professional staff	3.4%	3.1%	1.0%	1.0%	83.9%	3.0%	1.2%	3.4%	100%		
Assessors and verifiers	1.6%	1.8%	0.4%	0.5%	89.4%	2.1%	0.6%	3.6%	100%		
Senior managers	1.2%	1.6%	0.4%	0.9%	89.8%	2.6%	0.8%	2.7%	100%		
Other managers	3.5%	2.6%	0.7%	0.8%	86.9%	3.2%	0.7%	1.6%	100%		
Service staff	3.8%	3.2%	1.1%	1.0%	82.3%	3.7%	1.4%	3.3%	100%		
Teaching staff	3.4%	2.9%	1.3%	1.0%	81.3%	4.7%	1.3%	4.1%	100%		
Technical staff	3.5%	2.4%	1.1%	0.9%	84.9%	3.1%	1.0%	3.0%	100%		
Word processing, clerical and secretarial staff	4.3%	2.6%	1.2%	0.9%	84.1%	2.6%	1.3%	2.9%	100%		

Table 9: Percentage of staff in each ethnic group by occupational group, 2009-2010

The distribution of the further education black and minority ethnic (BME) workforce across the regions in England will now be considered. BME staff includes individuals in the 'Asian', 'Black', 'Chinese or any other' and 'Mixed' ethnic groups.

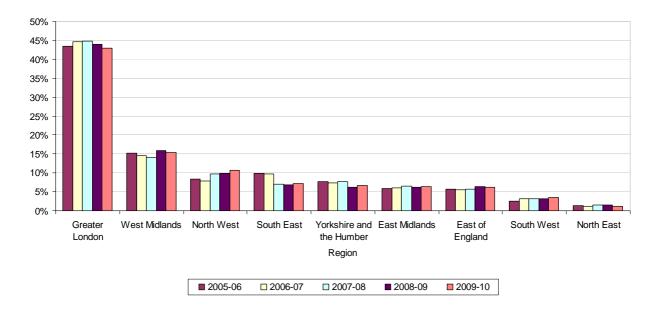
Table 10 and Figure 5 present key regional data on BME teaching staff but there was no clear or consistent year-on-year trend across most regions between 2005-2006 and 2009-2010. Greater London clearly had the highest percentage of BME staff (42.9 per cent of BME teaching workforce) but has seen a consistent fall each year since 2007-2008 (of almost two percentage points). The percentage of BME teaching staff in the South East experienced the greatest overall fall during the

five year period. The highest rise during the five year period was in the North West (of 2.3 percentage points). Although some annual fluctuations were observed in the distribution of BME staff across many regions, some have not experienced major changes overall since 2005-2006.

Table 10: Percentage of BME teaching staff by region in England, 2005-2006 to 2009-2010							
Region	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10		
East of England	5.7%	5.5%	5.7%	6.4%	6.2%		
East Midlands	5.9%	6.0%	6.5%	6.1%	6.4%		
Greater London	43.5%	44.7%	44.8%	43.9%	42.9%		
North East	1.4%	1.2%	1.5%	1.5%	1.1%		
North West	8.3%	7.8%	9.7%	9.9%	10.6%		
South East	9.8%	9.7%	7.0%	6.9%	7.2%		
South West	2.5%	3.2%	3.1%	3.2%	3.5%		
West Midlands	15.1%	14.6%	14.0%	15.8%	15.3%		
Yorkshire and the Humber	7.8%	7.4%	7.7%	6.2%	6.7%		

2000 2010

Figure 5: Percentage of BME teaching staff by region in England, 2005-2006 to 2009-2010



Diversity - Disability

In 2009-2010, 3.2 per cent of all further education staff and 3.1 per cent of teaching staff in England disclosed having a disability. This has increased slightly as the equivalent figure in 2008-2009 was 2.9 per cent of all further education staff and 2.8 per cent of teaching staff. However, the rate of staff disclosure remains extremely low.

Furthermore, one per cent of staff preferred not to provide information about disability and almost nine per cent of all records contained missing or unknown data on disability. This has not changed since 2008-2009.

	Teaching	g staff	All staff		
Disability	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
Yes	3,832	3.1%	7,971	3.2%	
No	107,020	87.3%	216,902	87.5%	
Prefer not to say	1,173	1.0%	2,376	1.0%	
Not known / not provided	10,553	8.6%	20,610	8.3%	
Total	122,578	100%	247,859	100%	

Location of staff by region

The distribution of further education colleges and teaching staff across the regions in England can be seen in Table 12.

Table 12. Teaching stall and further education colleges by region in England, 2009-							
	Colleges		Teaching staff				
Region	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent			
East of England	33	9.2%	10,010	8.2%			
East Midlands	25	7.0%	9,722	7.9%			
Greater London	52	14.6%	16,941	13.8%			
North East	22	6.2%	5,990	4.9%			
North West	55	15.4%	21,586	17.6%			
South East	58	16.2%	17,110	14.0%			
South West	32	9.0%	12,664	10.3%			
West Midlands	46	12.9%	15,182	12.4%			
Yorkshire and the Humber	34	9.5%	13,373	10.9%			
Total	357	100%	122,578	100%			

Table 12: Teaching staff and further education colleges by region in England, 2009-2010

Regions with relatively more further education college provision had a correspondingly higher level of further education teaching staff. This can be seen more clearly in Figure 6 below. Consistent with findings in the past, the North East had the lowest number of teaching staff and colleges and the North West had the highest number of teaching staff across all regions.

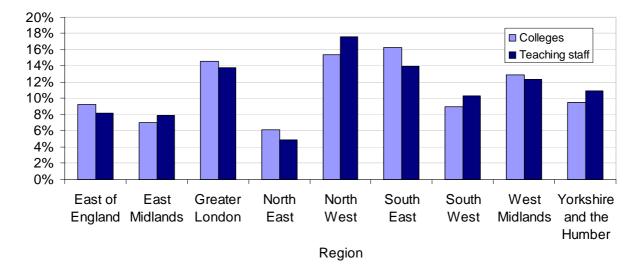


Figure 6: Percentage of teaching staff and further education colleges by region in England

Table 13 and Figure 7 provide information on teaching staff and all staff working full-time and parttime by region. Evaluation of this information shows differences between patterns of working across the regions in England. For instance, staff in the South West of England were more likely to be working part-time than staff in any other region. The opposite was true for the North East.

Teaching staff were generally more likely to be working part-time than the workforce average across each region. The largest difference in working patterns of teaching staff and all staff was observed in Greater London, where a higher percentage of teaching staff were working part-time – 65.1 per cent compared with 58.9 per cent for all staff, a difference of 6.2 percentage points.

	Teach	ing staff	All staff		
English region	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	
East of England	56.1%	43.9%	56.5%	43.5%	
East Midlands	63.8%	36.2%	61.7%	38.3%	
Greater London	65.1%	34.9%	58.9%	41.1%	
North East	52.0%	48.0%	49.2%	50.8%	
North West	61.9%	38.1%	58.2%	41.8%	
South East	61.2%	38.8%	60.7%	39.3%	
South West	70.4%	29.6%	65.4%	34.6%	
West Midlands	63.3%	36.7%	59.1%	40.9%	
Yorkshire and the Humber	61.3%	38.7%	58.8%	41.2%	

Table 13: Part-time / full-time staff by region in England, 2009-2010

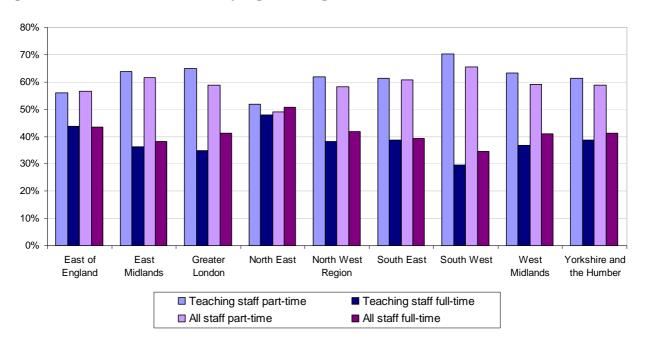


Figure 7: Part-time / full-time staff by region in England, 2009-2010

The following table provides the number of staff in each occupational group within the nine regions of England. In general, the largest numbers of staff in most occupational groups were found in the North West, South East and West Midlands, with the lowest number in the North East. This relates proportionately to the number of further education institutions in each of these regions. Teaching staff constituted a large part of the total workforce in each region, whereas the numbers of senior managers, assessors and verifiers were lower.

