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GREATER MANCHESTER SKILLS ANALYSIS 2014/15

December 2014

Contents

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Background and purpose

- The Skills Analysis aims to provide a comprehensive picture of labour market change and skills needs across Greater Manchester.
- The document enables progress tracking against key skills priorities.
- It aims to outline the latest position on skills supply and demand and aims to inform Greater Manchester’s thinking on approaches to developing the skills system in the light of devolution.

Summary: Skills Analysis (1)

Labour market

- Unemployment has fallen by approximately 6,000 between June 2013 and June 2014, although 114,000 Greater Manchester residents remain unemployed. Unemployment remains 36% higher than before the recession. The unemployment rate in GM in the year to June 2014 was 8.8%, compared to 6.8% in 2008.
- The nature of the labour market recovery in GM is skewed towards flexible forms of work. Full-time work remains below the pre-recession levels. Self employment is up by nearly 30%, while part-time work is up by 15% comparing 2008 with 2014.
- Greater Manchester had over 282,900 people receiving out-of-work benefits in May 2014 – down by 24,700 on May 2013.
- The median annual wage in Greater Manchester is £1,302. lower than elsewhere in the UK. This marks a closing of the gap since 2013 when it was over £1,800.

Vacancies

- Greater Manchester is no longer the LEP with the most job vacancies after London. Leeds city region had slightly more in Q3 of 2014.
- The occupations most in demand in Q3 2014 were nurses, programmers and software developers.

Future Skills Needs

- The Greater Manchester Forecasting Model (GMFM), produced by Oxford Economics, indicates that of the 921,000 jobs due to be created in the years to 2022 in Greater Manchester, half will require skills at least to NVQ level 3, and a quarter to level 4.

Current Skills Profile

- Greater Manchester has seen significant improvements in skill level since 2004 when the proportion of people with an NVQ Level 4+ was less than 25% and almost 20% of people had no qualifications. Today, 32% have a level 4 qualification (up from 30% last year) and 10% have no qualifications (12% last year).
- However, more people have low or 'no' skills than elsewhere in the UK.
- There has been strong growth in level 4 skills, which has broadly mirrored the pattern elsewhere in the UK.
- However, there are problems with skill utilisation. There are more level 4 qualified people than 'level 4 jobs' available.

Sector Growth Areas

- Greater Manchester's professional services sector has seen the fastest growth in employment of the last three years.
- Other sectors adding employment include cultural and creative, tourism and wholesale and retail. Manufacturing is also adding jobs.

Welfare Reform

- Some 8,500 people were claiming Universal Credit in October 2014. UC claimants have not been counted in the JSA claimant count, suggesting official falls in the JSA claimant count may overstate falls in joblessness.
- Greater Manchester spends £1.18 billion on in-work tax credits. However, the number of families relying on the tax credit system has fallen over the last four years. The reason for this is thought to be tightening eligibility criteria for child and working family tax credits.

Summary: Skills Analysis (2)

Educational Performance

- GCSE performance in Greater Manchester was lower in 2014. This was anticipated following reforms to GCSEs aimed at improving rigour, and which removed some qualifications from counting against GCSE attainment. However, GM GCSE performance is now slightly higher than English levels: 55% achieved 5 or more GCSEs A*-C in GM compared with 53% in England.
- Performance at Level 2 has risen consistently and is now above the national average after languishing behind for many years. At Level 3, GM's attainment now tops English and North West levels. 59% of 19 year olds are qualified to level 3.

Young People –vocational skills

- There were almost 5,500 fewer learning starts among young people in Greater Manchester in 2012/13 than in 2011/12.
- Creative and professional courses were the two largest categories for learner starts.
- There has been an increase in young apprentices. There were 8,086 starts in 2013/14 compared with 7,250 in 2012/13.
- Apprenticeships relevant to 'general business' were the most popular (2,231).
- Most apprenticeship starts were at intermediate level (5,528) in 2013/14. There was growth at advanced level (from 2,075 in 2012/13 to 2,476 in 2013/14) and higher level (40 up to 65).

Adult Learning

- For adults (19+), there has been an increase in the total number of learner starts between 2011/12 and 2012/13, from 226,114 to 244,047. This is a surprising finding in the context of very sharp funding cuts, implying providers are doing more with less. Total starts are now above the level of 2008/9, but many of the courses are short (ie. a few weeks).
- However, adult apprentice numbers have declined after several years of rapid growth. 18,349 adults started an apprenticeship in 2013/14 compared with more than 20,000 in 2012/13 – the likely result of the introduction (and subsequent withdrawal) of the learner loans policy.
- Intermediate level apprenticeships grew, but the largest decline was at advanced level (9,876 in 2012/13 down to 6,438 in 2013/14).
- Higher level apprenticeships also fell from 527 down to 438.

Travel to Learn

- Learners are more likely to travel at higher skill levels
- Travel to learn patterns reflect distinct 'north-south' clusters – Manchester/Stockport/Trafford and Rochdale/Bury/Oldham.

Work Programme

- Work programme performance in Greater Manchester is fractionally below the national average (33.9% compared with 34.7%)
- Performance has been better than the minimum for JSA claimants and significantly below the minimum for ESA claimants.

POLICY CONTEXT

National Policy Context

Devolution - Shaping a localised skills strategy	• In a ground-breaking devolution agreement, announced in November 2014, Greater Manchester Combined Authority received additional powers to shape public services and funding around business support, skills development, complex dependency and health and social care. • Greater Manchester will directly work with the government to re-shape and re-structure Further Education (FE) provision by 2017. The Apprenticeship Grant for Employers (AGE) will be directly managed by the GMCA and GM will also receive a share of the AGE from December 2014 to work towards local rather than national skills priorities and labour market needs. This will enable tailored financial incentives to skills providers to match the supply of skills to ensure GM businesses receive the skillsets they need to grow.
Raising the Participation Age	• From the summer of 2015 all young people will have the duty to participate in education, training or an apprenticeship until their 18th birthday. The Combined Authority has a duty to identify and support young people who are not participating. • This highlights a change from financially incentivising young people to stay in learning to young people being required to participate, albeit not necessarily in full-time education.
Traineeships	• Traineeships were introduced in August 2013 for 16- to 23-year-olds (and young people with learning difficulty assessments up to academic age 25) to provide young people with skills to apply for an apprenticeship, a job or further learning. • They are for young people who want to work, but who need extra help to gain an apprenticeship or job. Traineeships will give young people the opportunity to develop the skills and workplace experience that employers require. They can be offered by a college or work-based learning provider.
Academies, Free Schools and UTC's	• The academies programme, which seeks to convert schools into high performing academies, was initiated under the previous government and was modified and extended under the coalition government. • All primary and secondary schools invited to apply for status; priority is given to the best schools. • Parents independent groups being encouraged to set up 'Free Schools' with greater autonomy. • University Technical Colleges (UTCs), aimed at diversifying providers, were created in Bolton, Wigan, Salford and Oldham.
Responsibility for careers guidance	• The new National Careers Service (launched in 2012) places a statutory duty of careers guidance on schools, pupil referral units and special schools to secure access to impartial and independent careers guidance for all pupils from Year 8 to Year 13.
Working with Children's Services	• Schools freed from a statutory duty to work with children's services professionals in children's trusts. • Councils instead act as 'champions of social justice', with a strategic function, overseeing admissions, Special Educational Needs (SEN) and school improvement
Changes to qualifications	• Based on recommendations made in the Wolf review, the numbers of qualifications which are considered towards a student's GCSE performance have been reduced from 2013/14. These now exclude qualifications which do not meet the new quality criteria and also ensure that no qualification is counted as larger than one GCSE. These changes resulted in a significant fall in achievement of 5 GCSEs (A* to C grades) including English and Maths.

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National Policy Context

Apprenticeships	• Apprenticeships are paid jobs that incorporate on and off the job training leading to nationally recognised qualifications. • The government has prioritised apprenticeships for young people under 25 years and funding is protected to tackle youth unemployment. • BIS is currently testing funding mechanisms to increase employers' influence on and funding of apprenticeships by paying £2 for every £1 the employer invests. The fully tested mechanism is to be introduced in 2016/17. • Apprenticeships at Level 3 and above have become the level to which learners and employers aspire. • All party leaders have pledged to expand the numbers of apprentices. For example, in November 2014 David Cameron pledged to increase apprentice numbers to 3 million. • Clear routes from apprenticeships to higher level training (including, but not exclusively, Level 4 apprenticeships) have been prioritised.
Study Programmes	• In August 2013, new 16 to 19 study programmes were introduced, supported by changes to post-16 funding. • All students in full or part-time Further Education aged 16 to 19 will be expected to follow a study programme tailored to their individual needs, education and employment goals, including students with learning difficulties and/or disabilities. • Students without English and Maths GCSE or equivalent at grade C or above will be required to continue these subjects to achieve these grades.
24 plus loans	• From the 2013/14 academic year, loans have been made available for learners aged 24 and above studying courses at Level 3 and above, replacing grant funding for this group. The change in policy was confirmed in November 2010 as part of the Government's strategy, 'Skills for Sustainable Growth'. Apprenticeships are exempt from being funded through 24+ loans, following a policy reversal. • The purpose of introducing loans in FE is to increase capacity in the system; focusing available funds on 19-24 year olds who didn't complete their education at school, those without basic skills and those seeking employment.
Universal Credit	• Universal Credit is being introduced from August 2013 until 2017 as part of the government's Welfare Reform Act. The new system affects working age people and combines both in- and out-of-work benefits, including housing benefit, income support, jobseekers allowance, employment and support allowance, child tax credit and working tax credit, and budgeting loans and crisis loans.
DWP Commissioning strategy and funding 2014	• The strategy articulates a framework for DWP welfare-to-work commissioning through a series of principles which will guide DWP's commissioning activity. • Commissioning and activity is expected to continue via a Prime Payment by Results model, but with a stronger emphasis on local involvement. It will focus on developing market structure and stewarding a large welfare-to-work market to meet wider social and economic priorities; driving performance across all providers, especially groups with the greatest need; and working in partnership with a wider array of organisations to deliver better results.
European Social Fund 2014-2020	• LEP allocation of both European Social Fund (ESF) and European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) for 2014-2020 identified. • LEPs developed investment strategies with local partners to identify funding priorities and present them to government.

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Greater Manchester Policy Context

Revised Greater Manchester Strategy	• Focus is on delivering an employer-led skills system, whereby employers can develop training that meets their needs. GM will work collaboratively with employers, employers' organisations and providers at all levels to deliver this. • GM aims to ensure that there are opportunities for young people in order to reduce youth unemployment. • GM will create an integrated and flexible employment and skills offer to enable jobless residents to enter work and progress. • GM will develop an approach that is focused on encouraging self reliance and reducing demand for public services.
City Deal	• GM has established an Apprenticeship and Skills Hub and is committed to delivering an extra 6,000 Apprenticeships via small and medium-sized businesses; and piloting new incentives for businesses to invest in training. • The hub's priorities include increasing the numbers of 16-24 apprenticeship starts, especially at level 3 and above. • The Government has also agreed a major shift enabling Greater Manchester to link mainstream skills funding with the priorities of the local economy and the GM Local Enterprise Partnership.
Public Service Reform	• GM's PSR remit focusses on local services providing public services in new, sustainable and efficient ways to help working age adults to take up and retain employment. • Priorities to address include: 1) the absence of an employment support offer to those exiting the Work Programme after two years without having found a job; 2) labour market underperformance of those receiving support as part of Troubled Families programmes and maximising opportunities presented by the introduction of Universal Credit; 3) to support more GM residents into sustained work and skills progression.
Growth and reform plan and growth deals	• The Growth & Reform Plan serves as the implementation plan for the GMS and will also meet the Government's requirement for a strategic economic plan and EU investment strategy whilst also incorporating GM's work on PSR. • The strategic economic plan will form the basis of growth deals with LEPs and bids to the national £2bn local growth fund - £500m of which relates to skills. GM will receive a share of this. Growth deals will enable Greater Manchester to influence and shape mainstream funding with the overall aim for GM to become a financially self-sustained city region. • LEPs will have responsibility for how £5.3bn worth of European Funds are spent giving GM's LEP (and by extension the Skills and Employment Partnership) responsibility for shaping significant skills spending. ESF will amount to £178 million across Greater Manchester (£356 million inclusive of match funding).
Skills and Employment Partnership	• The SEP is a voluntary collaboration of employers, colleges, and training providers, funding agencies and local authorities that aims to maximise the contribution that skills funding can make to growing GM's economy. • The partnership delivers the GM Combined Authority's statutory duty around 16-19 participation, and ensures that skills delivery maximises economic growth. • The SEP is accountable to the GM Combined Authority and GM Local Enterprise Partnership and works with providers and employers to understand present and future growth, employment and skills needs. • The SEP will lead the GM Participation Strategy to support Local Authorities to strengthen the support that young people receive. The four key priorities are: Identification and tracking of those who are NEET and at risk of becoming NEET; Careers Education Information Advice and Guidance; ensuring an appropriate FE curriculum; and Maths and English progression at 16 and 18.

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LABOUR MARKET CONTEXT

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Labour market recovery continues to see move to ‘flexible’ forms of work

Figure 1: Economic Activity in GM, 2008-2014

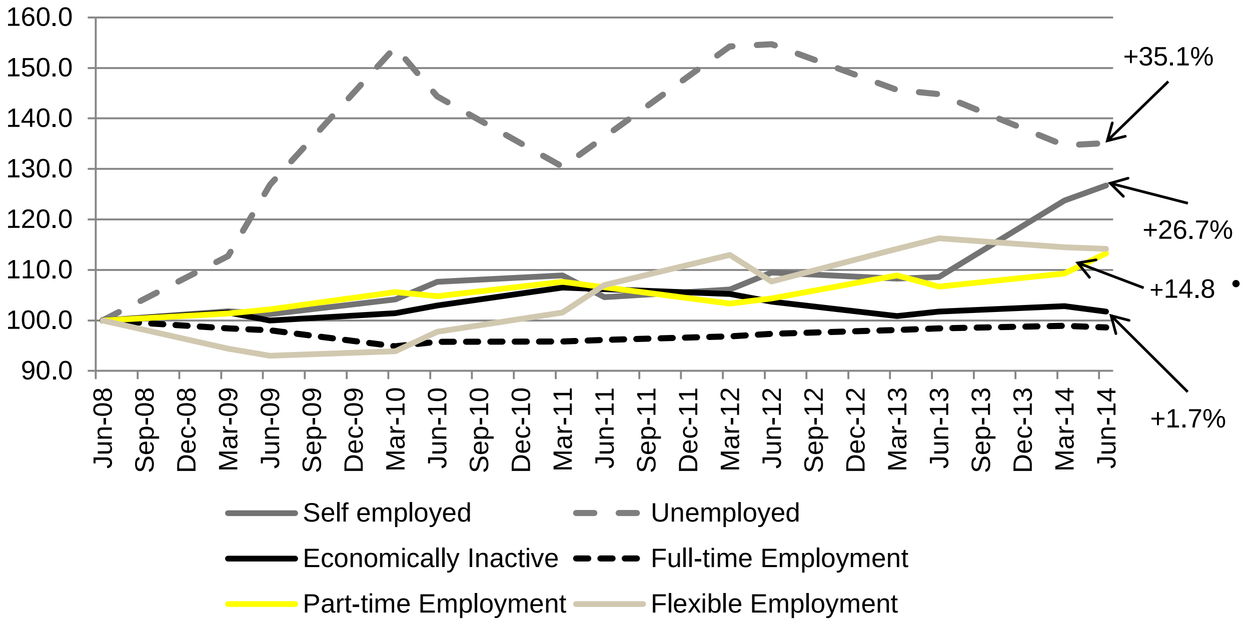
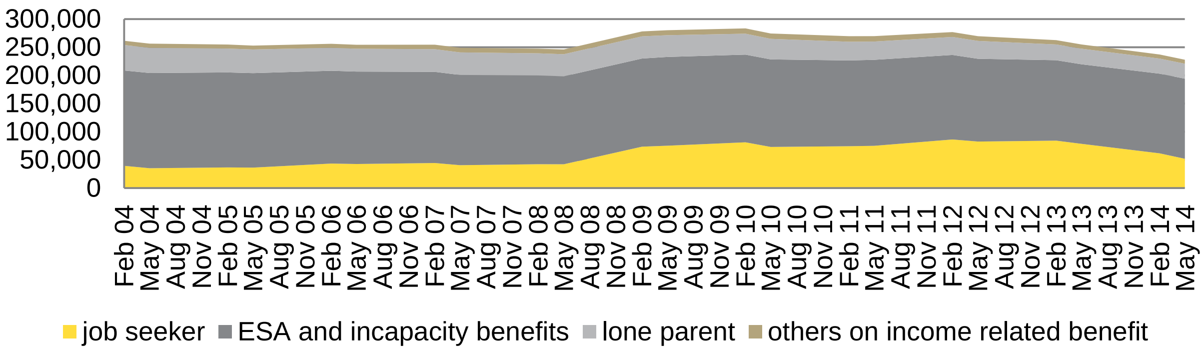


Figure 2: Out-of -work benefit claimants in GM, 2004-2014



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Source NOMIS

- Unemployment (ILO compatible measure) has been falling steadily over recent years, but it remains 35.1% higher than before the financial crisis and recession (114,600 16-64 year old unemployed in June 2014, compared 84,800 in June 2008). Economic inactivity (ie. not working, nor looking for work) has also risen slightly (1.7%).

- Meanwhile, full time employment is 1.4% lower than at the start of the period (74.3% or 884,300 in 2014 compared with 77.2% or 896,800). Part-time employment is 13.3% up (25.1% or 298,900 in 2014 compared with 22.7% or 263,800); and self-employment has risen significantly (26.7% higher, 154,600 compared with 7.2% 122,000 in July 2008 increasing to 8.8% in 2014). Flexible employment – essentially temporary work – has also risen by 14.2% (from 4.8% in 2008 to 5.4% in 2014). The interpretation that the recession has intensified a move towards ‘casualised’ types of employment appears to be borne out.

- In the North West, 10.0% of employees are underemployed, i.e. those in employment that are willing but not able to work more hours. This is yup from 7.3% in 2008.

- All types of benefit claiming fell in 2014. This relates to an improving economy as well as welfare reform .

Average pay in Greater Manchester is over £1,300 less than the UK average

Figure 3: Residence Based Gross Median Annual Wages (in 2014 prices), 2009-2014

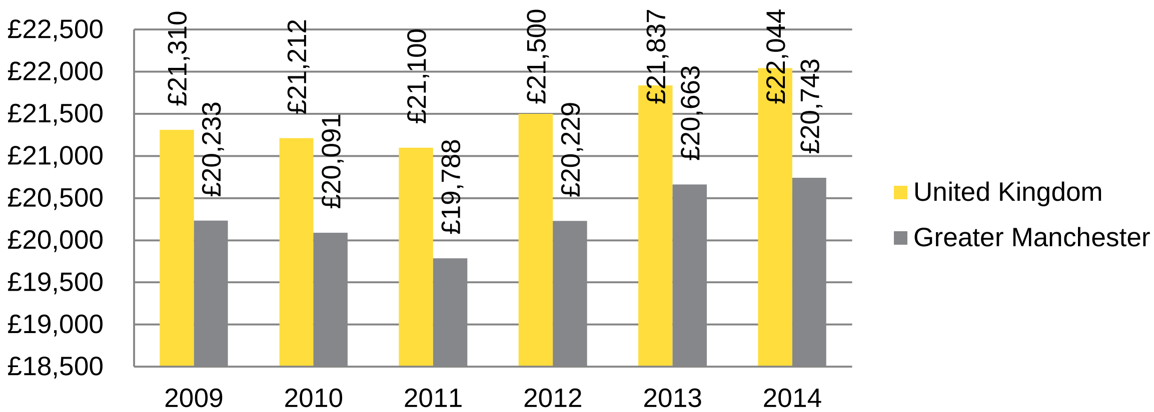
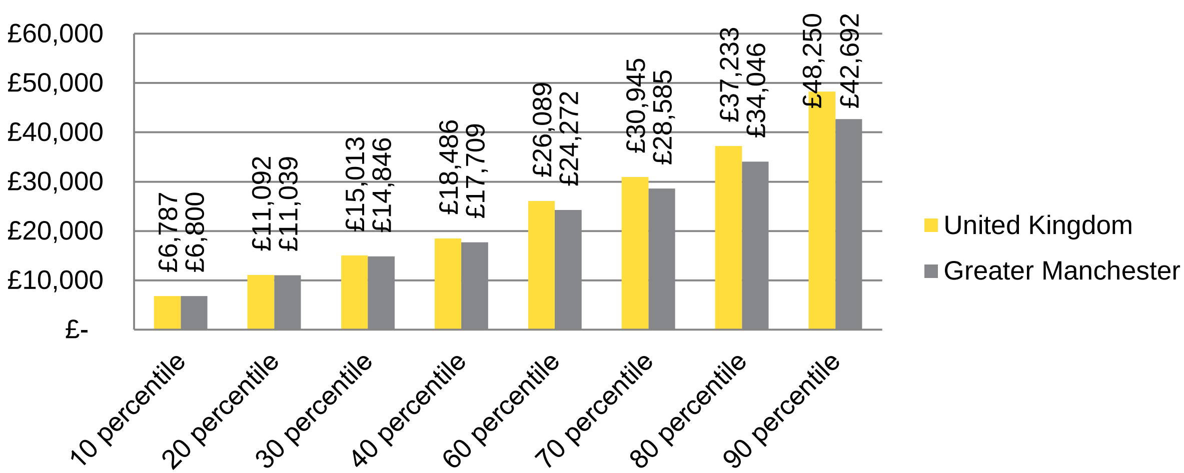


Figure 4: Residence-Based Gross Annual Wages Percentiles in GM, 2014



- Low wages continue to be a feature of the Greater Manchester labour market. The median annual wage is £20,743 compared to £22,044 in the rest of the country – a £1,301 difference. This represents an increase on the gap of 2013 when it was £1,174. UK wages have on average risen by 3% since 2009 compared to only 2.5% for GM.

- However, wages for the lowest paid (at the 10th percentile of the distribution) are slightly higher than the UK average.

- There continues to be a significant difference in wages between the 60-90 percentiles with over a £5,000 difference between GM and UK. The best paid in GM (the 90th percentile) earn about £5,500 less than the best paid elsewhere in the country.

