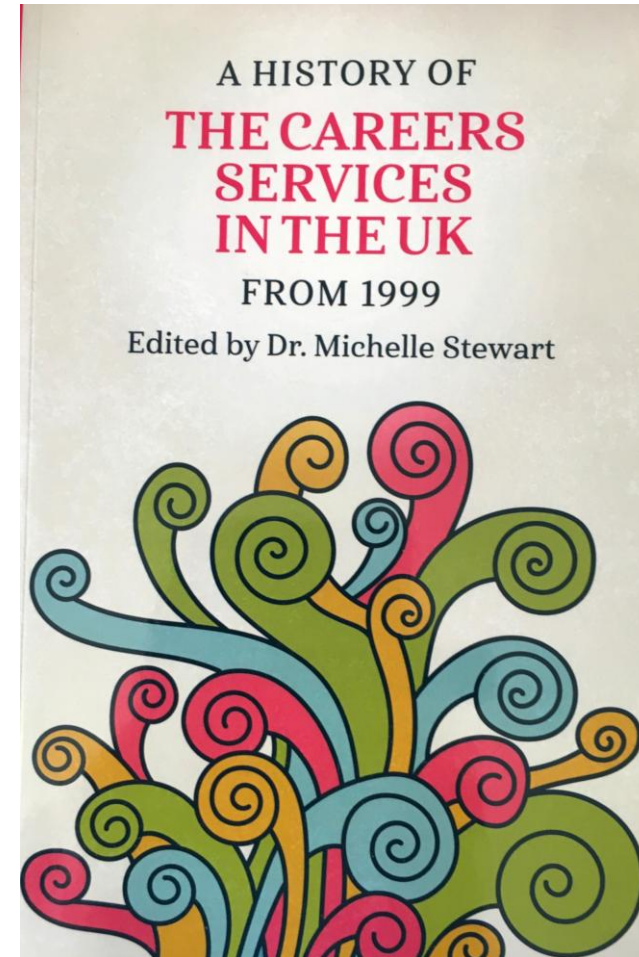


Innovative practice Lessons from history

Dr. Michelle Stewart



Why?

- History gives us the tools to analyse and explain problems in the past, and so provides a crucial perspective for understanding current and future problems.



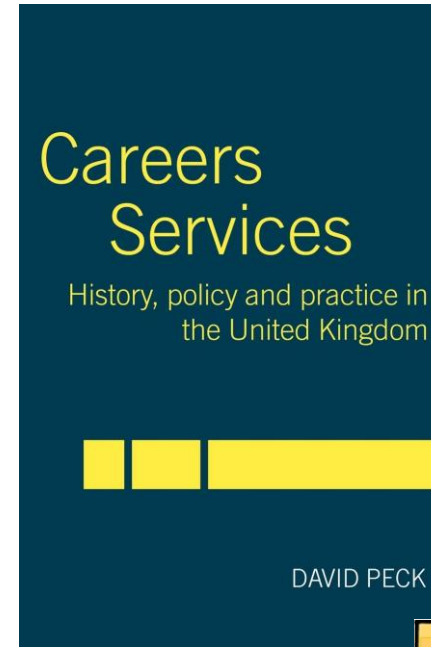
“When they are 17 or 18 they are turned out without any real preparation - to look forward to a life without hope.”

“The evidence is the complete failure of the education policy of this country to deal with this problem.”



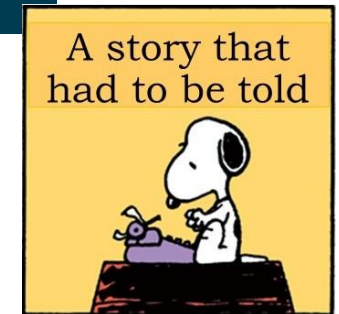
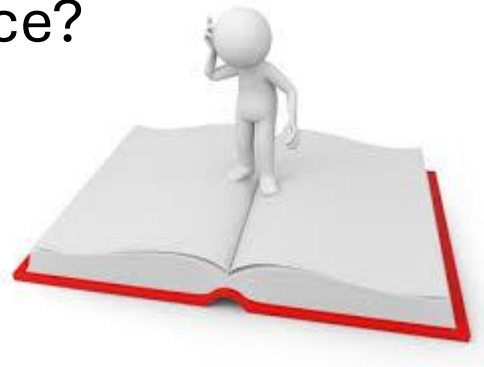


What?



