

A.N.D

**THE
LONDON
PICTURE**

Central
Saint Martins
King's Cross

28.03.2013
09:15–16:00

#LDNpicture
@A_New_Direction

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A.N.D. Research

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The Picture of London

Outline

Young people

- Growth
- Diversity
- Qualifications and Employment
- Cultural Engagement

Schools

- Key findings from nfer's Schools Research

Cultural Sector

- Key findings from 'The Big Conversation' study

Young people



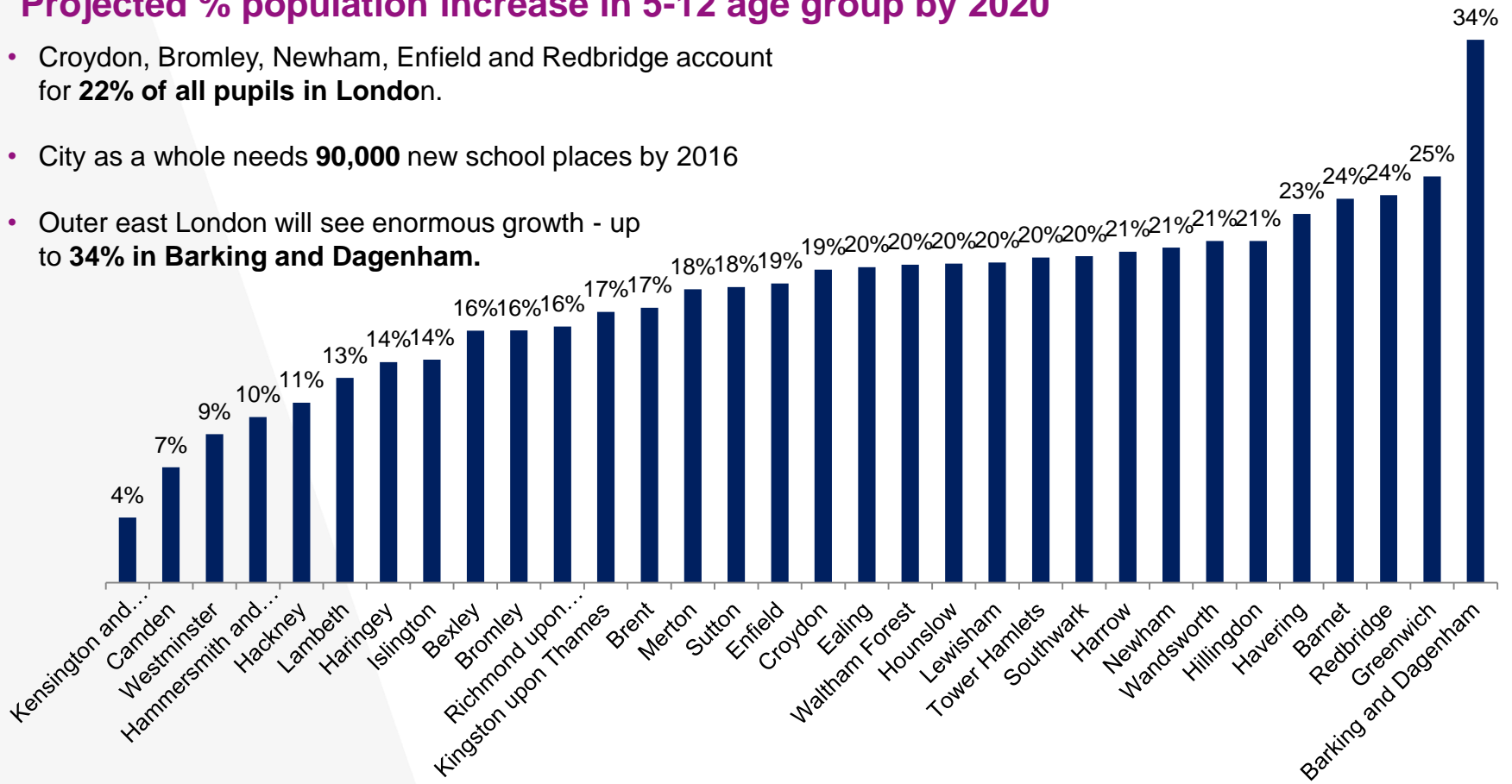
Highlights – Young people and growth

- There are **2.6 million young people** under 24 in London
- Those aged 15-24 are 1,101,700 something close to the population of Birmingham
- The boroughs of **Newham, Barking and Dagenham** and **Tower Hamlets** are among the top 10 LA in the country with the highest concentration of young people
- Most children live in **outer London**. Croydon has the largest general population in London and more pupils live there than Hackney and Islington put together

Highlights – Young people and growth

Projected % population increase in 5-12 age group by 2020

- Croydon, Bromley, Newham, Enfield and Redbridge account for **22% of all pupils in London.**
- City as a whole needs **90,000** new school places by 2016
- Outer east London will see enormous growth - up to **34% in Barking and Dagenham.**