Numbers of young unemployed people claiming benefits have fallen sharply

Figure 5: Youth (16-24) benefit claimants in GM, 2004-2014

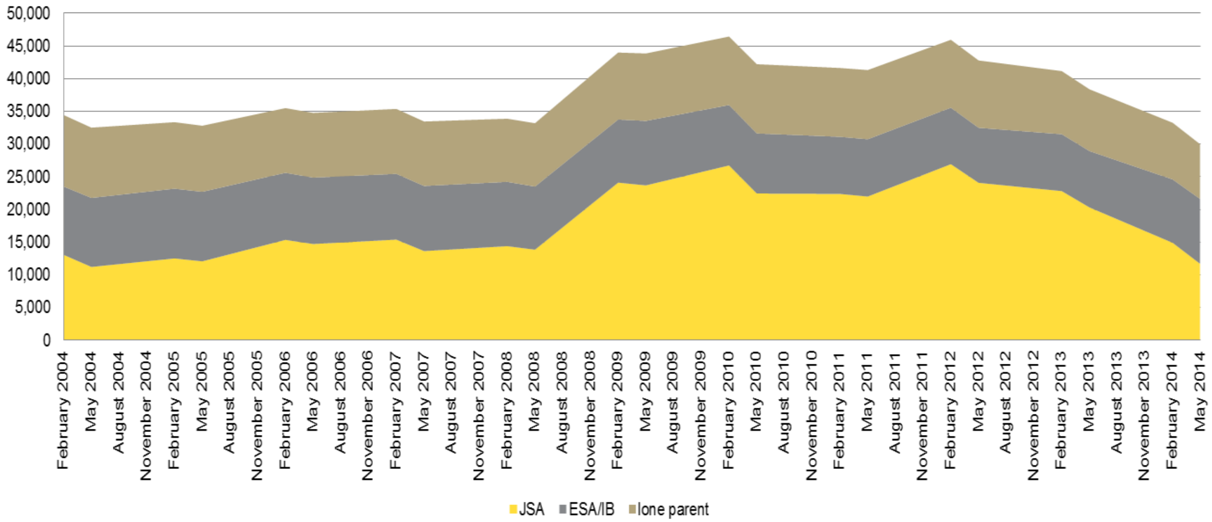
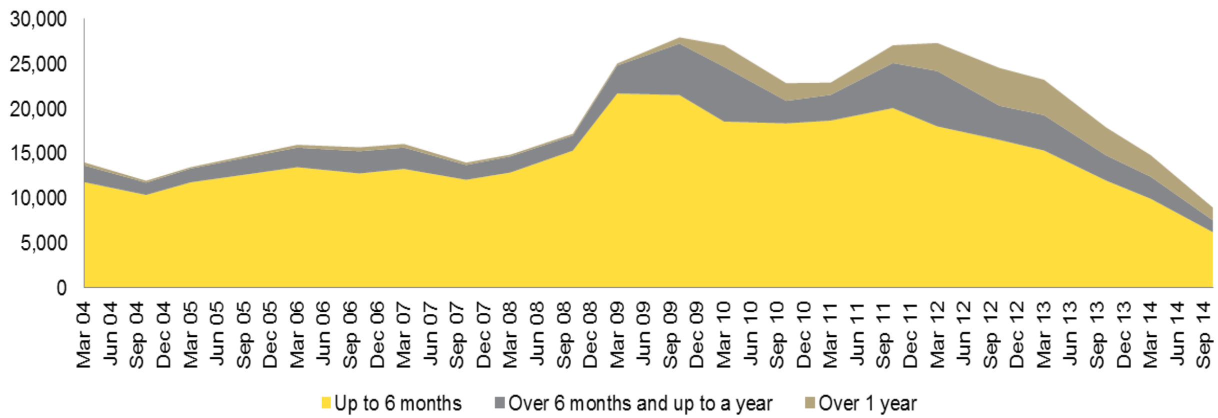


Figure 6: Youth (16-24) JSA claimants by duration of claim in GM, 2000-2014



- The number of young people claiming benefits has decreased by 18% (from 20,310 to 11,660) in the year to May 2014. JSA claimants have fallen by 43%. However, this positive picture is contradicted by the ILO employment measure, which shows an increase in young people unemployed in GM from 10.3% in 2008 to 13% in 2014.
- Youth Lone Parent Income Support has seen a reduction of 23% within the last 10 years. But Youth Employment Support Allowance/Incapacity Benefit has increased by 14% from 8,620 in 2013 to 9,910 in 2014.
- Youth claimants who have claimed for more than a year has decreased by 54% 2013-14.
- The rapid reduction between 2013 and 2014 is affected by the introduction of Universal Credit: young people receiving UC are not counted in JSA data.

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Source: NOMIS Claimant Count

About 8,500 people received Universal Credit in Greater Manchester in late 2014

Figure 7: Universal Credit caseload for GM, October 2014

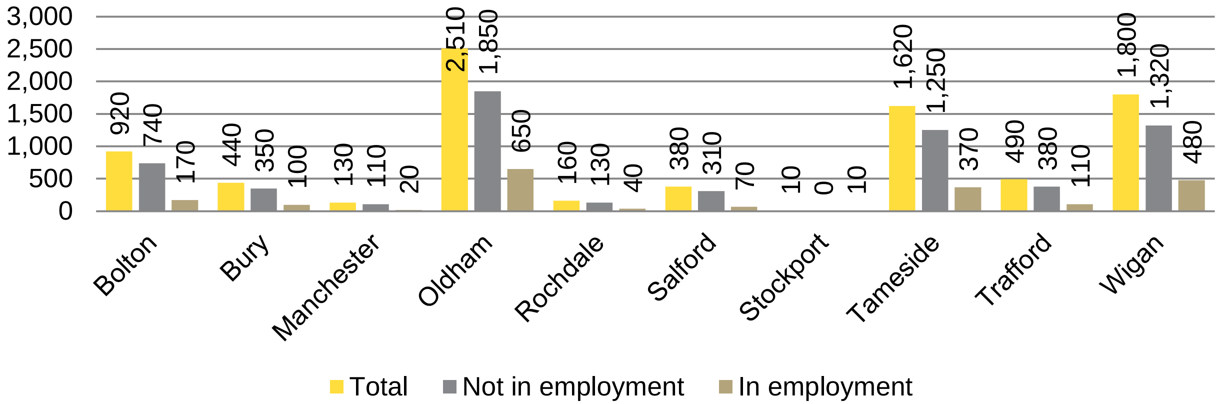
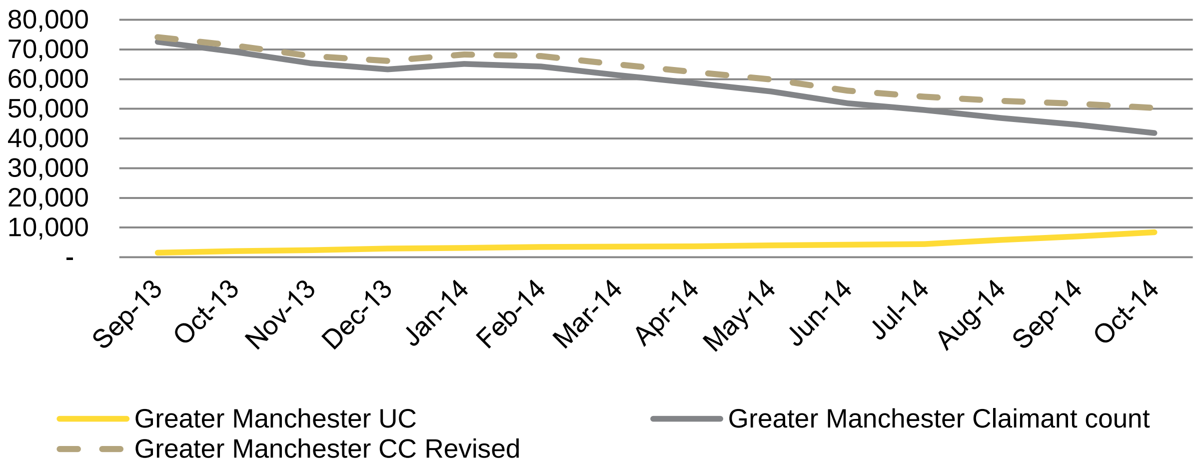


Figure 8: Universal Credit recipients, and revised JSA/UC Claimant Count, 2013-Oct 2014



- Greater Manchester has been at the forefront of welfare reform. Universal Credit (UC), which brings together six types of benefit and tax credit under one payment, was piloted in three areas of GM: Oldham, Wigan and Tameside. It will be rolled out nationally from the start of 2015.
- Figure 7 shows that in October 2014, 76% of UC recipients (6,440) were not in employment and 24% were in employment.
- Figure 8 shows the growth of UC, as well calculating a ‘revised Claimant Count’ which adds UC claimants to JSA claimants to obtain a truer picture of unemployed people claiming benefits. This shows that when UC recipients are added, the JSA Claimant Count has been falling at a slower rate than official figures suggest.

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Source: DWP Universal Credit Experimental Data (data referring to Oct 2014 is provisional)

Tax credits mostly go to people in work – but fewer working families are claiming

Figure 9: Families claiming in and out of work tax credits in GM, 2007-2014 (,000)

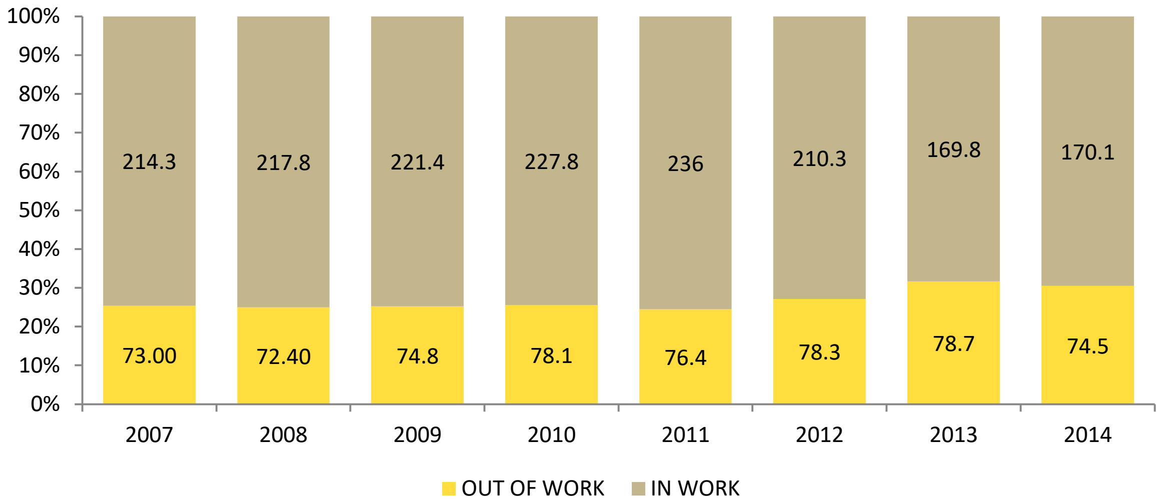
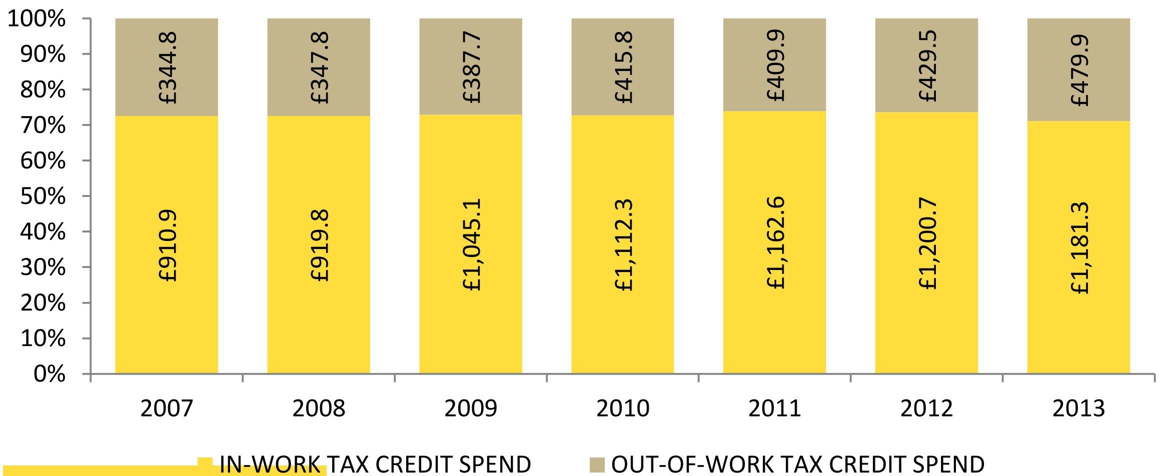


Figure 10: Spend on in- and out-of-work tax credits in GM, 2007-2013 (£,000)



- The majority of tax credits go to families in work - in effect a subsidy to help close the gap between earnings and prices.
- However, it is sometimes assumed that as unemployment falls in the economic recovery, and people move into low paying employment, that reliance on tax credits rises. The chart suggests fewer people overall relied on the tax credit system in 2014. Numbers of claimants of both out-of-work tax credits and in-work-credits have fallen in recent years. In the case of the in-work cohort, more than 50,000 fewer families claim in-work credits in 2014 than in 2011.
- The explanation may lie in changes to eligibility for child and working tax credits introduced in 2012.
- Tax credits will be subject to the freeze on working age benefits for two years.
- Spending on out-of-work credits has risen by over £50,000, while spending on in-work credits has decreased comparing 2012 with 2013.

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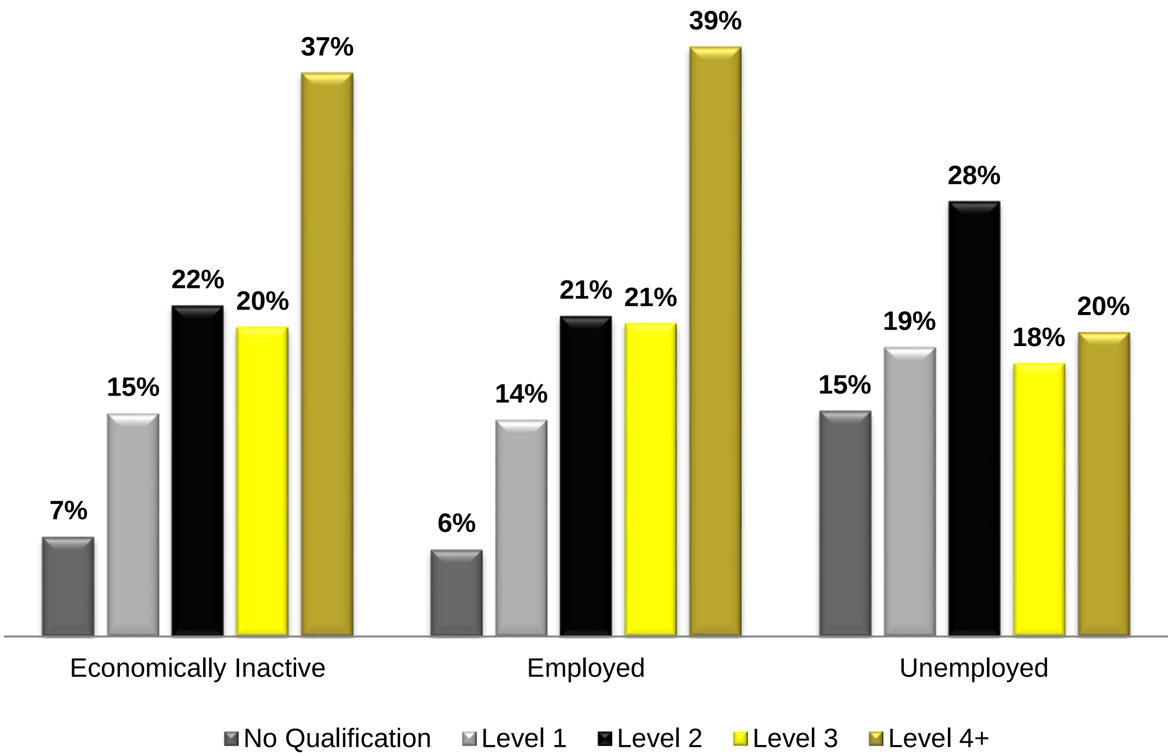
Source: HMRC 2014

Qualifications are a key determinant of labour market success....but 38% of unemployed people have skills above level 3

Figure 11: Qualifications by economic activity in Greater Manchester , 2013



- It is widely accepted that qualifications, acting as an imperfect proxy for skills, are a strong predictor of labour market success: low skilled people are more likely to be unemployed.
- In GM, the employment rate of those with higher level equivalent qualifications (L4+) is 82% whereas only one in three (or 33%) with no qualifications is in employment, down from almost 40% in 2013.
- That said, however, a worrying 38% of unemployed people have level 3 and above skills (20% have a level 4 qualification). This is only a slight improvement compared to 40% in 2012. Graduates clearly have no guarantees about their job prospects.

Source: Annual Population Survey, Nomis

Low skills remains a feature of GM's labour market despite improvements

Figure 12: Qualification profile by district, 2013

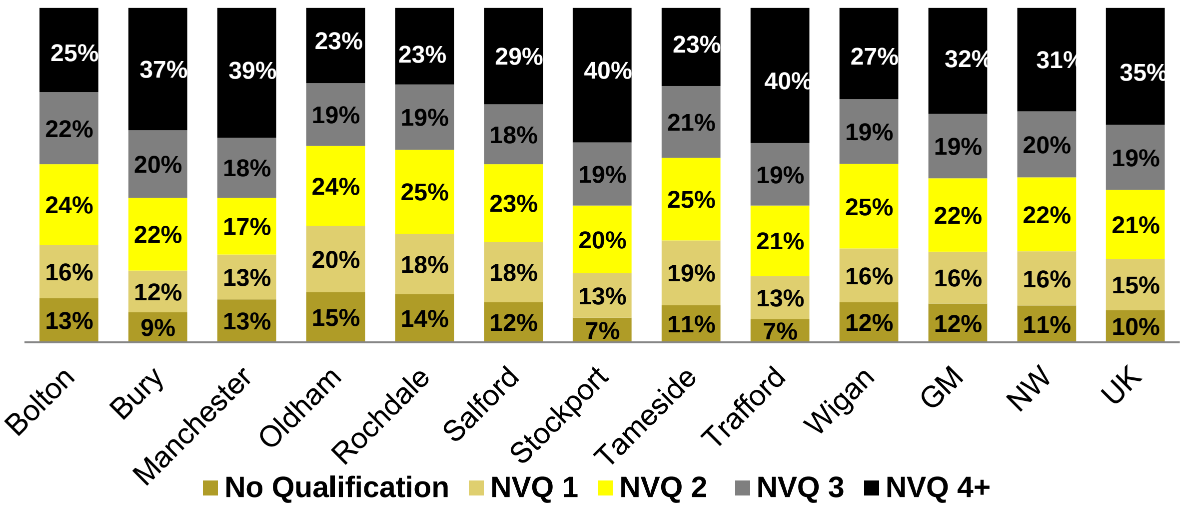
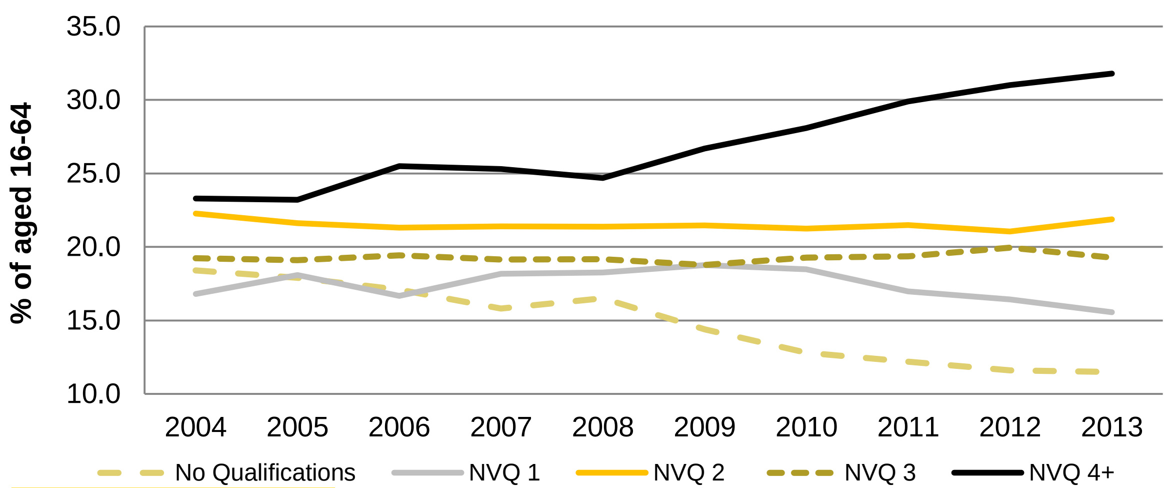


Figure 13: Qualification change over time in Greater Manchester, 2004-2013



Nomis/Annual Population Survey

- Greater Manchester has continued to see significant improvements in skill levels since 2004 when the proportion of people with an NVQ Level 4+ was under 25% and almost 20% of people had no qualifications.
- There has been a consistently strong growth in level 4 skills in GM. The proportion of highly skilled people has increased by 7.1 percentage points since 2008, mirroring national trends, but GM continues to lag the rest of the UK at this skill level. Residents without any qualification have fallen by 5p.p since 2008.
- There are variations in skill levels across the conurbation. For example, nearly 40% of people in Manchester have an NVQ Level 4+ qualification - almost double the proportion in Oldham, Rochdale, and Tameside. Oldham also has twice as many residents with no qualifications as Stockport and Trafford.
- Slightly fewer people have low skills (level 1 and below) in Greater Manchester than in the rest of the UK - a reversal of recent trends.
- Level 3 has remained broadly stable, but there has been a decrease of 0.7% since 2012.

NEETs declined in 2014 – but 'not knowns' remain an issue

Figure 14: 16-18 Year Olds Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET), Oct 2014

	16-18 Cohort October 2014	16-18 Cohort October 2013	NEET October 2014	NEET October 2013	% NEET NEET Oct 2014	% NEET Oct 2013
Bolton	10,761	10,668	449	501.40	5.1%	4.7%
Bury	6,758	7,087	292	432.31	4.8%	6.1%
Manchester	16,003	15,809	808	948.54	5.8%	6.0%
Oldham	9,041	8,875	386	426.00	4.4%	4.8%
Rochdale	7,897	8,099	318	437.35	4.2%	5.4%
Salford	7,137	7,130	492	670.22	7.1%	9.4%
Stockport	9,898	10,105	401	495.15	4.7%	4.9%
Tameside	7,971	8,123	296	414.27	3.9%	5.1%
Trafford	8,209	8,146	233	293.26	3.2%	3.6%
Wigan	10,874	10,951	367	646.11	4.7%	5.9%
GM	**83,788**	**84,325**	**3,593**	**4,763**	**4.3%**	**5.6%**
NORTH WEST	**245,911**	**246,486**	**10,950**	**13,803.22**	**4.9%**	**5.6%**
ENGLAND	**1,728,553**	**1,753,260**	**68,669**	**92,922.78**	**4.6%**	**5.3%**

Figure 15: 16-18 Year Olds, Status Not Known, Oct 2014

LA/Region	October 2014					
	Age 16-18 Not Known	% 16-18s not known	% change in year	% of NK Age 16	% of NK Age 17	% of NK Age 18
Bolton	1,874	17.40%	11.10%	5.23%	13.68%	36.70%
Bury	793	11.70%	-8.45%	3.03%	9.05%	31.30%
Manchester	2,931	18.30%	4.02%	9.07%	15.65%	31.90%
Oldham	434	4.80%	0.60%	0.47%	2.06%	13.90%
Rochdale	378	4.80%	0.61%	0.51%	1.99%	10.90%
Salford	241	3.40%	-0.06%	0.78%	1.54%	22.60%
Stockport	1,992	20.10%	-3.57%	3.56%	15.26%	46.20%
Tameside	465	5.80%	-1.16%	0.85%	2.93%	14.80%
Trafford	1,484	18.10%	8.78%	6.40%	12.65%	36.10%
Wigan	3,309	30.40%	14.16%	15.02%	20.36%	54.40%
GM	13,901	13.48%	2.60%	4.49%	9.52%	29.88%
NW	32,101	13.20%	-6.65%	5.95%	9.72%	28.10%
ENGLAND	337,883	19.60%	9.83%	8.57%	13.05%	38.40%

- NEETs are a diverse group. A little under half of them nationally are formally unemployed (ie. available and looking for work). The rest are economically inactive (ie. not looking or not available).
- GM has about 3,600 NEETs – a fall of over 1000 in a year. As a proportion, this represents 5.6% of the 16-18 cohort.
- Under the government policy of Raising the Participation Age, local authorities have duties to reduce the numbers of NEET young people (just the 16-18s, however, rather than the 19-24s who also qualify as NEET) as well as track them.
- NEETs tend to increase in numbers at age 18.
- The numbers of 'not knowns' is much higher (13,900 in GM) than those identified as NEET. However GM's 'not known' is significantly lower than the national rate. There is understood to be some variation in the practices of how NEETs and 'not knowns' are recorded among local authorities.

