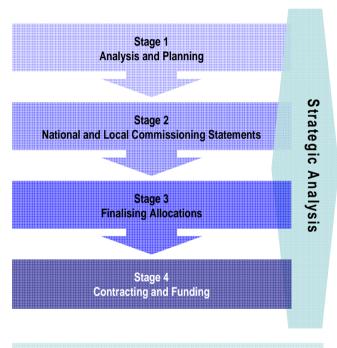


14-19 London Strategic Analysis

Transforming Challenge into Opportunity



What is the Strategic Analysis?



The Strategic Analysis is launched in May 2010 at the beginning of the commissioning process, which runs to August 2011. It informs key outputs of the process including the drafting and finalising of both Local Commissioning Statements (Stages 1 and 2) and Local Commissioning Plans (Stages 3 and 4).

- Statistical basis for planning and commissioning education and training for young Londoners
- □ Informed guide on the education, training and employment landscape for young people in London
- □ Directly supports the commissioning process as setout in the NCF
- It should trigger further lines of enquiry and be used in conjunction with other data resources such as the YPLA National Core Dataset



Section 1

Key Findings



Participation - 1

- 86% of 17 yr. olds in learning compared to 94% 16 yr. olds indicating a high dropout rate
- School censuses indicate increase in Yr. 12 and 13 numbers
 - In contrast to decrease projected by GLA and ONS
- 16-18 yr. olds in employment fell from 7.1% to 4.9% in Dec 2009



Participation - 2

- Approx. 6,300 YP in employment without training
- Majority of learners on L3 courses
 - Aprox ¾ of provision is at L3 and this is increasing
- Significant fall in participation at 17
 - Especially for maintained schools from 16 to 17
 - 9% gap in London: above national av. and since 2002
- Reasons for leaving learning include:
 - Poor quality teaching/difficulty of and match to course



Achievement - 1

- GCSE point scores below required minimum for some L3 provision
 - London av. is above the required minimum
 - Still 68 colleges and schools had students entering with scores below the minimum
- A-Level points score per candidate lowest in the country
 - 691.3 points compared to 739.1 nationally
 - Av. points score per student did improve by aprox. a third of a grade in 2008/09
 - Significant variation between outer and inner London



Achievement - 2

- FE L2 and 3 success rates below nat. av.
 - BUT, L2 has increased steadily since 2006/07
 - L3 fell in 2008/09 compared to a national increase
- Significant attainment gap at GCSE for certain groups of young people
 - Achievement of 5 A*-C GCSEs including Maths and English significantly lower for:
 - Pupils eligible for FSMs (20.8% gap)
 - Pupils with SEN (45.1% gap)
 - Looked after children (40.9% gap)

