

## **Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel**

### **Panel Project on Youth Transition meeting for 22nd January 2015**

#### **Introduction**

The Overview and Scrutiny Panel have agreed to undertake an in-depth piece of work regarding the challenges facing young people growing up and reaching adulthood in Haringey.

The Panel is to focus this work on young people who are at risk of becoming a "NEET" (not in education, employment and training) and what kind of interventions may assist in helping them in avoiding this. The aim of this first session is... to provide an analysis of available data regarding young people within the borough and specifically issues relating to NEETs.

#### **Context**

1.1 NEET stands for those 'not in education training and employment (ages 16-19) and not known are where the status of a young person's training or education or employment is unknown.

1.2 Currently NEETs for Jan 2015 - 3.7% (241 young people) compared to 3.9% in Jan 2014 MI report. In January 2015 unknowns are at 21.7% and projected to be 7% by March 2015 (Haringey Stat). This is a marked reduction from June 2012 where Haringey was 37.6% and sixth highest in the country).

1.3 Where are they

- Tottenham Green
- White Hart Lane
- Northumberland park

1.4 Who are they? Over represented groups are

- White Irish
  - White British
  - White and Black Caribbean
  - Black Caribbean
  - Other white
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- 11 teenage mothers were known to Haringey Youth Service this month (academic age 16-18)
  - There were 110 13-18 year olds known to Haringey Youth Service as being supervised by the youth offending team this month, 4 less than last month and 43 more than in November 2013 (67).

## 2.0 London Labour market

2.1 London is forecast to see rises in employment in 2014, 2015 and 2016. Jobs in London are projected to grow by more than 850,000 by 2036. The GLA Economic report provides future projections for both the occupations and qualifications of those employed in London:

- Employment growth is projected in some service sectors, including the professions, scientific & technical, information & communication, admin & support, and accommodation & food service.
- Projected declines in manufacturing and some other sectors, including wholesale, transportation and storage, and public administration.
- Increased demand for higher level qualifications - the proportion of jobs in London requiring either a degree is projected to reach 53 per cent by 2036, with the proportion of jobs with no qualifications reaching less than 5 per cent (GLA Economics)

## 2.2 Graduate Employment

- There has been a large decrease in graduate unemployment from 8.5% for 2011/12 graduates to 7.3% for those who left university in 2012/13. (What Do Graduates Do? 2014 annual report)

## 2.3 Apprenticeships

- In London the number of people of all ages starting an apprenticeship has increased by nearly 400% since 2005-06, with a figure of 40,050 starts in 2013-14. However, figures from 2012-13 onwards show a fall in total apprenticeship starts. ([http://www.thedataservice.org.uk/Statistics/fe\\_data\\_library/Apprenticeships](http://www.thedataservice.org.uk/Statistics/fe_data_library/Apprenticeships))

The National Apprenticeship Service advertises vacancies across the country. Sample of advertised vacancies in London live on 15 December 2014:

Arts Media and Publishing	20	Business Law and Administration	552
Education training	6	Construction planning and built environment	261
Health public service and care	312	Engineering and manufacturing technologies	35
Leisure Travel and Tourism	3	Information and Communication	166
Retail and commercial	206		

## 2.4 Unemployment

The unemployment rate in London remains higher than the UK as a whole and much higher than the South East. Unemployment in London was 6.5% compared to 6.0% for the UK as a whole and 4.6% in the South East. The all age Jobseekers Allowance claimant rate was 2.2% in London, just above the 2.1% for the UK as a whole. The 18-24 Allowance claimant rate was 3.1% in London, lower than 3.3% for the UK. Long term (12 months or more) and 6-12 month unemployment was also lower in London than the UK for this age group. (ONS Regional Labour Market Statistics Dec 2014).