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Source NCCIS

Education and training is principal route out of being NEET

Figure 17: Number joining the NEET group in Oct 2014 from the activities below

	Joining from										
	Total no. of NEET Joiners	Edu. and train*	%	Apprent	%	Employment	%	Re-engagement activities	%	Other	%
Bolton	89	53	60%	8	9%	15	17%		0%	13	15%
Bury	40	32	80%	1	3%	4	10%			3	8%
Manchester	202	127	63%	2	1%	8	4%	4	2%	61	30%
Oldham	132	94	71%	1	1%	5	4%		0%	32	24%
Rochdale	78	61	78%	1	1%	2	3%		0%	14	18%
Salford	147	61	41%	6	4%	13	9%		0%	67	46%
Stockport	94	38	40%	3	3%	8	9%	2	2%	43	46%
Tameside	74	52	70%		0%		0%	1	1%	21	28%
Trafford	35	19	54%	5	14%	7	20%	1	3%	3	9%
Wigan	82	28	34%	3	4%	4	5%		0%	47	57%
GM	**891**	**537**	**60%**	**27**	**3%**	**62**	**7%**	**0%**	**0%**	**257**	**29%**
NW	**2,276**	**1,186**	**52%**	**58**	**3%**	**134**	**6%**	**17**	**1%**	**881**	**39%**
ENGLAND	**14,616**	**9,284**	**64%**	**319**	**2%**	**472**	**3%**	**281**	**2%**	**4,260**	**29%**

Figure 18: Number Leaving the NEET group in Oct 2014 as a proportion of the total NEET leavers

		Leaving to											
Oct-14	**Total no of NEET Leavers**	**Educ and Train**	**%**	**Apprent.**	**%**	**Employment**	**%**	**Re-engagement provision**	**%**	**Left cohort**	**%**	**Other**	**%**
Bolton	119	106	89%	4	3%	8	7%		0%		0%	1	1%
Bury	72	53	74%	5	7%	9	13%		0%	2	3%	3	4%
Manchester	219	173	79%	6	1%	14	1%	6	1%	9	1%	11	1%
Oldham	173	136	79%	4	1%	19	3%			4	1%	10	2%
Rochdale	85	63	74%	4	1%	8	2%	1	0%	8	2%	1	0%
Salford	111	77	69%	4	1%	20	3%	1	0%	4	1%	5	1%
Stockport	110	77	70%	10	2%	12	2%	3	1%	6	1%	2	0%
Tameside	72	40	56%	9	2%	12	3%			3	1%	8	2%
Trafford	10	8	80%		0%		0%	1	10%	1	10%		0%
Wigan	63	44	70%	2	3%	12	19%		0%	2	3%	3	5%
GM	**1,034**	**777**	**75%**	**48**	**5%**	**114**	**11%**	**12**	**1%**	**39**	**4%**	**44**	**4%**
NW	**2,655**	**1,992**	**75%**	**171**	**6%**	**289**	**11%**	**29**	**1%**	**104**	**4%**	**70**	**0%**
England	**13,646**	**9,983**	**73%**	**723**	**5%**	**1,651**	**12%**	**269**	**2%**	**567**	**4%**	**453**	**3%**

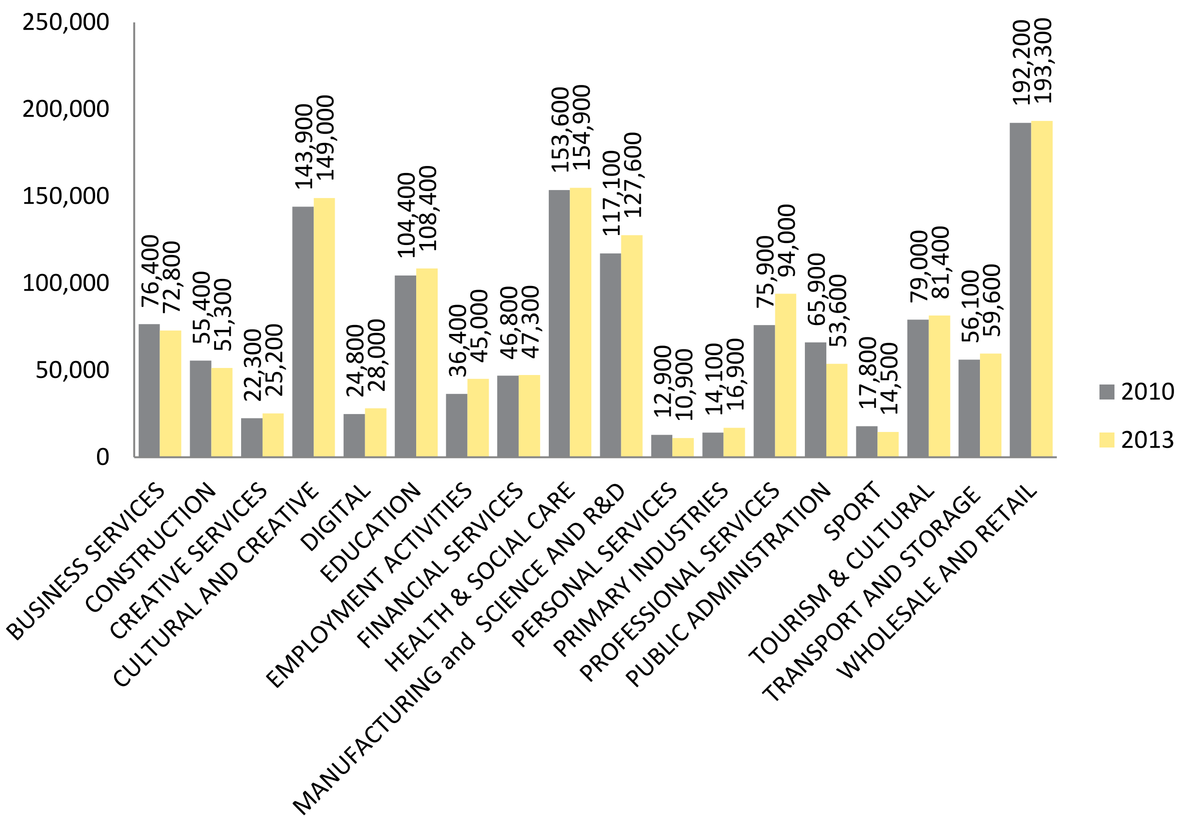
- There are very high fluctuations among NEET joiners and leavers. Almost half of the cohort changes each quarter.
- The tables show where NEETs come from and where they go onto after leaving NEET status. Some 60% in GM come from the education and training system.
- In October 2014 nearly -80016-18 year olds left the NEET group to undertake education or training or found employment. This was most prominent in Oldham and Manchester.

Source: NCCIS

EMPLOYER DEMAND

Professional services tops list of rising sectors

Figure 19: Greater Manchester's changing industrial structure, 2010-2013



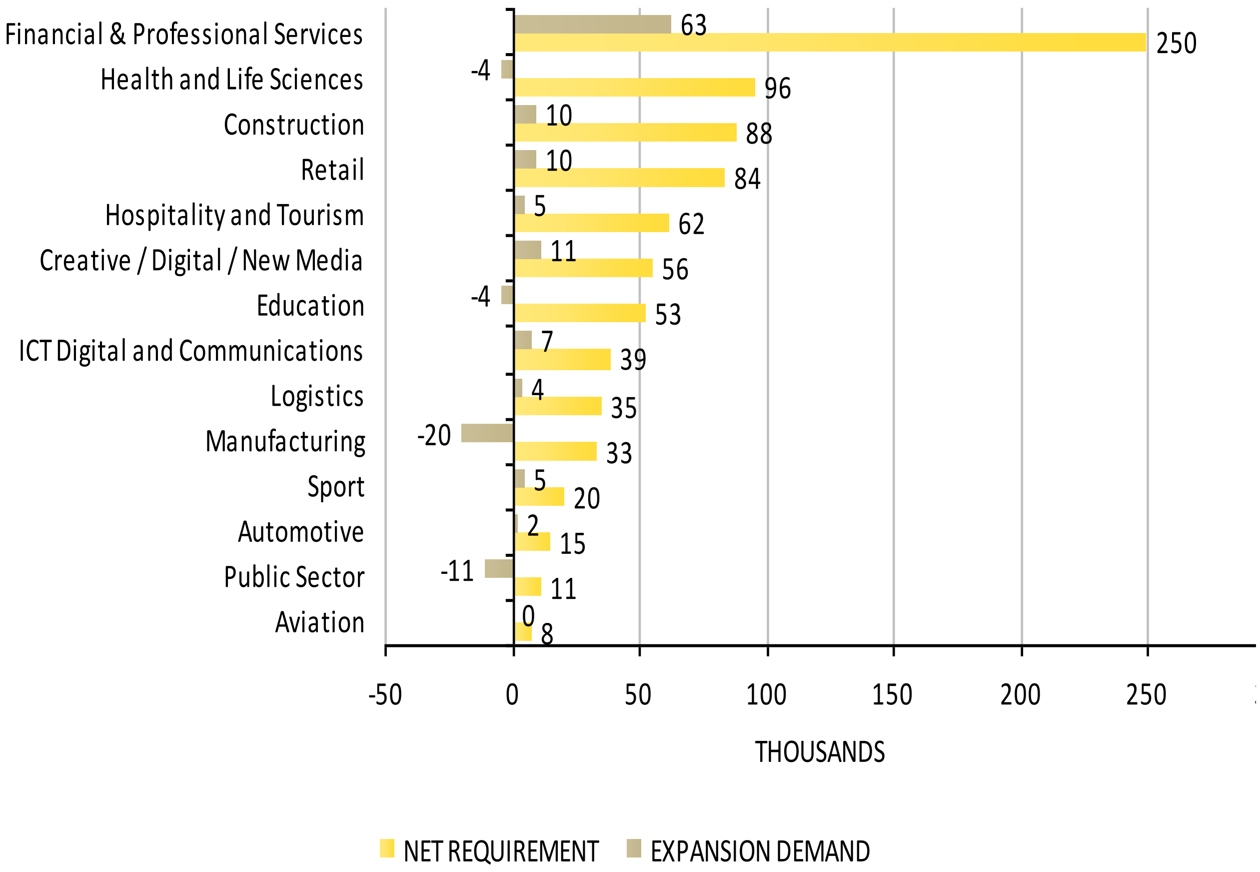
- Sectors experiencing employment growth in Greater Manchester include professional services, cultural and creative, tourism, wholesale and retail, transport and storage – and – in contrast to recent patterns – manufacturing, engineering and science. The areas of manufacturing experiencing growth include engineering, furniture, textiles and food.
- The presence of ‘employment activities’ as a ‘growth sector’ is noteworthy: these roles are likely to be agency work. The explanation for this is uncertain, but may be due to employers’ desire for flexibility, lack of business confidence, or labour supply quality. It is impossible to tell from the data which sector agency workers are eventually employed in.
- Unsurprisingly, public administration has fallen as a prominent employment sector in the wake of government cuts. Construction has also declined since 2010.

new economy

Source: NOMIS BRES

Total replacement demand for jobs in Greater Manchester is over 900k over the next decade

Figure 20: Net requirement by key sector in Greater Manchester over the next ten years



- The Greater Manchester Forecasting Model (2012) (GMFM) shows that new jobs caused by economic change and growth (as opposed to jobs created to replace staff who retire or move on) will be greatest in the financial and professional services sector.
- The main sectors experiencing the highest levels of replacement demand in Greater Manchester (due to retirements, labour mobility, and growth) are financial and professional services, health and social care, construction, retail and hospitality.
- The challenge of an ageing workforce is emerging strongly in sectors such as manufacturing, logistics, health and social care and construction. Conversely, in the retail sector, the fastest growing part of the workforce is among the over 60s.

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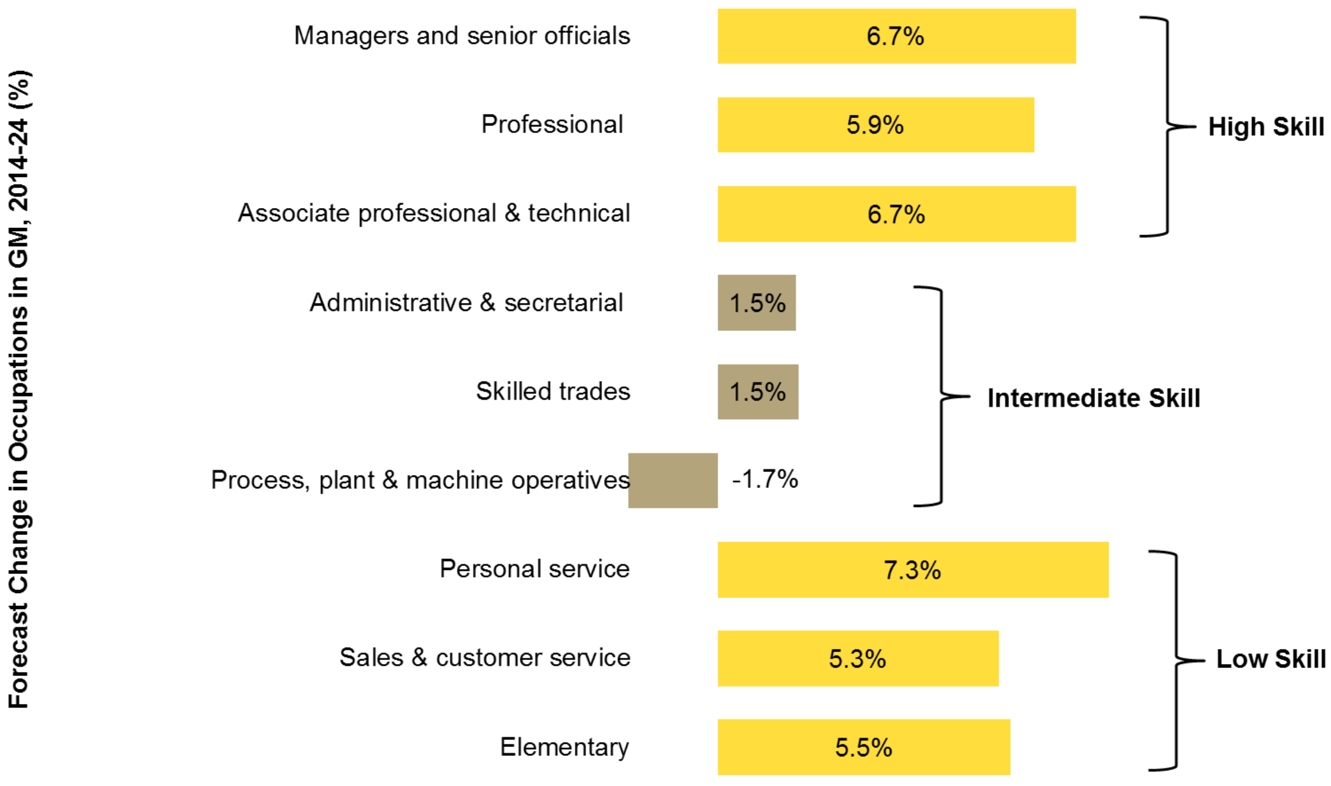
Source: GMFM, 2012

The ‘hourglass’ shape of economic change – rapid growth at the top and bottom skill levels, slower growth or decline in the middle – is likely to continue

Figure 21: Forecast change in occupations in Greater Manchester over the next ten years

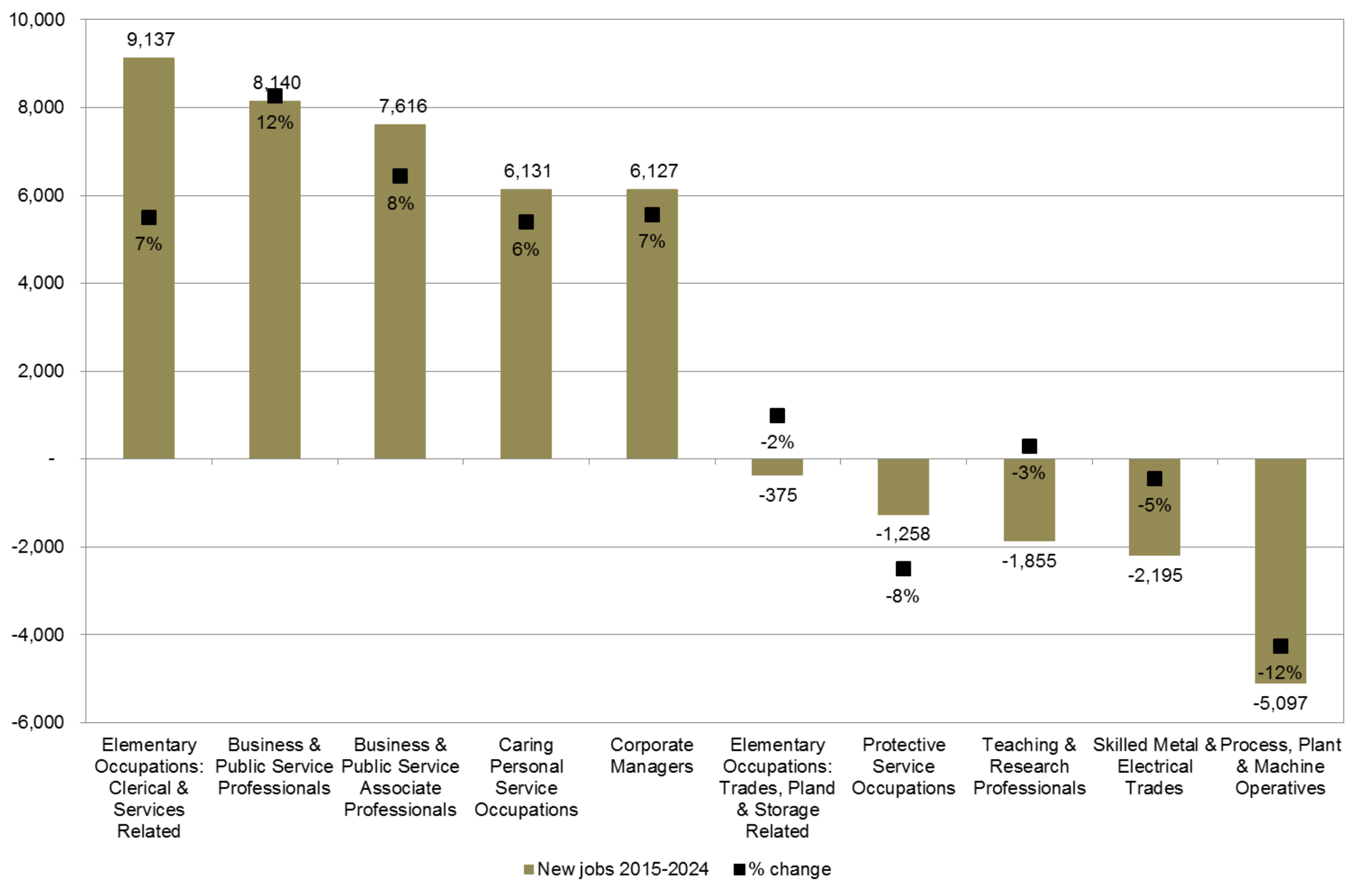


Sources: GMFM, 2014

- GMFM suggests Manchester’s labour market will increasingly take on a pattern sometimes called ‘the hourglass economy’ – growth among high skill jobs and low skill jobs with slower growth at intermediate skill levels. The GMFM anticipates this pattern to continue in the years to 2024.
- At the upper end of the skills spectrum managers and senior officials are forecast to grow by 6.7%; at the lower end, personal service jobs are forecast to growth by 7.3%.
- Greater Manchester’s economy does still generate occupations ‘in the middle’ of the skills spectrum, but at a notably slower rate of increase of 0.7% overall. Of these, generally office based administrative work and skilled trades are expected to grow, while the number of process, plant & machine operatives is forecasted to decline.

There is rising demand for jobs at the top and bottom of the skills spectrum

Figure 22: Top five and bottom five growth occupations in GM 2015-2024

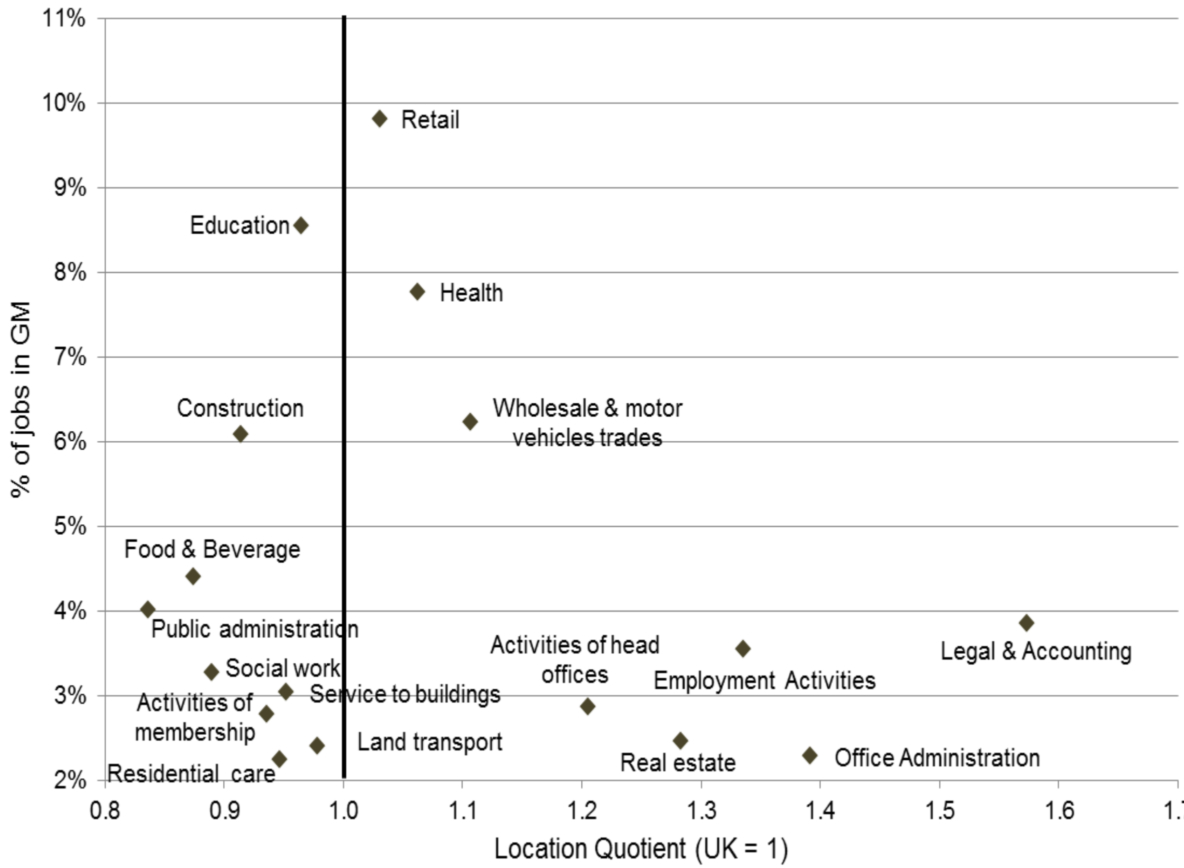


- The figure shows the top five and bottom five growth occupations, according to the GMFM.
- The largest absolute increase is forecast to be in the elementary clerical jobs, followed by both business and public service professionals and associate professionals, personal service occupations, and corporate managers. As the public sector is expected to shrink further in the future it is assumed that the growth will be mostly in the private sector business professional segment.
- Of the top five growth occupations, three can be considered high skilled and two lower skilled.
- The largest decrease in jobs is expected in plant & machine operatives, skilled metal & electrical trades, both intermediate skills occupations.