	Table 14: Number of staff i	n each occupational group	and region, 2009-2010
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		Region							
Occupational group	East of England	East Midlands	Greater London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and the Humber
Administrative and professional staff	1,532	1,314	2,082	902	3,332	2,199	2,207	2,296	1,855
Assessors and verifiers	895	530	489	298	1,016	709	523	1,361	796
Senior managers	98	98	160	38	162	114	78	101	128
Other managers	1,319	1,315	2,241	790	2,176	2,140	1,852	1,919	1,504
Service staff	3,480	3,832	3,952	2,095	6,332	5,523	4,879	4,268	4,683
Teaching staff	10,010	9,722	16,941	5,990	21,586	17,110	12,664	15,182	13,373
Technical staff	1,481	1,410	1,517	974	2,551	2,148	1,682	1,686	1,799
Word processing, clerical and secretarial staff	2,384	2,389	2,812	1,234	4,370	3,386	2,637	3,080	3,071
Not known / not provided	336	645	620	38	470	352	598	1,660	338
Total	21,535	21,255	30,814	12,359	41,995	33,681	27,120	31,553	27,547

Annual Pay

The data includes information on the annual pay of the further education college workforce. It provides the **annual pay for the tax year**, so for the 2009-2010 collection, this would cover the period from 6 April 2009 to 5 April 2010. Therefore this is the actual pay received by an individual contract for that particular tax year, which may not be the full annual salary. If a full-time member of staff started part way through the tax year then their annual pay may show as being less than their annual salary. Similarly, where staff received no pay for the 2009-2010 tax year, i.e. if they started working for a college after 5 April 2010, an entry of '£0 to £1,999' is recorded in this field. For this reason, '**£0 to £1,999' was filtered out** of the analysis.

In addition, colleges were asked to select a **pay band**, for example '£3,000 to £3,999', for each member of staff. By assigning a numeric value to the mid-point of each band (£3,500 for '£3,000 to £3,999' etc), it is possible to roughly calculate average pay for staff, once outlying values (i.e. 'zero') are filtered out. Prior to 2007-2008, 75 pay bands were used in the SIR collection and the highest pay band was '£75,000 or more'. In 2007-2008, **25 additional bands were added**, increasing the highest pay band to '£100,000 or more'. Although, the new banding allows analysis to be performed more accurately (as more mid-points can be assigned to the upper end of the scale), it presents issues for comparability to previous years. Therefore, where comparisons are made to previous years, all bands greater than £75,000 in the 2007-2008, 2008-2009 and 2009-2010 data sets have been assigned a mid point of £75,500 to make them comparable to past data.

Furthermore, due to the nature of part-time and full-time contracts in further education colleges, it is also necessary to focus only on **full-time contracts**. This is because the 'fraction of full-time' for part-time contracts varies enormously and with it the rates of pay, to the extent that it becomes difficult to draw a meaningful comparison.



Figure 8: Average full-time further education pay by occupational group, 2009-2010

The average annual pay of staff in each occupational group by region is presented in **Appendix 5**; the key findings from which are summarised below.

• The highest average pay of staff in most occupational groups was found in Greater London.

- On average, most occupational groups earned between £2,000 and £4,000 more in Greater London than the average for the rest of England in each occupational group.
- Senior managers earned around £4,000 less in the North West and East Midlands than the national average for this group.
- Word processing, clerical and secretarial staff and staff in service roles were on average the lowest earners across most regions.

The table below shows that despite female pay increasing at a higher rate (12.8 per cent) than male pay (10.6 per cent) between 2005-2006 and 2009-2010, a pay gap still existed in further education colleges. On average, full-time male staff earned £2,116 more than their female counterparts in 2009-2010. However, it is important to note that these comparisons do not account for differences in the gender breakdown by detailed occupational groups or regions, which could influence these variations.

Gender	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	% rise
Female	£21,983	£22,435	£23,335	£24,141	£24,802	12.8%
Male	£24,347	£24,870	£25,602	£26,260	£26,918	10.6%
Difference	£2,363	£2,434	£2,267	£2,119	£2,116	
Female pay as a percentage of male pay	90%	90%	91%	92%	92%	

Table 15: Average pay for all male and female full-time staff, 2005-2006 to 2009-2010

Table 16 and Figure 9 illustrate a year-on-year rise in the average pay of full-time male and female teaching staff. The difference in the pay of these members of staff in 2009-2010 is also shown – this gap, which had been slowly closing over the past five years, has broadened slightly in 2009-2010. This pay gap is still much lower than the gap found for all staff. Full-time female teachers gained an overall increase of 11.7 per cent in average pay since 2005-2006, whereas their counterparts only saw a 10.3 per cent rise.

Table 10. Average pay for male and remaie run-time teaching stan, 2003-2000 to 2009-2010							
Gender	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	% rise	
Female	£25,834	£26,413	£27,097	£28,215	£28,847	11.7%	
Male	£26,846	£27,424	£27,839	£28,894	£29,617	10.3%	
Difference	£1,012	£1,011	£742	£680	£769		
Female pay as a percentage of male pay	96%	96%	97%	98%	97%		

Table 16: Average pay for male and female full-time teaching staff, 2005-2006 to 2009-2010

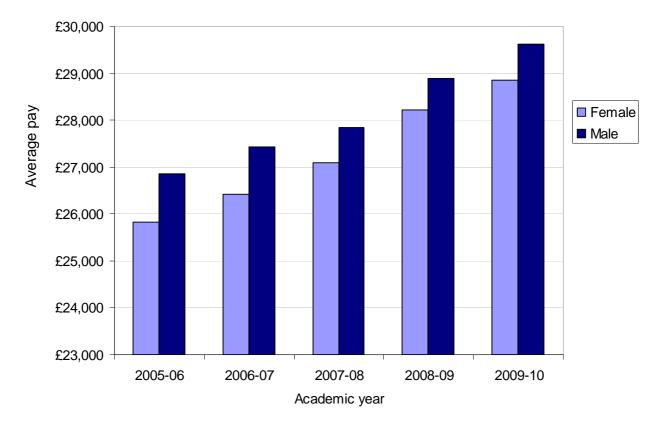




Table 17 and Figure 10 show the variation in average pay among regions. Full-time teaching staff in Greater London had the highest average pay and those in North West and the South West had the lowest.

Region	Average pay
East of England	£29,873
East Midlands	£28,145
Greater London	£32,692
North East	£29,836
North West	£27,549
South East	£29,185
South West	£27,135
West Midlands	£28,875
Yorkshire and the Humber	£30,484

Table 17: Average full-time annua	pay of teachers b	y region, 2009-2010
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Figure 10 illustrates the regions where pay for teaching staff was above and below the full-time teaching staff average for England.



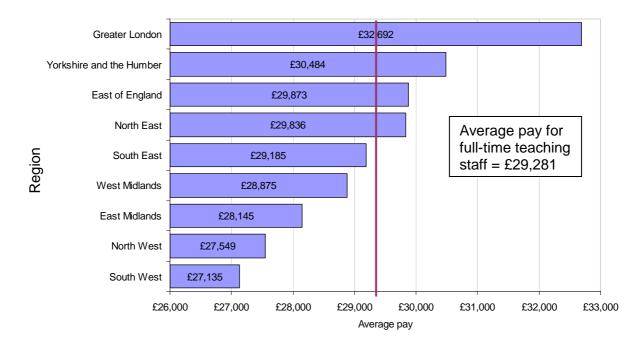


Table 18 identifies the average pay of full-time teaching staff across the regions between 2005-2006 and 2009-2010. It shows that the rise in average pay of teaching staff across the regions in England ranged between 4 per cent and 22 per cent, with the largest increase in the North East and the smallest increase in the North West.

