Learning and Skills Council, Essex

Southend-on-Sea Area Profile

Learning+Skills Council
Essex

Foreword

Welcome to the Area Profile for the district of Southend. This is one of a series of fourteen Area Profiles produced by the LSC, Essex Research & Data Team for the twelve local authority districts and two unitary authorities within our LSC area. This series of Area Profiles is the first updated version since their original release, while the format has remained the same you will find most of the information within has been updated using existing and new datasets, such as the Census 2001 and the National Employer Skills Survey 2003.

This Area Profile brings together key learning and skills data about the Southend area from a host of sources. Some of these sources may be familiar to you, while some are from our own resources, most notably the survey. Please see the glossary for more details on all content.

The aim of this Area Profile is to provide a foundation for the development of our understanding of the learning and skill needs of the people and employers within in the district of Southend. In sharing this digest of data with our partners and providers, we hope to develop, in partnership, a common understanding of the learning needs and characteristics of this area.

The Area Profile is divided into four sections – People, Provision, Employers and Supporting Data. The 'People' section focuses on Southend residents, looking at their socio-economic characteristics, their skill and qualification levels, learning needs, and learning behaviour and patterns. The 'Provision' section focuses on the post-16 learning providers based in Southend; namely Further Education (FE) providers, Adult Community Learning (ACL) providers, Work Based Learning (WBL) providers and the school sector. The 'Employers' section focuses on the workforce development issues of Southend employers – looking at their profile, drivers of change, and their workforce development behaviour and patterns.

Please take time to read the short section entitled 'Understanding the data' before you look at the rest of the document. It provides useful information on how you can make the most of the data provided throughout the document. You will also find some further helpful information in the glossary at the end of the document - any terminology that is not familiar to you is likely to be explained in more detail in the glossary.

I would welcome any comments you may have with regard to the contents of this Area Profile. Please forward your comments to our Assistant Director of Research & Data, Liam Sammon whose contact details can be found on page vi.

I hope that you will find the Area Profiles to be both interesting and useful and I look forward to receiving your comments.

Kind regards,

Alison Webster

Understanding the data

Terms used throughout the document

Throughout the document, we make use of the term 'Essex'. Unless otherwise stated, this refers to the geographical area covered by LSC, Essex - that is, the county of Essex and the two unitary authorities of Southend and Thurrock. Likewise, where we use the term 'Basildon' or 'Thurrock' for example, unless stated otherwise, we are referring to the district of Basildon or the unitary authority of Thurrock.

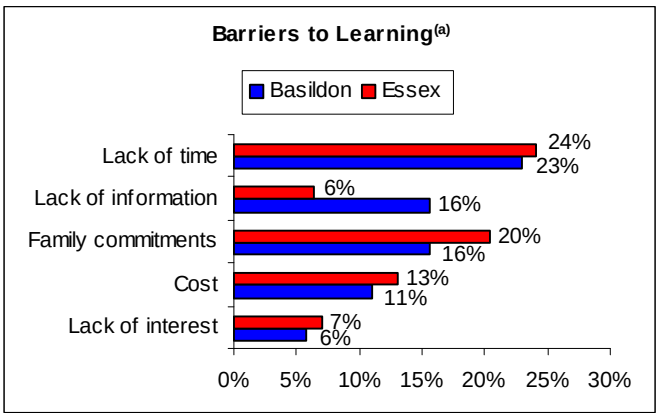
Understanding the 'notes' information on tables, charts and maps

Most of the data reported in this document is presented as a table, chart or map. Additional information in the form of sample bases and population bases are included so as to assist readers in their understanding and interpretation of the table, graph or map, and facilitate further calculations.

A sample base will be listed when the data reported is taken from a survey. The figures reported represent the number of people who responded to the question reported. In addition to the number of people in the sample, the description of the sample group will also be listed. In the example below, you will see that the sample base is 191 for Basildon and 2,662 for Essex, and that this relates to all 16-69 year olds.

A population base relates to the actual group of people that the sample refers to. In the example below, the sample of 191 is a sample of the 16-69 year old population. The population base is therefore the actual number of 16-69 year olds in Basildon or Essex. The population will vary from chart to chart according to the question that is being reported. The population base can be used to estimate the actual number of people in the population that the survey results represent. For example, 11% of Basildon residents say cost is a barrier to learning. By taking the population base of 101,000 and multiplying by 11% it is possible to say that approximately 11,110 Basildon residents regard cost as a barrier to learning.

'Barriers to Learning [(a)]'



Sample bases (16-69 year olds): Basildon, 191; Essex, 2,662
Notes:
(a) Includes factors that are either a 'fairly significant' or a 'significant' barrier

Enquiries and Further Copies

If you wish to discuss these Area Profiles in any further detail or have any comments please contact:

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Further copies of this Area Profile and the Area Profiles for other areas can be down loaded from www.lsc.gov.uk/essex. This document can be made available in alternative formats and other languages as required. Should such copies be required please contact:

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Key Statistics

	Southend		Essex
		% share of Essex	
Population (2001)	160,293	10%	1,614,378
Economically active population (2004)	79,000	10%	827,000
VAT registered firms (2002)	2,640	6%	45,885
Unemployment rate (August 2004)	3.0%	-	1.9%
Deprivation ranking	2nd	-	-
% of 16-69 year olds with no qualifications	30%	-	29%
% of 16-69 year olds with NVQ 3+ equivalence (b)	21%	-	22%
Southend resident School VI Form pupils (c)	1,340	12%	11,013
Southend resident FE students	6,797	9%	74,405
Southend resident ACC students (d)	2,821	12%	24,427
Southend resident WBL students	747	10%	7.704

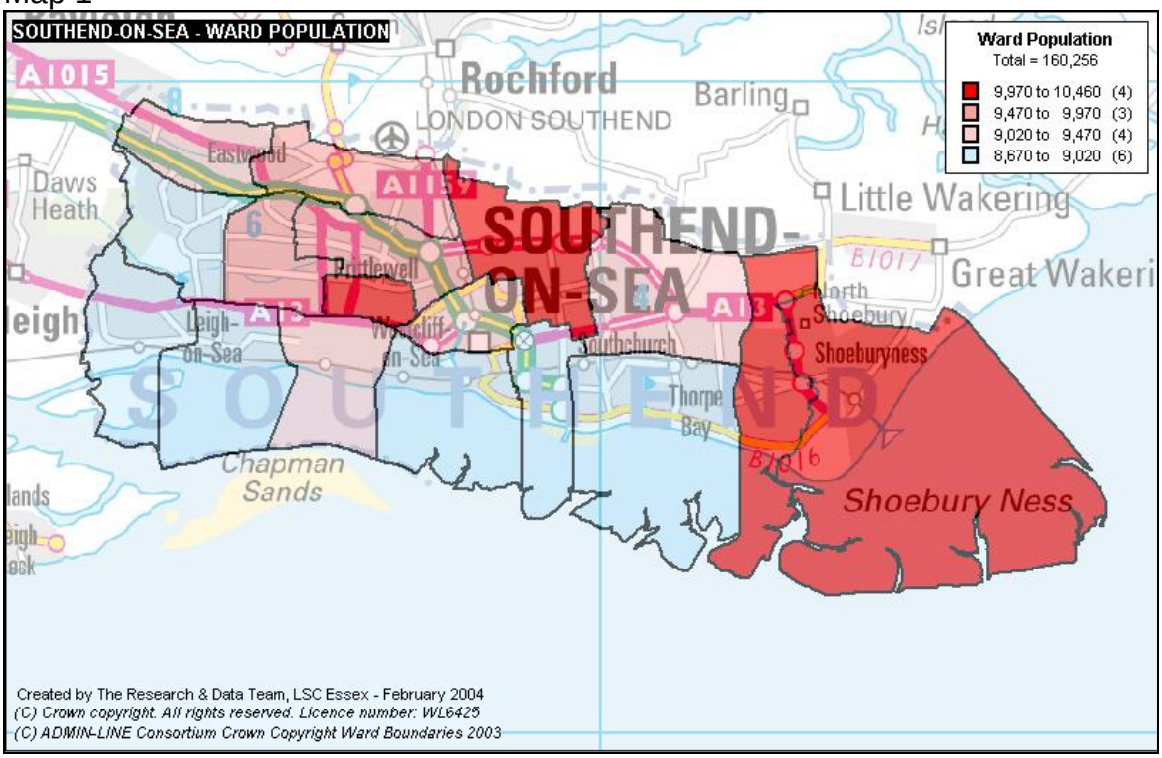
Notes:
(a) See glossary for definitions of key statistics
(b) Based on 16-69 population, whilst the LSC, Essex target for the percentage of adults with NVQ3 level qualifications or above is based on the 16-65 economically active population.
(c) Based on Pupil level annual school census (PLASC) 2002/2003
(d) Based on Individualised Learner Record, 2002/2003. For the ACL sector the ISR captures LSC funded FE provision only. FE provision covers everything in the former Schedule 2 category, which includes some non-accredited courses, but covers predominantly accredited courses. The LSC does fund former non-schedule 2 provision in the ACL sector, but this is not recorded by the ILR. See the Adult Community Learning section for details on non-ISR provision.

PEOPLE

1. Population

Map 1 shows the spread of the population in the district of Southend according to the ward residents live in. Figures are based on the 2001 Census

Map 1



Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

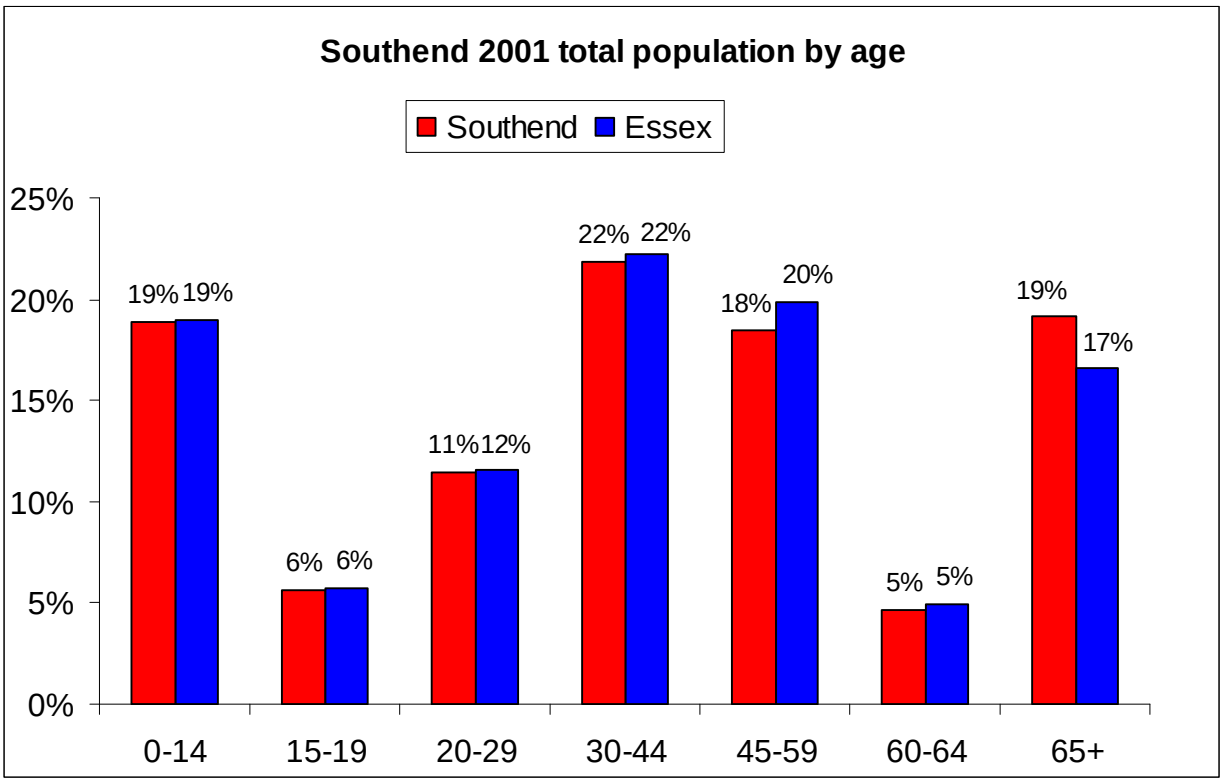
Ward	Population	Ward	Population
Belfairs	8,944	Southchurch	9,467
Blenheim Park	9,908	St Laurence	9,673
Chalkwell	9,207	St. Luke's	10,453
Eastwood Park	9,332	Thorpe	8,715
Kursaal	8,872	Victoria	9,346
Leigh	9,015	West Leigh	8,670
Milton	8,990	West Shoebury	10,017
Prittlewell	9,478	Westborough	10,196
Shoeburyness	9,974		

Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

1.1 Age

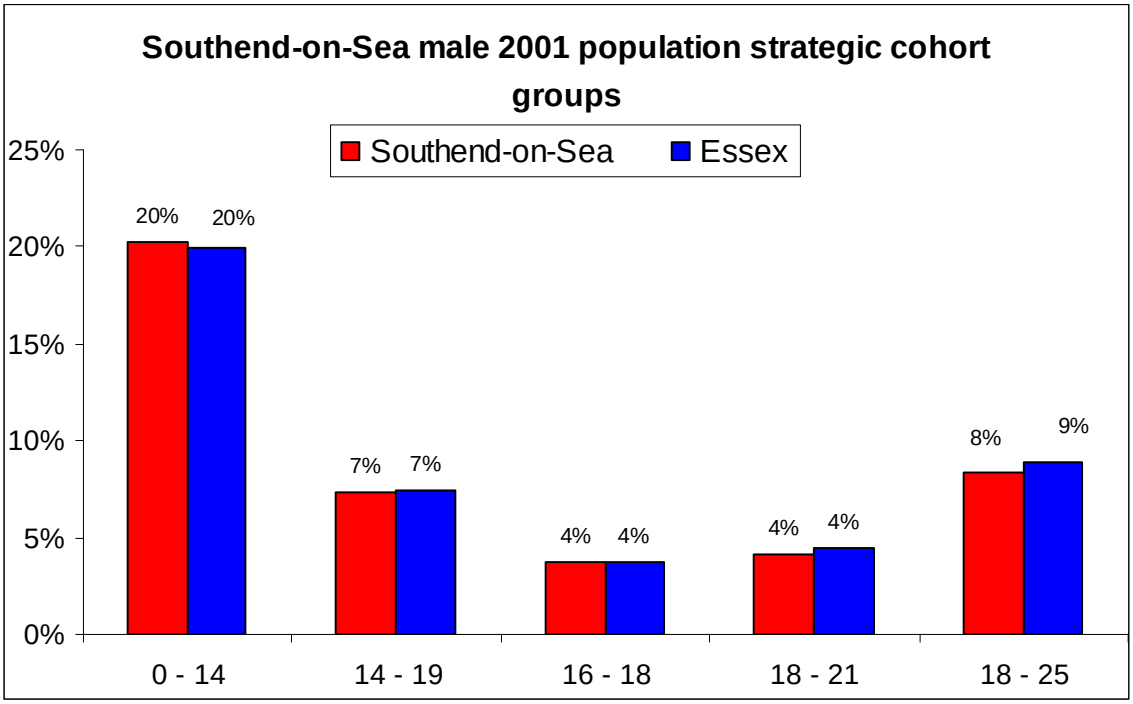
According to the 2001 Census of Population, the population of Southend is 160,293. This comprises 8,976 15 to 19 year olds and 121,132 20+ year olds. Chart 1 gives a more detailed age breakdown of the population.

Chart 1



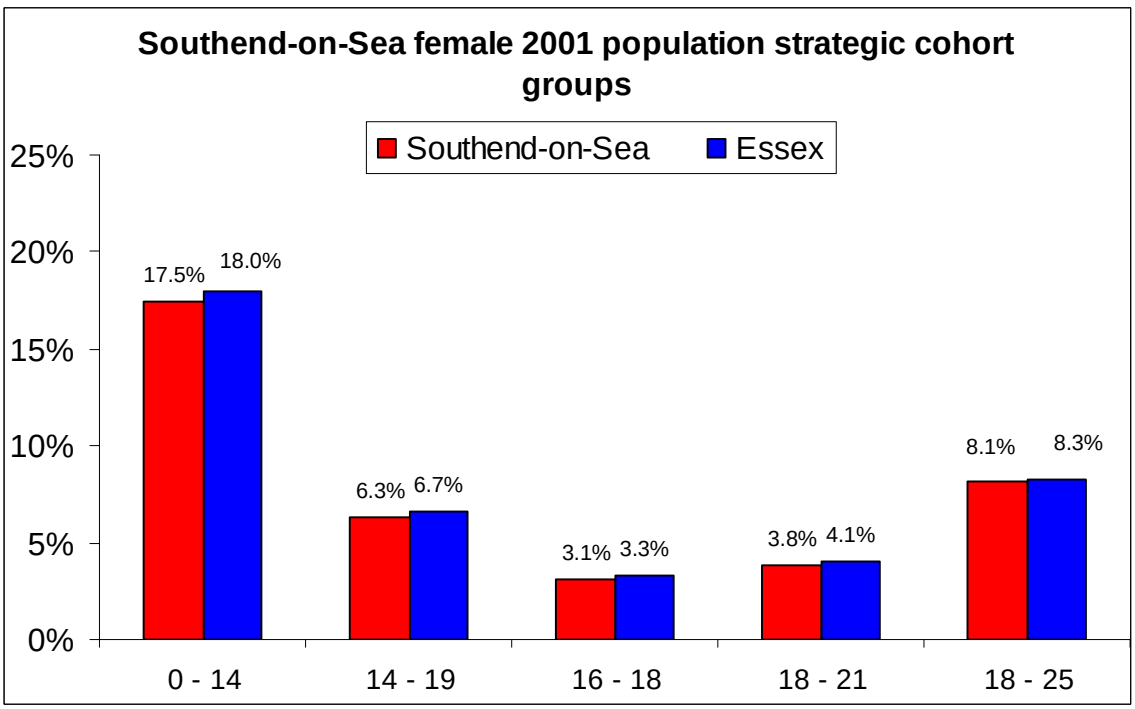
Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics
Population base (total population): Southend, 160,293 ; Essex, 1,614,378

Chart 2



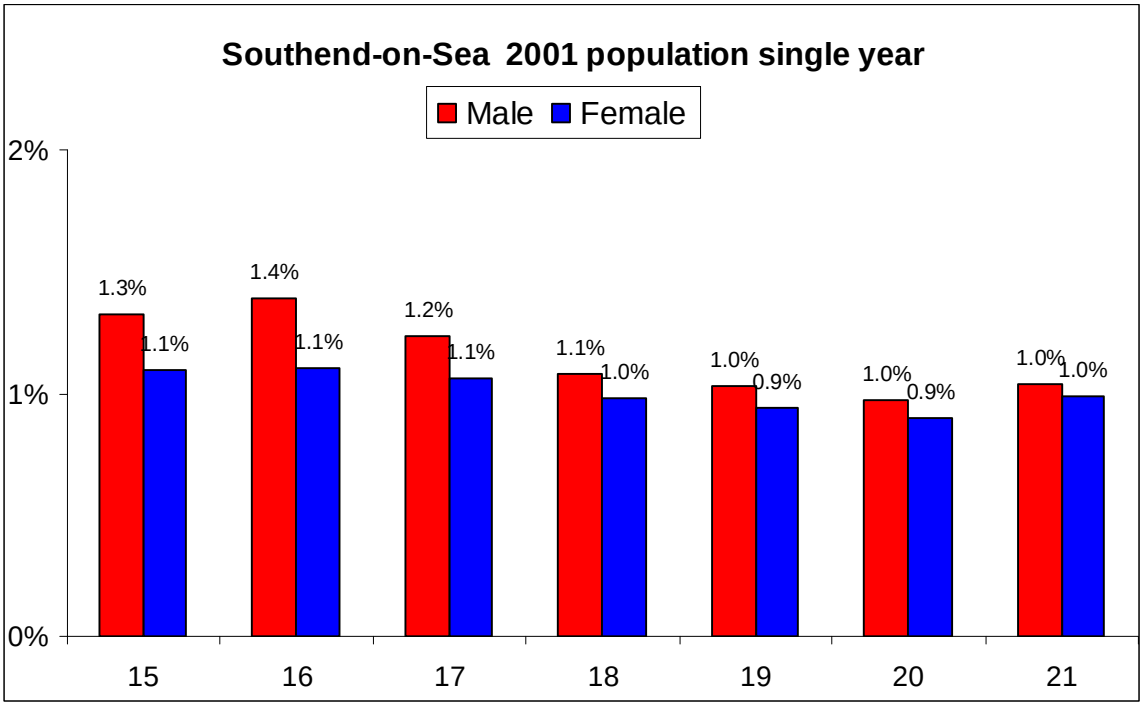
Source: 2001 Census of population, Office for National Statistics
Population base (total population): Male, 76,759, Essex, 786,800

Chart 3



Source: 2001 Census of population, Office for national statistics
Population base (total female population): Southend, 83,534, Essex, 827,578

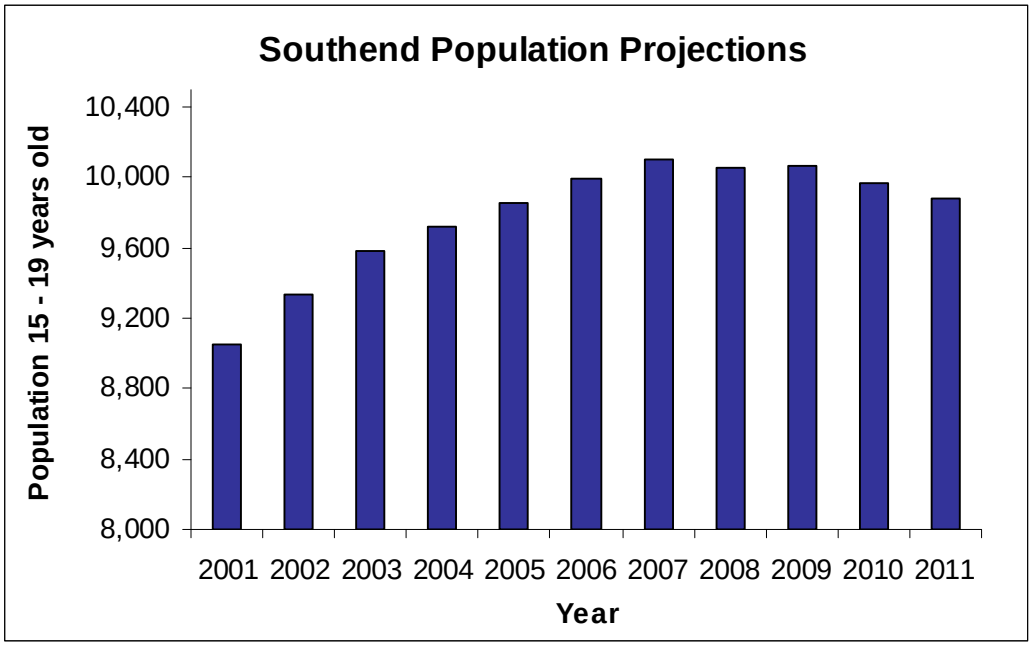
Chart 4



Source: 2001 Census of population, Office for National Statistics
Population base (total population): Male, 76,759, Female, 83,534

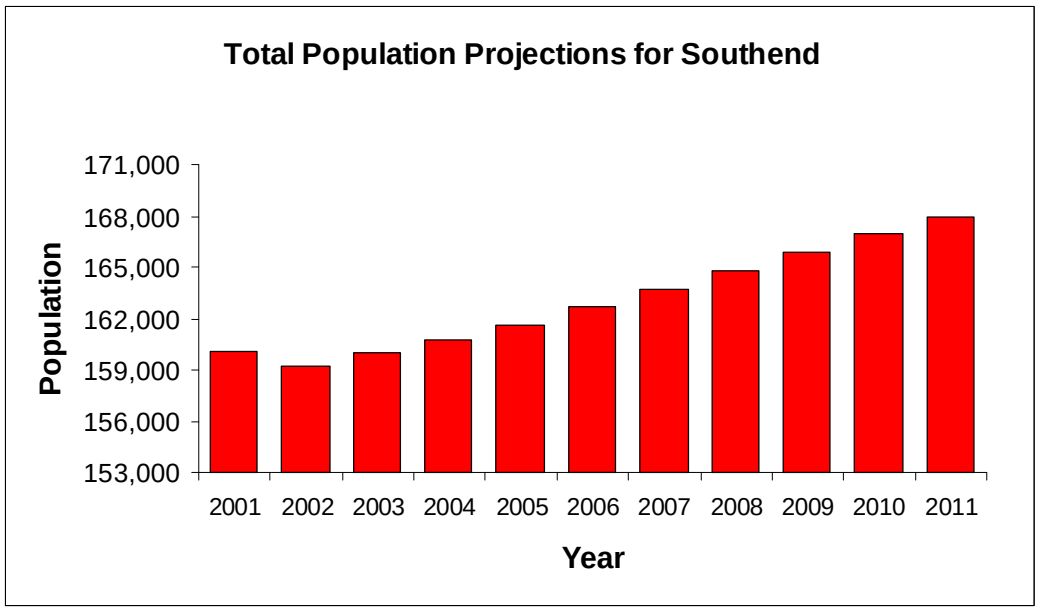
Charts 5 and 6 show the future projections of population in Southend. As the chart shows the 15 – 19 population is due to peak in 2007 and then slowly decline from there. Overall the population is due to increase into the future.

Chart 5



Source: Experian Business Strategies, February 2004

Chart 6



Source: Experian Business Strategies, February 2004

1.2 Gender

The total population of Southend is made up of 76,759 males and 83,534 females. This represents a gender split of 48% male to 52% female.

1.3 Ethnicity

According to the 2001 Census of Population, just under 93% of Southend's population class themselves as White British, a lower similar percentage to Essex.

Table 1 shows the ethnic group of the population in Southend and Essex.

Table 1

Ethnic group

	Southend		Essex	
	As a % of total male population	**As a % of total female population**	**As a % of total male population**	**As a % of total female population**
White: British	93.0%	92.9%	94.3%	94.0%
White: Irish	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	1.0%
White: Other	1.8%	1.9%	1.6%	1.8%
Mixed: White & Black Caribbean	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Mixed: White & Black African	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Mixed: White & Asian	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Mixed: Other mixed	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian or Asian British: Indian	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Black or Black British: Caribbean	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Black or Black British: African	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%
Black or Black British: Other Black	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Chinese	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%
Other ethnic group	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%

Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics
Population base (total population): Southend, 160,293; Essex, 1,614,378

1.4 Disability

The 2001 Census of Population provides data on the number of households with at least one person with a limiting long-term illness for Essex in table 2. Southend has slightly above the Essex average for households with one or more person with a limiting long-term illness.

Table 2

Households with one or more person with a limiting long-term illness

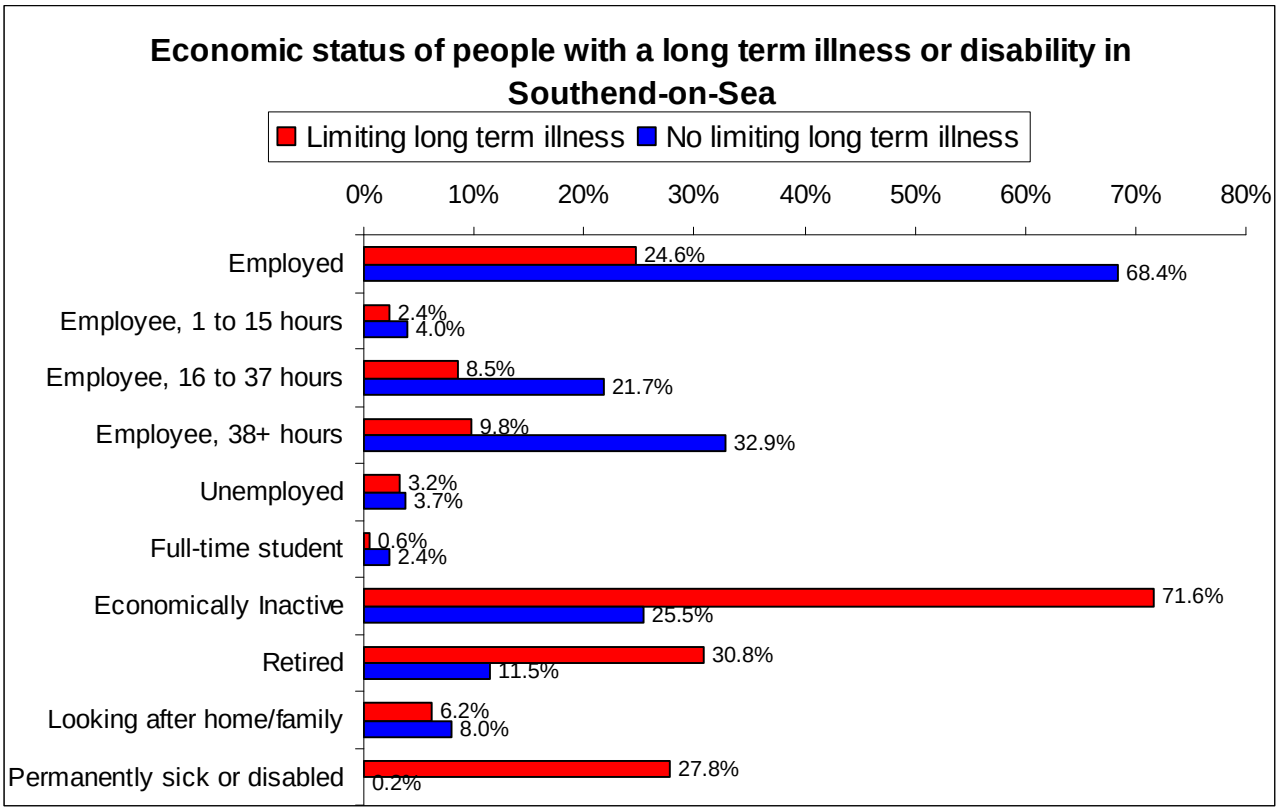
	As a % of all households	All households
Basildon	33%	69,207
Braintree	29%	54,332
Brentwood	28%	28,767
Castle Point	33%	35,279
Chelmsford	27%	64,564
Colchester	31%	63,706
Epping Forest	30%	50,590
Harlow	31%	33,185
Maldon	30%	24,189
Rochford	31%	31,952
Southend	34%	70,978
Tendring	41%	61,411
Thurrock	32%	58,485
Uttlesford	27%	27,519
Essex	32%	674,164

Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

The Census 2001 asked respondents whether or not they had a long-term illness or disability. Chart 7 uses this data to show the economic status of the Southend population comparing those who have a long-term illness or disability with those who do not.

As chart 7 shows, Southend residents who have a long term illness or disability are far less likely to be in any form of employment and are fat more likely to be economically active and retired.

Chart 7



Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics
Population base Southend: Limiting long term illness, 19,059; No limiting long-term illness, 92,703

Official data relating to disability benefits is another indicator of the number of people with a disability. However, it is likely to underestimate the total number of people affected by a long-term illness or disability as it only relates to those people who are claiming one or more disability benefit. Nevertheless, this information is accurate at the district level and so is included in table 3.

Table 3

Disability benefit claimants, August 2003

	DLA	IB	SDA
Southend	4%	4%	0%
Essex	3%	3%	0%

Figures presented are those claiming as a percentage of the population
Source: Office for National Statistics, August 2003
DLA: Disability Living Allowance
IB: Incapacity Benefit
SDA: Severe Disablement Allowance
Total population: Southend, 160,293; Essex, 1,614,378

Further subgroup analysis of those Essex residents who have a long-term illness or disability with those who do not can be found in sections 3.1, 4.1 and 4.1.1 in the People section of this document.

2. The Labour Force

Table 4 provides a breakdown of different sub-groups of the total population – the working age population, the economically active population and all employees.

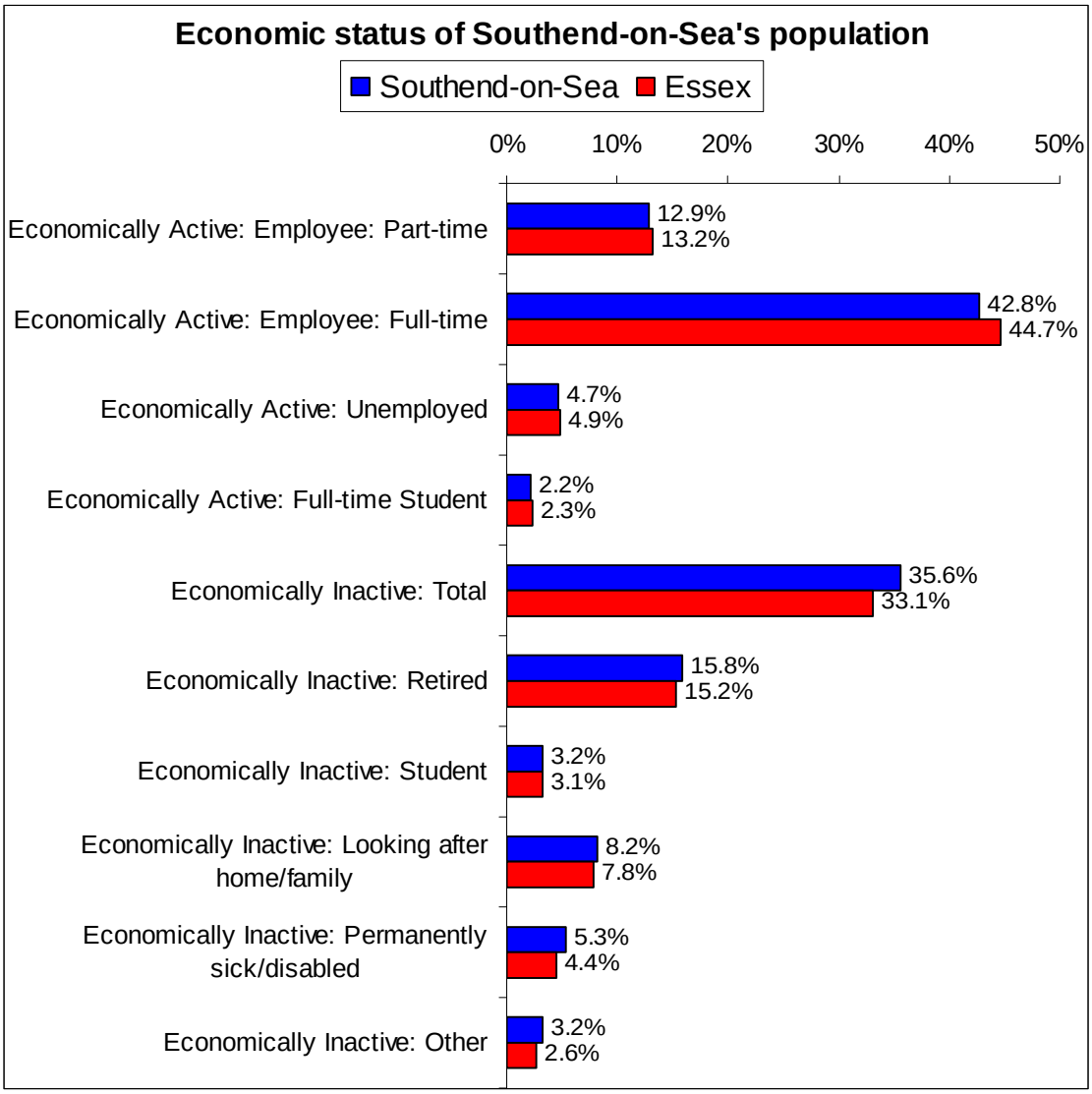
Table 4

Labour force information	Southend	Essex
Working age population	97,000	981,000
Economically active population	79,000	827,000
All employees	75,000	795,000
Male working age population	53,000	507,000
Male economically active population	45,000	452,000
Male employees	42,000	433,000
Female working age population	45,000	474,000
Female economically active population	34,000	375,000
Female employees	33,000	362,000

Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS, June 2003-May 2004

A breakdown of the economic status of the district's population is illustrated in chart 8. The data in this chart is taken from the Census 2001. The economic status of people in Southend is almost identical to that of Essex with only a few minor exceptions.