Source: GMFM, 2014

Employment concentration in Greater Manchester

Figure 23: Location Quotient and % breakdown of jobs in different sectors in GM 2014 (only those representing > 2% of GM's jobs)



Sources: GMFM, 2014

- The chart shows Greater Manchester's most significant employment sectors both as a percentage of jobs and as a 'location quotient' (LQ).

  The (LQ) shows the regional concentration of employment – ie the sectors where Greater Manchester has a higher percentage of jobs than the UK (on the right of the line) and those where it is lower (left of the line).

  The LQ is calculated by dividing the share of a particular sector in GM by its share of the UK. A LQ below 1 means that there are relatively fewer jobs in GM than in the UK in the sector, while a LQ higher than 1 shows a concentration. A high LQ can be an indicator for the existence of agglomeration, as firms benefit from co-location (eg by skills matching, sharing of infrastructure, and knowledge spill overs).

  The highest LQ, 2.6, is in textiles (not in the graph as it only represents 1% of GM's jobs), followed by legal & accounting. Education and public administration concentration is lower than the UK average.

…but over-qualification remains a significant issue for many

Figure 24: Change in level 4 qualifications and level 4 jobs in GM 2004- 2013

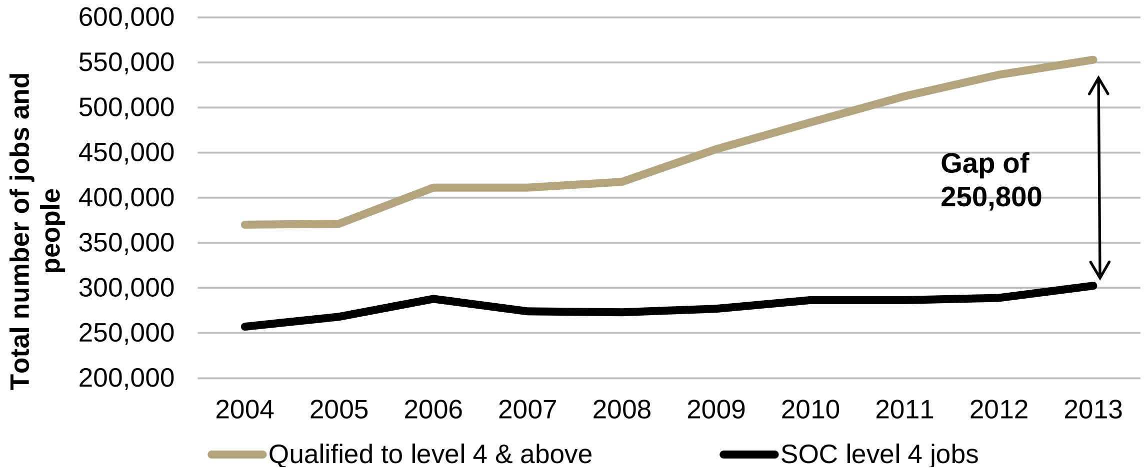
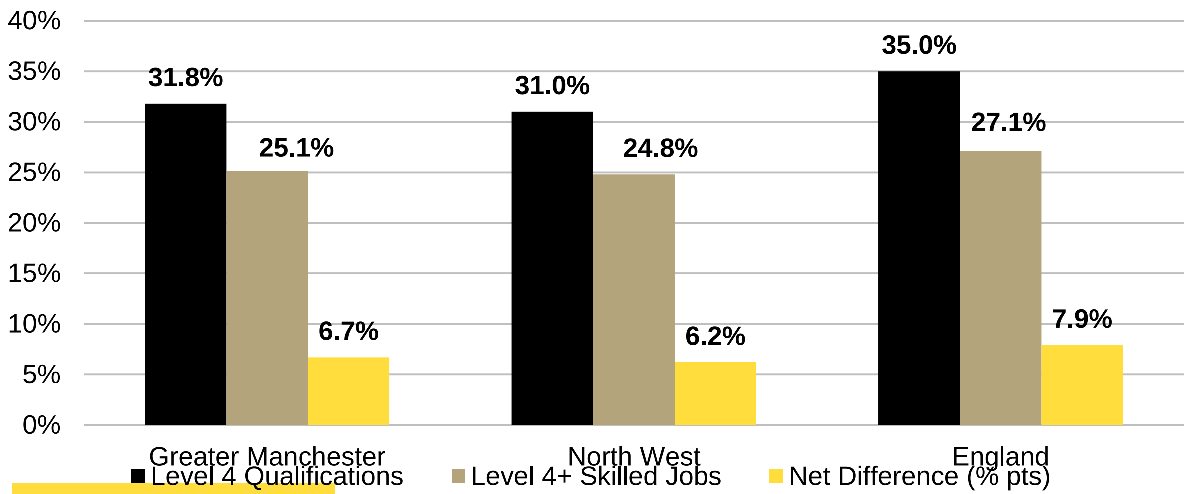


Figure 25: Level 4 qualifications and jobs in GM in 2013



Source: Annual Population Survey, 2013

- Figure 23 identifies one of the paradoxes of the skills formation system: although employers continue to demand higher skill levels, there continue to be issues of poor utilisation once those skills are created.
- The numbers of people qualified to level 4 has risen considerably faster than the numbers of 'level 4' jobs in the economy.
- The proportion of people in Greater Manchester aged 16-64 with a level 4+ (a foundation degree or higher) has grown by 49% between 2004 and 2013 (from 370,000 to 550,000 people). However, over the same timeframe the stock of graduate level jobs in the conurbation did not increase at the same rate (18%, from 257,000 to 302,000).
- It should be noted, however, that there is no formal definition of a 'level 4 job'. The definition used here combines the following roles: corporate managers and directors; science, research, engineering, and technology professionals; health professionals; teaching and education professionals; and business media and public service professionals.

Leeds City Region is top northern LEP for job vacancies in Q3 2014

Figure 26: Top 5 LEPS by Vacancy Number in Quarter 3 (July-Sept 2014)

- Labour Insight is an online database of job postings (including those at Jobcentre Plus). It provides statistics on job vacancies broken down into areas such as occupation type and skills requirements.
- Leeds City Region is now the top northern LEP for job vacancies in the three months between July and September 2014, according to Labour Insight. Last year, GM was the leading LEP for vacancies (the time period was just one month, however).
- There has been some change in LEP rankings regarding job vacancies. Coast to Coast and Derby, Derbyshire, Nottingham and Nottinghamshire are no longer in the top five.

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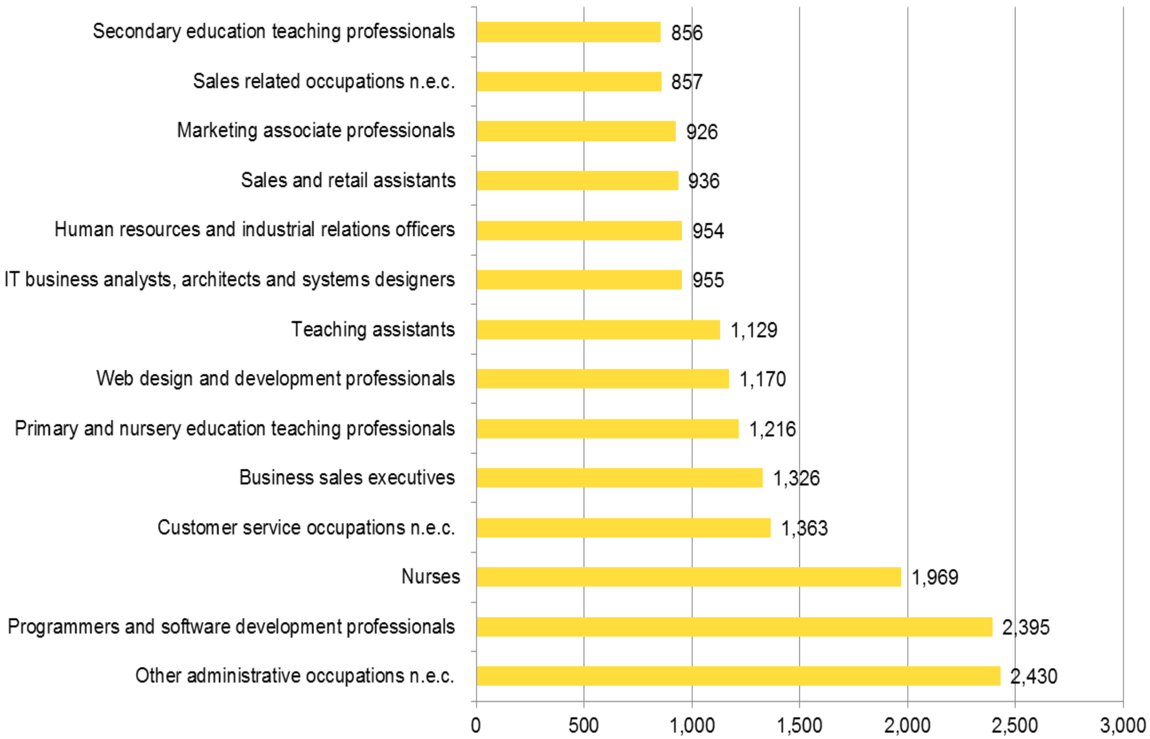
Source: Labour Insight

Admin, IT and health roles top job vacancy listings

Figure 27: Top Job Vacancies in GM by detailed occupation, Q3 (July-September 2014)



- Matching real-world occupations to statistical categories always presents a technical challenge. Labour Insight identifies administrative roles as being most in demand between July and September 2014. These are followed by programmers and software developers and nurses.
- Roles in IT, sales and customer service, business service roles (such as marketing and HR), and – interestingly – in the public services (eg. nursing, teachers and teaching assistants) are prominent in the list.

Source: Labour Insight

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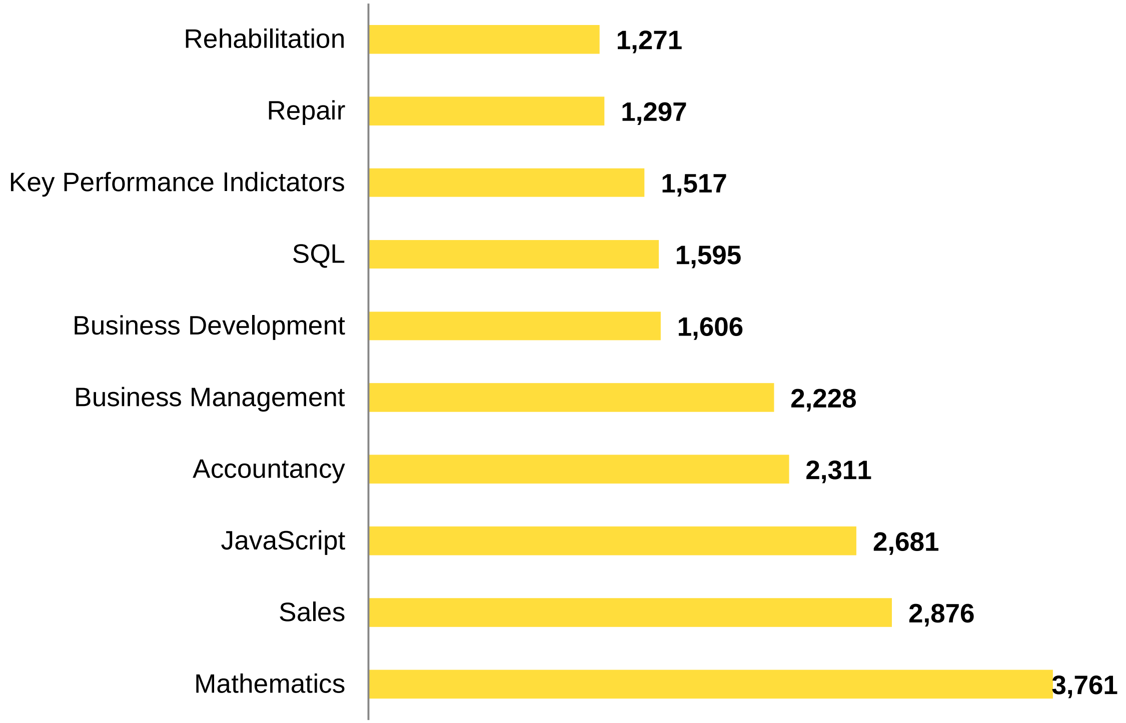
Mathematics is the specialist skill that employers value most

Figure 28: Top specialist skills in job requirements, Greater Manchester, Q3 (July-Sept 2014)



- As well as maths, the chart suggests specific IT related skills are highly sought after by employers.
- However, this could be because these specific skills are the ones that are named most frequently in job adverts and therefore picked up by Labour Insight. Other types of job advert may not specify skills in the same manner as IT related roles.

Labour Insight 2014

Employers seek communication alongside IT and general business skills

Figure 29: Common skills clusters for GM vacancies, Quarter 3 (July-September 2014)

- The combination of communication skills alongside IT and general business type skills emerges strongly as a message from job vacancies.
- The interaction of technology with people-facing skills presents a key challenge for employers in the people they need – tech-savvy, but personable in other words.

The majority of vacancies are in professional occupations

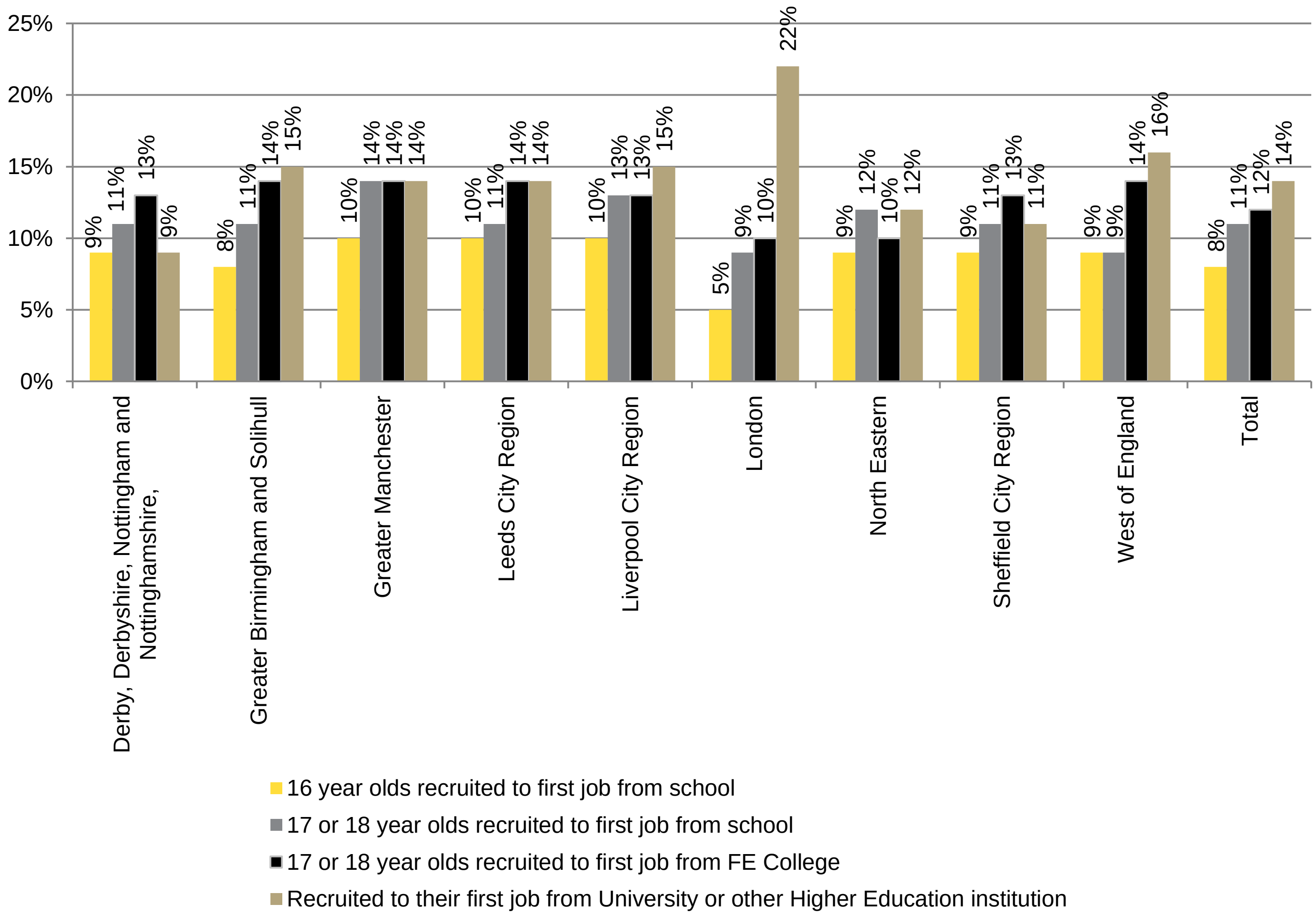
Figure 30: Common Skills Clusters for GM vacancies, Quarter 3 (July-September 2014)

Occupation Family	Top Number of Quarter 3 (Jul. 1, 2014 - Sep. 30, 2014)	% of Total Jobs Quarter 3 2014 (Jul. 1, 2014 - Sep. 30, 2014)	% of Total Jobs Last Quarter 3 2013 (Jul. 1, 2013 - Sep. 30, 2013)
PROFESSIONAL	18,192	30.1%	26.1%
ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL	12,709	21.1%	22.6%
ADMINISTRATIVE AND SECRETARIAL	6,785	11.2%	10.9%
SALES AND CUSTOMER SERVIC	4,880	8.1%	10.2%
MANAGERS, DIRECTORS AND SENIOR OFFICIALS	4,596	7.6%	7.4%
CARING, LEISURE AND OTHER SERVICE	3,691	6.1%	5.4%
SKILLED TRADES	3,601	6.0%	6.4%
ELEMENTARY	2,956	4.9%	5.5%
PROCESS, PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATIVES	2,933	4.9%	5.5%

- Most vacancies fall into the professional or associate professional categories. This represents a significant increase on the proportion in the same equivalent period in 2013.
- Apart from care, leisure and other service jobs, the number of roles in elementary, process and plant and skilled trades have all decreased – as have sales and customer service occupations.
- Growth in the sales and customer service sectors has also increased by 1.9%pts

National Employers' Skills Survey: summary of key messages

Figure 31: Proportion of employers who had recruited someone to their first job on leaving school, college or university in the last 2-3 years, 2013



UKCES, National Employers Skills Survey, 2013

- The most recent National Employer Skills Survey (2013) shows that Greater Manchester compares reasonably well in terms of the proportion of employers recruiting young people aged 17-18 to their first job from school, with 14% of employers doing so, compared to 11% nationally. The 2% increase in GM compares favourably against unchanging national levels.
- For the other groups Greater Manchester performs towards the middle of the range. On recruitment of 16 year olds straight from school, it performs better than nationally by 2 percentage points, as well as for 17 to 18 year old college graduates.

National Employers Skills Survey: Summary of Key Messages

Figure 32: Percentage very well prepared/well prepared for work in England's Core LEP areas and London

	16 YEAR OLDS WELL PREPARED TO FIRST JOB FROM SCHOOL	17-18 YEAR OLDS WELL PREPARED TO FIRST JOB FROM SCHOOL	17-18 YEAR OLDS WELL PREPARED TO FIRST JOB FROM FE	UNIVERSITY OR OTHER HEI LEAVERS WELL PREPARED FOR WORK
Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire,	63%	72%	79%	89%
Greater Birmingham and Solihull	55%	66%	76%	87%
Greater Manchester	58%	65%	72%	83%
Leeds City Region	63%	67%	75%	87%
Liverpool City Region	51%	68%	75%	89%
London	54%	65%	69%	82%
North Eastern	59%	65%	71%	85%
Sheffield City Region	67%	73%	81%	88%
West of England	72%	68%	81%	88%
Total	59%	66%	74%	84%

• The perception of employers in GM of how well 16 year olds who have left school are for work has increased by 4 percentage points over the last year. This ranks GM slightly more favourably in comparison to employers in other Core City LEP areas and London

• The perception of employers for those young people recruited from college fared slightly better by comparison.

•GM compares poorly to other areas for those 17-18 year olds recruited to their first job from school and also for higher education leavers. Employers' perceptions in GM about how well 17-18 year olds are prepared for work – both coming from school and FE – have also become slightly more negative over the last year.

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UKCES, National Employers Skills Survey, 2013

SKILLS SUPPLY: YOUNG PEOPLE

GCSE performance lower in 2013/14 following reforms aimed at boosting rigour

Figure 33: % of year 11 pupils with 5+ GCSEs A*-C or equivalent, 2010/11-2013/14

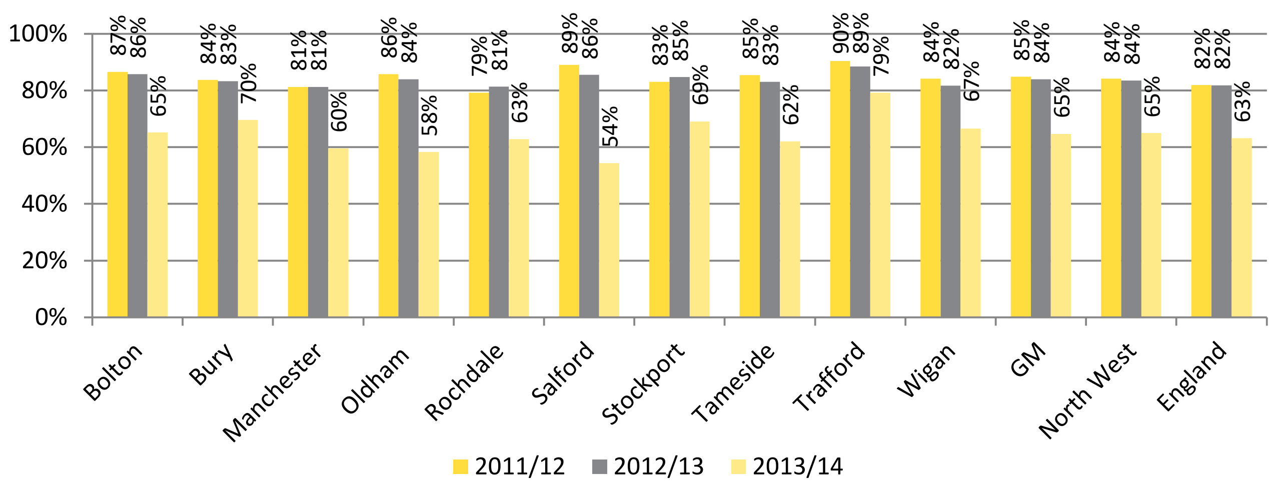
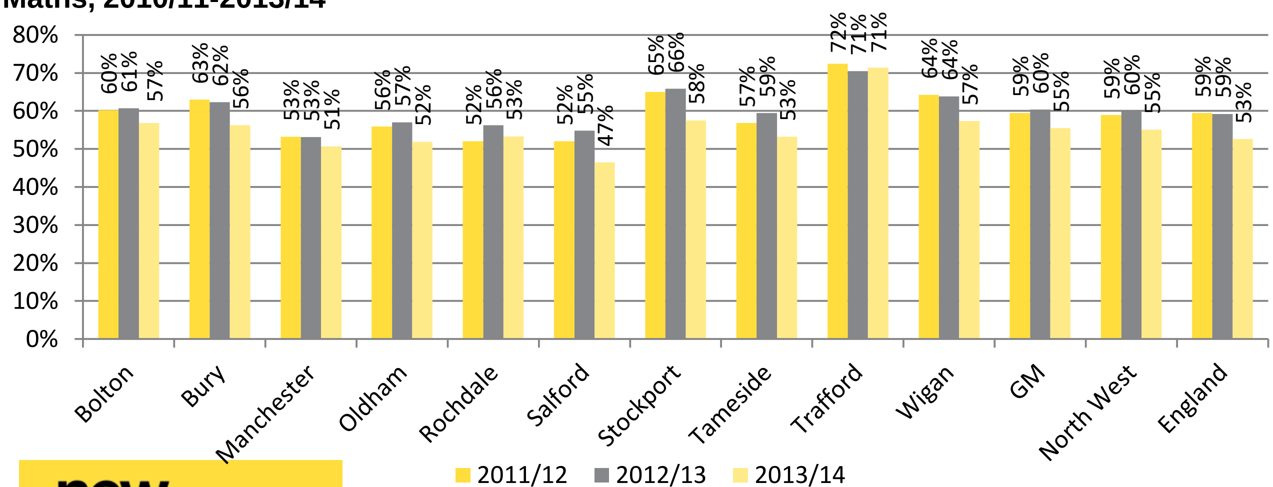


Figure 34: % year 11 pupils with 5+ GCSE's A*-C or equivalent including English and Maths, 2010/11-2013/14



- GCSE performance in Greater Manchester has seen a considerable fall in achievement of 5 GCSEs (A* to C grades) comparing 2010/11 and 2013/14. This is partly due to changes which reduced the numbers of qualifications counting towards the GCSE performance measure which came into effect in 2013/14. This limits the comparability of GCSE attainments over time.
- Excluding maths and English, 65% of pupils in Greater Manchester achieved 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C in 2013/14 (see Figure). This is in line with the regional average and slightly above the national average of 63%.
- The historic variations in GCSE performance are still apparent at a district level. In Trafford for example, 71% of pupils in 2013/14 achieved 5+ GCSE at grades A*-C (including maths and English), while in Salford the figure was 47%.
- Year 11 pupils are generally 15 years old at the start of the academic year.