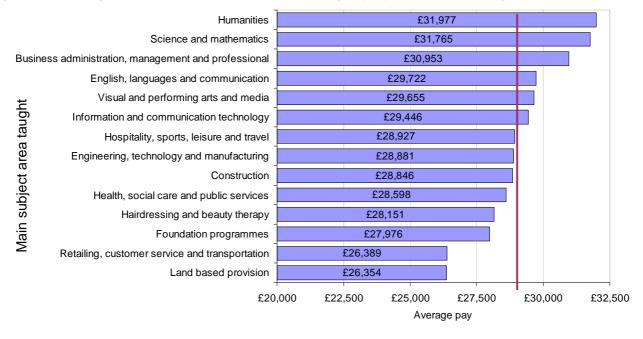
Table 18: Average	full-time page	y of teaching	staff by regior
Region	Year	Average pay	% rise
	2005-06	£26,556	
	2006-07	£27,753	
East of England	2007-08	£27,836	12%
	2008-09	£29,191	
	2009-10	£29,861	
	2005-06	£24,946	
	2006-07	£25,436	
East Midlands	2007-08	£25,544	13%
	2008-09	£26,776	
	2009-10	£28,135	
	2005-06	£28,901	
	2006-07	£28,852	
Greater London	2007-08	£30,500	13%
Greater London	2008-09	£31,629	
	2009-10	£32,587	
	2005-06	£24,448	
	2006-07	£26,990	
North East	2007-08	£27,561	22%
	2008-09	£28,549	
	2009-10	£29,829	
	2005-06	£26,377	
	2006-07	£26,813	
North West	2007-08	£27,204	4%
	2008-09	£28,754	
	2009-10	£27,537	
	2005-06	£26,976	
	2006-07	£27,665	
South East	2007-08	£27,179	8%
	2008-09	£28,621	
	2009-10	£29,064	
	2005-06	£24,482	
	2006-07	£24,920	
South West	2007-08	£25,776	11%
	2008-09	£25,807	
	2009-10	£27,135	
	2005-06	£25,382	
	2006-07	£25,622	
West Midlands	2007-08	£26,706	14%
	2008-09	£20,700 £27,273	
	2009-10	£28,862	1
	2005-06	£26,908	<u> </u>
	2005-00	£26,906	1
Yorkshire and	2000-07	£20,900 £27,675	13%
the Humber	2007-08	£28,953	1070
	2008-09		
	2009-10	£30,484	l

Table 18: Average full-time pay of teaching staff by region, 2005-2006 to 2009-2010

Note: Numbers for 2009-2010 vary from Table 17 because new pay bands are used for Table 17 and old bands are used for Table 18 to enable a year-on-year comparison.

According to Figure 11, there is a slight variation in the pay of full-time teaching staff by area of main subject taught. The highest pay was earned by those teaching humanities (\pounds 31,977), science and mathematics (\pounds 31,765), and business administration, management and professional (\pounds 30,953) and the lowest paid subject areas were land based provision (\pounds 26,354), retailing, customer service and transportation (\pounds 26,389) and foundation programmes (\pounds 27,976).

Figure 11: Average full-time further education teaching pay by subject area taught, 2009-2010



Section 2: Qualifications held and subjects taught by the teaching workforce

Teaching qualifications held by teaching staff

This section provides results from the analysis of data on qualifications held by the teaching workforce in further education colleges. Before proceeding, it is important to mention that the Further Education Workforce Reforms were introduced in September 2007. In order to implement the reforms, the Further Education and Teachers' Qualifications (England) Regulations also came into force at this time.

"The regulations require all new teachers appointed after the 1st of September 2007 to hold or acquire within a specified period of time:

- A 'Preparing to Teach in the Lifelong Learning Sector' (PTLLS) award (or its equivalent³), which is a minimum threshold licence to teach for all who have an element of teaching in their role, irrespective of job title; **and either**
- A Diploma in Teaching in the Lifelong Learning Sector at minimum Level 5 (or its equivalent³) leading towards Qualified Teacher Learning and Skills (QTLS) status for those in a full teaching role; or
- A Certificate in Teaching in the Lifelong Learning Sector at level 3 or 4 (or its equivalent³), leading towards Associate Teacher Learning and Skills (ATLS) status for those in an associate teaching role, (i.e. a role that carries significantly less than the full range of teaching responsibilities carried out in a full teaching role)"

As a result of these changes, the three qualifications mentioned above were included in the 2007-2008 SIR data collection for the first time. These new qualifications, in the main, replaced the previous Level 4 Certificate in Further Education Teaching with its three stages. Relatively few teachers held these as their highest teaching qualification in 2009–2010 (compared to the more commonly held 'Certificate of Education' and 'Postgraduate Certificate in Education'), although their numbers have increased significantly since 2007-2008. The percentage of the workforce that held one of these qualifications increased from less than one per cent in 2007-2008 to almost six per cent in 2009-2010. Almost three per cent of teaching staff in 2009-2010 held PTLLS qualifications, which can be seen as a marker of new staff starting out in the sector. These staff should soon appear as CTLLS and DTLLS achievers.

At the time of the reform, all 'Certificate of Education' and 'Postgraduate Certificate in Education' qualifications were revalidated by higher education institutions to ensure they met the new requirements. Although course specifications were newly developed, the titles of these qualifications did not change. Hence, it is to be expected that these continue to be the most widely held teaching qualifications – held by 24.3 per cent and 23.3 per cent of teaching staff, respectively, in 2009-2010. It is also, in part, a result of awarding organisations being relatively new to offering qualifications equivalent to a Certificate of Education. Before 2007 it was common for trainee teachers to transfer from Stage 2 programmes to complete the Stage 3 requirements in a higher education institution. Since 2007 a range of opportunities continues to allow for transfer from awarding body qualifications to those in a higher education institution.

Further education colleges were asked to submit up to four teaching qualifications held by all teaching staff. This information is used by Lifelong Learning UK to calculate the highest teaching qualification held by each member of staff. Table 19 presents this information on teaching staff for the 2009-2010 academic year.

Almost four per cent of teaching staff were reported to hold 'Other teaching qualifications not listed' which may refer to teacher training qualifications gained abroad. It is not known whether these are recognised as an equivalent to current requirements.

In 2009-2010, qualifications data for almost 18 per cent of teaching staff was unknown and a further 5.1 per cent were classified as having none of the listed qualifications. These figures have fallen since 2008-2009, but still need to be taken into account when interpreting the data.

Teaching qualification	Number	Per cent
Preparing to Teach in the Lifelong Learning Sector (PTLLS)	3,477	2.8%
Certificate in Teaching in the Lifelong Learning Sector (CTLLS)	910	0.7%
Diploma in Teaching in the Lifelong Learning Sector (DTLLS)	2,077	1.7%
Certificate of Education	29,750	24.3%
Post Graduate Certificate in Education (PGCE)	28,580	23.3%
BEd/BA/BSc with concurrent qualified teacher status	9,636	7.9%
Level 4 FE Teaching Qualification - Stage 3	1,666	1.4%
Level 4 FE Teaching Qualification - Stage 2	2,107	1.7%
Level 4 FE Teaching Qualification - Stage 1	2,145	1.7%
Level 3 Teaching Qualification (e.g. CG 7303)	6,749	5.5%
Learning and Development Awards - includes predecessor Training and Development Lead Body (TDLB) awards	2,688	2.2%
Other teaching qualifications not listed	4,676	3.8%
None of the above	6,207	5.1%
Not known / not provided / not applicable	21,910	17.9%
Total	122,578	100%

Table 19: Highest teaching qualification held by teaching staff, 2009-2010

Figures 12 and 13 and Table 20 provide a year-on-year comparison of the highest qualification held by teaching staff in the five years between 2005-2006 and 2009-2010.

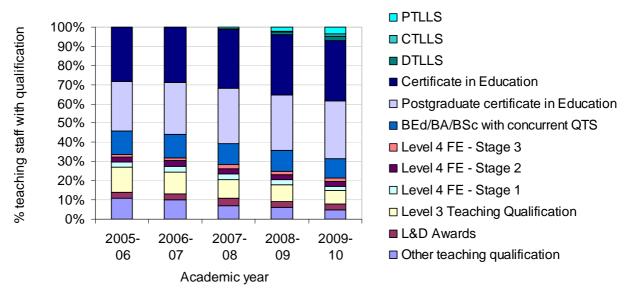


Figure 12: Highest teaching qualification held by teaching staff, 2005-2006 to 2009-2010

Note: 'None of the above' and 'Not known / not provided' have been excluded from the figure above to enable a more meaningful comparison.