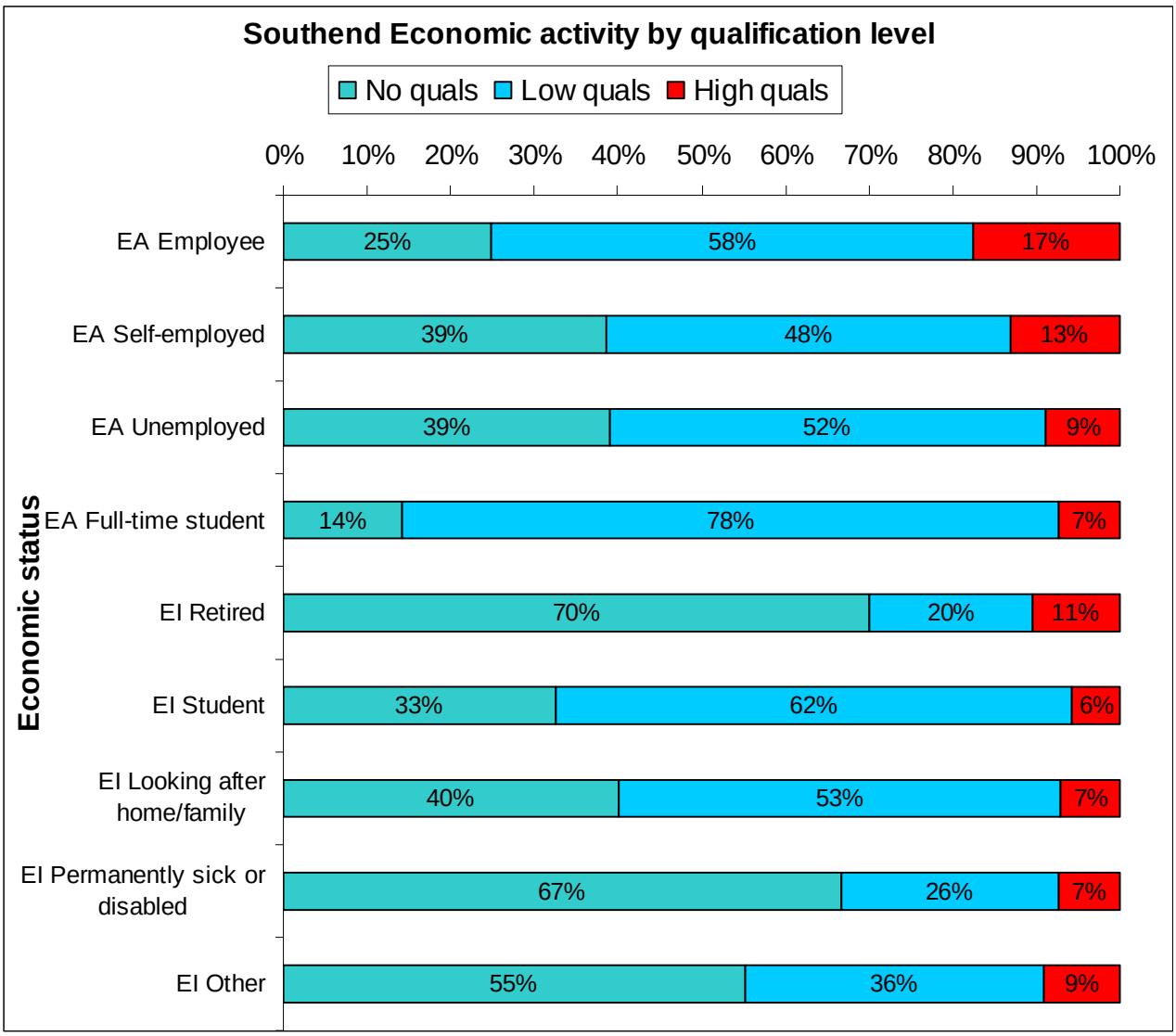
Chart 8



Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics
Population base (16-69 year olds): Southend, 104,626; Essex, 1,093,406

Further analysis of the economic status of the population here shows activity by general qualification level in chart 9. Those people in any type of employment are more likely to have high-level qualifications than any other category, full time students have the highest instances of low qualifications and those in retirement have the highest levels of no qualifications. Further analysis by qualification level can be found in section 3.1.

Chart 9

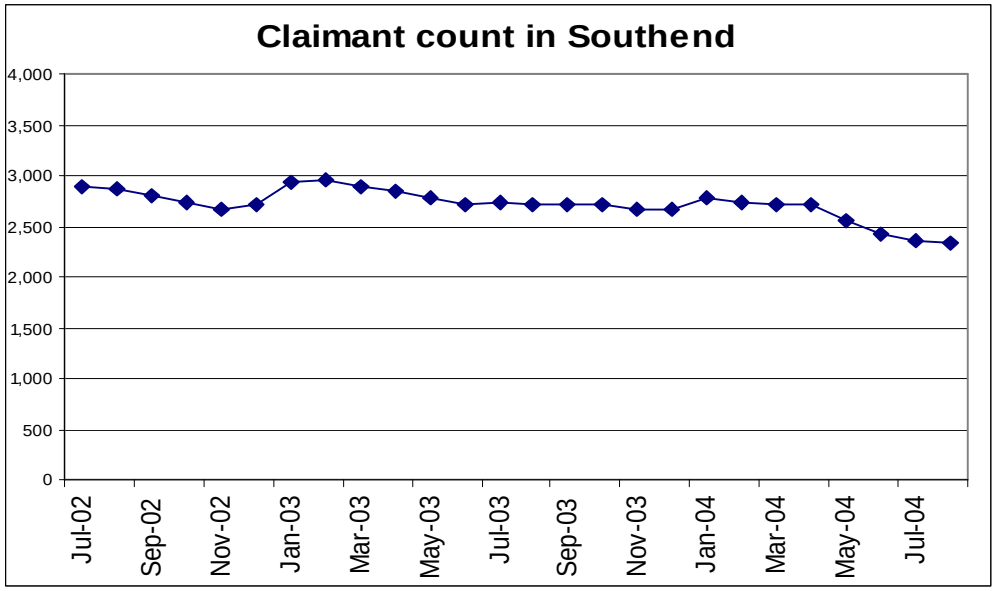


Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics; Population base (16-74 year olds): Southend, 111,789
Note: EI (Economically Inactive); EA (Economically Active)

2.1 Unemployment

There were 2,337 people claiming unemployment benefit in Southend during August 2004. Chart 10 tracks the claimant count in Southend from July 2002 until August 2004.

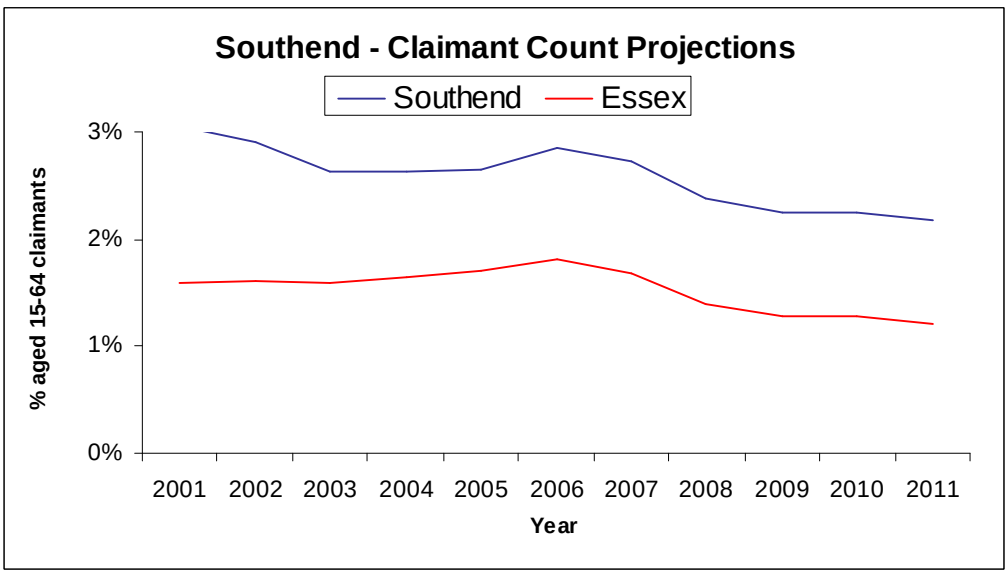
Chart 10



Source: Claimant Count, Office for National Statistics

Chart 11 shows the projections for claimant count in Southend until 2011. The pattern is the same for Essex although the rate in Southend is much higher than the Essex average.

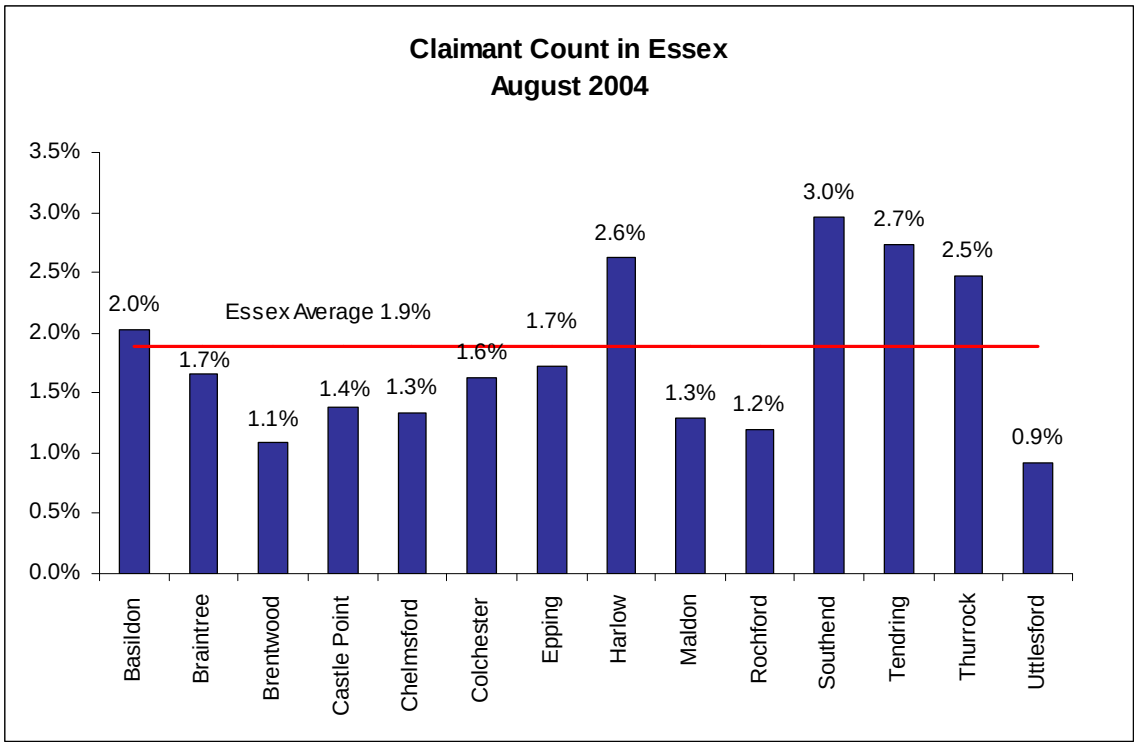
Chart 11



Source: Experian Business Strategies, February 2004

The claimant count can also be expressed as a rate – this is the claimant count expressed as a percentage of the economically active population. The claimant count rate in Southend was estimated to be 3% in August 2004, higher than the Essex rate of 1.9%. Chart 12 shows the claimant count rate in August 2004 for all the areas in Essex.

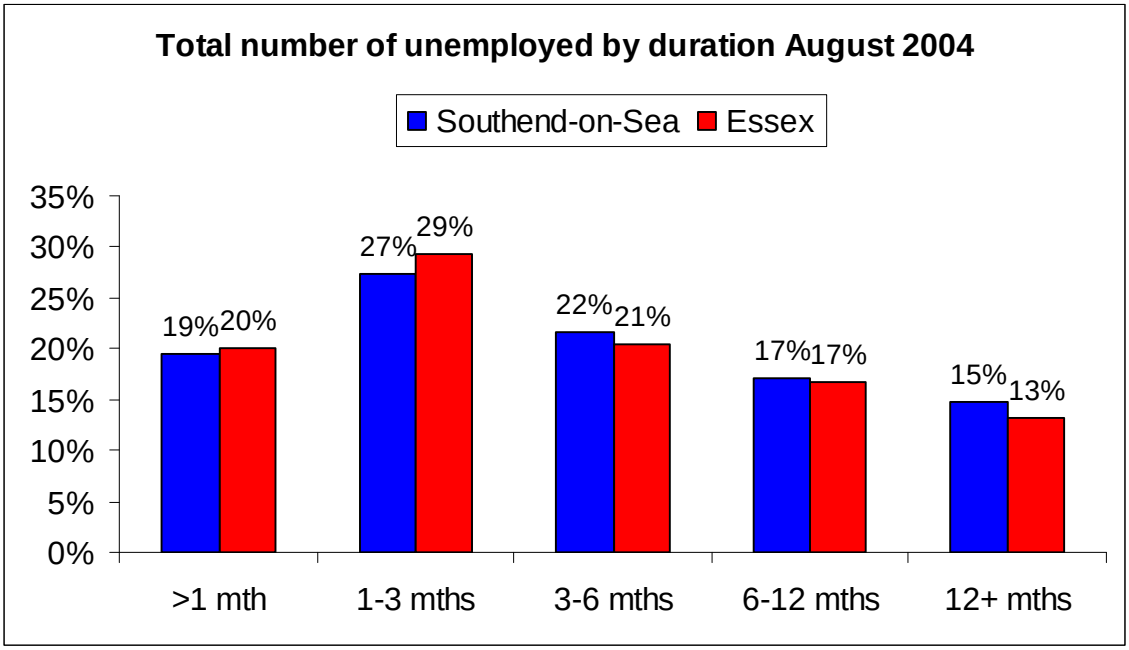
Chart 12



Source: Claimant Count, Office for National Statistics

Charts 13, 14 and 15 show unemployment by duration. The profile for Southend shows that in general less people are unemployed for shorter periods of time and slightly more people in Southend are unemployed for longer periods.

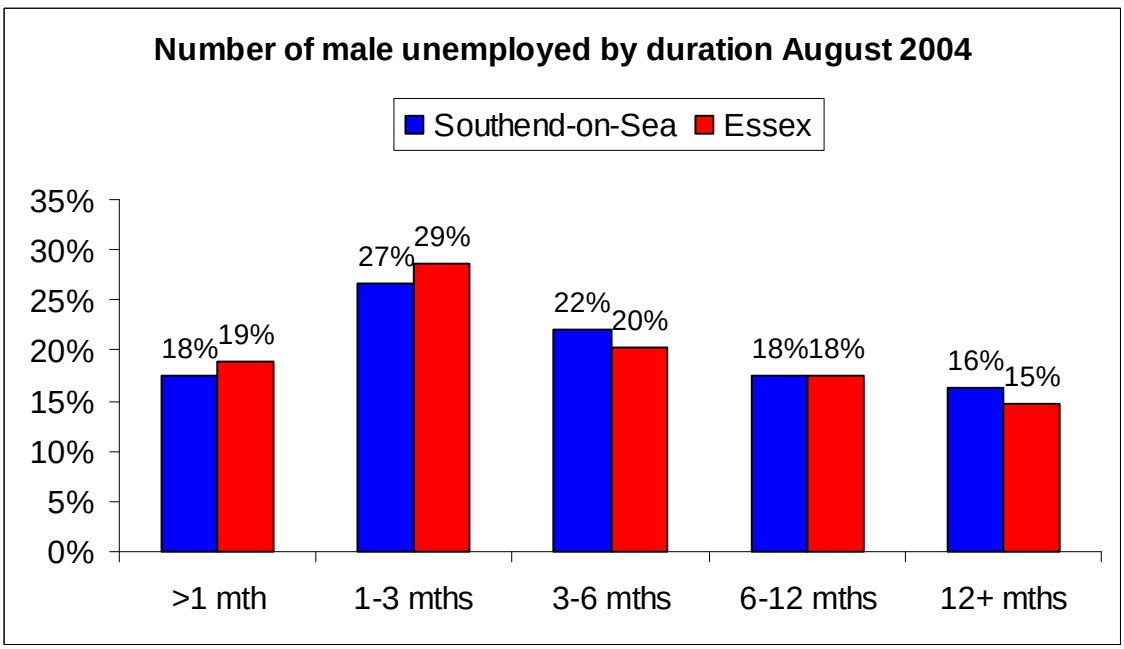
Chart 13



Source: Claimant Count, August 2004, Office for National Statistics
Total Base: Southend, 2,320; Essex, 15,245

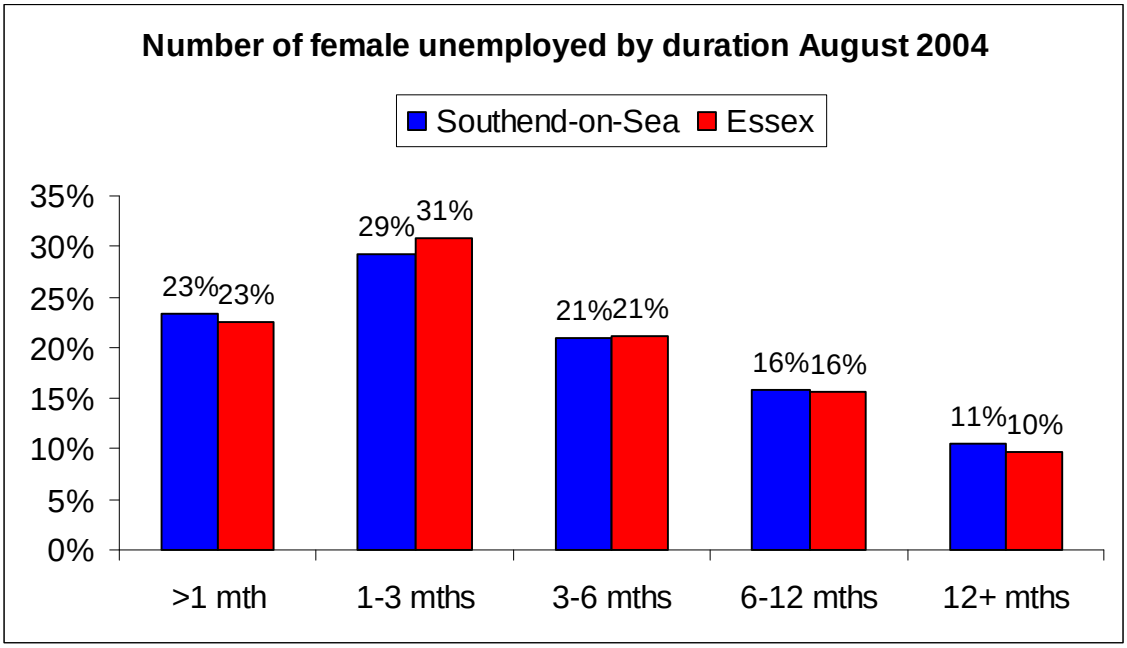
Charts 14 and 15 provide unemployment data by duration and gender.

Chart 14



Source: Claimant Count, August 2004, Office for National Statistics
Male Base: Southend, 1,655; Essex 10,420

Chart 15



Source: Claimant Count, August 2004, Office for National Statistics
Female Base: Southend, 665; Essex, 4,840

Further analysis of those Essex residents who are employed compared to those who are unemployed can be found in sections 3.1, 4.1 and 4.1.1 in the People section of this document.

2.2 Employment

There are two ways of looking at the workforce in a particular geographical area. The resident workforce, and the local workforce. The resident workforce includes all those who live in the area regardless of whether they work in that area, while the local workforce includes all those who work in the area regardless of whether they live in the area. It should be noted that there will be some people who are included in both the resident and local workforce if they live and work in the same area.

Due to the way the majority of employment related official statistics are collected, much of the information in the area profile relating to the employed will be based on the local workforce. It will be stated which workforce the data is based on at the start of each new employment related section.

2.2.1 The Southend Based Workforce

The following section refers to the local workforce only.

There are approximately 66,400 workers in Southend's local workforce according to the Annual Business Inquiry, 2002.

Tables 5, 6 and 7 provide breakdowns of the local workforce by sector compared to Essex. The most notable difference here is in the public administration, education and health sector, with 30% of the workforce in this sector for Southend and 22% for Essex. This margin has increased to 8% from the 1% margin in the original profiles.

Table 5

Total employees by broad sector				
	Southend		Essex	
	#	%	#	%
Utilities, agriculture and fishing	100	0.1%	9,500	2%
Manufacturing	5,400	8%	81,200	13%
Construction	1,700	3%	35,300	6%
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	17,000	26%	164,900	27%
Transport and communications	2,800	4%	41,700	7%
Banking, finance and insurance	16,000	24%	119,900	19%
Public administration, education & health	19,600	30%	138,000	22%
Other services	3,700	6%	28,700	5%
Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2002				

Tables 6 and 7 show the employee sector breakdown by gender. The most dominant sector for men is the banking, finance and insurance sector with 28% of the workforce however the greatest margin between genders is in manufacturing with 13% male and 5% female. By far the most dominant sector for females is the public administration, education and health sector with 40% of the workforce compared to 16% for male.

Table 6

Male employees by broad sector				
	Southend		Essex	
	#	%	#	%
Utilities, agriculture and fishing	100	0.2%	6,200	2%
Manufacturing	3,700	13%	60,100	20%
Construction	1,400	5%	28,500	9%
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	7,200	25%	74,900	24%
Transport and communications	2,100	7%	30,400	10%
Banking, finance and insurance	8,100	28%	59,100	19%
Public administration, education & health	4,800	16%	34,200	11%
Other services	1,800	6%	14,100	5%
Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2002				

Table 7

Female employees by broad sector

	Southend		Essex	
	#	%	#	%
Utilities, agriculture and fishing	0	0%	3,300	1%
Manufacturing	1,700	5%	21,100	7%
Construction	300	1%	6,800	2%
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	9,800	26%	90,000	29%
Transport and communications	700	2%	11,300	4%
Banking, finance and insurance	8,000	21%	60,800	20%
Public administration, education & health	14,800	40%	103,900	33%
Other services	1,900	5%	14,600	5%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2002

Table 8 shows a more detailed sector breakdown of the Southend local workforce tracking the change in the number of employees in Southend based businesses between 1998 and 2002.

Table 8

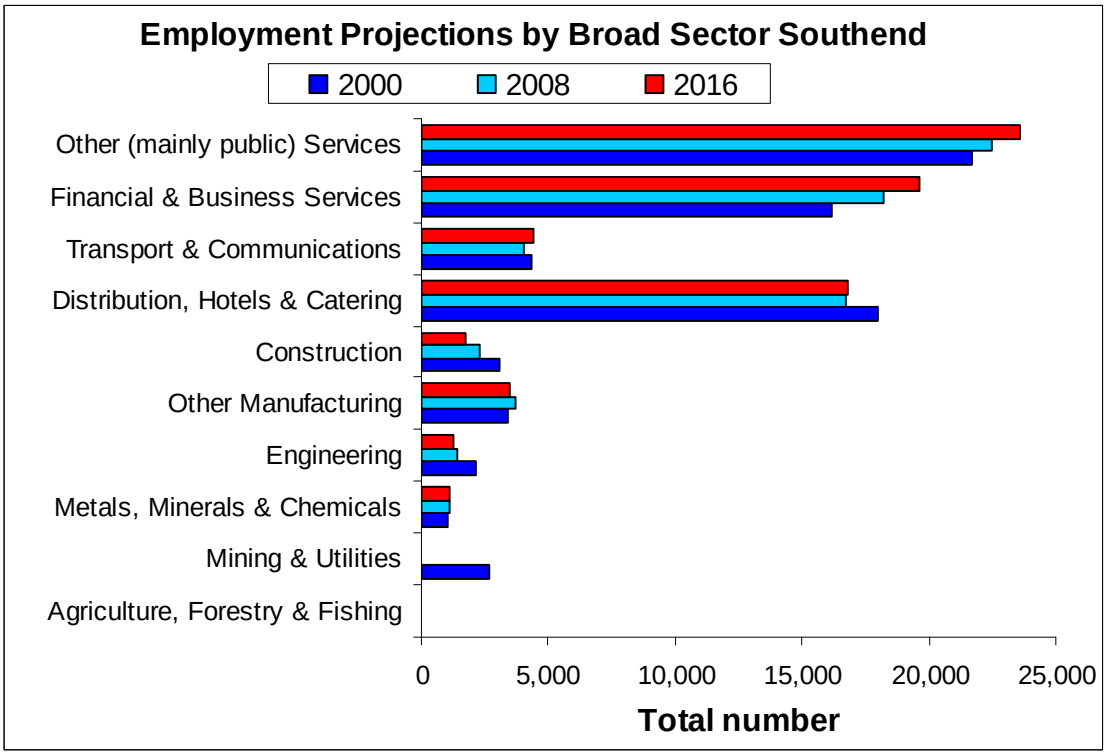
Southend employees by sector

	Number of employees				
Industry sector	**1998**	**1999**	**2000**	**2001**	**2002**
Agriculture	#	#	#	#	#
Energy & Water	#	#	**4,000**	**100**	**100**
Manufacturing	**3,300**	**3,200**	**2,600**	**3,200**	**2,900**
Publishing & printing	1,100	1000	800	1,000	1,100
Manufacture of furniture	400	600	300	400	400
Metals, Minerals & Chemicals	**900**	**800**	**1,000**	**900**	**700**
Manufacture of fabricated metal	500	500	600	600	500
Engineering	**1,800**	**1,800**	**2,100**	**1,800**	**1,800**
Construction	**1,800**	**1,500**	**1,700**	**1,500**	**1,700**
Distribution, Hotels & Catering	**14,300**	**16,700**	**19,700**	**16,500**	**17,000**
Sale, maintenance/repair motor vehicles	1,600	1,300	1,800	800	1,000
Wholesale trade/commission trade	2,100	2,500	2,400	1,800	2,100
Retail trade, except motor vehicles	7,300	8,600	9,400	9,300	9,700
Hotels & restaurants	3,300	4,200	6,100	4,700	4,200
Transport & Communications	**3,100**	**3,300**	**3,700**	**3,200**	**2,800**
Land transport; transport via pipelines	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,300	900
Supporting/auxiliary transport	500	400	700	500	500
Post & telecommunications	1,400	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,300
Financial & Business Services	**13,200**	**13,100**	**16,800**	**14,400**	**16,000**
Real estate activities	900	900	1,500	1,100	1,200
Computing and related activities	1,100	600	1,200	800	1,000
Other business activities	5,700	5,800	8,500	7,400	8,100
Public Services	**15,200**	**15,900**	**15,200**	**15,400**	**19,600**
Education	5,300	6,100	5,500	3,000	5,500
Health and social work	5,000	4,900	5,700	8,700	9,800
Other	**3,500**	**3,900**	**4,000**	**3,600**	**3,700**
Recreational, cultural and sporting	1,800	2,000	2,100	1,900	2,000
Other service activities	900	1,000	1,300	1,200	1,100

Source: Annual Business Inquiry 1999 - 2002, Annual Employment Survey 1998
Notes:
Figures in bold are sector totals. Only figures for primary sub sectors are shown - subsets do not equal total
These figures have been omitted due to ONS suppression

Chart 16 shows the future employment projections of Southend district. As the chart shows the largest growth area is in the financial and business sector with growth in other services as well. Decline is most extreme in mining and utilities which falls to nothing in the time period.

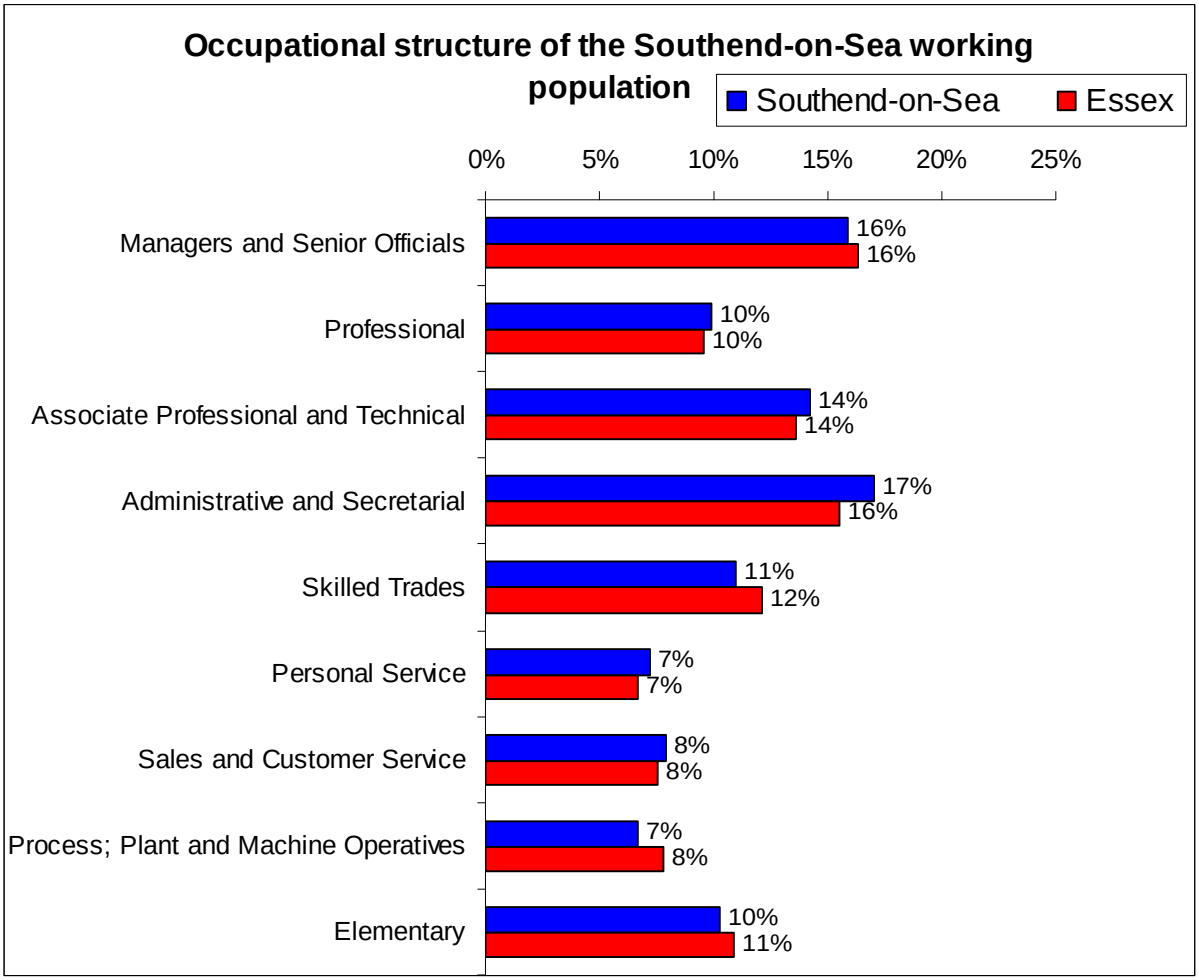
Chart 16



Source: Experian Business Strategies, February 2004

Chart 17 provides a breakdown of the Southend resident workforce by occupation. The pattern for Southend is almost identical to that of Essex.

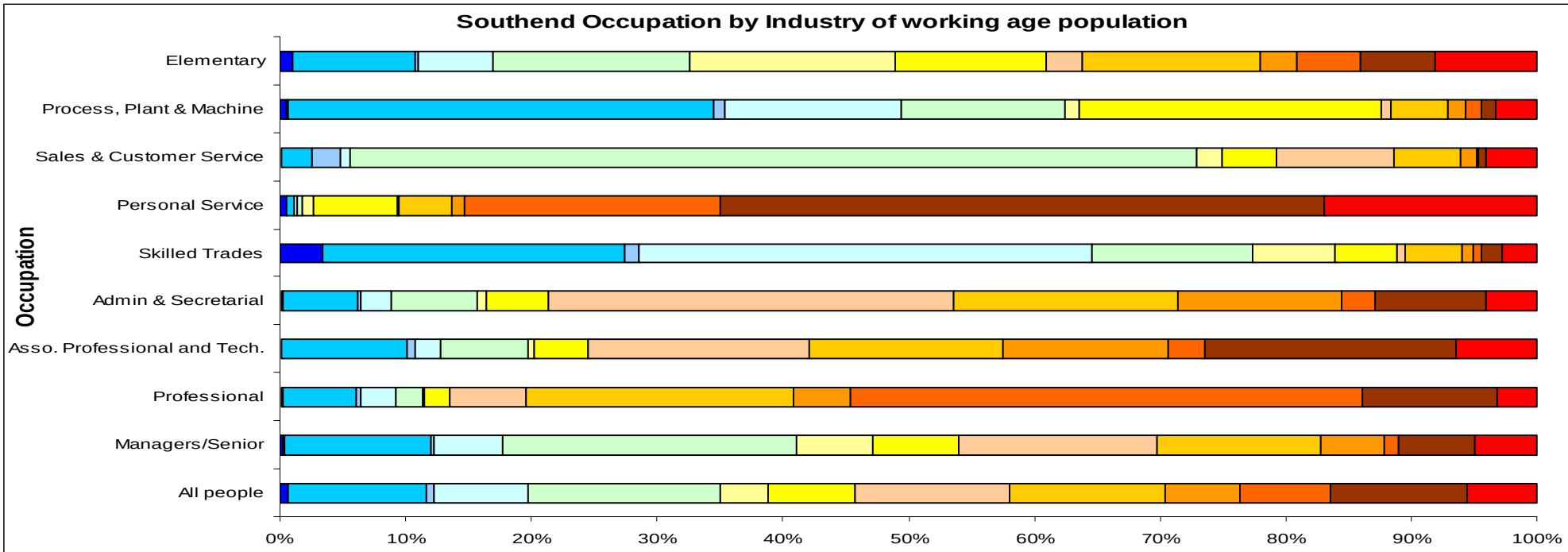
Chart 17



Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics
Population base (16-74 years olds in employment): Southend, 70,112; Essex, 765,116

Following on from this the next chart (18) gives us the picture of the type of occupation people in Southend have by the type of industry in which they work. While half of those in skilled trades (50.1%) are split between the construction and manufacturing sectors there is a concentration of professional occupations in the education sector. Overall the retail sector has the largest share of the workforce with 15.3%.

Chart 18

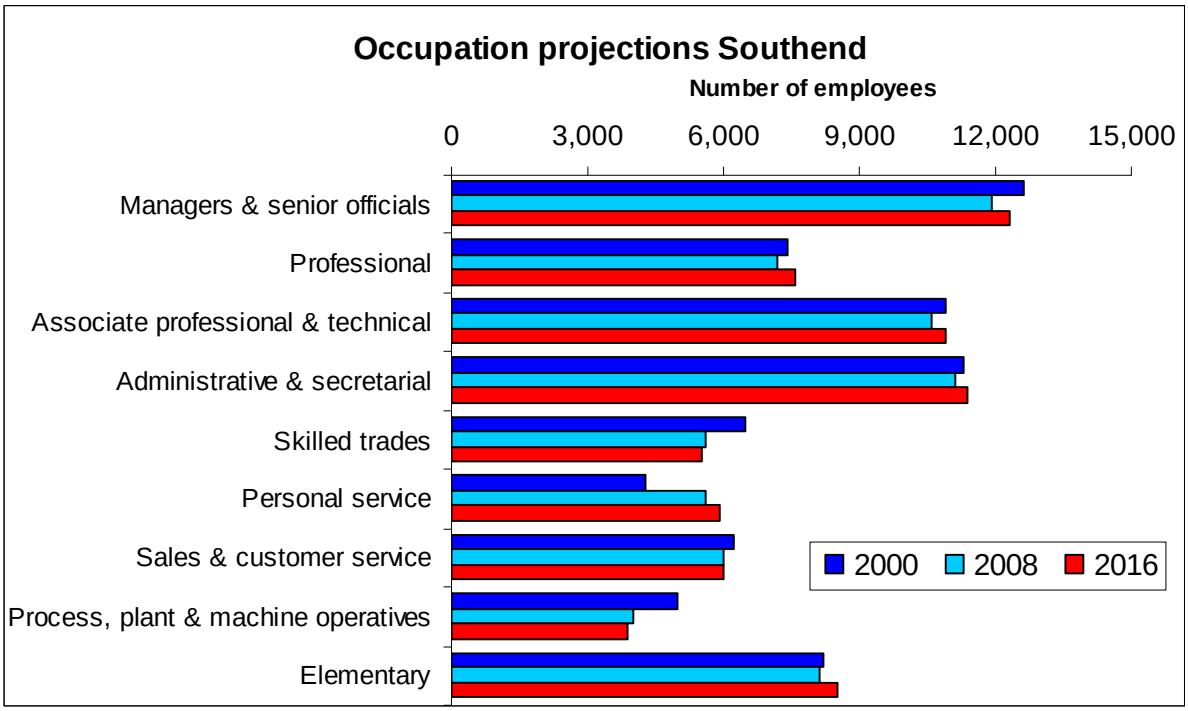


	All people	Managers/Senior	Professional	Asso. Professional and Tech.	Admin & Secretarial	Skilled Trades	Personal Service	Sales & Customer Service	Process, Plant & Machine	Elementary
Other	5.6%	5.0%	3.1%	6.4%	4.0%	2.8%	17.0%	4.0%	3.3%	8.1%
Health/Social Work	10.8%	6.0%	10.8%	19.9%	8.8%	1.7%	48.0%	0.7%	1.2%	6.0%
Education	7.2%	1.2%	40.7%	3.0%	2.7%	0.6%	20.3%	0.1%	1.2%	5.0%
Public Admin	6.0%	5.0%	4.5%	13.1%	13.0%	0.8%	1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	3.0%
Real estate	12.4%	13.1%	21.3%	15.4%	17.8%	4.5%	4.1%	5.4%	4.5%	14.1%
Financial	12.3%	15.8%	6.1%	17.6%	32.3%	0.8%	0.2%	9.3%	0.7%	2.9%
Transport/Storage & Comms	6.9%	6.8%	2.0%	4.2%	4.8%	4.8%	6.6%	4.3%	24.1%	12.1%
Hotels/Restaurants	3.9%	6.1%	0.1%	0.5%	0.8%	6.6%	0.9%	2.0%	1.1%	16.3%
Retail RMV	15.3%	23.4%	2.3%	6.9%	6.8%	12.7%	0.4%	67.4%	13.0%	15.6%
Construction	7.4%	5.4%	2.7%	2.1%	2.4%	36.1%	0.3%	0.8%	14.0%	6.0%
Utilities	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%	1.2%	0.0%	2.4%	0.9%	0.2%
Manufacturing	11.0%	11.6%	5.8%	10.0%	5.9%	24.0%	0.6%	2.4%	33.9%	9.8%
Mining/Quarrying	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Agriculture	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	3.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.5%	1.0%

Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics; Population base (16-74 years olds in employment): Southend, 70,244

Chart 19 shows us the future projections for occupations in Southend. The highest increase is in the personal service occupations and the sharpest falls in skilled trades and process, plant and machine occupations.

