



CHILDREN & LEARNING OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

10/11/2011

REPORT

Subject Heading:

14-19 Update

CMT Lead:

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Policy context:

Education & Skills

SUMMARY

This report gives an update on a range of 14-19 developments, including;

- Introduction of National Careers Service and new duties on schools.
- Participation rates post-16.
- 2011 recruitment.
- Access to higher education.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Members are asked to note the content of the report.

REPORT DETAIL

1. National Careers Service - new duties & responsibilities

1.1 Background

1.1.2 John Hayes, Minister of State for Further Education, Skills and Lifelong Learning, announced on 4 November 2010 that there would be an all-age careers service in England by April 2012, with new arrangements for careers guidance accessible from September 2011.

1.1.3 On 13 April 2011, the Minister made a further announcement giving some details about the proposals. The Department of Business Innovation and Skills (BIS) will continue to fund careers services for adults both online and through helpline services; from September 2011 these will be linked to similar services for young people, so there is a single point of access for all users of each service. The department will also fund a network of public, private and voluntary organisations to provide careers guidance to adults. From April 2012 these services will be known as the *National Careers Service*.

1.1.3 Following this announcement, the Department for Education (DfE) published communications setting out the responsibilities of schools for careers education and guidance under the new provisions in the Education Bill (currently progressing through Parliament) and the duties on local authorities under the proposed legislation. The department also released brief statutory guidance for local authorities.

1.2 Duty on schools

1.2.1 From September 2012, the Education Bill will place a new duty on schools to secure access to impartial and independent careers guidance for every pupil in Years 9 to 11, which must also include information on all 16 to 18 education or training options including Apprenticeships. Schools will have the freedom to decide how best to fulfil this duty, although it is stated that guidance must be provided in an impartial manner and promote the best interests of the person to whom it is given. The term 'independent guidance' is defined as independent and external to the school.

1.2.2 Schools will be able to access the National Careers Service for this purpose, although they will not be limited to obtaining services from these providers. However, this will only offer web based and telephone support, not face to face guidance. The Government intends to promote a national quality standard to help

schools make decisions about which provider to use. Schools will be expected to make provision for careers guidance from within the Dedicated Schools Grant.

1.3 Role of local authorities

- 1.3.1 The duty placed on local authorities by the Education and Skills Act 2008 (Section 68) is to make available to young people support that will “*encourage, enable or assist them to participate in education or training*”. There is no suggestion that this duty is to be repealed; in fact this duty is the basis of Lord Hill’s letter of 17 February to Directors of Children’s Services to continue the process of ensuring that all 16 and 17 year olds receive suitable offers to continue in education or training (previously known as the September Guarantee).
- 1.3.2 On 13 April 2011, the DfE issued statutory guidance to local authorities on targeted support services for young people and a communication to schools on changes to the delivery of careers guidance. Boroughs will not be expected to provide universal careers service once the new careers service is established and the duty on schools has been commenced. However, local authorities will still need to support vulnerable young people (including completing S139a and Learning Difficulty Assessments) to engage in education and training, particularly in light of the intention to raise the participation age to 18 by 2015. Local authorities will be expected to use the Early Intervention Grant for this purpose.
- 1.3.3 Local authorities, working with schools, Academies and colleges will additionally be expected to track and record young people’s participation post-16 on the local Client Caseload Information System (CCIS) in order to ensure there is reliable data available centrally on young people at risk of being NEET. They will also be required to maintain close links with JobCentre Plus to ensure young people NEET are given appropriate support.

1.4 Transitional responsibilities

- 1.4.1 Schools are being encouraged to think about putting in place new arrangements for careers guidance in advance of September 2012. The London Borough of Havering is currently in discussion with the current Connexions contractor (Prospects) with regard to a possible extension to the existing arrangements which come to a conclusion in March 2012.
- 1.4.2 The London Borough of Havering is currently drafting a strategy aimed at helping young people to succeed in learning and finding a job. As part of this process, a draft *Youth Commissioning* document will be published later in 2011. A Positive for Youth Summit will be held later in the year to provide an important opportunity for partners and services to meet with experts, professionals and young people to debate issues around learning and work focused on maximising the participation of 16-24 year olds in education, employment and training. The *Youth Commissioning* document will outline the nature of the commissioned activity that will deliver the Local Authorities responsibilities outlined above from September 2012.