The figure above shows a year-on-year increase in the number of teaching staff holding the 'Certificate of Education' and 'Postgraduate Certificate in Education' qualifications. In addition, the percentage of staff who have gained the new qualifications, 'Preparing to Teach in the Lifelong Learning Sector', 'Certificate in Teaching in the Lifelong Learning Sector' and 'Diploma in Teaching in the Lifelong Learning Sector', has increased steadily since 2007-2008.

According to the information in Table 20, the numbers that hold the 'Level 3 Teaching Qualification' or 'other teaching qualification' have dropped by four percentage points each over a five year period. The fall in the former is expected because of the requirement for teachers to gain other qualifications from 2001, as set out in the Further Education Teachers' Qualifications (England) Regulations⁴. The analysis also revealed that figures for most other qualifications have not changed overall by more than one percentage point since 2005-2006. The fall in the percentage holding the 'BEd/BA/BSc with concurrent qualified teacher status' between 2006-2007 and 2008-2009 appears to have levelled off in 2009-2010.

Teaching qualification	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Preparing to Teach in the Lifelong Learning Sector (PTLLS)	-	-	0.6%	1.6%	2.8%
Certificate in Teaching in the Lifelong Learning Sector (CTLLS)	-	-	0.1%	0.5%	0.7%
Diploma in Teaching in the Lifelong Learning Sector (DTLLS)	-	-	0.2%	0.8%	1.7%
Certificate of Education	21.0%	21.1%	22.9%	23.3%	24.3%
Postgraduate Certificate in Education (PGCE)	18.9%	19.8%	21.4%	21.7%	23.3%
BEd/BA/BSc with concurrent qualified teacher status	9.1%	9.1%	8.2%	7.9%	7.9%
Level 4 FE Teaching Qualification - Stage 3	0.9%	1.1%	1.5%	1.4%	1.4%

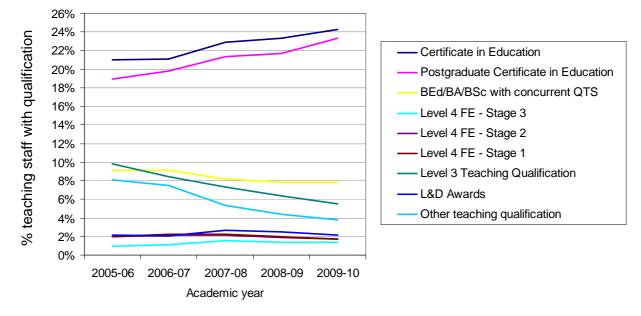
Table 20: Percentage of teaching staff holding each qualification, 2005-2006 to 2009-2010

⁴ The Further Education Teachers' Qualifications (England) Regulations 2001: available at <u>http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2001/20011209.htm</u> (accessed Jan 2011)

Level 4 FE Teaching Qualification - Stage 2	2.0%	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%	1.7%
Level 4 FE Teaching Qualification - Stage 1	2.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.0%	1.7%
Level 3 Teaching Qualification (e.g. CG 7303)	9.8%	8.4%	7.3%	6.4%	5.5%
Learning and Development Awards	2.1%	2.0%	2.7%	2.5%	2.2%
Other teaching qualification not listed	8.1%	7.4%	5.4%	4.4%	3.8%
None of the above	5.3%	5.6%	5.8%	5.6%	5.1%
Not known / not provided	20.7%	21.0%	19.7%	19.9%	17.9%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The figure below illustrates the change in highest teaching qualifications held by teaching staff over time. Please note that PTLLS, CTLLS and DTLLS are not included because information on these qualifications is only available for the last three years.





Enrolment on teaching qualifications

In addition to data on qualifications held, colleges provided information on the teaching qualifications on which contract holders were enrolled. Of the 247,859 records, 45,590 (18.4 per cent) were known to be enrolled on a teaching qualification. The table below shows the highest enrolled teaching qualification for these members of staff.

Table 21: Enrolment on teaching qualifications, 2009-2010		
Teaching qualification	Number	Per cent
Preparing to Teach in the Lifelong Learning Sector (PTLLS)	2,968	6.5%
Certificate to Teach in the Lifelong Learning Sector (CTLLS)	879	1.9%
Diploma to Teach in the Lifelong Learning Sector (DTLLS)	2,807	6.2%
Certificate of Education	10,883	23.9%
Postgraduate Certificate in Education (PGCE)	10,114	22.2%
BEd/BA/BSc with concurrent qualified teacher status	2,786	6.1%
Level 4 FE Teaching Qualification - Stage 3	1,002	2.2%
Level 4 FE Teaching Qualification - Stage 2	1,161	2.5%
Level 4 FE Teaching Qualification - Stage 1	1,229	2.7%
Level 3 Teaching Qualification (e.g. CG 7303)	2,546	5.6%
Learning and Development Awards	3,848	8.4%
Other teaching qualification not listed	5,367	11.8%
Total	45,590	100%

Enrolments on 'Certificate of Education' and the 'Postgraduate Certificate in Education' courses accounted for almost half of all enrolments in 2009-2010. Although enrolments on 'Certificate of Education' continued to rise year on year until 2007-2008, a slight drop was observed in 2008-2009. This drop is even more pronounced in 2009-2010. The same was not experienced for the 'Postgraduate Certificate in Education', although this does appear to have levelled off.

Enrolments on the new teaching qualifications have increased steadily since 2007-2008.

The Level 4 Further Education Teaching Qualifications are no longer recognised under the 2007 regulations, but 7.4 per cent of staff were identified as being enrolled on these qualifications, a level which remains similar to the figure in 2008-2009. This is likely to be a result of backfilling of data (see Introduction).

Table 22: Enrolment on teachir	ng qualification	s, 2005-2006 to 2009-2010
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Highest enrolled qualification	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Preparing to Teach in the Lifelong Learning Sector (PTLLS)	-	-	1.7%	4.0%	6.5%
Certificate in Teaching is the Lifelong Learning Sector (CTLLS)	-	-	0.7%	1.3%	1.9%
Diploma in Teaching in the Lifelong Learning Sector (DTLLS)	-	-	2.5%	4.8%	6.2%
Certificate of Education	27.0%	27.2%	27.8%	27.3%	23.9%
Postgraduate Certificate in Education (PGCE)	19.3%	20.1%	21.8%	22.1%	22.2%
BEd/BA/BSc with concurrent qualified teacher status	7.4%	7.2%	7.0%	6.6%	6.1%
Level 4 FE Teaching Qualification - Stage 3	2.7%	2.7%	2.4%	2.1%	2.2%
Level 4 FE Teaching Qualification - Stage 2	4.4%	4.1%	3.0%	2.4%	2.5%
Level 4 FE Teaching Qualification - Stage 1	4.2%	4.0%	3.6%	3.0%	2.7%
Level 3 Teaching Qualification (e.g. CG 7303)	8.7%	7.6%	7.3%	6.5%	5.6%
Learning and Development Awards	3.2%	3.1%	4.2%	5.1%	8.4%
Other teaching qualification not listed	23.1%	24.0%	18.0%	14.7%	11.8%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Subject areas taught in further education colleges

Table 23 shows the main subject area taught by teaching staff in 2009-2010. There were more staff teaching 'Visual and performing arts and media' in further education colleges than any other subject. 'English, languages and communication', 'Health, social care and public services' and 'Foundation programmes' were also identified as popular subject areas. However, some of these are also areas with relatively higher levels of part-time working so a member of staff could be teaching the same subject as their main subject area in more than one college.

Subjects with the lowest levels of teaching staff were 'Land based provision' and 'Retailing, customer service and transportation'. Based on the analysis of average teaching pay in Section 1.6, it was evident that staff teaching in these areas were among the lowest paid in this occupational group.

