

Appendix 1

Strategic Analysis to support the 14-19 Strategic Commissioning Statement 2014/15

Priority 1 – Ensure there is sufficient suitable provision in place to meet our statutory duties for vulnerable young people aged 16-25

1.1 Teenage Mothers

1.1.1 The Office of National Statistics (ONS) estimate the number of Halton teenage mothers under 20 years old at March 2013 to be 142, whilst Local Authority Support Service estimates for the same period report this figure to be 114. This represents 80.3% of Teenage Mothers known to services, which is significantly higher than both regional (64.9%) and national (54.8%) figures.

1.1.2 Conception rates for Teenage Mothers based up ONS reporting year show a higher proportion of post-16 conceptions compared to pre-16. The breakdown by age at conception is shown below in Table 1. This information is based on live births only for those young people who consent to share information.

ONS Year	Teenage Mothers Cohort	Age at conception					Post-16 Total
		Pre-16	16	17	18		
2008	67	12	21	33	1	55	
2009	83	14	28	41	0	69	
2010	26	1	9	16	0	25	
2011	38	7	10	21	0	31	
2012	41	5	10	26	0	36	

Table 1.

Source: Local midwifery data

1.1.3 Conception rate data published by ONS shows that under 18 rates per 1000 have declined in recent years though remain above both regional and national averages. The Halton 2011 rate per 1000 was 41.5 (down from 58.5 in 2010) compared to 35.3 in the North West and 30.7 nationally. Halton rates for under 16s are reported on a 3-year basis and are also above local and national comparators; 13.3 per 1000 females in Halton for 2009-2011 compared to 8.0 in the North West and 6.7 nationally.

1.1.4 National Client Caseload Information System (NCCIS) data from the Department for Education (DfE) reports the proportion of 16-18 year old Teenage Mothers in Education, Employment or Training (EET) to be 25.0% at March 2013, a 5% reduction compared to March 2012 (equivalent to 18 in EET in 2013 compared to

28 in 2012). Latest Halton performance is also 5% below the national position (30%).

1.1.5 DfE estimate that only 2.8% of the Halton 16-18 Teenage Mother cohort are within the 'Not Known' category i.e. their activity is not known, which is a significant improvement from the 2012 position (2 Not Known in 2013 compared to 16 in 2012) and considerably lower than the National position at March 2013 (17%).

1.1.6 Latest vulnerable group data from at June 2013 indicates high concentrations of Teenage Mothers within the following wards in Halton;

- Grange, Runcorn – 9
- Halton Brook, Runcorn – 8
- Hough Green, Widnes – 5
- Riverside, Widnes – 5

1.1.7 Table 2 summarises the academic achievement at Key Stage 4 of the Teenage Mothers cohort from 2008 to 2012.

Year*	Teenage Mothers cohort	Teenage Mothers with KS4 results	5+A*-C grades (Level 2)		5+A*-G grades (Level 1)	
			No.	%	No.	%
2008	67	29	7	24.1%	25	86.2%
2009	83	67	22	32.8%	54	80.6%
2010	26	24	11	45.8%	21	87.5%
2011	38	28	10	35.7%	25	89.3%
2012	41	31	23	74.2%	29	93.5%

Table 2.

Source: Local midwifery data / EPAS

** Year indicates ONS reporting year of conception, not academic year of achievement*

1.1.8 Teenage Mothers performance in Key Stage 4 core subjects varies over the last 5 years. Just over half of the total matched cohort achieve at Level 1 (equivalent to D-G grade) whilst less than a third achieve a C grade or better. Performance in Maths fares better at Level 1 with over sixty percent achieving this benchmark, though only 1 in 5 achieve a C grade or better.

1.1.9 Care to Learn (C2L) helps young parents (under 20 years old when their course starts) to continue in or return to learning by assisting with the costs of childcare and associated travel. Final C2L take up for 2012/13 identifies that 40 Halton young parents had received at least one C2L payment and confirmation of attendance at the Learning Provider. The breakdown by provider type is shown below;

- Further Education College – 20
- Sixth Form College – 2
- Other training provider – 18

1.1.10 The 2012/13 C2L figure of 40 Halton young parents represents the 7th highest take up of the support programme across North West Local Authorities (out of 23) and just outside of the top third of Local Authorities nationally (Halton ranked 52 out of 152).

1.2 Learners with Learning Difficulties and/or Disabilities (LLDD)

1.2.1 NCCIS data from DfE identifies that at March 2013, 6.4% of the Halton 16-18 year old cohort have LDD (equivalent to 284 young people), this is below the National position (8.2%) though higher than the Regional position (4.9%) and a slight reduction from the recorded figure for Halton in March 2012 (6.8%).

1.2.2 In 2011/12, the proportion of 16-18 Halton learners with LDD studying in Further Education and Sixth Form Colleges was slightly above the regional average (17.4% compared to 16.0% in the North-West Region). In 2011/12;

- A higher proportion of Halton LLDD studied level 1 & entry qualifications (44.1%) than non-LDD learners (22.1%).
- 87.1% of all qualifications studied by learners with LDD were in the 'Vocational' Programme type compared to 57.3% for non-LDD learners.

1.2.3 In 2011/12, the proportion of Halton learners aged 19+ with LDD studying in Further Education and Sixth Form Colleges was the same as reported in 2010/11; 22 young people. In 2011/12;

- 63.6% of Halton LLDD aged 19+ studied qualifications at entry level
- 63.8% of all qualifications studied were Certificates in 'Skills for Working Life', 'Independent Living' and 'Personal Progress'

1.2.4 For 16-19 Halton residents with LDD in School Sixth Forms and Academies in 2012/13:

- The proportion of learners receiving School Action (4.2%) has decreased significantly since 2010/11 (8.1%). Figures for School Action Plus learners have remained similar (1.0% in 2010/11 compared to 1.7% in 2012/13) and have increased slightly for those with a Statement (0.6% in 2010/11 compared to 1.4% in 2012/13).
- A lower proportion of 'Science and Mathematics' qualification aims were studied by young people identified as having special educational needs in 2012/13, (10.0%) compared to other young people (22.1%)
- As would be expected, a lower proportion of Level 3 qualification aims were studied by young people with LDD (82.1%) compared to other young people (89.6%).

1.2.5 Figures at June 2013 indicate that there were 234 Halton 16-24 year olds with LDD (From April 2013 only Statemented young people are included within reported figures);

- 76.9% of this cohort were in EET at this reporting period (180 young people), which is higher than the 2012 position (74.0%).
- 9.8% of the 16-24 LLDD cohort were NEET in June 2013 (23 young people) compared to 11.2% in June 2012.

- 12.4% of Halton LDD learner destinations in June 2013 were 'Not Known' (29 young people), a reduction from the 2012 figure of 14.4%.

1.2.6 Local Authority records identify 206 LDD learners in Years 9, 10 and 11 in 2013/14. Analysing this cohort can highlight any specialist need for future planning purposes.

