

Meeting the requirements of new legislation for CEIAG practitioners working in schools

**The National Careers Show
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Which legislation impacts on CEIAG

Activity:

Talk to the person sitting next to you and list the names of any Acts of Parliament which impact on the delivery of CEIAG in schools

In the 30 years 1967 -1997 there were 6 Acts of Parliament which have an impact on the delivery of CEIAG:

- Education Act 1967.
- Employment and Training Act 1973.
- Sex Discrimination Act 1975.
- Race Relations Act 1976.
- Trades Union Reform and Employment Reform Act 1993.
- Disability Discrimination Act 1995.

In the 13 years 1997 -2010 there were 11 Acts of Parliament which have had an impact on the delivery of CEIAG:

- Education Act 1997.
- Race Relations (Amendment Act) 2000.
- Special Educational Needs and Disability Act 2001.
- Education Act 2002.
- Education (Amendment of the Curriculum Requirements for Fourth Key Stage) (2003) SI 2003/2946. London: HMSO.
- Children Act 2004.
- Disability Discrimination Act 2005.
- Equality Act 2006.
- Education and Inspection Act 2006.
- **Education and Skills Act 2008.**
- **Apprenticeships, Skills, Children and Learning Act 2009.**

What curriculum provision do schools have to deliver by law?

- Work-related learning in key stage 4
 - Through work
 - About work
 - For work
- Careers education for young people from year 7 through to year 11 which supports progression.

What IAG provision do schools have to deliver by law?

- Access to careers information including on vocational training opportunities (KS3 and 4)
- Access to guidance (KS3 and 4)

Who provides IAG?

Schools have a statutory to deliver all aspects of IAG.

- It is a legal requirement to provide access to careers information.
- All teachers are required by law through the Teachers Pay and Conditions Document (2009) to provide guidance to students on educational and social matters

However..... the Local Authority also has responsibilities;

To provide career services to school and to provide career guidance to school pupils.

This is generally accepted as the provision of guidance by professionally qualified guidance practitioners.

How should IAG be delivered?

Impartially :

Although this requirement is largely attributed to the Learning and Skills Act 2008 much of the equality legislation underpins this requirement.

What does impartial mean?

Free from institutional or individual bias and in the best interests of young people

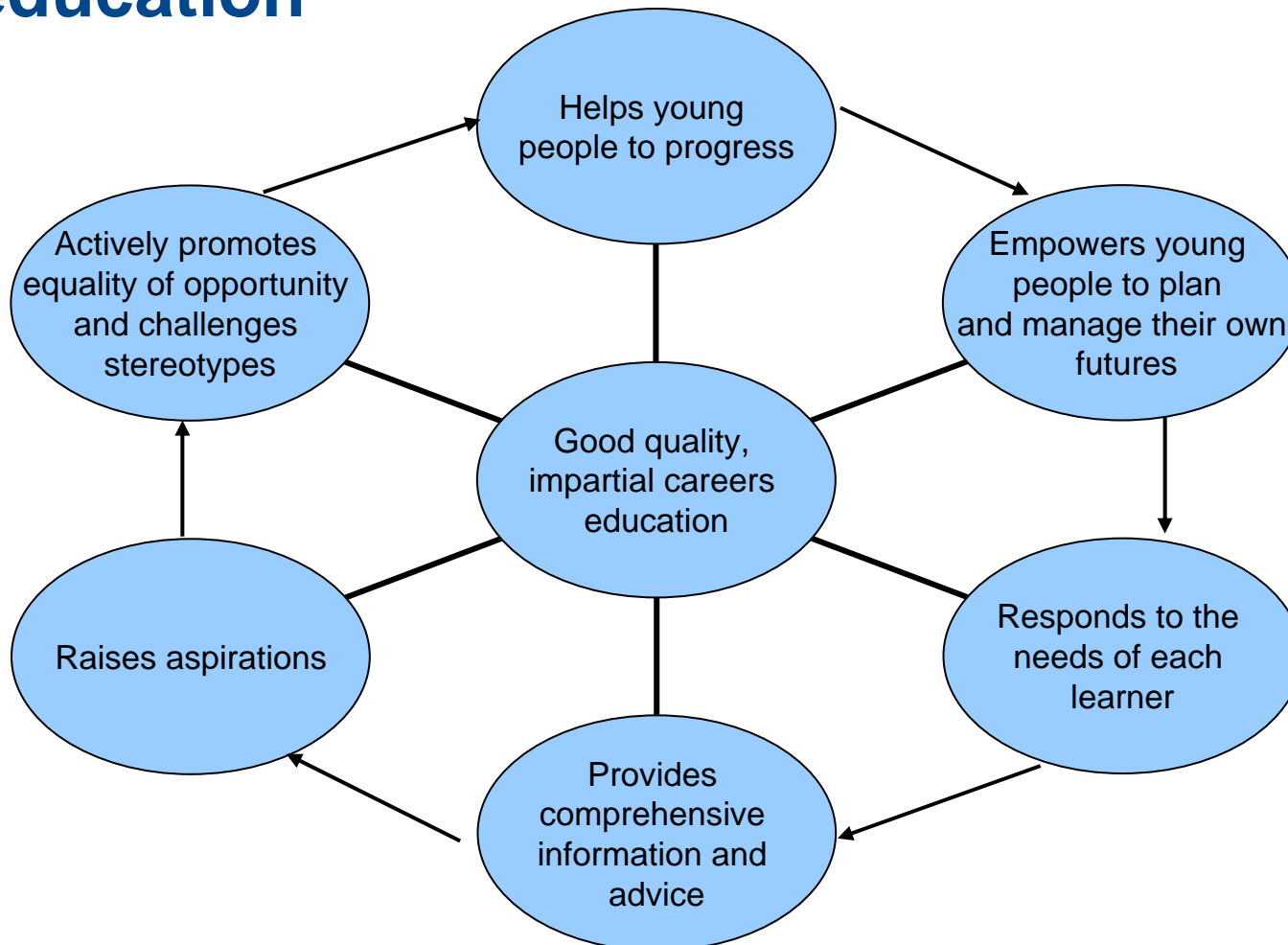
How should IAG be delivered?