Area of learning of main subject taught	Number	Per cent
Visual and performing arts and media	15,090	12.3%
English, languages and communication	11,700	9.5%
Health, social care and public services	10,706	8.7%
Foundation programmes	10,668	8.7%
Business admin, management and professional	9,888	8.1%
Hospitality, sports, leisure and travel	8,912	7.3%
Science and mathematics	7,197	5.9%
Engineering, technology and manufacturing	6,776	5.5%
Humanities	6,760	5.5%
Construction	6,444	5.3%
Information and communication technology	6,247	5.1%
Hairdressing and beauty therapy	5,279	4.3%
Land based provision	3,015	2.5%
Retailing, customer service and transportation	2,696	2.2%
Teaching staff lower than NQF level 4	2,839	2.3%
Not a member of staff providing teaching and promoting learning	3,148	2.6%
Not known / not provided	5,213	4.3%
Total	122,578	100%

Table 23: Subject area taught by teaching staff during 2009-2010

Table 24 provides an overview of change in the provision of subject areas over time. Although there was no major variation in the percentage of teaching staff in each subject area since 2007-2008, some differences were observed over the five year period between 2005-2006 and 2009-2010. The largest decline was seen in 'Foundation programmes' (of 2.5 percentage points), 'Health, social care and public services' (of 2.3 percentage points) and 'Business administration, management and professional' (of 2.2 percentage points). On the other hand 'Construction' experienced the largest increase, by 1.0 percentage point since 2005-2006.

Table 24: Subject area taught by teaching staff between 2005-2006 and 2009-2010

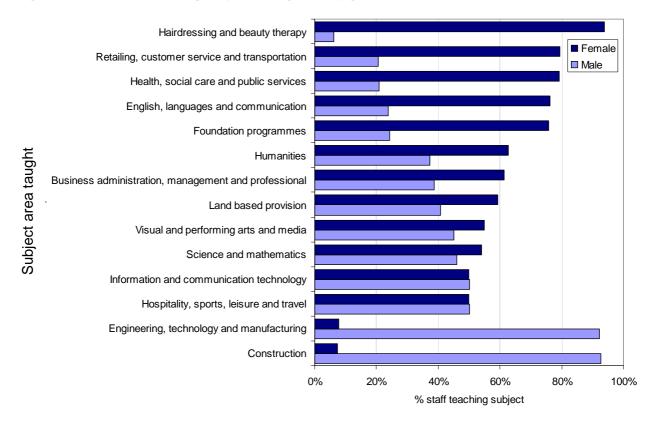
Area of learning of main subject taught	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Visual and performing arts and media	11.7%	12.0%	12.2%	12.2%	12.3%
English, languages and communication	8.9%	9.5%	9.8%	9.6%	9.5%
Health, social care and public services	11.1%	10.7%	9.4%	9.1%	8.7%
Foundation programmes	11.2%	10.9%	9.3%	9.0%	8.7%
Business admin, management and professional	10.3%	9.4%	8.5%	8.4%	8.1%
Hospitality, sports, leisure and travel	7.8%	7.7%	7.2%	7.1%	7.3%
Science and mathematics	6.7%	7.2%	6.0%	5.9%	5.9%
Engineering, technology and manufacturing	5.5%	5.6%	5.2%	5.5%	5.5%

Further Education College Workforce Data for England 2009-2010 by Lifelong Learning UK

Humanities	6.0%	6.4%	5.3%	5.2%	5.5%
Construction	4.2%	4.7%	4.9%	5.0%	5.3%
Information and communication technology	5.8%	5.7%	5.5%	5.2%	5.1%
Hairdressing and beauty therapy	5.2%	5.2%	4.4%	4.2%	4.3%
Land based provision	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	2.2%	2.5%
Retailing, customer service and transportation	1.7%	1.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.2%
Teaching staff lower than NQF level 4	-	-	2.1%	2.6%	2.3%
Not a member of staff providing teaching and promoting learning	1.7%	1.6%	2.0%	2.6%	2.6%
Not known / not provided	0.1%	0.1%	3.5%	3.9%	4.3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Further analysis revealed that there were more female staff teaching most subject areas than male staff; however, the male to female ratio tended to vary. This is presented in Figure 14.

Figure 14: Subject area taught by teaching staff by gender, 2009-2010



The evidence shows that 'Construction' and 'Engineering, technology and manufacturing' continued to be predominantly taught by male teaching staff (i.e. more than 90 per cent of staff teaching these subjects) whereas the vast majority (i.e. more than 90 per cent) of staff teaching 'Hairdressing and beauty therapy' were female. This is confirmed by the figures shown in Table 25 below, which provides information on the gender breakdown of staff teaching various subject areas.

Table 25: Subject area taught by teaching staff by gender	, 2009-201		_	
Area of learning of main subject taught		Male	Female	Total
Science and mathematics	Number	3,303	3,869	7,172
	%	46.1%	53.9%	100%
Land based provision	Number	1,221	1,785	3,006
	%	40.6%	59.4%	100%
Construction	Number	5,934	469	6,403
	%	92.7%	7.3%	100%
Engineering, technology and manufacturing	Number	6,206	529	6,735
Engineering, technology and manufacturing	%	92.1%	7.9%	100%
Business administration, management and professional	Number	3,810	6,033	9,843
Business autimistration, management and professional	%	38.7%	61.3%	100%
Information and communication technology	Number	3,121	3,103	6,224
mormation and communication technology	%	50.1%	49.9%	100%
Potoiling quatemar convice and transportation	Number	553	2,139	2,692
Retailing, customer service and transportation	%	20.5%	79.5%	100%
Heapitality aparta laigura and traval	Number	4,459	4,432	8,891
Hospitality, sports, leisure and travel	%	50.2%	49.8%	100%
Hairdressing and beauty therapy	Number	323	4,945	5,268
	%	6.1%	93.9%	100%
Health social care and public sorvices	Number	2,231	8,427	10,658
Health, social care and public services	%	20.9%	79.1%	100%
	Number	6,788	8,259	15,047
Visual and performing arts and media	%	45.1%	54.9%	100%
	Number	2,511	4,230	6,741
Humanities	%	37.2%	62.8%	100%
	Number	2,778	8,892	11,670
English, languages and communication	%	23.8%	76.2%	100%
Foundation programme	Number	2,585	8,064	10,649
Foundation programmes	%	24.3%	75.7%	100%
Toophing staff lower than NOT lovel 4	Number	834	2,005	2,839
Teaching staff lower than NQF level 4	%	29.4%	70.6%	100%
Not a member of staff providing teaching and promoting	Number	1,259	1,888	3,147
learning	%	40.0%	60.0%	100%
	Number	2,023	3,187	5,210
Not known / not provided	%	38.8%	61.2%	100%
	Number	49,939	72,256	122,195
Total	%	40.9%	59.1%	100%

Note: Gender information for 383 teaching staff was not known or not provided. These cases have been excluded from the table above.

Changes to the SIR specification

The following changes were made to the **2007-2008** data collection specification and also apply to the subsequent specifications.

Occupational groups: addition of answer options
'Chief executive'
'Director'
'College principal'
'Other senior management'
'Lecturer/tutor'
'Trainer'
'Assessor/verifier'
'Unknown'
Gender: addition of answer options
'Unknown'
'Rather not say'
Ethnicity: addition of answer options
'White – other European'
'Prefer not to say'
Disability: addition of answer options
'Yes – physical impairment'
'Yes – learning difficulty'
'Yes – mental ill health'
'Prefer not to say'
Annual Pay: addition of 25 additional pay bands, increasing the highest pay band from
'£75,000 or more' in 2006-2007 (and earlier) to '£100,000 or more' in 2007-2008.
Teaching qualification held and enrolled: addition of answer options
'Preparing to Teach in the Lifelong Learning Sector'
'Certificate in Teaching in the Lifelong Learning Sector'
'Diploma in Teaching in the Lifelong Learning Sector'
Area of learning of main subject taught: addition of answer option
'Unknown'

The following changes were made to the **2008-2009** data collection specification and also apply to the subsequent specifications.

