

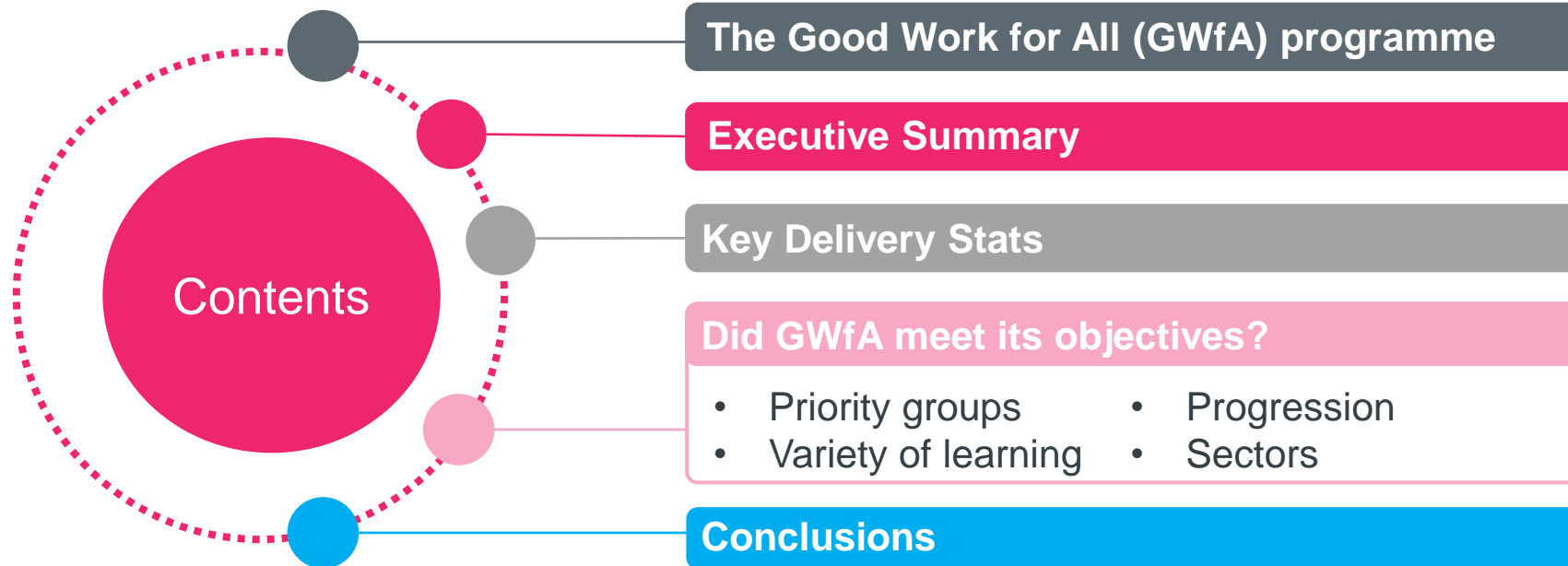
MAYOR OF LONDON

Good Work For All Programme Deep Dive

A look back on all that was achieved

March 2025

CONTENTS PAGE



OVERVIEW

This resource showcases some of the highlights and key insights of the Good Work for All Programme (GWfA).

It brings together two different deep dives:

Quantitative Deep Dive

- GLA-led deep dive of the GWfA delivery data.
- Provides insights on enrolments, learner characteristics, learner outcomes, delivery methods, funding and geography.

Data Sources

- **Individual Learner Record R14 2021/22 & 2022/23.**
 - Focuses on adult (aged 19+) GLA-funded Further Education (Including GWfA) with an extensive breakdown on learner characteristics and the nature of learnings aims studied.
- **Provider performance targets 2021/22 & 2022/23.**
 - Target number of enrolments by provider including breakdown by learner characteristics, entitlements and funding model.
- **London Learner Survey 2021/22 & 2022/23.**
 - GLA-funded survey to measure economic and social outcomes for AEB-funded learners.

Qualitative Deep Dive

- External in-depth review of the impact of the Mayor's policies and funding flexibilities introduced during the 2022-23 academic year (including GWfA). Led by IFF Research.

Data Sources

- Analysis included qualitative data based on depth interviews with 20 AEB-funded providers, exploring:
- impacts of AEB delegation to date;
 - future plans for delivery of AEB-funded provision;
 - views of the GLA's management.

See AEB evaluation – and in particular GWfA section on page 50 – here: [Measuring the impact of the Adult Education Budget | London City Hall](#)

THE GOOD WORK FOR ALL PROGRAMME

In 2021/22 and 2022/23, through the Good Work for All (GWfA) Fund, GLA funded providers to deliver adult learning in support of the London Recovery Programme in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Objectives of GWfA programme:

- Address the skills needs of priority groups hardest hit by the pandemic; priority groups include a diverse set of Londoners, including those with higher levels of skills and work experience.
- Develop relevant sector/cross-sector-specific provision in partnership with employers, civil society organisations and public bodies;
- Provide a range of learning and training to support the recruitment and retention of priority groups;
- Support learner progression: from Entry Level to Level 3 and into work;
- Be aligned with progression into good work – i.e. occupations paid above the London Living Wage;

Priority sectors:

Four priority sectors (Digital, Health and Social Care, Green Economy, and Creative Industries) were chosen due to their current and long-term economic growth and job creation potential or, in the case of Health and Social Care, were playing an important social and economic role in supporting London's recovery.

MAYOR OF LONDON

Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Headline figures for the programme



Between August 2021 and July 2023, 20,000 Londoners engaged with the Good Work for All (GWfA) programme. There were 27,500 starts in learning aims which would contribute to London's recovery post-Covid.



In 2022/23, 3% of all AEB enrolments were GWfA enrolments and 1/3 of FCFJ funded aims were GWfA.



The achievement proportion of aims was 81% (22,280 total) throughout the programme.*



53% of enrolments were in priority sectors with long-term economic growth and job creation potential.



In total, 45 providers engaged in the GWfA programme. Of these 32 (71%) were Private Sector Public Funded providers.



The London Learner Survey shows that 49% of learners had a positive economic outcome, this was higher than the Adult Skills average (46%).



However, 88% of learners had a positive social outcome, this was lower than the Adult Skills average (94%).

*Achievement proportion refers to share of all GWfA starts that have achieved by R06 2023/24 (*Outcome* = 1). A small number of starts could be achieved in the final months of 23/24.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Did GWfA meet its objectives?

Objective 1: Address the skills needs of priority groups hardest hit by the pandemic

Objective 2: Provide a range of learning to support the recruitment and retention of priority groups

GWfA effectively reached demographics hardest hit by the pandemic.

- **Ethnicity:** Two thirds of GWfA learners were from a BAME background.
- **Gender:** Women were much more likely to take GWfA funded courses, but sector stereotypes persist.
- **Age:** GWfA was exceptionally good at targeting middle aged learners.
- **Disability:** High share of disabled learners relative to employed population but less than Adult Skills.
- **Low wage or out of work:** 8% of GWfA enrolments were funded with the low wage flexibility, but just 4% of enrolments were funded via the outside of work or benefit arrangements flexibility.

GWfA was successful in targeting some well-known participation gaps in priority sectors:

Digital sector

- Around 60% of learners were female.
- 16% of Digital learners reported a learning difficulty.
- More than 20% of learners were over 50.

Creative sector

- Around 50% of learners were from a Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic background.
- More than 65% of learners were female.

Green Sector

- Around 20% of learners were over 50.
- Green is well represented by learners from an Asian or Black background (Around 50% learners collectively).
- Just 15% of Green learners were female.

Health and Social Care sector

- 75% of learners were aged 25-49.
- More than 30% Health and social learners were from a Black background.

But a high share of online learning meant digitally excluded might have missed out

Almost half of (45%) of GWfA enrolments were conducted online. While this offers flexibility, it requires learners to have an existing digital capability. Therefore, digitally excluded people may have been excluded from GWfA.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Did GWfA meet its objectives?

Objective 3: Develop relevant sector/cross-sector-specific provision in partnership with employers, civil society organisations and public bodies

GWfA provided sector-specific skills as well as foundational skills to enter job market.

- The share of enrolments in priority sectors was 53%. The majority of these were in Health and Social Care.
- Additionally, there was a high share of enrolments in Preparation for Life and Work which provides cross-cutting essential skills needed to enter the job market.

GWfA was well targeted towards London's priority sectors.

- Across London, 55% of GWfA enrolments were in pan-London LSIP priority sectors compared to just 26% in Adult Skills.
- GWfA did exceptionally well at delivering Health & Social Care, which is a priority sector across London and all sub-regions.
- GWfA did less well at delivering Creative learning aims which is a priority sector for London and most sub-regions.

GWfA did a better job of meeting sub-regional priorities than Adult Skills.

- Overall, a much higher share of GWfA enrolments were in local priority sectors than the Adult Skills average.
- Almost all of London's sub-regions identify Health & Social Care, Creative and Digital as local priorities. However, GWfA did not target Hospitality & Retail despite London's sub-regions identifying them as a priority.
- Green skills were a cross-cutting theme in many local priority sectors (E.g., construction, manufacturing and logistics).
- In most sub-regions, more than 50% of GWfA enrolments were in local priority sectors.
- The notable exception is West London Alliance, where local priority sectors (such as manufacturing) tend to require higher level skills than the GWfA programme provided.

The extent to which GWfA fostered public-private partnerships is unclear.

- The extent to which GWfA fostered partnerships between private and public sector was not measured by the deep dive. However, GWfA was successful in engaging both private and public providers in delivery.
- It was particularly successful in engaging Private Sector Public Funded providers (80% of enrolments).
- Higher share of sub-contracted enrolments in GWfA than average across Adult Skills.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Did GWfA meet its objectives?

Objective 4: Support learner progression: from Entry Level to Level 3 and into work

GWfA was successful in targeting a wider variety of learning levels than Adult Skills.

- Majority of GWfA enrolments were at Level 2 or 3 whereas for Adult Skills most learning happens at Entry Level.
- 45% of GWfA enrolments were at Level 2 compared to just 24% of Adult Skills.
- GWfA was responsible for 40% of all learning using the London Recovery L3 flexibility in 2022/23.
- Through FCFJ, GWfA contributed to increased learning at Level 3.
- However, a much lower share of GWfA learners progressed into further learning vs Adult Skills (57% GWfA vs 63% AS).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Did GWfA meet its objectives?

Objective 5: Be aligned with progression into good work – i.e. occupations paid above the London Living Wage

Nearly half (49%) of GWfA learners had a positive economic outcome following the programme. This was higher than the Adult Skills average at 46%.

Learners on GWfA were more likely to progress into or in work compared to the AS average but were less likely to continue with further learning.

- Over one-third (37%) of out of work GWfA learners progressed into work, this was much higher than the Adult Skills average (25%).
- Four in ten (43%) employed GWfA learners progressed within work, this was slightly higher than the Adult Skills average (41%).
- One in five (21%) of employed GWfA learners experienced a rise in income following their course. This was slightly higher than the Adult Skills average (20%).

Additionally, GWfA was reaching those who were unemployed and those earning below LLW.

- 8% of GWfA enrolments were funded with the low wage flexibility.
- 4% of enrolments were funded with the flexibility for those outside of work or benefits arrangements.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Did GWfA meet its objectives?

Objective 6: Recognise that the impact of COVID-19 means that priority groups will include a diverse set of Londoners, including those with higher levels of skills and work experience.

GWfA reached a diverse set of Londoners.

Ethnicity

- Higher share of learners from a Black background than AS.
- Lower share of learners from a White or Asian background.
- Some subjects had a higher share of learners from certain backgrounds (E.g., White share in Creative).

Age

- More than 2 in 3 learners were aged 24-49.
- Creative learners were much more likely to be older.

Gender

- More women than men, in line with AS.
- 8 in 10 Health & Social Care learners were women.
- Less than 2 in 10 Green learners were women.
- High share of women on Digital learning aims.

Disability status

- 13% of GWfA learners had a disability or learning difficulty, across AS this share was 15%.

GWfA successfully provided learning at a higher level than the Adult Skills average.

- The majority of GWfA learning happened at Level 2 or 3. This was a much higher level than the Adult Skills average.
- But, GWfA was still able to reach Entry Level and Level 1 learners. There were over 2,000 (>15%) enrolments at each Level from Entry to Level 3.

Participation varied geographically across London.

