

14 – 19 learning:

for policy makers
for the participants

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There is a lot going on....

- Qualifications
 - 14+3 Diplomas
 - Foundation Learning Tier
 - Evolution of A levels
- Structures
 - Academies
 - 11-18 schools
 - Skills Academies
 - Diploma Consortia
 - New sixth forms
 - Local Authority responsibility for co-ordination
- Funding
 - Educational Maintenance allowances
 - New approaches to funding 14-19 institutions?

Gordon Brown's vision

Speech to CBI, 26th November 2007

- While in the old days we could assume that if a teenager left education with no qualifications they could get unskilled work, in the new world the unqualified and unskilled teenager will, in future, have to acquire a skill to be easily employable.
- While in the old days only a limited number of apprenticeships were available for a far larger number of highly qualified teenagers, in the new world it makes economic sense to expand apprenticeships to make use of all the skills of all who have them.
- In the old world you had colleges for everything that happened after school. Now we need a new focus on 16-19 year olds in sixth form centres ---- and a similar focus on community colleges with state of the art training facilities that increasingly specialise in adult vocational excellence.

Tony Blair's vision

- *No dropping out at 16, every young person either staying on in the sixth form or on a modern apprenticeship or job-related training leading to a good career.” “So substantially more academies, specialist schools, better post-16 provision in 6th forms and 6th form colleges”*

Prime Minister Tony Blair, Labour Party Spring Conference, March 2004

Some missing providers?

Table 6: Projected 16–17 participation in education and training

Provider	2005/06	2013/14	2016/17
Schools	32%	37%	39%
FE & HE	37%	42%	46%
Part-time education	5%	3%	3%
Work-based learning	7%	12%	12%
Total	80%	94%	100%

Source: Green Paper

Ed Ball's vision

- Consider those young people who are 10 today - they will make the transition to secondary school next September.
- At the start of secondary school, this will be the first group of young people to experience the new secondary curriculum, with schools tailoring learning to the needs of the individual.
- From 2011, this group of young people will start Key Stage 4.
- This will be first year in which all the Diplomas will be on offer.
- The Foundation Learning Tier will be available nationally.
- GCSEs – in English, maths and science will include functional skills.
- So, young people will benefit from a new Key Stage 4 and a new range of qualifications.