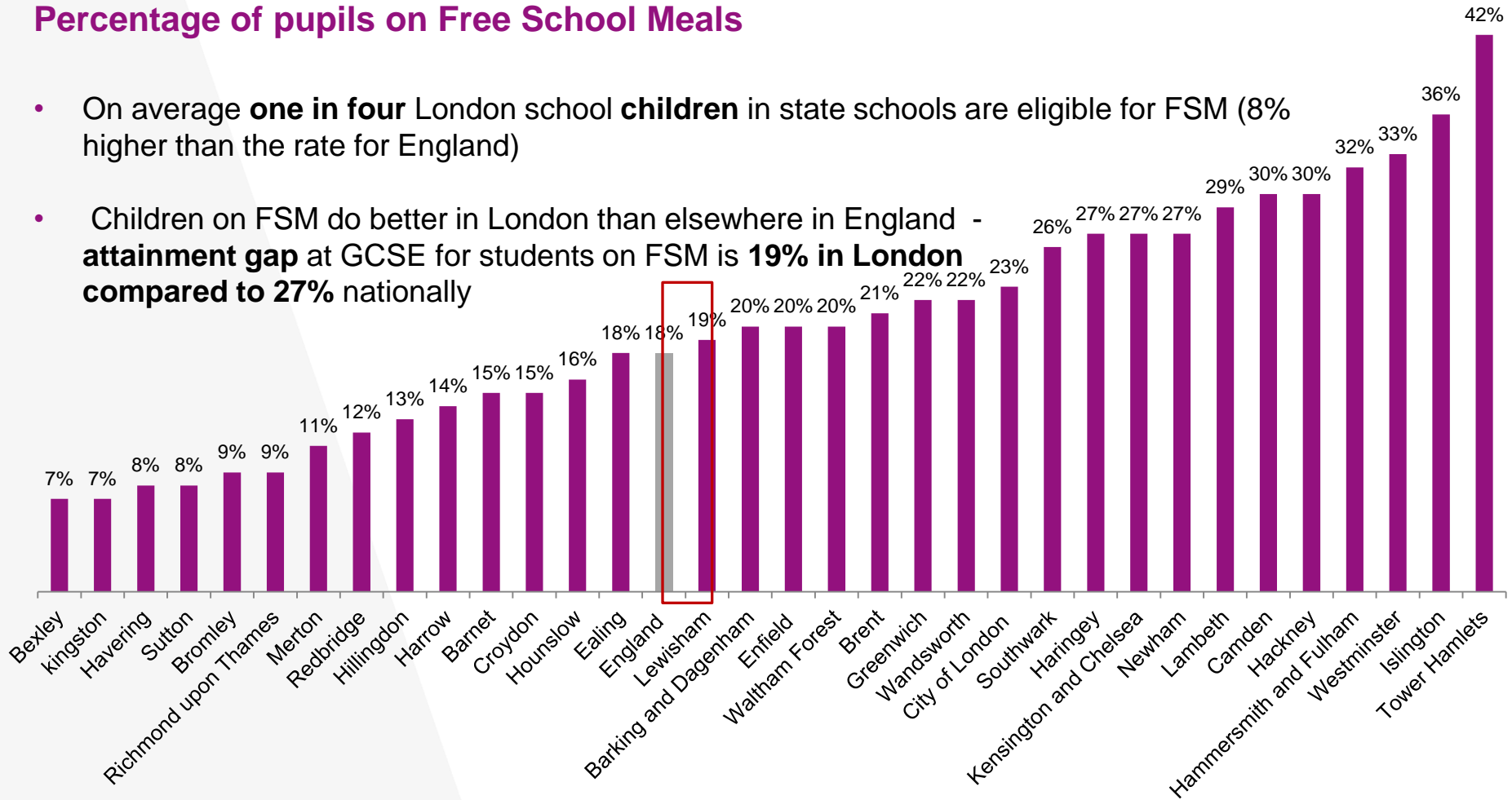


Source: GLA

Highlights – Diversity

Percentage of pupils on Free School Meals

- On average **one in four** London school **children** in state schools are eligible for FSM (8% higher than the rate for England)
- Children on FSM do better in London than elsewhere in England - **attainment gap** at GCSE for students on FSM is **19% in London compared to 27% nationally**



