

Young People's Education and Skills Operational Sub-Group

AGENDA

Chair:	Mary Vine-Morris	Job title:	Director, Young People's Education and Skills
Date:	31 January 2014	Time:	10am – 12noon
Venue:	London Councils, meeting room 1		
Telephone:	020 7934 9779	Email:	Anna-maria.volpicelli@londoncouncils.gov.uk

Item 1.	Welcome, introductions and apologies	MVM
Item 2.	Notes of the last meeting and matters arising <i>(for agreement)</i>	MVM
Item 3.	Policy Update - standing item <i>(paper - for information)</i>	NS
Item 4.	Workplan monitoring – standing item <i>(paper - for information)</i>	YB
Item 5.	Young People in London: An Evidence Base <i>(draft document – for discussion)</i>	GP
Item 6.	Raising the Participation Age – standing item <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation Report Funding Arrangements 2014/15 Pan London Learner Notification Process 	GP Rachel Whittington EFA All
Item 7.	GCSE Results <i>(paper – for information)</i>	YB
Item 8.	Ofsted Annual Report 2012/13 - London Region <i>(document – for discussion)</i>	Victor Farlie, LWBLA
Item 9.	YPES Board – agenda <i>(draft document – for discussion and sign off)</i>	MVM
Item 10.	Any Other Business	All

Date of next meeting: 4 April 2014, 10-12, meeting room 1, London Councils

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Notes

Young People's Education and Skills Operational Sub-Group

Date	15 November 2013	Venue	London Councils
Meeting Chair	John Galligan		
Contact Officer:	Neeraj Sharma		
Telephone:	020 7934 9524	Email:	Neeraj.sharma@londoncouncils.gov.uk

Present

Diana Choulerton (DC)	LB Ealing (South West Cluster)
Trevor Cook (TC)	LB Havering (North East Cluster)
Lorraine Downes (LD)	City of Westminster (Central Cluster)
John Galligan (JG)	LB Brent (West Central Cluster/Vice-Chair OSG)
Eamonn Gilbert (EG)	RB Kingston upon Thames (South West Cluster)
Ruth Griffiths (RG)	LB Lewisham (South Cluster)
Andy Johnson (AJ)	LB Enfield (North Cluster)
Andrew Knight (AK)	Education Funding Agency
Negat Lodhi (NL)	National Apprenticeship Service
Ann Mason (AM)	Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames (Chair of EFG)

Officers

Peter O'Brien (POB)	London Councils YPES
Glyn Parry (GP)	London Councils Young People's Education and Skills (YPES)
Neeraj Sharma (NS)	London Councils YPES

Apologies

Yolande Burgess	London Councils YPES
Debi Christie	LB Bromley (Chair of LLDD)
Jason Lever	GLA
Alison Moore	LB Hillingdon (North-West Cluster)
Helen Richardson	LB Barking and Dagenham (Apprenticeships/ICYP)
Judith Smyth	Association of Colleges
Mary Vine-Morris	London Councils YPES

1 Welcome, introductions and apologies

- 1.1 JG welcomed attendees to the meeting and apologies were noted.

2 Notes of the last meeting and matters arising

- 2.1 Notes of the last meeting were approved.
- 2.2 AK confirmed application outcomes for round 2 of the Demographic Growth Fund were likely to be announced before the end of the year.
- 2.3 Action point 156 remained opened.

AP156: AK to provide progress update on this action point at the next meeting

3 Policy Update

- 3.1 NS provided an overview of the paper outlining key changes affecting 14-19 policy since the last OSG meeting. In particular, the government consultation on the draft Special Educational Needs (SEN) Code of Practice and associated documents, Apprenticeship implementation plan and House of Commons' Education Select Committee inquiry into the Academies programme.
- 3.2 **SEN** - The government published a draft version of both the 0 to 25 SEN Code of Practice and regulations for consultation. These set out the proposed new SEN legal framework within the Children and Families Bill, outlining requirements to be met by local authorities to fulfil new and existing statutory duties. London Councils will be drafting a response to the consultation based on agreed lobbying lines.
- 3.3 **Future of Apprenticeships** - OSG members, whilst supporting the principle behind government reforms to the apprenticeship model to increase quality of provision, raised concerns about unintended consequences of the reforms to the London apprenticeship market. Most notably, reforms requiring employers to manage the funding and contribute financially acting as a disincentive in London, particularly given that small and medium size enterprises offered 88 per cent of apprentice opportunities in London and have limited capacity (financial and personnel) to take on additional responsibility.
- 3.4 NL informed the group that government had launched a Trailblazer programme to develop practice, standards and good examples of reforms implemented by employers in eight sectors. Funding would be announced following the completion of the Employer Ownership Pilots. Changes were expected to be fully implemented by 2017/18.
- 3.5 The Education Select Committee had produced a report that examined school partnerships and cooperation following government reforms. The committee made 11 recommendations including a call to government for clarity of the local authority role in education.
- 3.6 The Committee is also seeking submissions for their Academies programme inquiry into six specific areas that included functions and responsibilities of local authorities in relation to academies and free schools. Sir Michael Wilshaw had stated Ofsted should have the ability to inspect academy chain school improvement functions similar to the local authority inspection. OSG members discussed both the advantages and disadvantages of such an approach. It was also agreed information should be shared about borough preparation for school improvement inspections.
- 3.6 Responses to the Committee inquiry are due by **Thursday 19th December** and boroughs were encouraged to submit evidence. A London Councils submission is being drafted based upon the London local government education offer, agreed by Leaders' Committee.

AP161: YPES to circulate SEN consultation response document

AP162: Andy Johnson to send YPES, for forwarding to OSG, the data set that Ofsted proposed to use in the deferred inspection of Enfield

AP163: Diana Choulerton to send to YPES, for forwarding to OSG, the report produced for Ealing as a result of the summer 14-19 conference

AP164: YPES to circulate revised London local government education offer

4 Feedback from YPES Board 15.10.13

- 4.1 NS reported that the Board, having discussed the Ofsted thematic review of careers guidance and the government's response, had agreed to a 'roundtable' to further

develop proposals for an enhanced London careers offer. Actions stemming from the roundtable will be supported by the ICYP Group.

- 4.2 The Board will hold a further themed discussion on the key outcomes/impact of the European Structural Investment Funds, to take place 10 December, so that it can shape the LEP's consideration of objectives and programmes.
- 4.3 In addition, the Board discussed the 16-19 accountabilities consultation and the effect of education reforms on Sixth Form Colleges.
- 4.4 OSG members commented that Councillors and Youth Councils in their borough had taken up the adequacy of information, advice and guidance and work experience as lobbying issues.

5 Raising the Participation Age

- 5.1 GP guided the group through the report on participation in London. OSG officers noted the continued effect of Croydon's reported performance on London's overall figures. Whilst acknowledging the differences that existed in boroughs, there were initial discussions that the London targets to reduce NEET and activity not known should, in future versions of the Annual Statement of Priorities, be based on an aggregation of borough-level targets.
- 5.2 Cluster representatives reported back on the pan-London leavers notification process. The picture was generally positive but there remained on-going issues in some areas including ensuring all schools used the service, phasing out of local systems and insufficient targeted re-engagement programmes for young people.
- 5.3 All clusters suggested that the main benefits of the system would be felt once it had been fully embedded. Boroughs were reminded that providers based out of London could be asked to use the process to record London residents who left learning.
- 5.4 OSG officers reported high 'September guarantee' offer take up rates and identified enhancements to local processes including support for young people at risk of NEET who study outside their home borough. However, concerns remained at the limited awareness of young people as well as parents of *all* post-16 options e.g. apprenticeships as a pathway – particularly given the work that had been undertaken locally to expand apprenticeship opportunities. Ealing Council had used NAS funding, secured by London Councils, to create 120 apprenticeships within 100 days.
- 5.5 Officers in Ealing are forming a local group, to meet before February, to design and define local post-16 pathways as there is a lack of information available to help young people make informed choices.

AP165: YPES to analyse usage and reporting through pan-London leaver notification process

AP166: YPES to seek clarification from DfE on enforcement issues for fulfilling the RPA duty to share data

AP167: YPES to follow up with EFA to increase flexibility of traineeships

6 Consultation response – 16-19 Accountabilities Paper

- 6.1 NS reminded OSG officers that responses were due on 20 November and invited discussion on the draft response from London Councils, which had been prepared on the basis of the contributions made at the LA Forum in October. OSG members made specific recommendations in relation to questions 2, 11, 12 and 14. It was agreed the response would be amended accordingly.

AP168: NS to amend YPES draft response to the consultation on 16-19 accountabilities to take the views of OSG into account

7 ESIF Youth Programme proposals

- 7.1 POB informed the group that the London Enterprise Panel (LEP) had submitted its draft strategy for ESIF to government and feedback was expected by January 2014. The LEP was also consulting on its draft strategy (with a consultation deadline set for 15 November 2013). The timeline for ESIF indicated that some programmes would begin delivery by mid-2014.
- 7.2 The priority age range remained 15-24 – and it had been confirmed it was not possible (at least at this stage) to include provision for 14 year-olds in ESIF programmes – though it was possible the upper age limit may be increased to 30 to match other EU initiatives.
- 7.3 Youth programme proposals for the future ESIF programme were scheduled be discussed at the External Funding Group on 4 December. The YPES Board is also convening a special meeting in December to agree its expectations of the programmes and outcomes for recommendation to the LEP.
- 7.4 Based on the discussions that had taken place to date, the following programme areas were being developed for young people within the Skills and Employment priority:
- *Enhancing the London Careers Offer*
 - *Preventative NEET*
 - *Targeted provision: NEET re-engagement*
 - *Employability Support*
- 7.5 OSG members agreed with the overarching headline priority areas, but stressed the importance of local flexibility rather than opting for a pan-London approach as the norm, to allow effective targeting of programmes to appropriately meet the needs of young people at a local level. Additionally, it was explained that given the changeable market conditions and local provision, it would be helpful if there was flexibility within the 2 to 3 year programme, to review target groups and skills sets in light of these changing circumstances.

8 Workplan monitoring

- 8.1 EG informed the OSG group he was currently compiling the Kingston and Richmond evidence base. To ensure consistency with the YPES evidence base, it was agreed the draft template used by the Data Advisory Group would be shared.
- 8.2 OSG officers recommended that, for certain meetings, the workplan monitoring update should be discussed earlier in the meeting, particularly where there were significant updates to be shared by sub-group chairs.

AP169: YPES to circulate draft evidence base template

9 AOB

- 9.1 OSG members thanked Diana Choulerton for her contributions to OSG, developing the pan-London leaver referral process and for providing leadership support in implementing the wider reforms of RPA.
- 9.2 DC informed the group that Dave Scott would be her replacement at Ealing. JG was leading work to review West London cluster arrangements.

Next meeting: 31 January 2014

Action Points from Operational Sub-group 2013-14

Action Point No.	Meeting Date	Action Point Description	Owner(s) - lead in bold	Review Date	Actions Taken	Open / Closed
155	20.9.13	LA representatives to discuss in their cluster the implementation of the Pan-London Leaver Notification Process and report back at next meeting	All	31.1.14	<i>To be taken at each meeting under RPA agenda item</i>	
156	20.9.13	EFA to provide extract from contract agreements with academies and colleges that state sharing information with local authorities is required - At 15.11.13 meeting it was agreed that AK would provide a progress update on this at 31.1.14 meeting	AK	31.1.14	No extract, however many of the funding requirements for academies and colleges are not in the contract itself but in supporting funding guidance documents; providers have been told of the need to notify the LAs if a student drops out of their programme.	Closed
158	20.9.13	EG to confirm whether Cllr David Ryder Mills can speak at the RPA event 4 December	EG	27.10.13	Cancelled as uptake very low so 1:1 briefing given to those registered	Closed
161	15.11.13	Circulate SEN Consultation paper	YPES	31.1.14	Circulated with post meeting note 5.12.13	Closed
162	15.11.13	Circulation to OSG of the data set that OFSTED proposed to use in deferred inspection of Enfield	AJ/YPES	31.1.14	To be tabled under matters arising 31.1.14	Closed
163	15.11.13	Circulation of the report produced for Ealing as a result of summer 14-19 conference	DC/YPES	31.1.14	Circulated with post meeting note 5.12.13	Closed
164	15.11.13	YPES to circulate revised London local government education offer	YPES	31.1.14	Circulated with post meeting note 5.12.13	Closed
165	15.11.13	Analysis of usage and reporting through Pan-London Leaver Notification Process	YPES	31.1.14	Discussion under item 6 of OSG 31.1.14 agenda	Closed
166	15.11.13	Seek clarification from DfE on enforcement issues for fulfilling the RPA duty to share data	YPES	31.1.14	Department response to be discussed at OSG 31.1.14	Closed
167	15.11.13	Follow up with EFA to increase flexibility of traineeships	YPES	31.1.14	Report back under matters arising at OSG 31.1.14	Closed
168	15.11.13	Amend YPES draft response to the consultation on 16-19 accountabilities to take views of OSG into account	YPES	31.1.14	Amendments made and response submitted to DfE	Closed
169	15.11.13	Circulate draft evidence base template	YPES	31.1.14	Circulated with post meeting note 5.12.13	Closed

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Young People's Education and Skills Operational Sub-Group

Policy Update

Item No: 3

Date: 31 January 2014

Contact: Neeraj Sharma

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Summary This paper outlines the key changes affecting 14-19 policy since the last OSG meeting.