Chart 19



Source: Experian Business Strategies, February 2004

2.2.2 Travel to Work Patterns

The LSC, Essex Post 16 Learning Survey allows us to analyse the travel to work patterns for all workers who reside in Essex.

Table 9 provides a broad picture of the travel to work outflow patterns, by grouping workers into those working in Essex, working outside of Essex, and those who work from their home. Maps 2 and 3 following this table give more detailed travel to work information.

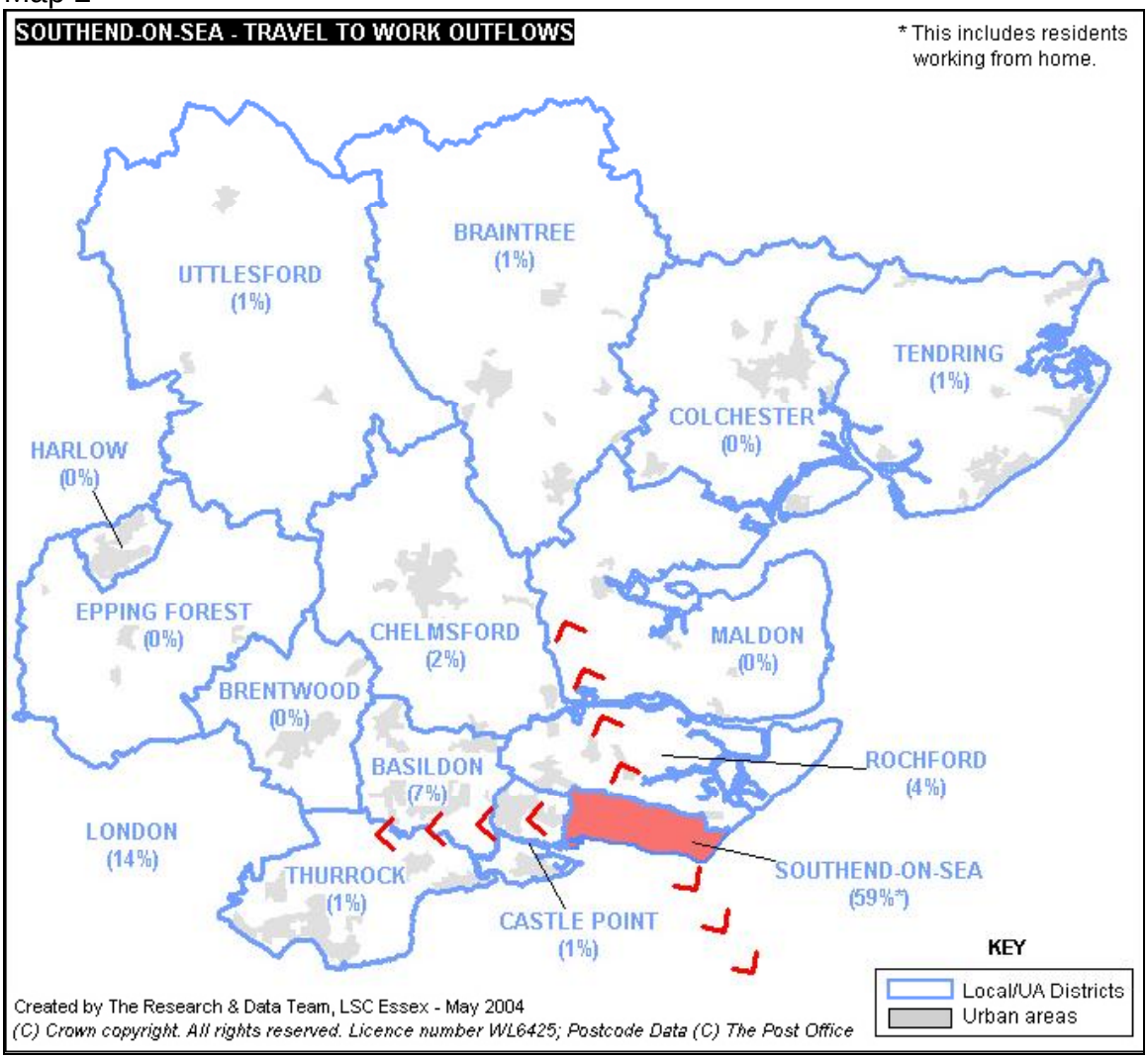
Table 9

Travel to work		
	Southend	Essex
	% of workers	
In Essex	75%	70%
Out of Essex	19%	25%
Work from home	4%	6%
Refused	1%	1%
Total	100%	100%

Source: Post 16 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2001
Figures may not add due to rounding
Sample bases: Southend, 137; Essex, 1911
Population bases (16-65 year old workers): Southend, 75,900; Essex, 719,600

Map 2 shows the areas where Southend residents travel to work. The figures in the map are expressed as a percentage of those who live in Southend. Over half (59%) of people in Southend work in Southend, while 14% travel to London. In contrast, very few Southend residents travel to the north of the county for work.

Map 2

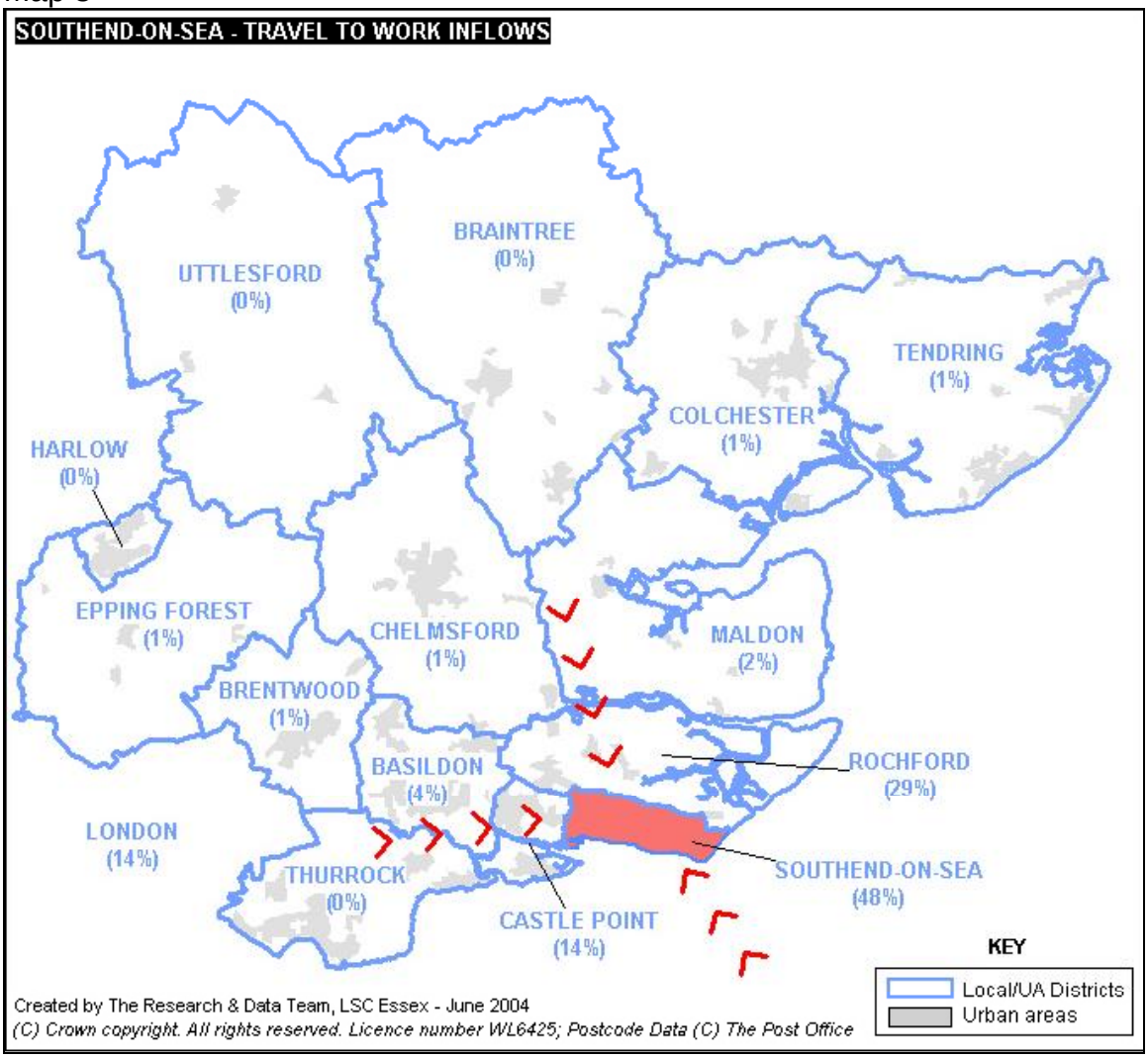


Source: Post 16 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2001
Figures may not add due to rounding
Sample base (16-65 year old resident workers): Southend-on-Sea, 137
Population base (16-65 year old resident workers): Southend-on-Sea, 75,900
Based on 1991 boundaries
All percentages are rounded. 0% percentages indicate that a minimal number of workers travel between these districts.

Map 3 shows the areas that people who work in Southend travel from. The figures in the map are expressed as a percentage of those who work in Southend. As the Post 16 Learning Survey covered people living in Essex, workers who commute from outside of the county are not represented on this map.

The map shows that just under half (48%) of all workers in Southend also live in the district. A substantial number travel in from Rochford (29%) and Castle Point (14%), while very few come from the north of Essex.

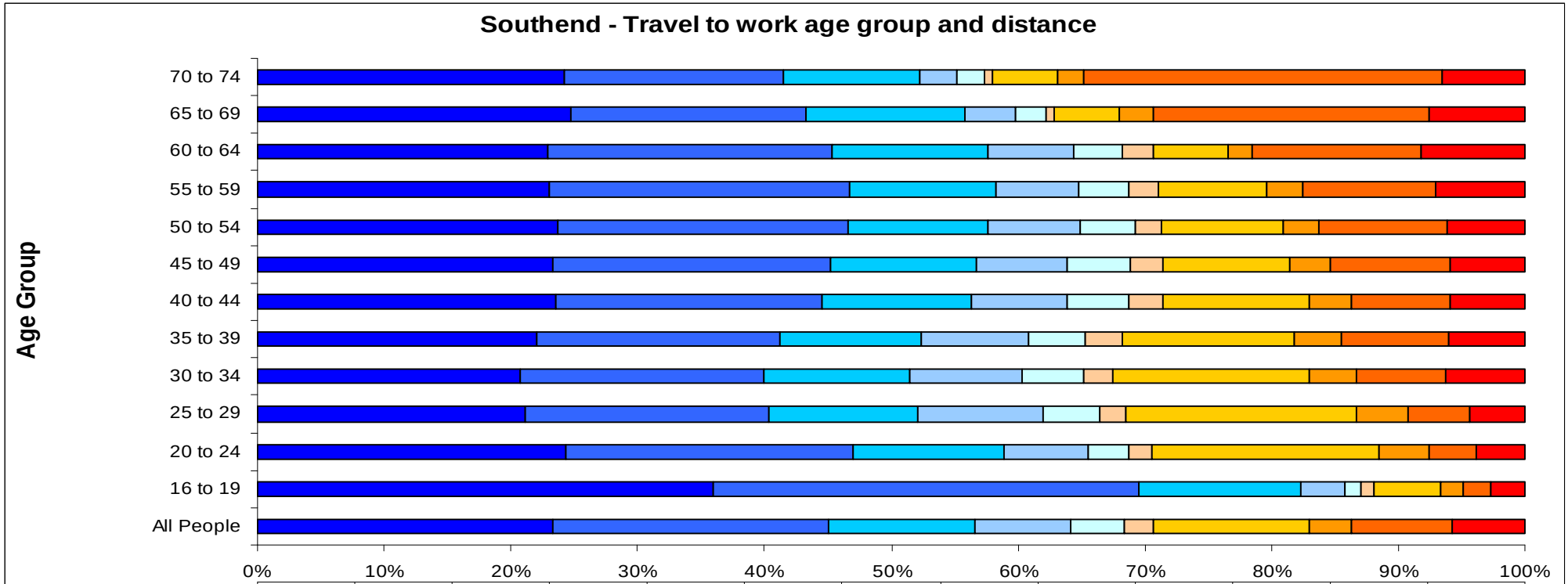
Map 3



Source: Post 16 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2001
Figures may not add due to rounding
Sample base (16 – 65 year old Essex residents who work in Southend): 155
Population base (16 – 65 year old Essex residents who work in Southend): 168,300
Based on 1991 boundaries
All percentages are rounded. 0% percentages indicate that a minimal number of workers travel between these districts.

Chart 20 show us how far a particular age group travels to their place of work on a regular basis in Southend. As the chart shows those who travel the greatest distances are among the younger, 20 – 34 age groups. While those in the older age groups tend to travel shorter distances to their place of work. Overall almost two thirds (65%) of people travel 20km or less to work.

Chart 20

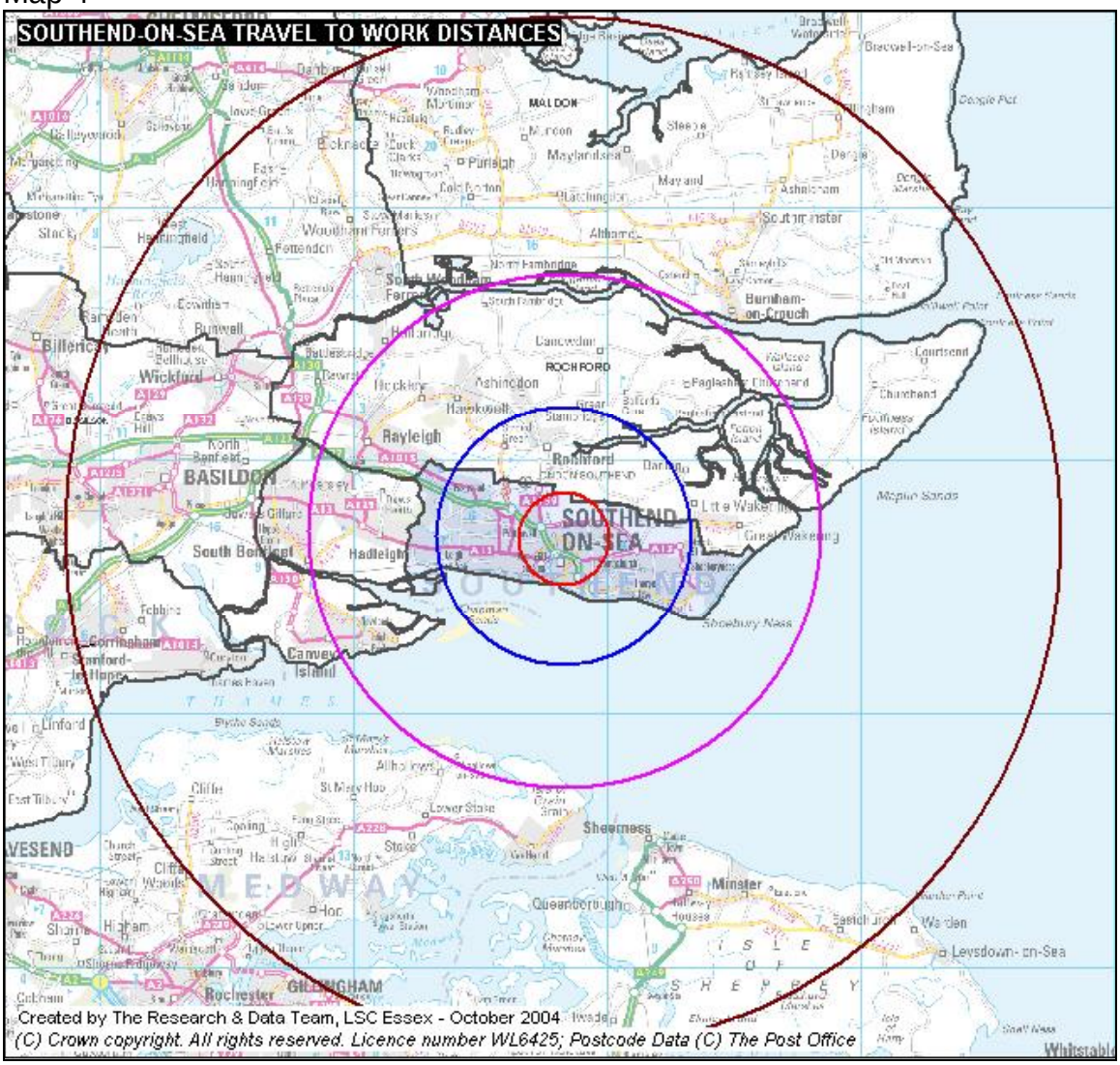


	All People	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 69	70 to 74
Other	6%	3%	4%	4%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	7%	8%	8%	6%
Working at or from home	8%	2%	4%	5%	7%	8%	8%	10%	10%	10%	13%	22%	28%
60km and over	3%	2%	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%	2%
40km to less than 60km	12%	5%	18%	18%	16%	14%	12%	10%	10%	8%	6%	5%	5%
30km to less than 40km	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%
20km to less than 30km	4%	1%	3%	4%	5%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	2%	2%
10km to less than 20km	8%	3%	7%	10%	9%	8%	8%	7%	7%	7%	7%	4%	3%
5km to less than 10km	12%	13%	12%	12%	12%	11%	12%	12%	11%	11%	12%	12%	11%
2km to less than 5km	22%	34%	23%	19%	19%	19%	21%	22%	23%	24%	22%	19%	17%
Less than 2km	23%	36%	24%	21%	21%	22%	24%	23%	24%	23%	23%	25%	24%

Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics; Population base (16 - 74 years olds in employment): Southend, 70,192

The map below shows us a geographical representation of the distance travelled to work by Southend residents.

Map 4



Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

Southend-on-Sea		
All people 70,192		
	Less than 2 km =	16,399
	2 km to less than 5 km =	15,207
	5 km to less than 10 km =	8,143
	10 km to less than 20 km =	5,302
	20 km to less than 30 km =	2,961

3. Qualification and Skill Levels

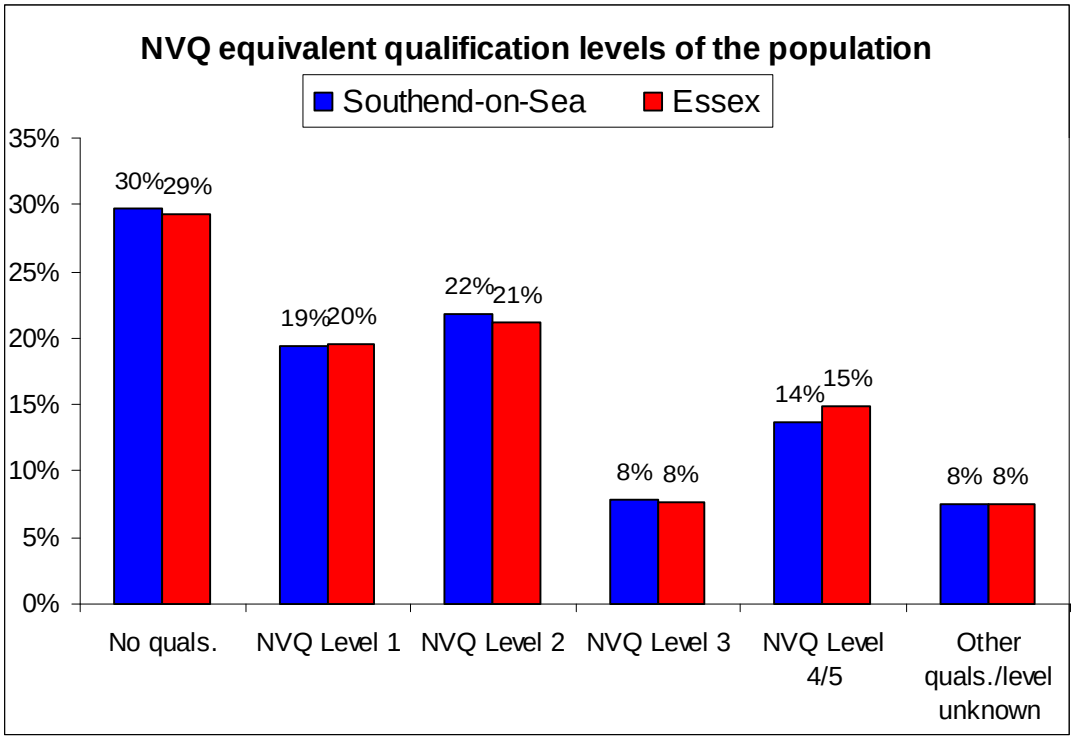
There are many different ways of measuring or assessing an individual's qualifications or skills. Qualifications tend to be easier to measure as each qualification is comprised of a set of criteria to be successfully completed. In addition, many qualifications have been assigned an equivalence level which means it is possible to compare very different qualifications, for example academic and vocational qualifications (for further explanation see NVQ equivalence entry in the glossary). Skills on the other hand, are difficult to measure. Unless gained through some form of qualification it is very difficult to measure via a survey or other written record, that an individual does or does not have a particular skill. Despite this difficulty of measurement, it is important to address the issue of skills as there are a wealth of skills that an individual will possess to a greater or lesser extent which are crucial within everyday life as well as at work.

The following sections will look separately at qualifications in the form of NVQ equivalence and skills by a series of different methodologies.

3.1 NVQ Equivalence

Chart 21 compares the NVQ equivalence of Southend's population to that of the Essex population. The qualification levels for Southend are practically identical to those of Essex with no significant differences.

Chart 21

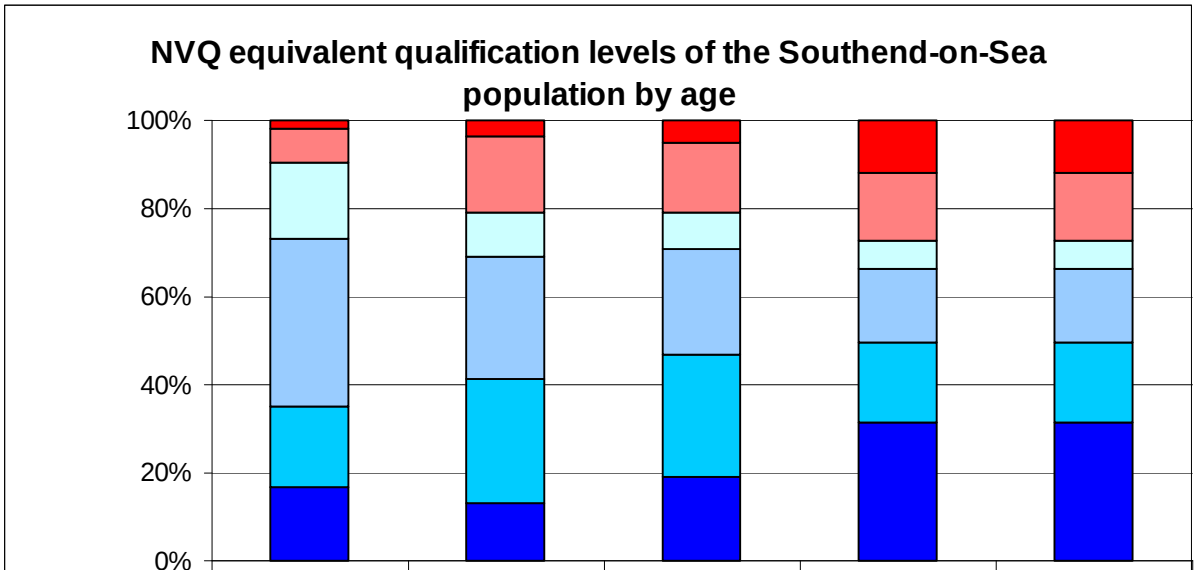


Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics
Population base (16 - 74 years olds): Southend, 111,796; Essex, 1,160,342

Charts 22, 23 and 24 and table 10 look in more detail at the above data by comparing the NVQ equivalent qualifications by different sub groups of the Southend population.

Chart 22 compares the NVQ equivalent data by different age groups. The older age groups have a much higher proportion of having no qualifications, while the younger age groups show increased levels in all areas.

Chart 22



	16 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 69
Other quals	2%	4%	5%	12%	10%
NVQ Level 4/5	8%	17%	16%	16%	13%
NVQ Level 3	17%	10%	8%	6%	5%
NVQ Level 2	38%	28%	24%	17%	14%
NVQ Level 1	18%	28%	28%	18%	15%
No quals	17%	13%	19%	31%	27%

Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics
Population base: 16 - 24 years, 15,296; 25 - 34 years, 21,850; 35 - 44 years, 23,233; 45 - 54 years, 20,409; 55 - 69 years, 23,848

Table 10 looks at the highest NVQ equivalent qualifications of workers by their occupation. Two thirds (67%) of those in professional occupations have NVQ level 4/5 while nearly half of those in process, plant & machine and elementary occupations have no qualifications.

Table 10

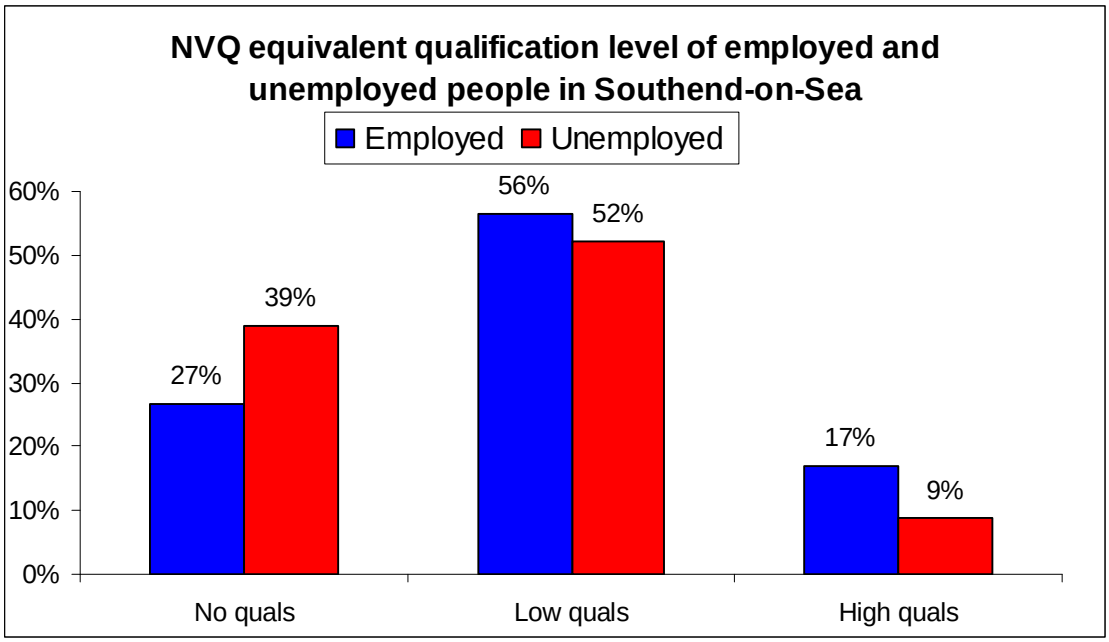
Highest NVQ equivalent qualification levels of workers by occupation – Southend

% by standard occupational classification	No qual.	NVQ 1	NVQ 2	NVQ 3	NVQ 4/5	Other quals.
Managers & senior	15%	23%	27%	12%	16%	7%
Professional	2%	6%	13%	9%	67%	3%
Associate professional & technical	8%	19%	25%	14%	28%	5%
Administrative & secretarial	14%	27%	34%	12%	7%	5%
Skilled trades	30%	26%	18%	5%	4%	16%
Personal service	25%	25%	25%	10%	7%	8%
Sales & customer service	26%	24%	32%	9%	4%	5%
Process, plant & machine	42%	23%	14%	4%	4%	12%
Elementary	43%	24%	20%	4%	3%	6%

Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics
Population base (16 - 74 years olds): Southend, 111,796; Essex, 1,160,342

Chart 23 compares the qualification levels of those who are employed with those who are unemployed. Those in employment are almost twice as likely to have high-level qualifications than those who are unemployed and much less likely to have no qualifications.

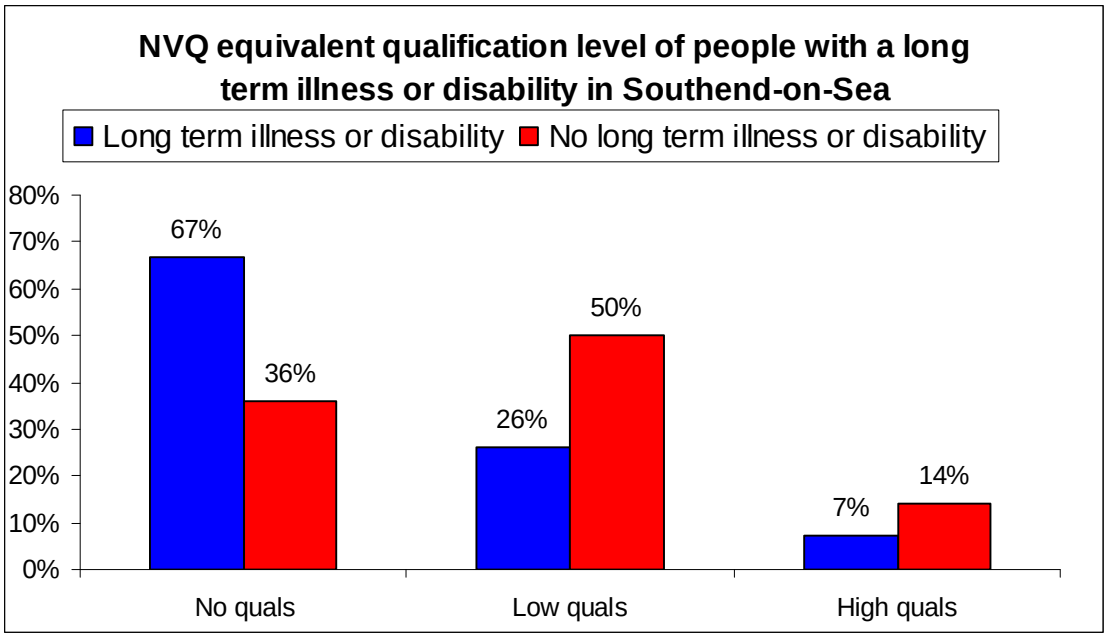
Chart 23



Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics
Population base (16 - 74 year olds): Employed, 68,185; Unemployed, 4,098

Chart 24 compares the qualifications of those people who have a long-term illness or disability with those who do not. Two thirds of people with a long term illness or disability have no qualifications compared to one third of people who do not. Those without a long term illness or disability are twice as likely to have high qualifications.

Chart 24



Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics
Population base (16 - 74 year olds): Long-term illness, 5,501; No illness 106,232

3.2 Assessment of Essential Skills

In this document we refer to skills such as literacy, numeracy and communication skills as essential skills, reflecting the fact that they are essential in everyday life. We use two sources of data relating to essential skills, the Basic Skills Agency (BSA) data and the LSC, Essex Post 16 Learning Survey data – both sources using a different method to measure essential skills. The BSA survey included questions that tested respondents' reading, spelling and numeracy, whereas the Post 16 Learning Survey asked respondents to assess their own level of skill. The differences in the data from the BSA and the Post 16 Learning Survey are likely to be explained by this difference in data collection method.

According to the BSA data, a significant proportion of people in Southend are estimated to have limited literacy and numeracy skills. They estimate that around 23,700 people - or 23% of those aged between 16 and 60 years - have poor literacy skills, whilst 23,400 - or 23% of those aged between 16 and 60 years - have poor numeracy skills. As table 11 shows, the figures for Southend are slightly higher than for Essex.

Table 11

Adult literacy and numeracy

	Total poor literacy		Total poor numeracy	
	Number	%	Number	%
Southend	23,669	23.0	23,414	22.8
Essex	210,883	22.1	207,062	21.7

Source: Basic Skills Agency, 2001

The LSC, Essex Post 16 Learning Survey offers another measure of the essential skills of Southend residents. It asked respondents to state whether they feel the need to improve their reading, writing and mathematical skills and also to assess the extent of their ability in certain essential skills.

As table 12 shows, the population of Southend are generally content with their essential skills of reading, writing and maths, though a significant minority feel that they need to improve their essential skills.

Table 12

Self assessment of need to improve essential skills

	Reading		Writing		Maths	
	Southend	Essex	Southend	Essex	Southend	Essex
Need to improve	16%	8%	19%	9%	21%	14%
No need to improve	80%	87%	77%	86%	75%	81%
Don't know	4%	5%	4%	5%	4%	6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Post 16 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2001
Figures may not add due to rounding
Sample base: Southend, 186; Essex, 2,662

Tables 13 and 14 show how Southend residents rate themselves in terms of their level of ability in certain essential skills. Table 13 shows that a greater proportion of Southend residents consider that they have low levels or no numeracy, reading and writing skills than Essex residents.

Table 13

Self assessment of level of ability of essential skills

	Numeracy skills		Reading skills		Spoken ability		Writing skills	
	Southend	Essex	Southend	Essex	Southend	Essex	Southend	Essex
Advanced level	23%	32%	44%	49%	40%	51%	39%	49%
Intermediate level	35%	42%	21%	32%	27%	31%	23%	32%
Basic level	20%	18%	10%	10%	8%	8%	13%	11%
Do not have these skills	23%	7%	24%	8%	24%	7%	24%	7%
Don't know/not relevant	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Refused	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Post 16 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2001
Figures may not add due to rounding
Sample base: Southend, 186; Essex, 2,662

Table 14

Self assessment of level of ability of other skills

	IT/Computer skills		Working with other people		Leadership skills		Problem solving skills	
	Southend	Essex	Southend	Essex	Southend	Essex	Southend	Essex
Advanced level	18%	15%	35%	49%	23%	35%	25%	40%
Intermediate level	31%	32%	33%	32%	33%	39%	34%	38%
Basic level	30%	32%	10%	9%	28%	18%	25%	15%
Do not have these skills	20%	20%	20%	7%	16%	7%	16%	6%
Don't know/not relevant	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%
Refused	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Post 16 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2001
Figures may not add due to rounding
Sample base (16 – 69 year olds): Southend, 186; Essex, 2,662

4. Participation in Learning

Table 15 shows the number of Southend residents who are participating in LSC funded learning, by age and sector – please see footnote (a) in the table.

Table 15

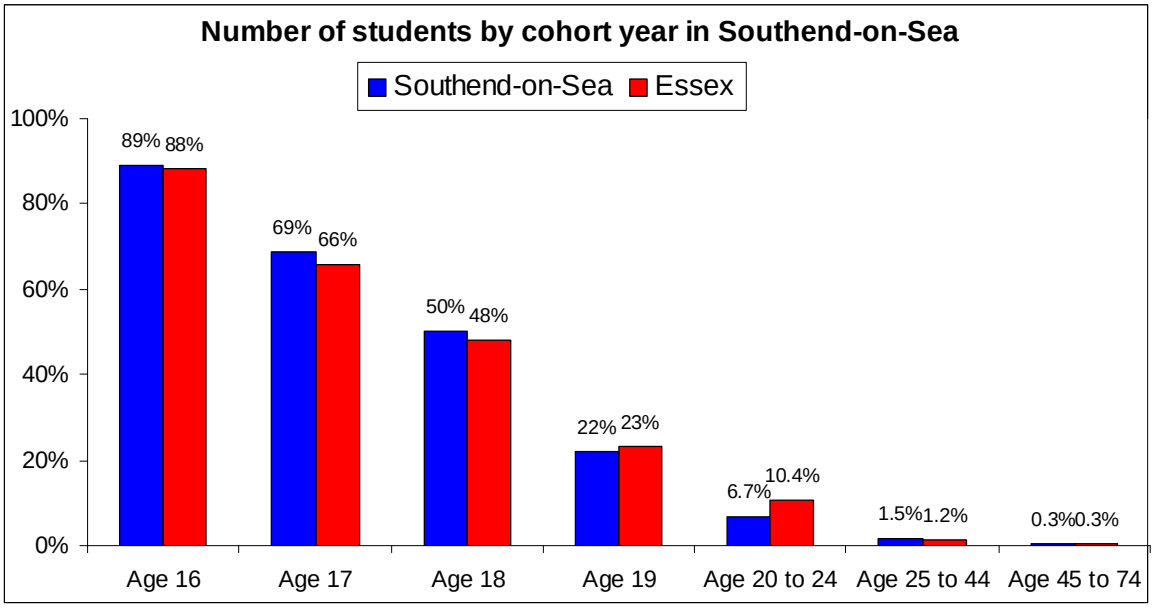
Number of learners in LSC funded provision

Southend	Further Education	School VI form	Work Based Learning	Adult Community Learning[(a)]	All sectors
16-18	1,799	1,340	461	14	3,614
19+	8,004	n/a	286	2,088	10,378

Source:
FE – Individualised Learner Record, 2002/2003
School VI form – Pupil Level Annual School Census (PLASC), 2002/2003
WBL – Individualised Learner Record, 2003/2004
ACL - Individualised Learner Record, 2003/2004 (non-accredited)
Notes:
Includes learners whose age is not recorded in 19+
(a) For the ACL sector the ILR captures LSC funded FE provision only. FE provision covers everything in the former Schedule 2 category, which includes some non-accredited courses, but covers predominantly accredited courses. The LSC does fund former non-schedule 2 provision in the ACL sector, but this is not recorded by the ILR. See the Adult Community Learning section for further information.

