



INFORMED
STRATEGIC
DECISIONS

Working with Data

Research Further Webinar

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- What types of administrative data about learners can we access?
- What are the benefits of different data sources?
- What is the ILR and how can it be used?
- How do we access different data sources?
- What factors affect the quality of research findings?

- Individualised Learner Record (ILR)
- National Pupil Database (NPD)
 - School Census
 - Post-16 learning aims (PLAMS)
- Higher Education (HESA)
- Apprenticeship Service Data

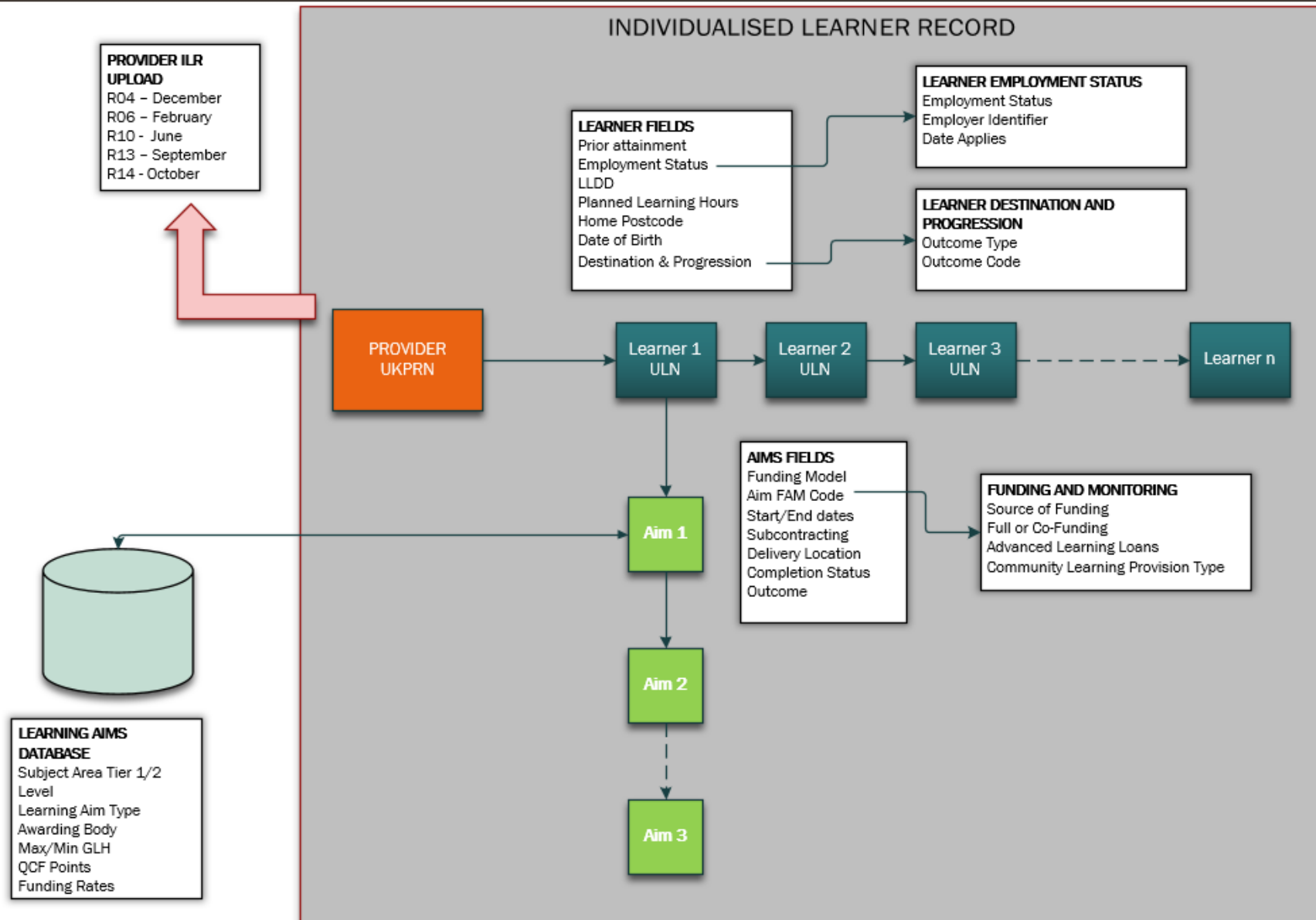
- Find a Learning Aim - Learning Records Service
- Ofqual Analytics
- ESFA Outcome Based Success Measures
- Longitudinal Education Outcomes (LEO)
- Graduate Outcomes
- Office for National Statistics (ONS) / NOMIS
- Unit for Future Skills
- Working Futures
- Get Information about Schools (DfE)

Why use Administrative Learner Data?

- Detailed, granular source of data about learners, the courses they study and their progress
- Can allow you to investigate variables such as:
 - Age, ethnicity, sex, LLDD status of learner
 - Course characteristics such as level of study, subject area, length of course
 - Deprivation, travel distances etc. based on home postcode
 - Prior attainment, retention, pass rate and progression



The Individualised Learner Record (ILR)



- Published data – limited in scope but freely available. The best initial source to investigate.
- Access to raw learner level data (it is also possible to request matched data linking ILR fields to other data e.g. NPD)
- Bespoke aggregate data requests



Explore Education Statistics (Public)

Explore our statistics and data

Find statistics and data

Browse statistical summaries and download associated data to help you understand and analyse our range of statistics.

[Explore >](#)

Create your own tables

Explore our range of data and build your own tables from it.

[Create >](#)

Supporting information

[Data catalogue](#)

View all of the open data available and choose files to download.

[Methodology](#)

Browse to find out more about the methodology behind our statistics and how and why they're collected and published.

[Glossary](#)

Browse our A to Z list of definitions for terms used across our statistics.

- Accessing raw ILR data requires a formal application to the Department for Education. This can be a lengthy process (typically 4-8 months).
- DfE will seek to ensure that the research has clear aims, will provide benefits to the public and that results will be shared with the wider research community.
- DfE also needs to ensure that use of learner data has a lawful basis, meets ethical standards and is compliant with Data Protection regulations and IT security standards.

- Data will be made available via ONS Secure Research Service (SRS).
- To access the data you will need to be ONS Accredited Researcher.
- This requires attendance at a training session and passing an online test.
- Data will need to be accessed via an ONS SRS centre or another authorised location (e.g. SRS facility in a University)
- Data can only be extracted from SRS following ONS checks for primary and possible secondary disclosure.

- ILR fields that must be completed by colleges and other providers for funding purposes are generally very accurate.
- Some ILR fields, such as destinations, tend to be less robust.
- Data sources based on survey samples or forecasting models (e.g. Working Futures) need to be treated with caution.
- Care should be taken with any implications of causality.