Recommendation OSG members are asked to note the information in this paper.

1 Background

- 1.1 This paper outlines the key policy statements, consultations, changes and interest items in relation to 14-19 education and training which have occurred since the last OSG meeting.

2 Autumn Statement¹

- 2.1 On 5 December, George Osborne delivered the government's Autumn Statement. The Chancellor made a number of announcements notably on free school meals, apprenticeships, youth unemployment and higher education. Each has led to considerable discussion:
- 2.2 **Free School Meals** - From September 2014, children in Reception, Years 1 and 2 as well as disadvantaged students in colleges will be entitled to free school meals. However, at the time of the £600 million policy announcement, there was no indication of the level of additional funding that would be allocated to upgrade school kitchens as well as eating areas to cater for additional pupils.
- 2.3 **Apprenticeships** - Public subsidies will be re-routed from training providers to employers via HMRC tax refunds. Greater employer ownership underpins this decision with the intention to get a more responsive system and thus higher levels of engagement. The government has said it will carry out a consultation in the New Year to help develop a 'simple and accessible' system. Acknowledging concerns that the reforms could put off smaller businesses, it will also consult on an alternative funding system for SMEs. Additionally, the Chancellor allocated a further £40million to support higher apprenticeships.
- 2.4 **Youth unemployment** - Employer National Insurance contributions will be scrapped from April 2015 for those aged under 21 under the upper earnings limit. Additionally, £10million a year will be made available so that Jobcentre Plus can work with local authorities to help 16 and 17 year olds find apprenticeships and traineeships. The

Chancellor announced the piloting of a new scheme to help unemployed 18-21 year olds to gain English and maths and some work experience.

- 2.5 **Higher education** - The cap on student numbers will be removed in a phased process, being partially lifted in 2014/15 and fully lifted, including for alternative providers, from 2015/16. The government justified the move on the basis that *an estimated 60,000 young people a year who have the grades to enter higher education cannot currently secure a place*. The move has been costed at an additional £720million a year rising to £2billion by 2018/19. An additional £400million has been added to the BIS budget to cover teaching costs but this is only up to 2015/16.
- 2.6 London Councils welcomes the additional funding and impetus the Chancellor has placed on supporting young people to progress into employment or higher education. However, the most pressing demand on the Department for Education (DfE) has been to cut £167million from its budget in 2014 and a further £156million in 2015-16. With school budgets currently ring-fenced the entire cut can only be made from non-school spending. This will further exacerbate the differential in funding between pre and post-16 education.
- 2.7 Additionally, whilst it is important the apprenticeship model is more responsive to the needs of employers, the additional responsibilities for managing public subsidies will create resource challenges for many employers. London Councils welcomes the confirmation that there will be a technical consultation on this change.

3 Monitoring poverty and social exclusion 2013 report²

- 3.1 The New Policy Institute produces an annual report providing a comprehensive picture of poverty in the UK, featuring analysis of low income, unemployment, low pay, homelessness and ill health.
- 3.2 A focus on the geographical distribution of disadvantage reveals that national averages mask huge variations between areas in unemployment, educational achievement, and life expectancy. The map of child poverty across the UK shows a very high proportion of children in poverty in the major cities. Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Newcastle and parts of London are all in the ten areas with the highest rates of poverty. Tower Hamlets has the highest rate of child poverty in the country, at 42 per cent.
- 3.3 The education section of the report highlights some significant London successes:
 - The likelihood of a school falling below the floor standard is much higher when it has a higher proportion of students in receipt of free school meals. Schools in London are the exception to this rule; London, which has the highest average proportion of disadvantaged pupils of all regions (38.5 per cent), has the lowest proportion of failing schools (3 per cent).
 - The proportion of students going on to higher education is considerably higher in London, both for free school meal (FSM) and non-FSM students.
 - Many of the local authorities with the lowest proportion of disadvantaged students not attaining the expected standards at age 16 are in London.
 - The educational attainment gap between poor and non-poor students is significantly smaller in London compared to all other regions (about a third of what it is elsewhere).
- 3.4 To see a chapter in a national report about the educational attainment of disadvantaged pupils dominated by the success of London in narrowing attainment gaps is both welcome and encouraging.

4 Funding for academic year 2014 to 2015 for students aged 16 to 19 and high needs students aged 16 to 25³

- 4.1 On 10 December the Education Funding Agency (EFA) wrote to post-16 funded providers to outline the funding arrangements for the academic year 2014/15.
- 4.2 The most significant announcement was that the funding rate for full-time 18-year-old students in 2014/15 will be 17.5 per cent below the rate for full-time 16- and 17-year-olds. The reduction will apply to all elements of the funding formula except the flat rates for disadvantaged students without GCSE grade C or above in English or mathematics. Students with a learning difficulty assessment or a statement of special educational needs will not be affected by the change.
- 4.3 Given that London has the highest proportion of 18 year olds in education and training (25.1 per cent), the reduction in funding will have significant implications for the capital's young people, many of whom study in General Further Education (GFE) colleges.
- 4.4 On 14 January Councillor Peter John, Chair of the Young People's Education and Skills Board, wrote to the EFA to raise local government concerns about the decision, particularly in the context of Raising the Participation Age and high levels of youth unemployment in London.
- 4.5 Also noted in the letter was the disproportionate impact on the capital's disadvantaged young people as London has a higher proportion of disadvantaged young people than other regions.
- 4.6 Additionally, Councillor John pointed to recent research by the Institute of Education, which identified that one way of retaining young people in learning and consequently helping them to raise their achievement levels so they have a better chance to enter work, is for schools and colleges to deliver structured three year programmes of study.
- 4.7 The proposed funding cut for 18 year old students will act as a significant disincentive for London to implement three year programmes of study. Disadvantaged young people, who will genuinely benefit from a longer period of study to take advantage of more English and maths learning, achieve at Level 3 or secure the opportunity for a Traineeship, will be most affected.
- 4.8 The Secretary of State for Education, Michael Gove, has indicated to Graham Stewart MP, chair of the Education Select Committee, that he will review the decision in February.

5 Vocational qualifications for 14- to 19-year-olds⁴

- 5.1 The Department for Education has published Technical and Applied general qualifications that have been approved to be taught from 2014. Approved applied general courses have been recognised by at least three Higher Education Institutions as fulfilling entry requirements to a range of Higher Education courses, either in their own right or alongside other Level 3 qualifications.
- 5.2 These qualifications have been approved for reporting in the 2016 16-19 School and College Performance Tables (published in early 2017).

6 Core Maths⁵

- 6.1 The government has set out an ambition for the overwhelming majority of young people in England to study mathematics at least to age 18 by 2020.

- 6.2 The Core Maths policy focuses on the 40 per cent of students each year who do achieve a grade C or above at GCSE but who do not continue with any form of more advanced maths after age 16 - over 200,000 each year.
- 6.3 Core Maths content will focus on:
- the application of mathematical knowledge to address problems and questions;
 - representing situations mathematically; and
 - use of mathematical and statistical knowledge to make logical and reasoned arguments in a variety of contexts.
- 6.4 In spring 2014 the government will publish technical guidance on the characteristics of qualifications that will count in performance measures. Qualifications will be graded either as pass, merit, distinction structure or a more detailed scale.
- 6.5 Core Maths courses will be distinct from A level maths. The main purpose of the latter is to prepare students for higher level study with a significant mathematical focus, such as engineering, economics and the sciences. Core Maths will prepare students for further study and careers without such a mathematical focus but where mathematical knowledge and its application are nonetheless important, such as geography, business and the social sciences.
- 6.6 Qualifications will be available to schools for planning and 'early adopter' teaching from October 2014.

7 Government response to the Education Select Committee inquiry report into School Partnerships and Cooperation⁶

- 7.1 On 20 January the government published its response to the findings from the Education Select Committee inquiry into School Partnerships and Cooperation and the differing forms of school partnership and cooperation, and whether they have particular advantages and disadvantages.
- 7.2 Most notably within its response, the government outlined the following:
- Ofsted already has powers to inspect groups of academies, either because they themselves have an interest, or where the Secretary of State asks the Chief Inspector for advice. Giving Ofsted the power to inspect sponsor chains, in a similar fashion to their school improvement inspections of local authorities, would not provide any information about the sponsors that the DfE does not already have.
 - The government is not convinced of the benefit of allowing an academy to exit a chain without the consent of the trust board. Highlighting it could create a situation where either the academy trust may be afraid to challenge an outstanding academy for fear the academy might leave, or a school with an outstanding rating leaves an academy trust and cannot sustain this level of performance once they lose the benefits of the support of their chain.
- 7.3 A consultation on planned reductions to the Education Services Grant is due to be published shortly. It will clarify the government's expectations of local authorities in relation to school improvement alongside a revised Schools Causing Concern statutory guidance document.
- 7.4 London Councils will be submitting a response to the consultation and will set out the local authority role in education, as signed up to by London local government.

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- ¹ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/263942/35062_Autumn_Statement_2013.pdf
 - ² <http://www.jrf.org.uk/sites/files/jrf/MPSE2013.pdf>
 - ³ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/264707/Peter_Mucklow_Letter_to_sector_December_13.pdf
 - ⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/vocational-qualifications-for-14-to-19-year-olds>
 - ⁵ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/266717/Policy_statement_on_16-18_Core_Maths_qualifications_-_final_3_.pdf
 - ⁶ <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201314/cmselect/cmeduc/999/99904.htm>

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Young People's Education and Skills Operational Sub-Group

Workplan Monitoring – update November 2013

Item No: 4

Date: 31 January 2014

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Summary This paper provides a summary update of the major Young People's Education and Skills (YPES) work strands.

Recommendations OSG members are asked to note and comment on progress.

1 Data

- 1.1 The Data Advisory Group (DAG) met on 6 November and elected Sheila Weeden as its new chair (following the departure of Rob Atkins).
- 1.2 [Intelligent London](#) – an interactive tool for analysing data on the education and skills of young Londoners – is now live. By visiting the website you can view a PDF Local Overview of key indicators in your borough compared to the London average, as well as interrogating data at both borough and provider level more forensically. The website address has been circulated to the YPES 14-19 Group network of colleagues and has been featured on [data.gov.uk](#) (the Government's data website) and the Greater London Authority's (GLA) [Datastore](#) as an 'inspirational use' of data. YPES is keen for OSG members to promote the website with colleagues who may find it useful.
- 1.3 An early draft of the next *Young People in London: An Evidence Base* summarising the key performance data related to young people's education and skills was circulated at the last DAG meeting. Drafting has continued and a final draft has been circulated to this OSG meeting prior to its release in early February.
- 1.4 The report on the Progression of College Learners to Higher Education in London and Progression of Apprentices to Higher Education in London produced commissioned by Linking London and co-funded by YPES was released on 1 October and formally launched at the national conference - Journeys to Higher Education: Apprentices and College Students - at the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills on 4 October.
- 1.5 YPES has also been working with the London Borough of Newham and the University of East London to undertake research into the progression of 18-24 year old London residents into full-time and part-time, first or undergraduate degree study at UK universities and onward progression to employment. A summary of the findings was presented at the last DAG meeting and the report (together with individual borough summaries) has been released following an event held to launch the research.