Occupational groups: addition of answer options 'Residential staff' 'Counselling staff'

The following changes were made to the 2009-2010 data collection specification

Occupational groups:
Addition of answer options:
'Medical staff'
'Professions allied to medicine (e.g. Speech and language therapist, Physiotherapist)'
Amendment to answer options:
'Director' to 'Second Tier Manager (i.e. line managed by the Chief Executive)'
'Principal's secretary/personnel assistant' to 'Chief Executive's secretary/personal assistant'
Removal of answer option:
'College Principal'

Appendix 1:

Further education colleges in the 2009-2010 staff individualised record dataset

			Number	
	Type of further		of	Source
Region	education college	College name	contracts	year
	General FE College incl Tertiary	North Hertfordshire College	1,555	2009-10
East of	General FE College incl Tertiary	City College Norwich	1,464	2009-10
England	General FE College incl Tertiary	Cambridge Regional College	1,217	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	The College of West Anglia	1,181	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	West Suffolk College	1,144	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Colchester Institute	1,059	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Barnfield College	1,018	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Bedford college	941	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	South East Essex College	908	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	West Herts College	857	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Hertford Regional College	809	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Peterborough Regional College	754	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Oaklands College	721	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Suffolk College	701	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Great Yarmouth College	603	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Central Bedfordshire College	582	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Lowestoft College	524	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Chelmsford College	515	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Harlow College	494	2005-06
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Thurrock and Basildon College	485	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Huntingdonshire Regional College	398	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Epping Forest College	371	2009-10
	Sixth form college	The Sixth Form College, Colchester	500	2008-09
	Sixth form college	Luton Sixth Form College	418	2008-09
	Sixth form college	Seevic College	392	2007-08
	Sixth form college	Hills Road Sixth Form College	348	2008-09
	Sixth form college	Palmer's College	251	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Long Road Sixth Form College	247	2009-10
	Sixth form college	East Norfolk Sixth Form	181	2008-09
	Sixth form college	Paston College	147	2009-10
	Special college - Agriculture and			2000 10
	horticulture	Otley College	436	2008-09
	Special college - Agriculture and			
	horticulture	Easton College	298	2009-10
	Specialist college - other	The College of Animal Welfare	16	2007-08
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Leicester College	2,266	2009-10
East	General FE College incl Tertiary	Lincoln College	1,853	2008-09
Midlands	General FE College incl Tertiary	New College, Nottingham	1,692	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Derby College	1,462	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Castle College, Nottingham	1,350	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	West Nottinghamshire College	1,126	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Loughborough College	1,066	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	New College Stamford	1,061	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Northampton College	1,013	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Chesterfield College	985	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Tresham Institute	717	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	South Nottingham College	698	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Stephenson College	687	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	South Leicestershire College	594	2009-10

	The second distance		Number	
Pagion	Type of further	College neme	of	Source
Region East	education college	College name	contracts	year
Midlands	General FE College incl Tertiary	North Nottinghamshire College	492	2009-10
malando	General FE College incl Tertiary	Grantham College	469 457	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Boston College	457 296	2009-10 2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	South East Derbyshire College	296 826	
	National Specialist College Sixth form college	Linkage College Bilborough College	626 410	2009-10 2009-10
	Sixth form college	Wyggeston and Queen Elizabeth I	410	2009-10
	Sixth form college	College	328	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Gateway College	165	2008-09
	Sixth form college	Regent College	157	2009-10
	Special college - Agriculture and			
	horticulture	Moulton College	722	2009-10
	Special college - Agriculture and horticulture	Brooksby Melton College	363	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Harrow College	1,362	2008-09
Greater	General FE College incl Tertiary	South Thames College	1,311	2009-10
London		Ealing, Hammersmith and West		
	General FE College incl Tertiary	London College	1,215	2007-08
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Croydon College	1,172	2007-08
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Uxbridge College	1,125	2009-10
		Havering College of Further & Higher	4.005	0000 40
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Education	1,085	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Barnet College	1,009	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	College of Haringey, Enfield and North East London	1,009	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Kingston College	946	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	West Thames College	938	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	City and Islington College	934	2005-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	College of North West London	908	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Newham College of FE	895	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Lewisham College	893	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Bromley College	879	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Westminster Kingsway College	825	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Southgate College	823	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Lambeth College	814	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Richmond upon Thames College	761	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Greenwich Community College	732	2005-06
	General FE College incl Tertiary	City of Westminster College	694	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Barking and Dagenham College	674	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Hackney Community College	616	2007-08
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Tower Hamlets College	597	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Kensington & Chelsea College	572	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Orpington College of FE	474	2007-08
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Richmond Adult Community College	470	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Waltham Forest College	456	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Bexley College	427	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Carshalton College	365	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Stanmore College	331	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Redbridge College	330	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Southwark College	274	2009-10
	National Specialist College	Orchard Hill College	203	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Newham Sixth Form College	453	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Havering Sixth Form College	280	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Leyton Sixth Form College	268	2009-10

Region	Type of further education college		Number of contracts	Source
Region	Sixth form college	College name Sir George Monoux College	236	year 2009-10
Greater	Sixth form college	St Francis Xavier Sixth Form College	230	2009-10
London	Sixth form college	Coulsdon College	199	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Christ the King Sixth Form College	199	2009-10
	Sixth form college	The Sixth Form College Brooke	101	2008-09
	Sixth form college	House	132	2008-09
	Sixth form college	St Charles Catholic Sixth Form College	118	2009-10
	Sixth form college	St Dominic's Sixth Form College	108	2008-09
	Sixth form college	John Ruskin College	101	2008-09
	Sixth form college	Woodhouse College	100	2009-10
	Special college - Agriculture and horticulture	Capel Manor College	509	2009-10
	Specialist Designated college	City Lit	983	2009-10
	Specialist Designated college	Morley College	499	2005-06
	Specialist Designated college	Mary Ward Centre	154	2009-10
	Specialist Designated college	Hillcroft College	126	2008-09
	Specialist Designated college	Working Men's College	30	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Newcastle College	2,512	2007-08
North	General FE College incl Tertiary	City of Sunderland College	1,258	2009-10
East	General FE College incl Tertiary	Middlesbrough College	797	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Northumberland College	739	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Tyne Metropolitan College	697	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	New College Durham	686	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	East Durham College	646	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	South Tyneside College	630	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Hartlepool College of Further Education	626	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Gateshead College	575	2009-10
			575	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Darlington College Bishop Auckland College	510	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary General FE College incl Tertiary	Stockton Riverside College		
			497 370	2007-08 2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Redcar & Cleveland College	175	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Derwentside College		2007-08
	National Specialist College	Northern Counties College	78	
	Sixth form college	Queen Elizabeth Sixth Form College	285 252	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Prior Pursglove College	102	2009-10
	Sixth form college Sixth form college	Stockton Sixth Form College Hartlepool Sixth Form College	93	2009-10 2007-08
	Sixth form college	St Mary's College, Middlesbrough	73	2007-08
	Special college - Art, design and			
	performing arts	Cleveland College of Art & Design	206	2007-08
North	General FE College incl Tertiary	The Manchester College	6,122	2009-10
West	General FE College incl Tertiary	Preston College	2,325	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Liverpool Community College	1,824	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	West Cheshire College	1,708	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Blackburn College	1,277	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Salford City College	1,260	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Trafford College	1,160	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Bolton Community College	1,114	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Stockport College	1,102	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Wigan & Leigh College	1,063	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	St Helens College	1,040	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Bury College	1,038	2009-10

			Number	
	Type of further		of	Source
Region	education college	College name	contracts	year
North	General FE College incl Tertiary	The Oldham College	1,019	2009-10
West	General FE College incl Tertiary	Blackpool & The Fylde College	1,016	2007-08
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Wirral Metropolitan College	1,004	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Runshaw College	931	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Accrington and Rossendale College	812	2006-07
	General FE College incl Tertiary	South Cheshire College	766 765	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Tameside College		2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Riverside College Halton	737	2005-06
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Hugh Baird College	715	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Hopwood Hall College	709	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Lancaster & Morecambe College	625	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Burnley College	586	2007-08
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Mid-Cheshire College	586	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Warrington Collegiate Institute	583	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Knowsley Community College	573	2005-06
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Kendal College	538	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Southport College	521 477	2007-08
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Nelson & Colne College	477	2008-09 2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Furness College	396	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary General FE College incl Tertiary	Macclesfield College Lakes College West Cumbria	256	2008-07
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Carlisle College	230	2009-10
	General FE College Incl Tertiary	Cheadle & Marple Sixth Form	230	2007-08
	Sixth form college	College	444	2007-08
	Sixth form college	Oldham Sixth Form College	341	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Priestley College	304	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Ashton-u-Lyne 6th Form College	297	2008-09
	Sixth form college	Blackpool Sixth Form College	273	2009-10
	Sixth form college	St Mary's College, Blackburn	272	2007-08
	Sixth form college	Carmel College	270	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Holy Cross College	254	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Winstanley College	234	2009-10
	Sixth form college	King George V College	227	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Loreto College	226	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Cardinal Newman College	208	2008-09
	Sixth form college	Xaverian College	200	2008-09
	Sixth form college	Aquinas College	188	2005-06
	Sixth form college	St John Rigby College	179	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Sir John Deane's College	177	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Birkenhead Sixth Form College	172	2007-08
	~	Barrow-In-Furness Sixth Form		
	Sixth form college	College	133	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Bolton Sixth Form College	111	2006-07
	Special college - Agriculture and horticulture	Reaseheath College	1,203	2009-10
	Special college - Agriculture and horticulture	Myerscough College	1,002	2007-08
	General FE College incl Tertiary	South Downs College	1,854	2009-10
South	General FE College incl Tertiary	Chichester College	1,692	2009-10
East	General FE College incl Tertiary	Canterbury College	1,652	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Sussex Downs College	1,224	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Milton Keynes College	1,155	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	City College Brighton & Hove	1,079	2009-10