Chart 25 indicates the number of students there are in Southend by a particular year or age group as compared to Essex. As the chart shows there are slightly more students in Southend in the younger cohort years with a clear difference in the 20 – 24 age group.

Chart 25



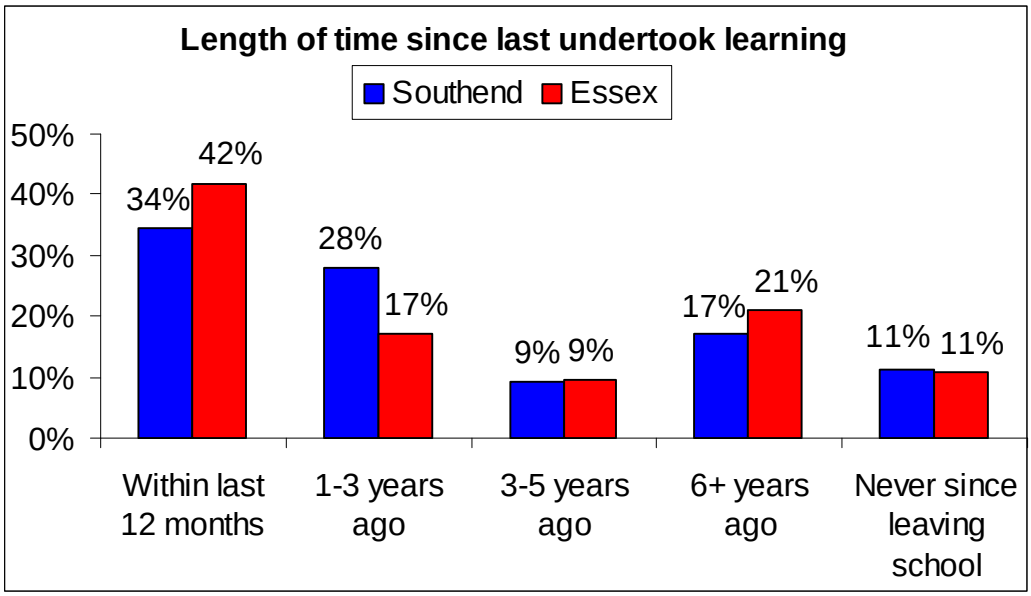
Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics
Population base:
Southend, Age 16, 1,994; Age 17, 1,835; Age 18, 1,645; Age 19, 1,571; Age 20-24, 8,244; Age 25-44, 45,080; Age 45-74, 51,420
Essex, Age 16, 19,966; Age 17, 19,289; Age 18, 17,614; Age 19, 16,499; Age 20-24, 86,703 Age 25-44, 459,027; Age 45-74, 541,244

The next two sections will address the learning patterns and behaviours of adults and then specifically of young people. Both sections will follow a similar format, covering areas such as the job related and other benefits of learning, barriers to learning, sources of learning related advice and the likelihood of future learning. The adult section will also look at other issues such as the length of time since learning. The young people section also looks at the intended first destination of the 2000/2001 cohort of Year 11 pupils after finishing their compulsory education. The adult section reports data from the LSC, Essex Post 16 Learning Survey, while the young people section reports data from the LSC, Essex 16-18 Learning Survey and the Connexions Year 11 Activity Survey.

4.1 Learning Patterns of Adults

Chart 26 shows how long ago Southend adult residents last undertook any form of learning (see glossary for definition of learning used). Around a third (34%) of Southend residents undertook learning in the last 12 months, while just over one in ten (11%) residents have not undertaken learning since leaving school.

Chart 26

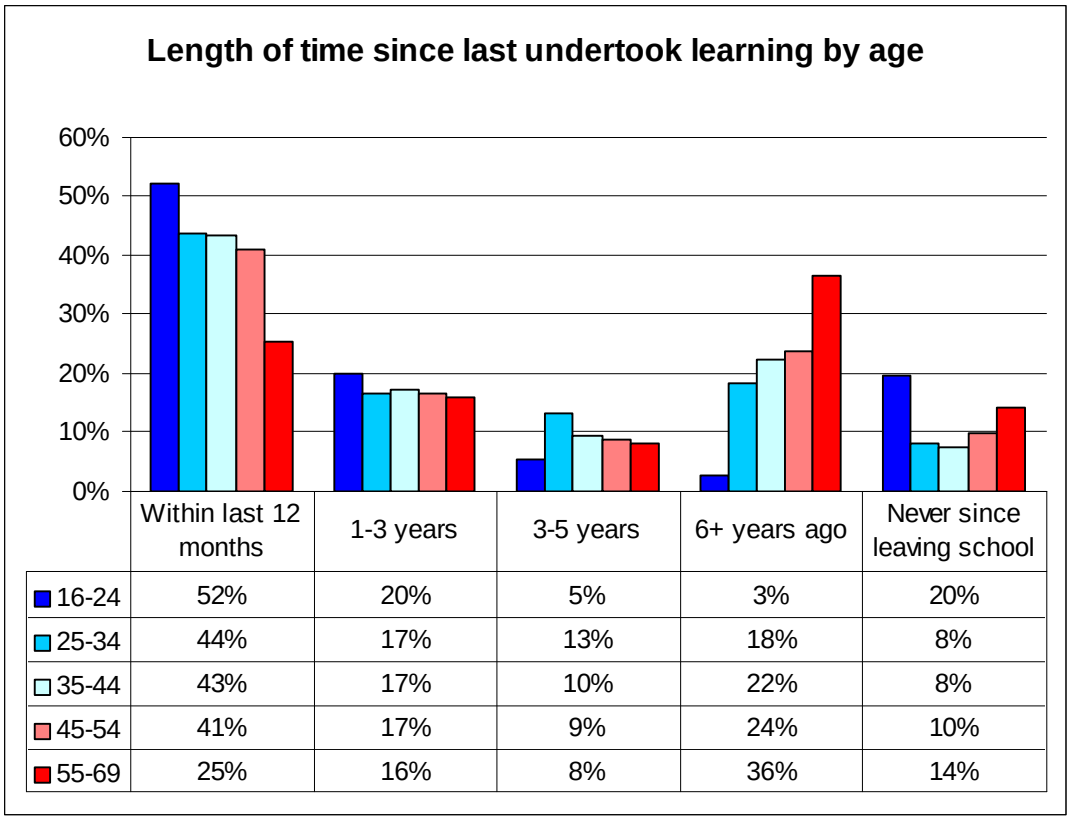


Source: Post 16 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2001
Sample bases: Southend, 186; Essex, 2,662
Population bases (16-65 year olds): Southend, 103,000; Essex, 1,013,000

Charts 27, 28 and 29 further explore the above data by looking at the length of time since learning for various sub groups of the Essex population (due to the limited survey sample size at the district level it is not possible to use district level data).

Chart 27 looks at the length of time since last undertaking learning by age group. As the chart shows, there is a strong relationship between participation in learning and age - only 25% of those aged between 55 and 69 took part in learning in the last year compared to 52% of those aged between 16 and 24.

Chart 27

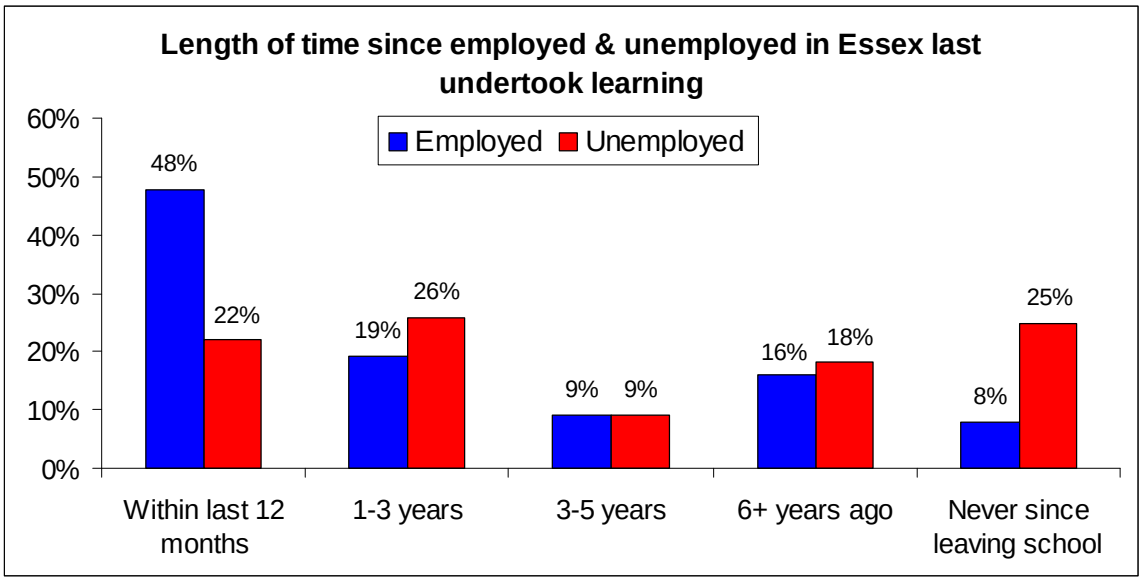


	Within last 12 months	1-3 years	3-5 years	6+ years ago	Never since leaving school
16-24	52%	20%	5%	3%	20%
25-34	44%	17%	13%	18%	8%
35-44	43%	17%	10%	22%	8%
45-54	41%	17%	9%	24%	10%
55-69	25%	16%	8%	36%	14%

Source: Post 16 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2001
Sample bases: 16-24 years, 384; 25-34 years, 583; 35-44 years, 808; 45-54 years, 514; 55-65 years, 373
Population bases: 16-24 years, 146,000; 25-34 years, 222,000; 35-44 years, 307,500; 45-54 years, 195,500; 55-65 years, 142,000

Chart 28 compares the learning patterns of the employed and unemployed population in Essex. The chart shows that the employed are more than twice as likely to have taken part in learning in the last 12 months than the unemployed. Conversely, one in four (25%) of the unemployed have not taken part in any sort of learning since leaving school compared to only eight per cent of those who are employed.

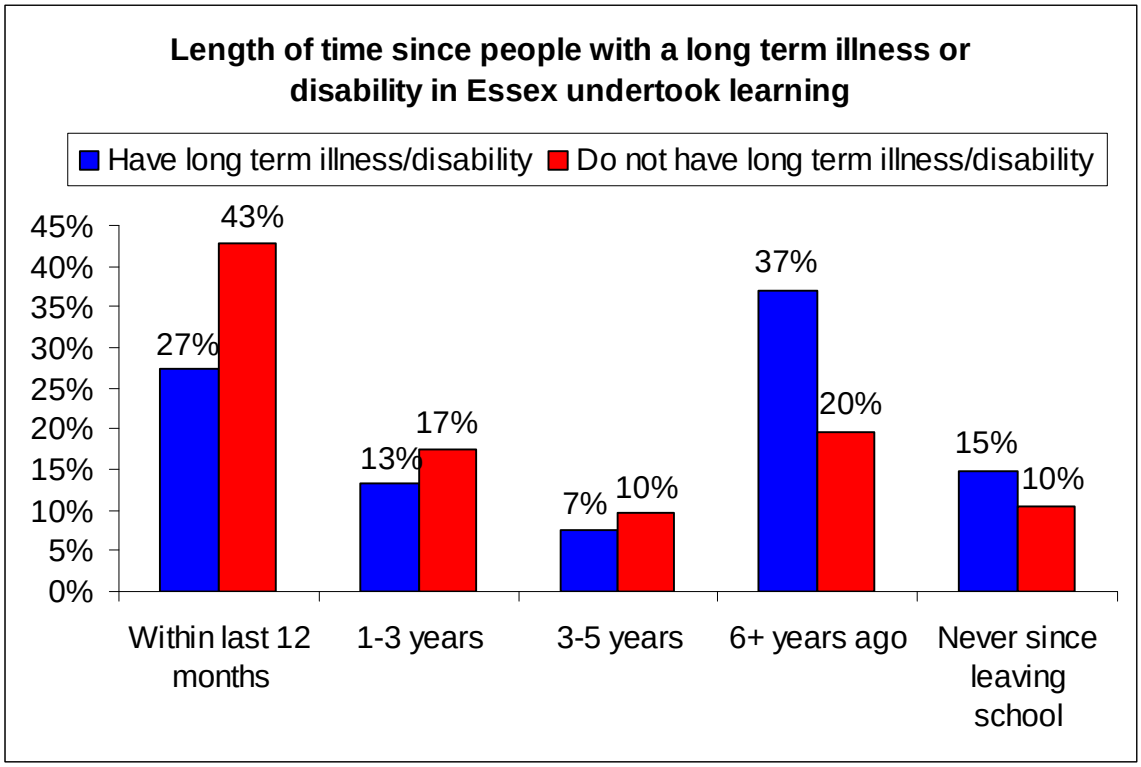
Chart 28



Source: Post 16 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2001
Base: Employed, 1,882; Unemployed, 109
Population bases: Employed, 716,000; Unemployed 41,500

Chart 29 compares the length of time since undertaking any learning with those who have a long-term illness or disability with those who do not. As the chart shows, those who have a long term illness or disability are less likely to have participated in learning over the last year.

Chart 29



Source: Post 16 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2001
Sample bases: Have long-term illness/disability, 202; do not have long-term illness/disability, 2,453
Population bases: Have long-term illness/disability, 77,000; do not have long-term illness/disability, 936,000

Table 16 shows the reasons for learning given by those who have participated in learning in the last 12 months. Most learning undertaken is job related, with 80% of learners in Southend undertaking training for job related reasons, a similar proportion to Essex learners.

Table 16

Reasons for undertaking learning in the last 12 months		
	Southend	Essex
	% of all learners in last 12 months	
Job related	80%	83%
Personal interest or development	23%	22%

Source: Post 16 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2001
Figures may not add due to rounding
Sample bases (16 – 69 year old learners in last 12 months): Southend, 64; Essex, 1,109

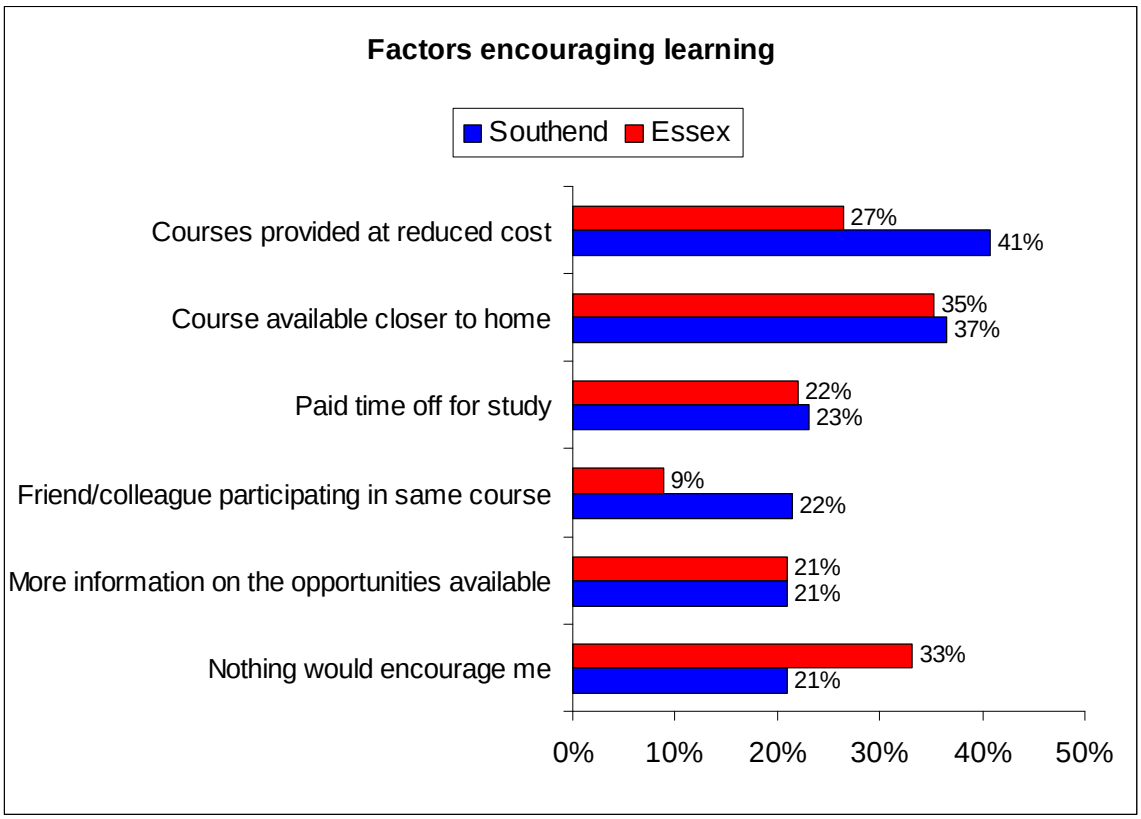
4.1.1 Motives, Barriers and Benefits of Learning for Adults

A key aim of the LSC, Essex Post 16 Learning Survey was to explore issues around which factors encourage Essex residents to learn, which act as barriers and what they perceive to be the key benefits of learning.

All residents were asked both what factors would encourage them to learn along with what factors would stop them learning.

Chart 30 shows the top six factors that would encourage Southend residents to participate in learning. Courses being provided at reduced cost appears to be of particular importance to potential learners in Southend. Two fifths (41%) of all residents state this as a factor which would encourage learning, while only just over a quarter (27%) of all Essex residents do so. Courses being available closer to home and paid time off for study are also an incentive to Southend residents. In addition, fewer Southend residents say that nothing would encourage them to learn compared to Essex.

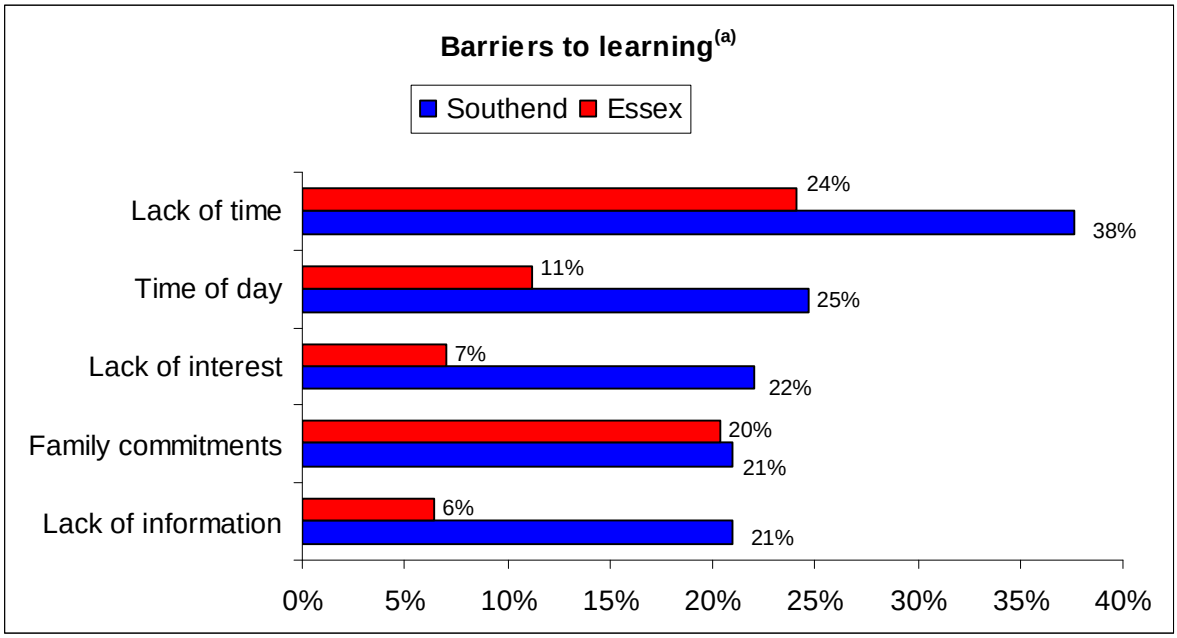
Chart 30



Source: Post 16 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2001
Sample bases: Southend, 186; Essex, 2,662
Population Base (16-65 year olds): Southend, 103,000; Essex, 1,013,000

Chart 31 shows the top five barriers to learning for Southend residents. Southend residents are more likely to perceive barriers to training than Essex residents, with lack of time is seen as the main barrier to learning. The greatest difference between Southend and Essex residents is for lack of interest and lack of information, where over 20% of people in Southend see these as barriers to learning compared with less than 10% by people in Essex.

Chart 31

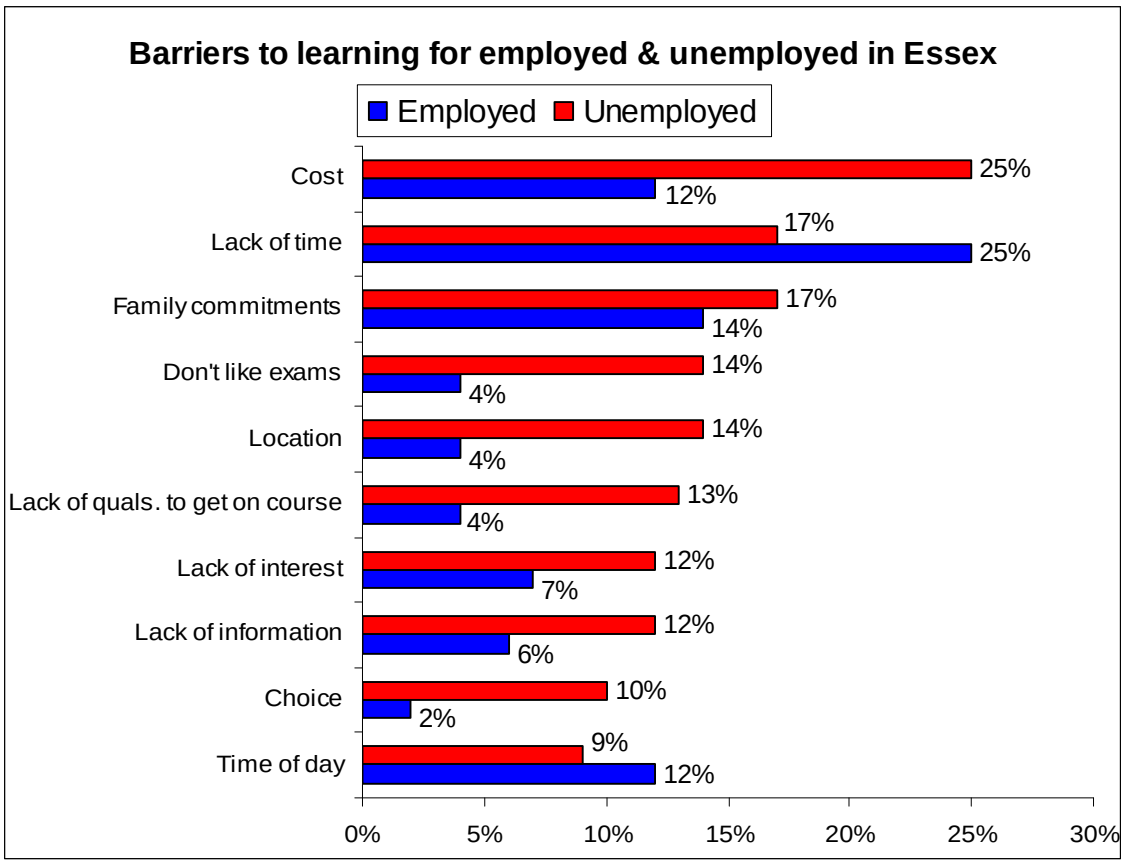


Source: Post 16 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2001
Sample bases: Southend, 186; Essex, 2,662
Population bases (16-65 year olds): Southend, 103,000; Essex, 1,013,000
Notes:
(a) Includes factors that are either a 'fairly significant' or a 'significant' barrier

Charts 32 and 33 examine the above data in more detail by looking at the barriers to learning by two different sub groups of the Essex population (due to the limited survey sample size at the district level it is not possible to use district level data).

Chart 32 compares the barriers to learning for the employed and unemployed population in Essex. The unemployed are more likely to cite cost of learning as a barrier, whilst those who are employed rank lack of time and time of day as their main barriers.

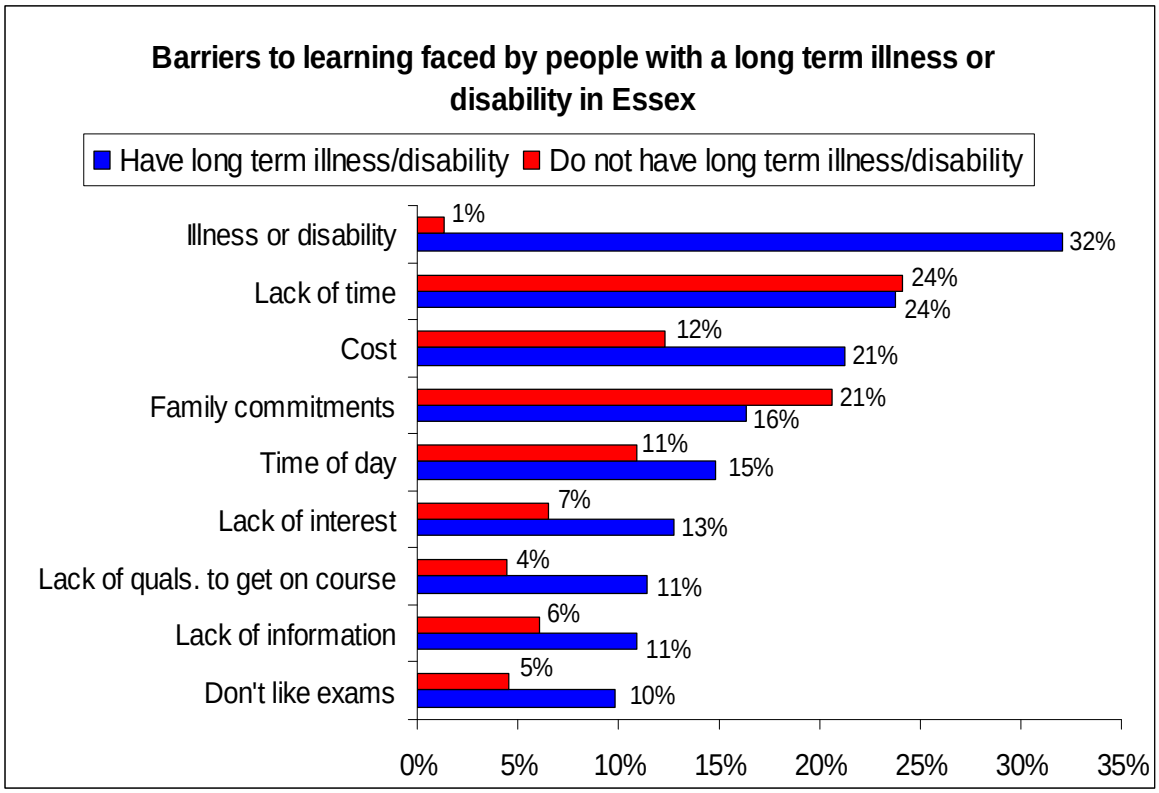
Chart 32



Source: Post 16 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2001
Base: Employed, 1,882; Unemployed, 109
Population bases: Employed, 716,000; Unemployed 41,500

Chart 33 compares the barriers to learning for those who have a long-term illness or disability with those who do not. Significantly, one in three (32%) of those who have a long-term illness or disability state that their actual illness or disability is the main barrier to their learning.

Chart 33

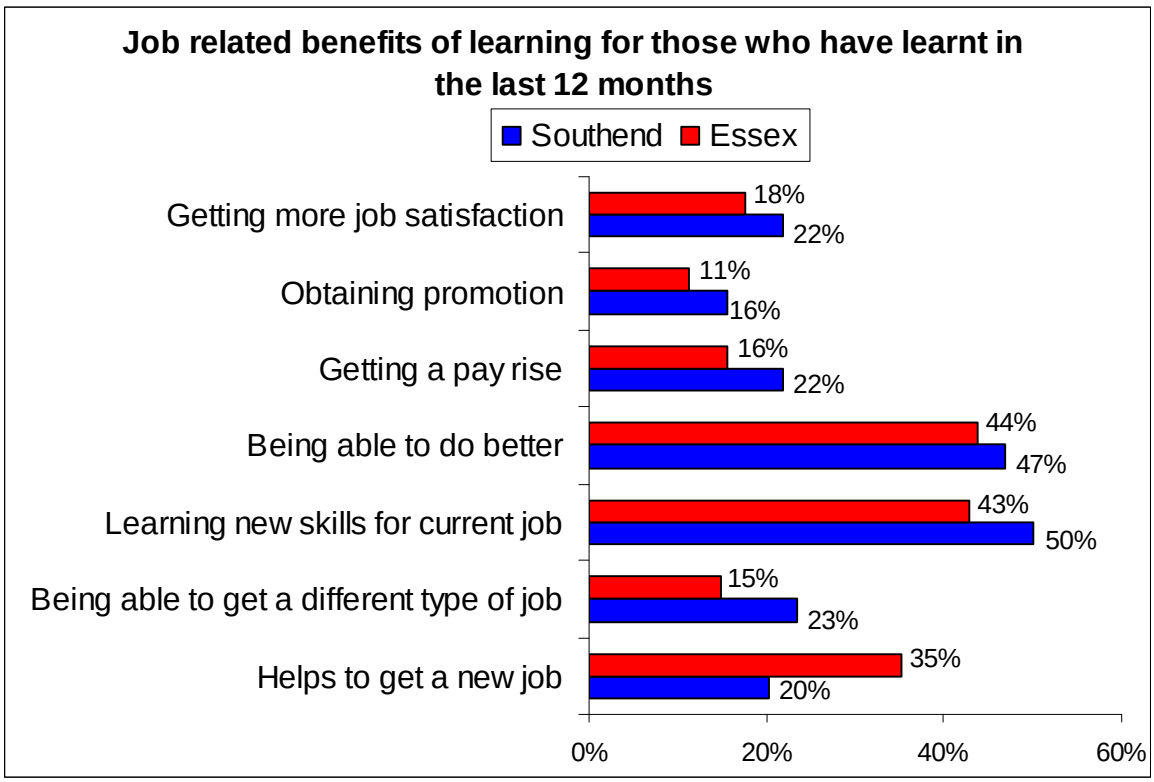


Source: Post 16 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2001
Sample bases: Have long-term illness/disability, 202; do not have long-term illness/disability, 2,453
Population bases: Have long-term illness/disability, 77,000; do not have long-term illness/disability, 936,000

Those residents who had taken part in learning in the last 12 months were asked about the benefits they thought they had received from their learning. The benefits were listed in terms of job related and other benefits.

In terms of job related benefits, as chart 34 shows, half of Southend residents say they benefited from learning new skills for their current job (50%) and from being able to do their job better (47%).

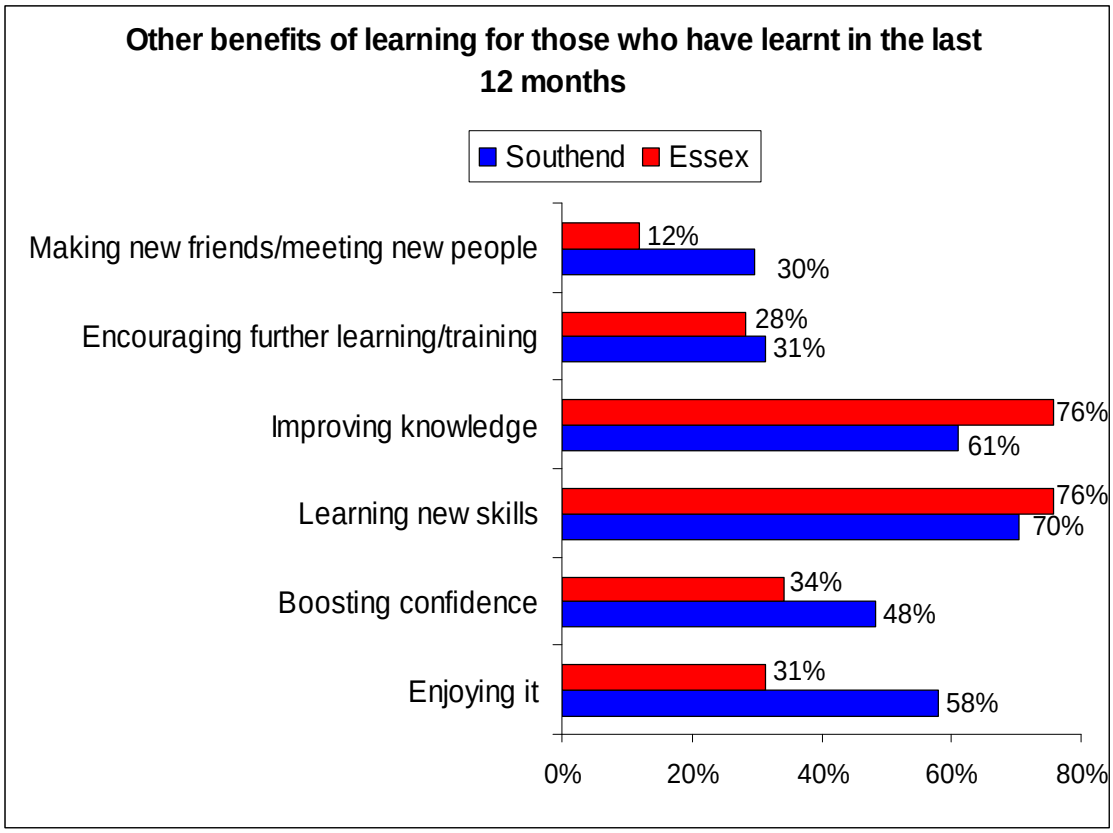
Chart 34



Source: Post 16 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2001
Sample bases: Southend, 64; Essex, 1,109
Population bases (16-65 year old learners in last 12 months): Southend, 35,400; Essex, 422,000

As chart 35 shows, learning new skills (70%) and improving knowledge (61%) were the top other benefits of recent learning for Southend learners. The enjoyment of learning and boosting confidence were also ranked more highly by Southend learners than those in Essex.

Chart 35

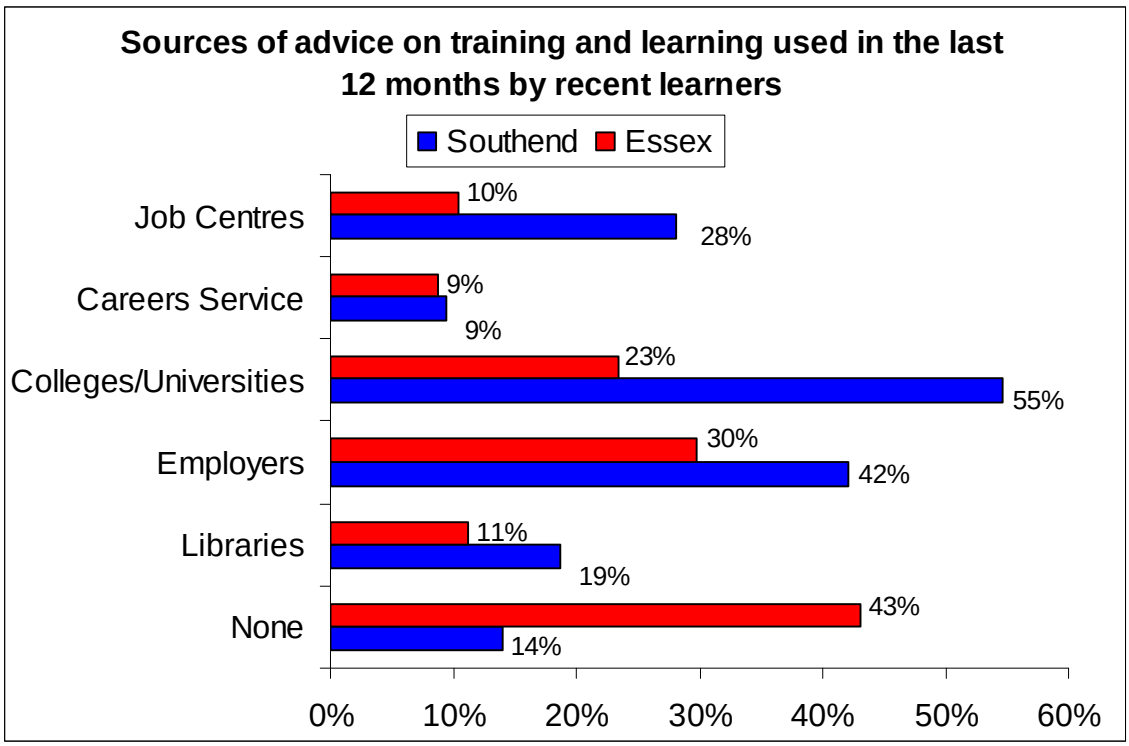


Source: Post 16 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2001
Sample bases: Southend, 64; Essex, 1,109
Population bases (16-65 year old learners in last 12 months): Southend, 35,400; Essex, 422,000

4.1.2 Information, Advice and Guidance for Learning

Southend learners are more likely to seek information, advice or guidance for learning than all Essex learners. As chart 24 shows, over half of Southend learners (55%) say that they sought advice from colleges and universities, considerably higher than in Essex, with two fifths of Southend learners (42%) also using employers as a source of advice. Only 14% of learners in Southend say that they didn't use any advice compared with 43% in Essex.