2 Improving Choices for Young People

- 2.1 Following the release of *Pioneering careers work in London*, the last ICYP meeting on 20 November discussed ways in which to maximise awareness of the document and its impact. The group highlighted the importance of integrating it into discussions/meetings with schools and highlighted how it can support their performance in relation to key areas such as the Destination Measures and Ofsted. A meeting was also convened by the YPES Board to examine the next steps that can be taken to help ensure a consistent careers offer in London. This consideration will inform future ESIF proposals, work with the London Enterprise Panel (Skills and Employment Working Group) and lobbying priorities.
- 2.2 ICYP has highlighted Apprenticeships as a key area of underperformance that deserves further investigation/research which could potentially be delivered through a task and finish group. The ICYP has strengthened its ties with the Apprenticeship-sub group to ensure workstreams are integrated.
- 2.3 Take-up of the Pan-London Leavers notification process has continued to increase and its progress has been monitored by the ICYP. The EFA have offered to assist in encouraging providers to fulfil their responsibilities for the notification of early leavers. The YPES Board expressed support for the system and interest in monitoring of the results.
- 2.4 The ICYP has set-up the Employability Task and Finish Group which will first meet on 24 February. It will investigate the potential for developing pan-London approaches to supporting the employability of young people such as the development of an employability outcomes framework and/or employability passport.

3 External Funding

- 3.1 The last meeting of the External Funding Group (EFG) took place on 4 December 2013 next meeting is scheduled for 4 March 2014.

Programmes

- 3.2 *ESF 2007-2013 Programmes*: The Skills Funding Agency was unable to produce an up-to-date performance report for the meeting and has said that it is unlikely to be in a position to do so until February 2014. There had been over 1000 starts – approximately 50 per cent of the profile in GLA-funded projects.
- 3.3 An event to introduce Local Authorities to providers of the new Preventative NEET Programme was held on 20 November 2013.
- 3.4 *European Structural Investment Funds (ESIF) 2014-2020 round*: The Local Enterprise Panel (LEP) has agreed a modified strategy for the use of ESIF, which took into account the results of its consultation and the feedback from central government / EU. This is expected to be signed-off in February. The LEP looks set to 'opt-in' to a proposal from the Skills Funding Agency for the delivery of skills programmes for young people who are NEET or at risk of NEET. Specifications for these programmes and the other identified in the strategy, including on careers guidance, will be developed so that commissioning can begin as soon as the LEP's ESIF strategy has been approved.
- 3.5 *Youth Contract*: During the period August – October 2013, there were 396 claimable starts in north London and 246 in south London. Although this is an improvement from the performance level of the previous prime contractor, Prospects have still achieved only 63 per cent of the profile. However, re-engagements are ahead of profile (113 per cent), with 247 reported in London as a whole. Take-up in each borough varies considerably (including within those boroughs that are operating as sub-contractors)

and, in conjunction with YPES, Prospects has written to all authorities to remind them of the benefits of the offer.

3.6 *Talent Match*: Big Lottery Fund announced on 22 January its decisions on cluster-based delivery and Pan-London targeted provision:

- The three Local Delivery Partnerships will be led by Hackney CVS, Community Links and Collage Arts. These will deliver across Barking and Dagenham, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey, Newham, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest
- Specialist Support for Young Parents and Carers will be led by Gingerbread; while a Pan London Specialist Support Partnership delivering provision for young people with disabilities will be led by 3SC
- Princes Trust is leading a partnership to provide an Enterprise Pathway for young people coming through the Local Delivery Partnerships.

Further information is available at www.talentmatchlondon.org

3.7 *Get Young People Working - The Youth Offer*: Borough-based initiatives commissioned by the City Of London Corporation through the City Bridges Trust are now underway in all boroughs – further details are now available on the [Trust's website](#).

3.8 *Looking ahead*: for 2014, the priorities for External Funding are

3.8.1 Introducing the new ESIF Programme

3.8.2 Improving Youth Contract performance

3.8.3 Improving the functioning of the EFG and its relationships with boroughs and funding bodies.

4 LLDD

4.1 London Councils submitted a response to the consultation on the draft special educational needs (SEN) [Code of Practice](#) in December 2013. The response focused on the roles and responsibilities of partners within the Code and the need to ensure that local authorities have sufficient legal, administrative and financial means to discharge their duties effectively.

4.2 The Children and Families Bill is at Report Stage in the House of Lords and is on course for Royal Assent in February. In December 2013 the government agreed to an amendment to include children and young people with disabilities within the scope of the Bill. Previously the Bill covered only children and young people identified as having a special educational need.

4.3 On 9 December 2013 Ministers Edward Timpson (Department for Education) and Dan Poulter (Department of Health) [wrote to local authority and health leaders](#) about the special educational needs (SEN) reforms. In their letter the Ministers set out their expectations of strategic leaders and the work required to ensure that the SEN reforms are implemented in a way that will deliver maximum benefits for local areas and for families and young people. An [implementation pack](#), outlining the vision for the reforms, was also released.

4.4 Also in December 2013 Minister Edward Timpson [announced](#) the creation of a SEN reform grant to local authorities to support implementation. The grant, worth £70 million, is to be taken from the £150 million in funding previously titled the early intervention grant (EIG) and will be given to local authorities in the next financial year.

4.5 A discussion took place with local authority SEN colleagues on 14 January at the London Champion Pathfinder event about implementing a series of cluster based projects to accelerate learning and provide additional support for implementing the

SEN reforms. Following the event, the Association of London Directors of Children's Services (ALDCS) supported the proposal for implementing the projects and agreed to release £2,500 of funding from each local areas SEN implementation fund. The task group to progress the work is currently being set up.

5 Apprenticeships

- 5.1 The last meeting of the Apprenticeship sub-group meeting focused on procurement and Boroughs shared information on the challenges and successes of maximising the opportunities presented for additional apprenticeships through public procurement.
- 5.2 The sub-group expressed concern about Government response to the Consultation on Apprenticeship Funding and the announcement that public subsidies will be re-routed from training providers to employers via HMRC tax refunds. Greater employer ownership underpins this decision with the intention to get a more responsive system and thus higher levels of engagement. The government has said it will carry out a consultation to help develop a 'simple and accessible' system. Acknowledging concerns that the reforms could put off smaller businesses, it will also consult on an alternative funding system for SMEs.
- 5.3 London Councils provided an exhibition stand at Skills London in November for boroughs to promote their apprenticeships – both current vacancies and as a career option for the young people attending the event. Unfortunately there was very limited support from staff and apprentices from boroughs.

6 Academic Partner

- 6.1 The IoE is on track to complete its research into 17+ drop-out and to report in Spring 2014.

7 YPES Achievements

- 7.1 In place of a printed Annual Review, a [presentation of the key achievements](#) and impact of YPES' work in 2012/13 is available on our webpage.

Operational Sub Group (OSG)

Latest participation, NEET and 'not known' statistics

Item no: 6

Date: 31 January 2014

Contact: Glyn Parry

Telephone: 020 7934 9730

Email: glyn.parry@londoncouncils.gov.uk

1 16 - 18 Academic Age Summary (December 2013 – latest available from [NCCIS](#)¹)

The latest not in education, employment or training (NEET) percentage for London is 3.8% (a 0.1% increase on the previous month), which is below the national average of 5.3%. The current percentage of young people whose participation status is 'not known' is 12.7% which is higher than the national average of 9.0% (see 1.1) and may partially explain why London's NEET is significantly lower than the national average.

The three month average comparison between 2012/13 and 2011/12 shows a lower NEET percentage than last year and a marginally higher 'not known' percentage (see 1.2 and 1.3). The percentage of 16-18 year olds who are NEET and 'not known' varies significantly by borough ranging from under 2% to 6% for NEET and under 2% to over 28% for 'not known' (excluding the City of London) (see 1.4 and 1.6).

1.1 Volume and percentage of 16-18 year olds who are participating in education, employment or training (EET), not in education, employment or training (NEET) and 'not known'

Region	Adjusted EET	Adjusted NEET	% NEET	16-18s not known	% 16-18s not known
England	1,553,562	86,458	5.3%	157,086	9.0%
London	214,712	8,580	3.8%	32,177	12.7%

1.2 Percentage of 16-18 year olds who are NEET for the past three months for 2012/13 and 2011/12²

Region	2012-13				2011-12			
	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Ave	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Ave
England	5.3%	5.2%	5.3%	5.3%	6.0%	5.8%	5.8%	5.9%
London	3.9%	3.7%	3.8%	3.8%	5.0%	4.4%	5.0%	4.8%

1.3 Percentage of 16-18 year olds whose participation status is 'not known' for the past three months for 2012/13 and 2011/12³

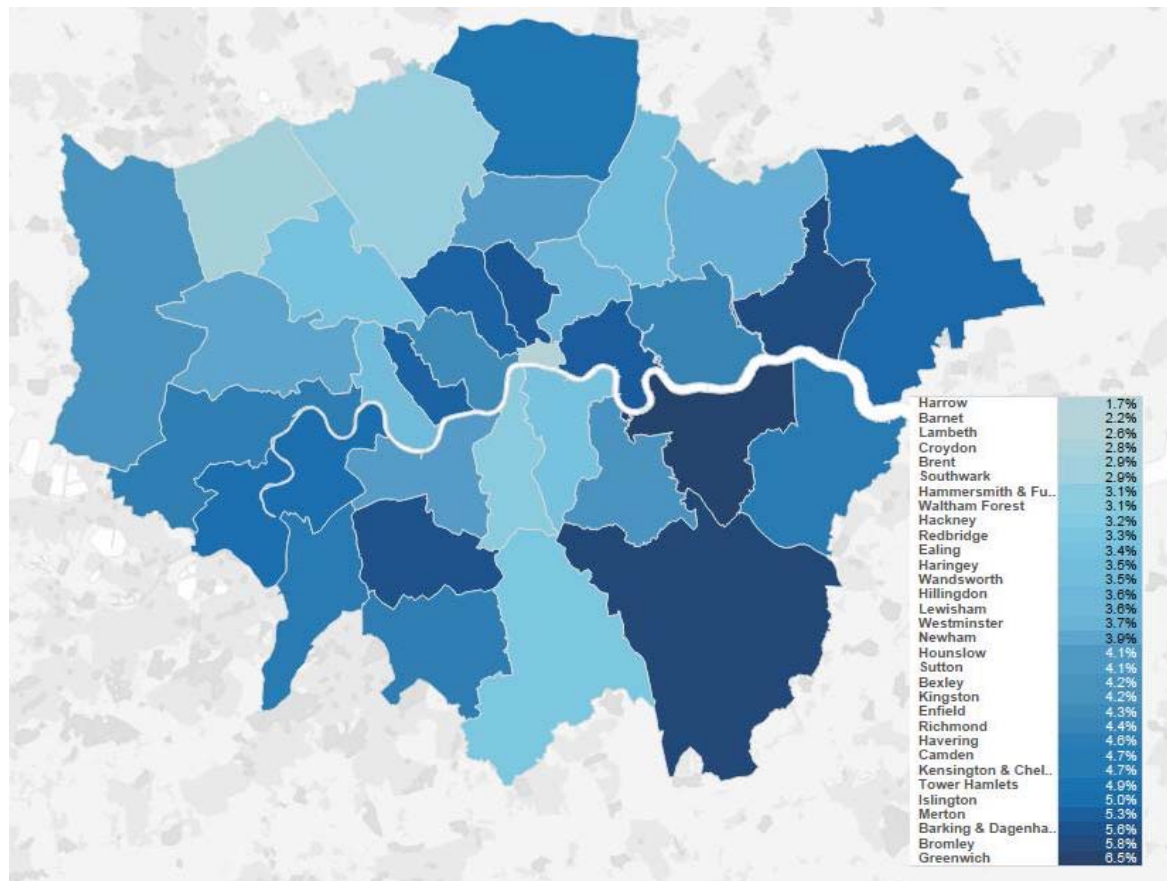
Region	2012-13				2011-12			
	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Ave	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Ave
England	19.8%	11.1%	9.0%	13.3%	22.5%	13.1%	10.6%	15.4%
London	34.4%	16.2%	12.7%	21.1%	36.2%	13.6%	11.6%	20.4%

¹ The [National Client Caseload Information System](#) (NCCIS) is a gateway for local authorities to access and submit performance data and information to the Department for Education regarding the participation of 16-18 year olds in education, employment and training.