- There were more enrolments from residents of Newham, Tower Hamlets, Hounslow, Lambeth, Southwark, Lewisham, Greenwich, Ealing, Brent, Barking & Dagenham.
- Less in Sutton, Harrow, Richmond upon Thames, Kingston upon Thames, Bexley, Chelsea, Hammersmith
- Among the 10 boroughs with the highest GWfA enrolments, just 4 were also in the top 10 boroughs for highest unemployment rates throughout 2020, when the Covid-19 pandemic was at its peak.
- Enrolments for priority sectors seem to be concentrated in different areas:

Creative: Lambeth, Southwark, Lewisham

Digital: Hounslow

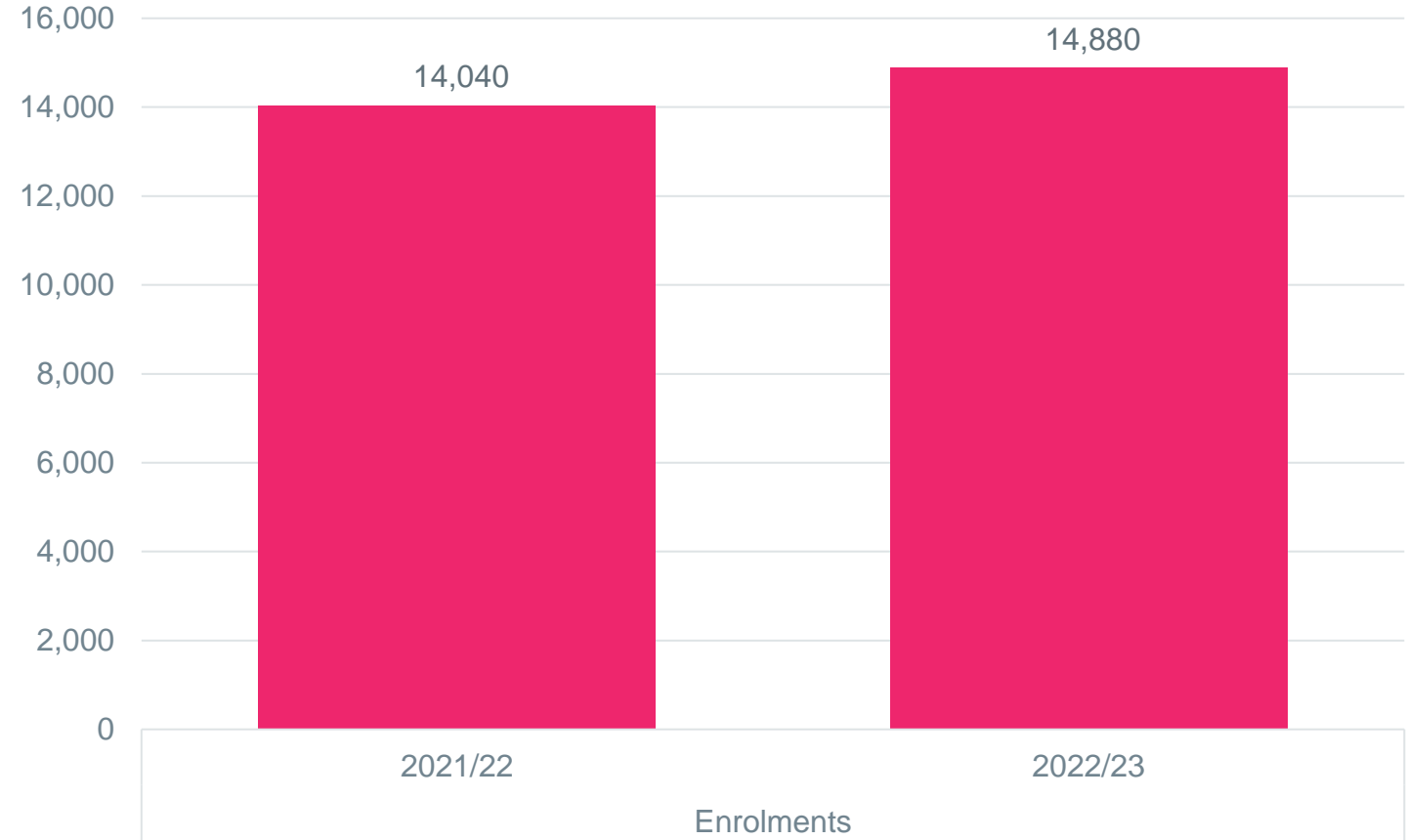
Green: Newham and Brent

Health & Social Care: Newham and Barking & Dagenham

Key Delivery Stats

ALMOST 28,000 ENROLMENTS OCCURRED WITH AN ALMOST EQUAL SPLIT ACROSS EACH ACADEMIC YEAR

GWfA enrolments, 2021/22 & 2022/23



During the programme’s lifetime, more than 27,500 GWfA learning aims were started.

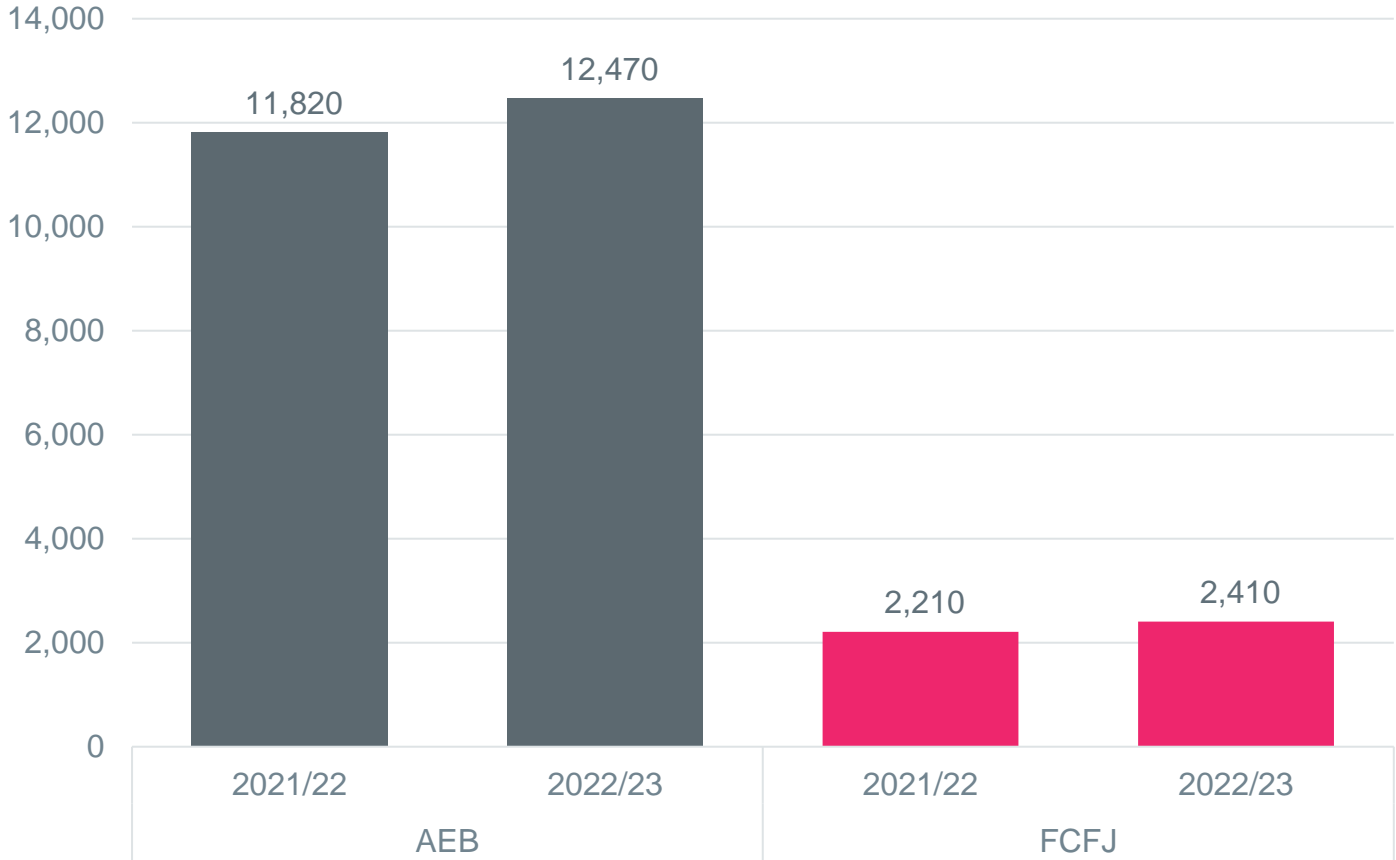
Enrolments were evenly distributed between both academic years with 14,040 in 2021/22 and 14,880 in 2022/23.

In 2022/23, 3% of all AEB enrolments were GWfA enrolments.

Source: ILR R14 2021/22 & 2022/23.
* Sum of each academic year does not equal total starts as some occur over both academic years and are therefore double counted.

1 IN 6 GWfA ENROLMENTS WERE FCFJ FUNDED

GWfA enrolments by funding model, 2021/22 & 2022/23



Source: ILR R14 2021/22 & 2022/23.

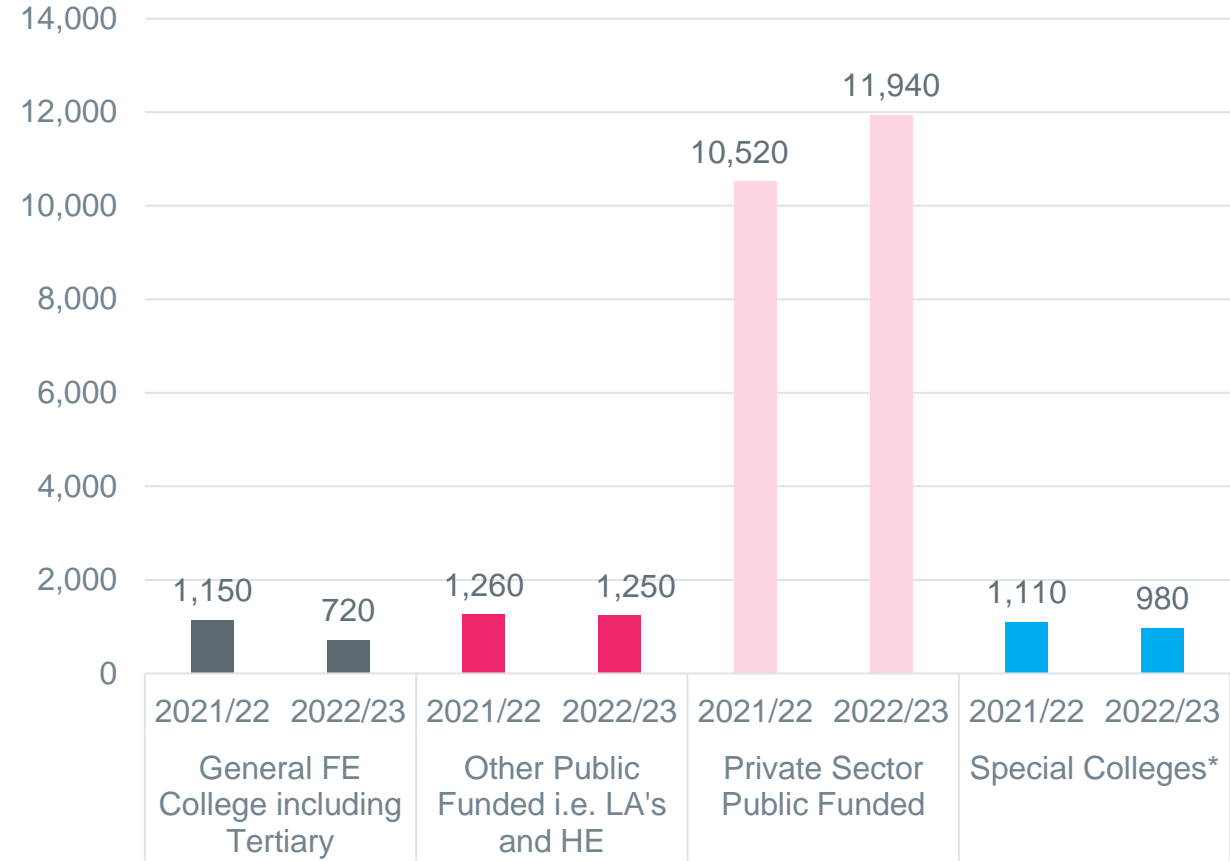
More than 80% of GWfA enrolments were AEB- funded.

In 2022/23, GWfA contributed one third of all FCFJ enrolments (2,410 out of 6,380 FCFJ total).

The share of FCFJ funded enrolments increased slightly between 2021/22 and 2022/23 from 15% to 16%.

MORE THAN 80% OF ENROLMENTS WERE FROM PRIVATE SECTOR PUBLIC FUNDED PROVIDERS IN 2022/23

Enrolments by provider type, 2021/22 & 2022/23



The majority of GWfA enrolments were from Private Sector Public Funded providers. For example, in 2022/23, 11,940 (80%) enrolments were from Private Sector Public Funded providers.

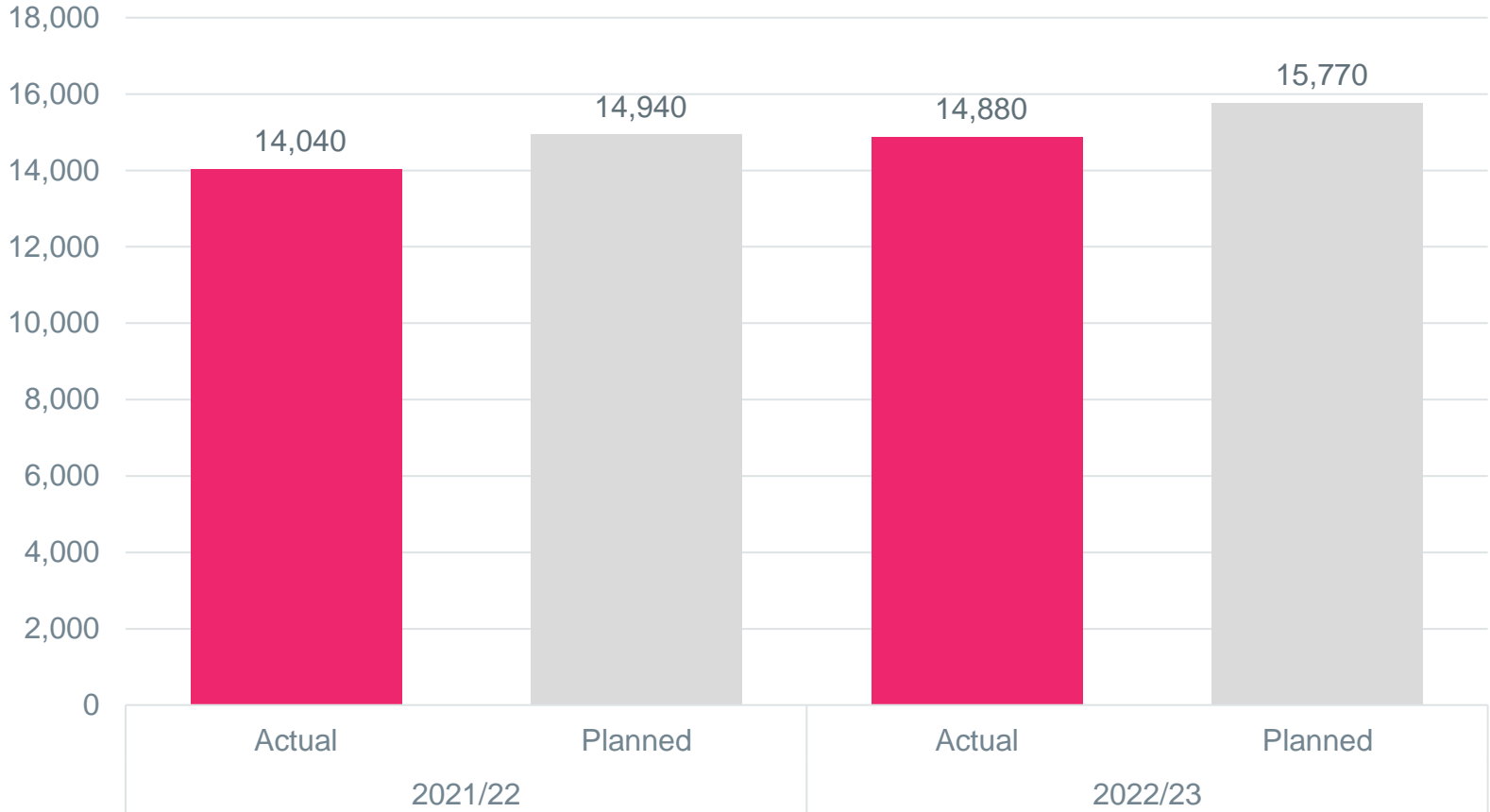
Between 2021/22 and 2022/23 Private Sector Public Funded enrolments increased by 14%.

