

CLHS Careers

POST-16 Options:

How does it all work?



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Post-16 Education – What are my options?

Since 2013, the Raising of the Participation Age law has stated that young people must be in some form of 'education or training' until they are 18. This can include:

Full-Time Study – this could be a qualification taken at a sixth form, college or training provider, totalling 540 hours of learning time per year, or around 18 hours per week.

Apprenticeships – this involves working for an employer while studying for a qualification as part of your training. Usually, work makes up 80% of an apprenticeship and at least 20% (or one day a week) should be dedicated to studying.

Traineeships – this is an option for students who would like to do an apprenticeship but may not have the experience, skills or qualifications to do so yet. Traineeships can last up to six months and involve a work placement, Maths and English qualifications and support with finding an apprenticeship.

Part-Time Study with Employment or Volunteering – this could be working in a full-time job (classed as any work that takes place over more than two months and is over 20 hours per week) or volunteering (again, over 20 hours per week) while studying part-time at a college or training provider (totalling 280 hours of learning per year).

How do I pay for post-16 education and training?

Education and training in the UK are free for young people until they turn 19. In addition, there is a **16-19 Bursary Fund** to help students from low income families pay for things like transport, food and stationery, which can be accessed at any sixth form, college or training provider you attend after Year 11 - www.gov.uk/1619-bursary-fund

If you receive financial benefits from the government, such as **Tax Credits** or **Child Benefit**, it is important that you are aware of how these can be affected once your child leaves school. If your child is in full-time education, such as sixth form or college, your benefits will remain the same but if your child progresses into paid employment or an apprenticeship, they will no longer be considered your dependant and your benefits for them will stop.

Many organisations also have their own financial support for students, so check first!

Useful Links:

<http://www.parentalguidance.org.uk/help-information/raising-the-participation-age-rpa>

<https://www.gov.uk/know-when-you-can-leave-school>

Sixth Forms

Sixth forms typically focus on A-Level (Advanced Level) qualifications – two-year courses that end in an overall examination and a grade from A*-E, with a similar structure to GCSEs but looking at the subject in a lot more depth. Pupils can choose from a range of Sixth Forms in the local area.

Students can study:

Traditional A-Levels – Subjects like **Biology, Chemistry, Physics, English Literature, English Language, Mathematics, Geography, History, Languages, Religious Education, Music, Art**

Alternative A-Levels – Subjects like **Photography, Law, Sociology, Psychology, Business Studies, Film Studies, Media Studies, Economics, Politics, and Sports Science**

BTEC L3 Diplomas – Some sixth form colleges offer BTEC qualifications that can be taken alongside A-Levels. These are usually made up of a number of separate modules and include practical assessments and coursework, as well as exams. Subjects can include **Health and Social Care, Applied Science, Travel and Tourism and Engineering.**

Students studying A-Levels usually select three or four subjects (depending on their GCSE grades) that they want to study at sixth form and if they study four, can choose to drop one subject after their first year of sixth form. Students can also choose to study a one-year AS Level qualification, which is worth 40% of an A-Level. Sixth form colleges also offer something called the Extended Project Qualification (EPQ), an independent project that can provide students with UCAS points to put towards university.

Entry Requirements – Most sixth form colleges usually ask students to have 5 GCSEs at Grade 4/C or above but make sure that you do your research, as some courses, such as A-Level Maths, Physics, Biology and Chemistry, require students to achieve a Grade 6 at GCSE in order to demonstrate their deeper understanding of the subject.