2. Post-16 Participation Rates

- 2.1 The latest information available from the DfE (end of 2009, shown in Table 1 below) shows that 87% of 16 and 17 year olds were in education and work based

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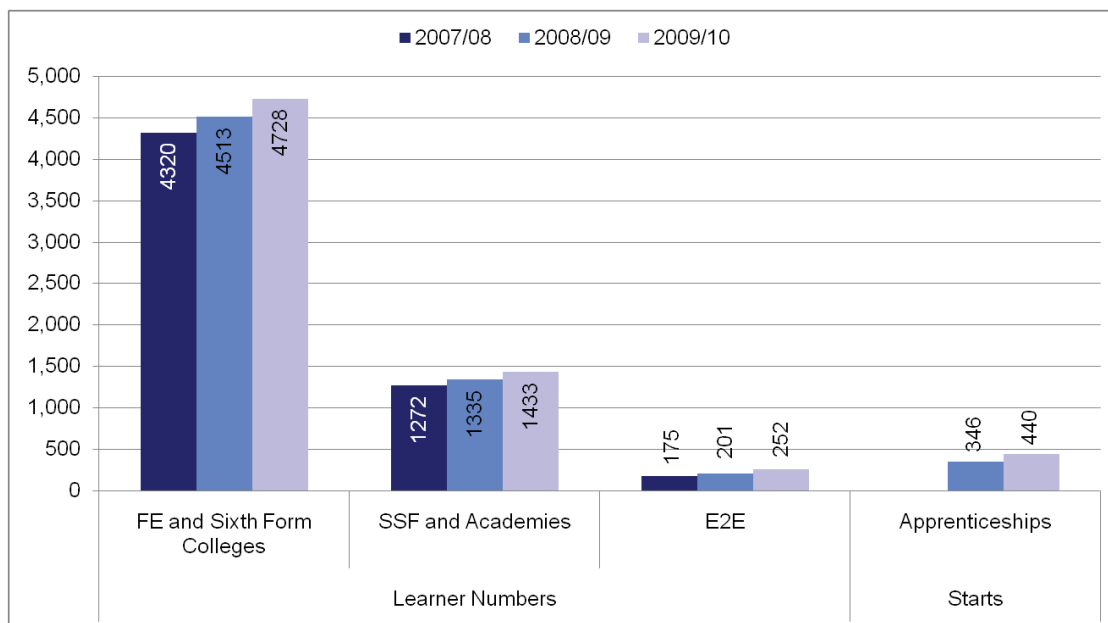
learning. This shows a significant improvement in each of the last two years since 2007 when the comparative figures were 81% and 84%. 16 year old participation increased to 91%, and 17 year old participation increased to 83%.

Table 1: LB Havering Participation Rates 2007-09

16 year olds									
Full-time education							Total		
	Maintained schools	Academies & CTCs	Independent schools	Sixth form college	Other FE	Total	WBL	Part-time education	Education and WBL
2009	25%	0%	0%	30%	29%	84%	3%	4%	91%
2008	23%	0%	0%	31%	28%	82%	4%	3%	89%
2007	22%	0%	0%	29%	28%	79%	4%	3%	85%
17 year olds									
Full-time education							Total		
	Maintained schools	Academies & CTCs	Independent schools	Sixth form college	Other FE	Total	WBL	Part-time education	Education and WBL
2009	20%	0%	0%	25%	28%	72%	5%	6%	83%
2008	19%	0%	0%	23%	24%	66%	6%	7%	79%
2007	18%	0%	0%	21%	24%	64%	8%	5%	76%
16 & 17 year olds									
Full-time education							Total		
	Maintained schools	Academies & CTCs	Independent schools	Sixth form college	Other FE	Total	WBL	Part-time education	Education and WBL
2009	22%	0%	0%	27%	29%	78%	4%	5%	87%
2008	21%	0%	0%	27%	26%	74%	5%	5%	84%
2007	20%	0%	0%	25%	26%	71%	6%	4%	81%