During the second year of the programme, the number of enrolments from General FE Colleges decreased by 37%. Enrolments also decreased for Other Public Funded providers and Special Colleges*.

Source: ILR R14 2021/22 & 2022/23. * Special Colleges include all Specialist Designated Colleges/ Institutes of Adult Learning, Agricultural and Horticultural Colleges and Art, Design and Performing Arts Colleges

OVERALL GWfA DELIVERY WAS 6% BELOW EXPECTATIONS

Total GWfA enrolments actual vs planned, 2021/22 & 2022/23



Relative to performance targets, there were less GWfA enrolments than expected in both 2021/22 and 2022/23.

Overall, actual delivery was around 6% below targets in both 2021/22 and 2022/23.

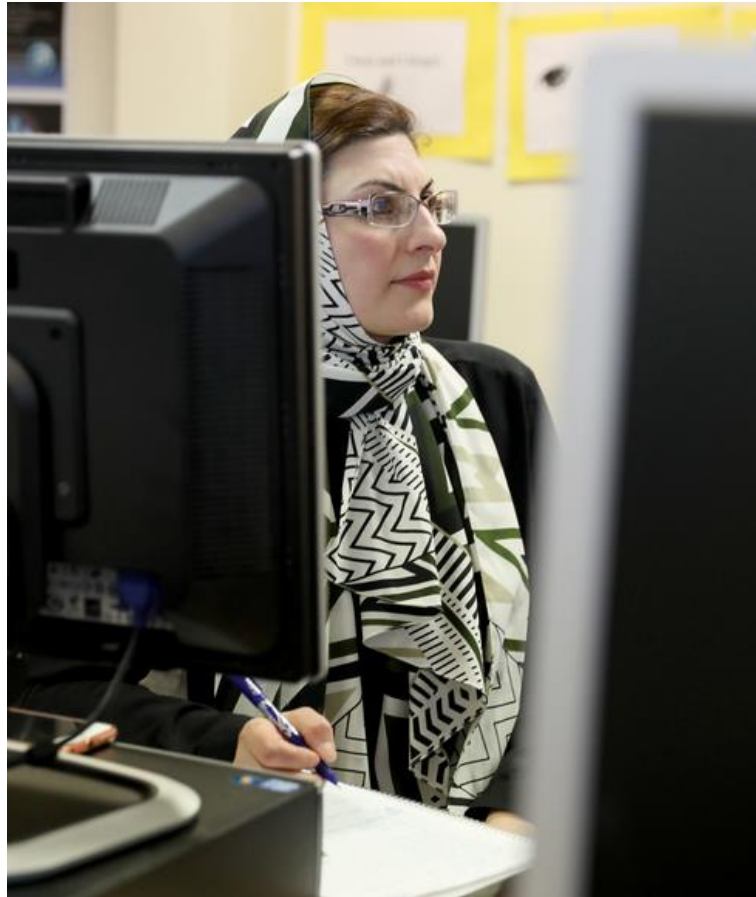
Source: ILR R14 2021/22 & 2022/23; GWfA provider performance targets 2021/22 & 2022/23.

Did GWfA meet its objectives?

PRIORITY GROUPS

Objective

- Address skills needs of priority groups hit by the pandemic

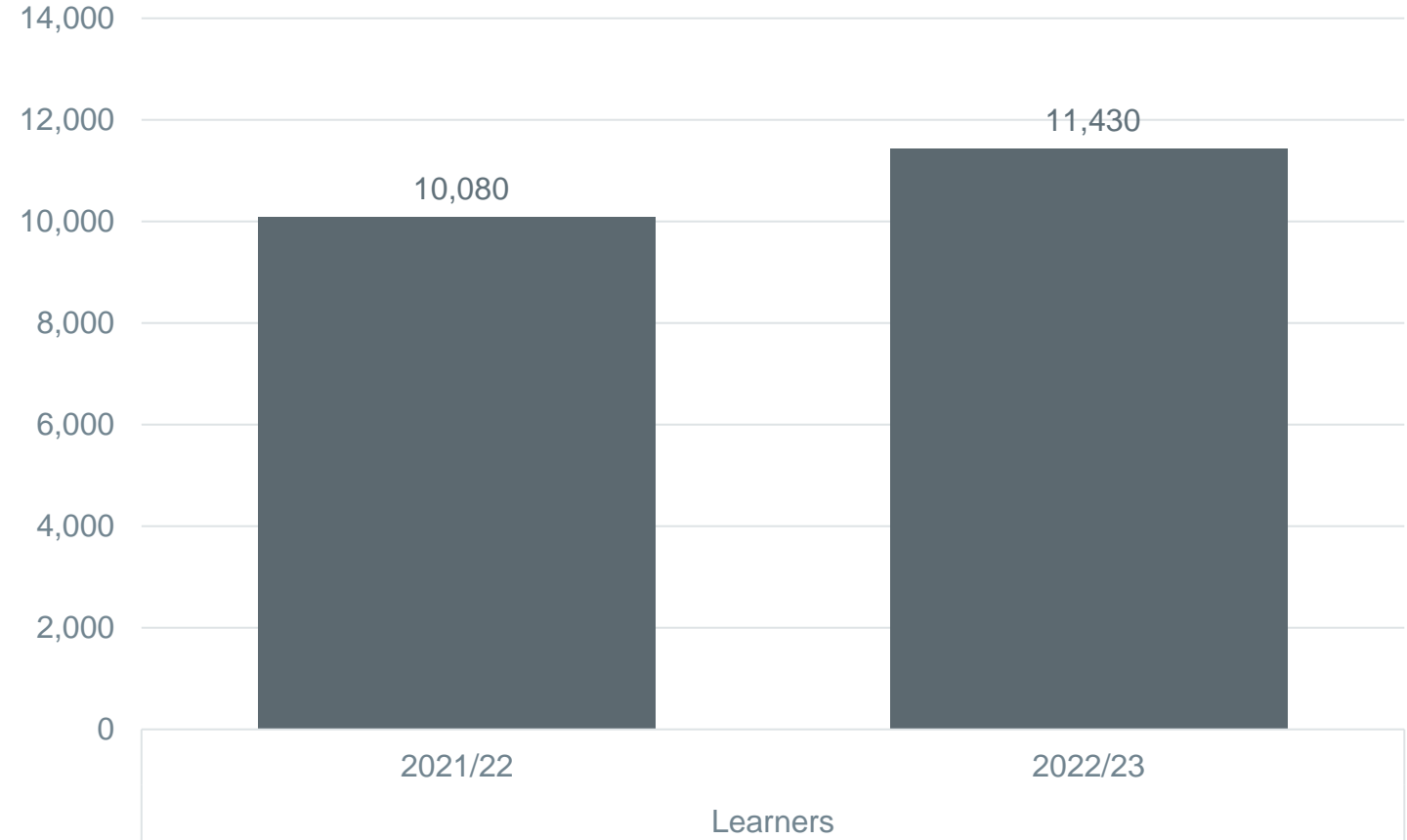


“Our programme addressed the skills needs of priority groups **by identifying and specifically targeting priority groups** that were most affected by the pandemic, tailoring our training programs to address their unique skill requirements.”

ITP, GWfA

NEARLY 20,000 UNIQUE LEARNERS ENGAGED WITH GWFA LEARNERS DURING THE PROGRAMME

GWfA learners, 2021/22 & 2022/23



During the programme’s lifetime 19,620 unique learners enrolled on GWfA learning aims.*

The number of learners increased by around 10% between 2021/22 and 2022/23.

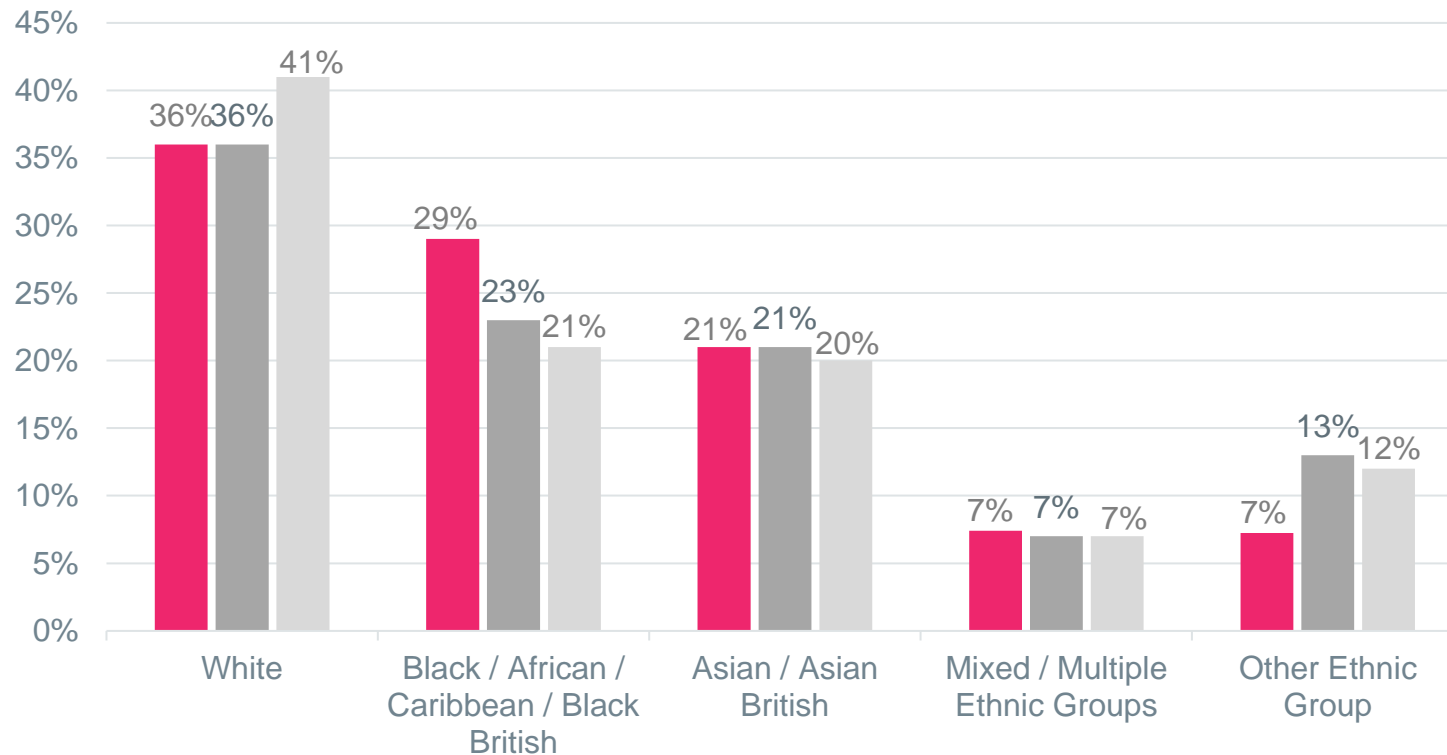
Source: ILR R14 2021/22 & 2022/23.

* Sum of each academic year does not equal total learners as some may be included in both academic years and are therefore double counted.

MORE LEARNERS FROM A BLACK BACKGROUND THAN THE ADULT SKILLS AVERAGE

Learner ethnicity GWfA vs Adult Skills vs AEB total, 2022/23

- GWfA
- AEB Adult Skills
- AEB Total



Source: ILR R14 2021/22 & 2022/23

In 2022/23, 64% of GWfA learners were from a Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic background.

There was a higher share of learners from a Black background relative to Adult Skills average (29% GWfA vs 23% AS).