Colleges and Training Providers

Colleges and training providers usually offer BTECs or other vocational qualifications that focus on a specific area of study in a practical way, which can include:

General FE Colleges – Offer everything from **A Levels** to **Hair and Beauty, Childcare and Construction**, through to **Business Management, Games Design, Automotive Engineering, Food Technology, Fashion Design, IT, Performing Arts, Photography and many more:**

Smaller Training Providers – In addition to the larger FE colleges, there are a number of smaller training organisations around the city and further afield that offer a range of vocational courses for students, including **Motor Vehicle, Business Admin, Customer Service, Health and Social Care, Construction, Personal Fitness, Hair and Beauty** and **Hospitality and Catering** and help for students wanting to progress on to apprenticeships or work, all delivered in a much smaller environment with class sizes of 10-15 students

Specific Vocational Colleges – Offer courses such as **Electrics, Railway Engineering, Construction, Hairdressing, Accountancy and many more**

Entry Requirements:

Entry Level/Level 1 – Can require anything from no qualifications up to 3 GCSEs (any grade)

Level 2 – Usually requires 3 GCSEs at Grade 3/D or above

Level 3 – Usually requires 5 GCSEs at Grade 4/C or above

You can find a comprehensive list of Colleges and Training Organisations included in this pack.

T-Levels



T Levels are new courses coming in September 2020, which will follow GCSEs and will be equivalent to 3 A Levels. These 2-year courses have been developed in collaboration with employers and businesses so that the content meets the needs of industry and prepares students for work.

T Levels will offer students a mixture of classroom learning and ‘on-the-job’ experience during an industry placement of at least 315 hours (approximately 45 days). They will provide the knowledge and experience needed to open the door into skilled employment, further study or a higher apprenticeship.

For more information on T-Levels, check out the link below:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/introduction-of-t-levels/introduction-of-t-levels>

Apprenticeships and Traineeships

Apprenticeships – Involve working for an employer in a specific role while being trained to do the job by experienced staff, in a combination of on-the-job and off-the-job training at a college or training provider (this must be at least 20% of the apprenticeship).

Apprenticeships must be at least one year long and all apprentices must be paid a minimum of £3.90 per hour (although many companies pay more – some pay over £1000 per month!). Apprenticeships can now be undertaken in a variety of industries, including **Engineering, Graphic Design, Software Development, Hair and Beauty** and **Catering** (and can be started as soon as an individual turns 16 and has left full-time education, although you can apply beforehand). Apprenticeships come in four different levels:

Intermediate/Level 2 (equivalent to GCSE) – usually requires Maths/English at GCSE

Advanced/Level 3 (equivalent to A-Level) – usually requires 5 GCSEs at Grade 4+

Higher/Level 4-5 (equivalent to Foundation Degree) – usually requires L3 or A-Levels

Degree/Level 6-7 (equivalent to University Degree) – usually requires 3 A-Levels or similar

Traineeships – Opportunity for students aged 16-24 who do not have the relevant qualifications, experience or skills to start an apprenticeship but are interested in progressing on to one in the future. **Traineeships** involve a programme of up to six months of study, including a work placement, qualifications in Maths and English and support with finding a job or apprenticeship once the course is completed. Students are not paid for taking part but can apply for a 16-19 Bursary Fund to help with costs.

Apprenticeship Information:

www.apprenticeshiphub.org.uk

<https://be-more.info/>

www.gov.uk/apply-apprenticeship

Applying for post-16 – How does it work?

Students will begin applying for their post-16 options in autumn 2019 and the application process for sixth form, college and apprenticeships takes place throughout the course of the academic year. Here is a projected timeline for 2019-20:

1st October 2019 – Sixth form and college courses for 2020-21 visible on application sites

14th February 2020 – Probable closing date for sixth form applications

NOTE: Colleges do not have the same deadlines but early applications are still advised!

December-March 2020 – Students are invited to sixth form/college interviews

March 2020 – Students begin to receive offers from sixth forms and colleges

March-July 2020 – Students accept or reject offers for different courses

September 2020 – Applications for 2020/21 close

NOTE: Apprenticeship and Traineeship applications run throughout the academic year with bigger companies starting the recruitment process much earlier – start looking in September 2019 for the big companies! Apprenticeships have a much more detailed application process than sixth form or college and require the completion of an application / submission of CV / Interview and in some cases an online ability test / assessment centre.

Applications for College / Sixth form can be submitted online on the respective websites – support is available in school if required – Pupils can use the Careers hub to make applications.