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Source: Department for Education (2014); Provisional 2013/14 GCSE data by Local Authority.
https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/provisional-gcse-and-equivalent-results-in-england-2013-to-2014

Greater Manchester's 16 and 17 year olds are much more likely to be in education than elsewhere – and less likely to be in employment

Figure 35: Participation of 16 and 17 year olds across different progression options in GM, 2013

	16-18 Cohort Sept 2014	Total Participation	Full Time Education	Training	Apprentice ships	Work based learning*	Part time education	Employme nt with Training	Other**
Bolton	10,761	75.3%	69.7%	1.7%	3.5%	1.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.2%
Bury	6,758	81.3%	77.4%	1.1%	2.5%	1.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%
Manchester	16,003	74.7%	70.0%	2.1%	2.4%	1.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
Oldham	9,041	87.8%	81.0%	3.2%	3.4%	2.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%
Rochdale	7,897	88.6%	82.6%	2.3%	3.3%	1.8%	0.1%	0.3%	0.4%
Salford	7,137	83.4%	71.9%	2.5%	6.8%	2.2%	0.0%	2.2%	0.2%
Stockport	9,898	74.1%	66.6%	0.8%	5.6%	0.8%	0.2%	0.8%	0.0%
Tameside	7,971	87.8%	80.7%	2.5%	4.1%	2.1%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%
Trafford	8,209	77.8%	71.6%	0.4%	5.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Wigan	10,874	64.1%	56.0%	3.0%	4.8%	2.9%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
GM	**94,549**	**79.5%**	**72.8%**	**2.0%**	**4.2%**	**1.7%**	**0.1%**	**0.5%**	**0.2%**
NW	**244,039**	**79.7%**	**71.1%**	**1.9%**	**5.3%**	**1.7%**	**0.3%**	**1.1%**	**0.2%**
ENGLAND	**1,726,382**	**73.7%**	**66.5%**	**1.2%**	**4.4%**	**1.0%**	**0.6%**	**1.0%**	**0.2%**

- 'Participation' refers to the duty of young people to participate in education, training, or an apprenticeship – a requirement under the government's Raising the Participation Age policy.
- Greater Manchester's 16 and 17 year olds are 6% more likely to be in education than others in the rest of England.
- Currently, all young people have to participate until their 17th birthday. This will increase to their 18th birthday from summer 2105. Importantly, participate does not simply mean in education – though the vast majority of young people do participate through full time education.
- GM has a lower rate of apprenticeship participation.

Attainment at level 2 and above has risen consistently…

Figure 36: Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to level 2 or higher (2005-2013)

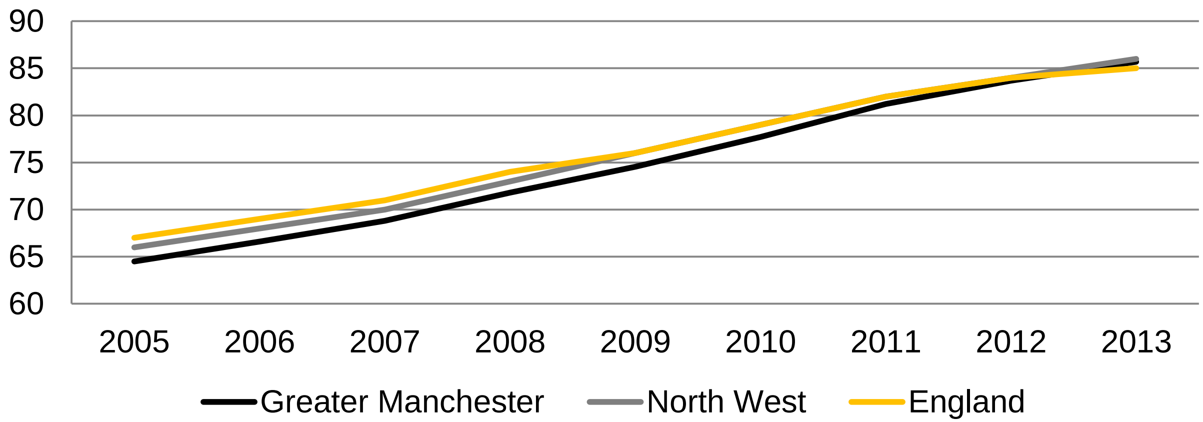
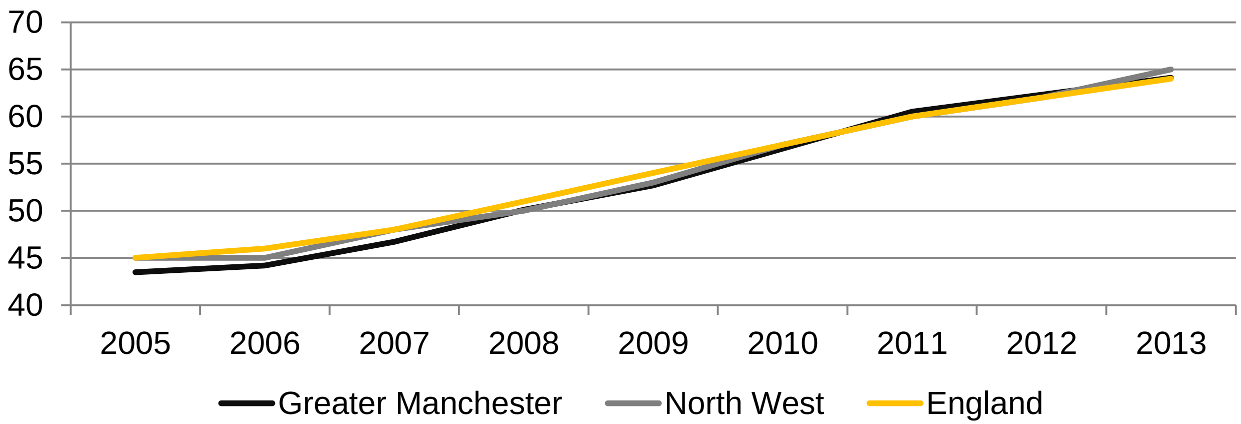


Figure 37: Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to level 2 or higher, including English & Maths (2005-2013)



- Attainment levels at Level 2 and higher by age 19 has risen consistently in GM since 2005. In GM the figure in 2013 was 86%, with the same level in the North West and 85% in England. This brings the conurbation in line with the regional performance and slightly above national averages, signalling a considerable improvement of 21 percentage points over the last eight years.

- Attainment of Level 2 by age 19 with English & Maths in 2012 in GM was around 64%, in line with the national figures and slightly above the regional average. GM has closed the gap since 2005, when it was behind both benchmark areas (see Figure xx).

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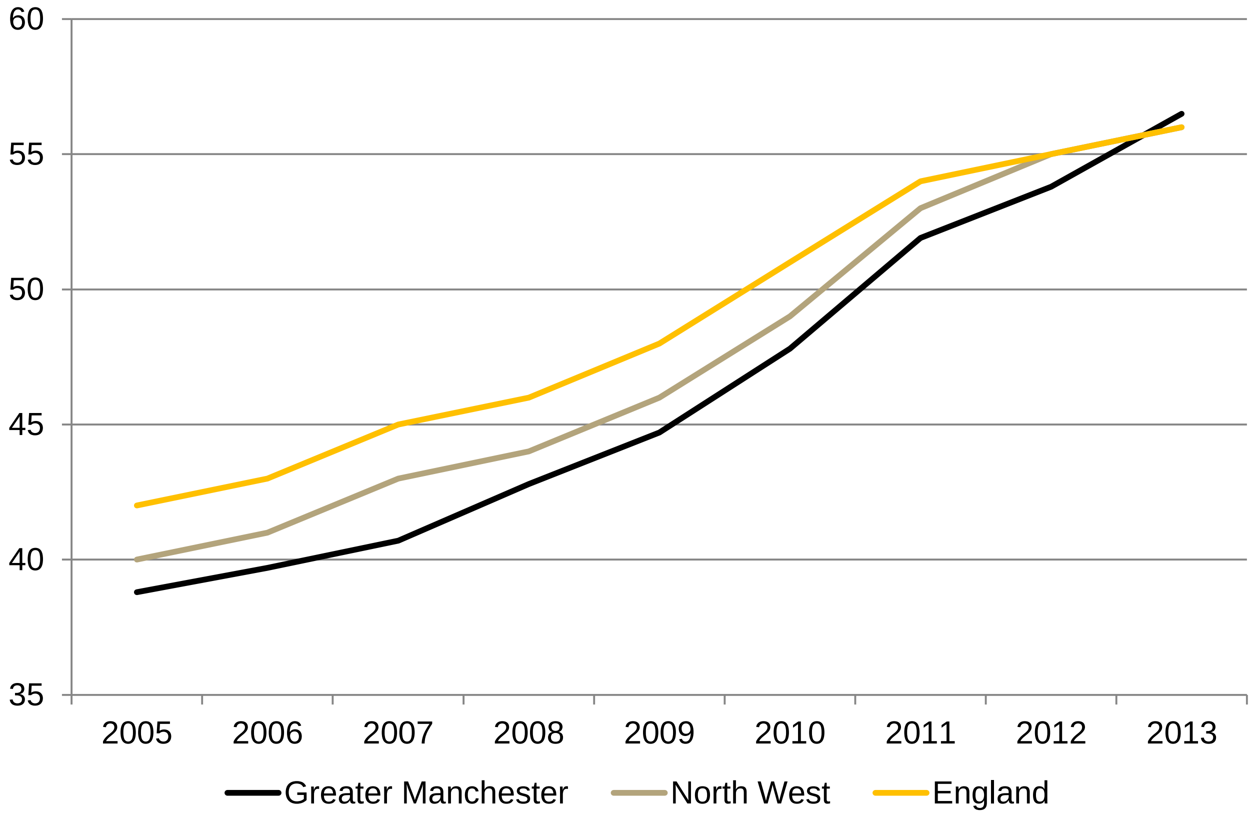
Source: Department for Education, Level 2 and 3 Attainment by Young People in England Measured Using Matched Administrative Data: Attainment by Age 19 in 2013

...as has attainment at level 3, which now sits above regional and national levels

Figure 38: Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to level 3 or higher (2013)



- Attainment at Level 3 amongst 19 year olds has consistently risen since 2005 in Greater Manchester and has recently overtaken regional and national averages.
- In 2012, attainment in the conurbation by 19 year olds was around 57%, up from less than 39% in 2005.

Source: Department for Education, Level 2 and 3 Attainment by Young People in England Measured Using Matched Administrative Data: Attainment by Age 19 in 2013

There is a 17% difference in the performance of children who receive free school meals and those who do not

Figure 39: Attainment of Level 2 including English and maths by those aged 19 by FSM eligibility in GM, 2005-2013

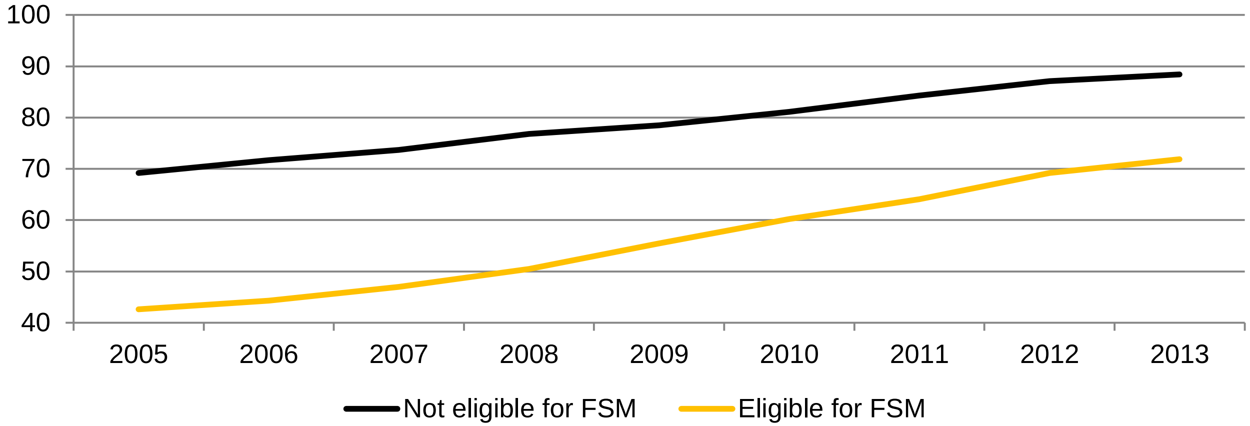
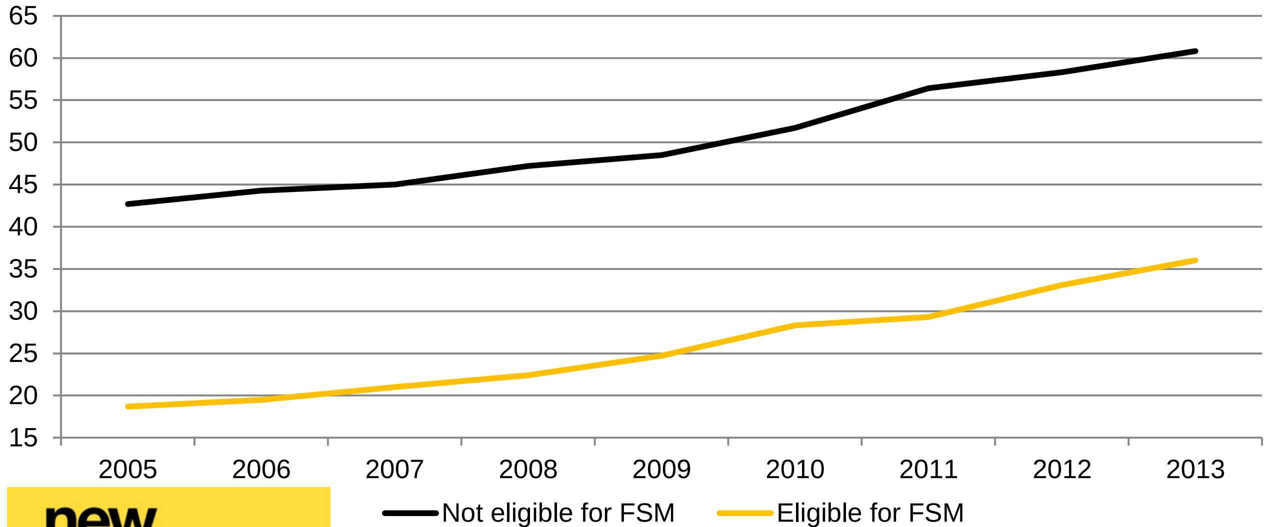


Figure 40: Attainment of Level 3 by those aged 19 by FSM eligibility in GM, 2005-2013



Source: Department for Education, Level 2 and 3 Attainment by Young People in England Measured Using Matched Administrative Data: Attainment by Age 19 in 2013

- Comparing attainment levels at Level 2 between 19 year old students who were eligible for free school meals when they were 16 years old and those not eligible shows a disparity between the groups of 17 percentage points (%p.p) in GM in 2013, with around 88% who were not eligible for FSM compared to 72% who were.
- At Level 2 the difference has narrowed by approximately 10p.p. between 2005 and 2013.
- Comparing the attainment levels at Level 3 between 19 year old students eligible for free school meals and those not eligible shows a disparity between the groups of 25%p.p. in GM – slightly higher than the national average of 24%p.p.
- At Level 3 the gap between FSM and Non-FSM achievement in GM has remained mainly unchanged, having stood at 24 p.p. in 2005.

85% of school leavers at KS4 go on to education after GCSEs

Figure 41: % KS4 cohort going to, or remaining in, an education destination in 2011/12

Local Authority and Institution	Number of students	Any education destination	Further Education College	Other FE Provider	School Sixth Form	Sixth Form College	Apprentice-ships	Destination not sustained	Activity not captured in data
Bolton	3,500	85%	39%	4%	20%	21%	5%	7%	2%
Bury	2,220	86%	51%	3%	1%	32%	5%	6%	2%
Manchester	4,420	82%	36%	3%	11%	32%	6%	9%	2%
Oldham	2,980	85%	36%	5%	14%	31%	6%	6%	1%
Rochdale	2,520	84%	44%	4%	10%	25%	6%	7%	2%
Salford	2,140	84%	68%	5%	4%	6%	8%	7%	1%
Stockport	2,970	85%	24%	5%	4%	53%	9%	7%	1%
Tameside	2,880	84%	33%	4%	8%	38%	8%	7%	1%
Trafford	2,830	88%	31%	3%	41%	13%	4%	5%	2%
Wigan	3,810	86%	42%	6%	8%	30%	9%	7%	1%
GM	30,270	85%	40%	4%	12%	28%	7%	7%	2%
ENGLAND	568,410	86%	33%	4%	37%	12%	5%	7%	2%

Figure 42: 2011/12 Numbers of KS4 cohort going to, or remaining in, an education destination in 2011/12

	Number of students	Any education destination	Further Education College	Other FE Provider	School Sixth Form	Sixth Form College	Apprentice-ships	Destination not sustained	Activity not captured in data
Bolton	3,500	2,975	1,365	140	700	735	175	245	70
Bury	2,220	1,909	1,132	67	22	710	111	133	44
Manchester	4,420	3,624	1,591	133	486	1,414	265	398	88
Oldham	2,980	2,533	1,073	149	417	924	179	179	30
Rochdale	2,520	2,117	1,109	101	252	630	151	176	50
Salford	2,140	1,798	1,455	107	86	128	171	150	21
Stockport	2,970	2,525	713	149	119	1,574	267	208	30
Tameside	2,880	2,419	950	115	230	1,094	230	202	29
Trafford	2,830	2,490	877	85	1,160	368	113	142	57
Wigan	3,810	3,277	1,600	229	305	1,143	343	267	38
GM	30,270	25,667	11,866	1,273	3,778	8,721	2,006	2,099	458
ENGLAND	568,410	488,833	187,575	22,736	210,312	68,209	28,421	39,789	11,368

- The vast majority of learners in GM (25,667or 85%) went on to education, an increase of 6 percentage points (p.p.) compared to the year before. Broken down by type of provision: 40% went to FE colleges (similar proportion as last year); 28% went to sixth form colleges (up 6 p.p.); 12% went to a school sixth form (up 1 p.p.); and 4% went to another FE provider (down 2.7 p.p.). Apprenticeship starts have also increased by 1 p.p. to 6%.

Source: Department for Education, 2012/13

new economy

Over half of young people at KS5 go on to University after A-Levels

Figure 43: % of KS5 cohort going to, or remaining in, an education destination in 2011/12

Local Authority	Number of students	Any education destination	Further Education College	Other FE Provider	School Sixth Form	Sixth Form College	Apprentice-ships	UK Higher Education Institution	Destination not sustained	Activity not captured in data
Bolton	1,320	67%	6%	2%	3%	3%	3%	53%	10%	16%
Bury	2,080	66%	6%	3%	x	1%	3%	57%	11%	19%
Manchester	2,780	68%	6%	2%	1%	4%	2%	55%	7%	24%
Oldham	1,850	69%	10%	2%	-	1%	3%	56%	8%	18%
Rochdale	720	58%	9%	4%	2%	x	6%	43%	9%	31%
Salford	1,510	58%	4%	3%	x	0%	3%	51%	11%	26%
Stockport	2,130	64%	6%	3%	-	3%	5%	53%	12%	17%
Tameside	1,380	61%	7%	3%	-	1%	5%	49%	12%	25%
Trafford	1,670	66%	7%	2%	1%	x	3%	57%	6%	21%
Wigan	2,580	68%	12%	2%	-	2%	4%	52%	8%	14%
GM	18,020	65%	7%	3%	2%	2%	4%	53%	9%	21%
ENGLAND	341,200	62%	8%	3%	2%	1%	3%	48%	8%	20%

Figure 44: Numbers of KS5 cohort going to, or remaining in, an education destination in 2011/12

Local Authority	Number of students	Any education destination	Further Education College	Other FE Provider	School Sixth Form	Sixth Form College	Apprentice-ships	UK Higher Education Institution	Destination not sustained	Activity not captured in data
Bolton	1,320	884	79	26	40	x	40	700	132	211
Bury	2,080	1,373	125	62	x	21	62	1,186	229	395
Manchester	2,780	1,890	167	56	28	111	56	1,529	195	667
Oldham	1,850	1,277	185	37	x	19	56	1,036	148	333
Rochdale	720	418	65	29	14	x	43	310	65	223
Salford	1,510	876	60	45	x	0	45	770	166	393
Stockport	2,130	1,363	128	64	x	64	107	1,129	256	362
Tameside	1,380	842	97	41	x	14	69	676	166	345
Trafford	1,670	1,102	117	33	17	x	50	952	100	351
Wigan	2,580	1,754	310	52	x	52	103	1,342	206	361
GM	18,020	11,623	1,315	469	315	338	667	9,479	1,694	3,802
ENGLAND	341,200	211,544	27,296	10,236	6,824	3,412	10,236	163,776	27,296	68,240

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Source: Department for Education, 2013/14

- One in two young people (or 53%) who have recently completed their A-Levels in GM go on to university, a proportion above the national average of 48%. The proportion of A-Level students moving into an Apprenticeship in GM (4%) is also above the national average (3%).