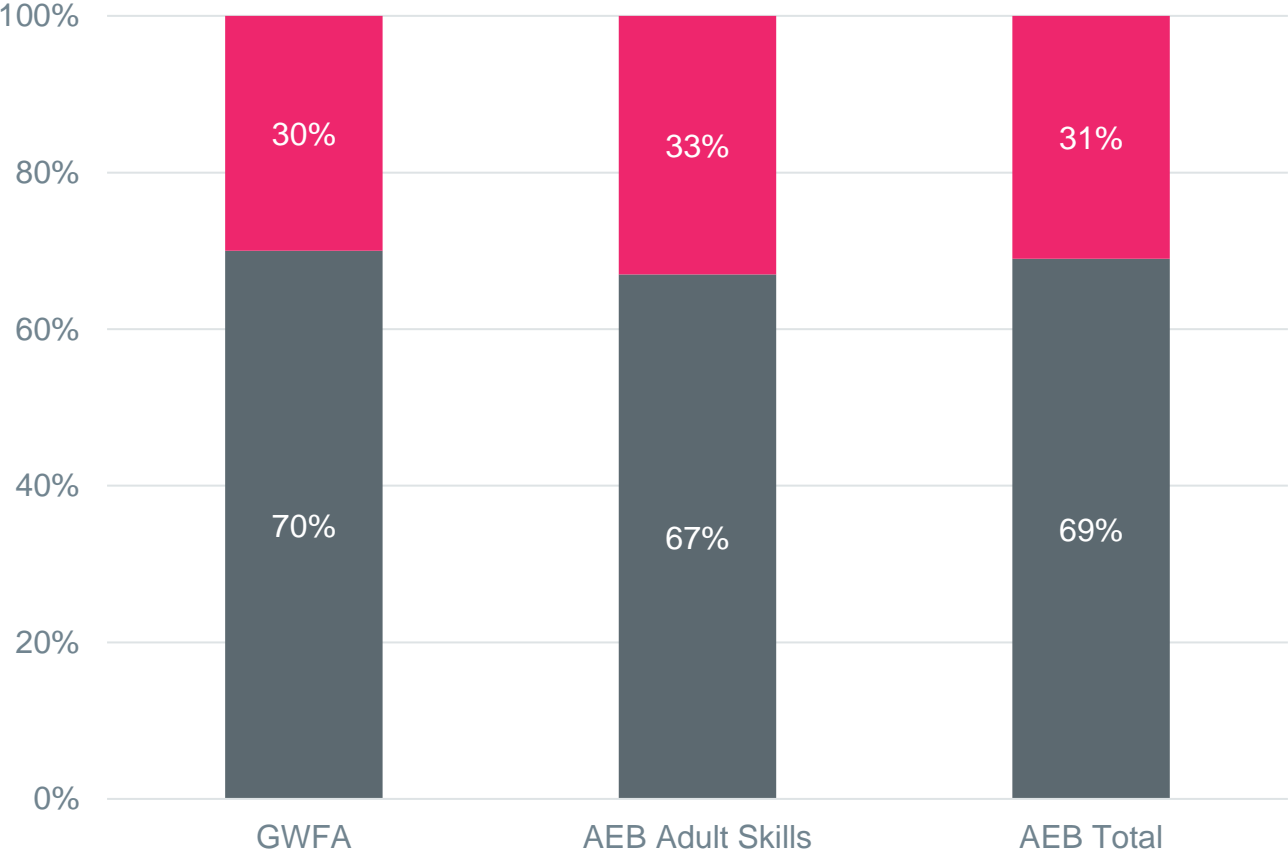
There was a similar share of learners from an Asian or Mixed background relative to the Adult Skills average.

There was a lower share of learners from Other ethnic backgrounds (7% GWfA vs 13% AS)

FEMALE SHARE OF GWFA LEARNERS ON PAR WITH ADULT SKILLS

Learner sex GWfA vs Adult Skills vs AEB Total, 2022/23

■ Female ■ Male

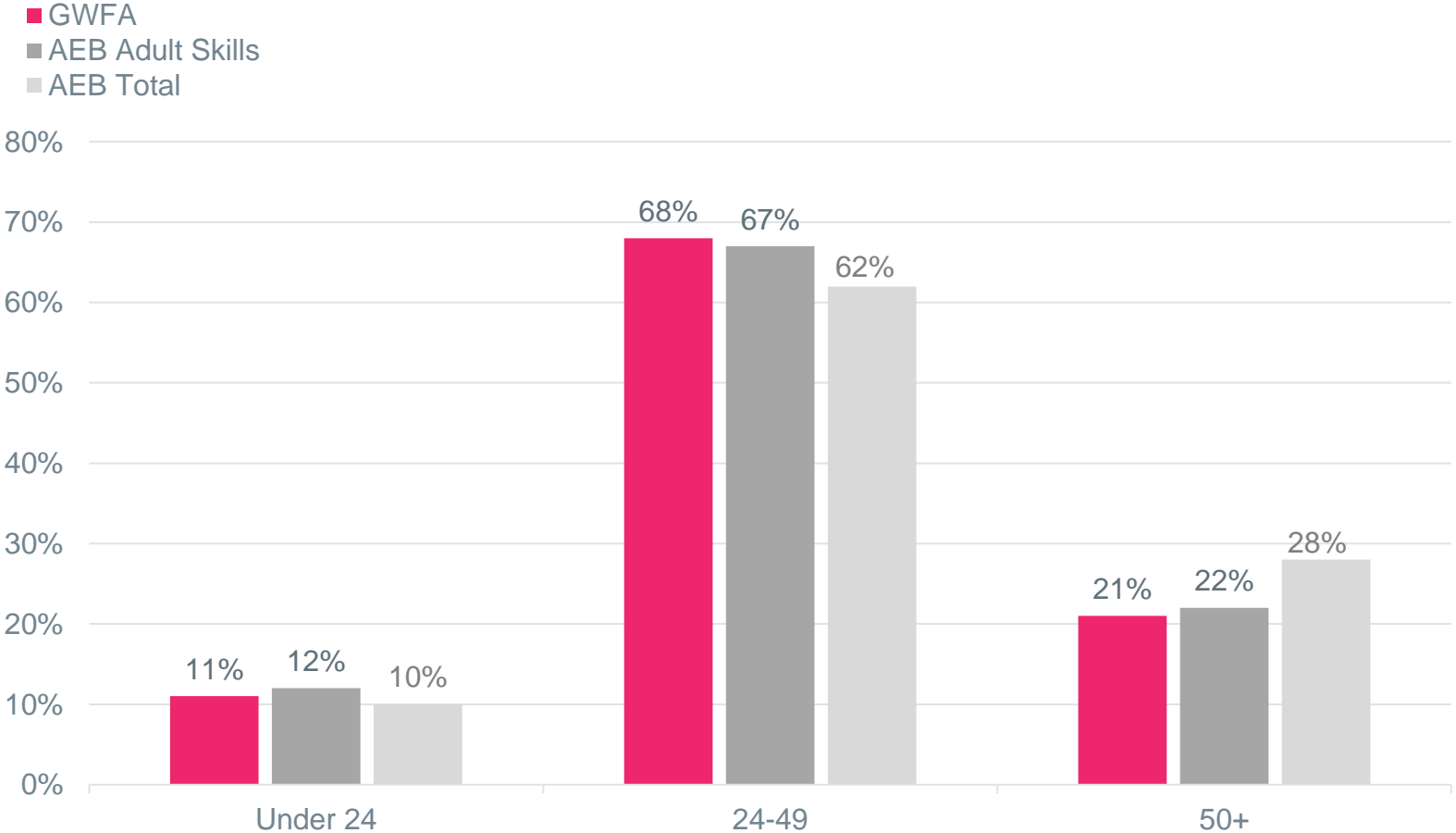


In 2022/23, the share of female GWfA learners was roughly in line with the Adult Skills average (70% GWfA vs 67% AS).

Source: ILR R14 2021/22 & 2022/23

GWFA HAD LESS LEARNERS AGED 50+ THAN ADULT SKILLS AVERAGE

Learner age GWfA vs Adult Skills vs AEB Total, 2022/23



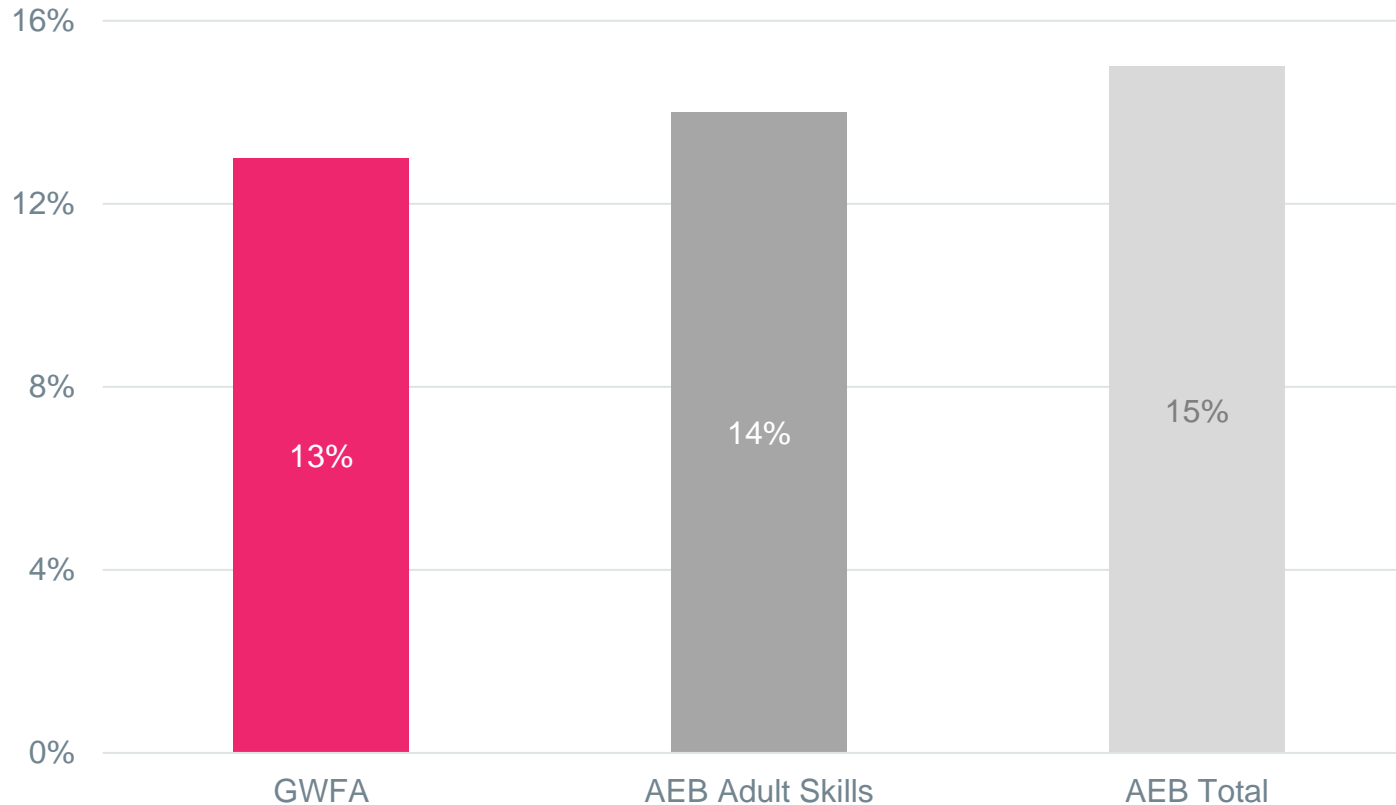
Source: ILR R14 2021/22 & 2022/23

In 2022/23, relative to the entire AEB there was a higher share of GWfA learners aged 24-49 (62% in AEB vs 68% GWfA).

However, the share of those aged 24-49 is roughly in line with the Adult Skills average.

GWFA HAD A LOWER SHARE OF LEARNERS WITH A DISABILITY THAN THE ADULT SKILLS AVERAGE

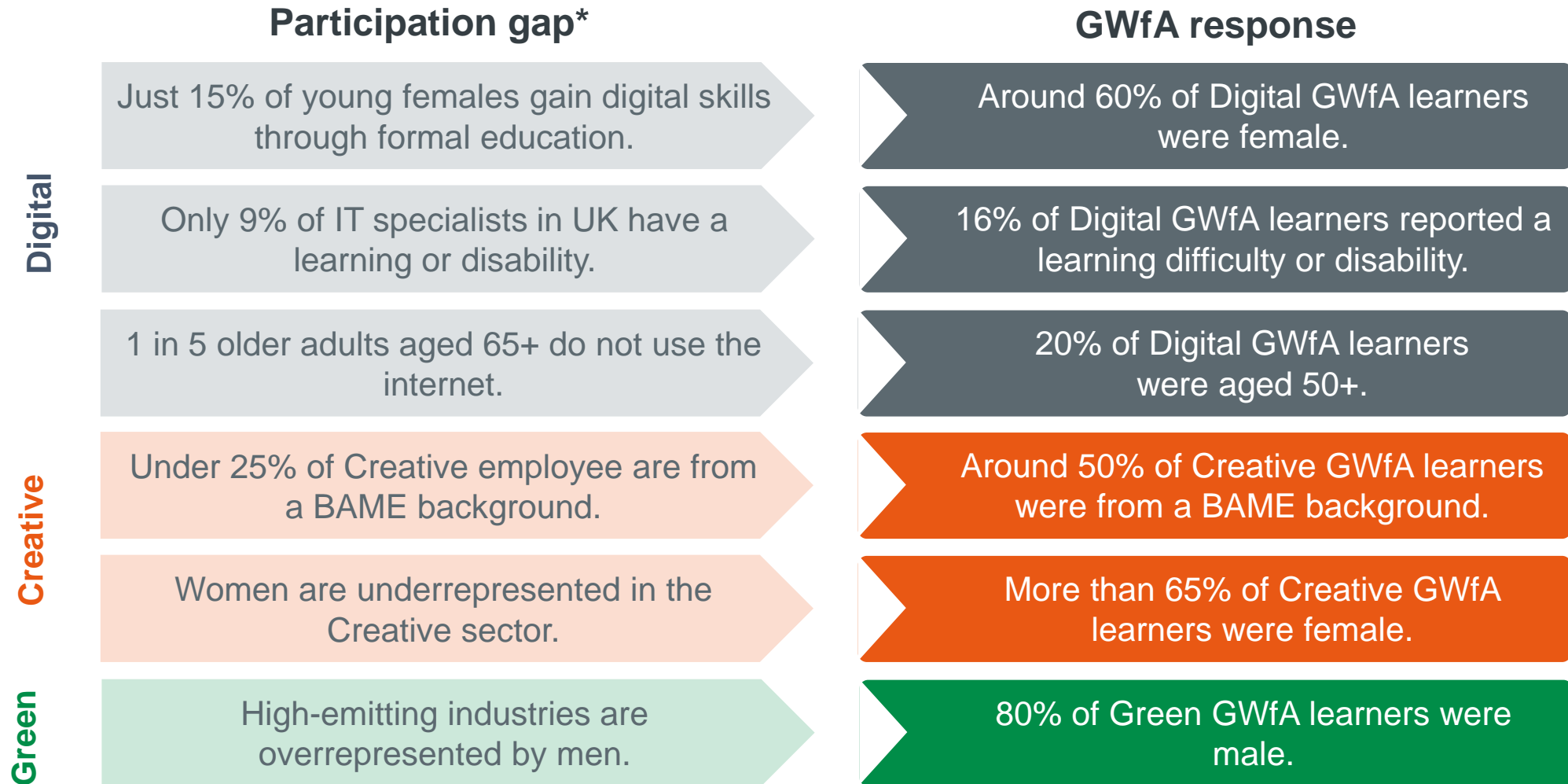
Learners with learning difficulty and / or disability GWfA vs Adult Skills vs AEB Total, 2022/23



In 2022/23, GWfA's share of learners with a learning difficulty and/or disability was lower than Adult Skills average (13% in GWfA vs 14% AS).