- 184 have a SEN Statement
- 12 are identified as School Action Plus Enhanced
- 8 are Other Lea Statement
- 2 are currently Undergoing Statutory Assessment

1.2.7 A summary of the Primary Need of the 206 LDD learners in Years 9, 10 and 11 in 2013/14 is shown below in Table 3.

Primary Need	No.	% of cohort
Behaviour, Emotional & Social Difficulties	42	20.4%
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	37	18.0%
Moderate Learning Difficulties	33	16.0%
Speech Language and Communication Difficulty	29	14.1%
Social & Communication Difficulty	13	6.3%
Physical Difficulties	11	5.3%
Severe Learning Difficulties	10	4.9%
Medical Problems	6	2.9%
Aspergers	6	2.9%
Hearing Impairment	5	2.4%
Specific Learning Difficulties	4	1.9%
Visual Impairment	3	1.5%
Severe & Complex Learning Difficulties	2	1.0%
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder	2	1.0%
Profound Multiple Learning Difficulties	2	1.0%
Developmental Delay	1	0.5%
Total LLDD	206	100.0%

Table 3.

Source: Synergy / Tribal

1.2.8 Forecasting further, the number of LLDD across each National Curriculum Year from Reception up to year 11 for the 2013/14 academic year is shown in Table 4. These figures can be used as projection for future LDD cohorts for Halton residents.

	2013/14 National Curriculum Year												Total
	R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Other Lea Statement	0	0	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	4	4	0	21
SA+ Enhanced	22	25	30	27	32	36	26	15	18	2	5	5	243
Statemented	5	11	20	22	21	18	17	35	40	55	56	73	373
Undergoing Stat Ass	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	11
Total LDD Learners	27	36	51	52	55	57	47	55	62	62	66	78	648

Table 4.

Source: Synergy / Tribal

1.2.9 Though the number of statemented learners is declining year on year, there are increases in the number of School Action Plus Enhanced learners. Future LLDD cohorts have a similar proportion of Primary Need to the 2013/14 Year 9-11 cohort, with a high proportion of Autistic Spectrum Disorder (21.6%) and Behaviour, Emotional & Social Difficulties (17.3%).

1.2.10 Achievement at Key Stage 4 for LLDD has varied over the last three years. As would be expected the proportion of LLDD achieving the nationally expected 5+ A*-C inc. English and maths (E&M) is significantly below achievement for those learners without LDD, as shown in Table 5.

	5+ A*-C inc. E&M			1+ A*-G		
	2011	2012	2013	2011	2012	2013
School Action	28.2%	20.1%	29.1%	100.0%	99.3%	99.4%
School Action Plus	19.8%	16.1%	34.4%	98.2%	100.0%	98.9%
Statemented	6.6%	4.3%	2.2%	77.6%	58.7%	68.9%
No Special Educational Needs	68.6%	70.3%	71.4%	99.4%	99.4%	99.9%

Table 5.

Source: NCER

1.2.11 Performance in 5+ A*-C inc. E&M 2013 for learners with School Action and School Action Plus is higher than provisional national performance across both groups. Statemented learners performed lower than the national average in 2013 with only 2.2% of the cohort achieving 5+ A*-C inc. E&M compared to 9.4% nationally.

1.2.12 The percentage of the LLDD cohort achieving a least 1 A*-G grade has varied across each SEN stage since 2011;

- Performance for learners with School Action and School Action Plus have remained in line with the 'no-SEN' position with 99.4% and 98.9% of these cohort achieving at least on qualification in 2013
- The proportion of the Statemented cohort achieving at least 1+ A*-G increased in 2013 following a drop in 2012, though remain above 2011 performance

1.2.13 52.7% of qualifications undertaken at Key Stage 4 in 2013 for School Action and School Action Plus learners were GCSEs, compared to 28.5% for Statemented learners. Vocational qualifications undertaken by these cohorts include;

- Entry Level Qualifications (ELQs), with high proportion of entries in;
 - English Language & Literature
 - Preparation for Work
- BTEC Certificates, with high proportion of entries in;
 - Sports Studies
 - Applied Sciences
- OCR National Awards, with high proportion of entries in;
 - Applied Sciences

1.2.14 The overall Success Rates for Halton residents with LDD studying in Further Education and Sixth Form Colleges increased in 2010/11 compared to the previous year, with increased performance across all academic levels. Success rates for learners undertaking Entry Level and Level 2 have increased significantly upon 2009/10. Table 6 shows success rates by level for the LLDD cohort from 2007/08 to 2010/11. Residnet success rates for 2011/12 are not currently available.

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Entry Level	77.3%	86.6%	83.3%	90.4%
Level 1	79.5%	84.9%	83.2%	83.5%
Level 2	72.1%	87.9%	76.9%	85.3%
Level 3	65.0%	76.8%	83.0%	83.7%
Total	70.9%	82.4%	81.8%	85.4%

Table 6.

Source: EFA Success Rate Pivot Table, May 2012

1.3 High Needs funding

1.3.1 The Education Funding Agency (EFA) funded learners aged 16-24 in receipt of Additional Learner Support over £5,500. The number of Halton young people within this category increased significantly; from 37 in 2010/11 to 87 in 2011/12. Under the School Funding Reforms these learners are now referred to as 'High Needs Students'. The age breakdown for 2011/12 High Need Students is as follows;

- 68 16-18 year olds
- 19 19+ year olds

1.3.2 Data on 2012/13 high needs students is due out shortly from the EFA.(November 2013)

1.3.3 To date for 2013/14 there has been 74 high needs applications approved for High Needs Students in Further Education and Independent Specialist Providers.

1.4 Children in Care (CiC)

1.4.1 Table 7 summarises the number of Halton CiC across all age bands by six-monthly periods throughout 2012/13. Figures indicate the number of CiC is increasing for 2012/13 compared to previous year.

	31-Mar 2011	30-Sep 2011	31-Mar 2012	30-Sep 2013	31-Mar 2013
Number of Children in Care	127	122	125	133	142
Male	73	67	73	78	80
	57.8%	54.9%	58.4%	58.6%	56.3%
Female	54	55	54	37	62
	42.2%	45.1%	43.2%	41.3%	43.6%
0-4 year olds	35	32	33	37	40
5-11 year olds	30	34	41	41	44
12-15 year olds	31	29	30	32	39
16-18 year olds	31	27	21	23	19

Table 7.

Source: CiC Profile Q4, 2011/12 and 12/13

1.4.2 Local Authority held CiC data identifies a total of 39 Halton CiC learners currently in Year 9, 10 and 11. Analysing this cohort can highlight any specialist need for future planning purposes. Of these 39 learners:

- 10 are eligible for FSM
- 31 have been identified as having Special Educational Needs (SEN), equivalent to 79.5% of this cohort of learners. SEN needs consist of;
 - 4 with School Action
 - 16 with School Action Plus
 - 2 School Action Plus Enhanced
 - 9 with a SEN Statement

1.4.3 There were a total of three CiC at Key Stage 4 as of 31st March 2013. This is a very small cohort and makes performance comparisons with previous years difficult given the robustness of the dataset. Provisional 2012/13 KS4 results compared to previous years is shown in Table 8.

	No. in CiC Cohort	5+ A*-C (Level 2)	5+ A*-C (Level 2 inc. E&M)
2008/09	13	15%	8%
2009/10	20	30%	15%
2010/11	16	44%	25%
2011/12	5	80%	60%
2012/13	3	0%	0%

Table 8.

Source: CiC Education Performance, 2012/13

1.4.4 Whilst 2012/13 KS4 performance for CiC is not positive, all three young people leaving school are actively engaged in post-16 education or training and are being supported to achieve further qualifications.

1.5 Care Leavers (i.e. young people leaving care)

1.5.1 In 2012/13 the average age that young people left care was 16 years 6 months. This represents a very positive situation for Halton care leavers and demonstrates that they are not leaving care before they are ready and have clear plans in place.