16-18 year olds starting vocational courses has been falling recently

Figure 45: Youth (16-18) EFA-funded starts by sector and year 2008/09 to 2012/13, excluding apprenticeships

	Sectors	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
High Growth Sectors	Creative	27,383	27,552	26,330
	Digital	11,346	9,975	8,947
	Education	0	0	1
	Financial	2,202	2,244	2,284
	Professional	14,807	18,867	17,105
	Health and Social Care	9,843	11,506	11,550
	Manufacturing	5,323	4,798	4,447
Risk of Undersupply Sectors	Construction	8,159	7,903	8,666
	Retail	199	396	172
	Hospitality/Tourism	5,778	5,842	5,752
	Transport/ Storage/ Logistics	4,198	4,782	4,987
Other Sectors	Environment	92	46	95
	Personal Services	7,553	8,964	7,448
	Primary Industry	409	560	618
	Public Administration	4,291	5,307	4,763
Non-Sector specific	Sport	8,552	9,024	9,922
	Employability	21,908	25,179	24,938
	Not Applicable	698	1,576	1,065
Grand Total		**132,741**	**144,521**	**139,090**

Source: EFA, 2012/13

- In 2012/13 there were just under 140,000 youth (16-18) Education Funding Agency (EFA) starts in Greater Manchester, almost 5,500 (or 4%) fewer than 2011/12 but around 6,400 more then in 2010/11. Starts among 16-18 year olds peaked in 2011/12.
- Creative and Financial and Professional Services related courses have consistently been the three largest high growth categories with almost 41% of the total starts in this category.
- Employability courses also account for almost 1 in 5 EFA funded starts.
- Construction and Tourism remain the two sectors with the largest number of starts where a risk of undersupply exists, with 8,666 and 5,752 starts respectively in 2012/13. Construction related starts have also seen a considerable increase.

Creative courses are the most popular at level 3 among 16-18 year olds

Figure 46: 16-18 EFA funded starts by level and sector 2011/12 and 2012/13, excluding apprenticeships

		Entry and Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4		Other Level	
	Sectors	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13
High Growth Sectors	Creative	960	777	3,324	3,060	23,266	22,233	6	7		
	Digital	1,321		2,247	1,975	6,407	6,043				
	Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Financial			420	393	1,767	1,862	51	11		
	Professional	630	759	2,094	1,969	16,143	14,377				
	Health and Social Care	1,375	1,715	2,168	2,136	7,963	7,699				
	Manufacturing	1,304		1,693	1,520	1,801	1,969				
Risk of Undersupply Sectors	Construction	5,084		1,902	2,258	917	768				
	Retail	346		50	72	0	0				
	Hospitality/Tourism	2,216		1,436	1,460	2,190	2,097				
	Transport/ Storage/ Logistics	3,255		1,406	1,228	121	140				
Other Sectors	Environment					46	95				
	Personal Services	3,005		4,138	3,817	1,366	1,159		6		
	Primary Industry	516		41	92	3	5				
	Public Administration	821		1,601	1,377	2,885	2,577				
Non-Sector specific	Sport	714		2,210	2,674	6,100	6,661				
	Employability	24,683		324	624	41	35			131	387
	Not Applicable									1,576	1,065
Grand Total		46,236	2,492	25,054	24,655	71,016	67,720	57	24	1,707	1,452

The largest number of starts across all levels and sectors were at Level 3 in both 2011/12 and 2012/13. Progression to Level 4 is extremely low in all sectors. For example, only 5 of the 7 high growth sectors shown in the table above have any form of progression from level 3 to level 4 (creative, digital, education, financial & professional, health & social care and manufacturing).

Source: EFA Reporting Tool, 2012/13

The Manchester College has over 5,000 more youth starts than its nearest rival

Figure 47: Youth (16-18) EFA-funded starts by provider in 2012-13, excluding apprenticeships

Institution Names	Entry Level	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Other Level	Grand Total
THE MANCHESTER COLLEGE	2,680	5,403	4,821	6,772	3	110	19,789
SALFORD CITY COLLEGE	475	2,081	2,143	9,808	7		14,514
THE OLDHAM COLLEGE	709	2,536	4,035	4,937	2	79	12,298
BURY COLLEGE	275	1,097	1,668	7,593			10,633
LORETO COLLEGE			270	9,770		69	10,109
HOLY CROSS COLLEGE			22	9,818			9,840
AQUINAS COLLEGE		4	139	8,429		44	8,616
XAVERIAN COLLEGE		123	256	7,798			8,177
TRAFFORD COLLEGE	621	1,387	2,101	3,467	5	11	7,592
OLDHAM SIXTH FORM COLLEGE			217	7,343			7,560
HOPWOOD HALL COLLEGE	532	2,069	2,194	2,640			7,435
WIGAN AND LEIGH COLLEGE	181	1,812	1,925	3,209	6		7,133
ASHTON SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	1	1	429	6,534			6,965
BOLTON COLLEGE	1,353	2,134	1,573	1,521		135	6,716
TAMESIDE COLLEGE	321	2,111	1,821	2,341	1	106	6,701
WINSTANLEY COLLEGE				6,683			6,683
ECONOMIC SOLUTIONS LIMITED	2,387	2,896	497			200	5,980
STOCKPORT COLLEGE OF FURTHER AND HIGHER EDUCATION	884	1,468	1,715	1,891			5,958
CHEADLE AND MARPLE SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	34	84	654	4,719			5,491
BOLTON SIXTH FORM COLLEGE		76	418	4,210			4,704
ST JOHN RIGBY RC SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	84	53	153	3,579			3,869
THE ROCHDALE SIXTH FORM COLLEGE			220	3,537			3,757
YMCA TRAINING	720	1,175	4			40	1,939
THE BLUE COAT SCHOOL			24	1,809			1,833
ALTRINCHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR GIRLS				1,709			1,709
SALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL				1,467			1,467
CROMPTON HOUSE CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL				1,421			1,421
THORNLEIGH SALESIAN COLLEGE		35	60	1,317			1,412
URMSTON GRAMMAR				1,404			1,404
CANON SLADE COFE SCHOOL				1,361			1,361
PARRS WOOD HIGH SCHOOL			1	1,336			1,337
TURTON HIGH SCHOOL MEDIA ARTS COLLEGE			10	1,229			1,239
ALTRINCHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL FOR BOYS				1,145			1,145
ST MARY'S CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL			48	1,084			1,132
LORETO GRAMMAR SCHOOL				1,089			1,089
AUDENSHAW SCHOOL ACADEMY TRUST				1,069			1,069

- The Manchester College (TMC) tops the list of EFA-funded youth starts – providing 9.3% of all starts and 5,275 more starts than its nearest rival, Salford City College.
- The top five providers account for a third of all 16-18 EFA funded starts.
- The most level 3 starts were at Holy Cross College, Salford City College, and Loreto College – accounting for one out of five level 3 starts in GM.
- Only few training providers have a substantial number of learners starting at level 4.
- * Only providers with more than 1,000 learners are listed.

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Source: EFA Reporting Tool, 2012/13

Slight increase in youth (16-18 year olds) apprenticeship starts

Figure 48: Apprenticeship starts, 16 to 18 year olds in GM, 2005/6 to 2013/14*

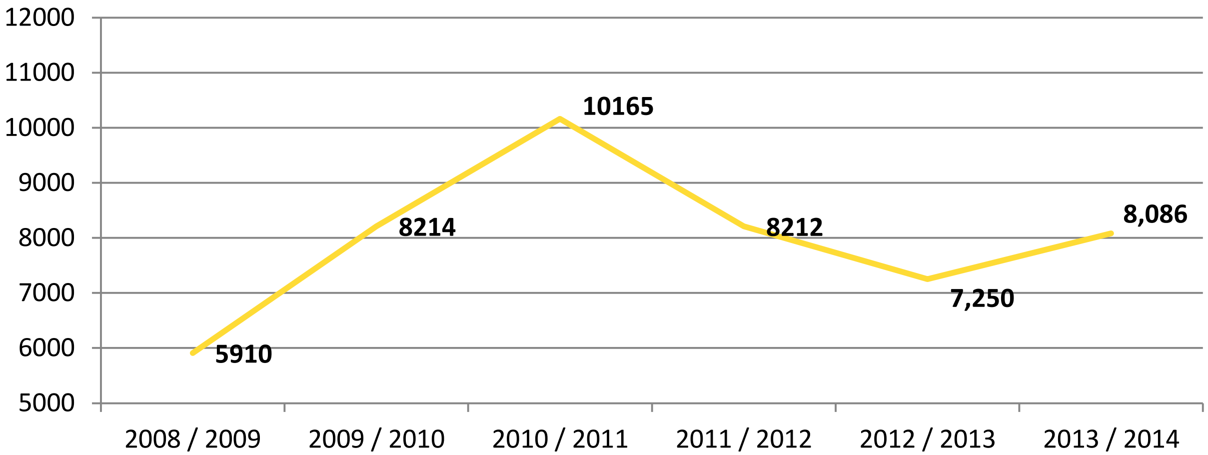
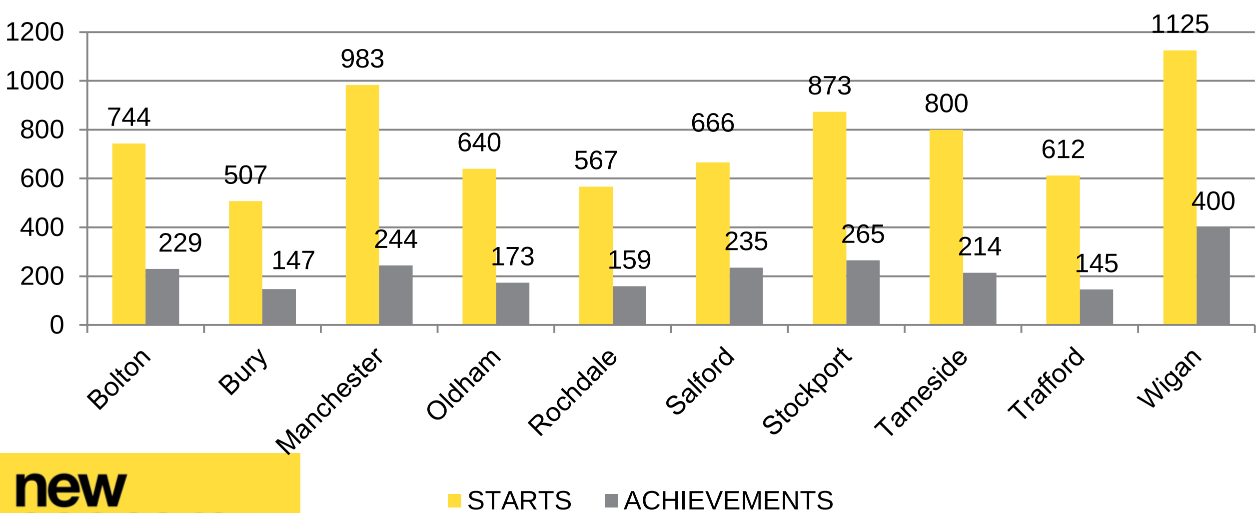


Figure 49: Apprenticeship starts by district, 16 to 18 year olds



*Sources: SFA In Year Datacube 2013/14

- After two years of falling numbers, starts in youth apprenticeships have seen an increase of 11.3% over the last year.
- Of all GM districts, Wigan has seen the highest number of 16 to 18 year olds starting an apprenticeship (1,163 starts), followed by Manchester (1,075 starts), Stockport (986 starts) and Tameside (915 starts) in 2013/14.
- The success rate for 16-18 year olds across all apprenticeships in 2012/13 was 75.8% - higher than the statistical neighbour average (72.2%).

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‘General Business’, ‘Education’, and ‘Construction’ frameworks are the most popular apprenticeships among young people

Figure 50: Youth (16-18) SFA-funded apprenticeship starts by sector and year, 2008-2014

	Sectors	2008 / 2009	2009 / 2010	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012	2012 / 2013	2013 / 2014
High growth sectors	Creative	11	15	13	1	10	138
	Digital	80	284	353	294	254	495
	Education	1	6	40	43	96	845
	Financial services	0	2	4	10	17	226
	Professional services	119	162	183	253	211	43
	Business services	35	200	99	102	79	96
	General business	895	1,451	2,888	2,052	1,953	2,231
	Health and social care	878	1,267	1,123	962	969	397
	Manufacturing	434	418	554	512	537	360
Risk of undersupply sectors	Construction	1,205	949	965	675	684	808
	Retail	227	323	228	207	131	216
	Hospitality and Tourism	222	469	372	379	164	406
	Transport / Logistic	664	876	1101	779	557	728
Other sectors	Environment	0	0	0	0	3	13
	personal services	864	996	867	812	790	770
	Primary industry	30	46	38	90	61	109
	Public administration	7	7	1	9	9	6
	Sport	238	743	1336	989	397	161
	Missing	0	0	0	43	328	21
Total		5,910	8,214	10,165	8,212	7,250	8,069

- The majority of high growth sectors have seen increasing numbers of youth apprenticeship starts. This signals a reverse of the trend of falling young apprentices in GM. However, professional Services , health and social care, and manufacturing have continued to see fewer starts.
- ‘General business’ remains by far the most popular sector in which to begin an apprenticeship with 2,231 starts, followed by ‘education’ (845 starts), and ‘construction (808 starts) in 2013/14.
- All sectors deemed to be at risk of labour undersupply have seen growing numbers of youth apprentices over the last academic year, a positive change compared with decreasing numbers in some of them over the recent years.

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*Sources: Provisional Datacube 2013/14

Intermediate Level apprenticeships remain the most popular

Figure 51: Youth (16-18) SFA-funded Apprenticeship starts by sector, level and year, 2012/13 and 2013/14

		Intermediate		Advanced		Higher	
		2012 / 2013	2013 / 2014	2012 / 2013	2013 / 2014	2012 / 2013	2013 / 2014
High Growth Sector	Creative	4	13	6	125	0	0
	Digital	64	73	190	401	0	21
	Education	62	454	34	391	0	0
	Financial services	15	103	2	109	0	14
	Professional services	109	0	80	28	22	15
	Business services	57	88	22	4	0	4
	General business	1,628	1,908	325	319	0	4
	Health and social care	604	290	365	107	0	0
	Manufacturing	271	60	261	299	5	1
Risk of Under-supply Sector	Construction	461	582	223	225	0	1
	Retail	113	198	18	18	0	0
	Hospitality and Tourism	149	372	15	34	0	0
	Transport/ Logistics	469	649	88	79	0	0
Other Sectors	Environment	3	13		0	0	0
	Personal services	623	575	167	195	0	0
	Primary industry	30	80	31	29	0	0
	Public administration	8	6	1	0	0	0
	Sport	271	48	126	113	0	0
	Missing	194	16	121	0	13	5
	Grand Total	5,135	5,528	2,075	2,476	40	65

- Two out of three apprenticeships starts (or 68.5%) were at Level 2 in 2013/14, while apprenticeships at Level 4 remain very low at 0.8%. Higher level apprenticeships are very much concentrated in the digital sector, and the financial and professional service sectors.
- The increase in youth apprenticeship starts is mirrored across all learning levels. Level 2 apprenticeships have grown by 7.7% over the last year, level 3 by 19.3%, and level 4 by a considerable 62.5%.

new economy

*Sources: In Year Datacube 2013/14

Economic Solutions provides the most apprenticeships for young people

Figure 52: Youth (16-18) SFA-funded Apprenticeship starts by provider in 2013-14*

	Intermediate Level Apprenticeship	Advanced Level Apprenticeship	Higher Apprenticeship	Grand Total
ECONOMIC SOLUTIONS LIMITED	620	226	4	850
MANCHESTER COLLEGE, THE	368	84	3	455
TOTAL PEOPLE LIMITED	87	218	9	314
BURY COLLEGE	147	84	2	233
GM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	82	123	9	214
WIGAN AND LEIGH COLLEGE	162	48		210
TRAFFORD COLLEGE	135	68		203
THE OLDHAM COLLEGE	142	53	2	197
DAMAR LIMITED	139	36	8	183
LEARNDIRECT LIMITED	108	45		153
NORTH LANCS. TRAINING GROUP LIMITED	140	13		153
TAMESIDE COLLEGE	100	41	3	144
BOLTON COLLEGE	111	32		143
BUSINESS IMPACT UK LIMITED	139	4		143
ROCHDALE TRAINING ASSOCIATION LIMITED	91	46	1	138
STOCKPORT COLLEGE	99	39		138
ALLIANCE LEARNING	73	63		136
THE APPRENTICE ACADEMY LIMITED	78	58		136
MICHAEL MCCORMACK	101	34		135
SALFORD CITY COLLEGE	91	28		119
PARAGON EDUCATION & SKILLS LIMITED	93	23		116
ESG (SKILLS) LIMITED	86	26		112
RATHBONE TRAINING	49	52		101
CITB	75	22		97
PROCO NW LIMITED	77	19		96
FIRST4SKILLS LIMITED	79	12		91
MICHAEL JOHN TRAINING LIMITED	71	17		88
LIFETIME TRAINING GROUP LIMITED	73	13		86
BABCOCK TRAINING LIMITED	59	26		85
NCG	76	9		85
METSKILL LIMITED	77	3		80

- While the market for apprenticeships is still dominated by private training providers, the proportion offered by colleges is just under one quarter (23.6% - 1,910). This represents an increase on 2012/13 (17.2%).
- Although the list is dominated by colleges and training organisations, there are some exceptions. For example, the Greater Manchester Chamber of Commerce - primarily a business representation organisation – is also a significant provider of youth apprenticeships (number 5 on the list).

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*Sources: In Year Datacube 2013/14 * data is provisional full year

SKILLS SUPPLY: ADULTS

Employability is the most common type of course for adults

Figure 54: Adult (19+) SFA-funded starts by sector and year 2008-2013, excluding apprenticeships

		2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
High growth sectors	Creative	17,538	17,844	17,424	16,509	16,554
	Digital	2,157	3,224	2,633	3,829	4,415
	Education	1,881	1,670	1,529	1,021	1,754
	Financial & Professional	3,994	3,235	2,335	2,450	2,420
	General business	27,242	25,534	22456	21,990	27,516
	Health and Social Care	20,900	16,254	14,047	14,525	18,186
	Manufacturing	4,564	3,130	3,830	2,386	2,366
Sectors at risk of under-supply	Construction	7,104	7,329	6,403	7,260	5,626
	Retail	2,235	2,541	1,367	2,325	2,182
	Hospitality/tourism	5,095	5,310	4,826	4,841	5,736
	Transport/logistics	6,262	5,917	6,853	4,006	4,705
Other sectors	Environment	230	279	231	336	159
	Personal services	5,685	4,814	4,933	5,201	5,120
	Primary industry	1,393	1,498	1,052	1,609	1,701
	Public administration	2,453	2,272	2,216	2,100	5,097
	Sport	8,163	6,058	,5849	7,217	5,925
	Employability	79,006	89,469	96,425	11,2477	115,882
	Academic	12,776	12,889	11,641	11,864	13,693
	Unknown/not applicable	32,967	4,352	4,064	4,168	5,010
	Grand Total	**241,645**	**21,3619**	**210,114**	**226114**	**244,047**

- Full year data for 2012/13 shows there has been a rise in the total number of learners since 2011/12 – a substantial change since provisional data in last year's Skills Analysis was published which showed a fall.
- This rise in total learner numbers is surprising in the context of declining funding for further education: providers appear to be doing more with less.
- The Adult Skills Budget (ASB) has fallen over the year. Cuts to this budget will accelerate next year, as adult skills absorbs the impact of the government's efforts to reduce public expenditure. In 2011/12, the national ASB was £2.83 billion. This fell to £2.71bn in 2012/13, and to £2.26bn in 14/15. By 2015/16, it will fall to £2.0 bn. This means that between 2013/14 and 15/16, the ASB will be cut by just under 20%.

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SFA Datacube 2012/13

Adult learning growth at most skill levels, but slight fall at level 2

Figure 55: Adult (19+) SFA-funded starts by sector and level, 2011/12 and 2012/13, excluding Apprenticeships

		Entry and level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Level 4, 5 or Higher		Other	
		2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13	2011/12	2012/13
High growth sectors	Creative	2,326	3,423	608	875	689	944	24	18	12,862	11,294
	Digital	2,239	2,659	978	1,051	369	408	4	8	239	289
	Education	11	39	101	71	266	535	509	715	134	394
	Financial and Professional	674	572	867	802	525	654	207	217	177	175
	General Business	5,278	9,371	5,960	7,328	1,093	884	45	48	9,614	9,885
	Health and social care	2,174	4,586	4,109	6,924	3,725	3,910	62	67	4,449	2,699
	Manufacturing	444	500	1,506	1,271	275	295	19	24	142	276
Risk of undersupply sectors	Construction	1,630	2,027	4,262	2,754	734	475	100	17	534	353
	Retail	1,221	986	763	913	41	30	1	1	299	252
	Hospitality and tourism	393	683	1,380	1,960	144	151	-	-	2,924	2,942
	Transport and Logistics	659	2,310	2,956	2,138	306	127	1	-	84	130
Other sectors	Environment	120	60	134	57	12	14	-	-	76	28
	Personal Services	673	1,671	2,865	2,025	878	841	-	44	785	539
	Primary Industry	434	592	380	372	95	94	-	4	700	639
	Public Administration	130	65	1,462	4,232	75	68	2	1	431	731
Non sector specific	Sport	1,158	879	2,276	1,402	392	511	9	6	3,382	3,127
	Employability	74,823	82,371	19,806	13,336	632	818	88	57	17,125	19,300
	Academic	943	949	3,122	5,573	1,389	1,279	1	-	6,412	5,892
	Not Applicable	116	263	129	62	63	22	1	-	345	1,676
	Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3,514	2,986
Grand total		**95,446**	**114,006**	**53,664**	**53,146**	**11,703**	**12,060**	**1,073**	**1,228**	**64,228**	**63,607**

SFA Datacube 2012/13

Learning at entry and level 1, level 3 and level 4 or higher all showed a rise comparing 2012/13 with 2011/12. Health and social care, creative and general business showed rises across all skill levels. Manufacturing showed growth at levels 3 and 4, but declines at entry and level 1 and level 2.