Source: ILR R14 2021/22 & 2022/23
Learner learning difficulty and/ or disability (LLDD) status is self-declared by learners.

GWFA SUCCESSFULLY TARGETED KNOWN SECTOR-SPECIFIC PARTICIPATION GAPS



*Stats here from GWfA prospectus.

A WIDE RANGE OF LEARNING

Objectives:

- Provide a range of learning to support the recruitment and retention of priority groups
- Recognise that priority groups will include a diverse set of Londoners, including those with higher levels of skills and work experience.

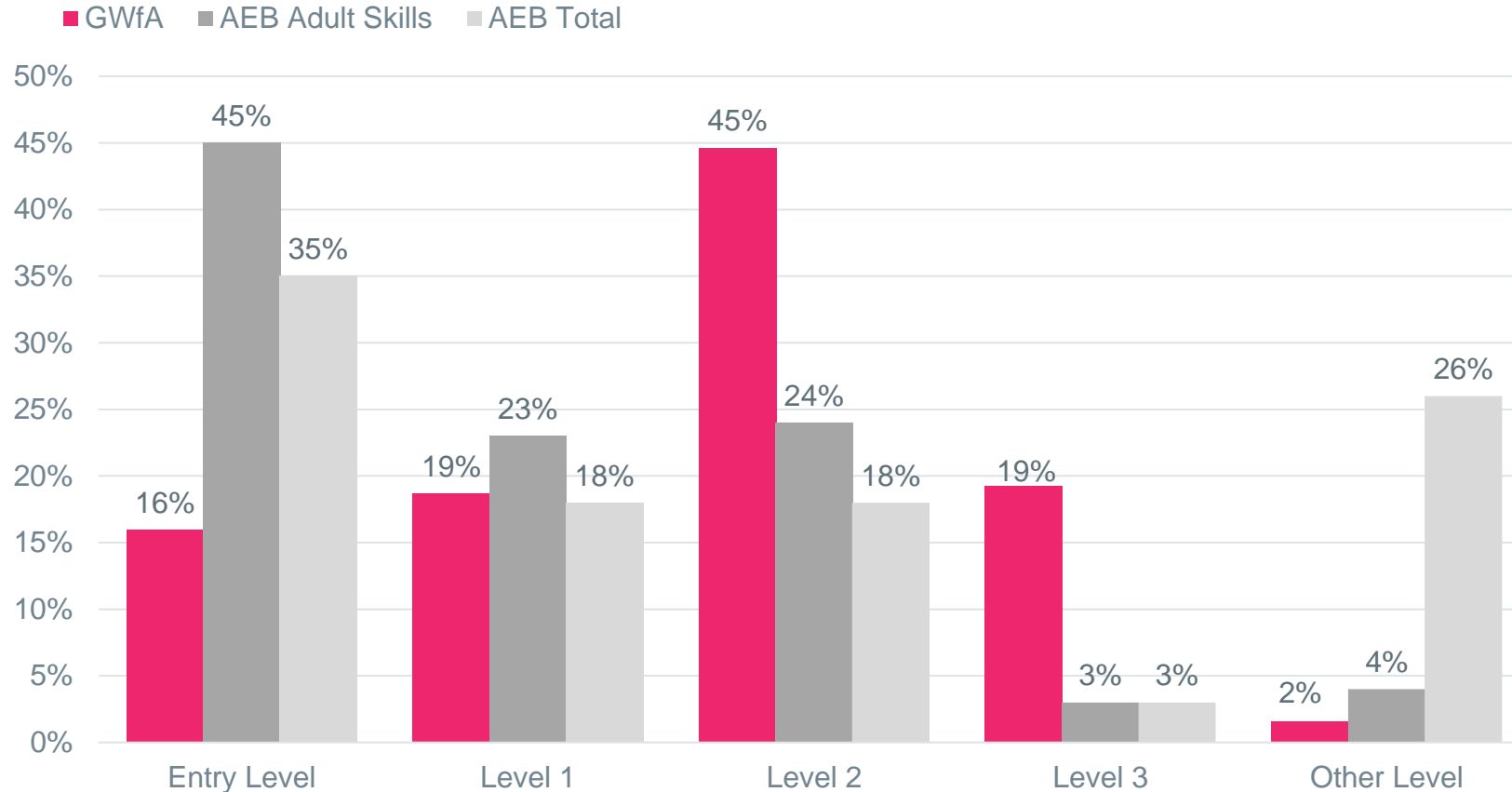


“We provided an array of learning and training opportunities, spanning from **foundational entry-level courses to the attainment of Level 3 qualifications**. The inclusion of part-time, **online, and evening courses** ensured that access to education remained equitable and did not disadvantage any Learners.”

ITP, GWfA

MAJORITY OF GWfA ENROLMENTS WERE AT LEVEL 2

GWfA enrolments by Level, 2021/22 & 2022/23



In 2022/23, just under 50% of GWfA enrolments were at Level 2.

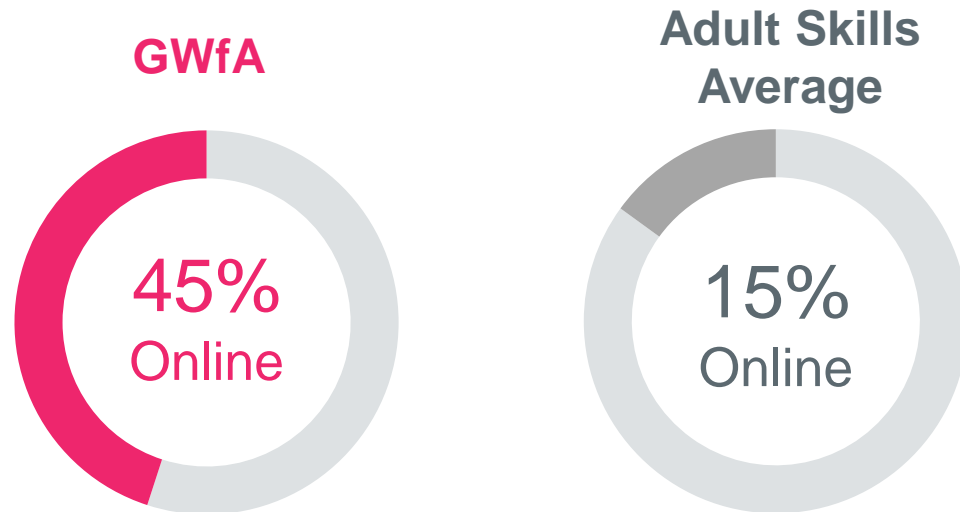
Relative to the Adult Skills average, a much higher share of GWfA learning was at Level 2 or Level 3.

- Level 2: 45% GWfA vs 24% Adult Skills
- Level 3: 19% GWfA vs 3% Adult Skills

Source: ILR R14 2021/22 & 2022/23
'-' means there were less than 5 learners

45% OF GWFA LEARNING WAS ONLINE IN 2022/23

Online share of delivery, 2021/22 & 2022/23



Lots of GWfA learning took place online

- 45% GWfA vs 15% Adult Skills average

Online learning differed by Level:

- Online share of Level 2 aims was 61%
- Online share of Entry Level aims was 15%

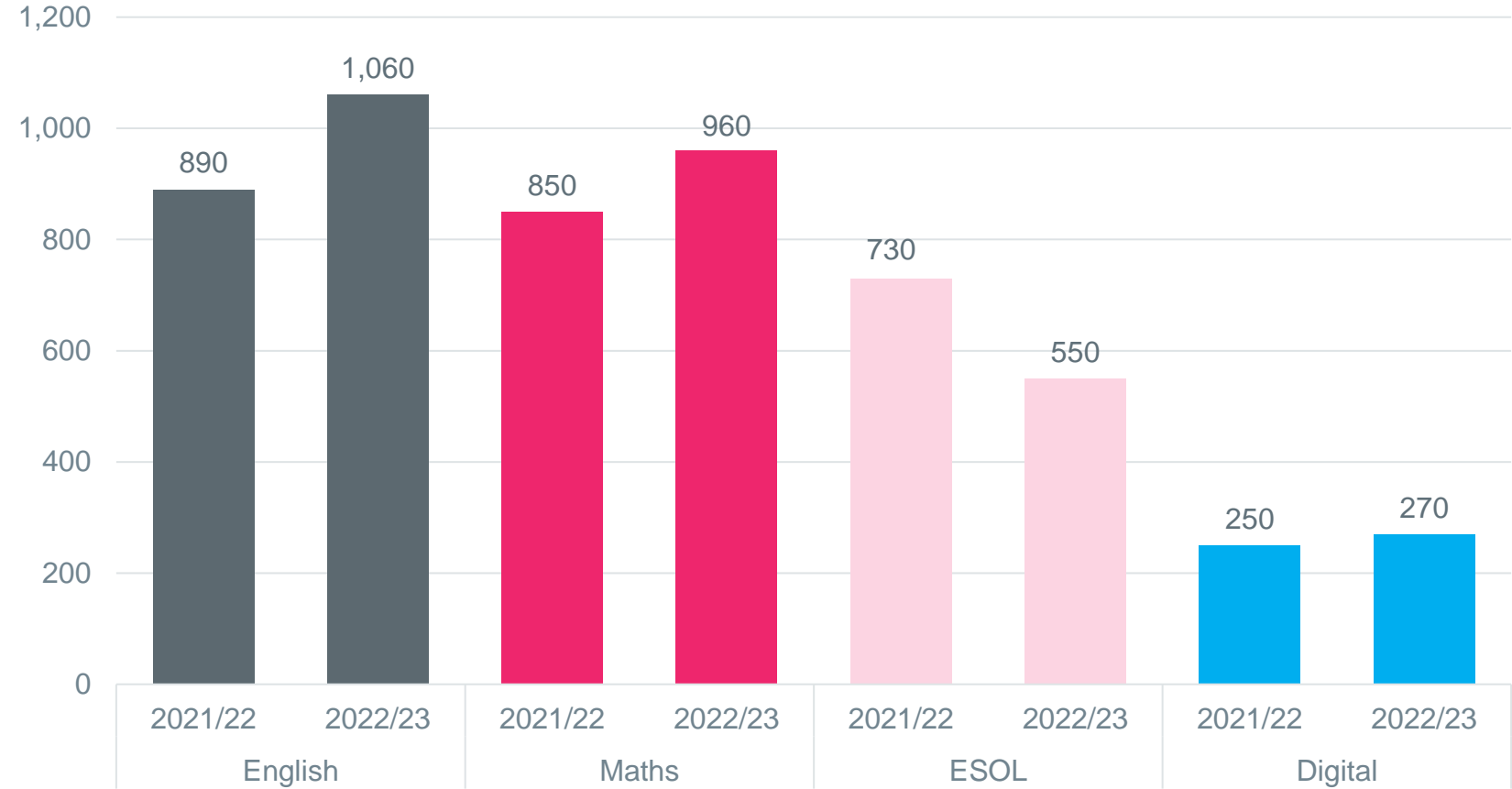
Online learning differed by sector:

- Online share of Health & Social Care was 63%
- Online share of Digital was 57%
- Online share of Creative was 24%