1.5.2 Figures for 2012/13 indicate more care leavers are in Education, Employment or Training (EET) as opposed to Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) when compared to the previous year. The EET/NEET breakdown for Care Leavers during 2012/13 is shown in Table 9.

	31 st Mar 2011	30 th Sept 2011	31 st Mar 2012	30 th Sept 2013	31 st Mar 2013
Care Leaver cohort	49	58	64	61	62
% EET (No.)	26 (53.1%)	41 (70.7%)	46 (71.9%)	51 (83.6%)	57 (91.9%)
% NEET (No.)	21 (42.9%)	17 (29.3%)	18 (28.1%)	10 (16.4%)	5 (8.1%)
Not in contact (No.)	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9.

Source: CiC Profile, Q4 2012/13

1.5.3 NCCIS data from DfE indicates that 74% of the Halton 16-18 care leaver cohort were in EET at March 2013 which is higher than both the regional (62%) and national average (58%). The activities of all but one learner (2%) were known, compared to 8% nationally recorded as 'Not Known' in March 2013.

1.6 Youth Offenders

1.6.1 At June 2013, 81.5% of the Halton 16-18 Youth Offender cohort were in EET, this is an increase when compared to the same period in 2012. The total number of Halton 16-18 youth offenders was 27 in June 2013 compared to 39 in 2012. The historical EET and NEET breakdown for the Youth Offender cohort is shown in Table 10.

	June '09	June '10	June '11	June '12	June '13
16-18 Youth Offender EET	44.8%	56.3%	50.0%	59.0%	81.5%
16-18 Youth Offender NEET	44.8%	40.6%	32.4%	28.2%	14.8%

Table 10.

Source: Monthly Tracking Report, Q1 June 2013

1.6.2 Analysis for Local Authority held youth offender data indicates that there were 50 Halton 16-18 year old youth offenders whose order closed between 01/07/2012

and 30/06/2013. An analysis of these 50 young people indicates that 46% had a SEN requirement;

- 9 learners were identified as School Action (18%)
- 12 learners were identified as School Action Plus (24%)
- 2 learners were identified as Statemented (4%)

1.6.3 In addition three learners within this 16-18 youth offender cohort are in care and five are identified as children in need as at July 2013.

1.6.4 Combined KS4 achievement for this group indicates that just under a fifth of this cohort had achieved a Level 2 qualification (equivalent to 5+ A*-C grades), whilst the proportion of youth offenders achieving Level 2 including A*-C grades in English and Maths had increased from 3.4% in 2012 to 8.0% in 2013. Almost 40% of the cohort achieved a Level 1 qualification (equivalent to 5+ D-G grades) and more than half achieved at least one qualification.

1.7 Home Tuition & Elected Home Education

1.7.1 Young people provided with Home Tuition remain on their school roll where as young people who have elected to be home educated are no longer within the mainstream education system. Table 11 below shows the number of young people engaged within such provision in 2012/13. Comparable data is not available as there has been a change to recording systems, making comparisons inappropriate.

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Home Tuition	15	25	38
Elected Home Education	57	63	50

Table 11.

Source: Synergy PSS, EWS

1.8 NEET Vulnerable Young People Case Conferencing Group

1.8.1 The case conferencing group adopts a multi-agency approach to ensure NEET young people with either specific vulnerabilities (e.g. LLDD, YOT, Care Leaver) or personal barriers preventing them from progressing are supported into learning. Young people are referred through a multi-agency approach.

1.8.2 A total of 95 young people who have been either NEET or at risk of becoming so have been referred through the group since February 2012. At Autumn 2013;

- 54.7% of this cohort are either engaged in or have a confirmed start date for Education, Employment or training (equivalent to 52 young people)
- 11.6% have moved out of area or are Not Known (11 young people)

- 33.7% of this cohort remain in NEET and are continuing to be supported into positive destinations (32 young people, 4 of which are currently unable to progress given their circumstances)

1.8.3 The destinations of the 52 young people engaged in Education, Employment or Training is shown below;

- 25 – College of FE, 1 through Youth Contract
- 12 – Training Provider, 1 through Youth Contract
- 3 – Year 11 Transition
- 3 – Employed without training
- 2 – School Year 12/13
- 2 – Re-engagement provision
- 1 – DWP Work Programme
- 1 – Apprenticeship at Level 2
- 1 – Employed with training to Level 2
- 1 – Study Programme
- 1 – Entry Level training

1.8.4 The group has been successful in ensuring year 11 school leavers from the 2012/13 academic year who were identified at risk to progress into learning. Within this cohort the proportion of young people who are either engaged in or have a confirmed start date for Education, Employment or training is 76.0%.

Priority 2: Put in place an effective strategy to reduce the number of young people at risk of becoming or who are already NEET or their circumstance is not known

2.1 NEET by Age

2.1.1 Figures from June 2013 indicate an overall decrease in the percentage of Halton 16-18 year olds in NEET, which is currently at the lowest level since 2007. In terms of numbers, the June 2013 figure represents 378 young people aged 16-18, with 301 of these being identified as 'Active' (i.e. they are available to the education, employment or training market). The split by academic age is also show in Table 12.

	June '09	June '10	June '11	June '12	June '13
16 year olds	10.0%	8.5%	8.7%	7.6%	5.2%
17 year olds	13.1%	11.1%	13.8%	7.7%	8.7%
18 year olds	15.7%	11.5%	12.2%	13.6%	12.1%
16-18 year olds	14.0%	11.1%	11.6%	9.5%	8.8%

Table 12.

Source: Tracker Report, June 2013

2.2 September Guarantee

2.2.1 September Guarantee data for 2012/13 shows that 98.4% of the year 11 cohort had an offer of learning made to them upon leaving Secondary School, an increase when compared to the 2011/12 recorded figure of 97.9%. Similarly, performance for the 2012/13 year 12 cohort is higher than the previous year's performance at 91.5%.

2.2.2 A comparison of Year 11 September Guarantee data to that reported in the Activity Survey for the same academic year group of learners indicates that a proportion of the cohort receive an offer of learning which is not taken up. The comparison of both census measures is shown in Table 13.

Academic Year 11	% September Guarantee	% Into Learning	% Diff
2008/09	95.5%	93.0%	- 2.5%
2009/10	95.9%	94.5%	- 1.4%
2010/11	95.2%	93.6%	- 1.6%
2011/12	97.9%	95.4%	- 2.5%

Table 13.

Source: September Guarantee MI & DfE NCCIS Activity Survey

2.2.3 The difference between the measures of around 2% in recent years equates to around 40 year 11 learners per academic year not taking up their September Guarantee offer.

2.3 Young People Aged 16-18 with Activity identified as 'Not Known'

2.3.1 Once a young person's destination is confirmed, their learner record within the CCIS recording system is given a follow-up date by when their activity needs to be reconfirmed. This can range from contact once every six months for an employment opportunity to up to one year for a learner in an FE College. When a young person's follow-up date for their current activity lapses their activity is classed as 'Not Known'.

2.3.2 A comparison of the proportion of Halton 16-18 year olds identified as 'Not Known' at Q1 (June 2013) is shown in Table 14.