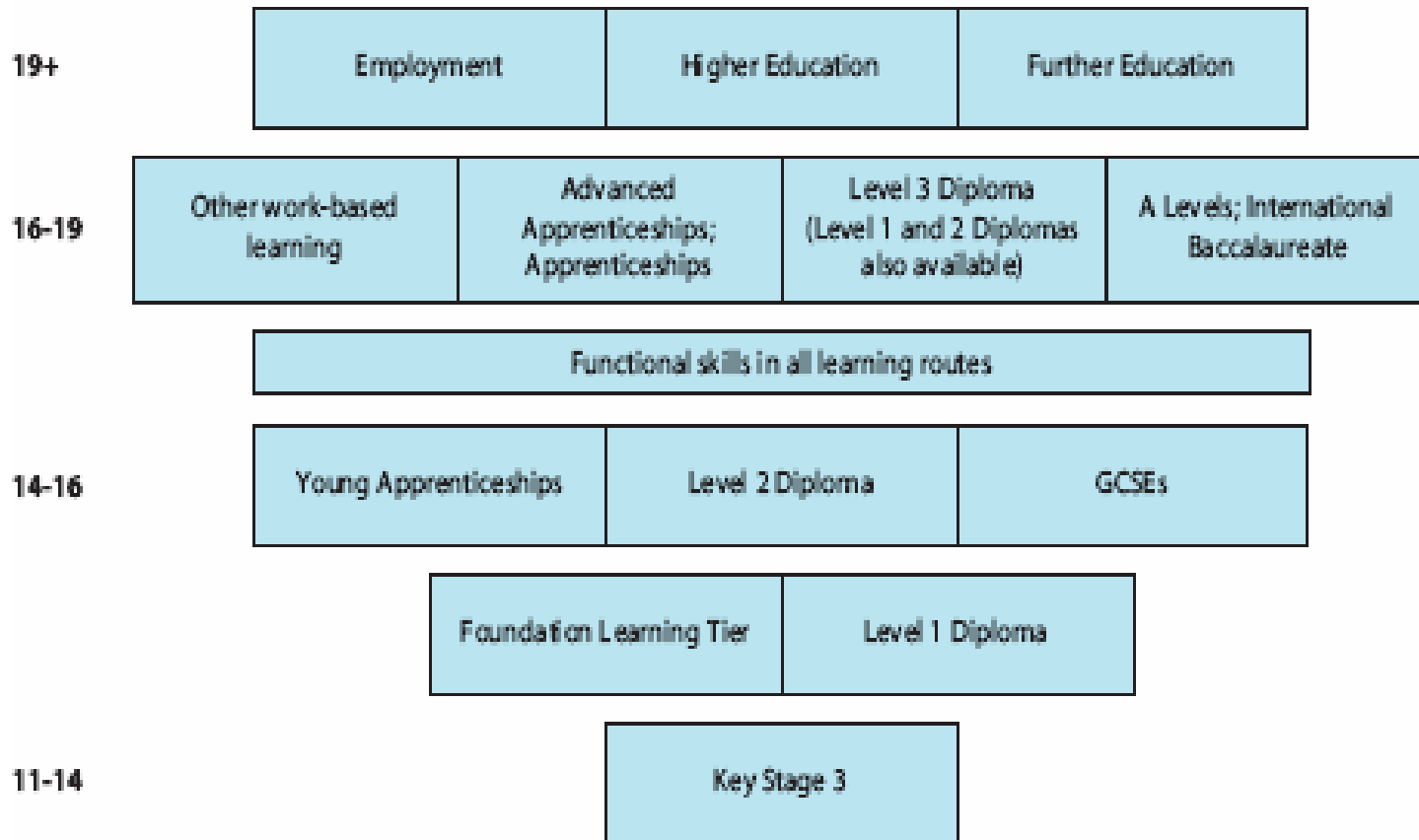
Es Ball's vision – part two

(November 2007)

- A more engaging Key Stage 4 opportunities to sample the full range of choices available post-16.
- In 2013 – this group will reach 16.
- They will be the first generation required to carry on learning.
- But they will have new entitlements to a new range of routes.
- Any one of the 17 Diplomas available at whatever level is appropriate.
- An Apprenticeship entitlement for all those qualified to do one

Qualification pathways: the government's view (Green Paper on Leaving Age)

Figure 4.1: Future qualifications pathways



Some missing qualifications?

- In 2005/6 58.5% of GCSE candidates obtained five or more GCSEs at grades A* to C
- In 2006, 53.5% of 16-18 year olds were studying at level 3
- 42.9 % were studying GCE / VCE A/AS levels
- 0.3% were studying on NVQ3 programmes
- 1.1% were studying on Advanced Apprenticeships
- 10.3% were on other level 3 programmes

Diplomas are not the only show in town

Registrations on BTEC qualifications in the UK continue to rise. In 2005/06 over 370,000 learners registered for BTEC programmes. This is an increase from over 210,000 in 2002/03, a growth of over 70%. Over the past year alone the number of learners registering on BTEC Introductory qualifications rose by over 140%, on BTEC Firsts by almost 100%, and BTEC Nationals by over 20%. Registrations on the BTEC specialist and Short Course qualifications rose by almost 40% over the same period of time.

Growth of BTECs in schools has been particularly successful. 200 schools offered BTEC in 2002/03, by 2005/06 around 1,400 schools offered the BTEC range. In 2002/03 over 200 learners were registered on BTEC Introductory qualifications. By 2005/06 there were over 5,500. Over 400 learners were registered on BTEC Firsts in 2002/03, by 2005/06 there were over 45,000 registrations. BTEC National registrations in schools were at around 1,500 in 2002/03, they had climbed to almost 9,500 by 2005/06.

Who are the non-participants?

	5+ GCSEs at A* to C	5+ GCSEs at A* to C Inc English and Maths	Fewer than 5 GCSEs at AA* to C
2005/6 GCSE results	58.5%	46.1%	41.9%
2006/7: those on level 3 courses	53.5% (plus AMAs 0.7%)		
2006/7: those on level 2 courses and below			28.2% (MAs 5.0%)
% continuation from GCSE to post-16	94.5%		67.3%

Geoff Stanton's vision

- Give teachers influence over diploma design, using their insight and expertise
- Recognise that there needs to be a fourth route – the strongly vocational full-time. Protect the apprenticeship brand
- Adjust schedule to defend interests of participants
- Provide a new post-16 general education route
- Provide truly independent, ethically sound, IAG
- Create 16-19 institutions to fit (not new “sixth forms”)
- Learn from the past