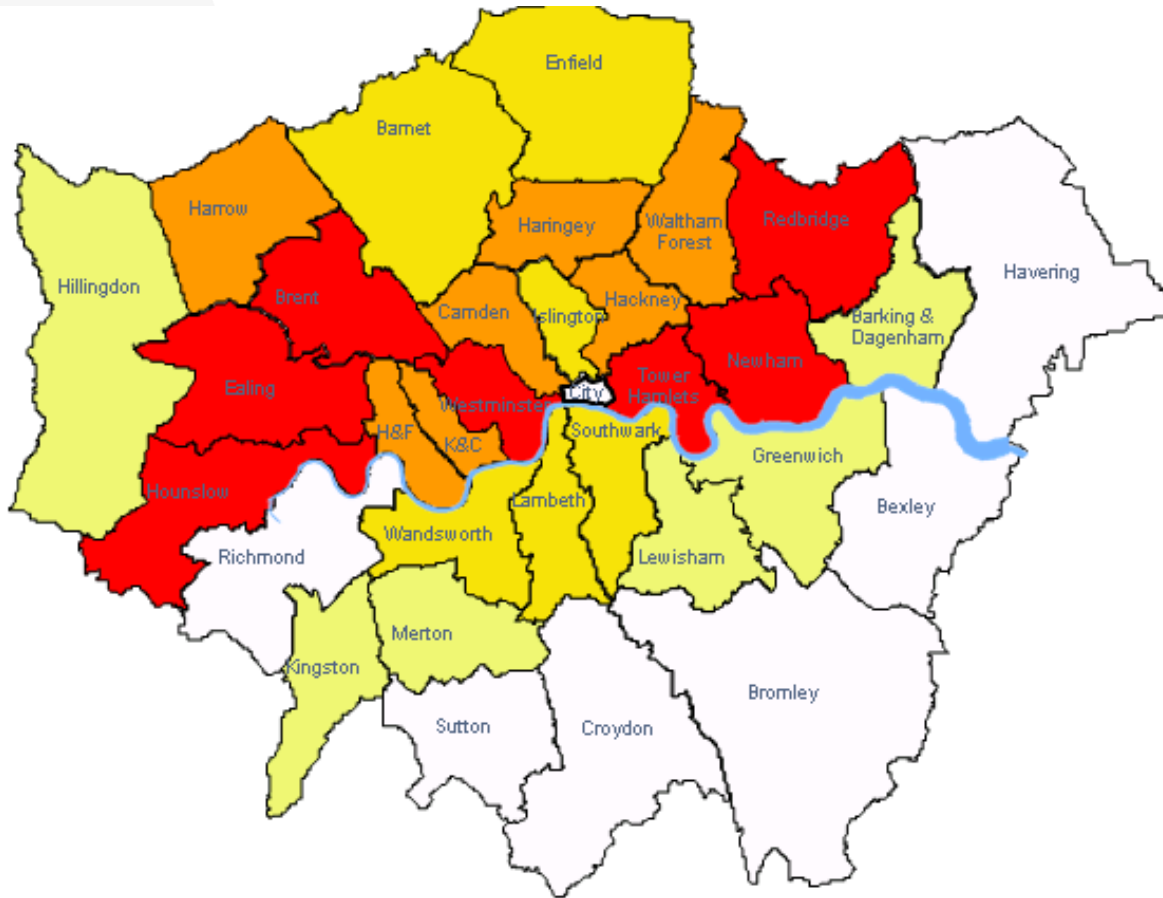
Source: DfE

Highlights – Diversity

- In 2012, **37%** of the population in London was **born abroad** compared to 12% nationally
- In 2011 the largest migrant population in London came from **India, Poland** and **Bangladesh**
- **Tower Hamlets, Newham, Westminster** and **Brent** more than **60%** of pupils speak **language other than English at home**

Highlights – Diversity

% pupils whose first language is not English, GLA, 2012



—Approximately **two thirds of children** in London **state schools** are from an **ethnic minority background**, compared to less than one third in the rest of the UK.

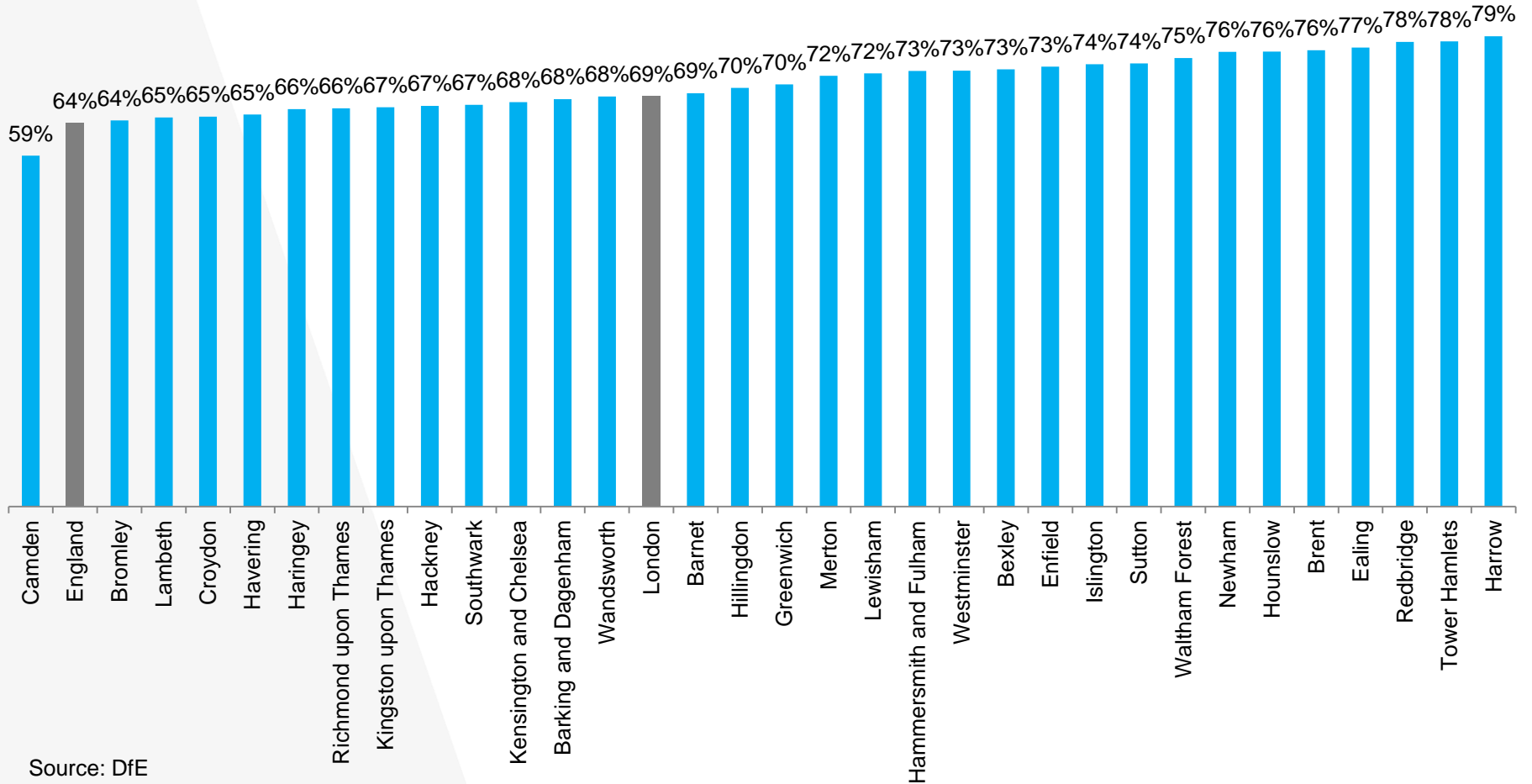
—**Chinese** pupils in London achieve a **higher percentage of the national benchmark at GCSE** than **any other ethnic group** in England.