The Manchester College tops the list of adult skills providers

Figure 56: Adult (19+) SFA-funded starts by provider, excluding apprenticeships

	Entry and Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4, 5 or Higher	Other	Grand Total
THE MANCHESTER COLLEGE	26343	8240	2525	194	522	**37824**
MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL	5905	954	33		13360	**20252**
Oldham Metropolitan Borough Council	5608	503	80		9515	**15706**
SALFORD CITY COLLEGE	4885	2556	544	135	4111	**12231**
BOLTON METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL	3130	12	6		8673	**11821**
THE OLDHAM COLLEGE	4504	3451	1045	165	700	**9865**
HOPWOOD HALL COLLEGE	4078	1851	816	59	2700	**9504**
LEARNDIRECT LIMITED	6979	1487	37		740	**9243**
WIGAN AND LEIGH COLLEGE	3077	2060	820	173	1236	**7366**
WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION	5115	883	117		754	**6869**
Bury Metropolitan Borough Council	2601	490	36		3715	**6842**
BOLTON COLLEGE	4288	1614	576	24	305	**6807**
TRAFFORD COLLEGE	1718	1483	759	113	2085	**6158**
Stockport Metropolitan Borough Council	1441	432	117		3365	**5355**
STOCKPORT COLLEGE OF FURTHER AND HIGHER EDUCATION	2086	1741	769	122	215	**4933**
BURY COLLEGE	1594	1450	594	14	829	**4481**
TAMESIDE COLLEGE	1241	1303	832	87	592	**4055**
WIGAN METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL	665	78	5		2619	**3367**
SALFORD CITY COUNCIL	655	22			2198	**2875**
ECONOMIC SOLUTIONS LIMITED	1420	1021	47	1	8	**2497**
TAMESIDE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL	587	95	1		1060	**1743**
ROCHDALE TRAINING ASSOCIATION LIMITED	1192	356	41	0	3	**1592**
MANTRA LEARNING LIMITED	1393	64	0			**1457**
Start Training Ltd	227	1134	31	32		**1424**
JOINT LEARNING PARTNERSHIP LIMITED	353	825				**1178**
SYSTEM GROUP LIMITED	1077	40				**1117**
CHEADLE AND MARPLE SIXTH FORM COLLEGE	90	517	247	0	166	**1020**
WEST NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COLLEGE	383	498	20	1	2	**904**
AQUINAS COLLEGE	42	115	42		667	**866**
KAPLAN FINANCIAL LIMITED	838					**838**
JARVIS TRAINING MANAGEMENT LIMITED	465	119	83	4		**671**
SPRINGBOARD SUNDERLAND TRUST	549	84	9		1	**643**
DERBY COLLEGE	271	342	3			**616**
THE SKILLS PARTNERSHIP LIMITED	0	554			39	**593**
PRESTON COLLEGE	129	398	51	7	1	**586**
TALENT TRAINING (UK) LLP	22	443	31		54	**550**

- In 2012/13 there were 459 providers delivering adult SFA-funding starts to Greater Manchester residents. The top 35 are listed.
- The top 10 providers have over 60% of the total skills delivery market.
- As well as having the highest numbers of learning starts in total, the colleges also have the highest number of starts at levels 4 or above.
- Local authorities – through their adult education services – remain significant training organisations in terms of volumes of learners. Manchester, Oldham, Bolton, Bury and Stockport have started more than 5,000 learners on courses.

new economy

SFA Datacube, 2012/13

Adult apprentice numbers have fallen after five years of rapid growth

Figure 57: Adult (19+) Apprenticeship starts by sector and year*

		2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14*
High Growth Sectors	Creative	6	12	21	14	10	35
	Digital	37	63	107	412	394	294
	Education	10	38	338	606	691	478
	Financial Services	16	0	35	65	160	153
	Business Services	239	279	249	325	384	394
	Professional Services	270	367	400	519	357	321
	General Business	2,339	3,028	6,681	7537	7345	6169
	Health and Social Care	880	1,367	3,708	4,876	4,867	4,504
	Manufacturing	186	294	654	939	788	1,278
Risk of Undersupply Sectors	Construction	630	630	790	601	546	395
	Retail	505	790	2,262	1,617	916	820
	Hospitality and Tourism	550	877	1,140	1,203	639	1,213
	Transport and Logistics	329	443	769	971	965	938
Other Sectors	Environment	0	0	0	165	34	1
	Personal Services	298	344	496	565	645	728
	Primary Industry	47	67	160	190	107	133
	Public Administration	8	19	45	89	63	75
	Science and Maths	0	0	0	0	0	8
	Sport	236	434	852	641	300	366
	Unknown/Not applicable	0	0	0	198	1524	46
	Grand Total	6,586	9,052	18,707	21,533	20,735	18,349

Source: SFA In-Year Datacube, 2013/14; * data to 2012/13 is SFA Datacube 2012/13

- Declines in adult apprenticeships have been anticipated following the introduction (and subsequent withdrawal) of the policy of learning loans for 24+ apprentices. The data reflects the change. It is uncertain at present whether adult apprentice volumes will return to their previous levels now loans have been scrapped.
- Apprenticeships among 19+ year old adults related to the manufacturing sector have bucked the wider trend in declines among adult apprentices overall.
- Some sectors that have demonstrated a substantial appetite for apprenticeships have shown the first fall for a number of years – for example, the health and social care sector. The biggest sectors for adult apprenticeships are health and social care and general business (eg. for frameworks in business administration, management and customer service).

Greater Manchester has over 400 adult apprenticeship providers

Figure 58: Top 30 Adult (19+) Apprenticeship starts by provider in 2013/14*

Provider	Intermediate	Advanced	Higher	Grand Total
ECONOMIC SOLUTIONS LIMITED	400	367	28	795
MANCHESTER COLLEGE, THE	530	233	6	769
ESG (SKILLS) LIMITED	458	168		626
LEARNDIRECT LIMITED	385	216	0	601
BABCOCK TRAINING LIMITED	441	153	1	595
EQL SOLUTIONS LIMITED	200	360		560
GP STRATEGIES TRAINING LIMITED	299	203	23	525
JOINT LEARNING PARTNERSHIP LIMITED	263	230	31	524
LIFETIME TRAINING GROUP LIMITED	331	112	0	443
BURY COLLEGE	230	180	1	411
NORTH LANCS. TRAINING GROUP LIMITED(THE)	311	93		404
TRAFFORD COLLEGE	205	175	8	388
GREATER MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	203	171	8	382
NCG	205	127	0	332
ROCHDALE TRAINING ASSOCIATION LIMITED	132	140	51	323
WEST NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COLLEGE	286	26	1	313
TOTAL PEOPLE LIMITED	152	118	20	290
PARAGON EDUCATION & SKILLS LIMITED	189	93		282
SALFORD CITY COLLEGE	115	122	1	238
WIGAN AND LEIGH COLLEGE	157	74	0	231
DAMAR LIMITED	141	76	12	229
THE OLDHAM COLLEGE	118	86	1	205
HIT TRAINING LTD	171	26	2	199
FIRST4SKILLS LIMITED	126	61		187
SKILLS FOR HEALTH LIMITED	41	146		187
TESCO STORES LIMITED	173			173
DAWN HODGE ASSOCIATES LIMITED	105	33	33	171
CHESTERFIELD COLLEGE	80	77	5	162
AGE UK TRADING LIMITED	115	42	3	160
HOPWOOD HALL COLLEGE	101	58		159
ALLIANCE LEARNING	60	80	4	144

- Of over 400 adult apprenticeship providers in Greater Manchester, the table shows the top 30 in 2013/14. The top 10 have 34% of the total market.
- Economic Solutions Limited and The Manchester College were the two largest providers overall. TMC is the largest for intermediate level apprenticeships and Economic Solutions is the largest at advanced level. Rochdale Training Association was the largest provider of higher level apprenticeships.
- 2013/14 data is provisional

Source: SFA In Year Datacube, 2013/14

Adult apprenticeships at level 3 push volumes lower

Figure 59: Adult (19+) Apprenticeship starts by sector, level and year*

		Intermediate		Advanced		Higher	
	Sector	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2012/13**	**2013/14**
High Growth Sectors	Creative	5	8	13	27	0	0
	Digital	172	156	241	118	6	20
	Education	161	105	575	312	0	0
	Financial Services	139	191	241	178	168	136
	Business Services	223	278	161	121	0	0
	Professional Services	142	211	97	142	1	1
	General Business	3,663	3,279	3,480	1,845	172	111
	Health and Social Care	2200	2270	2,889	2,010	161	151
	Manufacturing	542	946	353	415	5	5
Risk of Undersuply Sectors	Construction	268	294	229	100		1
	Retail	748	661	248	159	0	0
	Hospitality and Tourism	1,038	1,109	388	220	1	3
	Transport and Logistics	878	732	226	206	0	0
Other Sectors	Environment	0	1			0	0
	Personal Services	528	477	315	324	13	3
	Primary Industry	80	82	65	51	0	0
	Public Administration	123	106	93	68		1
	Science and Maths	9	1	9	7	0	0
	Sport	322	233	253	133	0	0
	Unknown/Not applicable	166	331	0	2		0
	Grand Total	**11,407**	**11,471**	**9,876**	**6,438**	**527**	**438**

- It appears to be starts at advanced level that have borne the brunt of the overall fall in adult apprenticeships. Total starts at advanced level among 19+ year olds fell from 9,876 down to 6,438 – a fall of 438.
- Higher level apprentices also saw a fall in 2013/14, but it is important to remember this data is provisional.
- The falls are most evident in the big service sector frameworks such as general business (especially at advanced level), but also in health and social care. By contrast starts in manufacturing appear to be ticking up.
- Areas such as digital and sport have also seen declines in the numbers of adult apprenticeship starts.

Source: SFA In-Year Datacube, 2013/14

Health and social care is the most popular adult apprenticeship framework

Figure 60: Most popular adult apprenticeship frameworks in 2013/14

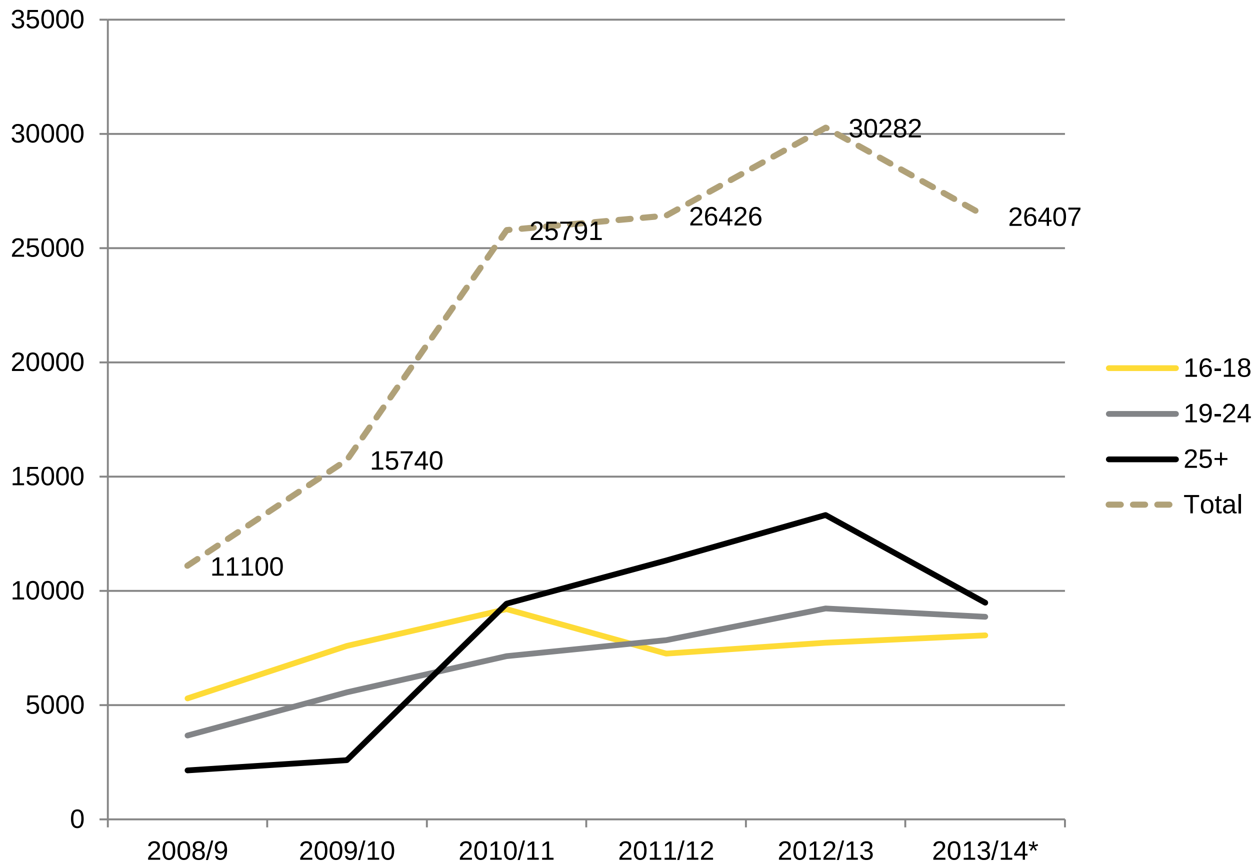
Framework	Total Starts	Intermediate	Advanced	Higher
Health and Social Care	2,762	1,713	1,049	
Customer Service	2,332	1,868	464	
Management	1,948	1,131	681	136
Business and Administration	1,726	1,015	701	10
Children and Young People's Workforce	990	263	727	
Hospitality	728	570	158	
Retail	656	494	162	
Catering and Professional Chefs	487	453	34	
Improving Operational Performance	473	473	0	
Supporting Teaching and Learning in Schools	446	108	338	
Warehousing and Storage	376	372	4	
Sales and Telesales	309	216	93	
Cleaning and Environmental Support Services	304	303	1	
Hairdressing	284	108	176	
Accounting	275	98	113	64
Construction Building	253	178	75	
Barbering	252	205	47	
Food and Drink	203	198	5	
Providing Financial services	182	106	76	
Exercise and Fitness	181	104	77	
Vehicle Maintenance and Repair	154	68	86	
IT Application Specialist	145	115	30	
IT, Software, Web and Telecoms Professionals	136	35	80	21
Health Clinical Healthcare Support	130	56	74	
Engineering Manufacture	131	5	123	3
Care Leadership and Management	126	0	0	126

Source: SFA In Year Datacube, 2013/14

- The table shows the clear orientation of the apprenticeship system towards the service sector - a phenomenon that is particularly apparent among adult apprentices over the age of 19, and especially over the age of 25.
- Health and social care is the most popular framework, followed by customer service, management and business administration.
- At higher level, management and care leadership and management are the most popular.

Falls in adult learners drive a decline in overall apprenticeship numbers

Figure 61: Age profile of apprentices, 2008/9-2013/14



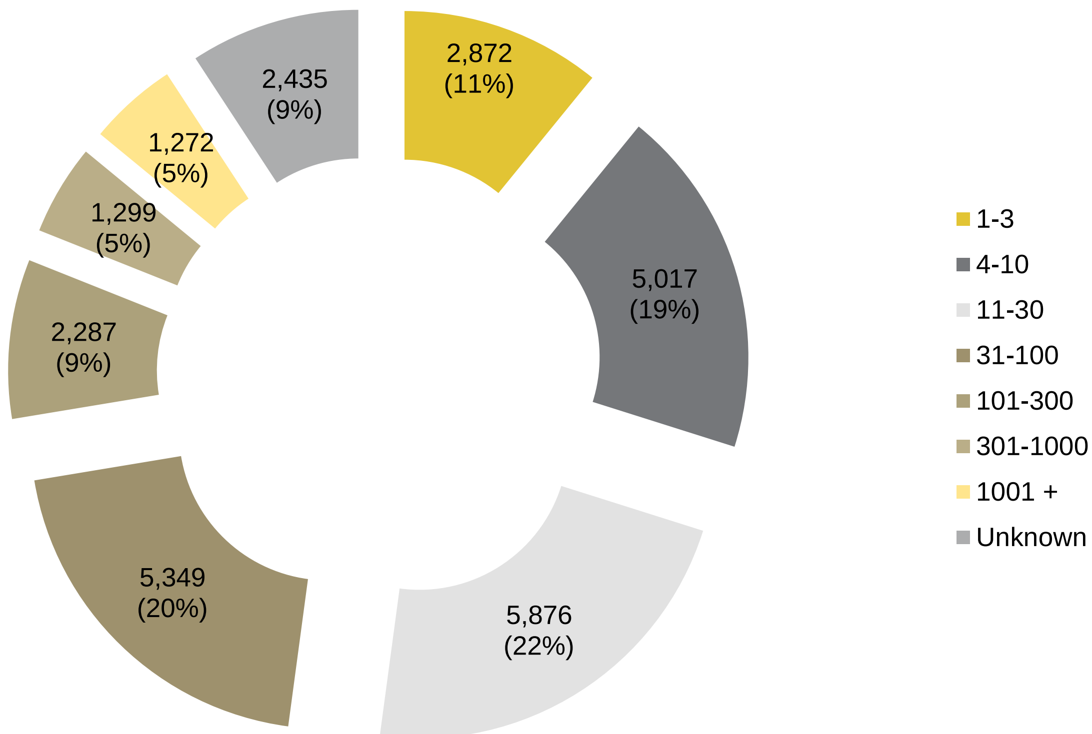
- *2013/14 data is provisional data, based on returns made in September 2014 and is likely to undercount the apprentice total. The final full year data is anticipated to add more apprentices than are shown in the chart.
- However, the fall in adult apprentices over the age of 25 is likely to be a significant phenomenon in 2013/14 due to the introduction (and subsequent abolition) of learner loans for 24+ year old apprentices. It remains to be seen if volumes increase again in future.
- By contrast, 16-18 year old apprentice starts showed a modest increase, comparing 2012/13 with 2013/14.

new economy

Source: SFA In Year Datacube, 2013/14. Data for previous years is SFA Datacube, 2012/13

Almost one third of all apprenticeships are in firms with fewer than 10 staff

Figure 62: All Apprenticeships in Greater Manchester by size of workplace, 2013/14



- The chart shows a breakdown of apprenticeships in 2013/14 by workplace size. The two largest groups are firms with between 11 and 30 employees (22% of apprenticeships) and firms with between 31 and 100 employees (20%).
- The size bands used by the SFA differ from those used by the ONS. However, larger firms account for disproportionately high numbers of apprentices, while small firms are under-represented. For example, 81% of firms have fewer than 10 employees in GM. However, they account for 20% of apprenticeships. Meanwhile, firms with more than 500 employees account for less than 1% of all employers. But firms with more than 301 employees account for 10% of all apprentices.

Source: SFA In Year Datacube, 2013/14. % has been rounded. Size brackets refer to those used by the SFA.

Business courses are by far the most common higher education subject

Figure 63: All HE qualifiers by institution and subject, 2011/12

	BOLTON	MMU	MANCHESTER	SALFORD	GM TOTAL
Medicine & dentistry	0	0	865	10	875
Subjects allied to medicine	230	685	1445	1170	3,530
Biological sciences	210	785	875	365	2,235
Veterinary science	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture & related subjects	0	35	15	0	50
Mathematical sciences	15	90	490	15	610
Computer science	135	355	435	255	1,180
Engineering & technology	425	365	1900	490	3,180
Architecture, building & planning	120	255	230	660	1,265
Social Studies	225	1025	1575	660	3,485
Law	30	580	550	150	1,310
Business & admin.	380	2505	2255	1315	6,455
Mass communications & documentation	30	280	50	365	725
Languages	40	320	935	290	1,585
Historical & philosophical studies	15	255	755	50	1,075
Creative arts & design	245	850	220	865	2,180
Education	680	2060	570	55	3,365
Combined	0	0	5	0	5
Total	2,785	10,750	14,070	6,860	34,465

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency

- In 2011/12 there were more than 34,000 people who qualified from four universities in Greater Manchester. The University of Manchester accounted for 41% (14,000) of this total, followed by Manchester Metropolitan University at 31% (10,750).
- Looking at the different subject areas that higher education students are becoming qualified in, business and administration was the most common. This subject area accounted for almost 1 in 5 HE qualifiers (6,455) in 2011/12.
- After business and administration, three subject areas of social studies, education and 'subjects allied to medicine' each accounted for around 10% (between 3,400 and 3,500) of qualifiers).
- At the other end of the scale, subjects such as mathematical sciences accounted for only 2% of all HE qualifiers at 610. The majority of these (80%, or 490) were from the University of Manchester.

37% of graduates from the city region's universities stay in GM

Figure 64 : All HE qualifiers by institution and subject, 2011/12

Location of employment of University Leavers 2012/2013					
Location of employment	**University of Bolton**	**Manchester Metropolitan University**	**University of Manchester**	**University of Salford**	**Total**
Greater Manchester	970	2770	2000	1750	7500
England (non GM)	10	0	0	70	80
Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland	370	2660	2980	950	6960
UK Unknown	0	10	10	0	20
Non-UK	20	150	300	90	570
Unknown / not applicable	450	1390	1870	1000	4720
Total number of leavers	1820	6970	7170	3870	19840

Figure 65: Type of activity of graduates from GM HEIs who stay in Manchester after graduation, 2011/12

Activity After Graduation	University of Bolton	Manchester Metropolitan University	University of Manchester	University of Salford	% in each activity	Total
Full-time work	630	2050	1670	1300	75.2%	5640
Part-time work	200	450	230	310	15.9%	1190
Primarily in work and also studying	70	110	30	50	3.3%	250
Primarily studying and also in work	60	150	60	70	4.5%	340
Unemployed	0	0	0	10	0.1%	10
Other	6	10	20	20	0.7%	50
GM Total	970	2770	2010	1750	N/A	7500

- Some 37% of graduates from the universities of Greater Manchester stay in Greater Manchester after graduation, according to the Higher Education Statistics Agency's Destination of Leavers survey, which is undertaken six months after individuals leave their HEI. London and the south east of England are the next most popular destinations.
- Graduates from the University of Manchester are the most likely to leave the city region.
- Three quarters of the graduates are in full time employment, and 16% are in part-time employment six months after leaving.
- However, it is worth remembering that some graduates may be working casually or be unclear about their future career plans six months after graduation.

new economy

Source: Higher Education Statistics Agency, all data have been rounded

TRAVEL TO LEARN PATTERNS, WORK PROGRAMME, APPRENTICESHIP VACANCIES

new economy

Young learners at level 1 more likely than adults to leave home borough to learn

Figure 66: Learner travel flows – Level 1 and below, growing proportions of learners who live and learn in borough, GM

PROVIDER LOCATION

LEARNER POSTCODE

Youth - L1 and below	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Stockport	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	Outside GM	Grand total
Bolton	85.6	4.1	1.4	0.1	0.2	2.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	3.9	1.1	100.0
Bury	6.8	60.2	8.9	0.2	18.0	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	3.2	100.0
Manchester	0.3	1.2	74.0	3.1	2.0	3.5	4.0	4.6	4.9	0.1	2.3	100.0
Oldham	0.0	0.0	2.8	86.6	7.2	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0
Rochdale	0.1	1.3	8.3	11.8	73.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	4.7	100.0
Salford	4.0	2.3	3.2	0.1	0.4	74.0	0.2	0.3	2.0	4.7	8.8	100.0
Stockport	0.0	0.0	18.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	67.8	3.1	0.9	0.0	9.0	100.0
Tameside	0.0	0.1	3.4	7.7	0.2	0.7	1.1	82.6	0.0	0.0	4.2	100.0
Trafford	0.3	0.2	22.5	0.2	0.1	5.7	0.8	0.4	67.5	0.2	2.2	100.0
Wigan	1.6	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	80.6	13.9	100.0
GM TOTAL	7.6	4.3	22.7	12.6	7.5	8.5	6.3	9.0	5.5	11.1	5.0	100.0

PROVIDER LOCATION

LEARNER POSTCODE

Adult andL1 and below	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Stockport	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	Outside GM	Grand total
Bolton	89.8	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.3	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.6	1.4	100.0
Bury	4.1	80.9	3.3	0.8	6.7	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.9	100.0
Manchester	0.6	1.2	75.6	1.9	1.2	6.6	1.7	2.3	4.2	0.4	4.3	100.0
Oldham	0.3	1.5	9.1	72.1	7.8	1.5	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.2	5.3	100.0
Rochdale	0.3	2.2	4.2	4.1	82.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.7	4.9	100.0
Salford	2.4	1.8	9.7	0.7	0.3	78.4	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.2	3.4	100.0
Stockport	0.6	0.2	17.8	0.6	0.3	0.7	65.8	5.2	1.4	0.2	7.3	100.0
Tameside	0.3	0.1	2.6	2.4	0.7	0.3	1.0	90.5	0.1	0.0	2.0	100.0
Trafford	1.2	0.4	23.6	0.9	0.3	14.8	2.1	3.4	51.3	0.0	1.9	100.0
Wigan	5.3	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.2	82.8	8.8	100.0
GM TOTAL	8.9	5.2	31.7	11.9	8.4	9.6	5.1	5.5	3.7	5.7	4.4	100.0

Source: Provisional SFA Datacube, 2012/13

In a change from the pattern last year, young learners at level 1 are more likely to leave their home district than adults.