- 2.2 The major increase in numbers has been in full-time education with a decrease in the proportion on work based learning both nationally and locally, this is perhaps not surprising in the present financial situation. The numbers in part-time education and in work based learning (WBL) are relatively small compared to those in full-time learning.
- 2.3 The latest information available from YPLA (shown in table 2 below) shows that Havering resident learner numbers increased in 'further education (FE) and sixth form colleges' and 'school sixth forms and Academies' in 2009/10. Participation by residents in FE and sixth form colleges rose by 9% to 4,728 between 2007/08 and 2009/10. There was no change regionally. Part year data for 2010/11 shows there are 4,576 participants in FE, a decrease of 4% from the same point in 2009/10. Between 2007/08 and 2009/10, the number of residents accessing Entry to Employment (E2E) and a combination of FE and E2E increased by 44% to 252.
- 2.4 Participation by Havering residents in school sixth forms and Academies has increased between 2007/08 and 2009/10. Learner volumes rose by 13% to 1,433 from 1,272 in 2007/08. This compares to a regional increase of 10% over the same period and the latest part year figures show 1,505 residents in school sixth forms and Academies, 6% above the position at the same time in 2009/10. Between 2008/09 and 2009/10, the number of residents aged 16-18 starting an Apprenticeship increased from 346 to 440.

Table 2: LB Havering resident learners aged 16-19



2.5 Connexions figures for 2011 show that the proportion of young people aged 16-18 not in education, employment and training (NEET) in Havering decreased from 4.7% to 4.0% (Nov 2009 - Jan 2010 average compared to Nov 2010 - Jan 2011 average). This compares to a 0.3% decrease regionally and 0.4% decrease nationally, and 5.7% of 16-18 year olds were in jobs without training in March 2011, a decrease from 5.9% in March 2010. There was a reduction at both regional and national level.


3. 2011 Recruitment

3.1 Both the YPLA and DMAG data sets for the 16-19 populations predict a steady drop in numbers over the next eight years. This predicted drop would almost cancel out a rise in the participation age to full participation in 2015. Local data from the Census shows a small reduction in the size of the Year 11 cohort in Havering between 2010 and 2014 (about 80 young people by 2014), it then begins to rise again.

3.2 The population measure and the Year 11 cohort sizes are measuring two different groups of young people. There is a view in London that the Census data may provide a more reliable measure for predicting future 16-19 demand in London than the ONS data. The YPLA is presently initiating work on the development of a model to predict future demand in the capital. Population projections for Havering in the 16-18 age range from the YPLA/ONS are shown below (table 3 and 4);

Table 3: LB Havering YPLA population projections

Havering ONS Population Projections



Source: ONS 2006-based Sub National Population Projections (June 2008)

	Age	Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Havering Population	16		3,085	3,143	3,104	3,145	3,143	3,086	2,913	2,944	2,837	2,863	2,692	2,663	2,729
	17		3,069	3,092	3,150	3,109	3,143	3,140	3,082	2,916	2,949	2,843	2,864	2,694	2,664
	18		3,097	2,949	2,971	3,026	2,984	3,014	3,009	2,952	2,798	2,829	2,728	2,745	2,583
	Total		9,251	9,184	9,225	9,280	9,270	9,240	9,004	8,812	8,584	8,535	8,284	8,102	7,976
London Population	16		86,104	84,905	83,764	81,949	79,763	79,271	79,167	80,202	78,235	76,242	74,757	73,141	76,355
	17		87,409	86,473	85,384	84,215	82,368	80,204	79,660	79,515	80,523	78,586	76,635	75,145	73,548
	18		91,340	89,500	88,762	87,732	86,493	84,599	82,472	81,827	81,663	82,632	80,738	78,824	77,321
	Total		264,853	260,878	257,910	253,896	248,624	244,074	241,299	241,544	240,421	237,460	232,130	227,110	227,224



Table 4: LB Havering DMAG population projections

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Havering	11734	11861	11847	11839	11774	11624	11388	11136	10917	10837	10689	10537

3.2 The data available indicates that there is little probability of a rise in the local population of 16-19 year olds in the next few years, there is a higher probability that it will fall somewhat. Whilst this obviously has implications for the roll projections 16-19, other factors such as the popularity of the Havering providers may have a greater influence in a demand led system. Increase in the participation rates would also have an effect.