Chart 36



Source: Post 16 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2001
Sample bases: Southend, 64; Essex, 1,109
Population bases (16-65 year old learners in last 12 months): Southend, 35,400; Essex, 422,000

4.1.3 Future Learning Plans of Adults

In terms of their plans for future learning, around a third of Southend residents' say that they intend to participate in learning within the next 12 months, a similar proportion to Essex. However, a higher proportion of Southend residents say they are likely to start learning at a later date, with fewer saying that they have no plans for future learning.

Table 17

Likelihood of participating in learning in future

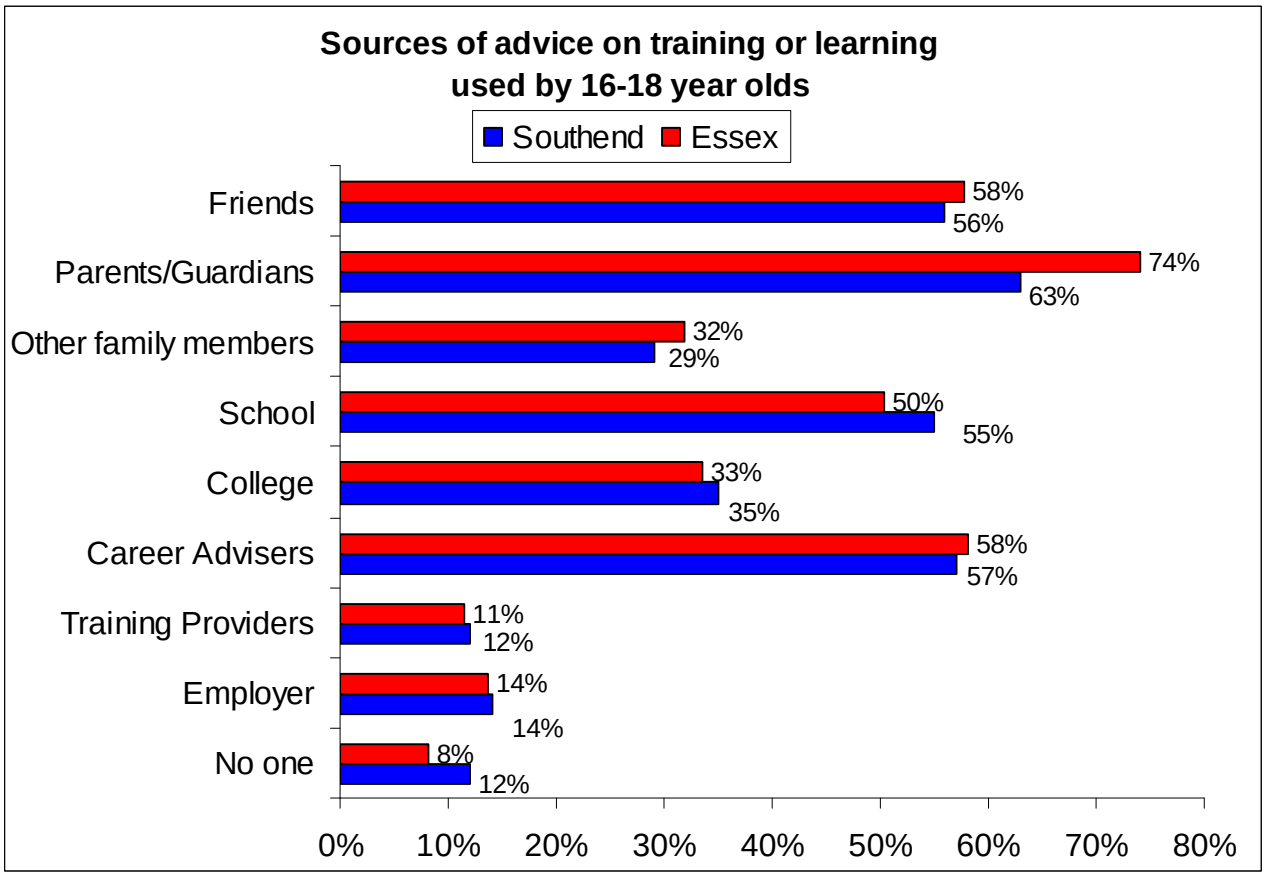
	Southend	Essex
	% of population	
Within the next 12 months	32%	31%
Not within the next 12 months but possibly at a later date	32%	23%
No plans for future learning	23%	33%

Source: Post 16 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2001
Sample bases: Southend, 186; Essex, 2,662
Population bases (16-65 year olds): Southend, 103,000; Essex, 1,013,000

4.2 Learning Patterns of Young People

Young people were asked whom, if anyone, they went to for advice about their plans after leaving Year 11. As chart 37 shows, Southend young people broadly follow the pattern of Essex young people, with just under two thirds using their parents/ guardians as a source of advice. Friends, Careers Advisers and Schools were all mentioned as a source of advice by at least one in two young people.

Chart 37



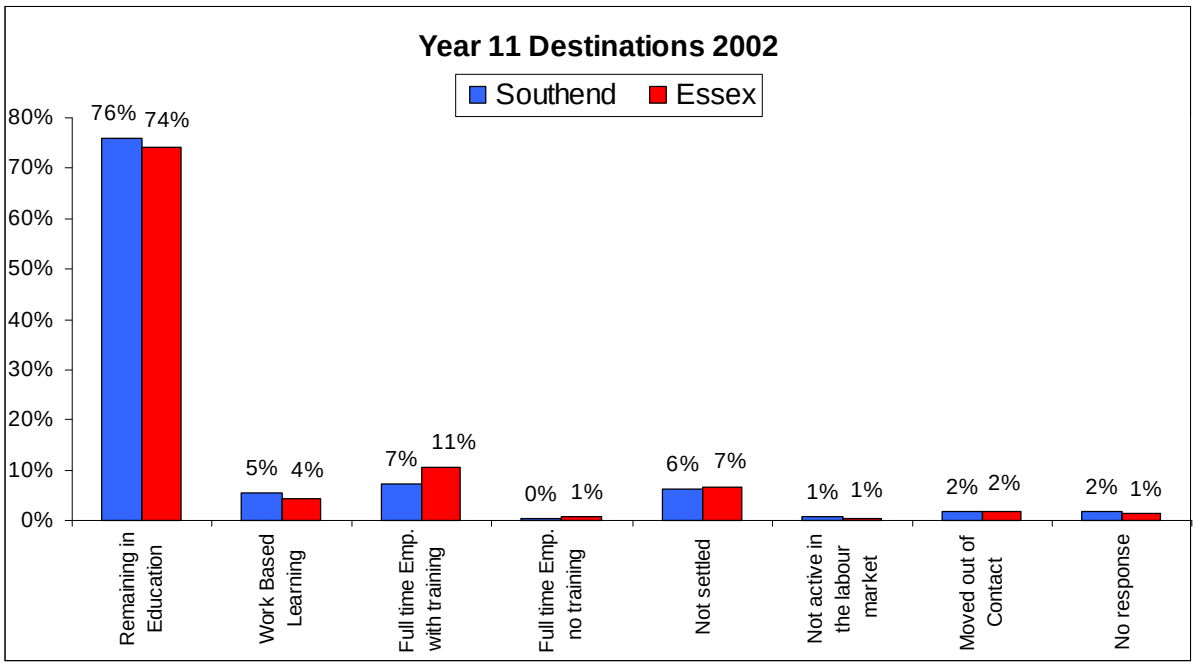
Source: 16-18 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2002
Sample bases: Southend, 100; Essex, 1,420
Population bases (16-18 year olds): Southend, 3,000; Essex, 23,700

4.2.1 Destinations of Year 11 Leavers

Each year the Connexions service completes an Activity Survey of Year 11 school leavers from all schools in Essex. It tracks the intended next step of all Year 11 leavers. The data for the survey is collected for every Year 11 pupil attending a school in Essex, as such, the data presented in this section is based on pupils who attended any school in the district of Southend regardless of where they reside.

Chart 38 shows the intended first destination all Year 11 Leavers at the end of the 2001-2002 academic year. The majority of leavers in Southend continue in education, slightly more than the Essex average.

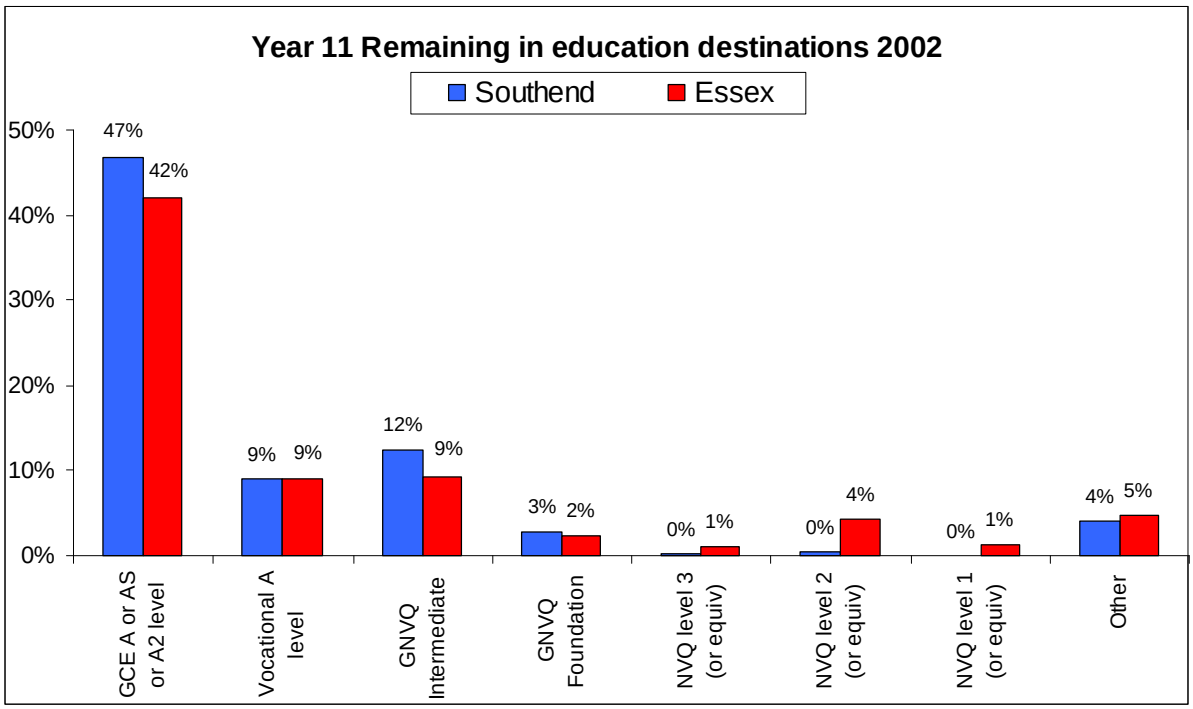
Chart 38



Source: Connexions Activity Survey, 2002
Base: Southend, 2,022; Essex, 19,586
Note:
Expressed as a percentage of all Year 11 leavers

Chart 39 looks in more detail at the group that continue in education. Of those remaining in education the most popular choice is A level study, higher than the Essex average.

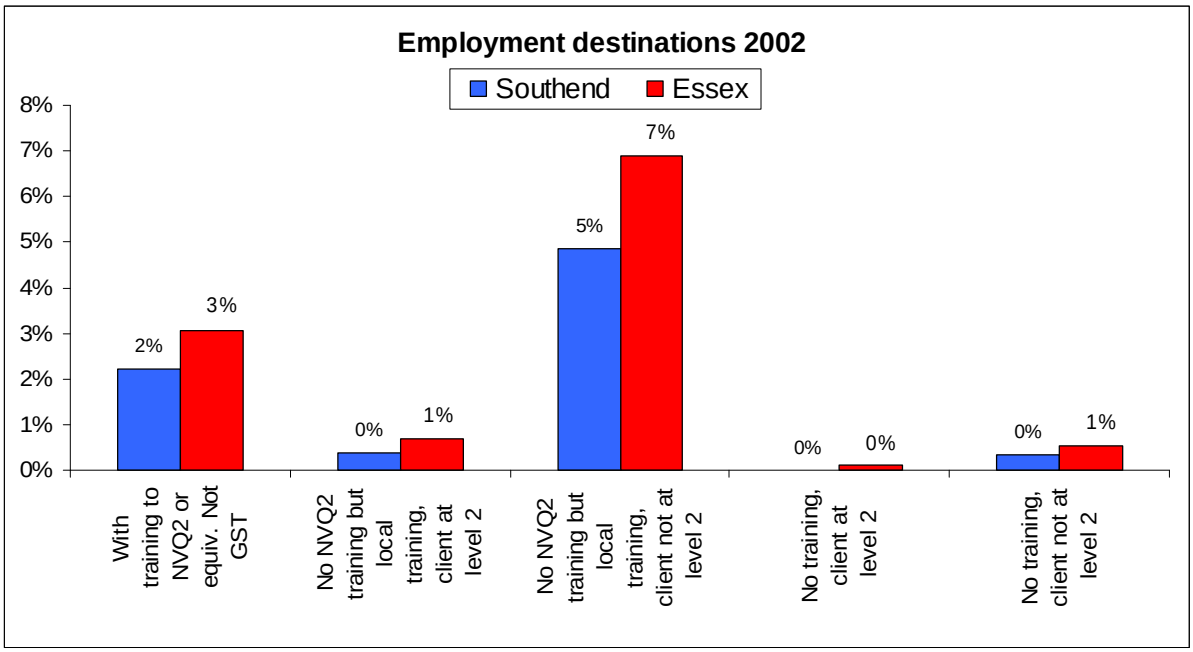
Chart 39



Source: Connexions Activity Survey, 2002
Base: Southend, 2,022; Essex, 19,586
Note:
Expressed as a percentage of all Year 11 leavers remaining in education

Chart 40 focuses on the 7% of Southend leavers that intended to move to some form of employment. The pattern is very similar to that of Essex although to a lesser degree. It should be noted that the WBL referred to in chart 38 includes all those who are classed as WBL with employed status, whereas chart 41 refers only to those who are referred to as non-employed status (see glossary for details).

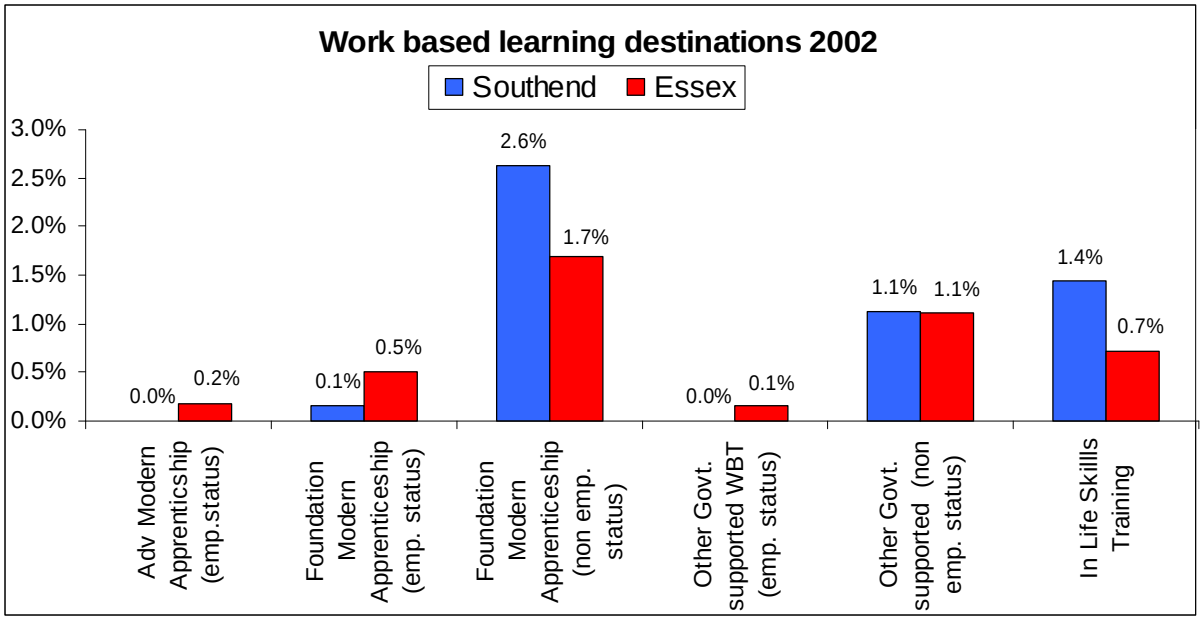
Chart 40



Source: Connexions Activity Survey, 2002
Base: Southend, 2,022; Essex, 19,586
Note:
Expressed as a percentage of all Year 11 leavers entering employment

Chart 41 looks at the group of leavers who have entered Work Based Learning, but do not have a job (see glossary for details). As the chart shows the most popular WBL route is that of non employed, foundation modern apprenticeships. There are also twice as many in life skills than the Essex figure.

Chart 41

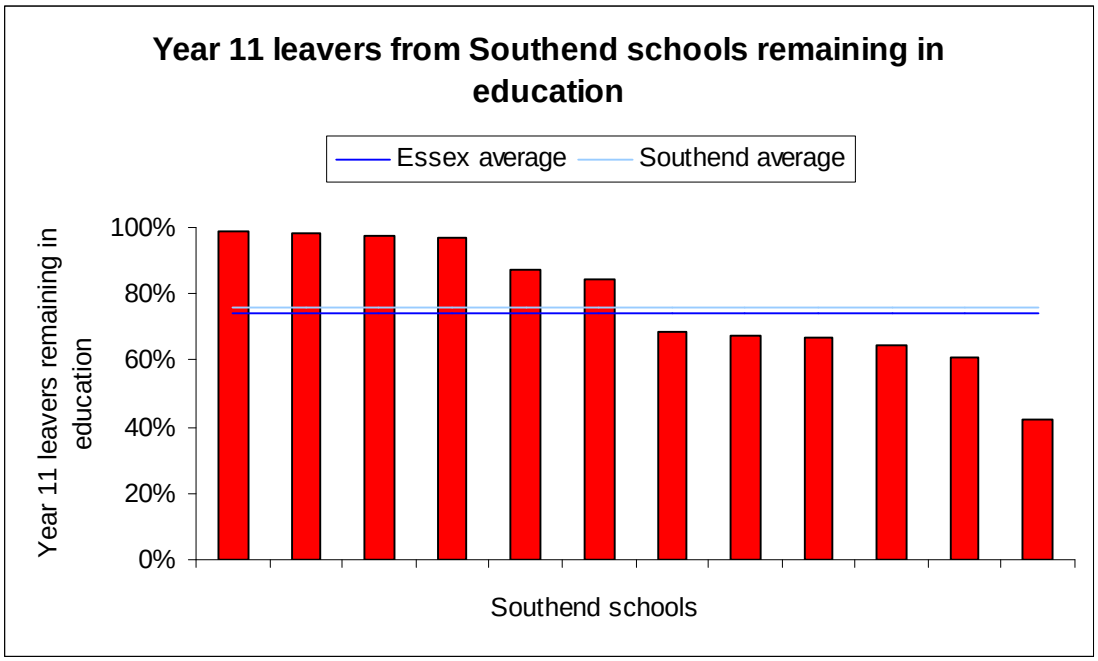


Source: Connexions Activity Survey, 2002
Base: Southend, 2,022; Essex, 19,586
Note:
Expressed as a percentage of all Year 11 leavers entering WBL

Charts 42 to 45 are based on the same Activity Survey Data, but explore the patterns of first destinations by the schools within the district in more detail. Each chart compares the LEA-maintained schools in Southend (schools are not named) with the average figures based on all LEA-maintained schools in Essex.

Chart 42 shows the proportion of Year 11 leavers continuing in education for each LEA-maintained school in Southend.

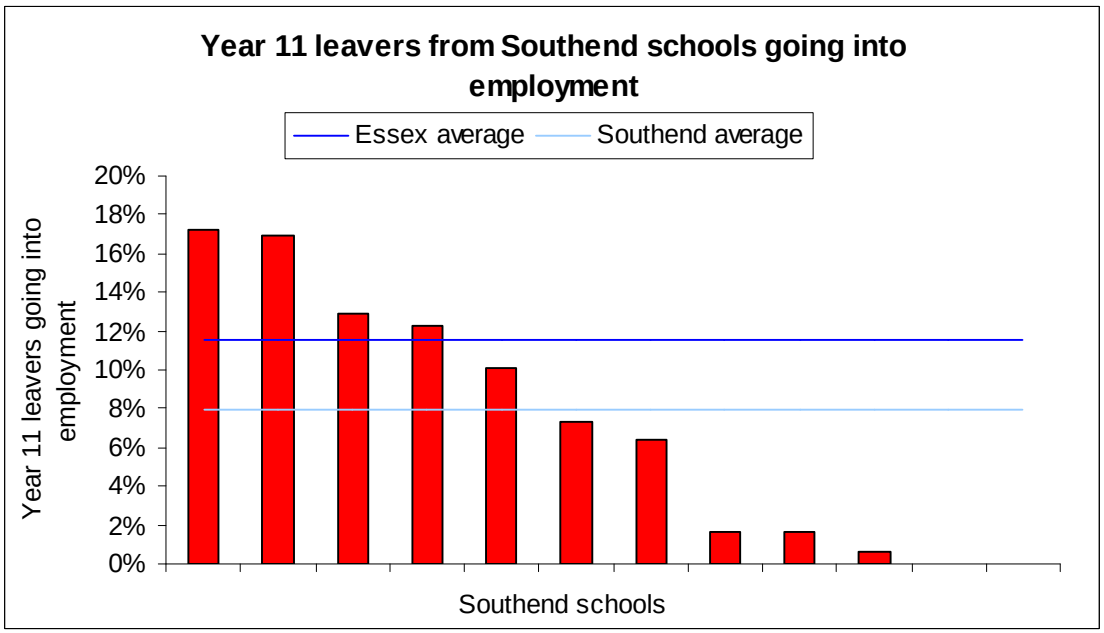
Chart 42



Source: Connexions Activity Survey, 2002
Note: Expressed as a percentage of the total number of Year 11 leavers

Chart 43 shows the proportion of Year 11 leavers entering employment for each LEA-maintained school in Southend.

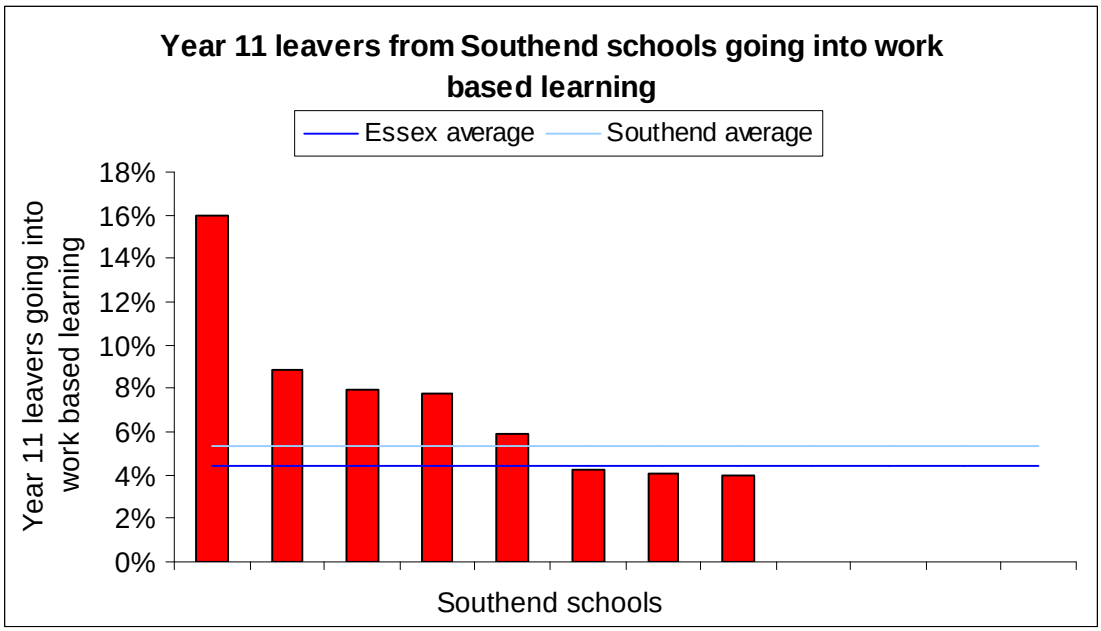
Chart 43



Source: Connexions Activity Survey, 2002
Note: Expressed as a percentage of the total number of Year 11 leavers

Chart 44 shows the proportion of Year 11 leavers entering non-employed work based learning for each LEA-maintained school in Southend.

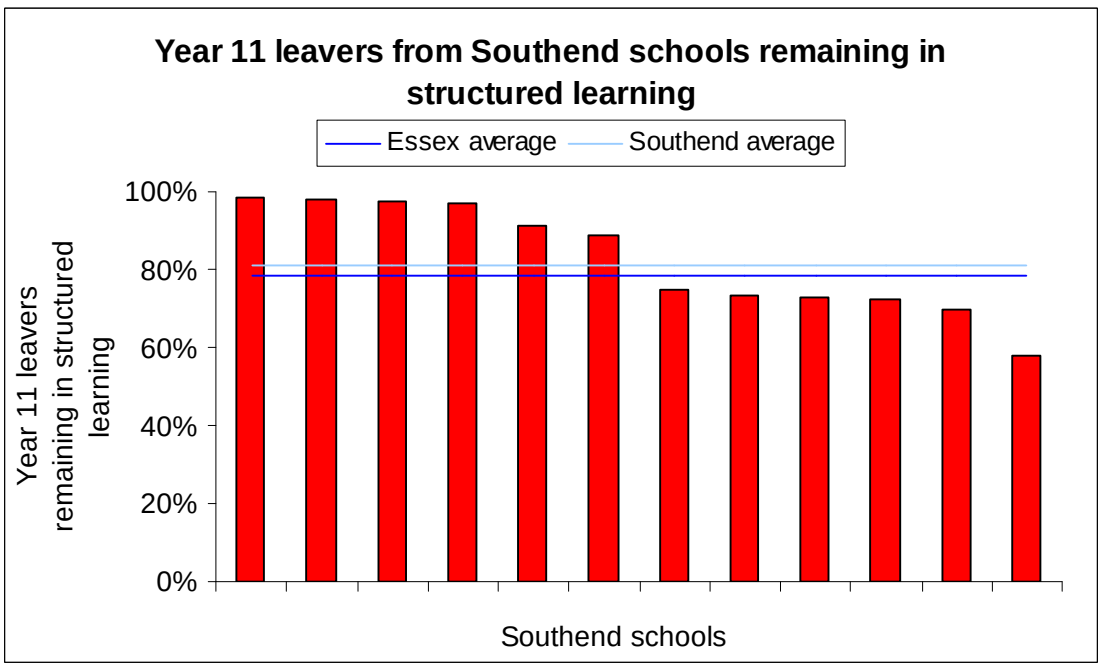
Chart 44



Source: Connexions Activity Survey, 2002
Note: Expressed as a percentage of the total number of Year 11 leavers

Another way of analysing the first destination of Year 11 leavers is to look at all those who enter a form of structured learning, as shown in chart 45. The definition of structured learning is those Year 11 leavers who are remaining in education and non-employed work based learning.

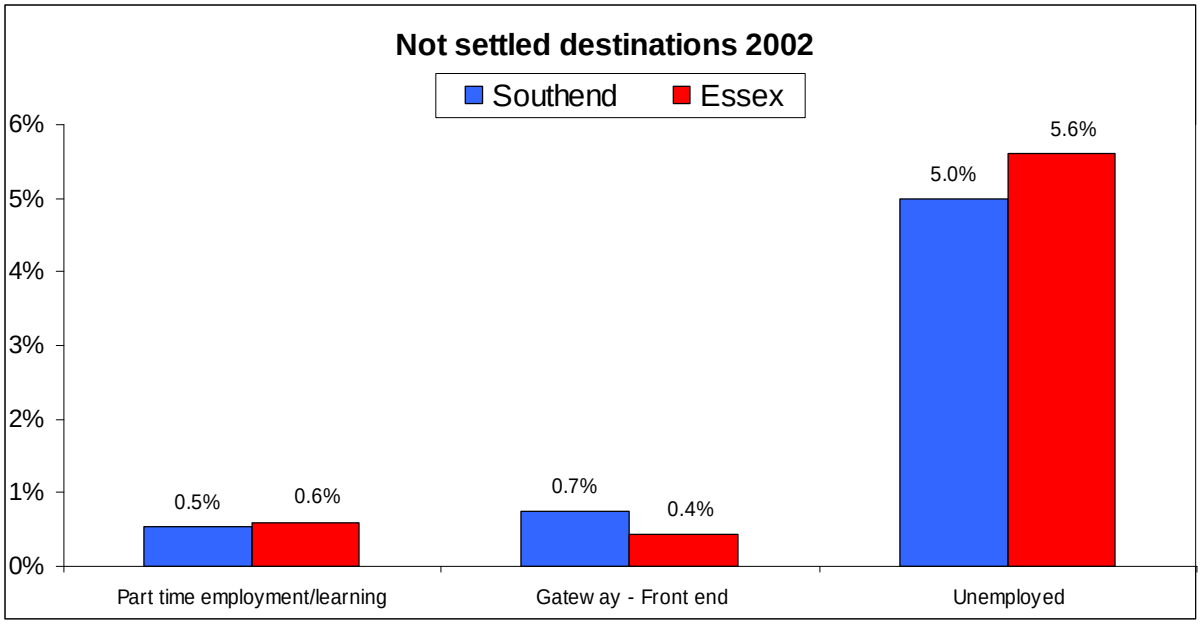
Chart 45



Source: Connexions Activity Survey, 2002
Note: Expressed as a percentage of the total number of Year 11 leavers

Chart 46 is also based on data from the Connexions Year 11 Leavers Survey. The chart looks at all those whose first destination after leaving Year 11 is not full time education or employment – in the survey their first destination is classed as 'not settled'. As the chart shows for Southend, slightly less than the Essex figure are entering unemployment.

Chart 46

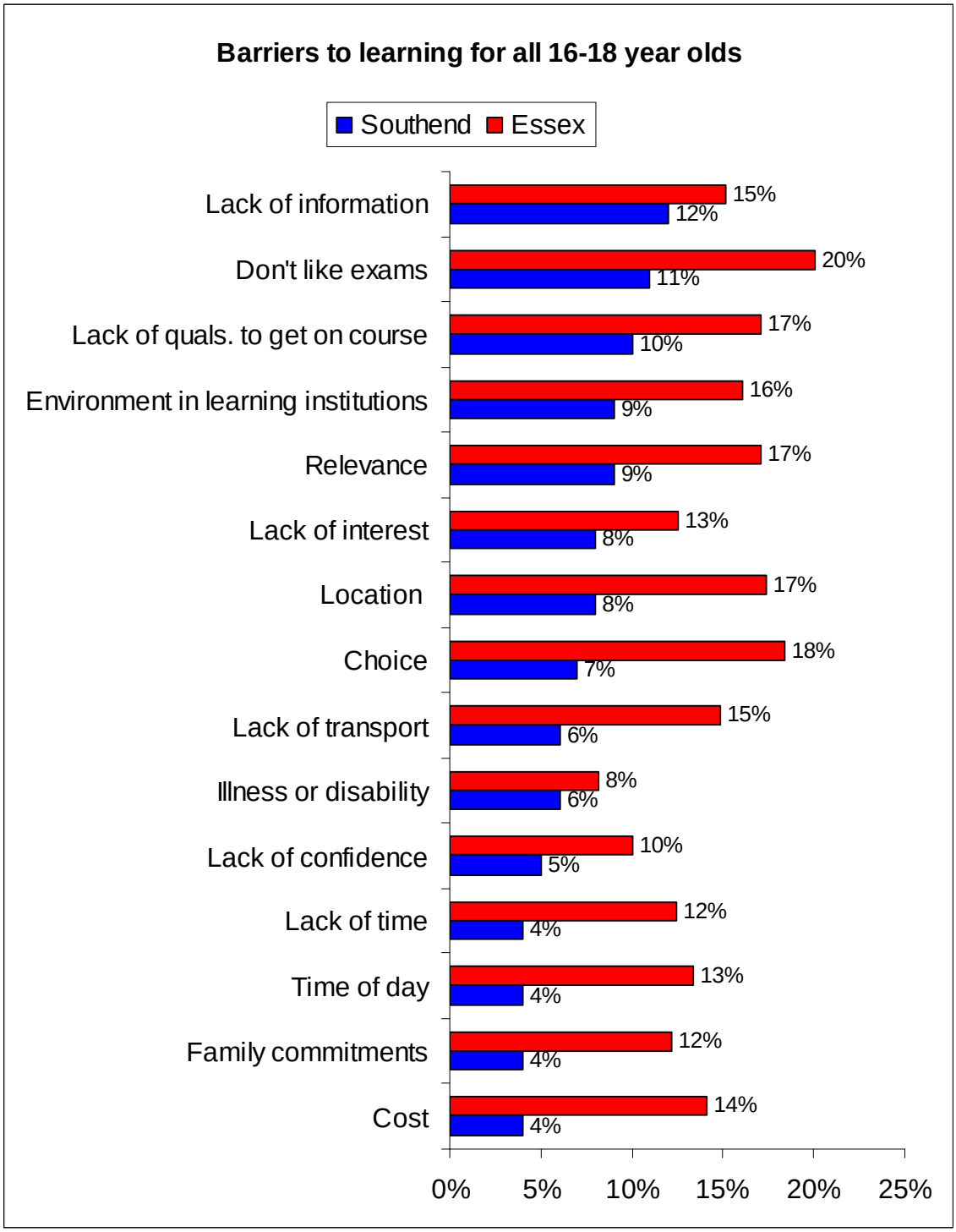


Source: Connexions Activity Survey, 2002
Base: Southend, 2,022; Essex, 19,586
Note:
Expressed as a percentage of all Year 11 leavers who are not settled

4.2.2 Barriers and Benefits of Learning for Young People

As chart 47 shows, Southend 16-18 year olds perceive fewer barriers to learning than 16-18 year olds across Essex. Only 12% of 16-18 year olds in Southend cite lack of information as a barrier to learning compared to 15%) in Essex. Likewise, 11% of 16-18 year olds in Southend say that they don't like exams compared to 20% in Essex.

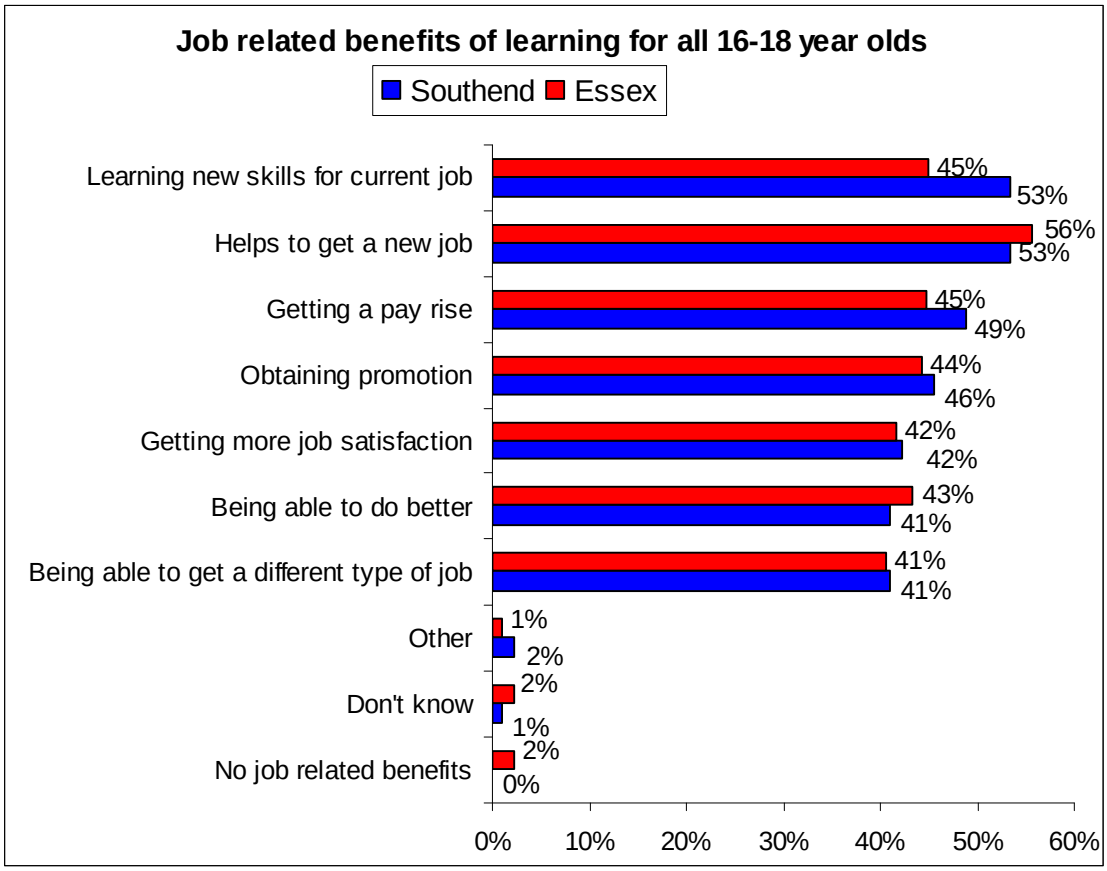
Chart 47



Source: 16-18 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2002
Sample bases: Southend, 100; Essex, 1,420
Population bases (16-18 year olds): Southend, 3,000; Essex, 23,700

All 16-18 year olds – regardless of whether or not they have undertaken further learning – were asked what they perceived to be the job related and other benefits of learning. Those in Southend are generally more likely to perceive the benefits of learning than those in Essex, with learning new skills for their current job and helping to get a new job seen as the most important benefits.