Source: GLA

Highlights – qualifications and employment

- **87%** of pupils in London go to **any educational destination post GCSEs** – this is more likely to be a **sixth form school/college** (47%) compared to their peers in England (34%)
- Young people in London are more likely to **progress on to HE**– nearly **70%** of young people who enter an A-level/equivalent qualification in London go on to a HE destination compared to 64% in England
- **Sutton** had more young people going on to Oxford and Cambridge than any other borough

Percentage of pupils going on to an educational destination post A-level/equivalent qualification (2009/2010)



Source: DfE

Highlights – qualifications and employment

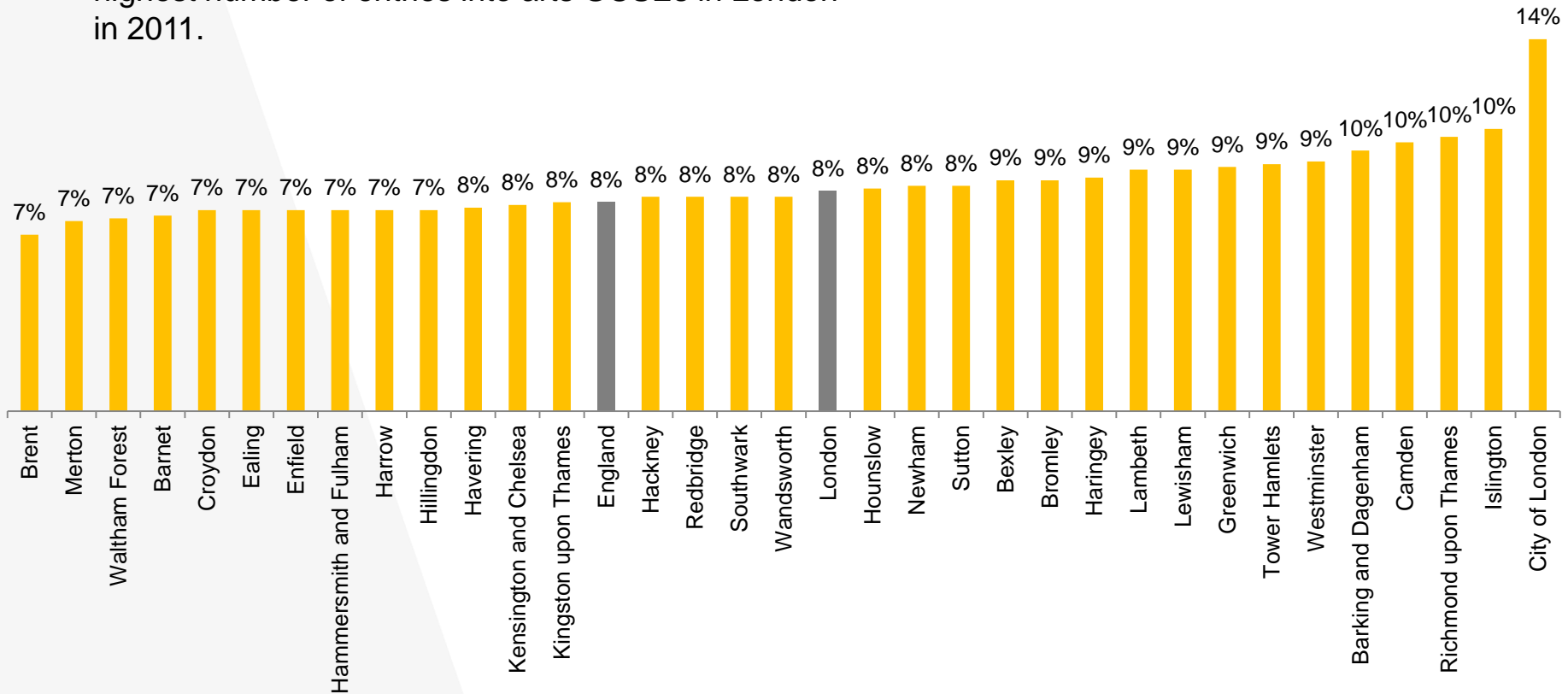
- By 2020, **half** of all jobs in London will **require degree** level qualifications.
- Yet school children from poorer boroughs are less likely to go to the most research-intensive universities (Russell Group and 1994 Group)
- **One in four** economically active young adults aged 16-24 in London is **unemployed** compared to one in ten for all working-age adults
- London has lower rates of children aged 16-18 who are **NEET (5%)** than the England average (6%) but there is considerable borough variation

Highlights – Cultural engagement

- In general, children and young people are more likely to engage in the arts and visit museums/galleries than older generations
- London children aged 11-15 is are as likely to engage in arts activities (either at school or in their free time) as all other children in England
- However, they are **more likely** to have visited a **museum (72% vs 68%)** and a **library (85% vs 68%)** than their peers at national level
- **8%** of all **GCSEs entries** in 2011 in London were for **arts subjects**
- 64,000 pupils taking music qualifications (although 40% of those students come from just 10% of London schools)
- **8,000** young people (1%) in London have achieved **Arts Award**

Percentage of all subject GCSE entries in arts subjects in 2011

- City of London, Islington, Richmond Upon Thames, Camden and Barking & Dagenham** had the highest number of entries into arts GCSEs in London in 2011.