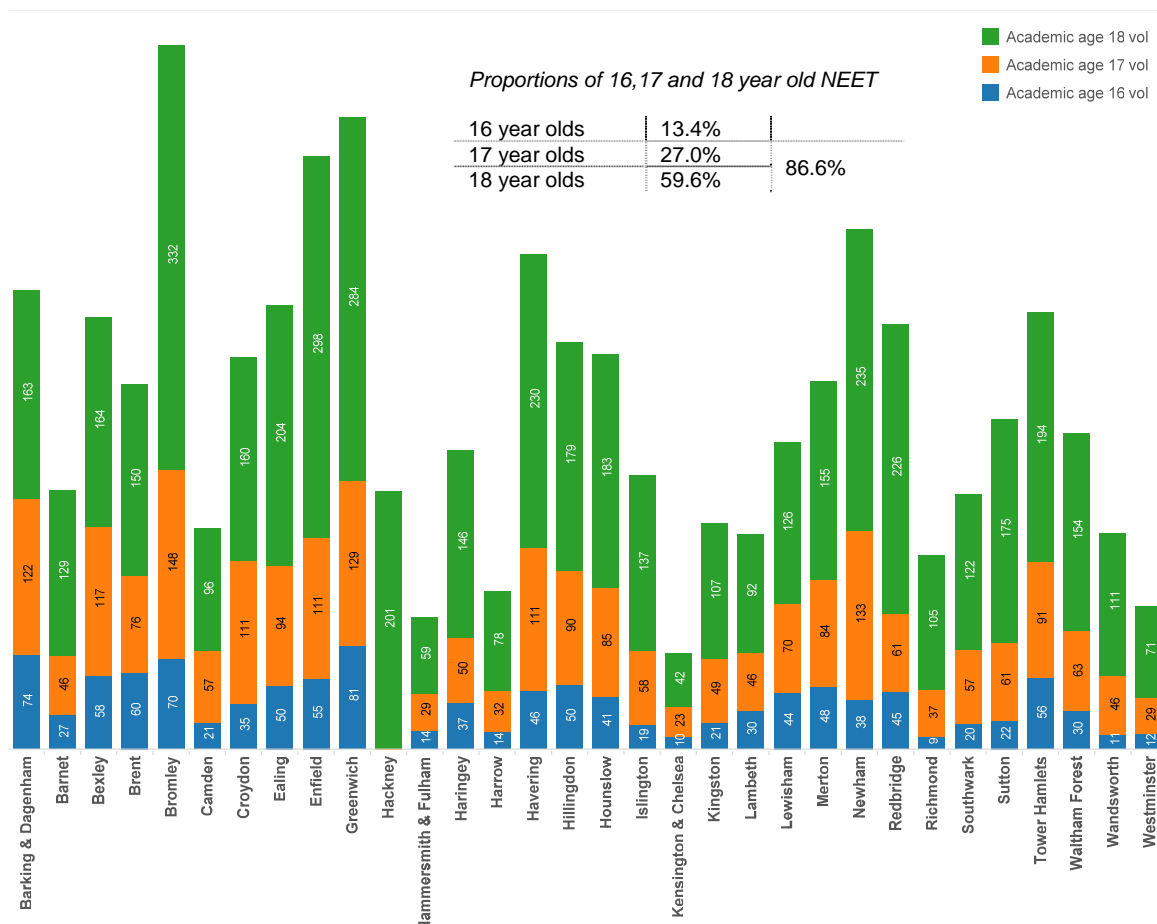
² The three month average is the national measure for NEET used by the Department for Education.

³ The three month average is the national measure for NEET used by the Department for Education.

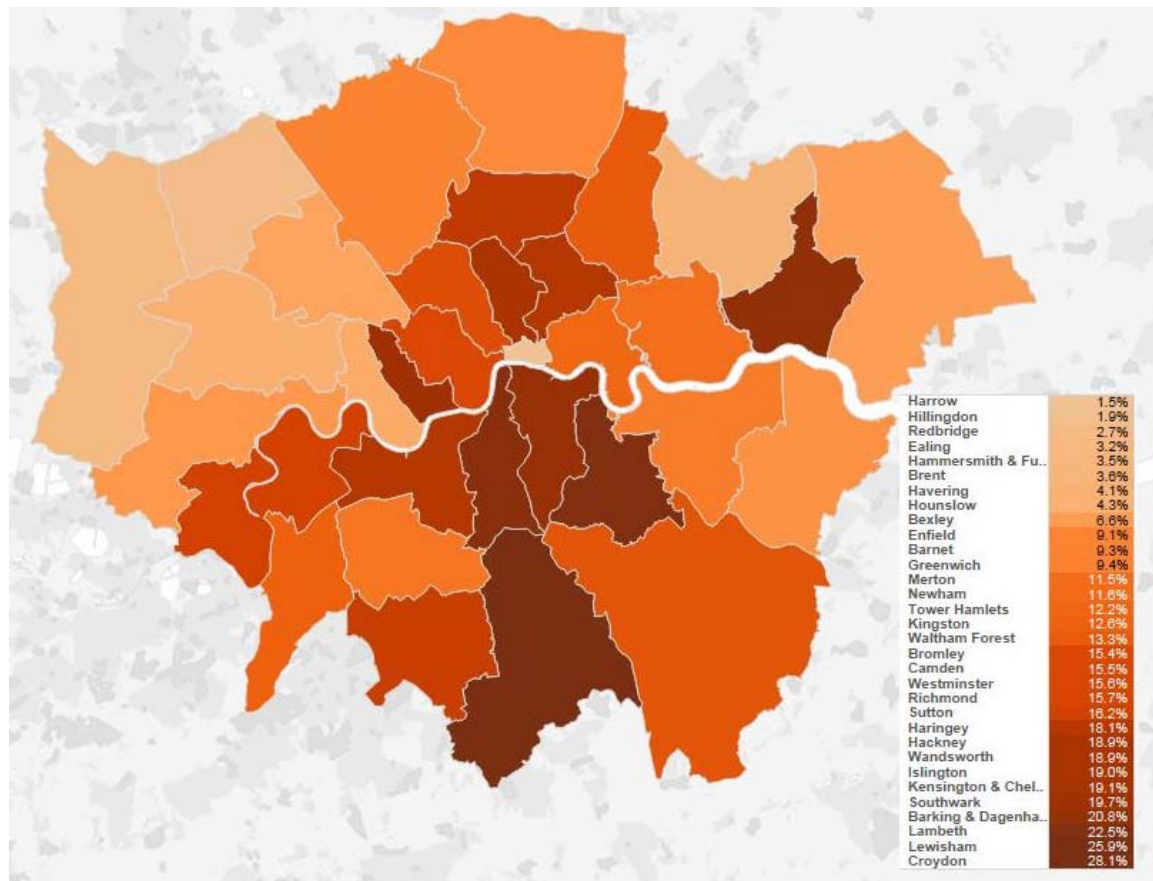
1.4 16-18 year olds NEET by London borough



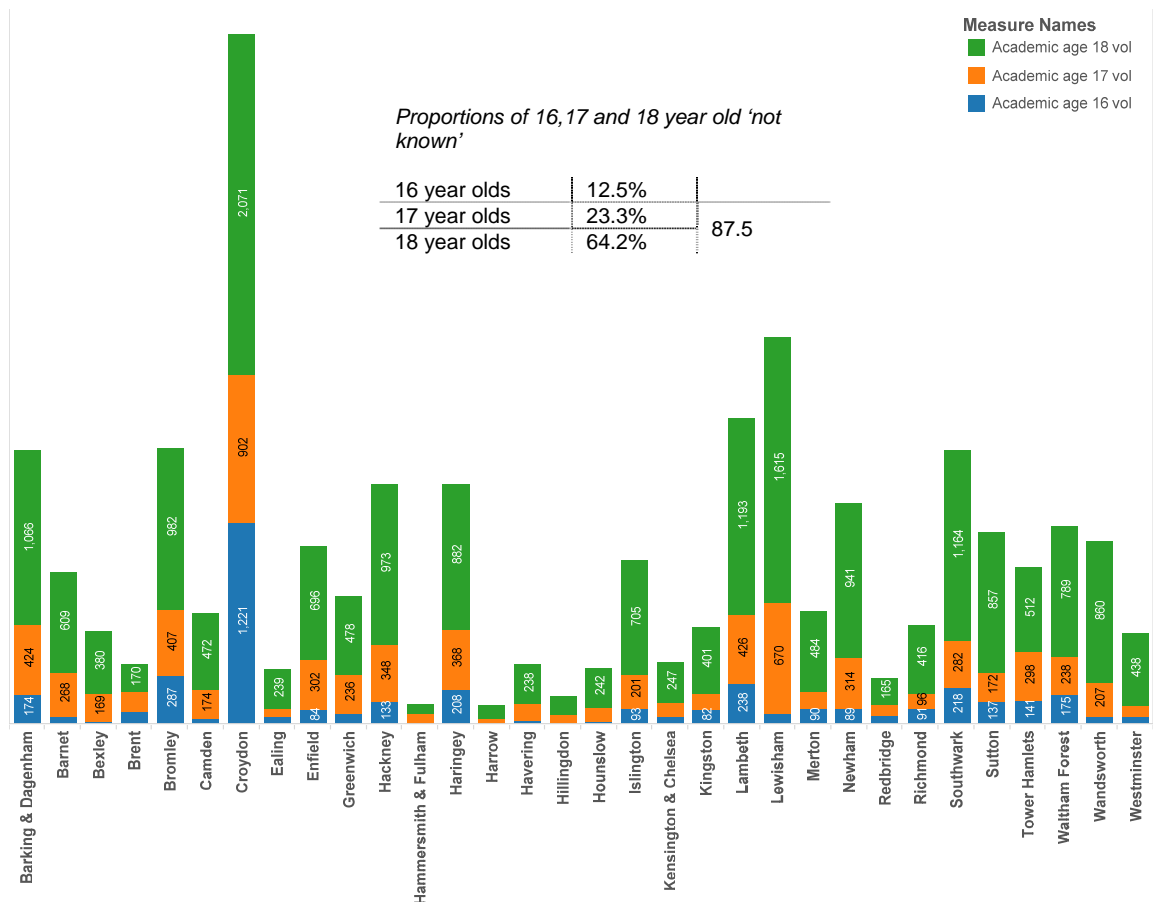
1.5 16-18 year olds NEET by age and London borough



1.6 16-18 year olds 'not known' by London borough



1.7 16-18 year olds 'not known' by age and London borough



2 16 – 17 Participation in Education and Training (June 2013 – latest available from the [Department for Education website](#)⁴)

On 10 October 2013 the Department for Education (DfE) published 16 and 17 year old participation data that highlights where participation is rising, static or falling. The data also provides a breakdown of participation by type of establishment, age, gender and ethnic group.

London's participation in June 2013 was 91.3% and has improved by 1.7% in the last 12 months; London's participation is also 0.6% above the national figure (see 2.1). The majority of 16 and 17 year olds in London (88.1%) are participating in full time education and training which is 7% higher than the national figure, although a lesser proportion are participating in Apprenticeships and employment with training than nationally (see 2.2). The percentage participating at 16 in London is higher than those participating at 17 by 3.1%, and participation levels are higher amongst females (see 2.3).

2.1 Participation percentage over time⁵

Region	Jun 2012	Dec 2012	Mar 2013	Jun 2013	%pt change in last 12 months	
England	87.3%	87.9%	88.9%	88.4%	1.1%	↑
London	89.6%	89.0%	91.0%	91.3%	1.7%	↑

2.2 Participation percentage by type of activity

Region	Proportion of 16 and 17 year olds recorded as participating in:					
	Full time education and training	Apprenticeship	Work based learning	Part time education	Employment combined with training	Other
England	81.1%	4.1%	1.8%	0.2%	0.9%	0.4%
London	88.1%	2.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%

2.3 Participation percentage by age and gender

Region	% 16 year olds recorded as participating in education or training			% 17 year olds recorded as participating in education or training		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
England	92.7%	90.9%	91.8%	86.6%	83.8%	85.2%
London	93.9%	91.9%	92.9%	91.1%	88.4%	89.8%

3 16-24 Quarterly Brief Summary (December 2013, Quarter 3 [July – September] – latest available from the [Data.gov](#))⁶

Both the volume and percentage of 16-24 year olds who are NEET in Quarter 3 of 2013 in London have increased since Quarter 2, but are lower than the same quarter last year

⁴ The Department for Education (DfE) uses information from the Client Caseload Information System to estimate the number and proportion of young people participating in different types of education and training in each local authority area. The figures are intended to support local authorities to track their participation performance and their progression to achieving their Raising the Participation Age (RPA) goals.