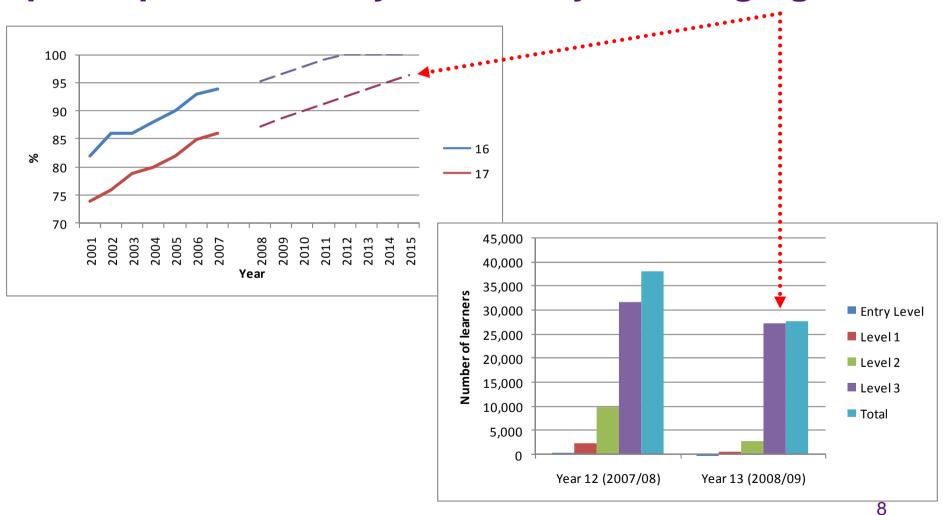


Section 2

Key Conclusions for 2010/11 Commissioning Statements



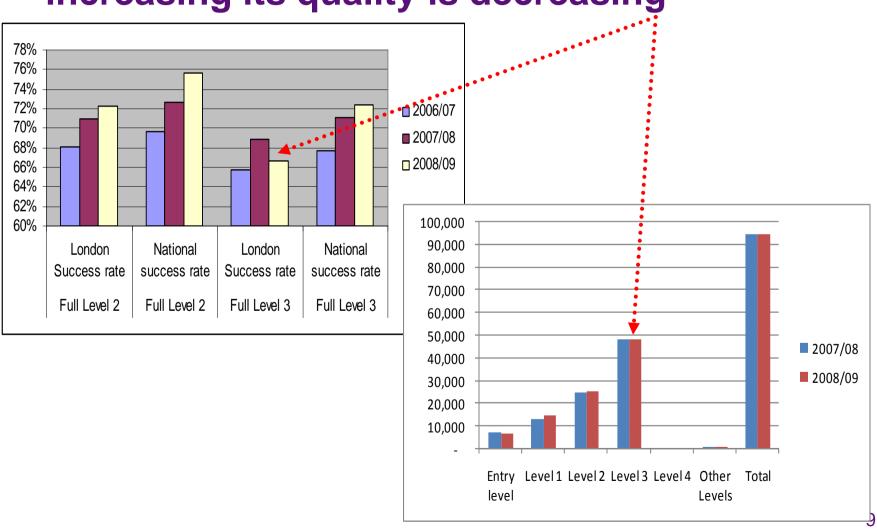
High dropout at 17 makes achieving full participation for 18 yr. olds very challenging





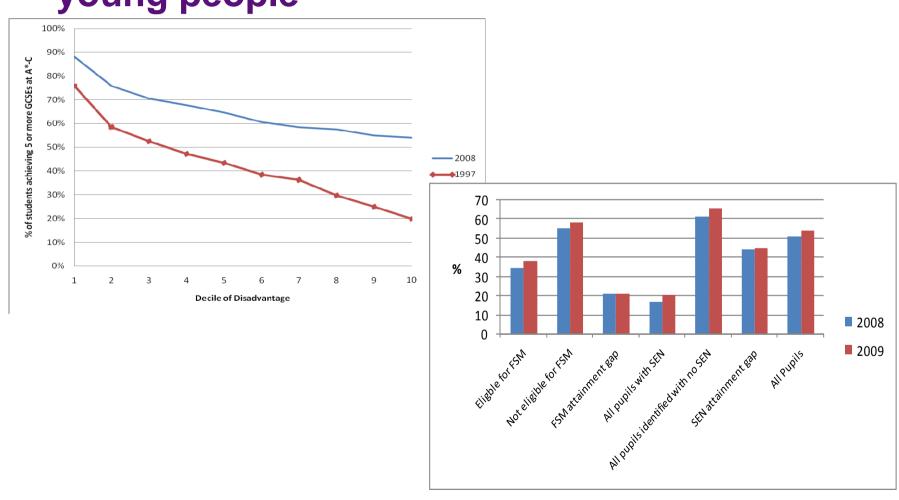


Whilst the majority of provision is L3 and increasing its quality is decreasing





Lower achievement levels for more vulnerable young people





Higher unemployment and more YP in jobs with low skills indicates <u>progression</u> issue





Commissioning Statements

- Undertake a major review of IAG to ensure young people are appropriately advised
- Identify schools with poor retention; freeze growth; intensify challenge and support
- Stop buying more Level 3
- Impose conditions that require post-16 providers to track leaver destinations