Source: London Skills and Employment Observatory

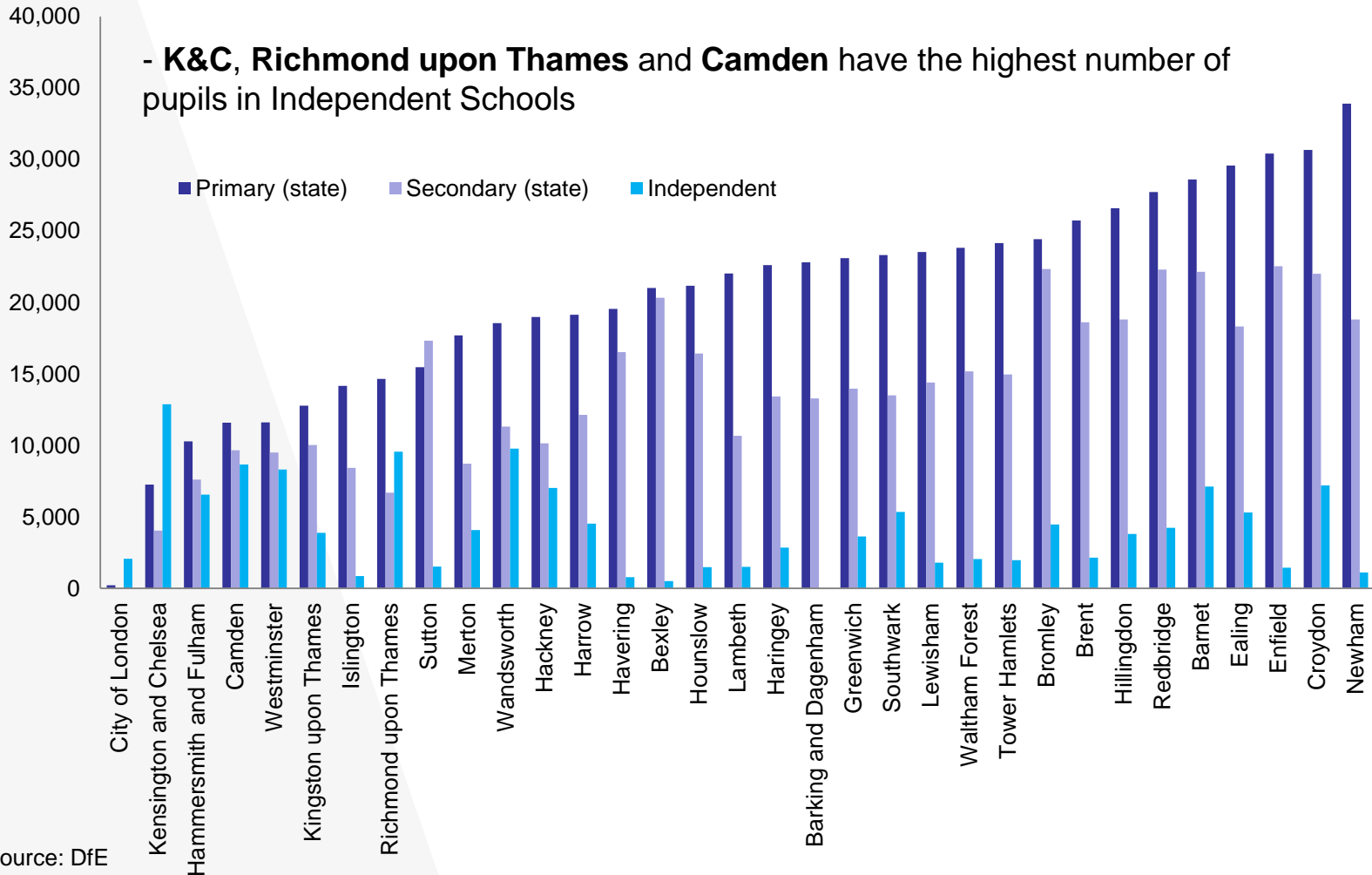
Schools



Highlights – Schools

- In May 2012 there were **2,898 schools** in London, including local authority controlled primary, secondary and special schools, Academies and independent schools.
- **24% of all independent school pupils** in England are at school in **London**. There are about **535 independent schools** in London accounting for nearly 140,000 pupils.
- The 'early adopter' boroughs of Harrow, Bexley, Sutton and Bromley all have more than 75% of secondary's run as academies.
- London schools **out-perform the rest of the country** for achievement. 62% schools in London achieved GCSE benchmark (40% of pupils achieving A*-C GCSEs including Maths and English) compared to the England average of 58%.
- **75% of London schools** are good or **outstanding** by Ofsted compared to 69% of schools across England.

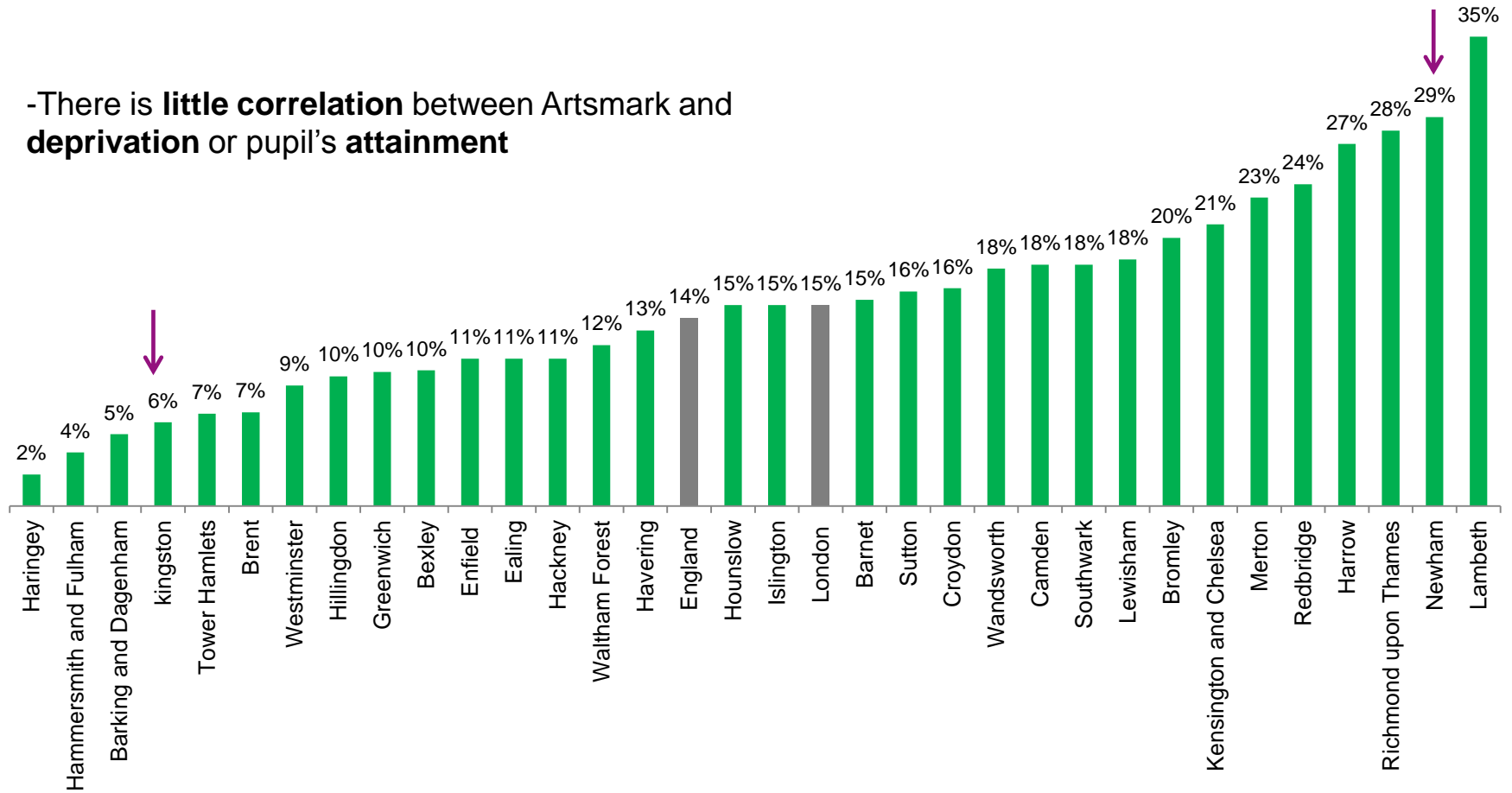
Numbers of pupils in state schools and independent schools