Region	Type of further education college	College name	Number of contracts	Source year
	General FE College incl Tertiary	North West Kent College	1,015	2008-09
South	General FE College incl Tertiary	Central Sussex College	937	2009-10
East	General FE College incl Tertiary	Bracknell & Wokingham College	874	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	East Berkshire College	826	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Oxford and Cherwell Valley College	813	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Brockenhurst College	802	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Sussex Coast College Hastings	792	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Guildford College	791	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	West Kent College	757	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	East Surrey College	722	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Basingstoke College of Technology	641	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Farnborough College of Technology	639	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Eastleigh College	638	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Abingdon & Witney College	634	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Highbury College	632	2007-08
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Thanet College	632	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	South Kent College	628	2005-06
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Brooklands College	591	2003-00
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Isle of Wight College	585	2008-09
		North East Surrey College of	565	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Technology	544	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Newbury College	487	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Fareham College	467	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Southampton City College	426	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Aylesbury College	425	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Henley College	418	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Amersham and Wycombe College	410	2007-08
	Sixth form college	Peter Symond's College	628	2009-10
	Sixth form college	The Sixth Form College Farnborough	497	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Barton Peveril College	471	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Totton College	381	2009-10
	Sixth form college	The College of Richard Collyer	372	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Queen Mary's College	367	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Alton College	356	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Worthing College	319	2007-08
	Sixth form college	Godalming College	302	2009-10
		Brighton, Hove & Sussex Sixth Form	~~-	
	Sixth form college	College (BHASVIC)	267	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Strode's College	256	2009-10
	Sixth form college	St Vincent College	248	2007-08
	Sixth form college	Itchen College	240	2007-08
	Sixth form college	Varndean College	217	2007-08
	Sixth form college	Portsmouth College	199	2007-08
	Sixth form college	Esher College	192	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Havant College	188	2007-08
	Sixth form college	Reigate College	181	2007-08
	Sixth form college	Taunton's College	176	2007-08
	Sixth form college	Bexhill College	165	2008-09
	Sixth form college	Woking College	103	2009-10
	Special college - Agriculture and horticulture	Sparsholt College, Hampshire	922	2009-10
	Special college - Agriculture and horticulture	Berkshire College of Agriculture	278	2009-10

			Number	
	Type of further		of	Source
Region	education college	College name	contracts	year
South	horticulture			
East	Special college - Agriculture and horticulture	Hadlow College	211	2008-09
	Specialist Designated college	Ruskin College	141	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Cornwall College	2,287	2007-08
South	General FE College incl Tertiary	Wiltshire College	2,070	2009-10
West	General FE College incl Tertiary	City of Bristol College	2,005	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	PETROC	1,635	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Gloucestershire College	1,604	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Bournemouth & Poole College	1,420	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Truro and Penwith College	1,404	2007-08
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Bridgwater College, Cannington	1,202	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Weston College	1,135	2007-08
	General FE College incl Tertiary	City College Plymouth	1,003	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Strode College	837	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Exeter College	807	2007-08
	General FE College incl Tertiary	New College, Swindon	758	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Filton College	750	2009-10
		Somerset College of Arts &	100	2000 10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Technology	707	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	South Devon College	676	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Yeovil College	614	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Weymouth College	601	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Swindon College	562	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Stroud College	545	2007-08
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Cirencester College	545	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	City of Bath College	322	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Royal Forest of Dean College	304	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Norton Radstock College	207	2007-08
	National Specialist College	Ruskin Mill Educational Trust	896	2009-10
	National Specialist College	National Star College	610	2009-10
	Sixth form college	St Brendan's Sixth Form College	277	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Richard Huish College	213	2007-08
	Special college - Agriculture and			
	horticulture	Hartpury College	484	2009-10
	Special college - Agriculture and	Kin noton Maximum Callana	047	0000.00
	horticulture Special college - Agriculture and	Kingston Maurward College	317	2008-09
	horticulture	Bicton College	151	2007-08
	Special college - Art, design and		101	2007 00
	performing arts	Plymouth College of Art	172	2007-08
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Warwickshire College	2,231	2009-10
West	General FE College incl Tertiary	South Staffordshire College	2,139	2009-10
Midlands	General FE College incl Tertiary	Telford College of Arts & Technology	1,595	2008-09
		North Warwickshire & Hinckley		
	General FE College incl Tertiary	College	1,521	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	City of Wolverhampton College	1,515	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Stoke-on-Trent College	1,422	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Birmingham Metropolitan College	1,405	2006-07
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Solihull College	1,309	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	North East Worcestershire College	1,067	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	City College Birmingham	1,056	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	South Birmingham College	1,042	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Dudley College of Technology	998	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Bournville College	990	2009-10

Region	Type of further education college	College name	Number of contracts	Source year
West	General FE College incl Tertiary	Worcester College of Technology	831	2009-10
Midlands	General FE College incl Tertiary	Stafford College	767	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Shrewsbury College of Arts and Technology	739	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Burton College	733	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Newcastle-under-Lyme College	720	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	City College Coventry	663	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Stourbridge College	662	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Halesowen College	615	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Herefordshire College of Technology	591	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Sandwell College	538	2006-07
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Kidderminster College	493	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	South Worcestershire College	471	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Walford & North Shropshire College	458	2008-09
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Stratford-Upon-Avon College	439	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Henley College Coventry	415	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Walsall College	402	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Hereward College of FE	356	2005-06
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Leek College of FE and School of Art	300	2009-10
	National Specialist College	Derwen College	368	2009-10
		The Royal National College for the		
	National Specialist College	Blind (RNCB)	205	2008-09
	National Specialist College	Queen Alexandra College	156	2008-09
	Sixth form college	City of Stoke-On-Trent Sixth Form College	362	2009-10
	Sixth form college	The Sixth Form College, Solihull	285	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Worcester Sixth Form College	275	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Joseph Chamberlain Sixth Form College	255	2009-10
	Sixth form college	New College, Telford	228	2007-08
	Sixth form college	King Edward VI College, Stourbridge	202	2007-08
	Sixth form college	Hereford Sixth Form College	189	2008-09
	Sixth form college	Shrewsbury Sixth Form College	141	2008-09
	Sixth form college	King Edward VI College, Nuneaton	123	2007-08
	Sixth form college	Ludlow College	84	2007-08
	Special college - Art, design and	Hereford College of Arts	149	2006-07
	performing arts Specialist Designated college	Fircroft College of Adult Education	57	2008-07
	General FE College incl Tertiary	The Sheffield College	3,153	2009-10
Yorkshire	General FE College incl Tertiary	Hull College	2,873	2009-10
and the	General FE College incl Tertiary	Leeds City College	2,457	2008-09
Humber	General FE College incl Tertiary	Kirklees College	1,903	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Grimsby Institute of Further & Higher Education	1,786	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Rotherham College of Arts & Technology	1,509	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Bradford College	1,482	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	York College	1,162	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Wakefield College	1,151	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Barnsley College	973	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	East Riding College	908	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Doncaster College	854	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	North Lindsey College	776	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Craven College	730	2007-08
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Calderdale College	619	2009-10