⁵ Times series used in this table is determined by the Department for Education and represents a 12 month period.

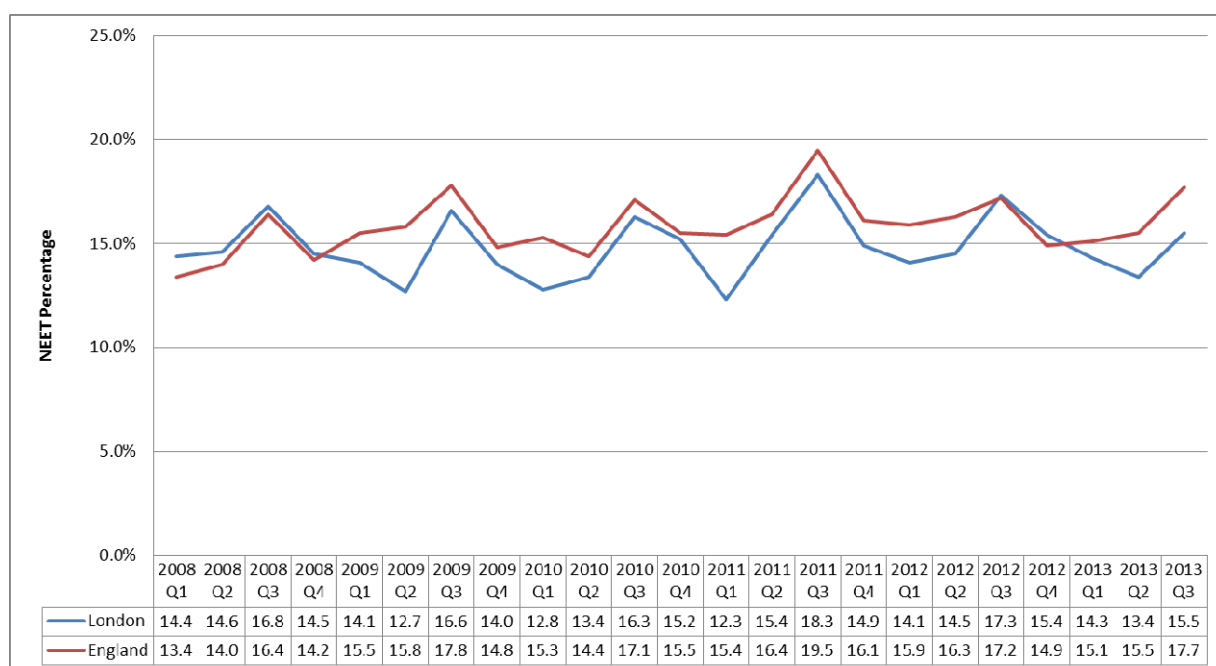
⁶ The 16-24 Quarterly Brief Summary combines the latest 16-18 NEET statistics with the [Labour Force Survey](#) to create a profile of the NEET 16-24 age group.

(see 3.1 table). The London NEET percentage is now below the national figure by 2.2%, which had risen above the national average in quarters 3 and 4 last year for the first time since 2009 (see 3.1 line graph).

The percentage of 18-24 year olds and 19-24 year olds who are NEET in Quarter 3 of 2013 in London have increased since Quarter 2, but are lower than the same quarter last year. Both the London NEET rate for 18-24 and 19-24 year olds are below the national average (see 3.2 and 3.3).

3.1 Number of 16-24 year olds NEET

Region	Year (Quarter 3)							
	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Volume	%	Volume	%	Volume	%	Volume	%
England	1,023,000	17.1%	1,181,000	19.5%	1,038,000	17.2%	1,066,000	17.7%
London	138,000	16.3%	158,000	18.3%	152,000	17.3%	137,000	15.5%



3.2 Number of 18-24 year olds NEET

Region	Year (Quarter 2)							
	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Volume	%	Volume	%	Volume	%	Volume	%
England	885,000	18.8%	1,034,000	21.5%	933,000	19.4%	946,000	19.6%
London	121,000	17.5%	143,000	20.3%	141,000	19.4%	124,000	17.1%

3.3 Number of 19-24 year olds NEET

Region	Year (Quarter 2)							
	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Volume	%	Volume	%	Volume	%	Volume	%
England	763,000	18.8%	915,000	22.0%	842,000	20.1%	845,000	20.1%
London	102,000	16.6%	131,000	20.7%	134,000	20.7%	112,000	17.3%

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Young People's Education and Skills Operational Sub-Group (OSG)

GCSE, GCE, Applied GCE A/AS level Performance

Item No: 7

Report by: Glyn Parry

Job title: Strategy and Policy Manager

Date: 31 January 2013

Contact: Glyn Parry

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Summary On 23 January 2013, the Department for Education (DfE) published Statistical First Releases (SFRs) covering achievement at GCSE, GCE, Applied GCE A/AS level and other equivalent qualifications in 2012/13. This paper provides a headline summary of London's performance for these qualifications.

Recommendations OSG members are asked to:

- note the pan-London and individual borough performance covered in this report.

1 Background

- 1.1 The latest national statistics on GCSE, GCE, Applied GCE A-level and other equivalent qualifications for 2012/13 produced by the DfE were released on 23 January 2014 according to the arrangements approved by the UK Statistics Authority. These figures are revisions of the provisional data released in October 2013, and will be finalised later this year.
- 1.3 This paper summarises some of the headline data contained in the SFRs. For further analysis and more visualisations of the data please visit [Intelligent London](#).

2 GCSE Performance in London

- 2.1 The SFR for GCSE examinations and other accredited qualifications is based on data collated for the 2013 Secondary School Performance Tables, which has been checked by schools. The data is based on pupils reaching the end of Key Stage 4, typically those starting the academic year aged 15. All figures cover achievements in state-funded schools only, unless otherwise explicitly stated.
- 2.2 2012/13 headline performance for London is as follows:-
- 65.1% achieved five or more GCSEs at grade A* to C or equivalent including English and mathematics GCSEs in London. This compares to 60.8% nationally¹

¹ The national figure including pupils from state-funded schools, independent schools, independent special schools, non-maintained special schools, hospital schools and alternative provision including pupil referral units is 59.2%.

and is an increase of 2.7% from 2011/12 (see Appendix 1 for a local authority breakdown).

- All but three London local authorities saw an improvement in their five or more GCSE at grade A* to C or equivalent including English and mathematics GCSEs results on 2012/13 performance. 13 local authorities saw an improvement greater than the overall rate of improvement for the region (2.7%), and four local authorities (Bromley, Richmond, Southwark, and Enfield) saw an improvement of 5% or over (see Appendix 2 for a local authority breakdown).
- 84.4% achieved five or more GCSEs at grade A* to C or equivalent in London. This compares to 83.1% nationally² and is a decrease of 0.1% from 2011/12.
- 42.6% were entered for all of the subject areas of the English Baccalaureate and 28.6% passed every subject area with grades A* to C. This compares to 35.6% and 22.9% nationally³.

3 A Level Point Scores

3.1 The SFR for GCE and Applied GCE A/AS-level examinations and other equivalent qualifications is based on data collated for the 2013 School and College (Key Stage 5) Performance Tables, which have been checked by schools, and covers achievements in all Level 3 qualifications approved under Section 96 of the Learning and Skills Act (2000). The DfE Performance Tables points are used to calculate point scores for all Level 3 qualifications. All figures cover achievements in state-funded mainstream schools, Academies, free schools, maintained special schools and FE Sector Colleges (excluding Independent Schools, pupil referral units and other Government department funded institutions) unless otherwise explicitly stated.

3.2 2012/13 headline performance for London for students aged 16-18 in schools and colleges entered for all Level 3 qualifications is as follows:-

- The average point score per student entered for Level 3 qualifications in 2012/13 was 682.7 in London compared to 706.3 nationally⁴. This is a decrease on the 2011/12 point score of 695.1 (see Appendix 3 for a local authority breakdown).
- 12 local authorities saw an improvement in their average point score per student on 2011/12 performance. Four local authorities (Westminster, Newham, Hackney and Waltham Forest) saw an improvement of over 20 points (see Appendix 4 for a local authority breakdown). 20 local authorities saw a drop in their average point score per student performance this year, with three local authorities' point scores dropping by more than 40 points.
- The average Level 3 point score per entry has marginally increased to 209.5 compared to an average of 209.3 in 2011/12 and is lower than the national average of 210.5⁵.
- 92.0% of students achieved passes equivalent in size to at least two GCE/Applied GCE A levels in London. Although this is a decrease of 2% on 2011/12 performance, it is higher than the national average of 91.7%⁶.

² The national figure including pupils from state-funded schools, independent schools, independent special schools, non-maintained special schools, hospital schools and alternative provision including pupil referral units is 81.8%.

³ The national figures including all pupils from state-funded schools, independent schools, independent special schools, non-maintained special schools, hospital schools and alternative provision including pupil referral units are 34.8% and 23.0%.

⁴ The national figure for all schools and FE colleges, including Independent schools, pupil referral units and other Government department funded institutions is 724.3.

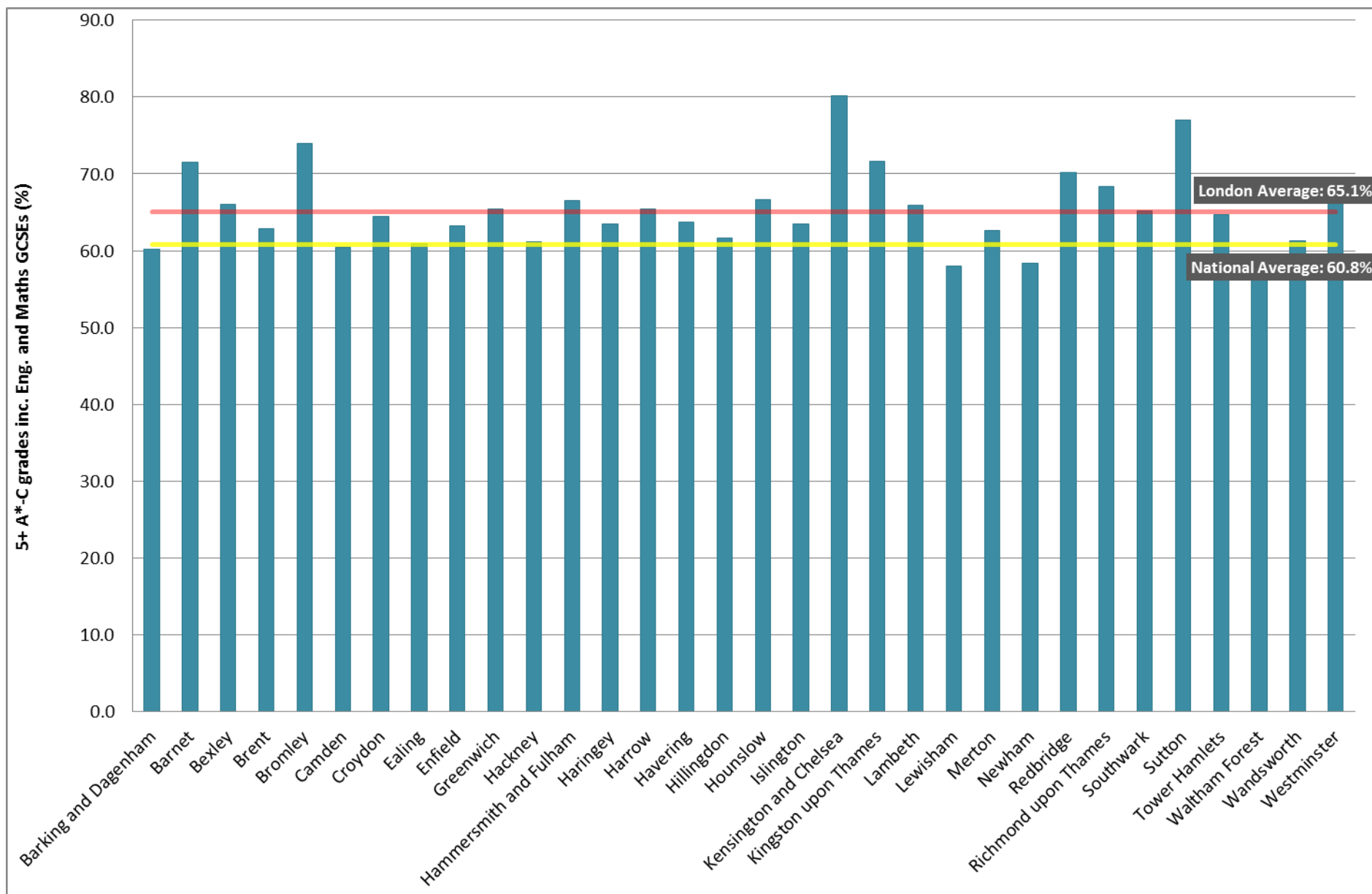
⁵ The national figure for all schools and FE colleges, including Independent schools, pupil referral units and other Government department funded institutions is 213.7.