Source: ILR R14 2021/22 & 2022/23

GWFA BASIC SKILLS ENROLMENTS WERE ALMOST 3,000 EACH YEAR

GWfA enrolments by basic skill type, 2021/22 & 2022/23



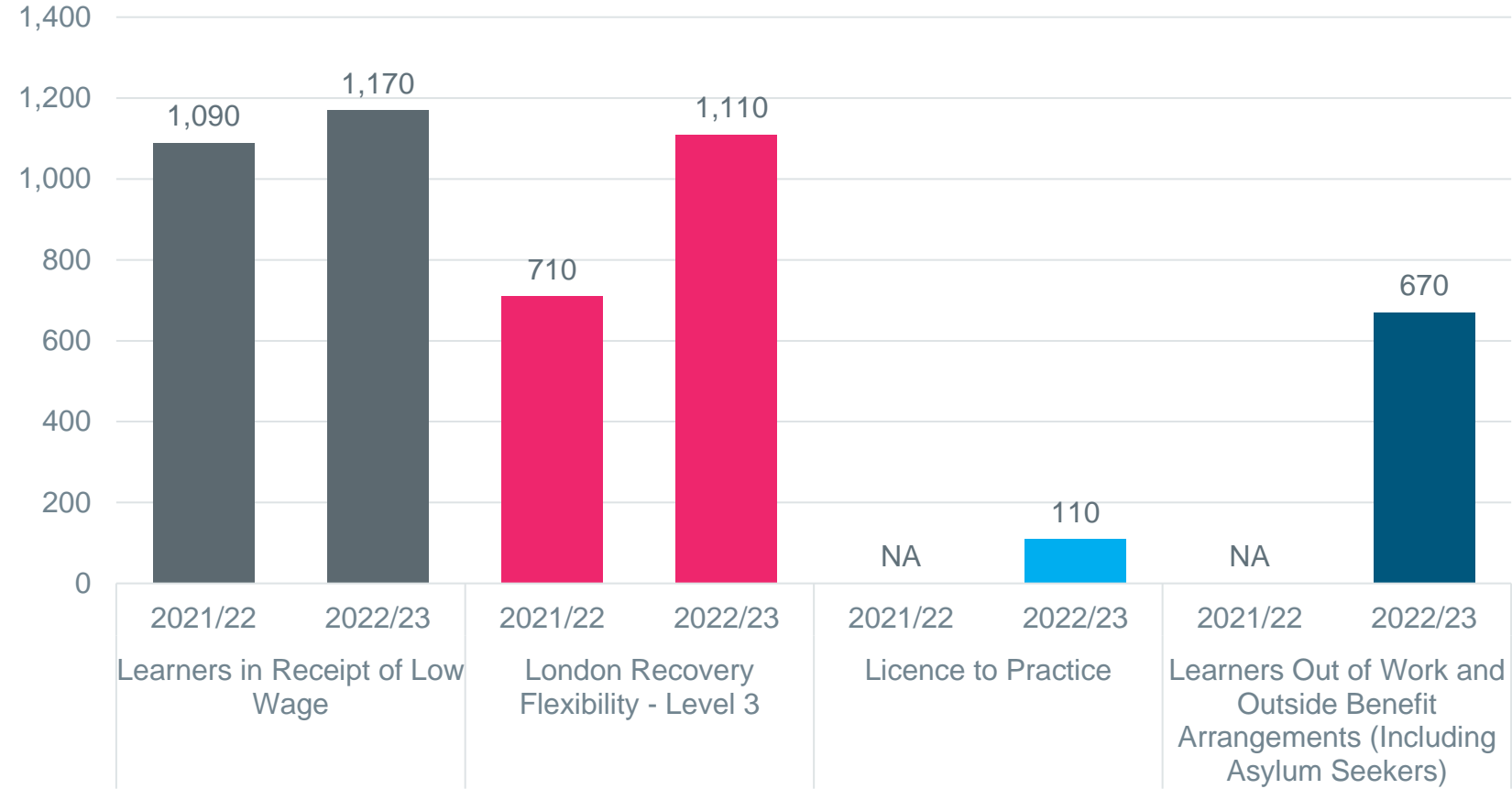
In 2022/23, there were 1,060 (7%) English GWfA enrolments. This was slightly below the share among all Adult Skills (9%).

In 2022/23, there were just 550 (4%) ESOL GWfA enrolments. Across all Adult Skills, this share was 29%.

Source: ILR R14 2021/22 & 2022/23

GWfA CONTRIBUTED MORE THAN 40% OF ALL LEVEL 3 LONDON RECOVERY ENROLMENTS IN 2022/23

GWfA enrolments by flexibility, 2021/22 & 2022/23



8% of GWfA enrolments were by learners in receipt of low wage.

In 2022/23, GWfA enrolments contributed more than 40% of all enrolments using the Level 3 London Recovery Flex.

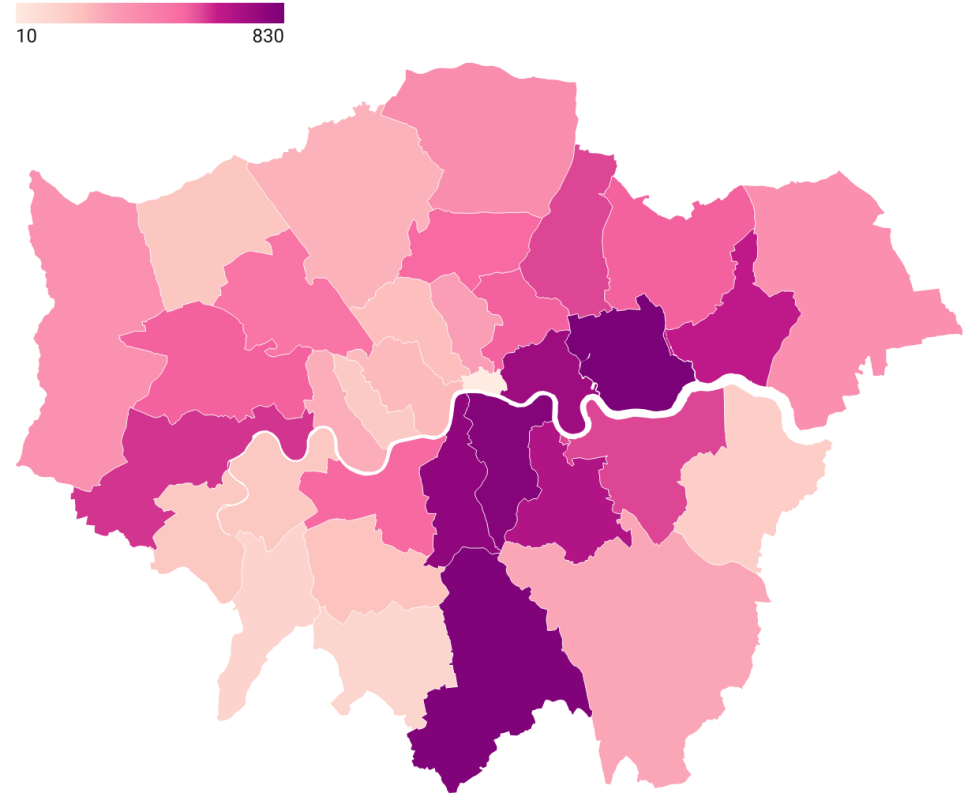
When the Licence to Practice flexibility was introduced in 2022/23, 110 GWfA enrolments used this flexibility

Source: ILR R14 2021/22 & 2022/23
 'NA' Means flexibility was not available in 2021/22

NEWHAM CONSISTENTLY HAD HIGHEST NUMBER OF GWFA ENROLMENTS

Enrolments by Local Authority District, 2021/22 & 2022/23

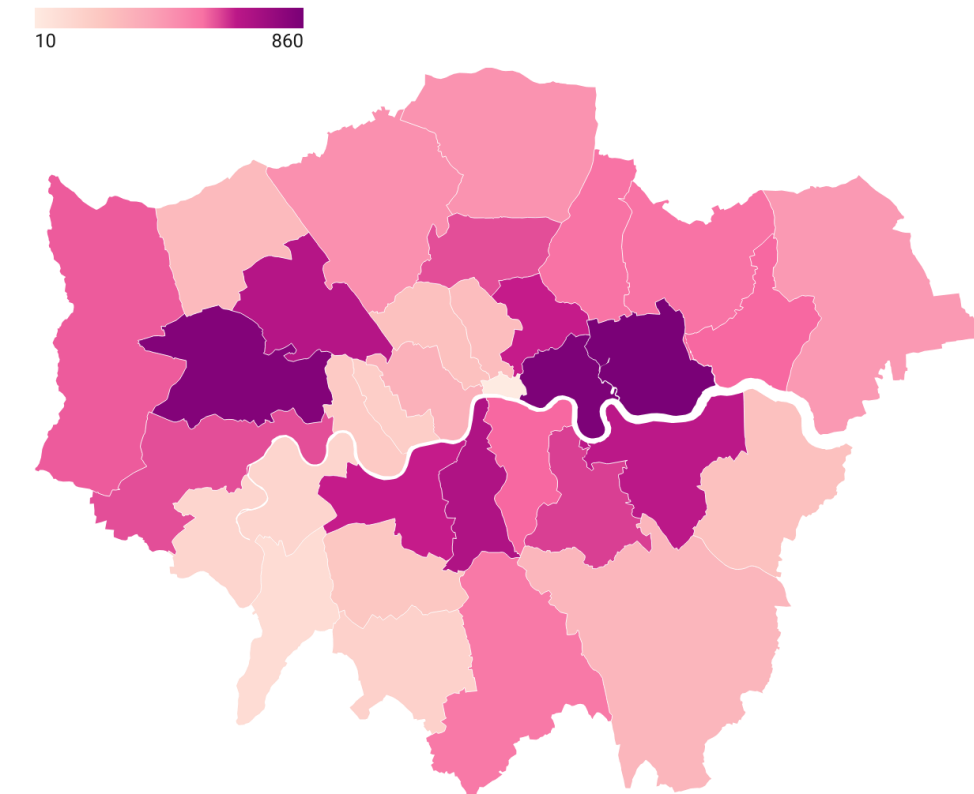
2021/22



Map data: © Crown copyright and database right 2018 • Created with Datawrapper

Source: ILR R14 2021/22 & 2022/23. Local authority based on learner's home postcode.

2022/23



Map data: © Crown copyright and database right 2018 • Created with Datawrapper

PROGRESSION

Objectives

- Support learner progression: From Entry Level to Level 3 and into work.
- Be aligned with progression into good work.

Reminder: The London Learner Survey

- Survey to measure outcomes for AEB-funded learners.*
- Measures **economic** and **social** learner outcomes
- Baseline survey: within 30 days of enrolment.
- Follow-up survey: 5-7 months after course completion.



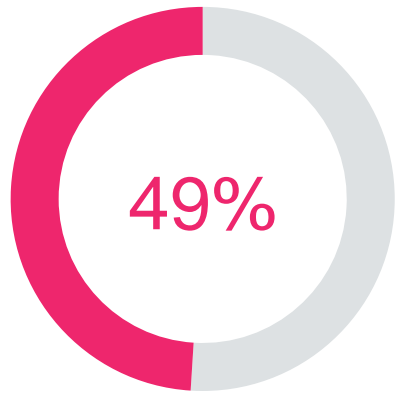
“Our project was not solely focused on short-term gains but aimed to **establish a lasting impact on the workforce in our community.**”

FE College, GWfA

* The London Learner Survey shows differences in learner's economic and social situations before and after the completion of education, however this does not mean that an outcome has been achieved as a direct result of education. For more information, please see the London Learner Survey 2022/23 summary [here](#).

1 IN 2 GWFA LEARNERS HAD A POSITIVE ECONOMIC CHANGE

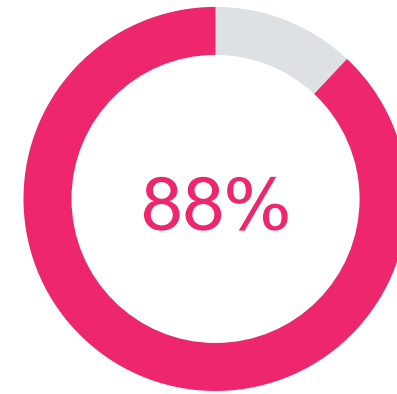
Most learners achieve a positive economic or social change after learning



of respondents had a **positive economic or educational change...**

...meaning one of the following is true:

- They moved into employment
- They moved from a temporary job to a permanent job
- Their pay increased
- They continued onto further training at a higher NVQ level
- They moved from inactivity to unemployment



of respondents believed the course had led to a **positive social change...**

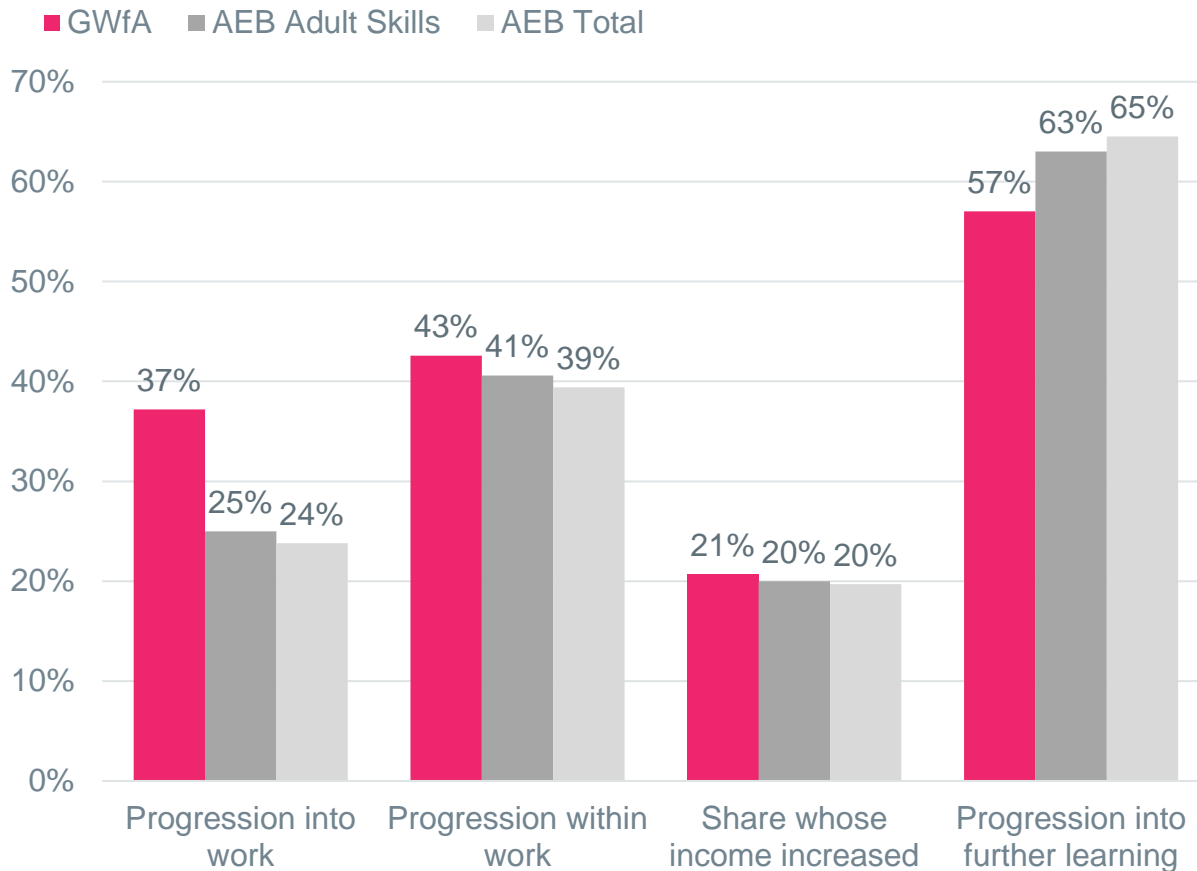
...meaning one of the following is true:

- They reported the course had a positive impact on their wellbeing
- They reported the course made them more confident; or
- They reported that the course helped them to meet new people

Note: Changes that occurred between the baseline and follow-up survey cannot be purely attributed to the course. Economic outcome excludes retired individuals

FOLLOWING THEIR COURSE MORE GWfA LEARNERS MOVED INTO EMPLOYMENT THAN ADULT SKILLS AVERAGE

Economic Outcomes GWfA vs Adult Skills vs AEB Total, 2022/23



Source: London Learner Survey 2022/23.