Region	Type of further education college	College name	Number of contracts	Source year
Yorkshire	General FE College incl Tertiary	Leeds College of Building	497	2009-10
and the	General FE College incl Tertiary	Dearne Valley College	457	2009-10
Humber	General FE College incl Tertiary	Selby College	399	2009-10
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Joseph Priestley College	298	2007-08
	General FE College incl Tertiary	Shipley College	279	2009-10
	Sixth form college	John Leggott College	381	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Huddersfield New College	256	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Thomas Rotherham College	203	2007-08
	Sixth form college	Notre Dame Sixth Form College	202	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Greenhead College	198	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Scarborough Sixth Form College	194	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Wilberforce Sixth Form College	190	2007-08
	Sixth form college	Wyke Sixth Form College	184	2009-10
	Sixth form college	Franklin College	169	2008-09
	Sixth form college	New College Pontefract	117	2005-06
	Special college - Agriculture and horticulture	Askham Bryan College	410	2009-10
	Special college - Agriculture and horticulture	Bishop Burton College	323	2008-09
	Special college - Art, design and performing arts	Leeds College of Art and Design	296	2009-10
	Specialist Designated college	Northern College for Residential and Non-Residential Adult Education	158	2009-10

Appendix 2:

Detailed occupational groups with number of contracts by gender, 2009-2010

Broad occupational groups	Detailed occupational groups	Male	Female	Total
Senior managers	Chief executive	97	69	166
-	Second tier manager (line managed by chief exec)	340	291	631
	College principal	35	17	52
	Director		59	119
	Total	532	436	968
Other managers	College administrator/manager	1,741	3,189	4,930
0	Centre (sub-college) administrator	109	370	479
	Finance administrator/manager (bursar)	264	496	760
	Librarian	127	585	712
	Marketing administrator/manager	265	677	942
	Computer/database manager	569	141	710
	Estate/site manager	519	102	621
	Other administrator/manager	1,435	3,207	4,642
	Other senior management	661	741	1,402
	Total	5,690	9,508	15,198
Administrative and	Careers officer	156	548	704
professional staff	Student coordinator	557	1,613	2,170
	Admissions coordinator	80	469	549
	Examinations coordinator	105	503	608
	Sports centre manager	102	54	156
	Finance officer	239	666	905
	Personnel officer	79	644	723
	Adult education administrator	40	325	365
	Assistant librarian	79	353	432
	Office manager	118	399	517
	Chief Executive's secretary/personal assistant	5	555	560
	Other administrative/professional staff	2,723	7,266	9,989
	Total	4,283	13,395	17,678
Technical staff	Computer/database officer	776	409	1,185
	Computer technician	1,932	251	2,183
	Reprographics manager	67	53	120
	Senior laboratory/workshop technician	375	173	548
	Laboratory/workshop technician	1,725	914	2,639
	Arts technician	552	490	1,042
	Audio/video technician	387	57	444
	Learning support technician	1,009	2,035	3,044
	Other technical staff	2,069	1,926	3,995
	Total	8,892	6,308	15,200
Word processing, clerical	Word processor operator/clerical assistant	78	581	659
and secretarial staff	Administrative assistant	1,256	8,514	9,770
	Secretary	6	685	691
	Receptionist/telephonist	119	1,851	1,970
	Finance assistant	214	1,831	1,398
	Personnel assistant	47	620	667
	Library assistant	317	1,650	1,967
	Exams assistant	865	1,979	2,844
	Admissions assistant	393	1,540	1,933
	Reprographics assistant	198	284	482

Broad occupational groups	Detailed occupational groups	Male	Female	Total
	Other clerical/secretarial staff	669	2,216	2,885
	Total	4,162	21,104	25,266
Service staff	Medical staff	2	35	37
	Professions allied to medicine (e.g. speech and language therapist, physiotherapist)	10	55	65
	Caretaker	1,410	95	1,505
	Site assistant	833	144	977
	Security officer	665	77	742
	Maintenance staff e.g. electrician, plumber	904	43	947
	Learning support assistant	3,190	12,133	15,323
	Nurse (including nursery nurse)	15	998	1,013
	Nursery/creche assistant	47	2,042	2,089
	Catering manager	111	222	333
	Catering assistant	417	2,888	3,305
	Gardener/grounds person	309	56	365
	Cleaner	1,096	3,372	4,468
	Residential care staff	78	332	410
	Counselling staff	20	75	95
	Other service staff	2,827	4,388	7,215
	Total	11,934	26,955	38,889
Assessors and verifiers	Assessor/verifier	2,188	4,336	6,524
	Total	2,188	4,336	6,524
Teaching staff (lecturers,	Trainer	1,358	1,068	2,426
tutors and trainers)	Lecturer/tutor	48,581	71,188	119,769
	Total	49,939	72,256	122,19
Not known / not provided	Unknown	1,933	3,072	5,005
	Total	1,933	3,072	5,005

Note: Totals in this table may vary to totals in other tables of this report due to missing data on gender.

Appendix 3:

Number of staff in each occupational group by type of college, 2009-2010

Occupational group	General further education college including tertiary	National specialist college	Sixth form college	Special college - agriculture and horticulture	Special college - art, design and performing arts	Specialist designated college	Total⁵
Senior managers	774	30	117	37	5	14	977
Other managers	13,245	282	1,190	415	58	66	15,256
Administrative and professional staff	14,762	235	1,285	1,256	87	94	17,719
Technical staff	12,639	75	1,495	862	126	51	15,248
Word processing, clerical and secretarial staff	21,904	120	2,589	499	78	173	25,363
Service staff	31,430	1,936	3,505	1,911	88	174	39,044
Assessors and verifiers	6,254	9	86	266	2	0	6,617
Teaching staff	105,681	655	11,742	2,529	379	1,576	122,562
Not known / not provided	4,885	0	97	75	0	0	5,057
Total	211,574	3,342	22,106	7,850	823	2,148	247,843

⁵A college covering a specialist subject area has been excluded from the table because it does not correspond to the main categories relating to the types of college.

Appendix 4:

Detailed ethnic breakdown of staff in further education, 2009-2010

Broad ethnic group	Detailed ethnic group	Number	Per cent
Asian	Asian or Asian British - Bangladeshi	737	0.3%
	Asian or Asian British - Indian	4,286	1.7%
	Asian or Asian British - Pakistani	2,111	0.9%
	Asian or Asian British - any other	1,577	0.6%
Black	Black or Black British - African	2,472	1.0%
	Black or Black British - Caribbean	3,639	1.5%
	Black or Black British - any other	922	0.4%
Chinese and any other	Chinese	669	0.3%
	Any other	2,219	0.9%
Mixed	Mixed - White and Asian	538	0.2%
	Mixed - White and Black African	273	0.1%
	Mixed - White and Black Caribbean	644	0.3%
	Mixed - any other	914	0.4%
White - British	White - British	204,611	82.6%
White - other	White - Irish	2,004	0.8%
	White - other European	950	0.4%
	White - any other	6,648	2.7%
Prefer not to say	Prefer not to say	3,001	1.2%
Not known / not provided	Not known / not provided	9,644	3.9%
Total	Total	247,859	100%

Appendix 5:

Average annual pay by occupational group and region, 2009-2010

	Region								
Occupational group	East of England	East Midlands	Greater London	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and the Humber
All staff	£26,674	£24,535	£29,689	£25,844	£24,323	£26,241	£24,197	£25,360	£26,497
Administrative and professional staff	£21,924	£21,400	£24,573	£20,837	£18,554	£22,084	£21,758	£21,367	£24,542
Assessor / verifier	£22,489	£22,546	£23,769	£16,253	£21,449	£20,445	£22,067	£23,507	£21,750
Teaching staff	£29,873	£28,145	£32,692	£29,836	£27,549	£29,185	£27,135	£28,875	£30,484
Senior managers	£69,142	£61,548	£67,376	£67,375	£61,190	£69,611	£65,569	£66,600	£61,884
Other managers	£34,141	£31,320	£36,203	£36,585	£35,212	£33,779	£31,048	£34,564	£33,061
Service staff	£17,982	£16,000	£21,104	£18,194	£15,825	£17,709	£16,650	£16,728	£17,095
Technical staff	£20,488	£19,082	£22,866	£17,951	£18,679	£19,309	£18,438	£18,653	£19,872
Word processing, clerical and secretarial staff	£15,993	£15,293	£20,605	£16,038	£16,061	£16,836	£15,972	£15,698	£16,344