- For students in London aged 16-18 in schools and colleges entered for GCE/Applied GCE A Level and Double Awards in 2012/13, 9.7% of students achieved three or more A* or A grades at A Level. This compares to 9.8% nationally⁷ and is an increase of 0.4% from 2011/12.

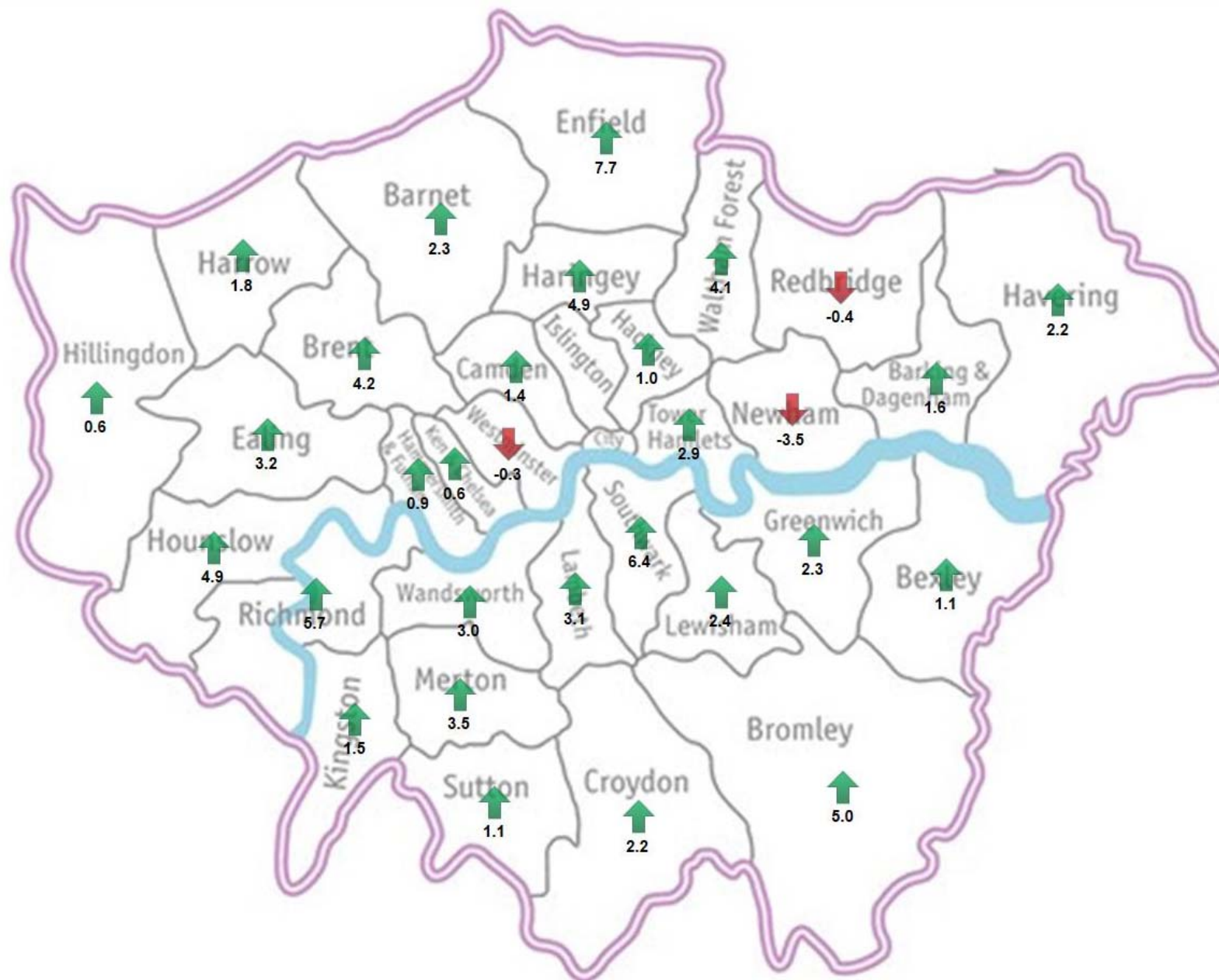
⁶ The national figure for all schools and FE colleges, including Independent schools, pupil referral units and other Government department funded institutions is 92.3%.

⁷ The national figure for all schools and FE colleges, including Independent schools, pupil referral units and other Government department funded institutions is 12.5%.

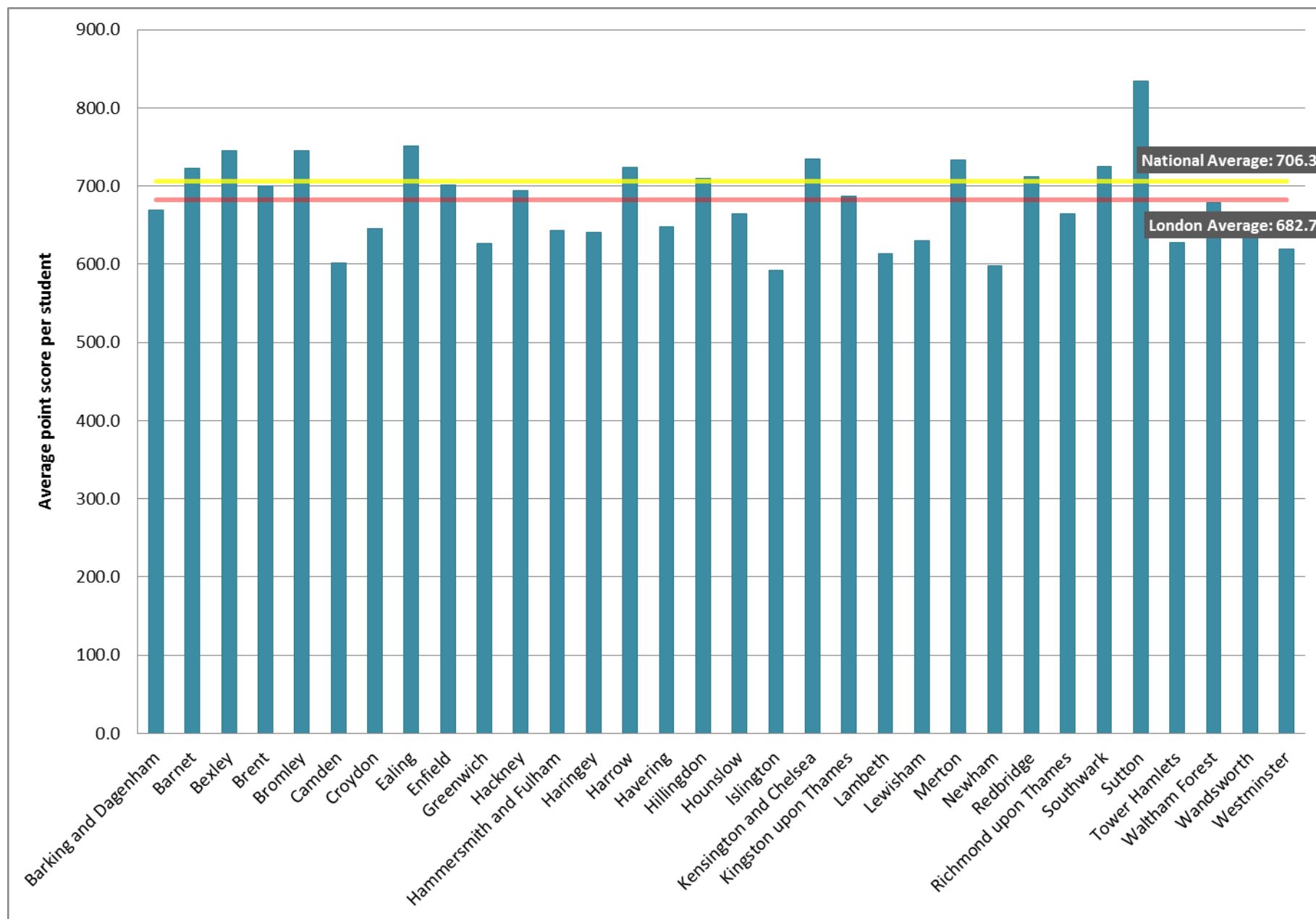
Appendix 1: London local authority breakdown of 5 or more GCSEs at grade A* to C or equivalent including English and mathematics GCSEs in London for 2012/13



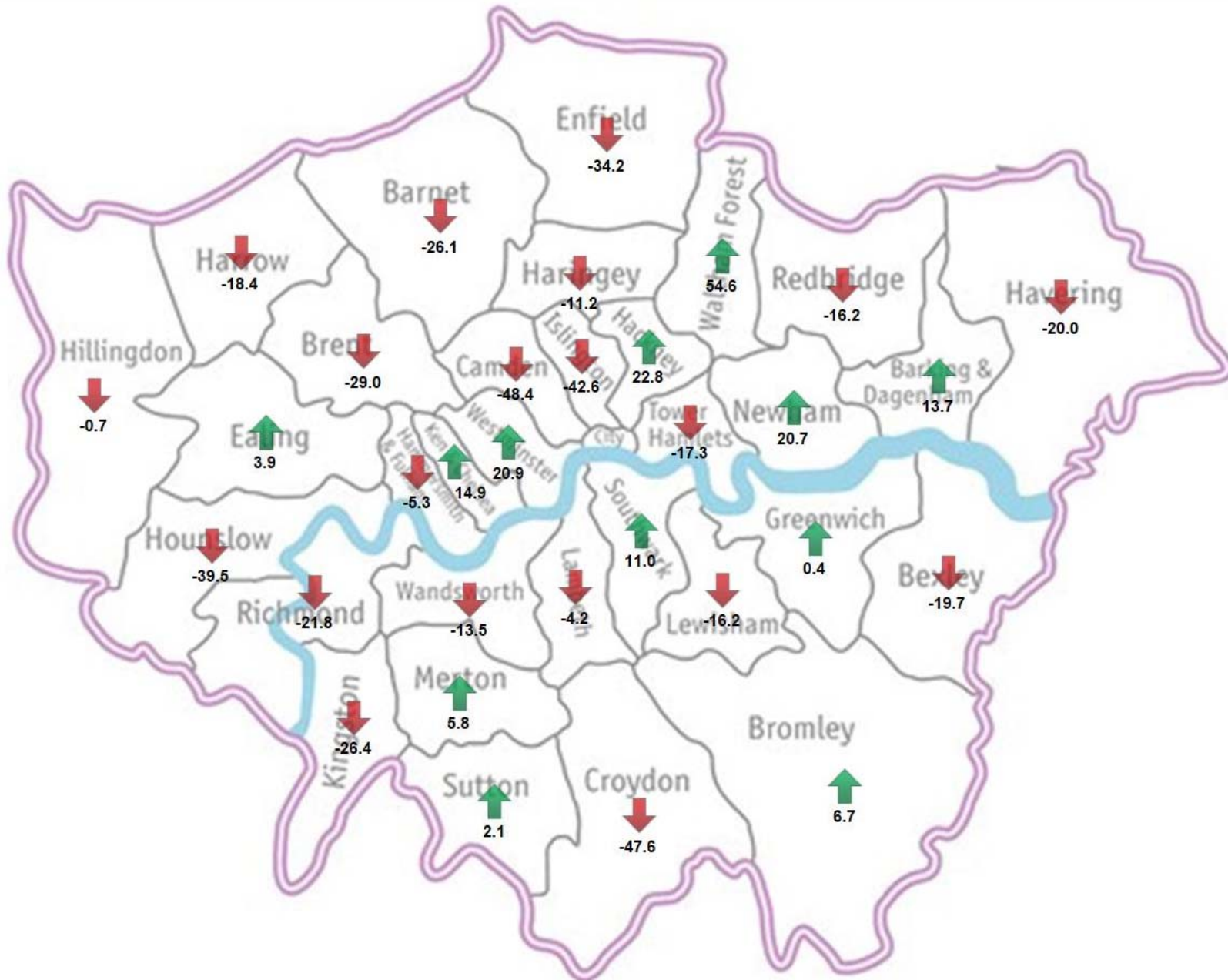
Appendix 2: London local authority breakdown of percentage variation for 5 or more GCSEs at grade A* to C or equivalent including English and mathematics GCSEs between 2011/11 and 2012/13



Appendix 3: London local authority breakdown of average point score per student entered for Level 3 qualifications for 2012/13



Appendix 4: London local authority breakdown of average point score per student variation between 2011/12 and 2012/13



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Operational Sub Group (OSG)

Ofsted Annual Report 2012/13

Item no: 8

Date: 31 January 2014

Contact: Neeraj Sharma

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1 Background and introduction

- 1.1 On 11 December 2013, Ofsted published their [Annual Report for 2012/13](#) as required by the Education and Inspections Act 2006. The report, underpinned by the inspections carried out during 2012/13 of schools and further education and skills, demonstrates an overall improving education and skills sector in England but identified factors impeding educational progress. These include:
- Too much mediocre teaching and weak leadership.
 - Regional variation in the quality of education.
 - Underachievement of pupils.
- 1.2 Alongside the Annual Report, Ofsted published for the first time 8 regional reports providing further insights into the performance of schools, colleges and local authorities across the regions.