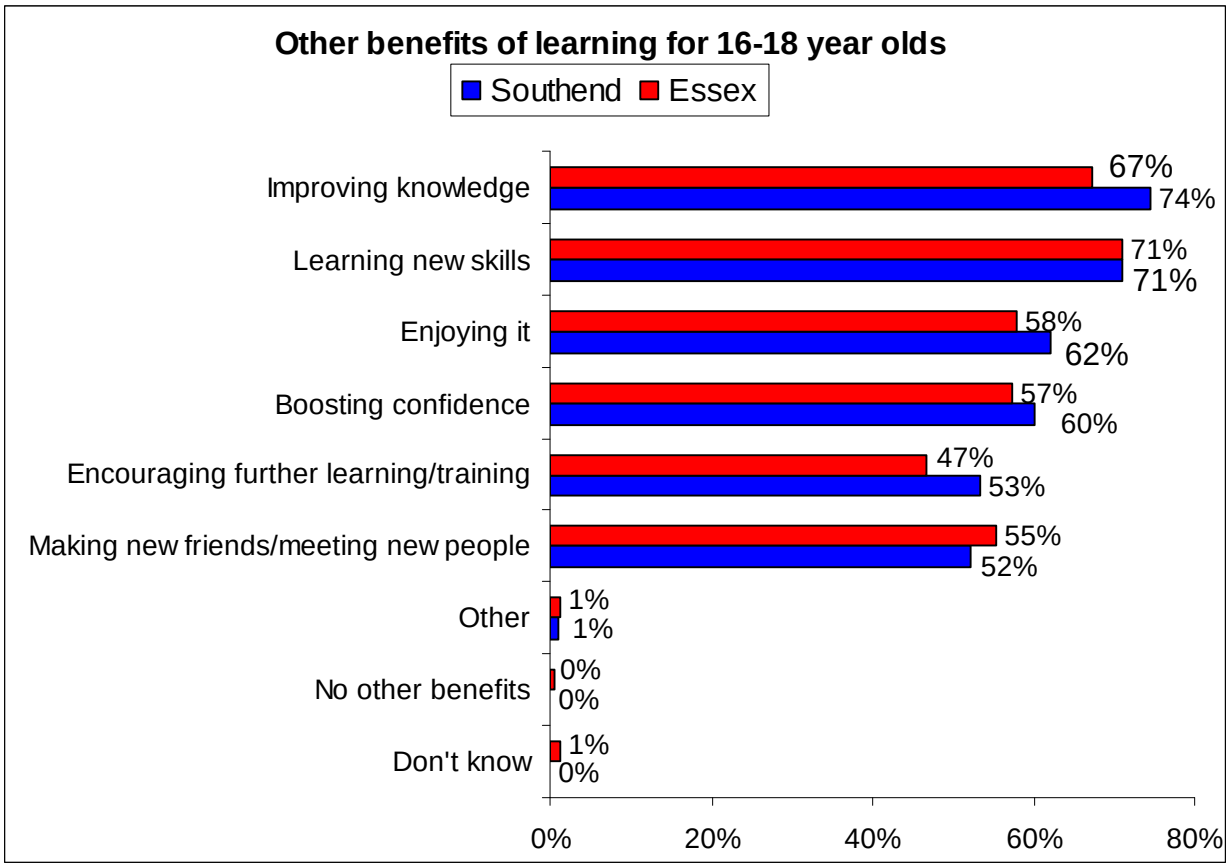
Chart 48



Source: 16-18 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2002
Sample bases: Southend, 100; Essex, 1,420
Population bases (16-18 year olds): Southend, 3,000; Essex, 23,700

As above, Southend young people are generally more likely to perceive other benefits of learning than in Essex. Improving knowledge and learning new skills are ranked the most highly by 16-18 year olds in Southend, as they are by 16-18 year olds in Essex as whole.

Chart 49



Source: 16-18 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2002
Sample bases: Southend, 100; Essex, 1,420
Population bases (16-18 year olds): Southend, 3,000; Essex, 23,700

Those young people who are not currently learning at all were asked why this was. Due to the small numbers involved it is only possible to report this at the Essex level. As table 18 shows, the key reason is the desire to work – the case for two in five young people. A lack of interest in learning is also common with one in three giving this as a reason. A further one in ten are actually waiting to start their learning.

Table 18

Reasons for not participating in learning for 16-18 year olds

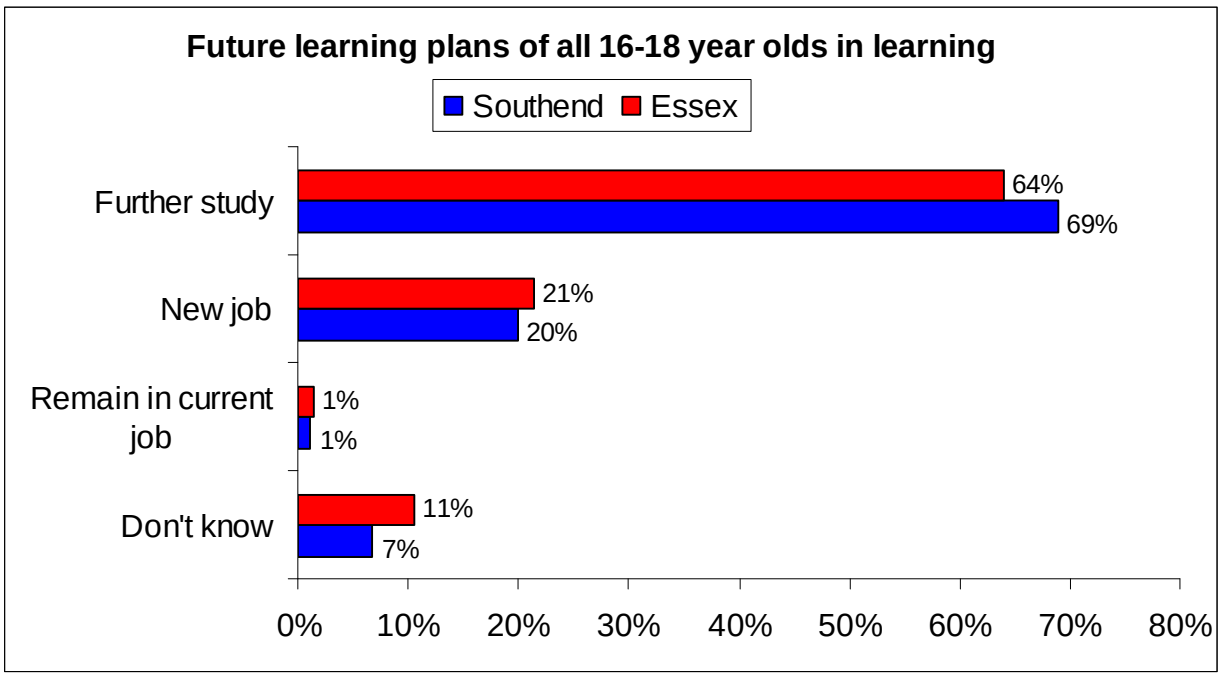
	Essex
	as % of all non-learners
In work/wanted to work instead	43%
Don't want to/not interested in study	29%
Looking for a placement/waiting to start	12%
Having a child/had a child	5%
Do not like school	3%
Cannot afford to study	2%
Taking a break from education	2%
Health reasons	1%

Source: 16-18 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2002
Sample base: Essex, 263
Population base (16-18 year old non-learners): Essex, 4,400

4.2.3 Future Learning Plans of Young People

All those 16-18 year olds who are currently in some kind of structured learning were asked their plans for when they finished this learning. As chart 50 shows, Southend young people follow the same pattern as for Essex, with around two thirds (69%) saying they will continue with some form of further study and a further 20% saying they intend to find a new job.

Chart 50



Source: 16-18 Learning Survey, LSC, Essex, 2002
Sample bases: Southend, 90; Essex, 1,154
Population bases (16-18 year old learners): Southend, 2,700; Essex, 19,300

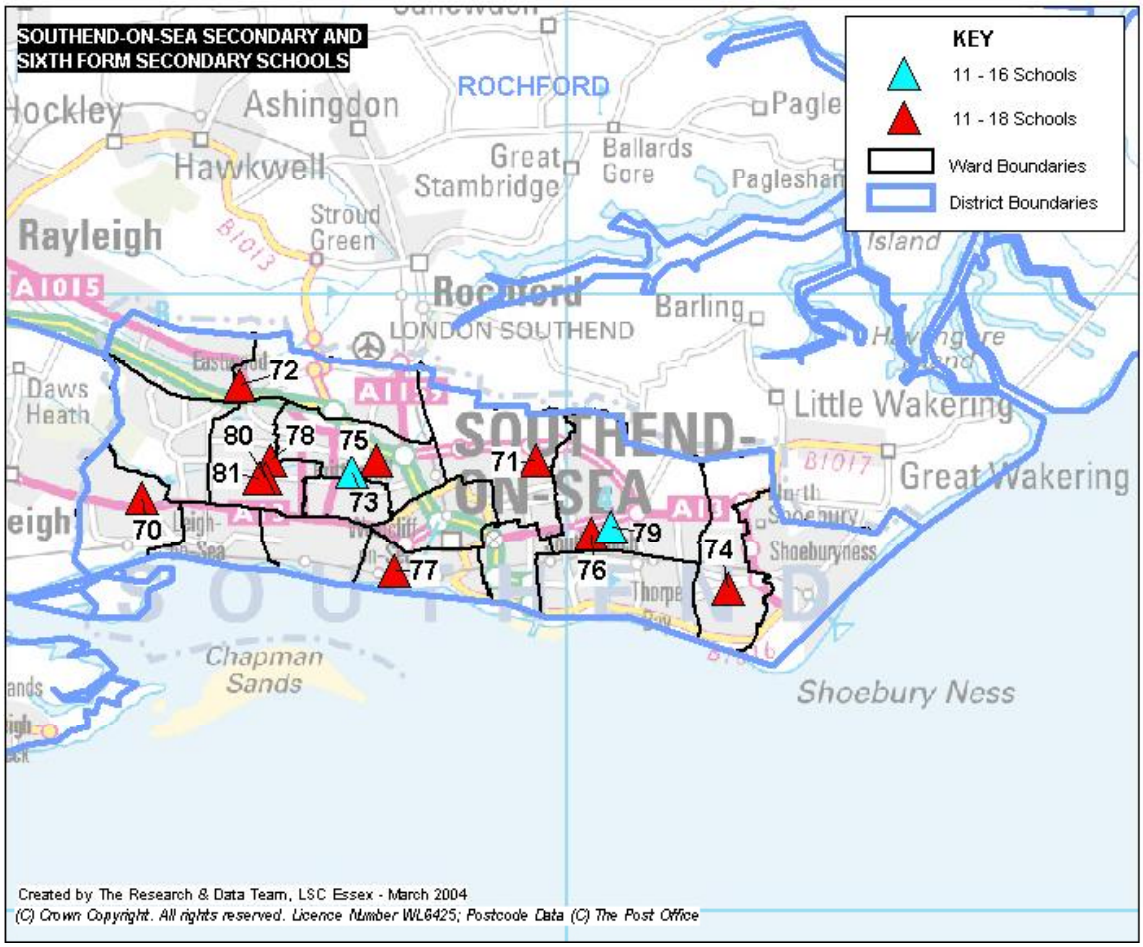
PROVISION

This section looks at each of the learning sectors funded by the LSC. For each sector there is a map of provision in the district, basic travel to learn analysis and any official published performance data that is currently available.

1. Secondary Schools

Map 5 shows all LEA–maintained 11-16 and 11-18 schools in Southend. The numbers on the map relate to the table below the map. The table lists the names of all the schools along with the number of pupils on roll in January 2003.

Map 5



11-16 schools in the LSC, Essex area:

Number	School	Number on roll January 2003
73	The Prittlewell Technology College	948
79	The Thorpe Bay School	602

11-19 schools in the LSC, Essex area:

Number	School	Number on roll January 2003
70	Belfairs High School	1,218
71	Cecil Jones High School	1,476
72	The Eastwood School	795
74	Shoeburyness High School	1,448
75	Southend High School for Boys	888
76	Southend High School for Girls	936
77	St. Bernard's High School	815
78	St. Thomas More High Sch for Boys	872
80	Westcliff High School for Boys	1,016
81	Westcliff High School for Girls	1,012

Source: Draft School Organisation Plan 2003, Southend-on-Sea, 2003

1.1 School Sixth Form Travel to Learn Patterns

Table 19 below shows the schools that sixth form pupils living in Southend travel to, and the district the schools are located in. Please note that schools are only listed where they have more than 10 learners attending from this area, as such the column percentages in the table will not always add up. As the table shows, almost all (92.1%) of school VI form pupils attend schools in Southend, with the share between the schools being fairly even around the 10% mark. There is no great loss of students to other districts.

Table 19

Southend-on-Sea resident School VI Form pupils by institution		
	% share of all Southend resident School VI Form pupils	**District/LEA**
Belfairs High School	10.5%	Southend
Cecil Jones high School	11.5%	Southend
The Eastwood School	3.9%	Southend
The King Edmund School	2.0%	Rochford
The King John School	3.1%	Castle Point
Shoeburyness High School	12.2%	Southend
Southend High School for Boys	10.7%	Southend
Southend High School for Girls	10.1%	Southend
St. Bernard's High School	5.2%	Southend
St. Thomas More High School for Boys	6.9%	Southend
Westcliff High School for Boys	10.1%	Southend
Westcliff High School for Girls	11.0%	Southend

Source: Pupil level annual school census (PLASC) 2002/2003
Population base (Southend resident Year 12, 13 & 14 pupils): 1,340
Notes:
School VI Form pupils defined as all National Curriculum Year 12, 13, and 14 pupils.
Schools are not listed where their percentage share is < 1% or have fewer than 10 learners

1.2 School Performance Data

The following section presents some of the Department for Education & Skills School Performance Tables. The first section mainly provides performance data on GSCE/GNVQ results, while the second section provides performance data on A/AS/ANVQ results. It should be noted that Independent schools are included in the performance tables.

1.2.1 GCSE Level Tables

Table 20

Secondary school performance tables – trend data for 2001, 2002 & 2003

	Southend schools GCSE/GNVQ results								
	5+ A*-C			5+ A*-G			No passes		
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
Belfairs High School	27%	31%	40%	77%	77%	77%	10%	10%	12%
Cecil Jones High School	36%	42%	33%	82%	85%	88%	5%	8%	4%
The Eastwood School (11-18)	44%	63%	57%	91%	95%	93%	5%	2%	4%
The Prittlewell Technology College	33%	29%	31%	89%	88%	85%	5%	5%	5%
St Bernard's High School	81%	65%	70%	100%	96%	97%	0%	4%	1%
St Hilda's School (i)	72%	91%	80%	94%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
St Thomas More High School for Boys	60%	64%	68%	92%	88%	96%	1%	3%	1%
Shoeburyness High School	32%	37%	35%	89%	88%	86%	9%	3%	5%
Southend High School for Boys	97%	96%	96%	98%	97%	98%	0%	3%	0%
Southend High School for Girls	100%	99%	99%	100%	100%	99%	0%	0%	1%
The Thorpe Bay School	14%	17%	18%	65%	55%	70%	13%	26%	11%
Thorpe Hall School (i)	52%	67%	75%	86%	96%	100%	10%	4%	0%
Westcliff High School for Boys	99%	100%	98%	99%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Westcliff High School for Girls	100%	98%	100%	100%	99%	100%	0%	1%	0%
England average	50%	52%	53%	89%	90%	89%	6%	5%	5%

Source: Department for Education and Skills, 2001, 2002 & 2003
(i): Independent school

Table 21

Secondary school performance tables, 2003 – pupils not achieving 5+ A*- C at GCSE/GNVQ [(a)]

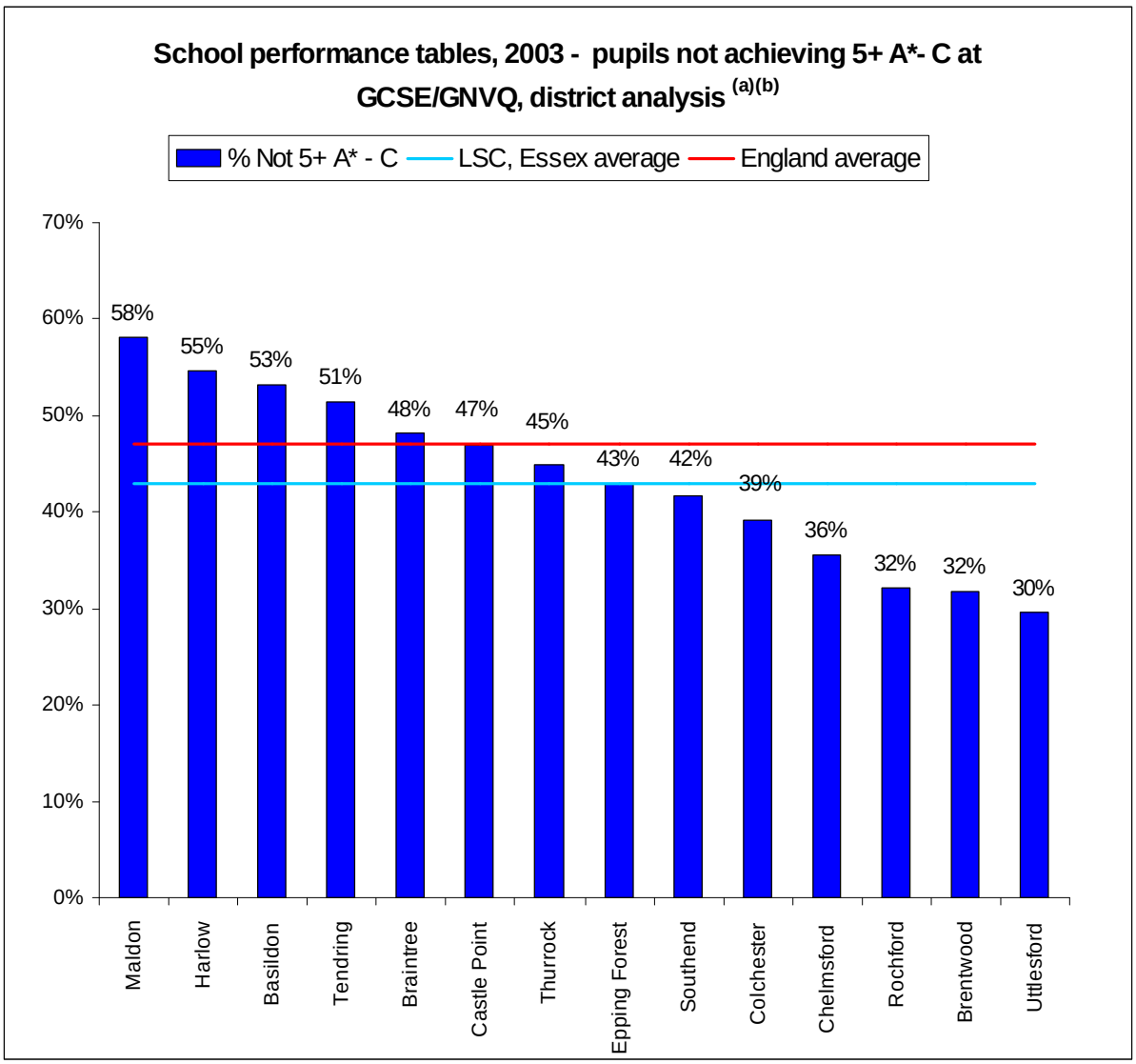
Southend	Number of 15 year olds	Number not achieving 5+ A* - C	as a % of number of 15 year olds
Belfairs High School	220	132	60%
Cecil Jones High School	246	165	67%
The Eastwood School (11-18)	122	52	43%
The Prittlewell Technology College	182	126	69%
St Bernard's High School	125	38	30%
St Hilda's School (i)	15	3	20%
St Thomas More High School for Boys	137	44	32%
Shoeburyness High School	236	153	65%
Southend High School for Boys	123	5	4%
Southend High School for Girls	136	1	1%
The Thorpe Bay School	119	98	82%
Thorpe Hall School (i)	28	7	25%
Westcliff High School for Boys	149	3	2%
Westcliff High School for Girls	143	0	0%
England average	-	-	47%

Source: Department for Education and Skills, 2003
Notes:
(a) This is calculated from the standard data on those achieving 5+ A*- C at GCSE/GNVQ in the DfES Secondary School Performance Tables, 2003
(i): Independent school

Chart 51 compares the number of pupils not achieving 5+ A*-C at GCSE/GNVQ between the 12 districts and two unitary authorities in Essex. Individual schools data has been combined into district level data to give an overall percentage of those pupils who are not achieving 5+ A*-C at GCSE/GNVQ. The lines on the chart show the Essex and England averages.

Southend is ranked ninth of the 14 areas in Essex, with 42% of pupils not achieving 5+ A*-C at GCSE/GNVQ. This compares to an Essex average of 43% and an England average of 47%. Making Southend one of the mid-performing districts for this measure.

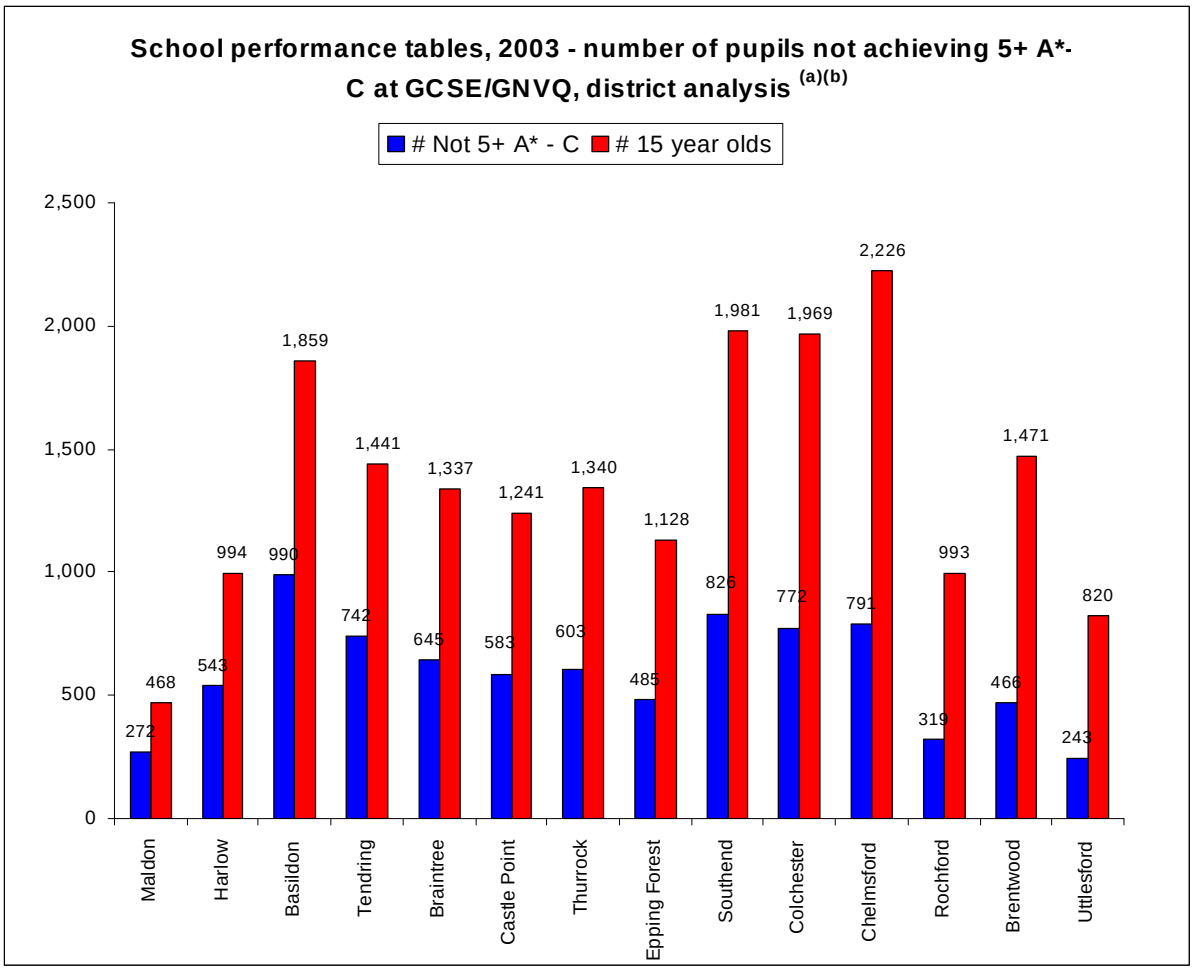
Chart 51



Source: Department for Education and Skills, 2003
Notes:
(a) Based on pupils attending schools in each district, rather than pupils resident in each district e.g. pupils (from anywhere) attending schools in Chelmsford rather than pupils resident in Chelmsford
(b) This is calculated from the standard data on those achieving 5+ A*- C at GCSE/GNVQ in the DfES Secondary School Performance Tables, 2003

Chart 52 shows the same information as chart 51 but this time as a count of students not a rate. While the non achievement rate is only 42% this equates to 826 students in Southend, the second largest number behind Basildon. The rate is masked somewhat by the large cohort size.

Chart 52



Source: Department for Education and Skills, 2003

Notes:

(a) Based on pupils attending schools in each district, rather than pupils resident in each district e.g. pupils (from anywhere) attending schools in Chelmsford rather than pupils resident in Chelmsford

(b) This is calculated from the standard data on those achieving 5+ A*- C at GCSE/GNVQ in the DfES Secondary School Performance Tables, 2003

Table 22

Secondary school performance tables, 2003 – key stage 3 to GCSE/GNVQ value added

Southend	Value added measure [a]	% of pupils included in calcuation [b]	Average number of GCSE/GNVQs taken by pupils in calculation [c]	% of pupils included in VA calculation at the school for both KS3 and GCSE/GNVQ [d]
Belfairs High School	95.9	88%	8.8	95%
Cecil Jones High School	95.8	97%	10.3	100%
The Eastwood School	102.8	98%	11.9	98%
The Prittlewell Technology College	98.0	97%	8.3	98%
St. Bernard's High School	101.5	99%	10.6	98%
St. Hilda's School (i)	103.1	100%	7.9	93%
St. Thomas More High School for Boys	98.4	96%	10.1	98%
Shoeburyness High School	97.0	96%	12.6	96%
Southend High School for Boys	99.1	97%	10.7	100%
Southend High School for Girls	101.8	99%	9.8	99%
The Thorpe Bay School	95.3	87%	8.3	94%
Thorpe Hall School	103.4	93%	8.8	100%
Westcliff High School for Boys	99.1	98%	10.5	100%
Westcliff High School for Girls	100.8	99%	10.0	

Source: Department for Education and Skills, 2003
Notes:
(i): Independent school
# Indicates that a school's value added measure has been suppressed because coverage is less than 50% of the cohort.
(a): The value added measure for each school is based on the progress made by individual pupils between KS3 and GCSE/GNVQ. Each pupil's value added score is calculated by comparing their GCSE/GNVQ performance with the median - or middle - performance of other pupils with the same or similar prior attainment at KS3. The individual scores are averaged to give a score for the school which is represented as a number based around 100. This indicates the value the school has added on average for their pupils.
In the 2003 tables, the top 5% of schools nationally on the KS3-GCSE VA measure achieved scores of 105.5 or above. The bottom 5% of schools on this measure achieved scores of 94.7 and below. The table below also shows the scores of schools in the top and bottom quarters.

Schools in quarter:	top 5%	top quarter	lowest quarter	lowest 5%
Range of KS3-GCSE /GNVQ VA measures	105.5 and above	101.2 and above	94.8 and below	94.7 and below

(b): This shows the percentage of 15-year old pupils that are included in the value added calculation. This gives some indication of schools where the value added measures may be unrepresentative.
(c): This shows the average number of GCSE/GNVQs taken by each pupil in the value added calculation. This gives an indication of the average number of GCSEs/GNVQs pupils take at the school.
(d): This shows the percentage of pupils included in the value added calculation that were at the same school for both their Key Stage 3 tests and their GCSE/GNVQ examinations.

Table 23

Secondary school performance tables, 2003- number of half days missed through absence

Southend	Number of pupils	Authorised absences as % of number of pupils	Unauthorised absences as % of number of pupils
Belfairs High School	1,113	11.1%	2.2%
Cecil Jones High School	1,355	8.8%	1.0%
The Eastwood School	736	7.5%	0.9%
The Prittlewell School	962	8.1%	1.9%
St Bernard's High School	725	6.4%	0.1%
St Hilda's School (i)	171	7.1%	0.0%
St Thomas More High School for Boys	729	7.9%	0.2%
Shoeburyness High School	1,338	6.8%	2.2%
Southend High School for Boys	653	4.1%	0.1%
Southend High School for Girls	723	4.9%	0.1%
The Thorpe Bay School	656	8.1%	6.9%
Thorpe Hall School (i)	314	5.7%	0.0%
Westcliff High School for Boys	771	4.3%	0.2%
Westcliff High School for Girls	756	4.3%	0.2%
England average	-	7.1%	1.1%

Source: Department for Education and Skills, 2003
<: less than 0.05%
(i): Independent school

Table 24

Secondary school performance tables, 2003 - pupils with special educational needs (SEN)

Southend	Number of 15 year olds	With SEN with statements		With SEN without statements	
		Number	%	Number	%
Belfairs High School	220	4	1.8%	26	11.8%
Cecil Jones High School	246	5	2.0%	23	9.3%
The Eastwood School (11-18)	122	1	0.8%	4	3.3%
The Prittlewell School	182	4	2.2%	20	11.0%
St Bernard's High School	125	1	0.8%	13	10.4%
St Hilda's School (i)	15	-	-	1	6.7%
St Thomas More High School for boys	137	1	0.7%	12	8.8%
Shoeburyness High School	236	1	0.4%	34	14.4%
Southend High School for Boys	123	-	-	1	0.8%
The Thorpe Bay School	119	5	4.2%	32	26.9%
Thorpe Hall School (i)	28	-	-	6	21.4%
Westcliff High School for Boys	149	-	-	1	0.7%
Westcliff High School for Girls	143	-	-	3	2.1%

Source: Department for Education and Skills, 2003
(i): Independent school

1.2.2 A/AS Level Tables

Table 25

(Post-16) school and college performance tables, 2003				
Southend	**GCE and VCE results**			
	Number of students aged 16-18	**Number entered**	**Average point score per student**	**Average point score per examination**
Belfairs High School	151	50	137	58.8
Cecil Jones High School	154	49	180.8	63.1
The Eastwood School (11-18)	66	31	118.1	49.1
St Bernard's High School	99	45	241.1	72.6
St Thomas More High School for Boys	147	44	312.5	76
Shoeburyness High School	170	56	189.8	59.8
South East Essex College	2,440	453	147.7	58.2
Southend High School for Boys	235	120	408.6	92.6
Southend High School for Girls	216	106	364.2	95.2
Westcliff High School for Boys	252	117	432.6	91
Westcliff High School for Girls	262	126	382.8	96.7
England average	-	-	258.6	77.4

Source: Department for Education and Skills, 2003
(i): Independent school

Table 26

(Post-16) school and college performance tables, 2003				
	Advanced Extension Awards		Other Advanced	
Southend	**Number of students**	**% achieving qual**	**Number of students**	**% achieving qual**
Belfairs High School	-	-	-	-
South East Essex College	-	-	228	86%
Southend High School for Boys	6	67%	-	-
England average	-	55%	-	82%

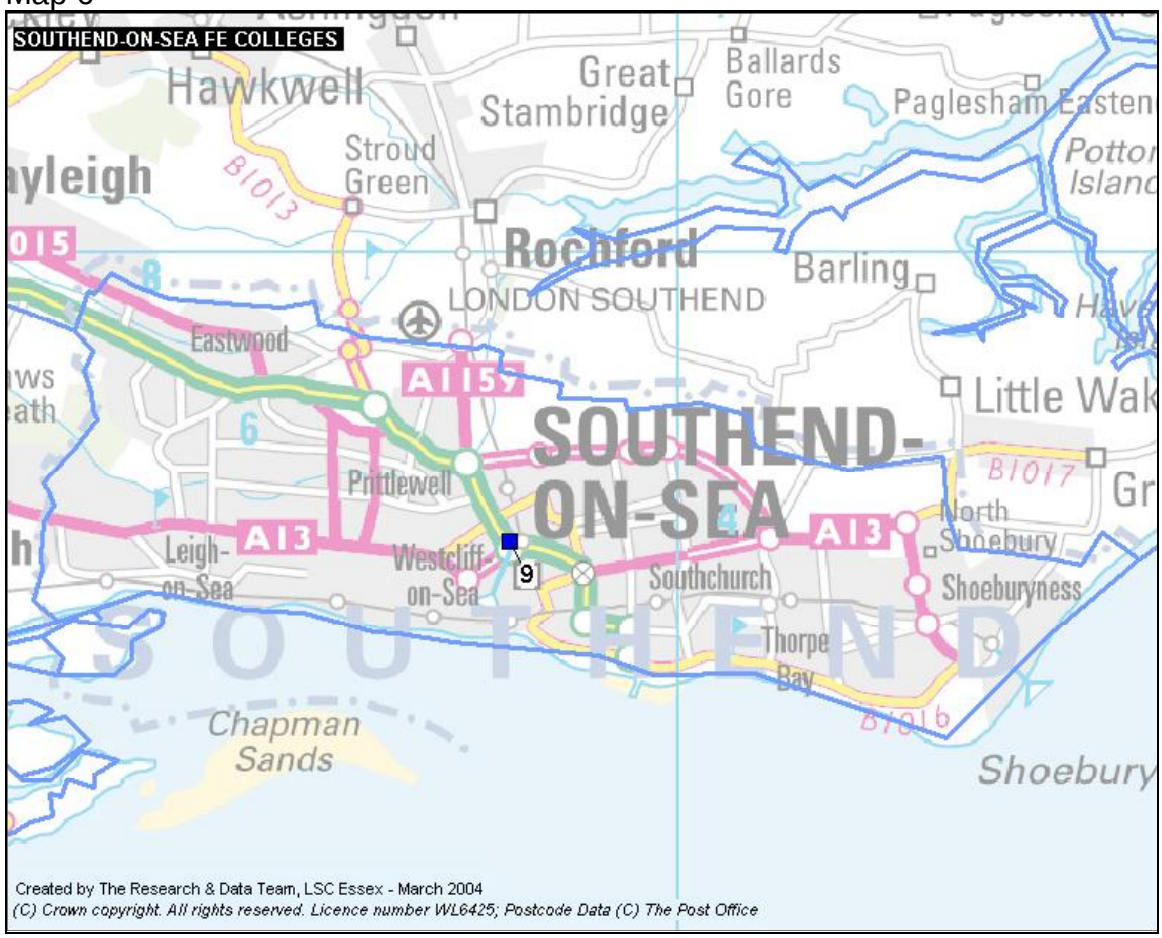
	Intermediate VQ		IB Diploma	
Southend	**Number of students**	**% achieving qual**	**Number of students**	**% achieving qual**
Belfairs High School	49	57%	-	-
South East Essex College	353	75%	-	-
Southend High School for Boys	-	-	-	-
England average	-	74%	-	-

Source: Department for Education and Skills, 2003

2. Further Education

Map 6 below shows the FE college in Southend. FE provision delivered by ACL providers is covered in section 3. The table below the map shows the number of learners at the institution.

Map 6



Further education colleges in the Southend-on-Sea area:

Number	College	Number of learners	
		2002/2003	
		Full-time	Part-time
9	South East Essex College		

Source: PPQI 2002/03

2.1 Further Education Travel to Learn Patterns

Table 27 shows the FE colleges that FE learners who live in Southend travel to, and the district the providers are located in. Please note that FE colleges are only listed where they have more than 10 learners attending from this area, as such the column percentages in the table will not always add to 100%. The table looks separately at learners aged 16-18 and 19+.

Over two-thirds of the 16 – 18 FE learners attend SEEC in Southend. A further one in five (22.1%) attend nearby SEEVIC College in Castle Point and a nominal number (3.3%) attend Thurrock and Basildon College.

For the 19+ age group the spread is a little different. The majority of learners are still attending at SEEC with 59.7% of this group, Braintree College has the next largest share with 10.6% and the remainder are spread throughout the district with some out of county provision.

Table 27

Southend-on-Sea resident FE learners by institution

	% share of all Southend-on-Sea resident FE learners		District/LLSC
	16-18	19+	
Braintree College	<	10.6%	Braintree
Chelmsford College	<	6.3%	Chelmsford
Colchester Institute	<	4.1%	Colchester
Leicester College	<	n/a	Leicestershire
College of North East London	N/a	1.0%	London North
SEEC	69.4%	59.7%	Southend
SEEVIC	22.1%	1.5%	Castle Point
Thurrock and Basildon College	3.3%	3.5%	Thurrock

Source: Individualised Learner Record, 2002/2003
Notes: Apparent long distances may be due to residents giving their home address while studying away.
Population base: (16-18 learners 1,707; 19+ learners 5,085)
<: denotes less than 10 learners or less than 1% of all learners within age category
Excludes learners whose age is not recorded

Tables 28 and 29 offer further analysis showing enrolments of Southend residents FE learners by qualification level and also area of learning.