	June '09	June '10	June '11	June '12	June '13
16 year olds	0.4%	0.5%	4.2%	1.3%	0.8%
17 year olds	1.5%	1.1%	12.2%	3.9%	2.7%
18 year olds	2.9%	3.2%	26.2%	11.0%	6.0%
16-18 year olds	2.0%	2.1%	14.5%	5.5%	3.3%

Table 14.

Source: Monthly Tracking Report, July 2013

2.3.3 The large increase in June 2011 figures is due to the change in reporting methodology. Since 2011 NEET has been reported on a residency basis for Halton learners 'academic age 16-18' i.e. learners in Years 12, 13 and 14, meaning that for the first time 19 years olds are being included within the figures.

2.4 Joiners and Leavers to the NEET cohort

2.4.1 The NEET cohort itself is not a static cohort. During 2012/13 a total of 509 16-18 year olds joined the NEET group from learning or employment destinations whilst 516 NEET young people left the group. A breakdown of the number of learners joining and leaving by destination over this period is shown in Table 15.

		No. of learners	Avg. per month
Joined From	Education	250	21
	Employment	104	9
	Government Supported Training	143	12
	Part time EET	12	1
	Total Joined	509	42
Leaving To	Education	93	8
	Employment	207	17
	Government Supported Training	176	15
	Part time EET	40	3
	Total Leaving	516	43

Table 15.

Source: Balance Scorecard, March 2013

2.4.2 Between April 2012 and March 2013 an average of 42 young people aged 16-18 joined the NEET cohort per month whilst 43 left the group to a positive learning destination over the same period. Throughout the year the largest proportion of joiners to NEET were from Education whilst 40% of NEET leavers progressed into employment.

2.4.3 In addition to the learners in Table 15 a further 244 young people joined the NEET cohort from the 'Not Known' category during 2012/13 i.e. their activities became known and they were found to be NEET.

2.4.4 A study of the Halton 16-18 NEET cohort indicates that the average length of stay in NEET has decreased compared to 2012. On average, learners within the cohort are not engaged for 23 weeks, a decrease from 26 weeks for the 2012 NEET cohort, though there is high variance depending upon the age of the learner. Table 16 below shows the average number of weeks spent in NEET split by academic age.

	2011	2012	2013
Academic Age 16	10	16	15
Academic Age 17	25	25	21
Academic Age 18	28	32	27

Table 16.

Source: Tracking Pivot Table

2.5 Academic Achievement of NEET Learners

2.5.1 An analysis of the 16-18 NEET cohort at June 2013 identifies that 301 NEET young people from a cohort of 378 were matched to historic Local Authority held KS4 results. Of these matched records;

- 24.6% (74 NEET young people) had achieved 5 or more A*-C grades including English and Maths
- 62.8% (189 young people) had achieved 5 or more A*-C grades (Level 2)
- 88.4% (266 young people) had achieved 5 or more A*-G grades (Level 1)
- Only 1.7% (5 young people) achieved no qualifications at Key Stage 4.

2.5.2 A breakdown of Key Stage 4 achievement in English and Maths by the NEET cohort is shown in Table 17. The majority of NEET young people achieve a positive outcome in both English and Maths with more than half the cohort having achieved a D-G grade (Level 1) in either English or Maths. More than a third of the NEET cohort achieve a GCSE grade C or above in either English or Maths, whilst a quarter achieve both and are unlikely to remain in NEET for an extended period.

	English	Maths	English & Maths
No Achievement	6.6%	7.0%	4.0%
Level 1 (D-G or equivalent)	52.2%	52.8%	39.2%
Level 2 equivalent (A*-C or equivalent)	5.0%	4.7%	4.0%
A*-C GCSE	36.2%	35.5%	25.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

Table 17.

Source: Connexion NEET cohort Matched to NCER

2.6 Risk of NEET Indicator (RONI) for year 7 and year 8

2.6.1 A number of common vulnerable indicators have been identified from previous analyses of the Halton 16-18 NEET cohort. This has led to the 14-19 Team developing a Risk of NEET Indicator (RONI) tool to assist Secondary Schools in identifying learners potentially at risk of becoming NEET before leaving school. The analysis consists of identifying multiple predictive characteristics to help schools target those learners identified as being most 'at-risk'.

2.6.2 These indicators are split into three categories;

- Contextual – information regarding the learner's background such as NEET postcode 'hot-spots' and school related evaluations or issues.
- Prior Attainment / Estimates – prior educational assessment data as well as KS4 estimate examination data.

- Prior Attendance – previous attendance data from Year 6 and Year 7 as well school absence data relative to the Local Authority average.

2.6.3 An at-risk 'score' is calculated for each learner, with this score being derived from a total of 19 indicators across the 3 categories above. The higher the score, the more 'at-risk' of becoming NEET the learner can be said to be. Currently the analysis has been produced for the 2013/14 Year 7-11 school cohorts with plans to continue development and refine the toolkit further.

2.6.4 Halton Secondary Schools are keen to continue working with the RONI tool to develop a better understanding of learners progressing from Year 6 to Year 7. It is intended to expand the tool capture issues with transitional data such as poor attendance or attainment when at Primary School.

2.7 Youth Contract 16-18 year olds

2.7.1 NCCIS data shows that at July 2013 there were 19 Halton young people participating in Youth Contract. Of these young people;

- 13 were still NEET (68.4%)
- 5 were in Education and Training (26.3%)
- 1 was in an Apprenticeship (5.3%)

2.7.2 Based on Youth Contract participants as a proportion of 16/17 year old NEET young people in July 2013, Halton has a Youth Contract penetration rate of 9.4%, significantly higher than both regional (4.9%) and national averages (6.1%).

Priority 3: Implement the Halton Participation Strategy to support meeting the raising of the participation age to 17 from 2013 and 18 by 2015

3.1 16 year old NEET

3.1.1 NCCIS Activity Survey data indicates that the percentage of Halton 16 year olds who become NEET upon leaving Secondary School has reduced significantly since 2006. In 2012 3.3% of the Year 11 cohort were identified as NEET, equivalent to 46 sixteen year olds, however only 2.9% were active for engagement, equivalent to 40 sixteen year olds. The comparison to previous years is shown in Table 18.

Year	No. of 16 year olds	NEET		
		Total	Active	Not Active
2005/06	1644	8.6%	7.8%	0.9%
2006/07	1708	7.4%	0.4%	1.6%
2007/08	1665	8.5%	7.9%	0.6%
2008/09	1594	5.4%	5.0%	0.4%
2009/10	1575	4.1%	3.6%	0.5%
2010/11	1527	4.3%	3.9%	0.5%
2011/12	1407	3.3%	2.9%	0.4%

Table 18.

Source: NCCIS Activity Survey Headlines, DfE

3.1.2 June 2013 figures indicate that 5.2% of the Halton 16 year old cohort (2012 Activity Survey) are NEET, this equates to 72 young people. Percentage figures vary across both Runcorn and Widnes however this is in part due to the different 16 year old cohort sizes across both areas. Comparative percentages and numbers for previous years are shown in Table 19.

	June 2009	June 2010	June 2011	June 2012	June 2013
Runcorn 16 y/o	15.6% (17)	17.4% (12)	12.0% (67)	7.9% (63)	5.8% (40)
Widnes 16 y/o	6.0% (9)	4.2% (6)	6.3% (51)	5.8% (48)	4.4% (32)
Halton 16 y/o	10.0% (26)	8.5% (18)	8.7% (118)	7.6% (111)	5.2% (72)

Table 19.