Applying for post-16 – How does it work?

The recent changes to the GCSE grading system have confused some people, so take a look at the information below to make sure you know what grades you might need to get at GCSE in order to move on to your chosen destination after Year 11:

New grading structure	Current grading structure
9	A*
8	A
7	A
6	B
5	C
4	C
3	D
2	E
1	F
U	G
	U

Key Points:

- A **Grade 4** is a **Standard Pass**, while a **Grade 5** is a **Strong Pass**
- Only around 2-3% of students will achieve a **Grade 9**, making it a little higher than the old **A***
- Although the new grades don't exactly match the old grades, colleges will mostly view them as follows:

9-7 = A* - A 6 = B 4-5 = C 3-1 = D and below

- Vocational qualifications like **BTEC** and **VCERT** match up with GCSEs as follows:
L1 = GCSE grades 1-3 (Pass - Distinction)
L2 = GCSE grades 4-9 (Pass – Distinction)
- Most colleges, sixth forms and apprenticeships accept BTEC-type qualifications, as do **95%** of universities, including the Russell Group and Oxford!

Do your research!

No matter what you read online, it is important to check all information carefully. Although the Department for Education have stated that a Grade 4 will be considered the official 'Pass Mark' for students (<https://www.tes.com/news/new-gcse-pass-lowered-grade-5-4-dfe-u-turn>), not all colleges or universities may agree with this. For example, Kings College London and UCL both now ask for a Grade 5 at GCSE in English and Maths as part of their entry requirements, but Manchester, Leeds and Liverpool (all Russell Group universities) still consider Grade 4 the equivalent to a C.

Use ALL the information available!

As stated above, different post-16 and post-18 pathways may ask for different entry requirements depending on the course and/or college. For example, some apprenticeships require only GCSE English and Maths at Grade 3 (D) and above, while some sixth form colleges ask for a Grade 5/6 (high C/B) in the subject students are wanting to take up from GCSE to A-Level.

Some useful references:

Which University – How important are my GCSEs?

<https://university.which.co.uk/advice/gcse-choices-university/how-important-are-my-gcse-grades>

Ofqual:

<https://ofqual.blog.gov.uk/2018/03/02/gcse-9-to-1-grades-a-brief-guide-for-parents/>

The Student Room:

<https://www.thestudentroom.co.uk/gcse/exams/new-gcse-grades-explained>

Qualification Levels Guide – GCSE to Degree level

L6	University Degree (BA/BSc/BEng)	University Degree (BA/BSc/BEng)	Degree Apprenticeship (NVQ L5 + L6)
	Grades Needed: Usually GCSE Maths/English at grade 4/5 and 2-3 A-Levels/BTEC L3 Extended Diploma (check first!)	Grades Needed: Usually GCSE Maths/English at grade 4/5 and 2-3 A-Levels/BTEC L3 Extended Diploma (check first!)	Grades Needed: Usually GCSE Maths/English at grade 4/5 and 2-3 A-Levels/BTEC L3 Extended Diploma (check first!)
L5	Foundation Degree (FdA, FSc)	Foundation Degree (FdA, FSc)	Higher/Degree Apprenticeship (NVQ L4 + L5)
L4	HNC (Higher National Certificate – L4)	HNC (Higher National Certificate – L4)	
Grades Needed: Usually GCSE Maths/English at grade 4 and 1-2 A-Levels/ L3 Diploma/Extended Diploma	Grades Needed: Usually GCSE Maths/English at grade 4 and 1-2 A-Levels/ L3 Diploma/Extended Diploma	Grades Needed: Usually GCSE Maths/English at grade 4 and 1-2 A-Levels/ L3 Diploma/Extended Diploma	Grades Needed: Usually GCSE Maths/English at grade 4 and 1-2 A-Levels/ L3 Diploma/Extended Diploma
L3	A-Levels	L3 Diploma / Extended Diploma (BTEC or other) / Access to HE courses	Advanced Apprenticeship (NVQ L3)
	Entry Grades Needed: Usually 5 GCSEs at grade 5 or higher, including Maths and English	Entry Grades Needed: 5 GCSEs at grade 4 or higher (usually including Maths and English)	Entry Grades Needed: Usually at least 3-5 GCSEs (but sometimes no formal qualifications)
L2	GCSEs (grades 9-4)	L2 National / BTEC Diploma / Functional Skills	Intermediate Apprenticeship (NVQ L2)
	Entry Grades Needed: None	Entry Grades Needed: 3-4 GCSEs at grade 3 or higher (usually including Maths and English)	Entry Grades Needed: Usually none, although sometimes GCSE Maths and English and a skills test
L1	GCSEs (grades 3-1)	L1 Diploma / Functional Skills	Traineeship (preparation for apprenticeship)
	Entry Grades Needed: None	Entry Grades Needed: None (sometimes basic Maths and English)	Entry Grades Needed: None
Entry Level 3	Key Stage 3	E3 Diploma (Foundation)	-
	Entry Grades Needed: None	Entry Grades Needed: None	Entry Grades Needed: -
	School / 6 th Form	College / Further Education	Apprenticeships