Source: DfE

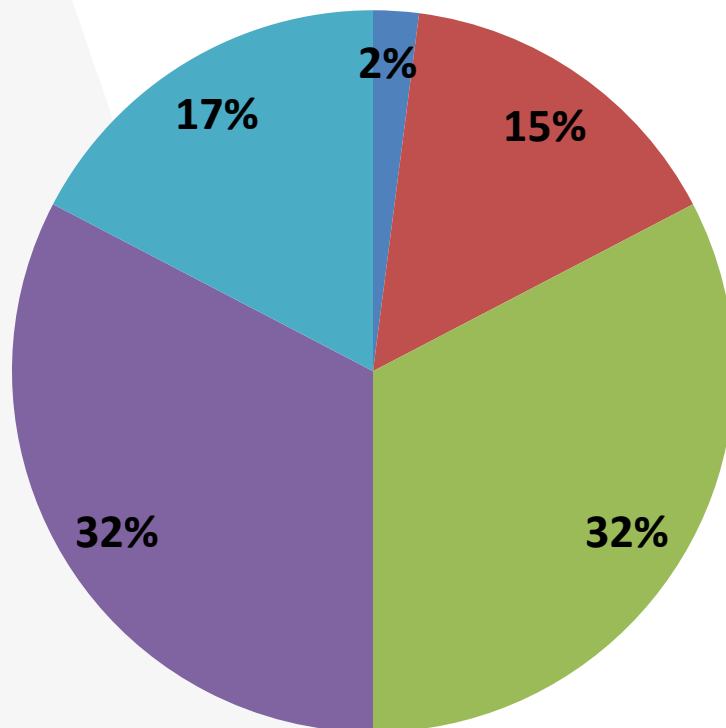
Percentage of schools with Artsmark

-There is **little correlation** between Artsmark and **deprivation** or pupil's **attainment**



Source: Trinity

Extent of cultural engagement: Schools' self-ratings (scale of 1 – 5)



-Nearly **one in two schools** rate their current extent of cultural engagement as **high or moderate** but there are variations

-However nearly **one in five** claim to have **low** level of engagement or none at all

- 1. Little/none
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5. High level

Q: On a scale of 1 to 5 how would you rate your school's current extent of cultural engagement?
Source: nfer

Extent of cultural engagement

- Committed to cultural education and somewhat to cultural engagement
- Reasonably pro-active– but report less initiation from cultural sector
- Particularly engaged with music, theatre, museums and galleries – less with creative and cultural industries
- Mixed in their relationships with arts and cultural services
- Engaged with the cultural sector to support extra-curricular activities



Motivations

- For the **ultimate benefit of pupils**:
 - **Improving chances in life** and raising their aspirations (**60%**)
 - Developing **positive attitudes towards arts and culture** (**54%**)
- Developing arts/culture **specific learning** (**43%**), making a difference to future **careers** (**37%**), developing **London specific learning** (**34%**) are also strong motivating factors for schools to engage
- Enabling factors include:
 - **Relevance** to the curriculum (**54%**)
 - **Flexibility** to meet schools' needs (**49%**)
 - Quality of **communication** and **planning** (**45%**)
 - Reputation (e.g. through track record, recommendation, established relationship)

Barriers

Strong

1. Lack of funding (54% 'a strong barrier')

Slight

2. Time to arrange activities (53% 'a slight barrier')
3. Lack of information on activities available (52%)
4. Transport issues (42%)
5. Supply cover (40%)