Source: Instant Atlas Tool / Pivot Table

3.2 16 year olds in jobs with no training

3.2.1 NCCIS Activity Survey data from DfE indicates that the proportion of Halton 16 year olds progressing from Year 11 into employment without training destinations has declined in recent years. In 2010/11 the figure was less than 10 learners, equivalent

to 0.6% of the total 16 year old cohort. The historical comparison is shown in Table 20.

Year	No. of 16 year olds	Emp. Without Training	No Response
2006/07	1708	1.6%	1.0%
2007/08	1665	1.9%	0.2%
2008/09	1594	0.9%	0.6%
2009/10	1575	0.5%	0.2%
2010/11	1527	0.6%	0.9%

Table 20.

Source: NCCIS Activity Survey Headlines, DfE

3.2.2 Within the last 12 months there has been a decrease in the proportion of Halton 16-18 year old young people in employment without training. In July 2013 5.9% of the cohort were within this group, a 0.2% decrease from the 2012 position, though the figure remains higher than both the July 2013 regional (5.4%) and national (4.8%) averages.

3.3 16 year old 'Not Known'

3.3.1 Robust tracking of Halton 16 year old learners as part of the Activity Survey has reduced the percentage of the year 11 school leavers whose activity is classed as 'Not Known'. The 'No Response' figure for the 2011/12 Activity Survey was 0.6%, equivalent to 9 learners. This percentage has increased slightly during the academic year with June 2012 figures indicating that the percentage of 16 year old 'Not Known' learners is 1.3% equivalent to 18 learners.

3.4 Participation of 16 & 17 year olds

3.4.1 Overall participation rates at June 2013 for 16 and 17 year olds in Halton have increased by 2.5% compared to the same period last year, though performance remains slightly below both regional and national averages. Table 21 shows the breakdown by participation route.

	Proportion of 16 and 17 year olds recorded as:				%change in last 12 months
	Full-time Education & Training	Apprenticeship	Employment w/ training	Total	
Halton	84.8%	3.4%	1.4%	88.2%	+2.5%
Regional	83.8%	4.9%	0.7%	88.8%	+1.6%
National	84.3%	4.1%	0.9%	88.3%	+1.4%

Table 21.

3.4.2 When split by age, participation rates for Halton 16 year olds are higher than those for 17 year olds (93.1% compared to 83.5%) which is the trend both regionally and

nationally. The 9.6% gap between 16 and 17 year old Halton participation rates compare to a 6.6% gap both regionally and nationally.

3.4.3 Halton has more 16 and 17 year olds participating in 'Reengagement activities' compared to both regionally and nationally. At June 2013 1.1% were engaged in such activities compared to 0.6% and 0.4% respectively. This trend is repeated for those identified as taking a 'temporary break from learning' with Halton have a higher proportion of 16 and 17 year olds (1.1%) within this category than both regionally (1.0%) and nationally (0.8%).

3.5 Current Year 11 cohort

3.5.1 Halton Learners that started Year 11 in September 2013 will be the first cohort of learners required to participate until at least their 18th birthday. Analysing this cohort can highlight any specialist need for planning purposes. Based upon the January 2013 School Census:

- There are a total of 1465 learners within this cohort
- 320 of this cohort have been identified as having Special Educational Needs (SEN), equivalent to 21.8% of the total Year 11 cohort. These SEN consists of;
 - 12.0% with School Action
 - 5.8% with School Action Plus
 - 4.0% with a Statement
- There are currently a total of 11 learners within this cohort whose first language is not English

3.5.2 The figures above demonstrate a slight increase in the 2013 cohort size compared to 2012 and future cohort sizes are projected to continue at a similar level to 2015. The % of the cohort identified as having SEN is of a similar profile to 2012.

Priority 4 – Ensure young people have access to appropriate progression routes

4.1 Apprenticeships Starts

4.1.1 Starts for 16-18 year old Halton residents have fallen over the last two years after having seen a sharp increase from 2008/09 to 2009/10. An estimated 8% of 16-18 year old residents begun apprenticeship programmes last year. Sustained growth can be seen within the 19-24 age cohorts, where starts have increased by more than a quarter from 2009/10 to 2011/12. This accounts for an estimated 6% of 19-24 aged residents undertaking apprenticeship programmes.

4.1.2 A historic summary of Apprenticeship starts by age band is shown in Table 22.

		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
16-18	No.	293	310	306	435	417	382
	%	6%	6%	6%	9%	8%	8%
19-24	No.	313	296	250	424	532	544
	%	3%	3%	3%	5%	6%	6%

Table 22.

Source: NAS 2011/12 Final report, % based on 2011 ONS Mid-year population estimates

4.1.3 Cumulative part-year figures at Q3 2012/13 (Aug 2012 – April 2013) show a further decline in 16-18 apprenticeship starts when compared to the same period last year (283 starts in 2012/13 compared to 316 starts at same point in 2011/12). The decline has also been seen regionally and nationally, where starts have fallen at both Intermediate and Advanced level.

4.2 Apprenticeship Starts by Programme Level

4.2.1 The significant increase in starts for 16-18 year olds in 2009/10 was the result of large growth in the proportion of Level 2 starts (78% compared to 71% in 2008/09). Whilst overall starts have declined since 2009/10 the proportion of starts at Level 3 has increased by 10% (from 22% in 2009/10 to 32% in 2010/11), indicating that the recent Key Stage 4 success within the borough has increased the uptake in Apprenticeships at Level 3. The trend of starts by level is show in Table 23.

	16-18 Starts			19-24 Starts		
	Level 2	Level 3+	Total	Level 2	Level 3+	Total
2007/08	72%	28%	100%	67%	33%	100%
2008/09	71%	29%	100%	67%	33%	100%
2009/10	78%	22%	100%	67%	33%	100%
2010/11	72%	28%	100%	68%	32%	100%
2011/12	68%	32%	100%	62%	38%	100%

Table 23.

Source: NAS Halton Apprenticeship Profile 2012/13, Q3

4.2.2 Historically, around one third of 19-24 apprenticeship starts are at Level 3 or above, though final data for 2011/12 showed an increase compared to the previous year (from, 32% in 2010/11 to 38% in 2011/12). Part-year figures at Q3 2012/13 show that there have been less than 15 apprenticeship starts at Higher Level, with seven of these for residents aged 25+.

4.3 Apprenticeship Starts by Sector Subject Area

4.3.1 Table 24 shows a breakdown of 16-18 Apprenticeship starts by framework between 2009/10 and 2011/12. The three frameworks with the highest volume of starts per year are shown in **bold**.

Framework	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13 (part year)
Active Leisure and Learning	50	45	26	8
Business Administration	38	40	40	45
Children's Care Learning and Development	35	28	35	8
Construction	18	19	21	13
Customer Service	22	70	46	29
Engineering	43	37	21	18
Glass Industry	45	11	0	0
Hairdressing	40	27	25	30
Industrial Applications	1	6	14	29
IT and Telecoms Professionals (inc ICT)	22	31	29	8
Vehicle Maintenance and Repair	13	18	14	18
Top 10 Totals	326	331	271	206
All 16-18 Starts	435	417	382	283

Table 24.

