

Tracking

IBM Conference

3 November 2011

Gill Cowan

Outline

Why is tracking so important?

Caseload management

Local intelligence

National intelligence

Raising the participation age (RPA)

What does it mean for young people?

The role of local authorities

Developing tracking to support RPA

Locally led work

National developments

Why is tracking so important?

1. Caseload management

- Brings together information from different sources
- Enables young people who are NEET to be identified
- Supports early intervention
- Early access to Jobcentre Plus support

Why is tracking so important?

2. Providing local intelligence to...

- Identify the characteristics and needs of young people
- Target resources to areas and individuals of greatest need
- Undertake predictive modelling
- Shape 16-19 provision
- Commission services to support young people
- Evaluate services to identify 'what works'

Why is tracking so important?

3 ... and national information that

- Informs policy making
- Identifies local authorities that might need additional support to deliver
- Is used to publish NEET, not known and destination figures at LA level

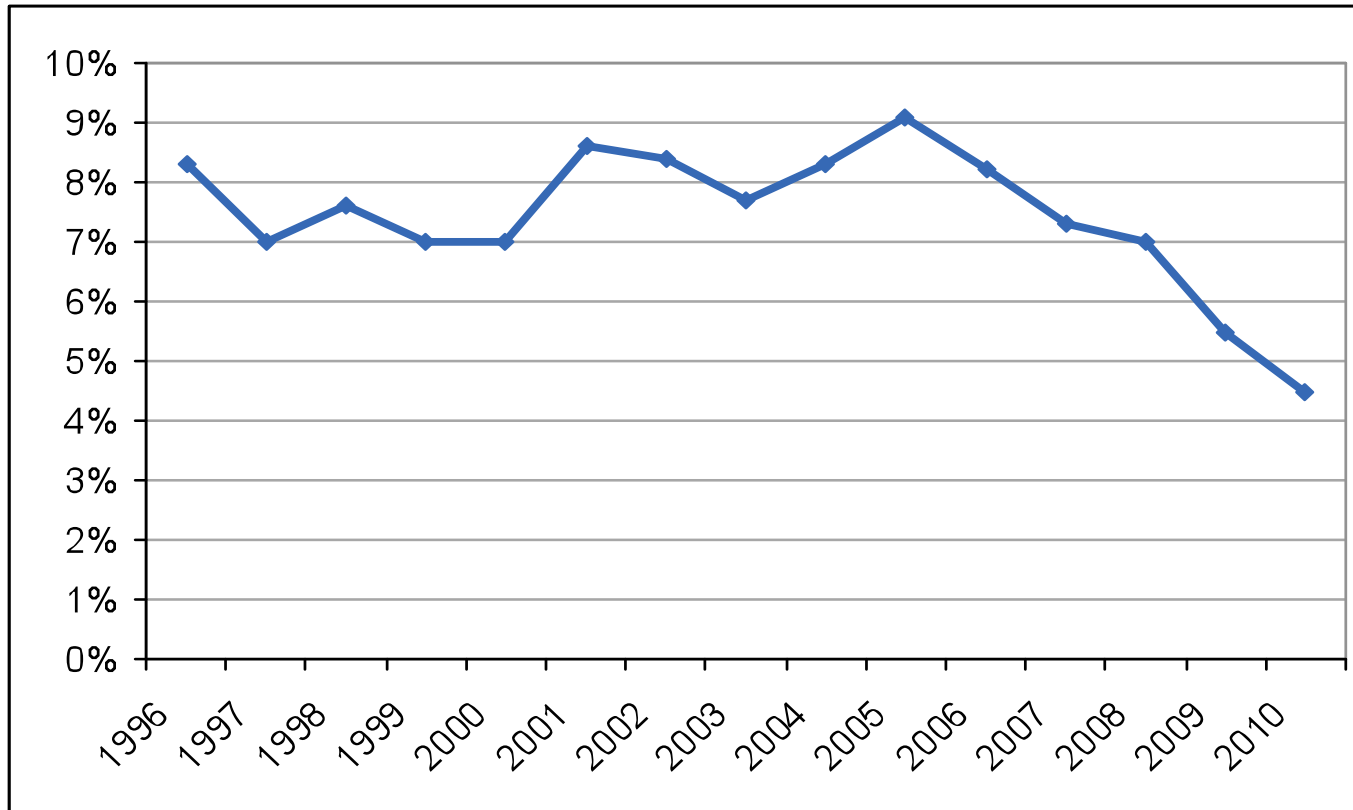
View from the Audit Commission

‘Councils and their partners must focus resources on the sustained NEET groups that have the highest medium and long-term costs to the public purse. Better use of data, evaluation of interventions, co-ordination of local services, and decommissioning of duplicated and wasteful activities can mean councils can achieve more for less.’

Audit Commission, 2009

... and the latest statistics

16/17 year olds NEET



Raising the Participation Age (RPA)

- RPA is being introduced in two stages:
 - until the end of the academic year in which a young person turns 17 from 2013, and
 - until the young person's 18th birthday, or they achieve level 3 (whichever is the sooner) from 2015.

Raising the Participation Age (RPA)

- The duty will apply to all young people aged 16-17 resident in England. They can participate in:
 - full time education in school, college or home education
 - work based learning, such as an apprenticeship, or
 - full time employment with part time education if employed, self-employed or volunteering for more than 20 hours a week.

Raising the Participation Age (RPA)

- In addition to their existing duties, local authorities will be required to:
 - promote the effective participation of young people in education and training
 - make arrangements to identify young people not participating
- They will be supported by duties on employers and on learning providers

Developing tracking arrangements to support RPA

Locally, areas are ...

- Developing tracking arrangements across local authority services
- Developing 'risk of NEET indicators'
- Revising consent arrangements to better facilitate data sharing
- Working regionally to develop protocols for sharing information with neighbouring authorities

Developing tracking arrangements to support RPA

... and nationally

- Developing CCIS core requirement to better identify 16/17 year olds who are not participating
- Implementing destination measures at KS4 and KS5
- Funding 30 pilots to develop local solutions to implementing RPA, including data issues
- Sharing good practice on NCCIS and LGA websites

Useful resources

Against the Odds; Audit Commission

<http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/nationalstudies/localgov/againsttheodds/Pages/default.aspx>

DfE Website, 16-19 pages

Include information on Careers Guidance, RPA and NEET

<http://www.education.gov.uk/16to19>

LGA Communities in Practice

Forum for sharing good practice

<http://www.communities.idea.gov.uk/comm/landing-home.do?id=10729577>