2 London regional report summary

- 2.1 London has seen a rise in the quality of its schools again this year. Overall, inspection outcomes were the best in the country in 2012/13. However, performance across the capital is not consistent amongst schools, colleges and local authorities. The mixed picture of performance is highlighted throughout the report:
- 2.2 **Primary Schools** - Only the North West and South West do as well in terms of good or outstanding schools compared with London. Eleven of the 32 London boroughs are in the top 20 of all local authorities for the quality of primary schools. However, there is wide variation amongst boroughs. In Barking and Dagenham, nearly four in every 10 children attend a primary school that is judged less than good.
- 2.3 **Secondary Schools** - The capital's secondary schools are the best in the country. The proportion of good or outstanding schools has risen again this year and is now 15 per cent above the national average. Fifteen boroughs are in the top 20 of all local authorities for the quality of secondary education. However, three boroughs – Ealing, Lambeth and Croydon – are below the national level.
- 2.4 **Pupil under achievement** - In a third of the boroughs, insufficient numbers of the most able 11-year-olds progress and achieve the highest grades in English and mathematics compared with the rest of the country.
- 2.5 **Colleges** - While London's colleges are improving at the fastest rate in the country, they remain amongst the lowest performing nationally against Ofsted judgements.

More than a third of the 45 colleges in the capital are not good or outstanding, with two-fifths of general further education (GFE) colleges¹ judged as requiring improvement.

- 2.6 **Independent learning providers** - Over four in 10 Independent learning providers are judged less than good, which is below many other parts of the country. Ofsted consider this to be a contributing factor for London's generally low success rates for its apprentices.
- 2.7 **Apprenticeships** - Colleges in London have low apprenticeship success rates. Additionally, while the capital's independent learning providers do not perform as well as those in other regions, their success rates, especially for larger providers, are better than those for GFE colleges.

3 Consideration

- 3.1 Ofsted's regional report provides much to be welcomed for London. There is recognition of the performance achievements at both primary and secondary level as well as optimism for improvements post-16. However, the report indicates an increasing focus on the further education and skills sector; it is likely that Ofsted will increase its scrutiny of the quality of provision and the offer available to young people, particularly in light of the volume of 16-24 year olds that are not in education, employment or training (NEET) in London.
- 3.2 Ofsted recently revised their Common Inspection Framework for Further Education and Skills. Inspections have focussed even more on the quality of teaching, learning and assessment, and the effectiveness of managers in improving teaching as well as giving consideration to learner destinations on leaving their programme.
- 3.3 Providing young people with the best opportunity to progress in their careers is a shared goal and requires a systematic approach. There are wider challenges within the system that may impact the rate of post-16 performance in London:
 - 3.3.1 Schools are responsible for providing careers advice and guidance to pupils. Ofsted research has shown arrangements for the delivery of this statutory function within schools are not working well enough. To support young people to make informed choices for post-16 education and skills, access to independent and high quality careers guidance is imperative.
 - 1.1.1 Approximately 35 per cent of young Londoners do not achieve a GCSE grade C in English or Maths, many of whom continue studying in a further education college. The teaching of English and maths qualifications for students who have not achieved an A*-C in these subjects by age 16 will become a condition of funding from September 2014. This has created a supply challenge to provide sufficient teachers. Additionally, the commencement of Raising the Participation Age will mean more young people will be engaged in post-16 education and skills training than ever before.

¹ GFE colleges include tertiary colleges and specialist further education colleges



Annual Report 2012/13

London regional report



London is an important international city with a population of well over eight million people speaking more than 300 languages. It has strengths in the arts, commerce, fashion, media, research and development and tourism. It is one of the world's leading financial centres and has the fifth largest gross domestic product of any city in the world.



Director's summary



Debbie Jones,
Regional Director,
London

London has seen a rise in the quality of its schools again this year and inspection outcomes overall were the best in the country in 2012/13. In recent years, the proportion of good or outstanding schools has increased dramatically. More than eight in every 10 children and young people benefit from education in a good or outstanding school in London. Its schools are generally a success story and the battle against mediocrity, hard fought, is being won. However, the picture for students post-16 is not nearly so healthy. Despite improvements this year, more than a third of the 45 colleges in the capital are less than good. Of most concern are general further education (GFE) colleges,¹ two-fifths of which are still not up to scratch.

London's primary schools perform very well. Only the North West and South West do as well in terms of good or outstanding schools. Eleven of the 32² London boroughs are in the top 20 of all local authorities for the quality of primary schools. However, some boroughs, like **Barking and Dagenham** compare poorly. Nearly four in every 10 children in this borough attend a primary school that is less

than good, which means that nearly 9,000 children here do not get the start in life they deserve.

The overall position for London secondary schools is even more positive. The proportion of good or outstanding schools has risen sharply this year and is now fully 15 percentage points above the figure for England overall. **The capital's secondary schools are the best in the country.** Fifteen boroughs are in the top 20 of all local authorities for the quality of secondary education. While this paints a very positive picture, three boroughs – **Ealing, Lambeth** and **Croydon** – lag behind the rest and are below the national level, so there remains some variability.

Amid the general success of London's schools, there remain some areas of concern. In all but four boroughs, **White British pupils make less progress in English than their peers.**³ Similarly, in a third of the boroughs, the most able 11-year-olds do not go on to achieve the highest grades in English and mathematics in sufficient numbers compared with the rest of the country.⁴

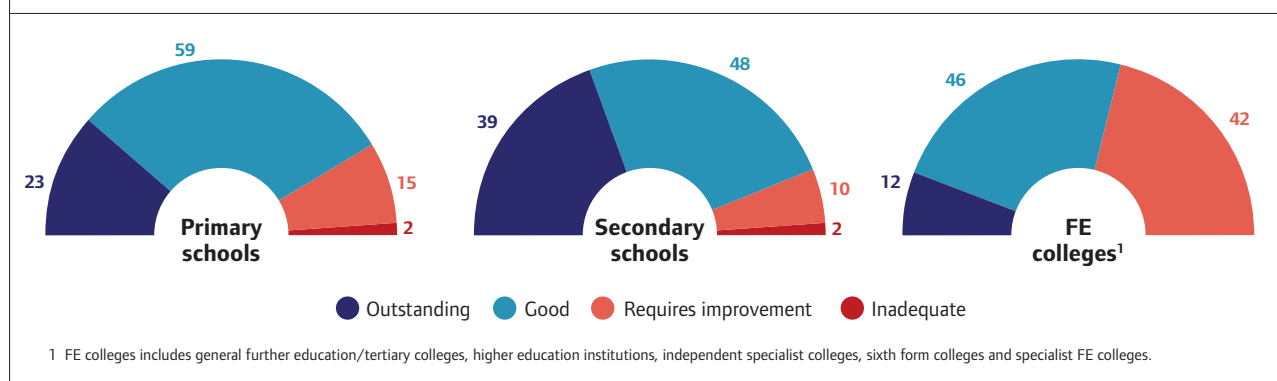
Too many London colleges remain sub-standard.

In terms of inspection outcomes, GFE colleges continue to lag well behind the national picture and way behind their counterparts in sixth form and specialist colleges in the capital. However, in the last academic year, the proportion of good or outstanding colleges of all types has improved faster than for England as a whole, so there is some cause for optimism if this momentum is maintained.

Independent learning providers are also weaker in London than in many other parts of the country.

Over four in 10 are less than good and this is contributing to London's generally low success rates for its apprentices.

Figure 1: Overall inspection judgements by proportion of pupils for London, as at 31 August 2013



¹ GFE colleges include tertiary colleges and specialist further education.

² This does not include the city of London, where this is only one school.

³ Ofsted analysis of RAISE online data.

⁴ Ofsted analysis of RAISE online data.

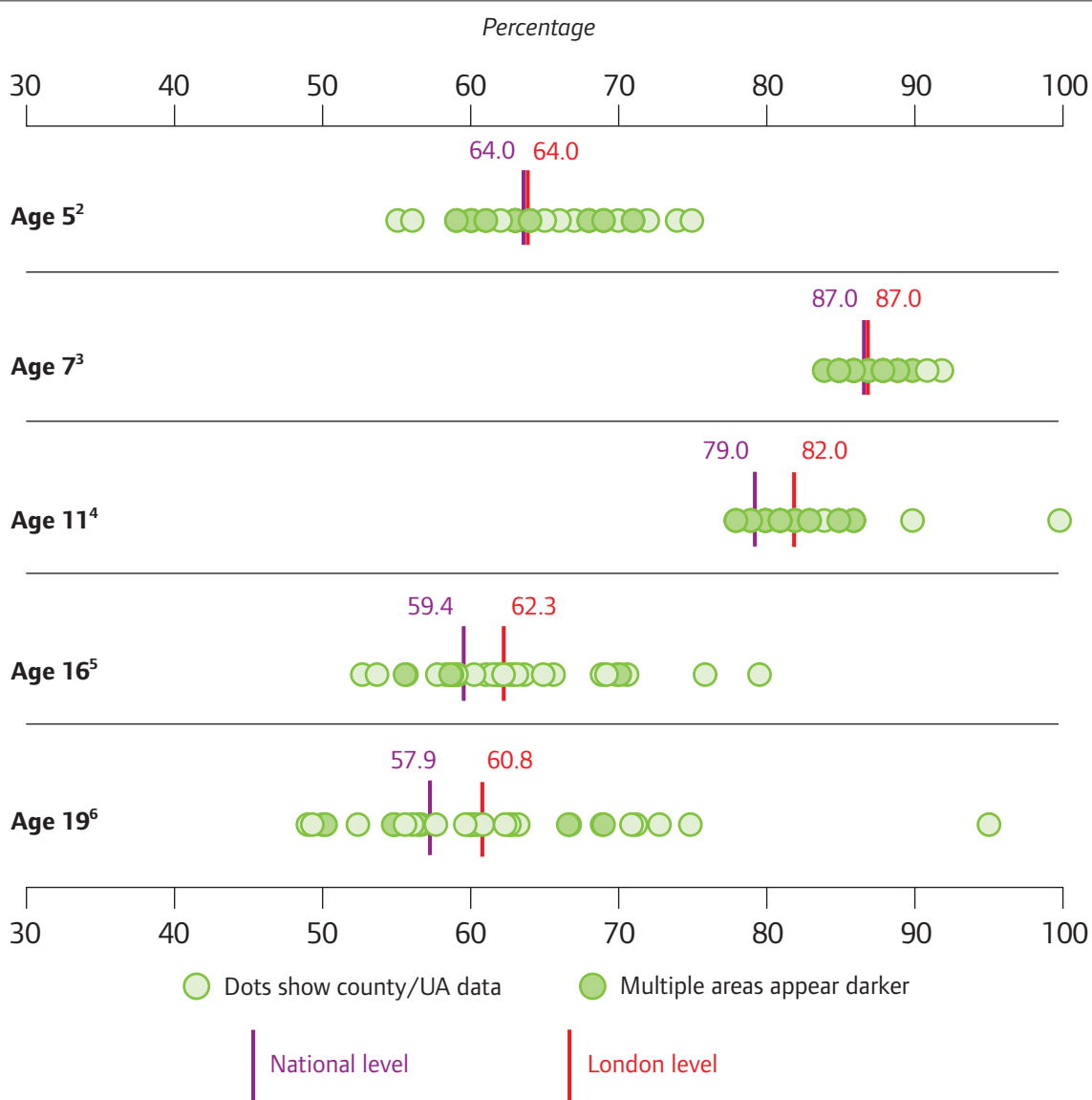


Pupil attainment in London

Children in London start at the age of five years broadly in line with those in the rest of the country, but then surge and stay ahead of all other regions at ages 11, 16 and 19. The London boroughs are particularly impressive in the achievement of pupils eligible for free school meals.⁵

Children in **Barnet, Bromley, Kingston upon Thames and Sutton** start out with knowledge and skills above the national level and maintain that level of attainment through to age 19. More impressively, children in **Lambeth, Tower Hamlets, Harrow, Havering, Hillingdon and Redbridge** start their education below national expectations but succeed to achieve above national levels at ages 11 and 16.