Source: NAS Halton Apprenticeship Profile 2012/13 Q3

4.4 Apprenticeship Starts by Gender

4.4.1 Within the 16-18 age band, more males start apprenticeship programmes than females. The gender gap had narrowed since 2009/10 though part-year 2012/13 figures show an increase. Across both 19-24 and 25+ age categories more females participate than males. Table 25 shows the full breakdown.

	16-18		19-24		25+	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2009/10	62.8%	37.2%	49.7%	50.3%	31.3%	68.7%
2010/11	60.8%	39.2%	48.7%	51.3%	43.2%	56.8%
2011/12	55.1%	44.9%	44.6%	55.4%	35.8%	64.2%
2012/13 part-year (Q3)	61.1%	38.9%	45.9%	54.1%	35.9%	64.1%

Table 25.

Source: NAS 2012/13, Q3 report

4.5 Apprenticeship Starts by LDD

4.5.1 Final year data indicates the proportion of 16-18 year old LDD residents starting an apprenticeship has decreased slightly. 2012/13 part-year data for both 16-18 and 19-24 cohorts remains in line with previous years. Provisional data also shows a decrease in the proportion of LLD learners aged 25+. Table 26 shows the full breakdown.

	16-18		19-24		25+	
	LLDD	Non-LLDD	LLDD	Non-LLDD	LLDD	Non-LLDD
2009/10	6.6%	93.4%	5.6%	93.7%	8.6%	88.3%
2010/11	7.2%	91.2%	5.3%	93.9%	5.7%	93.3%
2011/12	6.6%	90.8%	5.6%	94.2%	8.0%	91.0%
2012/13 part-year (Q3)	6.0%	94.0%	4.9%	94.5%	6.8%	92.4%

Table 26.

Source: NAS 2012/13, Q3 report

Figures may not total 100% per year as some learner records have an Unknown LDD flag

4.6 Apprenticeship Participation

4.6.1 Final 2011/12 data shows a decrease in apprenticeship participation for 16-18 year olds across Halton (from 600 young people participation in 2010/11 to 506 in 2011/12). A similar percentage decline has been seen both regionally and nationally.

4.6.2 A participation increase can be seen for Halton 19-24 year olds (from 782 young people participation in 2010/11 to 820 in 2011/12) and this is also the case both regionally and nationally.

4.7 National Apprenticeship Service (NAS) Vacancy System

4.7.1 Statistics from the NAS Online Vacancy System show that at April 2013 there were a total of 672 activated system registrations from Halton users below age 19; this is a decline from the same period in 2012 (700).

4.7.2 Full Year figures for 2011/12 indicate that within the Halton region, there were 214 vacancies posted on the NAS vacancy system during the year, to which there was an average of 9.7 applicants aged under 19 per vacancy.

4.7.3 Part year figures at Quarter 3 2012/13 indicate that there are 105 vacancies in total. Despite the large drop in overall apprenticeship vacancies there is still evidence of strong demand with an average of 8.5 applicants per vacancy.

4.8 Apprenticeship Success Rates

4.8.1 The overall Apprenticeship framework success rate amongst Halton residents aged 16-18 was 74.3% in 2011/12, a 4.7% increase from the 2010/11 position. Halton is now performing in line with the regional (74.6%) and above the national success rate (73.1%). Success rates for Intermediate Apprenticeship programmes increased

by 9.5% though Advanced Apprenticeships rates declined by 12.6% over the same period.

4.8.2 Overall apprenticeship success rates for residents aged 19-24 declined compared to the previous year (from 83.3% in 2010/11 to 77.6% in 2011/12) though continue to perform above both regional and national averages. Success rates for Halton residents aged 25+ decreased to 73.4% in 2011/12 though still perform above regional and national success rates of 71.9% and 72.6% respectively.

4.8.3 A full breakdown of Apprenticeship success rates for both 2010/11 and 2011/12 with regional and national comparisons can be seen in Table 27.

		2010/11			2011/12		
		Level 2	Level 3	Overall	Level 2	Level 3	Overall
16-18	Halton	65.8%	84.4%	69.6%	75.3%	71.8%	74.3%
	Regional	70.7%	79.9%	73.0%	73.2%	78.5%	74.6%
	National	72.2%	79.0%	74.0%	71.9%	76.5%	73.1%
19-24	Halton	75.6%	82.2%	83.3%	78.1%	77.2%	77.6%
	Regional	75.9%	79.3%	77.2%	74.1%	77.5%	75.3%
	National	76.7%	79.7%	77.8%	74.8%	77.8%	75.9%
25+	Halton	82.6%	79.5%	81.3%	70.2%	81.8%	73.4%
	Regional	81.3%	77.0%	79.5%	70.1%	75.3%	71.9%
	National	80.6%	76.2%	78.8%	71.4%	75.1%	72.6%
All Ages	Halton	71.8%	82.1%	74.7%	73.8%	77.6%	74.9%
	Regional	74.0%	79.0%	75.6%	72.4%	77.0%	73.9%
	National	75.3%	78.6%	76.4%	72.6%	76.5%	73.8%

Table 27.

Source: NAS Q3 report, 2012/13

4.9 Further Education & Sixth Form College Success Rates

4.9.1 Overall 2011/12 success rates for Halton residents attending Further Education and Sixth Form Colleges have increased slightly to 84.1% remain inline with the national position. Within these Halton 2011/12 figures, success rates for learners age 19 plus have performed slightly higher at 85.9% compared to 83.3% for 16-18 year olds. The trend for Halton residents is shown in Table 28.

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Halton Average	74.6%	81.0%	83.6%	83.5%	84.1%
National Average	78.8%	80.6%	81.1%	82.0%	84.6%

Table 28.

Source: EFA pivot, May 2012

4.9.2 Success rates for LLDD in Further Education and Sixth Form Colleges increased by 14.5% (from 70.9% in 2007/08 to 85.4% in 2010/11) whilst success rates for non-LLDD increased by 8.1% (from 75.2% in 2007/08 to 83.3% in 2010/11) over the same period. 2011/12 data for is not available

4.9.3 Table 29 shows Success Rates by notional NVQ level of the learning aim undertaken by Halton residents attending Further Education and Sixth Form Colleges from 2007/08 to 2010/11.

Notional NVQ Level	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Entry Level	80.5%	82.0%	74.2%	83.3%
Level 1	69.9%	83.6%	80.2%	82.2%
Level 2	72.8%	79.2%	78.3%	81.6%
Level 3	75.3%	80.9%	86.1%	84.0%
Total	74.6%	81.0%	83.6%	83.5%

Table 29.

Source: EFA Success Rate Pivot Table, May 2012

4.9.4 Historically, success rates have remained similar overall despite a drop in performance at Level 3 (from 86.1% in 2009/10 to 84.0% in 2010/11). Success rates have increased across all other levels particularly at Entry Level where performance from 2009/10 to 2010/11 has increased by 9.1%.