What was the objective and purpose of this piece of work?

Who were the audience?





How?



Structure – Research – Writing – Publication

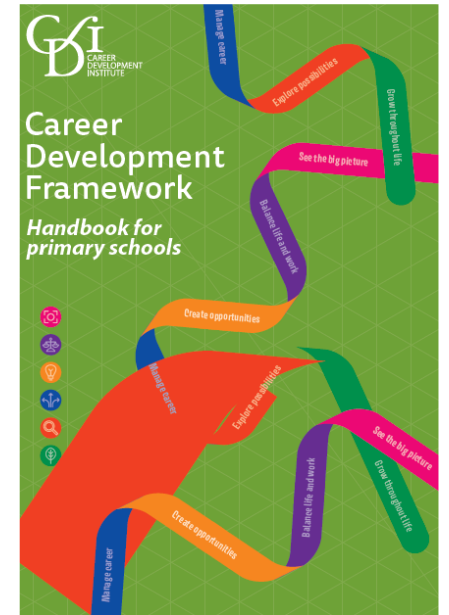
- 1999 - Devolvement of careers services to each of the four nations
- Careers education, information, advice and guidance (CEIAG)
 - Young people in education – schools and colleges
 - Higher Education
 - Working with adults



Key policy developments

Primary schools.

- Funded by the DfE since 2020, The CEC offer a dedicated [Primary Platform](#) with free resources, training for teachers, tools, and a framework for primary career development to support schools.
- CDI Handbook (2021)
- Quality in Careers Standard – National Endorsement for primary schools (2021)



Key policy developments



Education: Year 11 – Year 13

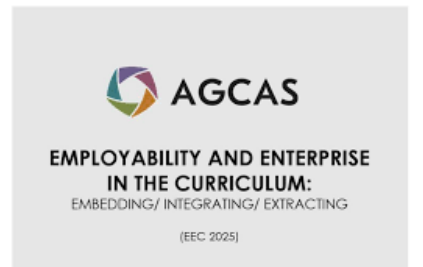
- Wales launched its all age service ‘Careers Wales’ in 2001 with a clear focus on 14-19 year-olds
- In 2008, Scotland brought its careers services under the umbrella of Skills Development Scotland. Although an ‘all-age’ service government concern rested on those young people neither in work or learning
- Northern Ireland kept its ‘all-age’ service within the devolved government. Hence careers advisers retained their unique status of being civil servants
- In England the Connexions Service subsumed the former careers services with a prime focus on those not in education, employment or training (NEET) who were supported by personal advisers. Disbanded in 2010, responsibility for CEIAG was transferred to schools under the Education Act 2011



Key policy developments

Higher Education – University Careers Services

- There is no legal requirement to provide careers services in higher education. Yet most, if not all, Universities have a careers and employability service.
- Movement from periphery to core services with increasing focus in ‘employability’
- AGCAS has supported HE careers services navigate the impact of career-related policy developments on graduates and their future careers



Key policy Developments



Adult services

- Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales ALL have an ‘all-age’ service and offer a more tailored adult provision, e.g. ‘Working Wales’.
- England – National Careers Service (targeted service)
- Careers Services are devolved while DWP/JCP services are not - adds complexity.
- Plus many Government schemes are restricted to a home nation (e.g. Boot Camps – England, Connect to Work - England and Wales, Fair Start – Scotland, Job Start Scheme – Northern Ireland).



Moving forward



- Developments in policy will only work if implemented.
- Where Government fails to take a client-centred approach there will always be discord.
- Beware of omissions - *‘The new service will retain the qualification standards currently delivered within the National Careers Service and will align with professionally recognised standards’*. Level 4 is the NCS minimum qualification standard.
- Using the word *‘will’* in policy cannot secure the outcome. Often this falls outside the gift of the careers practitioner – E.g. *“we will stop young people at age 16 or 17 falling out of education or training by ensuring that those without a post-16 study plan are automatically allocated a place at a local college or further education provider”*.