Table 28

Enrolments for Southend resident FE learners by Level

	16-18		19+	
	Enrolments	% Share	Enrolments	% Share
Level 1 and Entry	980	14%	3,331	44%
Level 2	2,038	29%	1,353	18%
Level 3 or Higher	3,834	55%	1,135	15%
Other	125	2%	1,717	23%

Source: Individualised Learner Record, 2002/2003
Population base: (16-18 Southend resident FE learners), 6977 ;(19+ Southend resident FE learners), 7536
Notes:
<: denotes less than 10 learners or less than 1% of all learners within age category
These are the number of enrolments, not the number of learners.
Excludes learners whose age or level is not recorded

Table 29

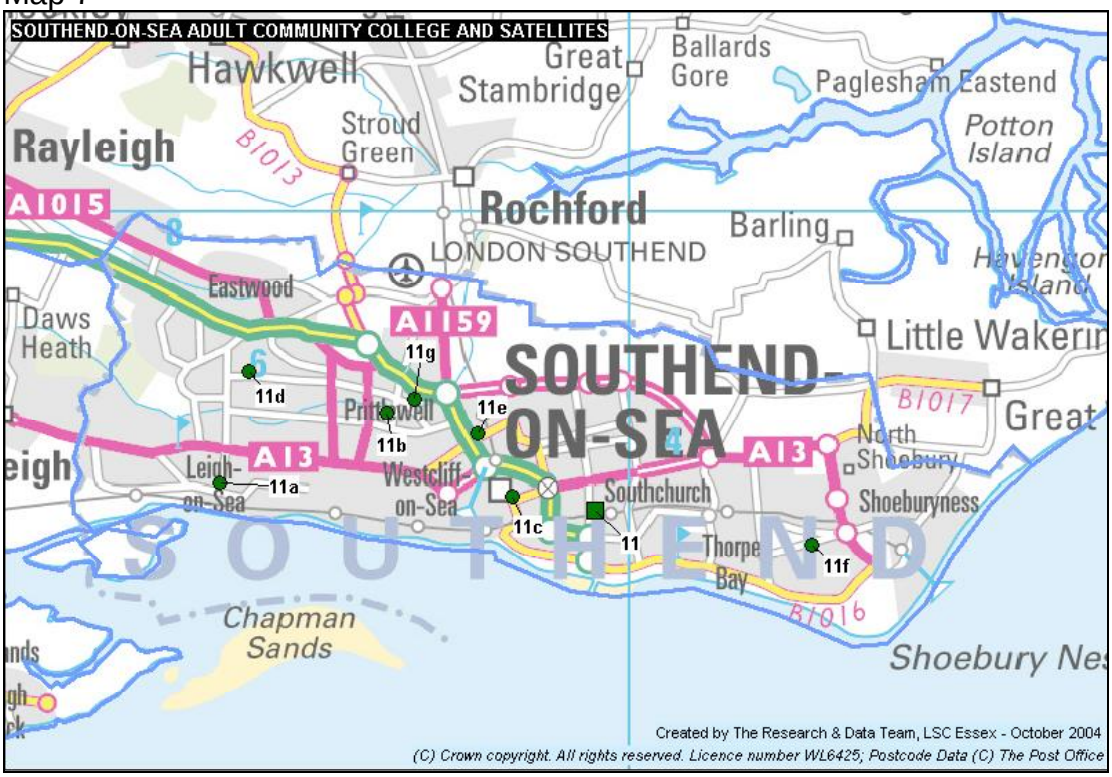
Enrolments for Southend resident FE learners by Area of Learning				
	16-18		19+	
	Enrolments	% Share	Enrolments	% Share
Business administration, Management and Professional	450	6.4%	988	13.1%
Construction	<	<	186	2.5%
Engineering, Technology and Manufacturing	261	3.7%	145	1.9%
English, Languages and Communications	1,345	19.3%	180	2.4%
Foundation Programmes	363	5.2%	299	4.0%
Hairdressing and Beauty Therapy	197	2.8%	238	3.2%
Health, Social Care and Public Services	306	4.4%	1,390	18.4%
Hospitality, Sports, Leisure and Travel	282	4.0%	302	4.0%
Humanities	953	13.7%	<	<
Information and Communication Technology	1,125	16.1%	2,471	32.8%
Land based provision	<	<	<	<
Not Known	<	<	859	11.47%
Retailing, Customer Service and Transportation	<	<	<	<
Science and Mathematics	787	11.3%	175	2.3%
Visual and Performing Arts and Media	821	11.8%	167	2.2%

Source: Individualised Learner Record, 2002/2003
Population base: (16-18 Southend resident FE learners), 6977 ;(19+ Southend resident FE learners), 7536
Notes:
<: denotes less than 10 learners or less than 1% of all learners within age category
These are the number of enrolments, not the number of learners.
Excludes learners whose age or area of learning is not recorded

3. Adult Community Learning

Map 7 shows the location of Southend Adult Community College and its satellite locations. It will also show any satellites linked to other Adult Community Colleges that are located in Southend district. The table below the map shows the number of learners at the institution.

Map 7



Source: Part-time Courses for Adults 2004-2005 issued by Southend Adult Community College

Adult community learning providers in the Southend area:

Number	College
11	Southend Adult Community College

Southend ACC satellites:

Number	Name of Satellite
11a	Leigh Community Centre
11b	Prittlewell Centre
11c	Queensway Resource Therapy Centre
11d	St Christopher's School
11e	St Mary's Church
11f	Shoebury Centre
11g	Southend High School for Boys

3.1 Adult Community Learning Travel to Work Patterns

Table 30 shows the ACL providers that ACL learners who live in Southend travel to, and the districts the providers are in. Please note that ACL providers are only listed where they have more than 10 learners attending from this area, as such the column percentages in the table will not always add to 100%. The table relates to those ACL learners who are on LSC-funded FE courses within ACL provision (see glossary for explanation on ACL learner data), which accounts for around one third of all ACL learners.

As the table shows the majority (82.6%) of adult community learners attend Southend ACC with a further 10.1% attending the nearby Castle Point % Rochford ACC. A small number of learners do so through the St. Johns Ambulance.

Table 30

Southend-on-Sea resident Adult Community learners by institution[(a)]

	% share of all Southend resident Adult Community learners	Location of provider[(b)] / LLSC
Castle Point & Rochford ACC	10.1%	Rochford
Southend ACC	82.6%	Southend
St Johns Ambulance	4.7%	National LSC

Source: Individualised Learner Record 2002/03
Population base: 2,821
Notes:
Adult Community Learning providers are not listed where their percentage share is < 1% or have fewer than 10 learners
(a) Refers only to LSC funded FE provision in ACCs – see glossary for further explanation.
(b) Refers to the main location of the provider. Learning may occur at other sites that may or may not be within this district.

Tables 31 and 32 offer further analysis showing enrolments of Southend residents ACL learners by qualification level and also area of learning.

Table 31

Enrolments for Southend resident ACL learners by Level

	Enrolments	% Share
Level 1 and Entry	2,006	51%
Level 2	747	19%
Level 3 or Higher	336	8%
Other	868	22%

Source: Individualised Learner Record, 2002/2003
Population base: (Southend resident ACL learners), 3957
Notes:
<: denotes less than 10 learners or less than 1% of all learners within age category
These are the number of enrolments, not the number of learners.
This is for FE Accredited provision that is delivered within an Adult Community College
Excludes learners whose age or level is not recorded

Table 32

Enrolments for Southend resident ACL learners by Area of Learning

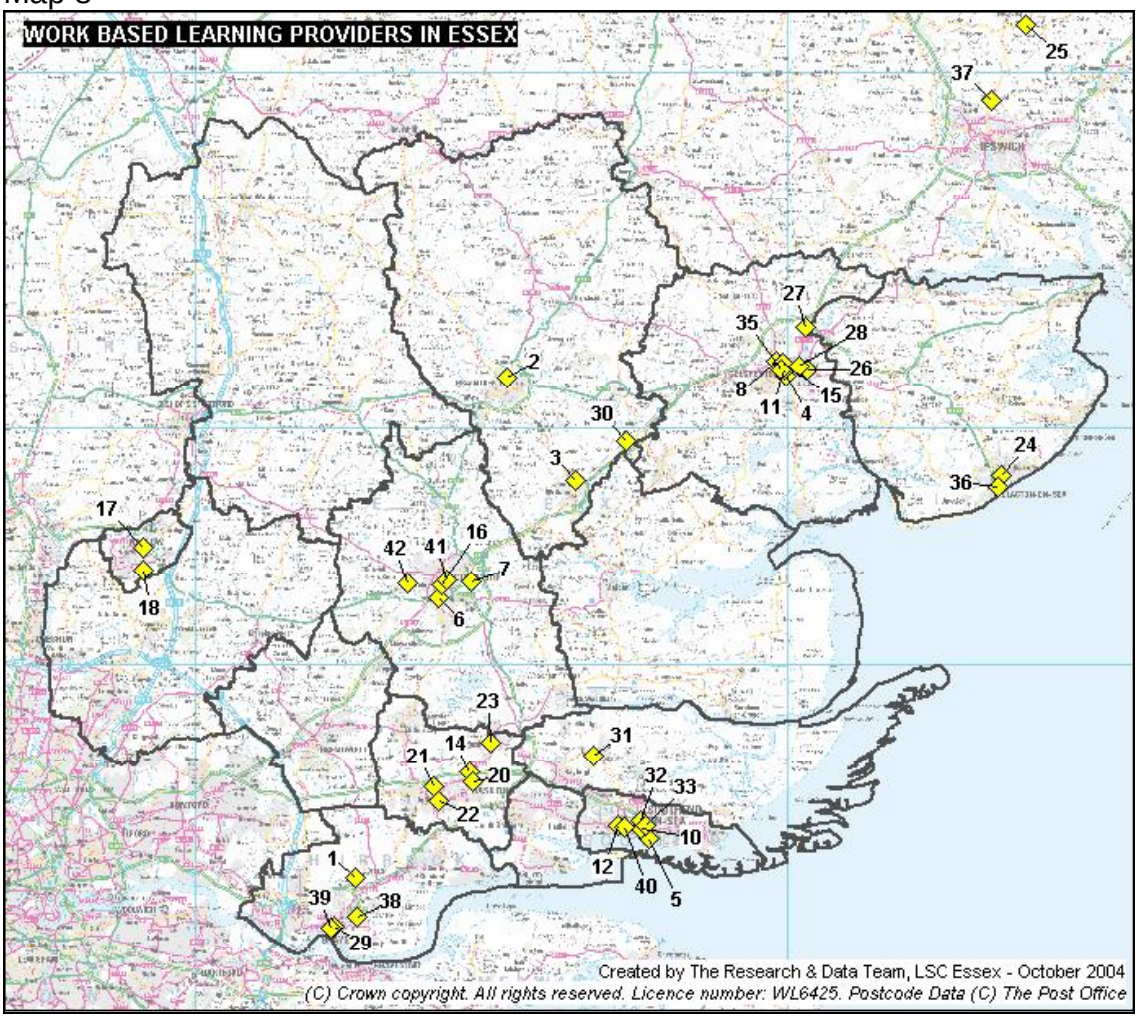
	Enrolments	% Share
Business administration, Management and Professional	152	4%
Construction	<	<
English, Languages and Communications	339	9%
Foundation Programmes	1,867	47%
Hairdressing and Beauty Therapy	<	<
Health, Social Care and Public Services	256	6%
Hospitality, Sports, Leisure and Travel	<	<
Humanities	145	4%
Information and Communication Technology	416	11%
Land based provision	<	<
Not Known	231	6%
Retailing, Customer Service and Transportation	<	<
Science and Mathematics	105	3%
Visual and Performing Arts and Media	285	7%

Source: Individualised Learner Record, 2002/2003
Population base: (Southend resident ACL learners), 3957
Notes:
<: denotes less than 10 learners or less than 1% of all learners within age category
These are the number of enrolments, not the number of learners.
This is for FE Accredited provision that is delivered within an Adult Community College
Excludes learners whose age or level is not recorded

4. Work Based Learning

Map 8 and the tables below it detail all the Work Based Learning (WBL) providers that LSC, Essex contracts with (as at July 2004). The locations shown on the map are a provider's main office or a training centre. However, actual training may occur at other sites via sub-contracted provision or at the place of employment. The four out-of-county providers are listed in the second table below - their training will be delivered via sub-contracted provision or at the place of employment. The table also indicates those providers only delivering Lifeskills provision – see the glossary for more details about the different types of learning that WBL providers deliver.

Map 8



Source: Individualised Learner Record 2003/2004

Work Based Learning providers in LSC, Essex area:

Number	WBL Provider	Number in learning
1	Badgehurst Training	78
2	Braintree College	94
3	Braintree DC (trading as Witham Technology Centre)	75
4	Catten College Limited	75
5	Central Training Academy	198
6	Chelmsford College	157
7	Chelmsford Training Services	143
8	Colchester Institute	369
10	Crown Secretarial College	103
11	Easi Hairdressing Academy Limited	79
12	Eden Training	88
14	Endaim Limited[1]	723
15	Essex Chamber of Commerce and Industry	44
16	Essex County Council, HRS: Staff Development	64
17	Harlow College	282
18	Harlow ITEC	73
20	ITEC Learning Technologies	90
21	J & E Training Limited	99
22	Lifeskills Solutions Limited	22
23	METCOM Training	54
24	NACRO	53
26	Pelcombe Training Limited[2]	66
27	Protocol Skills Limited	296
28	Quantica plc	37
29	Rathbone Training	43
30	Roxywood Limited	87
31	SEETEC Business Technology Centre Limited	105
32	Sentra Training Services Ltd.(trading as Prospects)	189
33	South East Essex College of Arts and Technology	253
35	TBG Learning Limited	209
36	Tendring District Council / Career Track	45
38	Thurrock and Basildon College	89
39	Thurrock Council (trading as Thurrock Youth & Play Service)	29
40	Vocational Training Services	527
41	VT Plus Training PLC	360
42	Writtle College	141

Source: Individualised Learner Record 2003/2004

[1] No longer holds a work based learning contract in 2004/05
[2] No longer holds a work based learning contract in 2004/05

Out of county providers:

Number	WBL Provider	Number in learning
9	Constant Browning Edmonds Limited	100
13	Education & Youth Services Limited	145
19	Hotel & Catering Training Company	57
25	Otley College of Agriculture and Horticulture	111
34	STS Training Limited	143
37	The Blacup Training Group	18

Source: Individualised Learner Record 2003/2004

4.1 Work Based Learning Travel to Learn Patterns

Table 33 shows the WBL providers that WBL learners who live in Southend learn with. Please note that WBL providers are only listed where they have more than 10 learners attending from this area, as such the column percentages in the table will not always add to 100%. The table looks separately at learners aged 16-18 and 19-24. As explained in the table notes, the learning can take place at various locations.

Table 33

Southend resident WBL learners by institution

	% share of all Southend resident WBL learners		District/LLSC
	16-18	19+	
Central Training	11.2%	<	Out of County
Chelmsford Training	<	7.6%	Chelmsford
Crown College	5.9%	10.8%	Southend
Eden Training	2.6%	3.8%	Southend
Endaim Ltd	9.7%	10.7%	Basildon
JTL	3.2%	<	Out of County
Protocol Skills	<	3.4%	Out of County
ReMIT	2.2%	<	Out of County
SEETEC	4.2%	<	Rochford
Sentra Training Services (T/a Prospects)	8.1%	4.3%	Southend
South East Essex College	26.4%	4.3%	Southend
Vocational Training Services	8.8%	21.9%	Southend
VT Plus Training	<	6.4%	Out of County

Source: Individualised Learner Record, 2003/2004, Average in Learning
Population base: (16-18 Southend resident WBL learners), 461 ;(19+ Southend resident WBL learners), 286
Notes:
<: denotes less than 10 learners or less than 1% of all learners within age category
Excludes learners whose age is not recorded
Apparent long distances may be due to residents giving their home address while studying away.
(a) Modern Apprenticeship, NVQ Training and E2E learners are all included. Where a provider offers only E2E provision this will be stated in the final column of the table.
(b) Refers to the location of the main office of the training provider - actual training may occur at other sites via sub-contracted provision or at the place of employment, either or which may or may not be within this district.
'Out of county' is listed if the provider's main office is not in Essex.

Tables 34 and 35 offer further analysis showing average in learning of Southend residents WBL learners by qualification level and also area of learning.

Table 34

Average in Learning for Southend resident WBL learners[(a)] by Level

	16-18		19+	
	Average in Learning	% Share	Average in Learning	% Share
Level 1 and Entry	124	27.0%	13	4.5%
Level 2	261	56.5%	149	52.2%
Level 3	76	16.5%	124	43.3%

Source: Individualised Learner Record, 2003/2004
Population base: (16-18 Southend resident WBL learners), 461 ;(19+ Southend resident WBL learners), 286
Notes:
<: numbers of 5 learners or less not shown for data confidentiality reasons
Excludes learners whose age or area of learning is not recorded
(a) The learners main learning aim is counted, any subsidiary aims (i.e. technical certificates, key skills) are not counted.

Table 35

Average in Learning for Southend resident WBL learners[(a)] by Area of Learning

	16-18		19+	
	Average in Learning	% Share	Average in Learning	% Share
Business administration, Management and Professional	32	9.4%	27	10.0%
Construction	35	10.5%	8	3.1%
Engineering, Technology and Manufacturing	52	15.5%	18	6.5%
Hairdressing and Beauty Therapy	98	29.1%	23	8.4%
Health, Social Care and Public Services	54	16.0%	75	27.5%
Hospitality, Sports, Leisure and Travel	20	6.0%	46	16.6%
Information and Communication Technology	8	2.4%	9	3.3%
Land based provision	6	1.7%	6	2.1%
Retailing, Customer Service and Transportation	29	8.5%	59	21.5%
Visual and Performing Arts and Media	<	<	<	<

Source: Individualised Learner Record, 2003/2004
Population base: (16-18 Southend resident WBL learners), 337 ;(19+ Southend resident WBL learners), 274
Notes:
<: numbers of 5 learners or less not shown for data confidentiality reasons
Excludes learners whose age or area of learning is not recorded
(a) The learners main learning aim is counted, any subsidiary aims (i.e. technical certificates, key skills) are not counted.

EMPLOYERS

1. Profile of Businesses

There are just over 6,500 businesses in Southend, accounting for 10.2% of the total businesses in Essex.

Table 36

Number of businesses by employee size

No. of employees	Southend		Essex	
1-4	4,639	71%	45,618	71%
5-10	915	14%	8,820	14%
11-24	503	8%	5,113	8%
25-49	242	4%	2,420	4%
50-99	125	2%	1,145	2%
100+	84	1%	779	1%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2002
Southend, 6,508; Essex, 63,895

As table 37 shows, the distribution, hotels & restaurants sector accounts for the largest share of businesses in Southend (34%).

Table 37

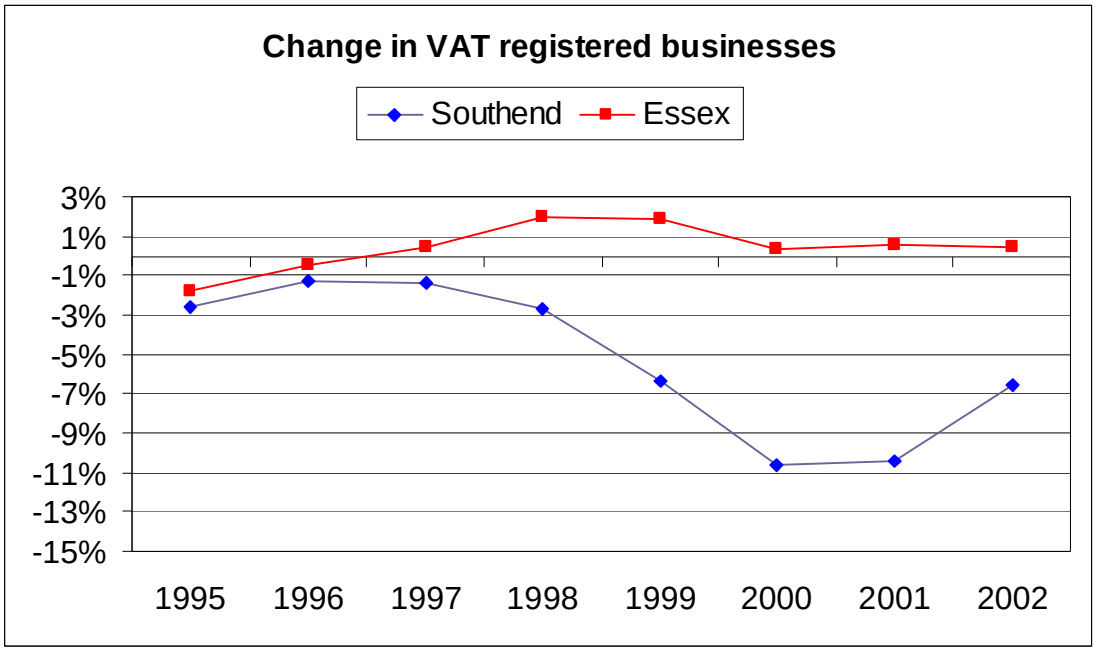
Number of businesses by industry

Industry sector	Southend		Essex	
Utilities, agriculture & fishing	#	#	415	0.6%
Manufacturing	498	7.7%	5,555	8.7%
Construction	670	10.3%	8,637	13.5%
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	2,063	31.7%	17,951	28.1%
Transport & communications	244	3.7%	3,535	5.5%
Banking, finance & insurance	1,935	29.7%	17,897	28.0%
Public administration, education & health	574	8.8%	4,833	7.6%
Other services	507	7.8%	5,072	7.9%

Source: Annual Business Inquiry, 2002
Base: Southend, 6,508; Essex, 63,895

Chart 53 shows how the number of VAT registered businesses in Southend has changed since 1995.

Chart 53



Source: VAT registrations & de-registrations, Small Business Service, 2002

The following three sections are based upon the Learning & Skills Council National Employer Skills Survey (NESS). The data presented is based upon the county of Essex rather than individual districts. This is due to the sample size being unreliable at district level. The sample size for Essex was 2,357 employer interviews, and has been weighted on the employer base in the following tables.

2. Vacancies

This section looks at the vacancy situation for Essex employers in a variety of different themes.

Table 38

Vacancies		%
Whether have any vacancies	Yes	17%
	No	83%
	Don't Know	0%
	Total	100%
Of those who have vacancies		
Whether have any hard to fill vacancies	Yes	46%
	No	50%
	Don't Know	4%
	Total	100%
Whether have any skills shortage vacancies (for randomly selected hard to fill vacancies)	Yes	54%
	No	46%
	Total	100%

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: Vacancies; 2,357
Hard to fill vacancies; 560
Skills shortage vacancies; 251
Note: 0% usually means less than 1% but greater than zero

Table 39

Vacancies by employer size		Employee size band					
		1 to 24		25+		Total	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Whether have any vacancies	Yes	8,759	15%	1,726	41%	10,485	17%
	No	50,366	85%	2,435	58%	52,800	83%
	Don't Know	71	0%	45	1%	117	0%
	Total	59,196	100%	4,206	100%	63,402	100%
Whether have any hard to fill vacancies	Yes	4,122	47%	736	43%	4,858	46%
	No	4,278	49%	932	54%	5,211	50%
	Don't Know	358	4%	58	3%	416	4%
	Total	8,758	100%	1,726	100%	10,485	100%
Whether have any skills shortage vacancies (for randomly selected hard to fill vacancies)	Yes	2,230	54%	380	52%	2,610	54%
	No	1,893	46%	355	48%	2,248	46%
	Total	4,123	100%	735	100%	4,858	100%

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: Vacancies 1-24; 1,804, 25+; 553
Hard to fill vacancies 1-24; 329, 25+; 231
Skills shortage vacancies 1-24; 151, 25+; 100
Note: 0% usually means less than 1% but greater than zero
Company size bands have been aggregated due to sample size

Table 40

Sector classification	Whether have any vacancies					
	Yes		No		Don't Know	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Manufacturing	975	17%	4,722	83%	7	0%
Construction	664	8%	7,861	92%	10	0%
Personal household goods	2,030	14%	12,209	86%	15	0%
Hotels and restaurants	1,140	31%	2,500	69%	n/a	n/a
Transport, storage and communication	488	14%	3,114	86%	n/a	n/a
Real estate, renting and business activities	2,498	15%	13,935	85%	8	0%
Public admin, defence, education and health	1,205	27%	3,323	73%	10	0%
Miscellaneous services	1,208	24%	3,729	75%	66	1%
Total	10,485	17%	52,800	83%	117	0%

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: Vacancies; 2,357 (Manu; 211, Con; 303, PHG; 549, H&R; 135, Trans; 128, Real estate; 615, Public admin; 179, Misc; 180)
Note: Some sectors are omitted due to the small sample size and others have been aggregated
This is why the sectors shown will not add up to the total
0% usually means less than 1% but greater than zero

2.1 Incidence of vacancies by occupation

Table 41

Occupation	%
Vacancies for managers	16%
Vacancies for professionals	4%
Vacancies for associate professionals	11%
Vacancies for administrative/clerical staff	18%
Vacancies for skilled trades occupations	15%
Vacancies for personal services staff	12%
Vacancies for sales and customer services staff	17%
Vacancies for machine operatives	10%
Vacancies for elementary staff	18%
Vacancies for unclassified staff	1%
Total	10,485

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: 560
Note: Of those that do have vacancies
This is a multiple choice question, % will not equal 100%

Table 42

Occupation	Hard to fill vacancies		
	Yes	No	Total
Vacancies for managers	21%	12%	16%
Vacancies for professionals	6%	3%	4%
Vacancies for associate professionals	11%	10%	11%
Vacancies for administrative/clerical staff	12%	24%	18%
Vacancies for skilled trades occupations	17%	13%	15%
Vacancies for personal services staff	15%	9%	12%
Vacancies for sales and customer services staff	15%	17%	17%
Vacancies for machine operatives	10%	10%	10%
Vacancies for elementary staff	13%	23%	18%
Vacancies for unclassified staff	1%	2%	1%
Total	4,858	5,627	10,485

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: 560
Note: Of those that do have vacancies
This is a multiple choice question, % will not equal 100%

2.2 Impacts of hard to fill vacancy

Table 43

Cause to establishment	%
Loss of business or orders to competitors	46%
Delays developing new products or services	48%
Difficulties meeting customer service objectives	59%
Difficulties meeting required quality standards	38%
Increased operating costs	39%
Difficulties introducing new working practices	46%
Increased workload for other staff	85%
Increased pressure / stress / health problems for staff	4%
Low staff morale	0%
High turnover of staff	0%
Less training of staff	0%
Threatens future growth / not achieving potential	0%
Inability to continue offering certain products or services	0%
Difficulties introducing technological change	0%
Other difficulties	5%
No difficulties	5%
Don't know	0%
Total	4,858

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: 251
Note: Of those that do have vacancies
This is a multiple choice question, % will not equal 100%
0% usually means less than 1% but greater than zero

2.3 Actions taken are result of having hard to fill vacancy

Table 44

Effect on establishments	%
Increase salaries	33%
Increase training given to existing workforce in order to fill the vacancies	42%
Refine existing jobs	35%
Increase advertising / recruitment spend	59%
Increase/expand trainee programmes	36%
Expand recruitment channels	51%
Offer enhanced terms & conditions	0%
Make existing staff work longer hours	0%
Consider a wider range of applicants	0%
Hire (additional) part-time / temporary / agency / contract staff	1%
Recruit (additional) staff from overseas	n/a
Subcontract (more) work to outside organisations	n/a
Automate certain tasks	n/a
Do Other	2%
Do nothing	12%
Don't know	1%
Total	4,858

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: 251
Note: Of those that do have vacancies
This is a multiple choice question, % will not equal 100%
0% usually means less than 1% but greater than zero

3. Skill Needs and Shortages

This section looks at the skills shortage situation for Essex employers in a variety of different themes.

3.1 Incidence of skills gaps by occupation

Table 45

Occupation	%
Have a skills gap for managers	4%
Have a skills gap for professionals	2%
Have a skills gap for associate professionals	2%
Have a skills gap for admin/clerical staff	5%
Have a skills gap for skilled trades staff	3%
Have a skills gap for personal service staff	1%
Have a skills gap for sales/customer service staff	4%
Have a skills gap for machine operatives	1%
Have a skills gap for elementary staff	3%
Have a skills gap at all	18%
No skills gaps	82%
Cases	63,402

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: 2,357
Note: Of those that do have skills gaps
This is a multiple choice question, % will not equal 100%

Table 46

Occupation	Employee size band (sampling categories)				
Of those that do have skills gaps	**1-4**	**5-24**	**25-99**	**100+**	**Total**
Have a skills gap for managers	2%	8%	15%	33%	4%
Have a skills gap for professionals	1%	3%	4%	13%	2%
Have a skills gap for associate professionals	2%	2%	6%	6%	2%
Have a skills gap for admin/clerical staff	2%	7%	11%	18%	5%
Have a skills gap for skilled trades staff	2%	5%	7%	12%	3%
Have a skills gap for personal service staff	0%	2%	7%	3%	1%
Have a skills gap for sales/customer service staff	2%	10%	9%	9%	4%
Have a skills gap for machine operatives	1%	2%	5%	18%	1%
Have a skills gap for elementary staff	1%	7%	14%	27%	3%
Have a skills gap at all	12%	32%	39%	53%	18%
No skills gaps	88%	68%	61%	47%	82%
Cases	45,928	13,268	3,498	708	63,402

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: 1-4; 589, 5-24; 1,215, 25-99; 458, 100+; 95
Note: This is a multiple choice question, % will not equal 100%

Table 47

Occupation	Sector classification based on 14 sectors								
	Manufacturing	Construction	Personal household goods	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, communication and finance	Real estate, renting and business activities	Public admin, defence, compulsory social security	Miscellaneous services	Total
Have a skills gap for managers	5%	2%	3%	9%	2%	4%	9%	2%	4%
Have a skills gap for professionals	2%	1%	0%	0%	1%	3%	6%	0%	2%
Have a skills gap for associate professionals	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	3%	5%	2%	2%
Have a skills gap for admin/clerical staff	5%	3%	2%	2%	7%	8%	9%	2%	5%
Have a skills gap for skilled trades staff	11%	6%	2%	8%	0%	1%	2%	2%	3%
Have a skills gap for personal service staff	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	0%	n/a	10%	5%	1%
Have a skills gap for sales/customer service staff	2%	0%	10%	8%	2%	3%	2%	3%	4%
Have a skills gap for machine operatives	4%	0%	1%	n/a	8%	1%	n/a	0%	1%
Have a skills gap for elementary staff	3%	1%	2%	26%	2%	1%	3%	3%	3%
Have a skills gap at all	20%	11%	17%	35%	16%	19%	25%	15%	18%
No skills gaps	80%	89%	83%	65%	84%	81%	75%	85%	82%
Cases	5,704	8,534	14,254	3,640	3,602	16,441	4,539	5,004	63,402

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: Vacancies; 2,357 (Manu; 211, Con; 303, PHG; 549, H&R; 135, Trans; 128, Real estate; 615, Public admin; 179, Misc; 180)
Note: Of those that do have skills gaps
This is a multiple choice question, % will not equal 100%

Table 48

Occupation	Hard to fill vacancies		
	Yes	No	%
Have a skills gap for managers	10%	4%	4%
Have a skills gap for professionals	5%	1%	2%
Have a skills gap for associate professionals	6%	2%	2%
Have a skills gap for admin/clerical staff	7%	5%	5%
Have a skills gap for skilled trades staff	6%	3%	3%
Have a skills gap for personal service staff	6%	1%	1%
Have a skills gap for sales/customer service staff	5%	4%	4%
Have a skills gap for machine operatives	2%	1%	1%
Have a skills gap for elementary staff	10%	3%	3%
Have a skills gap at all	33%	17%	18%
No skills gaps	67%	83%	82%

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: 2,357
Note: Of those that do have skills gaps
This is a multiple choice question, % will not equal 100%

3.2 Proportion of staff that are not fully proficient

Table 49

Employer base		
	Count	**%**
None (all fully proficient)	51,576	81%
5% or less	440	1%
6-10%	632	1%
11-15%	957	2%
16-20%	1,126	2%
21-25%	2,195	3%
26-30%	440	1%
31-35%	1,282	2%
36-40%	298	0%
41-45%	160	0%
46-50%	1,534	2%
51% or more	2,406	4%
Don't know	355	1%
Total	63,402	100%

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: 2,357

Table 50

	Employee size band (sampling categories)									
	1-4		5-24		25-99		100+		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
None (all fully proficient)	40,344	88%	8,863	67%	2,081	59%	289	41%	51,576	81%
5% or less	n/a	n/a	178	1%	177	5%	85	12%	440	1%
6-10%	n/a	n/a	379	3%	231	7%	21	3%	632	1%
11-15%	n/a	n/a	643	5%	209	6%	106	15%	957	2%
16-20%	n/a	n/a	912	7%	156	4%	57	8%	1,126	2%
21-25%	1,622	4%	353	3%	190	5%	30	4%	2,195	3%
26-30%	n/a	n/a	264	2%	156	4%	20	3%	440	1%
31-35%	852	2%	335	3%	70	2%	24	3%	1,282	2%
36-40%	n/a	n/a	242	2%	54	2%	3	0%	298	0%
41-45%	n/a	n/a	140	1%	19	1%	n/a	n/a	160	0%
46-50%	1,220	3%	281	2%	33	1%	n/a	n/a	1,534	2%
51% or more	1,824	4%	508	4%	60	2%	15	2%	2,406	4%
Don't know	66	0%	171	1%	61	2%	57	8%	355	1%
Total	45,928	100%	13,268	100%	3,498	100%	708	100%	63,402	100%

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: 1-4; 589, 5-24; 1,215, 25-99; 458, 100+; 95

3.3 Impact of skills gaps on the establishment

Table 51

Cause to establishment	%
Loss of business or orders from competitors	28%
Delays developing new products or services	27%
Difficulties meeting customer service objectives	40%
Difficulties meeting required quality standards	43%
Increased operating costs	39%
Difficulties introducing new working practices	34%
None of the above	27%
Don't Know	0%
Cases	11,572

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: 669
Note: Of those that do have skills gaps
This is a multiple choice question, % will not equal 100%

Table 52

Cause to establishment	Employee size band (sampling categories)		
	1 to 24	25+	Total
Loss of business or orders from competitors	29%	18%	28%
Delays developing new products or services	27%	24%	27%
Difficulties meeting customer service objectives	38%	51%	40%
Difficulties meeting required quality standards	41%	50%	43%
Increased operating costs	38%	44%	39%
Difficulties introducing new working practices	33%	38%	34%
None of the above	28%	21%	27%
Don't Know	0%	0%	0%
Cases	9,825	1,746	11,572

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: 1-24; 430, 25+; 239
Note: Of those that do have skills gaps
This is a multiple choice question, % will not equal 100%

3.4 Actions taken by the establishment as a result of having skills gaps

Table 53

Effect on establishment	%
Increased recruitment	26%
Providing further training	82%
Changing working practices	46%
Reallocating work within the company	43%
Expand recruitment channels	23%
Increase/expand trainee programmes	59%
Increase salaries	0%
Implementation of mentoring / buddying scheme	0%
(More frequent) staff appraisal / performance reviews / feedback	4%
Build up team spirit / motivation	1%
More supervision of staff	1%
Subcontract (more) work	1%
Automate certain tasks	n/a
Make staff redundant	1%
Disciplinary action	1%
Other	2%
No particular action being taken	7%
Don't know	0%
Cases	11,572

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: 669
Note: Of those that do have skills gaps
This is a multiple choice question, % will not equal 100%

Table 54

Effect on establishment	Employee size band (sampling categories)		
	1 to 24	25+	Total
Increased recruitment	25%	32%	26%
Providing further training	81%	88%	82%
Changing working practices	45%	56%	46%
Reallocating work within the company	41%	51%	43%
Expand recruitment channels	20%	37%	23%
Increase/expand trainee programmes	56%	72%	59%
Increase salaries	0%	1%	0%
Implementation of mentoring / buddying scheme	n/a	1%	0%
(More frequent) staff appraisal / performance reviews / feedback	4%	2%	4%
Build up team spirit / motivation	1%	1%	1%
More supervision of staff	1%	2%	1%
Subcontract (more) work	1%	0%	1%
Automate certain tasks	n/a	n/a	n/a
Make staff redundant	2%	n/a	1%
Disciplinary action	2%	0%	1%
Other	2%	1%	2%
No particular action being taken	7%	3%	7%
Don't know	0%	0%	0%
Cases	9,825	1,746	11,572

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: 1-24; 430, 25+; 239
Note: Of those that do have skills gaps
This is a multiple choice question, % will not equal 100%

4. Workforce Development

This section looks at the skills shortage situation for Essex employers in a variety of different themes.