4.10 Further Education & Sixth Form College Subject Areas

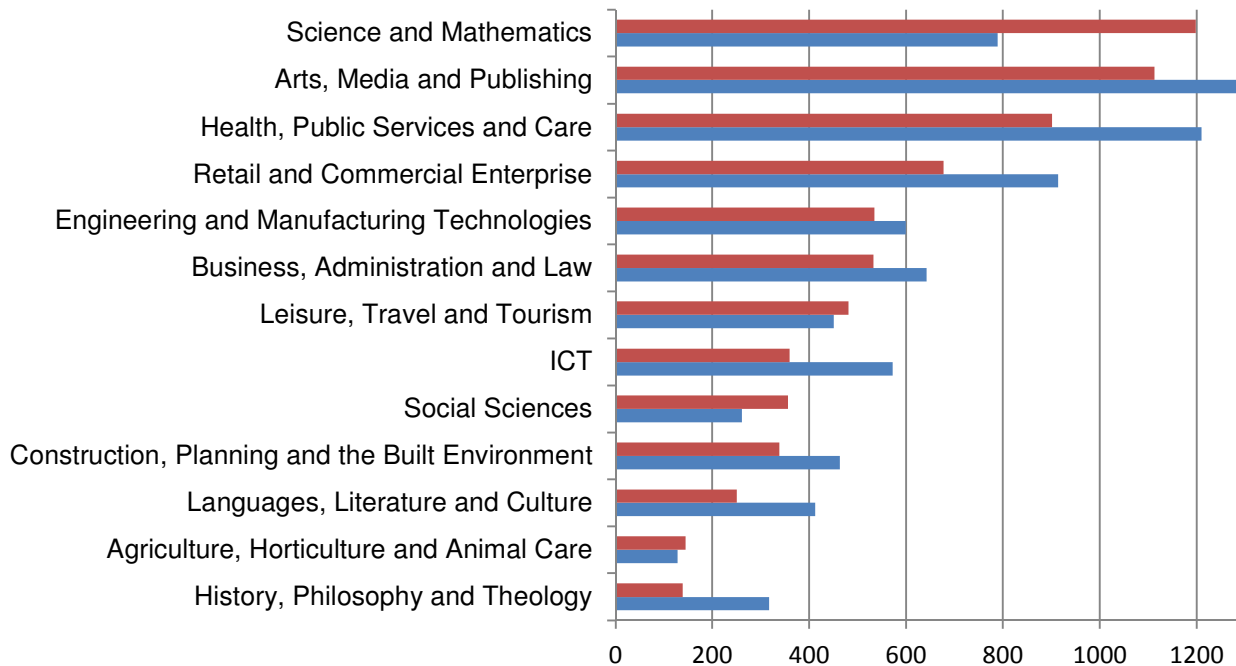
4.10.1 Between 2010/11 and 2011/12, resident volumes in Further Education (FE) and Sixth Form Colleges aged 16-19 have declined slightly from 2,957 to 2,905, during the same period national learner numbers have remained similar year on year.

4.10.2 Of Halton residents aged 16-19 learning in FE & Sixth Form Colleges in 2011/12:

- There has been an increase in participation over the last two years amongst Halton 16-19 males (6.0% increase); 16-19 female volumes have declined by 8.9%.
- 17.4% of 16-19 year olds participating in FE and Sixth Form College declared themselves to have a disability or learning difficulty; this is higher than the Halton 2010/11 figure and remains slightly higher than the regional average.

4.10.3 In 2011/12, 58.0% of 16-19 Halton resident FE and Sixth Form College enrolments were at Level 3, 26.1% were at Entry and Level 1. Level 2 enrolments accounting for 14.9% of total FE and Sixth Form College participation. This does demonstrate a slight increase across levels, although as the total number of residents attending FE and Sixth Form Colleges has declined this increase is likely to be due to learners taking more qualifications at each level.

4.10.4 Graph 1 shows the aims studied in Further Education and Sixth Form College by Sector Subject Area (Preparation for Life and Work and 'Blanks' excluded) for Halton residents.



Graph 1.

4.11 School Sixth Form and Academy Subject Areas

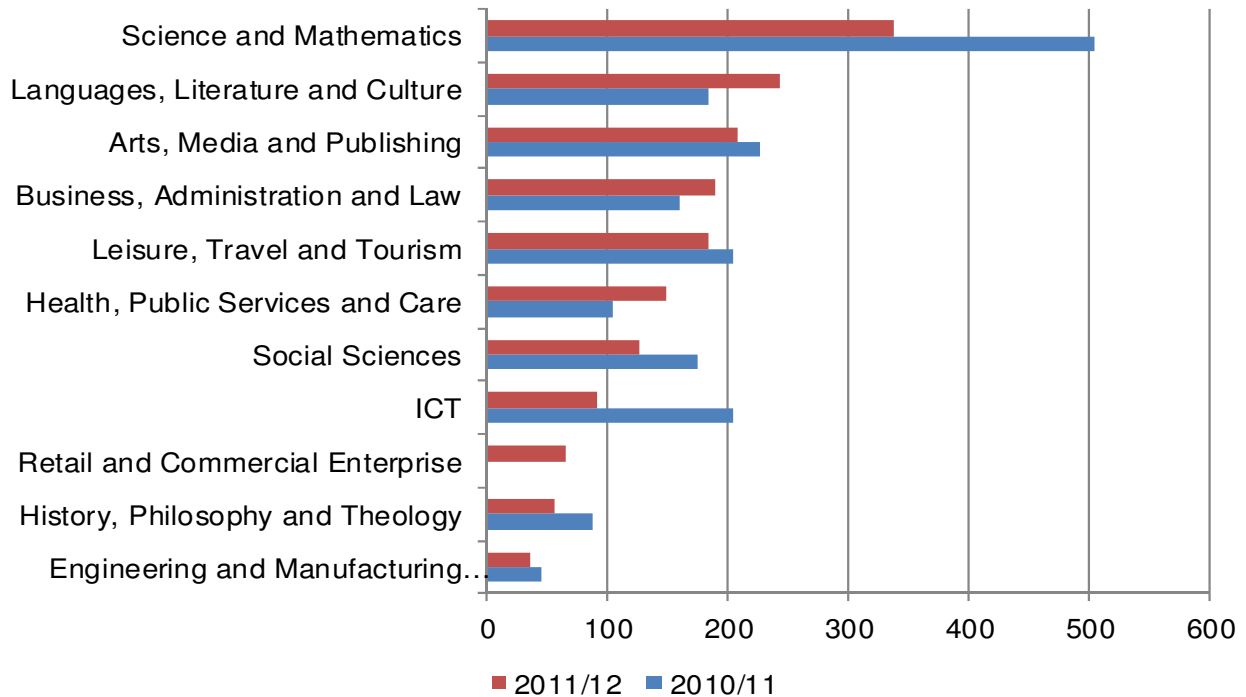
4.11.1 Participation by Halton residents aged 16-19 in School Sixth Forms and Academies has declined slightly between 2010/11 and 2011/12. Learner volumes declined by 4.2% (from 503 in 2010/11 to 482 in 2011/12). Numbers have increased 1.9% nationally over the same period.

4.11.2 The largest increase in participation by Halton residents aged 16-19 learning in School Sixth Forms and Academies in 2011/12 has been by females (11.5%), whereas male participation has decreased by 18.8%.

4.11.3 Latest 2012/13 in-year figures show 572 residents in school sixth forms and Academies, which is higher than the 2011/12 figure. The increase of 90 places reflects the increase in provision available locally within the borough.

4.11.4 Since 2010/11 there has been a 10.8% decrease in the number of qualifications undertaken in School Sixth Forms and Academies. The majority of the 2011/12 qualification aims studied were at A or AS level (1157, equivalent to 68.2%). Overall, 86.2% of qualifications studied in 2011/12 were at Level 3, though initial figures show a slight reduction in the proportion of Level 3 aims for 2012/13.