Not a barrier

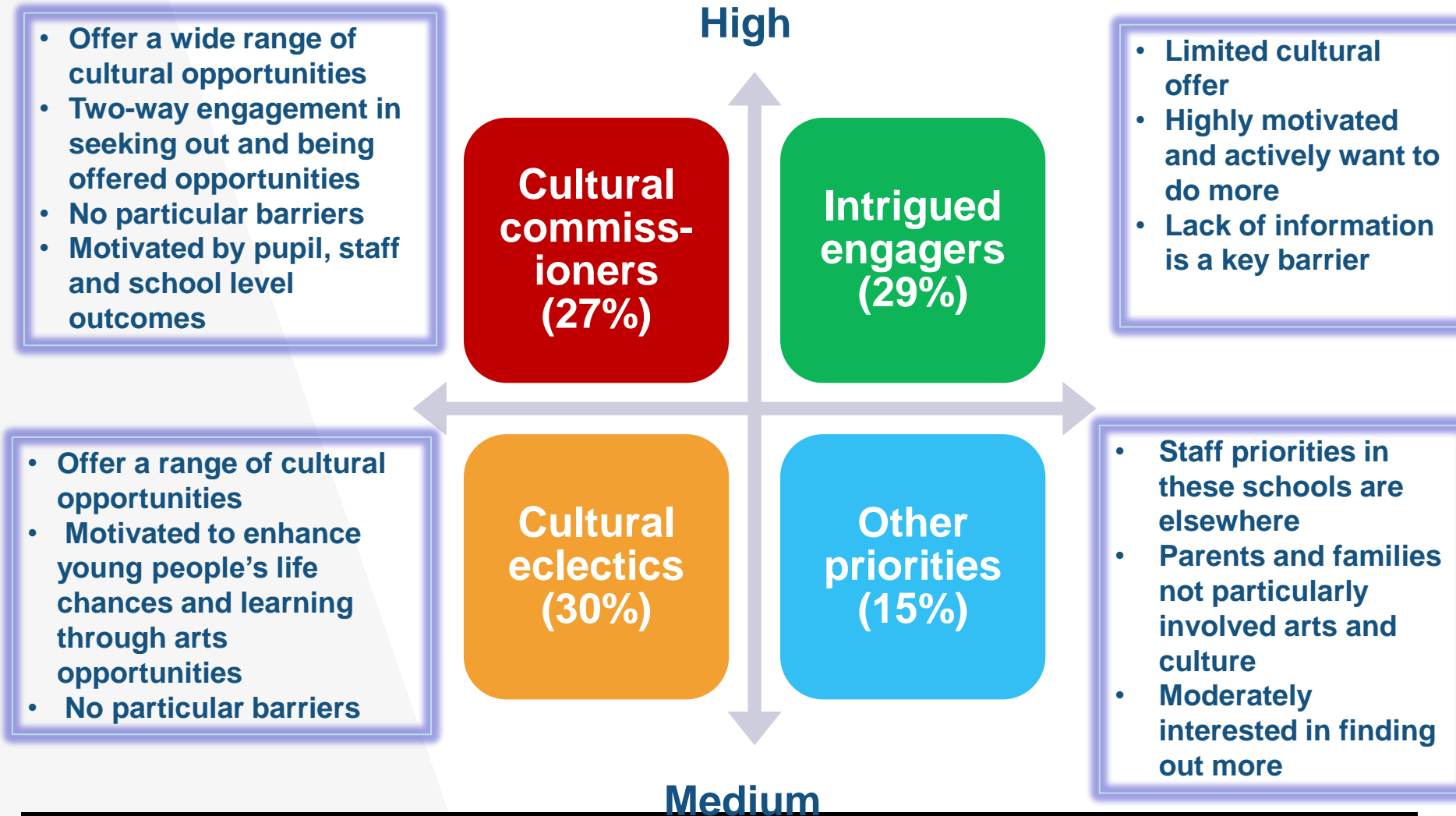
6. Uncertainty about the benefits of engaging in cultural activity (69% 'not a barrier')
7. Lack of confidence/skills in arts/cultural teaching (60%)
8. Lack of support/interest from parents (51%)