3.3 Havering has complex travel to learn patterns and is a net importer of learners to FE and sixth form colleges and a net exporter to school sixth forms and Academies. The total number of Havering residents 16-19 accessing provision in other local authorities is less than the number from other local authorities coming into providers in the borough. As with all London boroughs, there is significant movement of young people (14-19) to access learning both into and out of the borough.

3.4 The official enrolment numbers will not be available until late November, but taking into account the planned reduction in resident cohort shown above, Havering's schools, Academies, Colleges and Independent Private Providers have anecdotally found it harder to meet their target learner number than in previous years. However, they have also reported that they are likely to meet their learner number targets but are unlikely to repeat the growth they have experienced in previous years.

4. Access to Higher Education

4.1 The latest information available from UCAS (end of 2009 shown in Table 5 below) shows that an increasing number of young people were making applications to University, and whilst the acceptance rate was staying relatively static, the total number of young people being accepted was increasing from 964 in 2003 to 1,233 in 2009.

Table 5: LB Havering HE Applications

Geography	Applicants 2003	Applicants 2004	Applicants 2005	Applicants 2006	Applicants 2007	Applicants 2008	Applicants 2009	Change 2003 to 2009
Havering	1,131	1,008	1,135	1,198	1,196	1,281	1,450	28.20%
London	32,957	34,366	37,532	39,043	40,773	43,919	46,268	40.40%
England	216,967	219,911	234,963	232,272	246,264	264,030	283,010	30.40%

Geography	Accepted 2003	Accepted 2004	Accepted 2005	Accepted 2006	Accepted 2007	Accepted 2008	Accepted 2009	Change 2003 to 2009
Havering	964	861	1,002	1,017	1,001	1,108	1,233	27.90%
London (educated)	27,823	29,061	32,006	32,782	34,135	36,996	38,072	36.80%
England (educated)	184,626	187,853	203,901	197,664	208,528	224,473	235,704	27.70%

Geography	Acceptance rate 2003	Acceptance rate 2004	Acceptance rate 2005	Acceptance rate 2006	Acceptance rate 2007	Acceptance rate 2008	Acceptance rate 2009	Change 2003 to 2009
Havering	85.20%	85.40%	88.30%	84.90%	83.70%	86.50%	85.00%	-0.20%
London (educated)	84.40%	84.60%	85.30%	84.00%	83.70%	84.20%	82.30%	-2.10%
England (educated)	85.10%	85.40%	86.80%	85.10%	84.70%	85.00%	83.30%	-1.80%

IMPLICATIONS AND RISKS

*There is a **corporate** requirement to set out the implications and risks of the decision sought, in the following areas*

Financial implications and risks:

In relation to the changes to careers education information, advice and guidance, there are a number of financial implications and risks associated with the new responsibilities for Local Authorities. However, this report is designed to give Members an update only and therefore these implications are not explored within this paper. Further reports will be brought back to Members as appropriate. There are no further financial implications and risks arising as a direct result of this report.

Legal implications and risks:

In relation to the changes to careers education information, advice and guidance, there are a number of legal implications and risks associated with the new responsibilities for local authorities. However, this report is designed to give the members an update only and therefore are not relevant to this report. There are no further legal implications and risks with regard to the remainder of the report.

Human Resources implications and risks:

In relation to the changes to careers education information, advice and guidance, there are a number of human resources implications and risks associated with the new responsibilities for local authorities. However, this report is designed to give the members an update only and therefore are not relevant to this report. There are no further human resources implications and risks with regard to the remainder of the report.

Equalities implications and risks:

An Equality Impact Assessment has been conducted covering all aspects of 16-19 Commissioning but no risks directly relating to this report arose.

BACKGROUND PAPERS

None relevant.