4.11.5 Graph 2 shows the aims studied in School Sixth Form and Academies by Sector Subject Area (SSA). Science and Mathematics account for the highest volume of enrolments, though this has declined since 2010/11. Of note is the further reduction in History, Philosophy and Theology aims, which been in decline since 2009/10



Graph 2.

4.12 Learner progression from Key Stage 4

4.12.1 The continued increase in achievement of 16 year olds at Key Stage 4 corresponds with the overall 1.0% rise in the number of Halton residents studying in Further Education and Sixth Form Colleges between 2009/10 and 2011/12. The full breakdown by highest academic level undertaken for residents aged 16-19 is shown in Table 30.

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Entry Level	82	119	172
Level 1	339	489	469
Level 2	642	555	480
Level 3	1811	1736	1713
Level 4	2	0	0
Other Level	0	58	71
Total	2876	2957	2905

Table 30.

Source: EFA Learner Volume Pivot Table, May 2013

4.12.2 Of particular note is the increase in the number of learners progressing into Entry Level and Level 1 provision indicating that those who do not achieve the national benchmark of 5+ A*-C at Key Stage 4 are still progressing into education and learning.

4.12.3 Though the number of residents studying at Level 3 in School Sixth Forms and Academies has declined by 6.1% (from 446 in 2010/11 to 419 in 2011/12), part year figures for 2012/13 indicate a large increase for level 3 provision. Overall resident volumes for 2012/13 are also increasing with part-year figures showing an 18.7% increase (from 482 in 2011/12 to 572 in 2012/13).

4.12.4 This evidence of progression from Key Stage 4 is supported by NCCIS Activity Survey data which indicates that Halton young people are making progress in education and learning upon leaving Secondary School. Table 31 shows the historic breakdown.

Academic Year	% 16 year olds Into Learning	% 16 year olds Into Full Time Education
2005 / 06	87.2%	71.5%
2006 / 07	89.1%	77.6%
2007 / 08	88.9%	79.6%
2008 / 09	93.0%	86.1%
2009 / 10	94.5%	87.0%
2010 / 11	93.6%	84.6%
2011 / 12	95.4%	90.4%

Table 31.

Source: NCCIS Activity Survey, DfE

4.13 Achievement of Level 2 & 3 qualifications by age 19

4.13.1 Between 2010/11 and 2011/12 Halton experienced a slight decline in both headline performance measures. The proportion of young people achieving level 2 by age 19 declined by 2.1% while level 3 declined by 4.0%.

4.13.2 Table 32 shows the historic trend for both measures against national benchmarks.

	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Halton Level 2 By Age 19	62.6%	65.7%	67.4%	75.3%	82.8%	80.7%
National Level 2 By Age 19	73.6%	76.4%	78.8%	81.2%	83.6%	85.1%
Halton Level 3 By Age 19	34.4%	33.4%	34.1%	42.3%	51.2%	47.2%
National Level 3 By Age 19	48.2%	49.8%	51.5%	54.0%	56.7%	57.9%

Table 32.

4.13.3 Between 2008/09 and 2011/12 Halton saw a 13.3% increase in Level 2 by 19 achievement; this was the highest increase within its group of statistical neighbours. Level 3 achievement by age 19 in has increased by 13.1% over the same period.

4.13.4 Having experienced such growth in both Level 2 and Level 3 by age 19 indicators, performance is expected to remain similar over the next two years and track the national average position.

4.13.5 In Halton the proportion of young people eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) achieving level 2 by age 19 has increased over the last three years. In 2012:

- 64% of young people who were eligible for FSM achieved level 2 by age 19, compared with 88% of those who were not eligible.
- Given the dip in overall performance the disadvantage gap has widened slightly in 2012 to 24%

4.13.6 Achievement of Level 3 by age 19 amongst Halton young people eligible for FSM has increased over the past three years. In 2011/12:

- 26% of young people who were eligible for FSM achieved level 3 by age 19, compared with 55% of those who were not eligible.
- This disadvantaged gap of 29% is larger than the national average of 24%.

4.13.7 Achievement of a Level 2 at age 16 including English and Maths is a significant factor in progressing and achieving a Level 3 qualification by age 19. In 2012 77% of those attaining a level 2 at age 16 including GCSE English and Maths achieved a level 3 qualification at 19.

4.13.8 Table 33 shows the correlation between educational achievement at age 16 and the Level 3 by age 19 achievement in the corresponding reporting year.

Year at Age 16	% 5+A*-C inc. E&M	Year at Age 19	% Level 3 by 19
2003/04	31.2%	2006/07	34.4%
2004/05	32.8%	2007/08	33.4%
2005/06	33.3%	2008/09	34.1%
2006/07	41.0%	2009/10	42.3%
2007/08	49.2%	2010/11	51.2%
2008/09	44.6%	2011/12	47.2%

Table 33.

Source: DfE Performance Tables & Level 2&3 by 19 SFR

4.13.9 The decline in Level 3 performance in 2011/12 can be attributed to the slight drop in GCSE results in 2008/09 (from 49.2% in 2007/08 to 44.6% in 2008/09). The dip in performance has had a resultant impact on level 3 achievement (when the cohort was age 16).

4.14 Progression into Higher Education

4.14.1 Data from the Higher Education Statistics Authority (HESA) shows an increase in the number of Halton residents aged 18-19 progressing to study at UK higher education institutions. The number of Halton residents in Higher Education as well as the estimated percentage of the 18 & 19 year old cohort is shown in Table 34.

	Number of 18-19 Learners	Estimated % of 18-19 cohort
2007/08	740	23%
2008/09	730	23%
2009/10	755	24%
2010/11	885	28%
2011/12	950	31%

Table 34.

Source: HESA, % based upon ONS Mid-year population estimates

4.15 Foundation Learning

4.15.1 The proportion of Halton 16-18 year olds with either 'Entry Level' or 'Level 1' as their highest level undertaken has increased from 2010/11 to 2011/12. Both the number of LDD learners and non-LDD learners engaged in such programmes has increased over the same period. A breakdown of learner numbers by LDD status is shown in Table 35.

	2010/11		2011/12	
	No.	%	No.	%
LLDD	147	24.2%	175	27.3%
Non-LLDD	416	68.4%	446	69.6%
LLDD Status Not Known	45	7.4%	20	3.1%
'Entry Level' & 'Level 1' Total	608	100.0%	641	100.0%

Table 35.

Source: EFA Learner Volume Pivot Table, May 2013

4.15.2 Part year figures for 2012/13 indicate a slight decline in the overall number of learners undertaking either Entry Level or Level 1 as their highest level, with the overall figure reducing to 426 (122 LLDD compared to 289 Non-LLDD).

Priority 5: Work with partners to support effective implementation of strategies to meet the requirements of the Alternative Provision statutory guidance and the recommendations of the Halton Alternative Provision report autumn 2013

5.1 KS4 Engagement Service

5.1.1 The KS4 Engagement Service provides provision for 14-16 year old learners who are at risk of exclusion from school. The number of young people starting on an engagement service programme from 2008/09 to 2012/13 is shown in Table 36.

	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
School Referrals	69	60	60	52	34

Table 36.

Source: KS4 Gateway

5.2 Extended Work Experience

5.2.1 The Halton Education Business Partnership (EBP) provides extended work experience placements for 14-16 year olds learner. The number of placements provided since 2010/11 is shown in Table 37.

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
School Referrals	93	52	102

Table 37.

Source: Halton EBP