4.1 Whether establishment has funded or arranged any training for staff over past 12 months

Table 55

	Count	%
Yes	34,563	55%
No	28,253	45%
Don't know	587	1%
Total	63,402	100%

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: 2,357

Table 56

	Employee size band (sampling categories)									
	1-4		5-24		25-99		100+		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Yes	21,098	46%	9,711	73%	3,096	89%	657	93%	34,563	55%
No	24,346	53%	3,501	26%	372	11%	34	5%	28,253	45%
Don't Know	484	1%	56	0%	30	1%	16	2%	587	1%
Total	45,928	100%	13,268	100%	3,498	100%	708	100%	63,402	100%

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: 1-4; 589, 5-24; 1,215, 25-99; 458, 100+; 95

Table 57

Sector classification based on 14 sectors	Yes		No		Don't Know		Total
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count
Manufacturing	2,655	47%	3,041	53%	8	0%	5,704
Construction	4,078	48%	4,396	52%	60	1%	8,534
Personal household goods	6,270	44%	7,634	54%	349	2%	14,253
Hotels and restaurants	2,221	61%	1,413	39%	6	0%	3,640
Transport, storage and communication	1,239	34%	2,363	66%	0	0%	3,602
Real estate, renting and business activities	10,192	62%	6,152	37%	97	1%	16,441
Public admin, education and health	3,854	85%	685	15%	0	0%	4,539
Miscellaneous services	2,754	55%	2,183	44%	66	1%	5,004
Total	34,563	55%	28,253	45%	587	1%	63,402

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: Manu; 211, Con; 303, PHG; 549, H&R; 135, Trans; 128, Real estate; 615, Public admin; 181, Misc; 180
Note: Some sectors are omitted due to the small sample size and others have been aggregated
This is why the sectors shown will not add up to the total
0% usually means less than 1% but greater than zero

4.2 Types of training funded or arranged for staff over last 12 months

Table 58

Training	%
Induction	49%
Health and Safety	76%
Supervisory	35%
Management	33%
Training in new technology	56%
Training in foreign languages	3%
Job specific	80%
Basic skills (e.g. reading, writing, maths)	0%
Food hygiene	3%
IT	1%
First Aid	2%
Customer care/service	2%
Sales	1%
Soft skills (e.g. stress management, communication, personal development)	2%
Other	1%
Don't know	0%
Cases	34,563

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: 1,643
Note: 0% usually means less than 1% but greater than zero

Table 59

	Employee size band (sampling categories)			
	1-4	5-24	25+	Total
Induction	37%	63%	81%	49%
Health and Safety	69%	84%	94%	76%
Supervisory	25%	45%	60%	35%
Management	21%	46%	64%	33%
Training in new technology	57%	51%	60%	56%
Training in foreign languages	3%	1%	4%	3%
Job specific	78%	83%	87%	80%
Basic skills (e.g. reading, writing, maths)	n/a	0%	n/a	0%
Food hygiene	5%	2%	1%	3%
IT	1%	2%	3%	1%
First Aid	n/a	5%	3%	2%
Customer care/service	2%	2%	2%	2%
Sales	1%	1%	1%	1%
Soft skills (e.g. stress management, communication, personal development)	1%	3%	3%	2%
Other	1%	1%	2%	1%
Don't know	0%	0%	1%	0%
Cases	21,098	9,711	3,757	34,563

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: 1-4; 277, 5-24; 875, 25+; 491
0% usually means less than 1% but greater than zero

Table 60

	Sector classification based on 14 sectors								
	Manufacturing	Construction	Personal household goods	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, communication and finance	Real estate, renting and business activities	Public admin, defence, compulsory social security	Miscellaneous services	Total
Induction	42%	41%	44%	64%	54%	39%	82%	53%	49%
Health and Safety	88%	82%	78%	97%	70%	56%	95%	85%	76%
Supervisory	40%	30%	30%	41%	39%	23%	65%	42%	35%
Management	22%	18%	33%	46%	31%	26%	68%	31%	33%
Training in new technology	59%	39%	49%	28%	57%	66%	66%	67%	56%
Training in foreign languages	3%	n/a	1%	n/a	2%	5%	8%	1%	3%
Job specific	81%	79%	77%	82%	88%	78%	84%	79%	80%
Basic skills (e.g. reading, writing, maths)	n/a	n/a	0%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	0%
IT	1%	2%	2%	n/a	13%	6%	n/a	0%	3%
Food hygiene	0%	n/a	1%	8%	0%	n/a	4%	1%	1%
First Aid	0%	0%	1%	3%	1%	1%	9%	1%	2%
Customer care / service	n/a	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	0%	6%	2%
Sales	0%	n/a	2%	n/a	n/a	2%	n/a	n/a	1%
Soft skills (e.g. stress management, communication, personal development)	1%	1%	1%	4%	n/a	2%	5%	4%	2%
Other	1%	0%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	n/a	1%
Don't know	1%	n/a	0%	n/a	n/a	1%	1%	1%	0%
Cases	2,655	4,078	6,270	2,221	2,291	10,192	3,854	2,754	34,563

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: Manu; 141, Con; 182, PHG; 348, H&R; 99, Trans; 107, Real estate; 450, Public admin; 173, Misc; 129
Note: Some sectors are omitted due to the small sample size and others have been aggregated. This is why the sectors shown will not add up to the total
0% usually means less than 1% but greater than zero

4.3 Types of staff trained in the last 12 months

Table 61

	%
Managers	44%
Professionals	20%
Associate Professionals & Technical Occupations	14%
Admin and Secretarial occupations	35%
Skilled Trade Occupations	23%
Personal Service Occupations	7%
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	20%
Process, Plant and Machine operatives	7%
Elementary Occupations	14%
None of the above	0%
Subject of training mentioned rather than category of staff	n/a
Other	1%
Don't know	1%
Cases	34,563

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: 1,643
Note: 0% usually means less than 1% but greater than zero

Table 62

	Employee size band (sampling categories)				
	1-4	5-24	25-99	100+	Total
Managers	33%	55%	74%	88%	44%
Professionals	16%	20%	35%	52%	20%
Associate Professionals & Technical Occupations	12%	14%	21%	32%	14%
Admin and Secretarial occupations	31%	32%	58%	77%	35%
Skilled Trade Occupations	21%	25%	26%	39%	23%
Personal Service Occupations	2%	12%	21%	16%	7%
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	13%	28%	31%	50%	20%
Process, Plant and Machine operatives	4%	9%	17%	31%	7%
Elementary Occupations	7%	21%	37%	45%	14%
None of the above	0%	0%	0%	n/a	0%
Subject of training mentioned rather than category of staff	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%
Don't know	1%	0%	0%	n/a	1%
Cases	21,098	9,711	3,096	657	34,563

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: 1-4; 277, 5-24; 875, 25-99; 402, 100+; 89

Table 63

	Sector classification based on 14 sectors								
	Manufacturing	**Construction**	**Personal household goods**	**Hotels and restaurants**	**Transport, communication and finance**	**Real estate, renting and business activities**	**Public admin, defence, compulsory social security**	**Miscellaneous services**	**Total**
Managers	42%	22%	43%	56%	61%	36%	80%	36%	44%
Professionals	15%	6%	7%	1%	16%	31%	41%	18%	20%
Associate Professionals & Technical Occupations	15%	3%	11%	0%	13%	19%	26%	13%	14%
Admin and Secretarial occupations	43%	37%	23%	7%	51%	42%	47%	19%	35%
Skilled Trade Occupations	48%	54%	30%	39%	5%	8%	10%	11%	23%
Personal Service Occupations	0%	n/a	1%	0%	2%	0%	40%	24%	7%
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	15%	2%	44%	25%	28%	17%	7%	13%	20%
Process, Plant and Machine operatives	28%	5%	8%	1%	17%	3%	2%	8%	7%
Elementary Occupations	19%	11%	8%	63%	5%	4%	22%	17%	14%
None of the above	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	n/a	1%	n/a	0%	0%
Subject of training mentioned rather than category of staff	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Other	1%	5%	1%	n/a	n/a	0%	2%	1%	1%
Don't know	n/a	n/a	2%	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5%	1%
Cases	2,655	4,078	6,270	2,221	2,291	10,192	3,854	2,754	34,563

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: Manu; 141, Con; 182, PHG; 348, H&R; 99, Trans; 107, Real estate; 450, Public admin; 173, Misc; 129
Note: Some sectors are omitted due to the small sample size and others have been aggregated. This is why the sectors shown will not add up to the total
0% usually means less than 1% but greater than zero

4.4 Derived number of staff trained over past 12 months (as proportion of number of employees)

Table 64

	Count	%
Less than 10%	473	1%
10-24%	1,489	4%
25-49%	5,017	15%
50-59%	4,210	12%
60-69%	2,252	7%
70-79%	2,063	6%
80-89%	810	2%
90-99%	368	1%
100%	12,971	38%
101%+	3,188	9%
Don't know	1,723	5%
Total	34,563	100%

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: 1,643

4.5 Whether establishment formally assesses whether individual employees have gaps in their skills

Table 65

	Count	Col %
Yes	33,238	52%
No	29,202	46%
Don't Know	962	2%
Cases	63,402	100%

Source: National Employer Skills Survey 2003
Sample base: 2,357

SUPPORTING DATA

1. Mapping the Indices of Deprivation

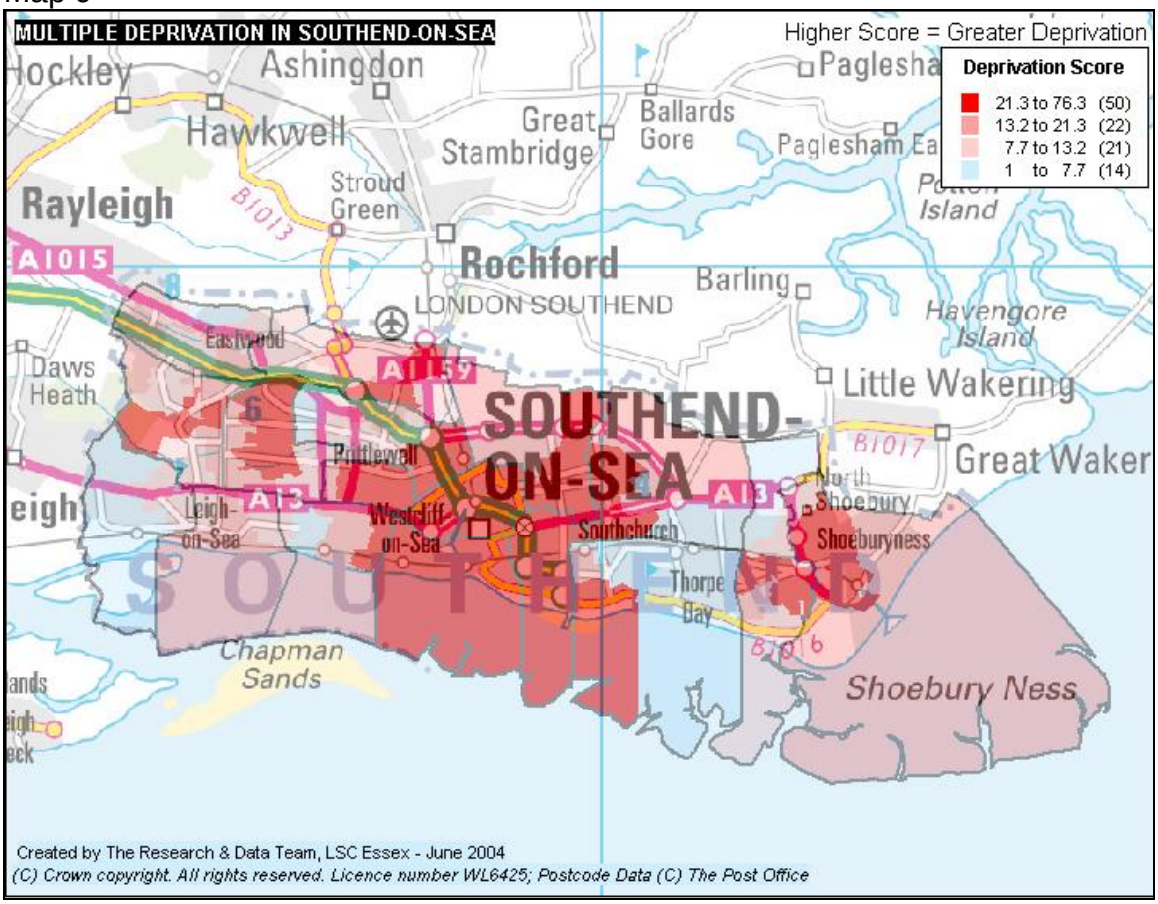
The Indices of Deprivation is a method of measuring levels of deprivation across England. The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister produced the Indices originally in 2000, these are the updated 2004 indices which look at super output areas as opposed to ward. An overall multiple indices of deprivation is calculated by combining the seven domains of deprivation used – Education, Skills & Training, Employment, Living environment, Health and disability, Barriers to housing and services, Crime and Income. In addition to the multiple indices, each indicator has its own deprivation score and can be looked at independently. A deprivation score is available for every super output area in England.

The Multiple Indices of deprivation, as well as the domains of Education, Employment, Housing and Income are presented in a map format below. The maps presented are graded by colour to represent the score in each ward with red at one end of the scale to indicate a high deprivation score, and at the other end blue to indicate a lower score. Each map has a key with the deprivation score range displayed. This range is relevant to all wards in Essex so if a district has a high score, it is high in comparison to all the wards in Essex.

1.1 Map of Multiple Deprivation

As the key in map 9 shows, the Essex multiple deprivation score range of 1 to 76.3 for its 1,065 super output areas. For the 32,482 super output areas in England, the range is 0.59 to 86.83. The most overall deprived super output area in Essex is in the ward of Golf Green in Tendring, ranked 102 out of 32,482. The least deprived Essex super output area is in the ward of Saffron Walden Audley in Uttlesford, ranked 32,458. This range of rankings indicates the contrasting levels of deprivation to be found in Essex.

Map 9



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004, SOA Lower Layer Level, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister ONS Super Output Area Boundaries. Crown copyright 2004. Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO.

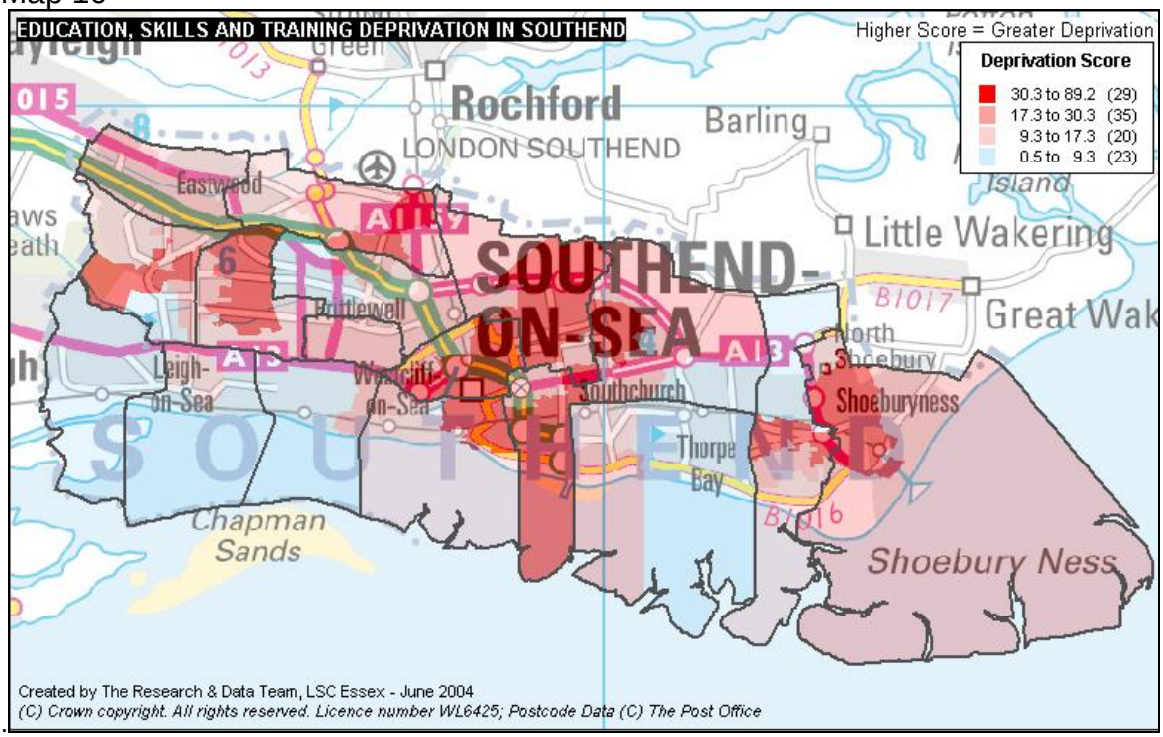
1.2 Map of Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

The indicators used to calculate the education score are:

1. Average points score of pupils at Key Stage 2 (end of primary)
2. Average points score of pupils at key stage 3
3. Average points score of pupils at Key stage 4 (GCSE/GNVQ – best of eight results)
4. Proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced further education above 16
5. Secondary school absence rate
6. Proportion of those aged under 21 not entering higher education

As the key in map 10 shows, the Essex education deprivation score range is between 0.5 and 89.2. The score range for the 32,482 super output areas in England is 0.03 to 99.22. The most educationally deprived super output area in Essex is in the Tilbury St Chads ward in Thurrock, ranked 128 out of 32,482. The least educationally deprived super output area in Essex is in the Christ Church ward in Colchester, ranked 32,302. This indicates that Essex wards are amongst the best and worst in England in terms of education, skills and training.

Map 10



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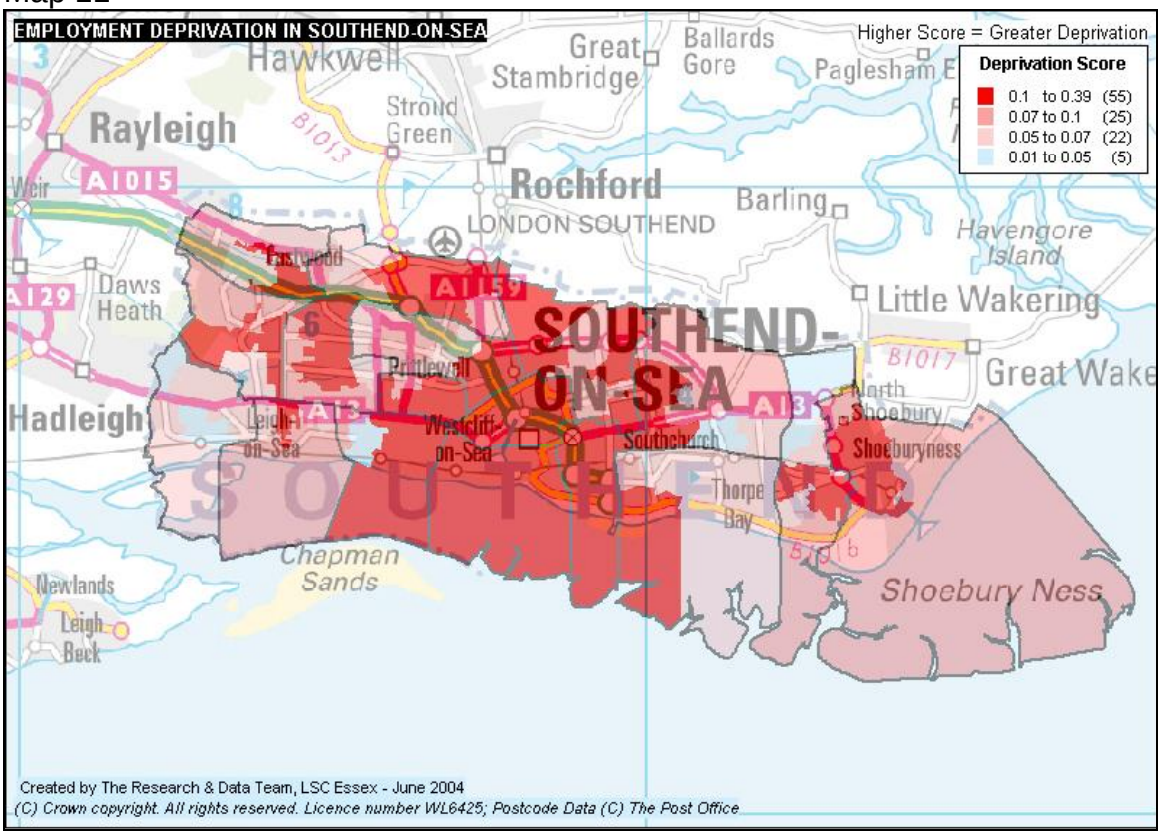
1.3 Map of Employment Deprivation

The indicators used to calculate the employment score are:

1. Unemployment Claimant Count (JUVOS) of women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64;
2. Incapacity benefit claimants women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64;
3. Severe disablement allowance claimants, women aged 18-59 and men aged 18-64;
4. Participants in New Deal for the 18-24's who are not included in the claimant count;
5. Participants in New Deal for the 25+ who are not included in the claimant count;
6. Participants in new deal for lone parents aged 18 and over.

As the key in map 11 below shows, the score range for employment deprivation in Essex is between 0.01 and 0.39. The score range for the 32,482 super output areas in England is 0.00 to 0.69. The most deprived super output area in Essex in terms of employment is in the ward of Golf Green in Tendring, ranked 142 out of 32,482. The least deprived super output area in terms of employment is Wivenhoe Cross in Colchester, ranked 32,427.

Map 11



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1.4 Map of Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation

The indicators used to calculate the barriers to housing and services score are:
Sub-Domain: Wider Barriers

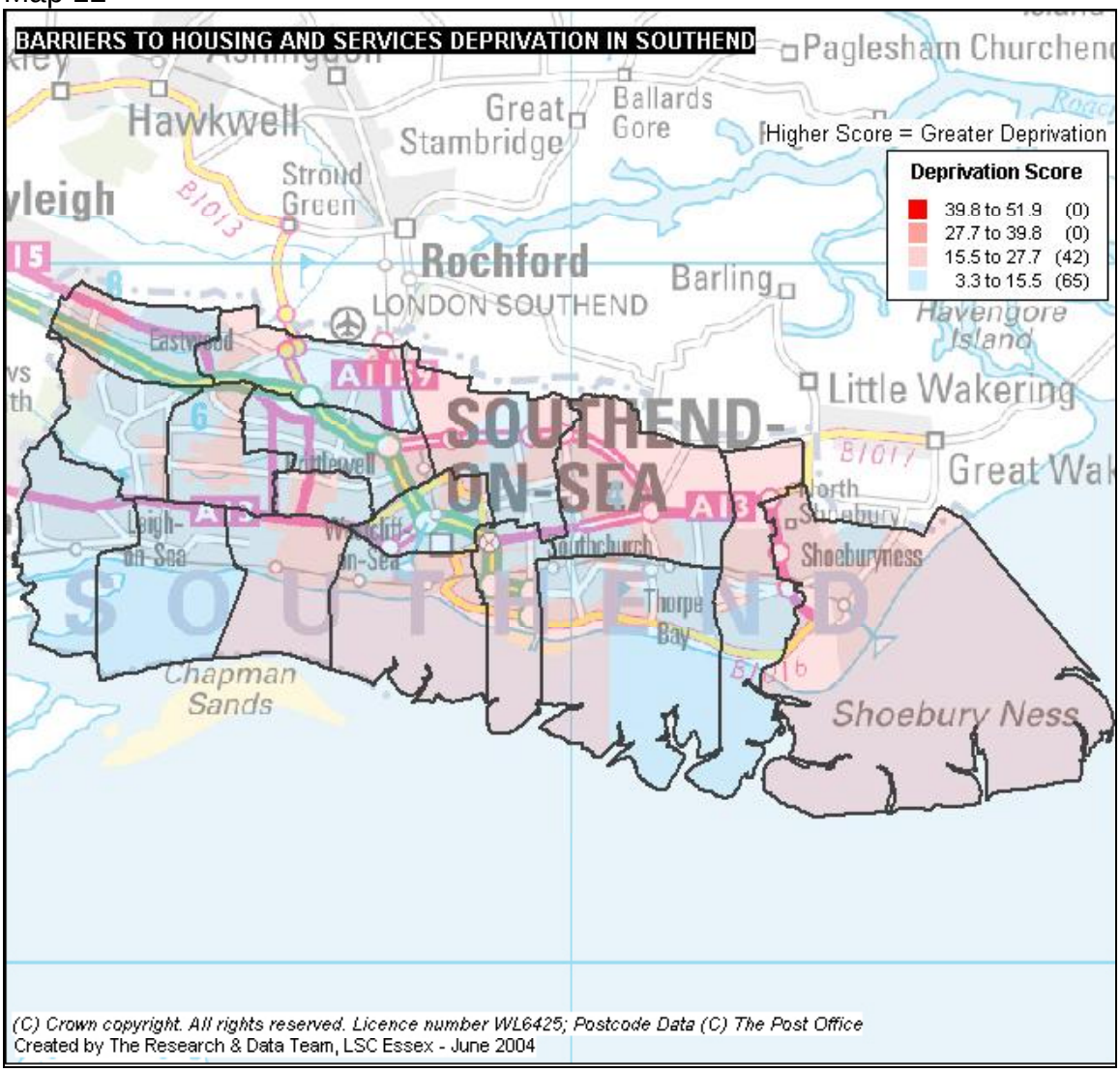
1. Difficulty of access to owner occupation
2. Household overcrowding;
3. LA level percentage of households for whom a decision on their application for assistance under the homeless provisions of housing legislation has been made.

Sub- Domain: Geographical Barriers

1. Road distance to GP premises;
2. Road distance to supermarket or convenience store;
3. Road distance to Primary school;
4. Road distance to Post Office.

As the key in the map 12 shows, the Essex score range for housing and services deprivation is 3.3 to 51.9. The England range for all 32,482 super output areas is between 0.28 and 66.98. The most deprived super output area in Essex in terms of housing and services is Panfield in Braintree, ranked 150 out of 32,482. The least deprived is in the Hawkwell South ward in Rochford, ranked 32,123.

Map 12



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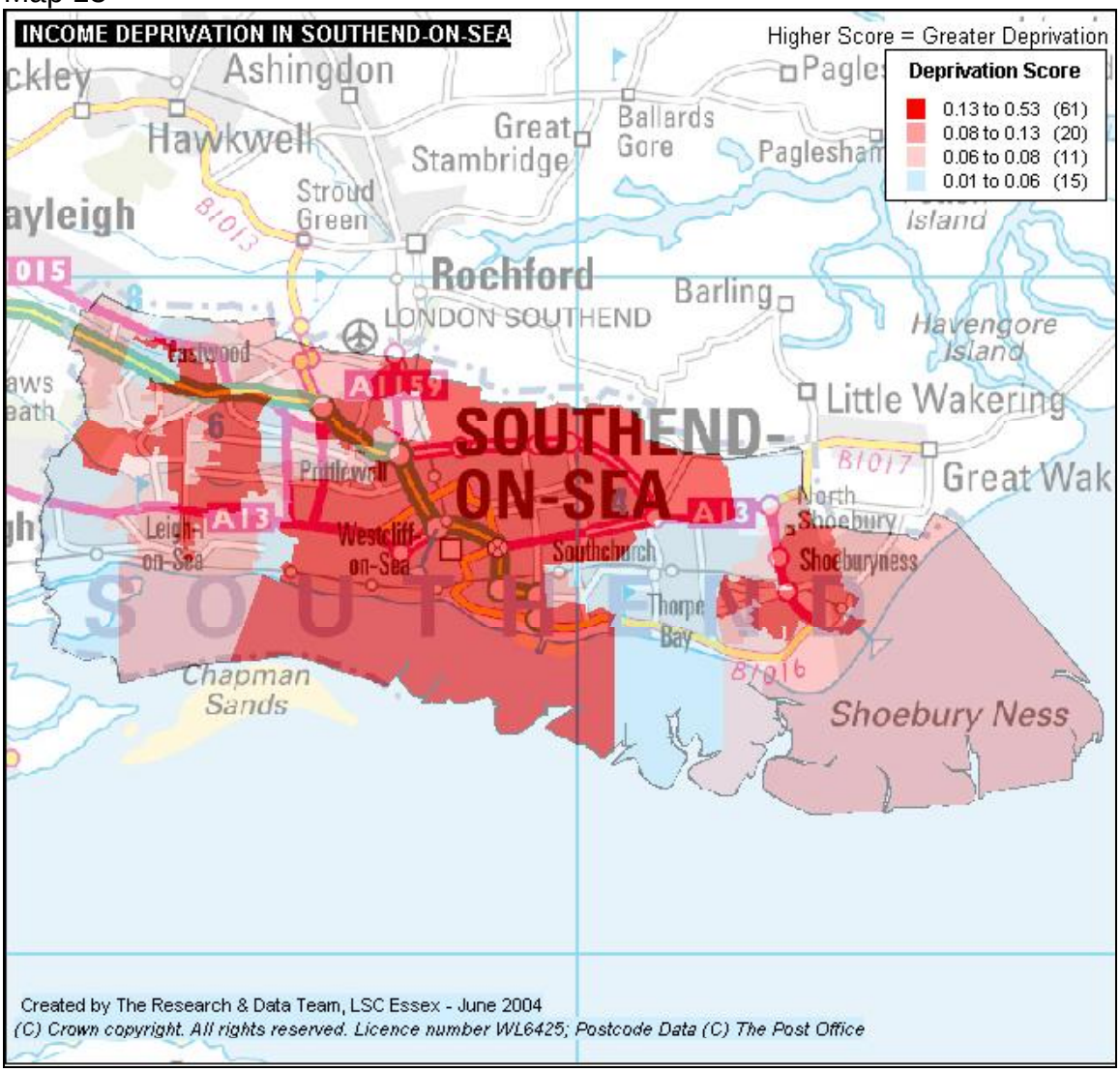
1.5 Map of Income Deprivation

The indicators used to calculate the income score are:

1. Adults and children in Income Support households;
2. Adults and children in income based Job Seekers Allowance households;
3. Adults and children in Working families tax credit households;
4. Adults and children in Disabled persons tax credit households; and
5. National Asylum Support Service (NASS) supported asylum seekers in England.

As the key in map 13 shows, the Essex score range for income deprivation is between 0.01 and 0.53. The England range for all 32,482 super output areas is between 0.00 and 0.96. The most deprived super output area in Essex in terms of income is in the ward of Kursaal in Southend, ranked 208 out of 32,482. The least deprived is in the ward of Hutton South in Brentwood, ranked 32,469.

Map 13



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GLOSSARY

16-18 Learning Survey	The 16-18 Learning Survey was conducted by Bostock Marketing Group (BMG) on behalf of LSC, Essex. Fieldwork was conducted during early 2002. A total of 1,400 16-18 year olds were interviewed; 100 in each of the 14 local authority districts that comprise the LSC, Essex area. Interviews were conducted by telephone. The figures reported throughout this document are weighted if they relate to Essex, and unweighted if they relate to the district/unitary authority.
Achievement rate	The achievement rate is one of the statistics reported on in the Summary Statistics document. (See also entry for Summary Statistics.) It is defined as: $\frac{\text{Number of qualifications achieved}}{\text{Total number of qualifications which have been completed}} \times 100$
ACL	Adult Community Learning. The ACL enrolment and student figures reported in this document are taken from the Individualised Student Record (ISR) data set. For the ACL sector the ISR data set captures Learning and Skills Council funded Further Education provision only. Further Education provision covers everything in the former Schedule 2 category, which includes some non-accredited courses, but covers predominantly accredited courses. The LSC does fund former non-Schedule 2 provision in the ACL sector, but this is not recorded by the ISR.
Activity Survey	An annual survey conducted by the Connexions in Essex into the first destinations of Year 11 students after they have completed their statutory education.
Census 2001	A complete survey of the entire population gathering demographic information every ten years.
Claimant Count	The claimant count records the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits. These are currently the Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) and National Insurance credits, claimed at Employment Service local offices. People claiming JSA (formerly Unemployment Benefit) must declare that they are out of work, capable of, available for and actively seeking work during the week in which the claim is made.
DETR	Department for the Environment, Transport and Regions. (Now disbanded and split into the ODPM, Office for the Deputy Prime Minister and the DFT, Department for Transport).
Dwelling	Property that exists either occupied or unoccupied.
Economically active	All those in employment plus also those who have actively sought work in the last four weeks.
FE	Further Education.

HE	Higher Education.
Household	Property that is in constant occupation by one or more persons.
Indices of multiple deprivation	This measure is an amalgamation of seven separate indices that show the relative deprivation of a super output area against all super output areas measured.
Individual Learner Record (ILR)	The data collection mechanism of the Learning & Skills Council. The ILR currently collects data for learners participating in Further Education, Work Based Learning and accredited Adult Community Learning in the 2002/2003 academic year. School Sixth forms will also be included in future.
Individualised Student Record (ISR)	The ISR was previously used to collect data on learners in Further Education institutions and learners participating in accredited learning in Adult Community Colleges. The Individual Learner Record will replace the ISR from the 2002/2003 academic year.
In-year retention rate	The retention rate is one of the statistics reported on in the Summary Statistics document. (See also entry for Summary Statistics.) It is defined as: $\frac{\text{Number of learners who continued to attend their course (of 12 weeks or more) at the end of the qualification, or the end of the teaching year (whichever is sooner)}}{\text{Total number of learners participating in a course of 12 weeks or more}} \times 100$
Learning	The definitions of learning used in the two Learning Surveys commissioned by LSC, Essex are: "Taught learning which involves some teaching or instruction, either face to face or using written materials, audio tapes, video tapes, CD Rom etc", *and/or non-taught learning, which is "*learning that has not involved any teaching or instruction but has led to you developing your skills, improving your knowledge or working towards a qualification". Unless otherwise specified, both types of learning are included in any references to learning.
Learning Gateway	A programme to help 16 and 17 year olds who have had negative experiences of learning. Life skills, one element of the Learning Gateway, can help a young person to gain new skills that may lead to employment or help progress into further learning. For more information see www.careersbp.co.uk.
Life skills	See entry for Learning Gateway.
NESS 2003	National Employer Skills Survey. One of the largest employer surveys in the UK undertaken each year by the National Learning and Skills Council.
Median	The number in the middle of a set of numbers; that is, half the

	numbers have values that are greater than the median and half have values that are less.	
Modern Apprentice-ships	Part of the Government approved Work Based Learning scheme for 16 to 24 year olds. They involve a young person going into the workplace combining working and learning about a job whilst training towards a National Vocational Qualification (NVQ). A young person will have either employed status or non-employed status when enrolled on a foundation MA, but must have employed status when enrolled on an advanced MA.	
NVQ equivalence	The definitions of attainment levels listed here are those used by the Department for Education and Skills and are based on qualifications available from the Labour Force Survey.	
	Level 5 Higher degree	NVQ level 5
	Level 4 First degree Diploma in higher education RSA higher diploma Teaching (including FE, secondary, primary & others)	Other degree HNC, HND, BTEC etc higher Other HE below degree NVQ level 4 Nursing etc
	Level 3 NVQ level 3 RSA advanced diploma Scottish CSYS (67% of) Trade apprenticeship (50% of) GNVQ advanced	OND, ONC, BTEC etc national SCE higher or equivalent (3+) A level and equivalent (2+) City & guilds advanced craft AS level or equivalent (4+)
	Level 2 NVQ level 2 RSA diploma AS level or equivalent (2 or 3) BTEC, SCOTVEC first or general diploma O levels, GCSE or equivalent (5+ grades A-C)	GNVQ intermediate City & Guilds craft Trade apprenticeship (50% of) A level and equivalent (1) Scottish CSYS (33% of) SCE higher or equivalent (1 or 2)
	Below Level 2 NVQ level 1 CSE below grade 1 City & Guilds other AS level or equivalent (1) GNVQ/GSVQ foundation GCSE below grade C	SCOTVEC modules BTEC, SCOTVEC first or general certificate Less than 5 GCSE grades A-C RSA other YT, YTP certificate

Post 16 Learning Survey	The Post 16 Learning Survey was conducted by Bostock Marketing Group (BMG) on behalf of LSC, Essex. Fieldwork was conducted during Autumn/Winter 2001. A total of 2,800 people aged 16-69 were interviewed; 200 in each of the 14 local authority districts that comprise the LSC, Essex area. Interviews were conducted face to face in the respondent's home. The figures reported throughout this document are weighted if they relate to Essex, and unweighted if they relate to the district/unitary authority.
Sample and population bases	The sample base is referred to whenever survey data is cited at the foot of the chart, table or map. It refers to the number of people actually interviewed in relation to the chart/table/map. The population base is referred to whenever possible when a sample base is given. The population base allows you to apply the survey results to the population as a whole.
School performance tables	As produced by the Department for Education and Skills (www.dfes.gov.uk).
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification. Serves to classify a business by the type of economic activity they are engaged in.
SOC	Standard Occupational Classification. Serves to classify an individual by the type of economic activity they are engaged in.
UCAS	University and Colleges Admissions Service.
VAT de-registrations	The number of businesses de-registering from VAT each year. This is an indicator of the number of closures. It excludes the very smallest businesses which operate below the threshold for VAT registration (at the end of 2001, the VAT threshold was an annual turnover of £54,000). Businesses de-registering from VAT do so due to closure, or (in a minority of cases) because turnover has fallen below the registration threshold. Closure does not necessarily involve bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings, which make up only around one in four closures.
VAT registrations	The number of enterprises registering for VAT each year. This is an indicator of the number of business start-ups. It excludes the very smallest businesses which operate below the threshold for VAT registration (at the end of 2001, the VAT threshold was an annual turnover of £54,000).

WBL	Work Based Learning. Also see entries for Modern Apprenticeships and Learning Gateway.
Workforce Development Survey	The Workforce Development Survey was conducted by Prism Research on behalf of LSC, Essex. Fieldwork was conducted during Autumn/Winter 2001. A total of 1,400 employers were interviewed; 100 in each of the 14 local authority districts that comprise the LSC, Essex area. Interviews were conducted by telephone. The figures reported throughout this document are weighted if they relate to Essex, and unweighted if they relate to the district/unitary authority.