

BROADER APPROACHES TO LEARNING

Better Tackling Early School Leavers in Europe - Restart

Crowne Moran Hotel
London

What I will cover



About Northern Ireland

• CCEA

Change:

Structural Curriculum

Other issues

Northern Ireland - opportunities



- Over 1.7 million
- Very prosperous region low unemployment
 (4.2%) House prices rising dramatically
- More culturally diverse Eastern European
- Emerging from a difficult period no regional govt
- Very high standards of educational attainment
 333,000 pupils in all our schools

(Green, lots of rain – but wonderful scenery: Do come and see us)

Northern Ireland – challenges



- IALS survey 25% literacy and numeracy difficulties
- Accession States less funding from EU
- Too high a dependency on public sector need for entrepreneurial culture
- Concern about lack of interest in sciences and technology
- Meeting the needs of a knowledge based economy
- Fall in demographic trends: 80,000 spare school spaces!
- 1,000 Educated Other Than in School (EOTAS)





- Northern Ireland Council for the Curriculum, Examinations and Assessment (CCEA)
- Statutory advisory body to Department of Education
- Conduct assessment and 11+ test
- Set examinations: GCSE and GCE and Vocational Options
- Regulate and monitor qualifications and performance of other Awarding Bodies



Change: Curriculum

Higher Education (two Universities in NI)

16 - 18

Further Education, Training or Employment

14 - 16

Post-primary School: Key Stage 4

11 - 13

Post-primary School: Key Stage 3

4 - 11

Primary School: Key Stages 1 and 2

Change: Structural



Grammar School

"Secondary" School

Primary School – Selection at 11

Change: Curriculum Why?



- Young people spoke!
- Business need different skill set
- Over-emphasis on qualifications/culture of examinations
- Entrepreneurial Northern Ireland
- Global economic environment
- Literacy and numeracy issue

Change: Curriculum What are we doing



- Change to the "core" curriculum
- Reduced subject content greater flexibility for teachers and schools
- General education up to 14
- Schools/collaboration must "offer" 27 courses to 14 16 year olds and 24 options to 16 18 year olds
- One third of the above courses must be "applied"





Key Stage 4

- Skills and Capabilities
- Learning for Life and Work
 - Personal, Social and Health Education
 - Citizenship
 - Education for Employability

As below

but access to 27 different courses (one third applied)

Key Stage 3

- Skills and Capabilities
- Learning for Life and Work
 - Persona, Social and Health Education
 - Citizenship
 - Education for Employability
- Home Economics

The Arts
English and Irish
Env and Society
Modern Languages
Mathematics
Science and Tech
R Education
P Education

Change: Curriculum



- Education for Employability
 - Personal Career Planning
 - Work in the Local and Global Economy
 - Enterprise and Entrepreneurship
 - Skills and Capabilities for Work

Unique!

Change: Curriculum



- Skills development a priority: relevance
- Flexibility and choice for individual pupil
- Access to "applied" courses often in a college of further education
- Stronger links with business
- Progress File: individual target setting

Employability – many lists!



- Key skills
- Networking
- Critical analysis
- Being able to work under pressure
- Explore and create opportunities

- Willingness to learn
- Commitment
- Coping with uncertainty
- Imagination and creativity





Cost in financial terms

"Poor employability in the UK was recently estimated to cost an annual £8 billion, without taking into account the social costs of crime and unemployment"

Learning beyond the Classroom
Tom Bentley

Other issues



- Choice must be underpinned by adequate guidance
- Links with business must be coherent and facilitated by an efficient structure
- Enterprise must be school-led and not dependent on external Providers
- Synchronisation of Departmental policies
- Qualifications must be relevant and fit for purpose work with Sector Skills Councils