How do I make my final decision about post-16?

Making a decision about where to go after Year 11 can be tricky, particularly while you are busy revising for your final GCSE exams, so it is important to consider the following factors that might help with decision making:

- **Where can this option take me in the future?** If you are thinking about a destination after post-16, such as university or higher/degree apprenticeships, it is important to know whether the qualifications you are taking from 16-18 can help you to progress on to these pathways. Use websites like the Russell Group's **Informed Choices** (<https://www.informedchoices.ac.uk/>) or **Success at School** (<https://successatschool.org/>) to find out whether the course you choose after Y11 will allow you to progress on to what you want to do or speak with staff at the sixth form, college or apprenticeship you are applying to in order to get further details!

For example:

- **If you want to study Dentistry at university, you usually need to take A-Levels in Chemistry and Biology/Maths/Physics.**
- **Some universities do not accept BTEC L3 Extended Diplomas (although 95% do!)**
- **Apprenticeships have varying entry requirements – some ask for 5 GCSEs at Grade 4 or above while others ask for 2-3 A-Levels**

- **What will doing this option be like?** Whatever you choose to do after Year 11, you will probably be doing it for at least one year, so it is important that you know that the learning environment and style of learning will be right for you. Why not...
 - **Speak to sixth form or college staff and students at one of the many Open Days or Open Evenings that take place throughout the year – the websites for each sixth form or college will have these dates on but you can also use <https://www.opendays.com/> to help make your search easier! Y11 students will also have a chance to speak to providers at an event at the school in autumn!**
 - **Research more about the sixth form, college or apprenticeship provider online to find out about what you would study as part of your qualification or what support the organisation can provide you with while you are studying e.g. help finding work experience, financial support like a free bus pass or food allowance, assistance from the careers team to help you move on after finishing your course etc. Sixth form and college websites have all the information you need!**

Want to get prepared over the autumn holidays?

	<p>Search and apply for apprenticeships online – https://www.apprenticeships.gov.uk/</p>
	<p>Learn more about the options available after finishing school, including sixth form, college, apprenticeships and university – https://careerpilot.org.uk/</p>
	<p>Free careers software to help you connect your skills, hobbies and subject interests to what you might want to do once you leave school – https://www.startprofile.com/</p>
	<p>Start volunteering to gain valuable work-related skills and experience – https://vinspired.com</p>
	<p>Improve your employability skills and start recording your experiences in a CV – www.barclayslifeskills.com</p>
	<p>Use Informed Choices digital tool to help you understand which A Level and BTEC subjects open up different degrees, particularly at Russell Group universities - https://www.informedchoices.ac.uk/ You can also use UCAS.com</p>



The school Careers Adviser will be working with all Year 11 students from September 2019 but you can also email joanne.cottam@lancasterhigh.lancs.sch.uk with any questions!

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