Note: Learner weight applied.

Following their course...

GWfA learners were **more** likely to:

- Move into employment
- Progress within employment
- Increase their income

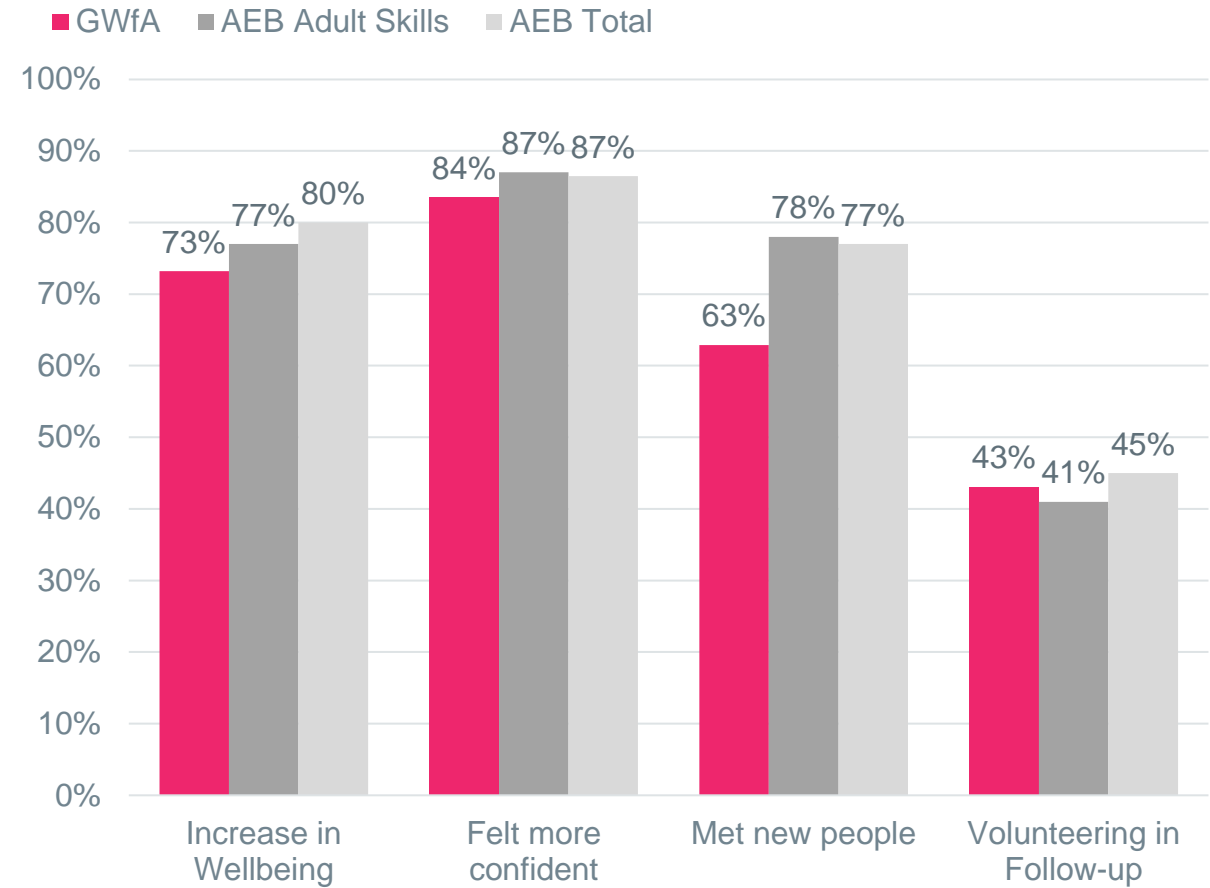
But, were **less** likely to:

- Move into further learning

These findings could reflect that GWfA learning was typically at a higher level than the Adult Skills average.

SOCIAL OUTCOMES FOR GWfA LEARNERS WERE LESS THAN ADULT SKILLS AVERAGE

Social Outcomes GWfA vs Adult Skills vs AEB Total, 2022/23



Source: London Learner Survey 2022/23.

Across each of the social outcome measures a lower share of learners reported positive outcomes for GWfA relative to the Adult Skills average.

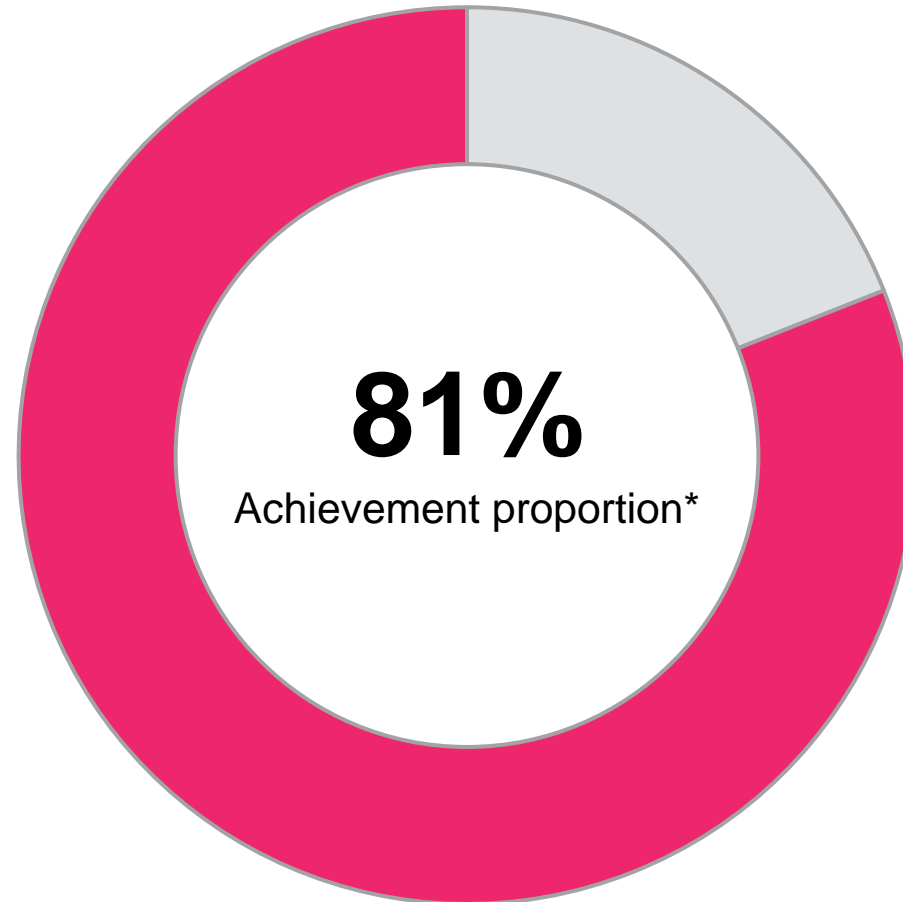
Wellbeing was reported to increase for almost three quarters of GWfA learners.

More than 80% of GWfA learners reported feeling more confident following their studies.

Just 63% GWfA learners report that their helped them meet new people, compared to 78% across Adult Skills.

Lower social outcomes for GWfA learners could be due to the high share of online learning relative to the Adult Skills average.

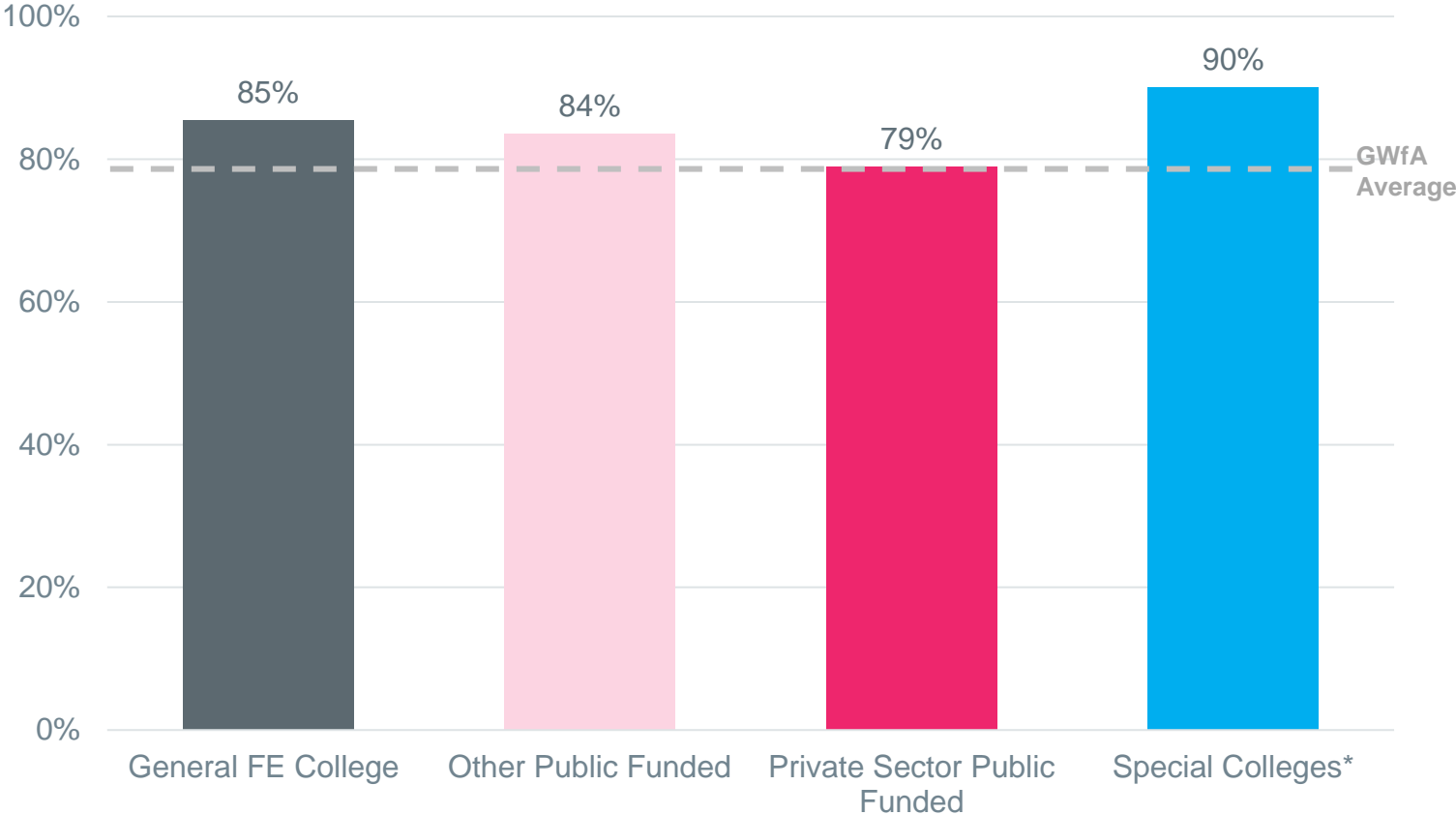
8 IN 10 GWFA LEARNERS ACHIEVED THEIR LEARNING AIMS



Source: ILR R14 2021/22 & 2022/23. *Achievement proportion refers to share of all GWfA starts that have 'Outcome == 1 (achieved)' by R06 2023/24. Note there may be a small number of learners who began their course in 2022/23 that had not yet completed their course by R06 2023/24.

ACHIEVEMENT PROPORTIONS WERE LOWEST IN PRIVATE SECTOR PUBLIC FUNDED PROVIDERS

Achievement proportions by provider type, 2021/22 & 2022/23*



The average achievement proportion for all provider types except Private Sector Public Funded providers was above the GWfA average.*

In Special Colleges, the achievement proportion was 90%*.

Among Private Sector Public Funded providers, which contributed the majority of GWfA enrolments, just 79% of learners achieved their learning aims.