### **3.0 Effects of being NEET**

3.1 The chances of becoming NEET are increased through certain circumstances

- Being NEET before - 7 times more likely
- Low levels of education 3 times more likely
- Pregnancy or parenthood 2.8 times more likely
- Youth offending 2.6 times more likely
- Responsibilities as a carer 2 times more likely

3.2 15% of long-term NEET are dead in 10 years (drinking and drugs - figures from a city in North of England) Increase chances of

- Depression (3x more likely) and suicidal tendencies
- Poor physical health
- Drug use
- Homelessness
- Crime (5 x more likely)

### **3.3 Economic Cost**

- £10,800 per individual per year (age 16-18 years)
- £56,000 in public finance costs before retirement age (e.g. welfare payments, costs to health and criminal justice services, and loss of tax and national insurance revenue)
- £104,000 in opportunity costs (loss to the economy, welfare loss to individuals and their families, and the impact of these costs to the rest of society). (Source: York University Department of Social Policy and Social Work and Department of Health Sciences, 2010)

Current NEETS in Haringey: 241: Cost £2 602 800

### **4.0 Local Authority responsibility: DfE guidance 2013**

4.1 Local authorities must collect information to identify young people who are not participating, or who are at risk of not doing so, to target their resources on those who need them most”

4.2 Local authorities will be expected to continue to work with schools to identify those who are in need of targeted support or who are at risk of not participating post-16”

4.3 “Local authorities are expected to lead the September Guarantee process, which underpins the delivery of this duty”

4.4 Local authorities should provide strategic leadership in their areas, working with and influencing partners locally to support participation” *Ibid.*

## 5.0 Analysis

5.1 A review of post 16 outcomes conducted in 2014 asked the question

**“How can Haringey ensure 16-19 year olds (and up to 25 years old if disabled) access high quality education, employment or training that enables them to reach their full potential?”**

It found that locally, delivery is fragmented and variable in quality and sufficiency across the key elements, despite a committed and passionate staff base

- **EET/NEET tracking** has improved but not sustainably. The number of 16-19 year olds whose destination is unknown remains above the London average and some wards, Northumberland Park and Bruce Grove, remain overrepresented. Connecting tracking with support for NEETs is essential. Data sharing and support for schools in tackling risk of NEET is underdeveloped.
- **Careers Education, Advice and Guidance** in schools is variable in quality and sufficiency Pathways to employment are multiple and complex and some young people are not supported to navigate these.
- **Education, Training and Employment Provision** is variable in quality and there are gaps in provision locally. Schools and colleges attended by Haringey’s young people (many of which are outside borough boundaries) vary in quality and young people’s choices don’t appear to be informed by this. There is a pressing need to better understand the full range of Post-16 providers used by Haringey young people (particularly vocational pathways and targeted NEET provision) so that the Council can influence the local offer: currently no-one has a clear view of this landscape (which incorporates schools, colleges, private providers, voluntary and community organisations).
- **Early help and targeted support** to tackle barriers to EET currently sits across a range of council services (though it may not be ‘badged’ as EET-related). Little work is targeted on young people at risk of NEET

## 6.0 Review and recommendations

6.1 Ensure the young people have the right skills and assets to gain employment or develop enterprise

6.2 Improve the quality and quantity of training and learning provision

- 6.3 Improve the effectiveness of pathways to employment
- 6.4 A future delivery model that more effectively pulls together EET provision for young people, mobilizes the resources to support that provision and ensures its sufficiency and quality through
- Improved strategic planning and coordination of resources both within the council and working with schools, colleges and private and voluntary sector providers.
  - Taking steps to mobilise the latent social capital in the borough and lever additional funding into the voluntary and community sector.
  - Ensuring resources are targeted on the greatest need and shifting to earlier help supported by better use of data (including greater focus on young people at risk of NEET), whilst driving aspiration and enabling young people of all abilities to achieve their potential.
- 6.5 Any credible future model will need to involve a number of delivery partners from a range of sectors. There are many operators in the local EET market who will seek to attract young people and provide a service irrespective of the Council's involvement. The challenge is to provide, commission or influence across this landscape to secure the best outcomes for young people. This must include business partners and local LEP.

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