In line with statutory guidance:

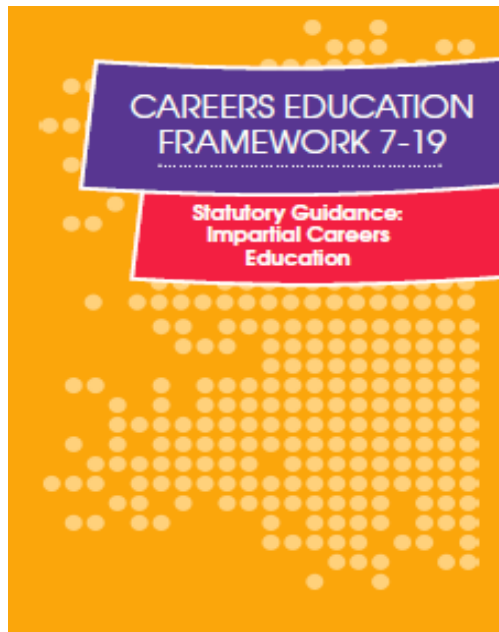
This was published in Autumn 2009 along side the national IAG strategy; Quality Choice And Aspiration.



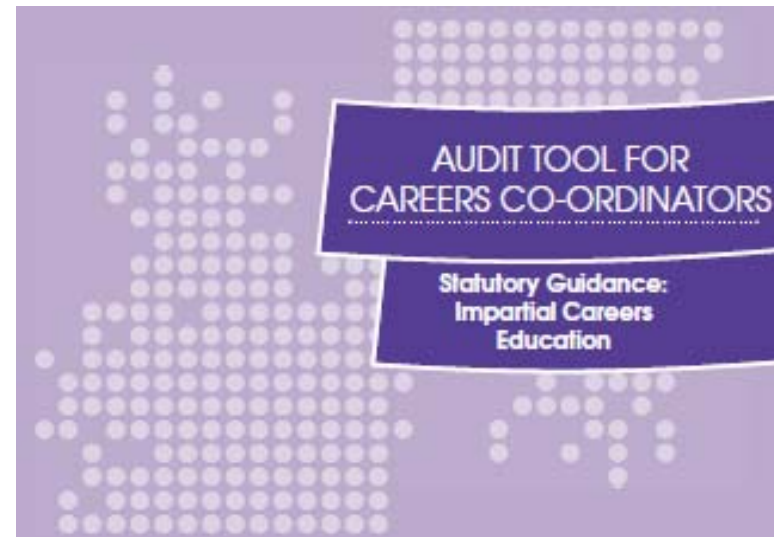
The 6 'principles' of impartial careers education



What support is available to help schools to implement the new statutory guidance?



Replaces the old National Framework 11-19



Supports a strategic approach to developing provision

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