Figure 2: Pupil attainment in London at ages 5, 7, 11, 16 and 19 in 2012¹



- 1 Visit the regional performance interactive tool on our website to explore these data further and to look at regional comparisons, at: www.ofsted.gov.uk/annualreport1213/regional-performance-2012
- 2 % of children achieving a good Level of development at Early Years Foundation Stage
- 3 % of pupils attaining at least Level 2 in reading at Key Stage 1 assessments
- 4 % of pupils attaining at least Level 4 in English and mathematics at Key Stage 2 assessments
- 5 % of pupils attaining at least five GCSEs or equivalent at Grades A*–C, including English and mathematics
- 6 % of pupils attaining a level 3 qualification at age 19

⁵ Local Area Interactive Tool, Department for Education; www.education.gov.uk. All attainment data in this chapter is for 2012.

However, while overall outcomes for the region at age 19 are broadly in line with national levels, young people in some boroughs are failing to capitalise on their high attainment at 16. Good GCSE attainment in the boroughs of **Hackney, Lambeth, Newham, Tower Hamlets, Greenwich** and **Havering** is not being converted to good outcomes at age 19. More widely across London, a smaller percentage of young people who are entered for A levels attain the top A* or A grades than nationally.⁶ This is curtailing entry to research-based universities for London's young people and is consistent with the weaker provision in the city's post-16 sector.

The quality of London's schools is high and rising

The continuing high quality of the capital's schools as measured by inspection outcomes mirrors the high standards being achieved in most schools in most boroughs. There is, however, some considerable variation in outcomes between boroughs. **Camden**, for example, has no inadequate schools and all secondary school pupils benefit from good or better education. However, in **Barking and Dagenham**, almost four in 10 primary pupils attend schools that are not yet good enough and one in 10 secondary pupils suffer education that is inadequate.

Performance of primary schools is relatively weak in **Barking and Dagenham, Bromley, Croydon, Kensington and Chelsea**, and **Westminster**, compared with similar local authorities.⁷ The picture is brighter at secondary level, although **Croydon** also compares poorly against its group of similar councils in this phase. **Ealing, Lambeth** and **Merton** also perform less well than most other similar areas for the quality of secondary education.

Some boroughs have made huge gains this year in the quality of schools. For example, 11,000 more primary and secondary pupils attend a good or outstanding school in **Hackney** than a year ago. Similarly, **Haringey** made large strides with 9,000 more primary and secondary pupils attending a good or outstanding school than a year ago.

To challenge and support London schools to improve still further, Her Majesty's Inspectors (HMI) have worked closely with all those judged to be inadequate or as requires improvement. Inspectors link with each of these schools to monitor progress towards being good or

or outstanding and report the outcomes publicly. Additionally, seminars on specific issues, for example weak school governance, have been provided to schools in targeted local authorities.

White British achievement in London's schools

While nearly all groups of pupils have benefited from the considerable improvement in the quality of London's schools, the achievement of White British children continues to be too low in too many boroughs.⁸ Often, strong attainment and progress in schools and boroughs as a whole mask the relatively weak performance of White British pupils. For example, while the proportion of pupils making expected progress in English and mathematics is above the national proportion in all but one London borough, the picture is not so positive for White British pupils: in 11 boroughs, fewer of these pupils make expected progress than their peers nationally.

However, some schools have shown that it is possible to make sure that all pupils benefit from high quality education.

Brampton Manor Academy in Newham is a larger than average secondary school serving a culturally diverse community. Half the academy's population are known to be eligible for free school meals and over 80% of students are from minority ethnic groups, with 20% in a typical year being from White British backgrounds. Students make outstanding progress. From starting points significantly below the national level, four out of every five GCSE passes in English and mathematics were at Grade C or above in 2012. Impressively, students achieved a whole grade more in every GCSE examination than they were expected to, given their prior attainment. This was the case for students from all of the main ethnic groups in the school, including African, Caribbean, Bangladeshi and White British students.

⁶ Local Area Interactive Tool, Department for Education; www.education.gov.uk. All attainment data in this chapter is for 2012.

⁷ Dataview, Ofsted; <http://dataview.ofsted.gov.uk/>.

⁸ Ofsted analysis of RAISE online data.



Table 1: Percentage of primary and secondary pupils attending good or outstanding schools by local authority in London

Primary schools			Secondary schools		
2013 – Rank	Local authority (education)	2013 – %	2013 – Rank	Local authority (education)	2013 – %
4=	Camden	94	1=	Camden	100
4=	Sutton	94	1=	Hammersmith and Fulham	100
4=	Wandsworth	94	1=	Hounslow	100
4=	Richmond upon Thames	94	1=	Islington	100
11	Harrow	91	1=	Kensington and Chelsea	100
12=	Lambeth	90	1=	Tower Hamlets	100
14=	Hammersmith and Fulham	89	1=	Westminster	100
14=	Islington	89	10	Hackney	99
14=	Barnet	89	11=	Haringey	98
14=	Lewisham	89	11=	Barnet	98
14=	Ealing	89	13=	Southwark	95
23=	Tower Hamlets	87	15=	Harrow	94
23=	Newham	87	15=	Sutton	94
28=	Southwark	86	17	Wandsworth	93
32=	Hackney	85	19=	Waltham Forest	91
32=	Haringey	85	21=	Barking and Dagenham	90
43=	Bexley	83	26=	Bromley	89
54=	Greenwich	82	34=	Redbridge	87
54=	Merton	82	34=	Richmond upon Thames	87
68=	Havering	80	37=	Bexley	86
79=	Kensington and Chelsea	79	37=	Enfield	86
79=	Westminster	79	37=	Brent	86
79=	Kingston upon Thames	79	44=	Kingston upon Thames	84
79=	Hillingdon	79	51=	Hillingdon	81
87=	Waltham Forest	77	63=	Newham	78
91=	Hounslow	76	69=	Lewisham	77
91=	Brent	76	77=	Lambeth	74
97=	Bromley	75	77=	Greenwich	74
108=	Redbridge	73	84=	Havering	73
108=	Enfield	73	84=	Ealing	73
114=	Croydon	72	100=	Merton	70
143	Barking and Dagenham	62	102=	Croydon	69

Notes:

- i Percentages in the chart are rounded.
- ii Schools have been inspected under a number of different frameworks. The section 5 inspection framework was introduced on 1 September 2005. Subsequently amended frameworks have been introduced on 1 September 2009, 1 January 2012 and 1 September 2012.
- iii Inspections include pilot inspection outcomes occurring in the 2010/11 academic year.
- iv These statistics exclude one school which was inspected during the academic year but where the inspection report had not been published by 10 October 2013.
- v City of London is not included in Table 1 due to the small number of schools in these local authorities.

Stretching the most able

As was highlighted in Ofsted's report earlier this year, *The most able students: are they doing as well as they should in our non-selective secondary schools?*,⁹ too many of those who achieve the highest levels at age 11 are not converting this into top achievement in GCSE English and mathematics. More than two thirds of the highest achieving children at age 11 do not gain A* or A grades in these essential subjects in **Islington, Havering, Lambeth, Barking and Dagenham, Croydon, Waltham Forest and Bexley**.¹⁰

Ensuring that early high achievement is capitalised on fully represents one of the biggest challenges now facing London as a region. Schools across the capital need to look to the best to see how they are doing it.

La Retraite Roman Catholic Girls' School

in Lambeth ensures that all groups of students, regardless of their ability make fast progress. Students whose attainment was lower than others do particularly well. Similarly, students with special educational needs make excellent progress because of the way each student is treated as an individual and receives personalised support. This results in the attainment of these groups being well above their peers nationally in terms of the average points they achieve in their best eight GCSE subjects. Early entry is used judiciously for more able students to take GCSE English and mathematics, and care is taken to make sure that these students achieve as well as if they had taken the examinations later. Students who have already achieved the highest possible grades then have the opportunity to follow additional courses or pre-A-level study programmes.

The quality of post-16 provision in London is improving, but there is still much more to do

London's pupils are served well by their schools, and then all too often let down by their FE colleges. While more 'got to good' this year, at a faster rate than the country as a whole, the overall quality of London's general further education (GFE) colleges continues to languish behind the rest. Only colleges in the West Midlands have worse inspection judgements.

Low apprenticeship success rates for London's colleges is a cause for concern. While the capital's independent learning providers also continue to lag behind the rest of England, their success rates, especially for the larger providers, are better than those for GFE colleges. A concerted effort is needed from all these providers to ensure that apprentices are much better served and ready to confront the challenges of today's globalised economy.

To support improvement in London's GFE colleges, HMI have worked jointly with the Association of Colleges to identify and better understand how to spread good and effective practice. This has included a number of projects centred on the challenges, context and practice of colleges in urban settings, including how to manage and improve learners' attendance. So far, this has proved an effective way of working and has led to valuable learning for the leadership teams in the colleges and our inspectors.

The outstanding **Working Men's College** in Camden is the oldest adult education institution in Europe. Most learners have very low starting points and many have significant barriers to learning, yet they achieve their qualifications and progress extremely well. Excellent teaching and learning help learners to produce work of a very high standard and many report that their lives have changed significantly as a result of their college experience.

⁹ *The most able students: are they doing as well as they should in our non-selective secondary schools?* (130118), Ofsted, 2013; www.ofsted.gov.uk/resources/most-able-students-are-they-doing-well-they-should-our-non-selective-secondary-schools.

¹⁰ Ofsted analysis of RAISE online data



London regional report

Despite London's post-16 provision being weaker than the compulsory education offer, the capital has the lowest proportion of young people not in education, employment or training of any region in the country. This is probably more reflective of a comparatively buoyant London economy than the quality of the post-16 sector provision. However, some colleges and independent learning providers are making a huge difference to the lives of their learners.

The **Training and Learning Company** in Tower Hamlets is a national training provider delivering qualifications in the facilities management sector. The company works with learners from disadvantaged backgrounds and who face multiple barriers to learning and employment. The small leadership team provides outstanding direction and has extremely high expectations and aspirations for the learners. Highly skilled and experienced tutors, with great enthusiasm and commitment ensure that almost all learners achieve outstanding results.

London Councils: Young People's Education and Skills Board

Thursday 27 February, 14.00 – 16.00

Location: Meeting room 1, London Councils, 59½ Southwark Street, SE1 0AL

Contact Officer: Neeraj Sharma

Telephone: 020 7934 9524 **Email:** Neeraj.sharma@londoncouncils.gov.uk

Agenda

1. Welcome and introductions
2. Declarations of Interest
3. Notes of last meeting
4. Policy Update (standing item – to include Funding Arrangements) - For information
5. Raising the Participation Age (standing item) - For information
6. Evidence Base and Statement of Priorities - For decision
7. Apprenticeship Funding Reform - For discussion
8. Feedback from December 2013 roundtables – ESIF and Careers - For decision
9. GCSE/A Level results 2013 - For discussion
10. LEP – Skills & Employment Working Group Report - For information
11. Higher Education – Journey of Young Londoners - For discussion
12. AOB

Date of next meeting: Thursday 3rd July 2014, 2-4pm, meeting room 1, London Councils

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