

Humber LEP

The Industrial Strategy and potential implications on skills

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Skills Network - March 2017



Humber
Local Enterprise
Partnership

OUR CORE PURPOSE

**DRIVING GROWTH OF THE
HUMBER ECONOMY FOR THE
BENEFIT OF OUR COMMUNITIES**

#drivinggrowth

OUR AMBITIONS

**AN INFRASTRUCTURE
THAT SUPPORTS GROWTH**



**THRIVING SUCCESSFUL
BUSINESSES**



**A SKILLED AND
PRODUCTIVE WORKFORCE**



Background and process

Government opens consultation in green paper:

'Building our Industrial Strategy'
23 Jan 2017

Humber Chief Execs Advisory Group agree a single joint response - LEP and Local Authority

Business engagement to provide input vital in this response.

Deadline:
17 April 2017

Humber Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) will be refreshed following this consultation.

Working group of LEP and LA officers are coordinating the response

Wider partnership contributions sought

Govt. will consider all responses and issue white paper later in 2017

Humber SEP will be informed by white paper but led by local priorities

Ten pillars of government approach:

- Investing in science, research and innovation
- Developing skills
- Upgrading infrastructure
- Supporting businesses to start and grow
- Improving procurement
- Encouraging trade and inward investment
- Delivering affordable energy and clean growth
- Cultivating world-leading sectors
- Driving growth across the whole country
- Creating the right institutions to bring together sectors and places

Opportunities:

- Joint regional response positions Humber as a key contributor to the development and delivery of the Strategy.
- The Humber to be recognised as part of the national ‘energy sector deal’ – linking sector policy with place.
- Response will use the ten pillars to highlight progress made to date and provide a confident case for the region.

Issues to be considered:

Overall joint response needs to address five key issues:

1. Focus on productivity as core to delivering growth
2. What are the drivers of productivity?
3. Where should investment be focussed?
4. What are the potential barriers?
5. What are the risks?

Developing skills: government beliefs

UK has most accomplished HE systems in the world

Raising skills levels will drive higher incomes

Industry is needed to help shape qualifications and curriculum

Apprenticeship Levy will ensure business invests in apprenticeships; putting employers in control

Poor performance in basic and technical skills is key to UK's low levels of productivity

Failure to address skills shortages has increased reliance on migrant labour

Key skills issues to be addressed:

1. Action to improve basic skills
2. The creation of a new system of technical education
3. Addressing STEM shortages
4. Identifying and addressing sector-specific skills gaps
5. Higher quality careers information and advice
6. Testing new approaches to lifelong learning

Government approach responses include:

**Basic skills:
National
curriculum
and GCSE
reform**

**Opportunities
for FE
colleges to
become
centres of
excellence in
teaching of
English and
maths**

**Skills Plan
'transition
year' for
students
with basic
skills gaps**

**Creation of a
new system of
technical
education : 15
core clear
routes of high
quality
provision**

**New
Institutes of
Technology
in all
regions**

**Review of
the loan
system for
19+ for
technical
education**

**Creation of
a UCAS type
process for
technical ed.
students**

**Working
towards a
single,
authoritative
view of skills
gaps, now and
in the future**

Developing skills

Government actions under way:

- “We are moving forward with schools reforms, consulting on our plans for a new, fair National Funding Formula for schools.
- We are delivering more, higher-quality apprenticeships and introducing the Apprenticeship Levy to bring in investment needed in our young people.
- Through the Sainsbury Review and the Skills Plan, the Government has set out its plan to radically simplify the thousands of vocational qualifications into a smaller number of high quality new routes.

Developing skills

New commitments:

- We will create a proper system of technical education, to benefit the half of young people who do not go to university and provide new, better options for those already in the workforce. This involves creating a small number of high quality new routes, as set out in the Skills Plan, and attracting more industry specialists to work in the sector to raise the quality of higher skills training.
- We are committing £170m of capital funding to the creation of prestigious new Institutes of Technology to deliver higher technical education in STEM subjects and meet the skills needs of employers in local areas.
- We will explore how to support further education colleges to be centres of excellence in teaching maths and English.
- We will explore how to give technical education learners clear information, which could include a way of searching and applying for courses similar to the UCAS process.

Developing skills

- Professor Sir Adrian Smith's independent review of post-16 mathematics will propose measures to improve take up of mathematics and close large regional imbalances in take up of advanced mathematics.
- We will consider how to enable the specialist maths school model pioneered by Exeter and King's College London to spread. We will seek partners to open mathematics schools of this kind across the country.
- We will explore and further encourage the uptake of STEM subjects to help meet unmet demand and build on the growth of recent years.
- We will work towards a joined-up, authoritative view of the sector specific skills gaps that the UK faces now and in the future.”

Consultation Questions

What more can we do to improve basic skills? How can we make a success of the new transition year? Should we change the way that those resitting basic qualifications study, to focus more on basic skills excellence?

Do you agree with the different elements of the vision for the new technical education system set out in the industrial strategy? Are there further lessons from other countries' systems?

How can we make the application process for further education colleges and apprenticeships clearer and simpler, drawing lessons from the HE sector?

What skills shortages do we have or expect to have, in particular sectors or local areas, and how can we link the skills needs of industry to skills provision by educational institutions in local areas?

Consultation Questions

How can we enable and encourage people to retrain and upskill throughout their working lives, particularly in places where industries are changing or declining? Are there particular sectors where this could be appropriate?

Industrial Strategy

Industrial Strategy



Feedback and questions



Skills Network Meetings - 2017

- Tuesday 25th April, 2017 – Bishop Burton College, York Rd, Bishop Burton, Beverley HU17 8QG
- Tuesday 11th July, 2017 – Venue TBC (North Lincolnshire)
- Tuesday 17th October, 2017 – Venue TBC (North East Lincolnshire)