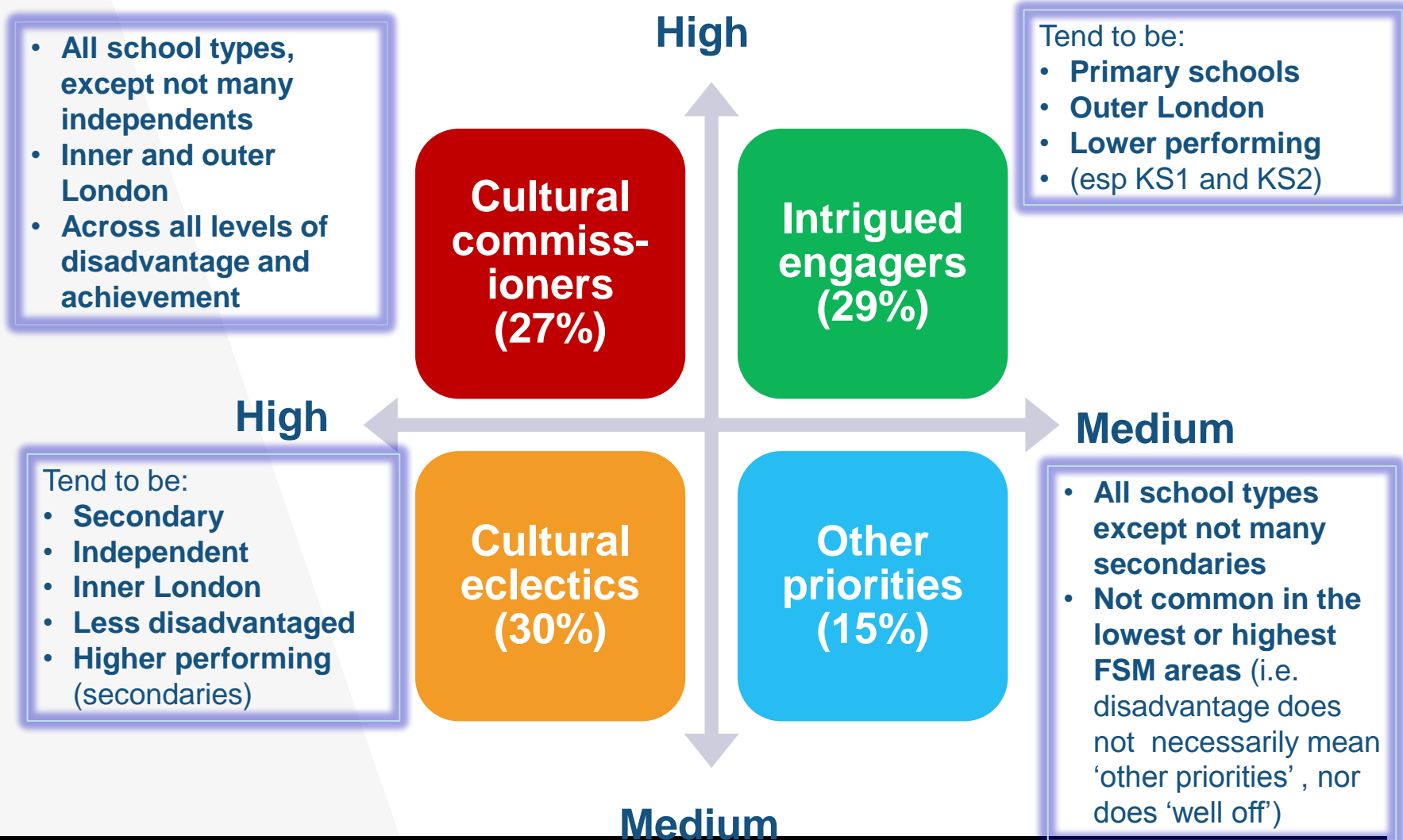
Patterns of engagement

1. Independent schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Least ‘linked in’ to cultural services (e.g. least likely to have relationships with local arts networks, local music services, libraries and pan-London organisations)• Limited awareness of Artsmark and Arts Award
2. Special schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A higher self-rating for cultural engagement than other schools• But less likely than other schools to visit venues, get involved with musical activities or involve parents in cultural activities• Transport issues are a barrier
3. Outer London schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Less frequent and less strong relationships with cultural sector• Less pro-active interaction from cultural organisations• Funding and transport barriers

Segments: which types of engagement?



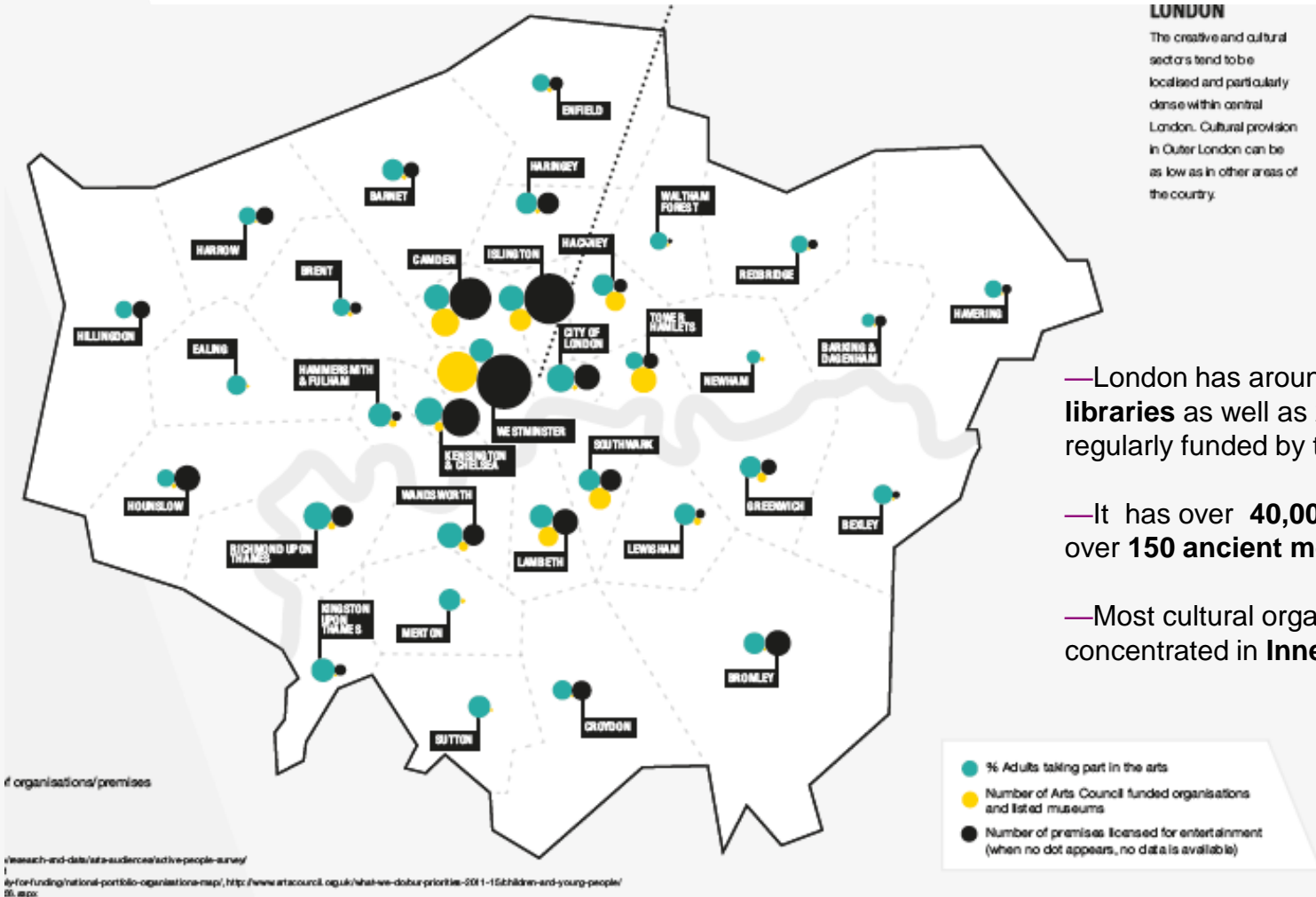
Segments: which schools?



Cultural sector



Cultural infrastructure



Highlights - The Big Conversation

Key challenges for arts and education partnerships emerging from the research:

- Targeting **communication** effectively to relevant contacts within LAs and schools
- Identifying **new sources of income** and **using new models** of work in the context of recent changes in the funding environment
- Ensuring **quality of provision**
- Developing more **responsive** and **reflective evaluation framework**

Highlights - The Big Conversation

Some solutions – how can A New Direction help:

- **Understanding challenges** faced by schools (e.g. Funding, demands of the existing curriculum, timetabling etc)
- Enabling **better communication** with schools
- Being seen as making a strong **contribution across the curriculum**
- Helping share **best practice** on how to **engage young people** and **support their progression**
- **Championing the value of creativity** as a sector and building a strong advocacy base for it

A collage image featuring a blue sky with a white dove, a classical column, and a yellow wall with graffiti. The text 'A.N.D.' is overlaid in a white box with blue and yellow letters.

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