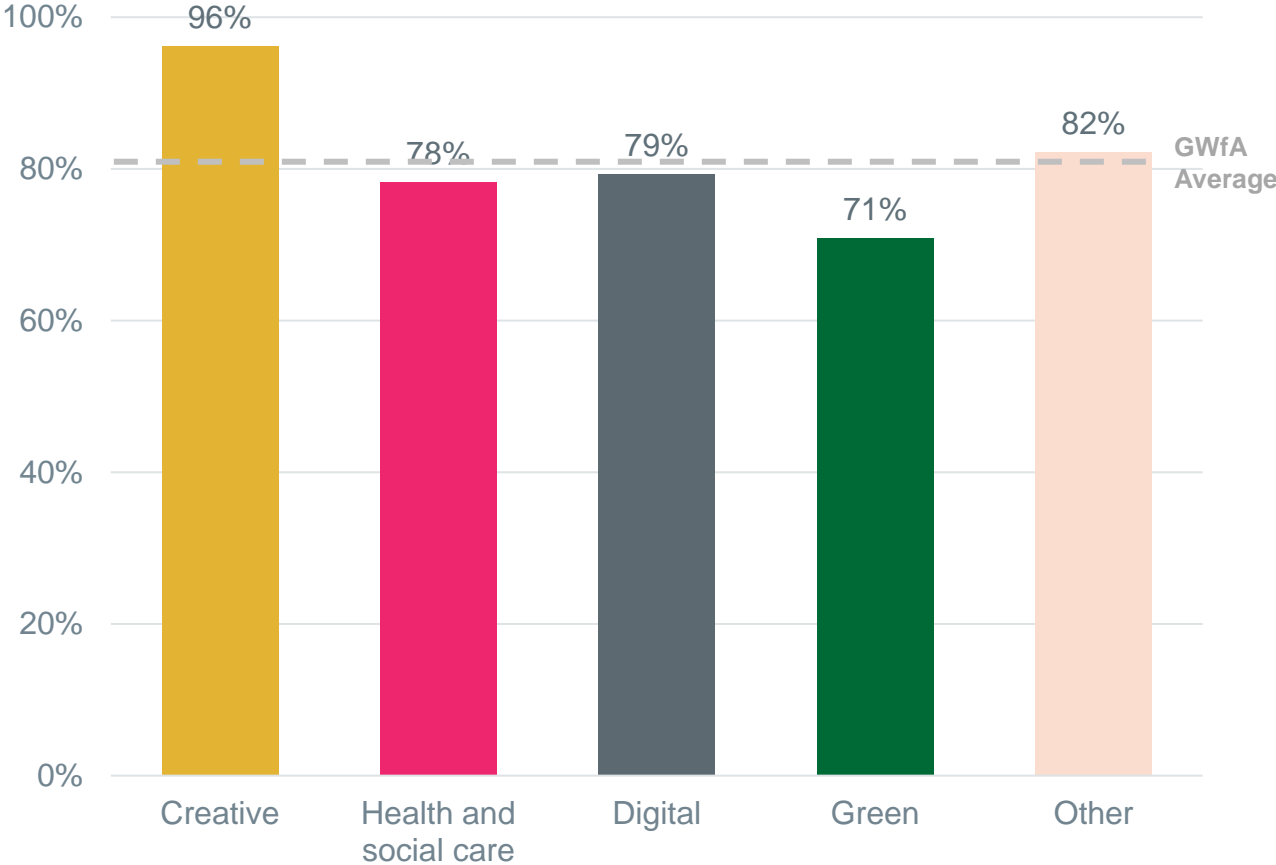
Source: ILR R14 2021/22 & 2022/23. *Achievement proportion refers to share of all GWfA starts that have 'Outcome == 1 (achieved)' by R06 2023/24.

Note there may be a small number of learners who began their course in 2022/23 that had not yet completed their course by R06 2023/24.

* Special Colleges include all Specialist Designated Colleges/ Institutes of Adult Learning, Agricultural and Horticultural Colleges and Art, Design and Performing Arts Colleges

ACHIEVEMENT PROPORTIONS WERE HIGHEST IN THE CREATIVE SECTOR

Achievement proportions by sector, 2021/22 & 2022/23



Among priority sectors, only in the Creative sector did more learners achieve their learning aims than the GWfA average.

Almost all (96%) of Creative GWfA learners achieved their learning aims.

Green was the priority sector with the lowest achievement proportion at just 71% of learners achieving their learning aims.

Health and Social Care, which had the most enrolments among priority sectors, had a achievement proportion of just 78%.

Source: ILR R14 2021/22 & 2022/23. *Achievement proportion refers to share of all GWfA starts that have 'Outcome == 1 (achieved)' by R06 2023/24. Note there may be a small number of learners who began their course in 2022/23 that had not yet completed their course by R06 2023/24.

SECTORS

Objective

- Develop relevant sector specific provision in partnership with employer, civil society organisations and public bodies

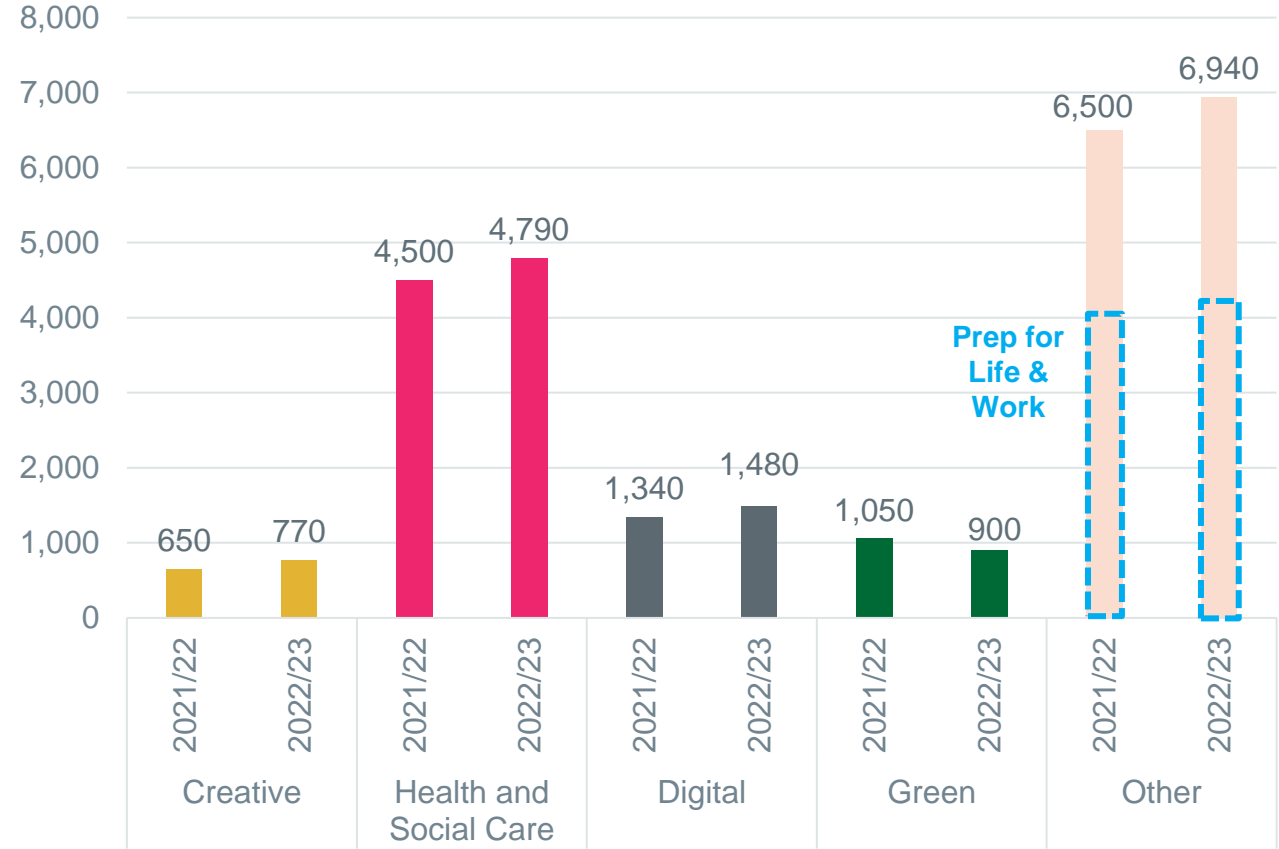


“We have established a robust network of sector-specific organizations with whom we collaborate closely. Together, we **tailor training programs to match local skill requirements** and employment opportunities.”

ITP, GWfA

HEALTH AND SOCIAL CARE HAD THE MOST ENROLMENTS AMONG PRIORITY SECTORS

Enrolments by priority sector, 2021/22 & 2022/23



In 2022/23, 53% of enrolments were in one of GWfA’s four priority sectors.

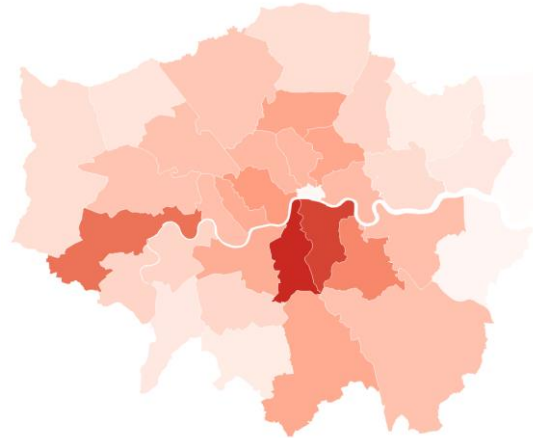
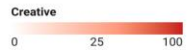
Most priority sector enrolments were in Health & Social Care.

Health & Social Care enrolments tended to be at a higher level than other priority sectors.

Despite GWfA’s focus on priority sectors, still more than 25% of enrolments were in Prep for Life & Work which includes Maths, English, ESOL, basic digital skills and employability.

Source: ILR R14 2021/22 & 2022/23. *Other includes Maths, English, ESOL, basic digital skills and employability.

ENROLMENTS FOR PRIORITY SECTORS SEEM TO BE CONCENTRATED IN DIFFERENT AREAS

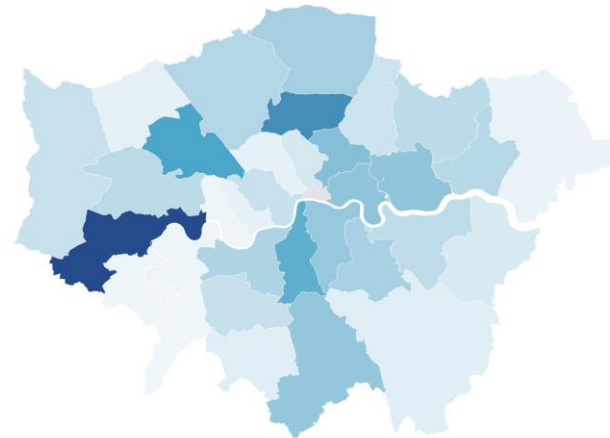


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Creative

Collectively, the cluster including Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham contributed 30% of all GWfA creative enrolments.

6 in 10 Creative GWfA enrolments were in Central London Forward.



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Digital

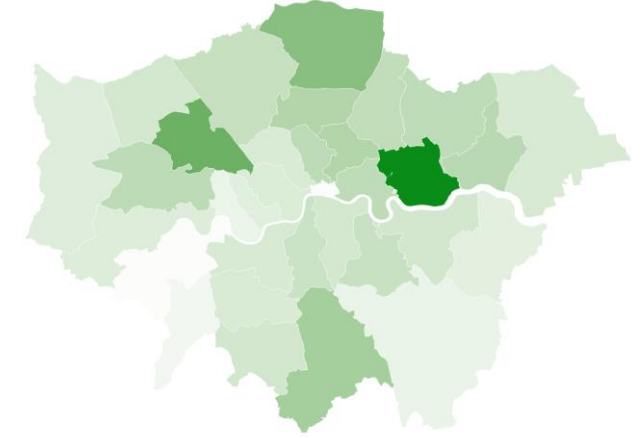
Hounslow stands out as the London Borough with the most GWfA digital enrolments.

Hounslow contributed more than 10% of all GWfA digital enrolments.

Green

Green GWfA enrolments appear to be concentrated in London's past industrial heartlands which are now undergoing transition:

- Old Oak Common (Brent),
- Docklands (Newham),
- Meridian Water (Enfield).

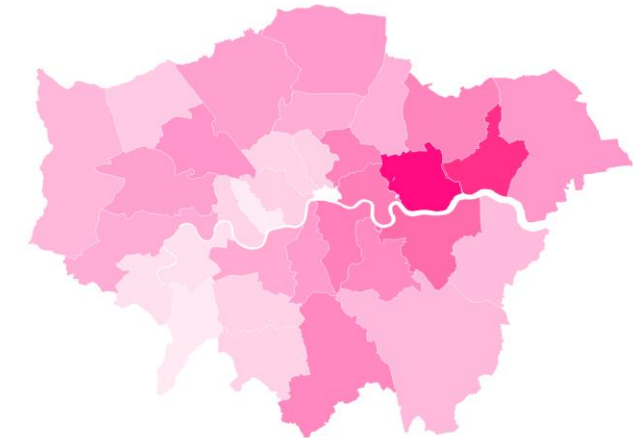
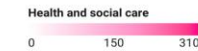


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Health & Social Care

Most health and social care GWfA enrolments in East London.

Collectively, Barking and Dagenham and Newham contribute >10% of Health & Social Care GWfA enrolments.



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Source: ILR R14 2021/22 & 2022/23. Local authority based on learner's home postcode.

MAYOR OF LONDON

Conclusion

CONCLUSION

Standout statistics

Overall

- There were almost 28,000 enrolments and 20,000 learners during the programme's lifetime.
- In 2022/23, 3% of all AEB enrolments were GWfA enrolments.
- In 2022/23, the majority of the 43 GWfA providers were Private Sector Public Funded providers.
- More than 80% of enrolments were from Private Sector Public Funded providers.
- As of R06 23/24, the achievement proportion for GWfA enrolments was 81%.

Delivery

- Roughly half of enrolments were in one of GWfA's four priority sectors, majority in Health and Social Care.
- The share of GWfA learning which was online was 45% in 2022/23, much higher than the Adult skills average (15%).
- The share of enrolments that were subcontracted was 15% which is slightly higher than Adult Skills average (12%).
- Newham consistently had the highest number of GWfA enrolments.

Learner Characteristics

- More than 6 in 10 learners are from a Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic background. 1 in 3 learners were from a Black background which is much higher share than the AS average (23%).
- Female share of GWfA learners was on par with Adult Skills, but 80% of learners in the Green sector were male.
- GWfA had less learners aged 50+ than the Adult Skills average (21% GWfA vs 22% AS).
- GWfA had a slightly lower share of learners with a disability than the Adult Skills average (13% GWfA vs 14% AS).
- The boroughs with the highest share of female learners tended to be in West London.
- Higher share of learners with a disability and/ or learning difficulty in South London.