- The least self-contained areas of Greater Manchester are Trafford and Salford.
- The most self-contained local authorities are Bolton, Oldham, Stockport, and Wigan.
- It is mainly learners from Manchester, Oldham, Stockport, and Wigan who travel outside of GM.
- For young people at level 1, provision is mostly self-contained. This is especially the case for learners from Bolton, Oldham, Tameside, and Wigan. At Level 1 travel to learn is least contained in Bury, Stockport, and Trafford.

72% of young learners and 62% of adults stay in home district to learn at level 2

Figure 67: Learner travel flows – Level 2, % who stay live and learn in borough, GM

PROVIDER LOCATION

LEARNER POSTCODE

YOUTH - L2	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Stockport	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	Outside GM	Grand total
Bolton	67.5	9.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.0	5.8	100.0
Bury	2.6	83.8	1.7	0.0	2.7	4.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	4.0	100.0
Manchester	0.1	7.3	38.4	4.1	7.8	6.4	18.9	1.9	11.5	0.7	2.9	100.0
Oldham	0.0	0.2	1.2	79.8	13.8	0.3	0.1	3.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	100.0
Rochdale	0.1	20.7	1.1	10.9	64.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.9	100.0
Salford	1.2	2.0	4.2	0.1	0.2	86.5	0.2	0.4	3.3	0.3	1.7	100.0
Stockport	0.0	0.0	7.9	0.6	0.1	1.0	84.4	1.0	1.2	0.1	3.6	100.0
Tameside	0.1	0.3	7.2	4.3	0.2	1.0	7.6	75.5	1.2	0.1	2.4	100.0
Trafford	0.2	0.1	14.3	0.0	0.1	10.2	1.9	0.0	70.1	0.1	2.9	100.0
Wigan	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	75.1	11.1	100.0
GM TOTAL	6.7	9.8	8.3	13.9	10.9	13.4	11.3	5.4	6.7	9.8	3.8	100.0

PROVIDER LOCATION

LEARNER POSTCODE

ADULT L2	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Stockport	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	Outside GM	Grand total
Bolton	79.2	3.6	1.9	0.4	0.4	3.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	3.2	6.8	100.0
Bury	9.6	58.7	4.7	1.5	9.2	2.7	1.2	2.0	0.7	2.6	7.1	100.0
Manchester	1.4	2.3	61.3	3.4	2.7	8.0	3.0	3.6	5.9	0.6	7.8	100.0
Oldham	0.6	0.6	4.8	50.5	7.0	1.0	0.3	2.7	0.4	0.9	31.1	100.0
Rochdale	0.5	4.1	7.8	7.8	68.5	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	8.8	100.0
Salford	5.6	2.2	10.6	1.9	1.1	61.7	0.9	1.8	3.5	3.0	7.5	100.0
Stockport	0.4	0.4	18.0	1.2	0.4	0.8	60.1	5.1	2.2	0.1	11.3	100.0
Tameside	0.5	0.3	5.6	6.1	0.8	0.9	2.8	77.4	0.3	0.0	5.3	100.0
Trafford	2.0	2.3	31.4	1.1	0.8	12.8	3.3	4.9	34.5	1.4	5.5	100.0
Wigan	5.3	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	75.7	14.8	100.0
GM TOTAL	6.8	5.0	25.3	8.8	8.1	9.5	6.7	6.7	5.0	6.9	11.3	100.0

Source: Provisional SFA Datacube, 2012/13

- Level 2 provision is much less self-contained geographically than Level 1 with learners being more mobile. This is again more prominent for adult learners.
- Younger learners at level 2 are more likely to travel outside of Greater Manchester for learning, with a considerable proportion of learners from Stockport, Wigan, and especially Oldham travelling outside of GM.
- For adults, the most self-contained local authorities are Bolton, Tameside and Wigan.
- Among young people at level 2, the most self-contained are Bury, Salford, and Stockport. The least self-contained are Bolton, Manchester, and Rochdale.

new economy

Learners at level 3 are increasingly likely to stay in home district

Figure 68: Learner travel flows – Level 3*, % who live and learn in borough, GM

PROVIDER LOCATION

LEARNER POSTCODE

YOUTH – L3	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Stockport	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	Outside GM	Grand total
Bolton	50.3	18.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	16.5	100.0
Bury	0.9	96.4	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0
Manchester	0.2	11.8	63.2	3.3	1.8	3.3	10.0	2.4	3.8	0.1	0.4	100.0
Oldham	0.0	0.6	3.2	83.6	5.0	0.2	0.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0
Rochdale	0.2	37.6	0.9	12.6	47.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0
Salford	2.0	4.5	15.5	0.0	0.1	70.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	5.2	1.3	100.0
Stockport	0.0	0.0	15.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	82.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.8	100.0
Tameside	0.1	0.1	10.8	2.6	0.0	0.3	8.1	77.2	0.1	0.0	0.8	100.0
Trafford	0.0	0.4	43.8	0.1	0.1	10.3	1.1	0.1	39.6	0.0	4.5	100.0
Wigan	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	78.2	11.8	100.0
Grand Total	5.1	17.0	15.4	9.9	5.4	7.9	14.1	7.5	2.5	11.3	3.9	100.0

PROVIDER LOCATION

LEARNER POSTCODE

ADULT - L3	Bolton	Bury	Manchester	Oldham	Rochdale	Salford	Stockport	Tameside	Trafford	Wigan	Outside GM	Grand total
Bolton	70.2	6.9	2.3	0.3	0.7	4.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	5.3	9.4	100.0
Bury	9.6	53.1	3.2	1.8	12.9	2.1	0.2	0.5	9.7	0.8	6.1	100.0
Manchester	1.7	2.2	50.1	3.9	2.9	7.6	5.1	5.3	6.7	1.1	13.4	100.0
Oldham	0.3	0.9	6.5	64.0	13.2	1.6	0.4	4.0	1.0	0.5	7.5	100.0
Rochdale	0.3	2.6	5.8	10.6	70.8	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.1	7.4	100.0
Salford	6.1	3.2	6.5	0.7	1.1	64.1	0.5	1.4	5.9	6.3	4.0	100.0
Stockport	0.4	0.2	18.7	0.9	0.3	1.0	58.0	3.8	1.0	0.1	15.6	100.0
Tameside	0.3	2.3	6.8	10.6	0.8	1.0	4.6	63.4	1.4	0.0	8.9	100.0
Trafford	0.6	1.9	25.5	0.5	0.6	6.5	2.1	2.3	53.1	0.5	6.3	100.0
Wigan	7.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	77.7	12.5	100.0
GM TOTAL	6.7	5.1	20.0	10.2	9.6	6.7	8.4	8.1	6.9	8.0	10.3	100.0

- In another reversal of previous patterns, learners at level 3 appear to be increasingly likely to remain in the home district to pursue learning than in last year's data.
- However, learners at level 3 are more likely to travel outside of their borough for learning compared to the other learning levels.
- Among adults, the most self contained local authorities are Bolton, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Tameside and Wigan. The least self-contained are Bury, Manchester; Stockport, and Trafford.
- Among young people, the most self-contained are Bury, Oldham, Stockport, Tameside, and Wigan. And the least self-contained are Bolton, Rochdale, and Trafford.

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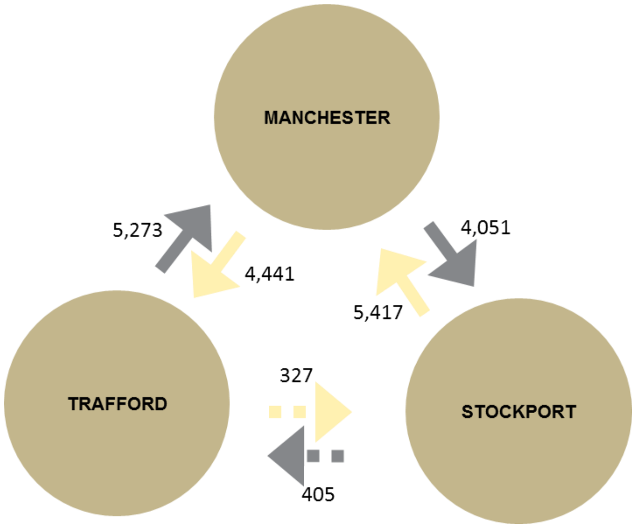
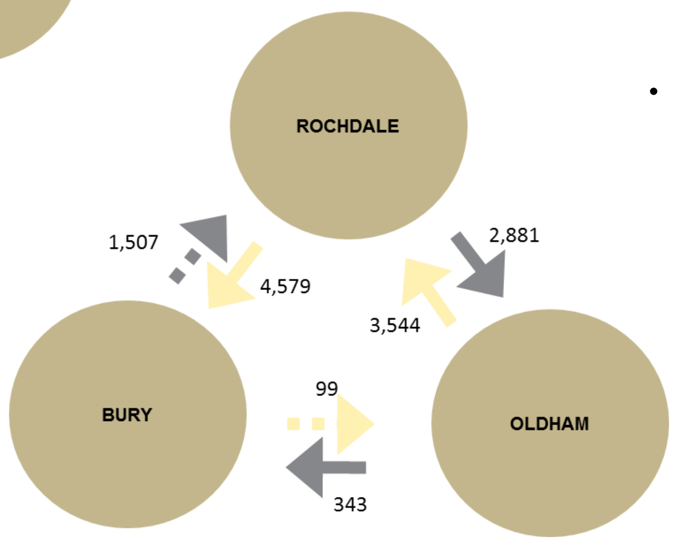
Source: Provisional SFA Datacube, 2012/13

Greater Manchester has 'north-south clusters' in learning patterns

Figure 69: Learner travel flow patters – number of learners (all levels/youth & adults)





- The travel-to-learn analysis reveals a north-south divide in terms of travel patterns with learners living in the north of GM more likely to learn in the north, as well. The same is true for learners living in the south of GM.

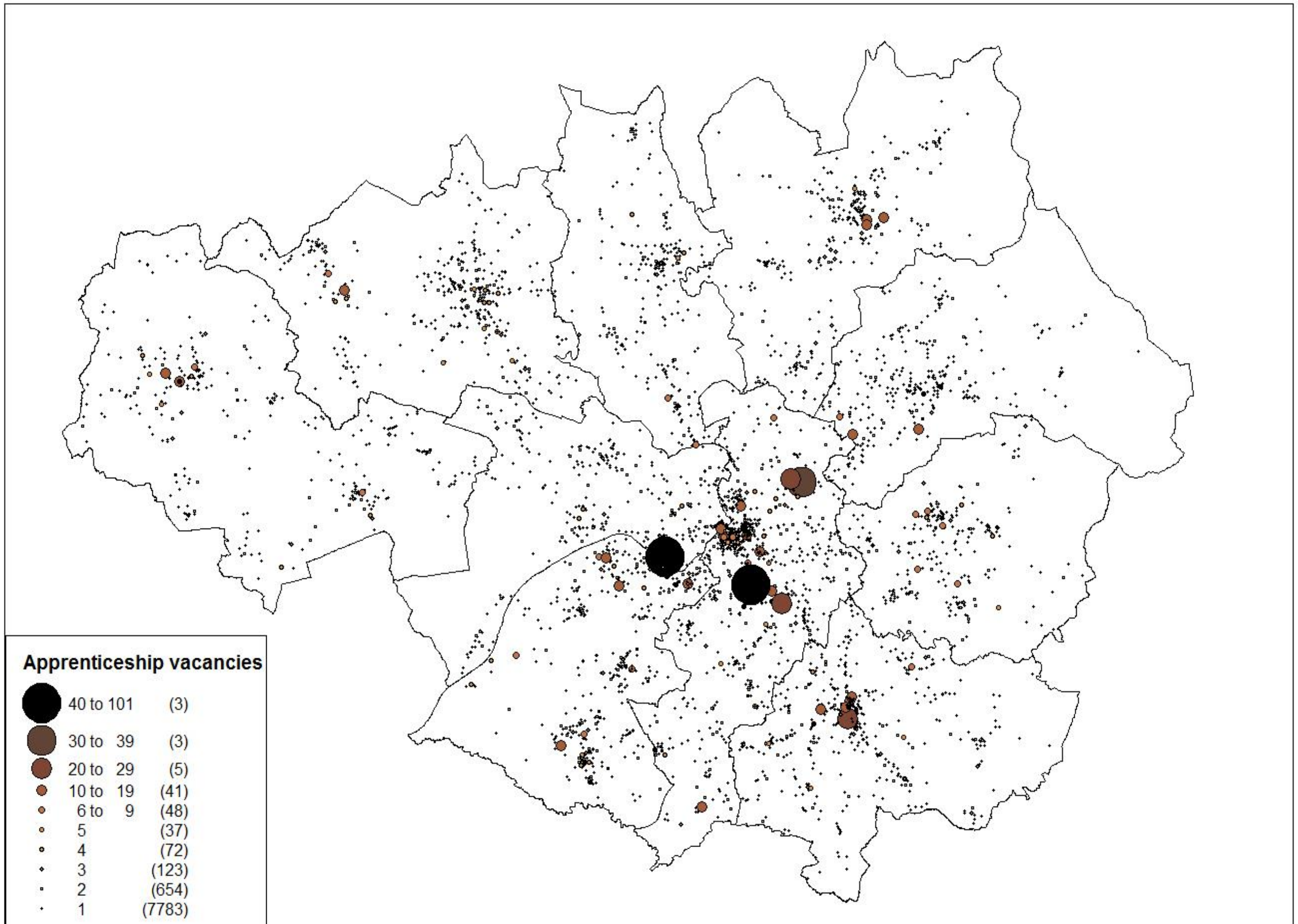
- There are large numbers of learners travelling to and from Manchester-Trafford (4,441) and Manchester-Stockport (4,051).

- In the northern GM districts, there is a large volume of learners travelling from Rochdale to Bury (4,579) to get training provision, to and from Rochdale and Oldham (2,881).

SourceSFA Datacube 2012/13

Apprenticeship vacancies mostly around central and southern areas

Figure 70: Apprenticeship Vacancies in GM (Oct 2013 to Oct 2014)



- Most of the 11,105 apprenticeship vacancies in GM were advertised in Manchester (3,137 in total or 28%), followed by just over 1,300 vacancies (or 12%) in Stockport and Trafford.
- The sector with by far the highest number of vacancies is business, administration and law, offering close to half (42%) of the apprenticeships.
- Retail and commercial enterprise offered 1 in 5 apprenticeships (21%). 10% of all vacancies were advertised in Public service and Care.

new economy

Sharp decline in people starting the Work Programme lies behind improved performance statistics

Figure 71: JSA attachments and job outcomes in Greater Manchester

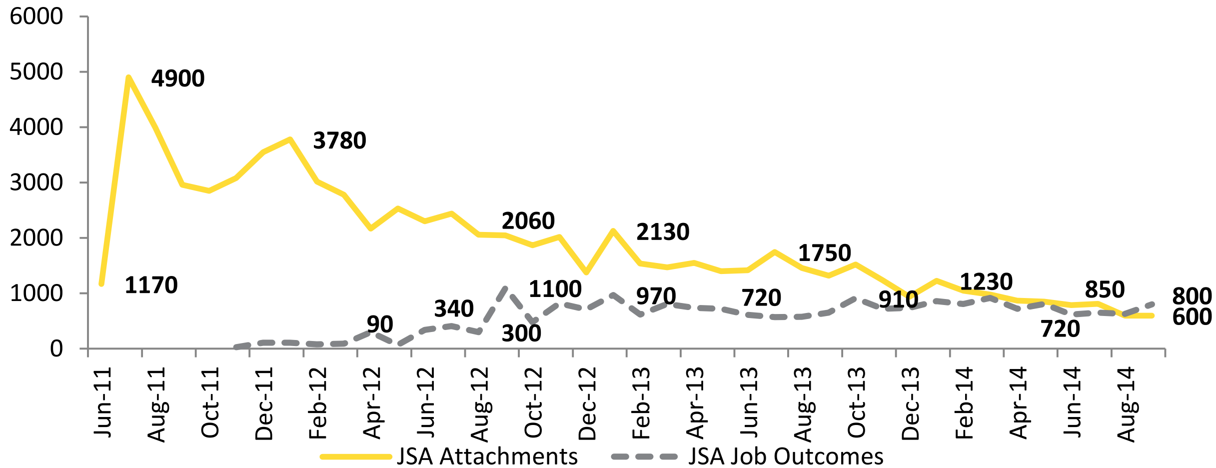
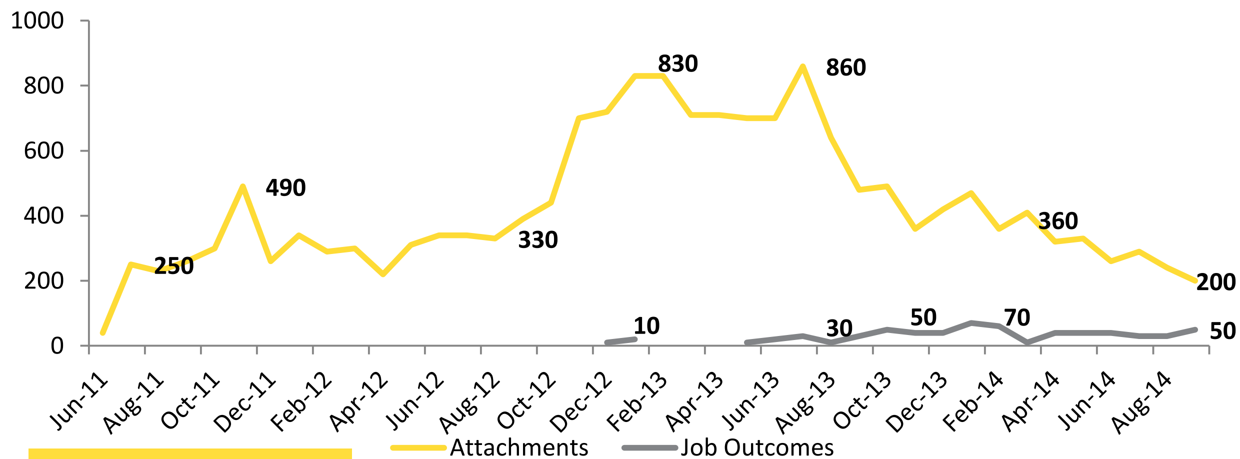


Figure 72: ESA attachments and job outcomes in Greater Manchester



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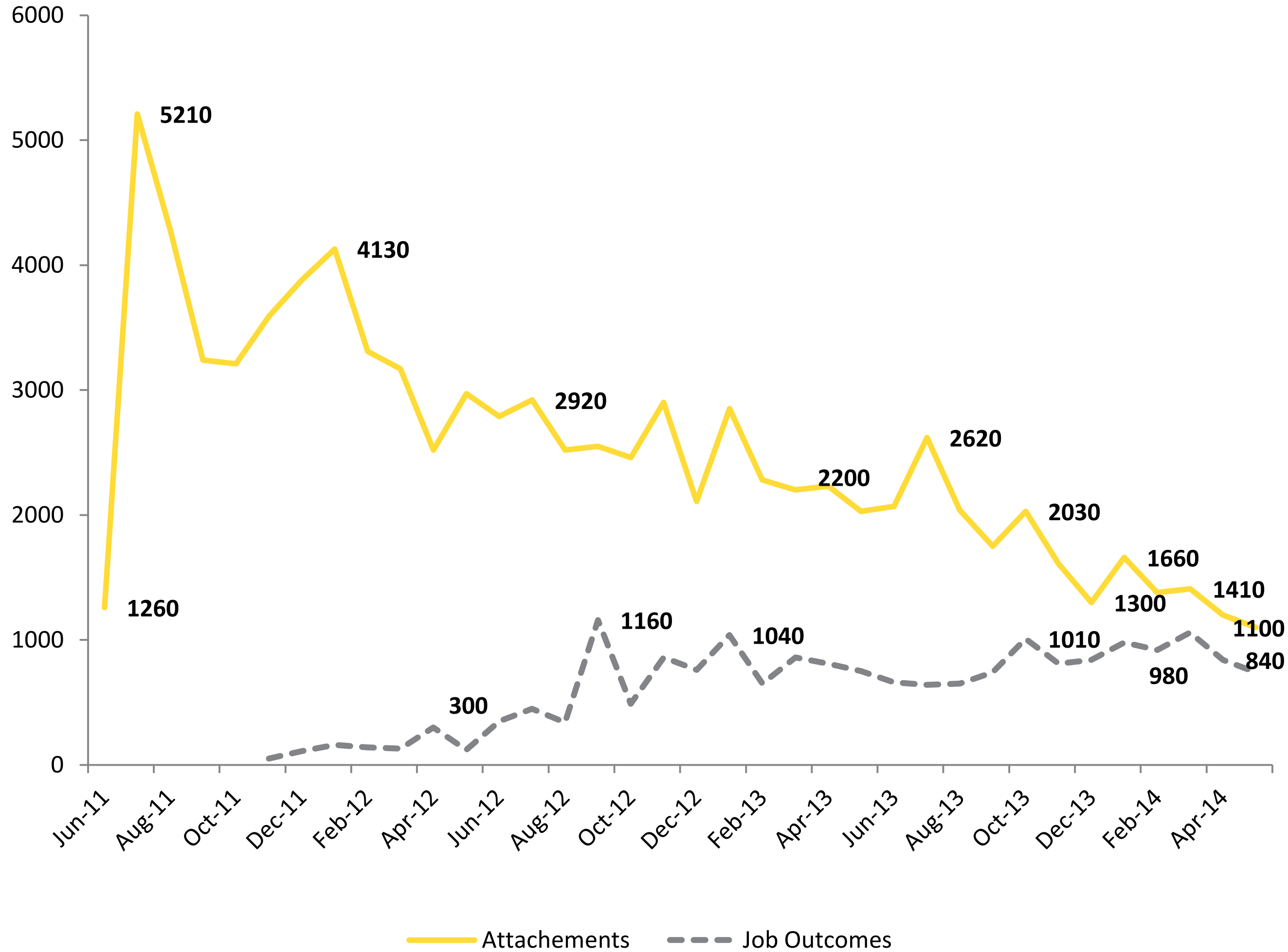
Source: DWP

- ‘Attachments’ to the Work Programme (i.e. individuals starting on the programme) have fallen considerably over the past 12 months for both JSA and ESA groups. This decrease has for the first time led to the number of job outcomes surpassing the number of JSA attachments.
- Looking at all attachments and outcomes over the last 12 months (Oct 2013-Sep 2014), there has been a performance rate of 65.9% in GM (61.8% nationally). This compares to a rate of 44.6% in the last financial year (46.6% nationally).
- For each of the three main priority groups this financial year, the performance levels were: 75.7% for 18-24 year old JSA claimants (compared to 61.0% last year); 50.1% for JSA claimants aged 25+ (compared to 42.7% last year); and 22.0% new ESA claimants (compared to 3.1% last year). The minimum performance levels for these groups in year 3 are 40%, 30% and 15% respectively. This improved performance is mainly linked to a reduction in people starting the WP.

Work Programme performance in GM over the first three years is above national average but below minimum performance levels

Figure 73: All attachments and job outcomes of the Work Programme in Greater Manchester since start, June 2011to June 2014



- Measuring the performance of the Work Programme (job outcome per attachment) is complex due to the way data is made available. An important caveat when making monthly comparisons is that WP participants who achieve a job outcome are a different cohort from the ones moving onto the WP.
- Low performance in the first year of the programme has improved, especially in the last year.
- Considering the performance over the whole lifespan of the Work Programme shows that Greater Manchester's overall performance ranks slightly above national average. This is mirrored by an above national average performance in GM across all payment groups.

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Source: DWP

GREATER MANCHESTER SKILLS ANALYSIS 2014/15

December 2014