

歡迎/WELCOME

HONG KONG BNO DROP-IN SESSION 14 DECEMBER 2022

Post-16 education options for young people



Migration Yorkshire



Department for Levelling Up,
Housing & Communities



Rules for today

- We are recording this event, but participants (audience members) will not be recorded
- Cantonese interpreter is available
- Camera can be on/off, but please keep microphones off when not participating
- In-meeting chat is open for your messages in either Cantonese or English
- PowerPoint slides and recording will be available on our Hong Kong Hub but can also be requested from HK@migrationyorkshire.org.uk



What will we cover?

- An overview of post-16 education
- Understanding levels and other qualifications
- Apprenticeships, university and other career options
- Funding for post-16 education
- Local learning and training opportunities – Prince's Trust
- Support when things go wrong – Kirklees Citizens Advice and Law Centre



Post 16 options

Young people in the UK can leave school on the last Friday in June at the end of year 11. They must then choose whether to:

- Stay in full time education
- Start an apprenticeship or traineeship
- Spend 20 hours or more a week working or volunteering while also doing part time education or training.

The local authority has a duty to make sure every young person is offered a suitable place by the end of September.



Some terminology.....

Further education includes any study after secondary education that is not part of an undergraduate degree. It includes sixth form, colleges and other training providers. Further Education is usually funded by the government, and sometimes through Advanced Learner Loans.

Higher Education refers to education at universities. In England you usually need to be over 18 to take a higher education course. University courses are usually funded through student loans.



Post-16 study and training options

- A Levels (and GCSEs)
- T' Levels
- BTEC Diploma
- Apprenticeships
- Traineeships
- Study Programmes



Further education providers

- Traditional sixth form in school
- Sixth Form Colleges
- General FE Colleges
- Specialist FE Colleges
- Land based Colleges
- Specialist Colleges
- Community Education
- Private training providers



Understanding 'levels'

In England, Wales and Northern Ireland, there are [eight different levels of education](#) – as well as an entry level. These are set out by something known as the Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF), which maintains standards of quality.

In Scotland, there are 12 different levels of education.



Level	Qualification / educational route				
8	Doctorate (PhD)			NVQ 8	
7	Masters degree (MA)			Degree apprenticeship / NVQ 5, 6, 7	
6	Bachelors degree BA or BSc				
5	Foundation degree FdA or FdSc	Higher National Diploma (HND)			
4				Higher apprenticeship / NVQ 4	
3	A levels Grades A-E	International Baccalaureate	T Levels	BTEC diploma BTEC certificate	Advanced apprenticeship / NVQ 3
2	GCSE Grades 4- 9 (C, B, A or A*)			BTEC first diploma	Intermediate apprenticeship / NVQ 2
1	GCSE Grades 1- 3 (D,E,F or G)			Foundation diploma / entry level qualifications	Traineeship / NVQ 1
	Academic route		Vocational route	Applied / work route	

Entry levels

Entry level qualifications (EL3, EL2, EL1)

Can help to build skills and boost confidence. They are known as 'certificates' or 'awards' and are open to anyone interested in gaining a recognised qualification.

There are no entry requirements.



A-levels and GCSE's

A-levels are the traditional qualifications that are offered by schools and colleges for students aged between 16 and 19. Short for Advanced Level, A-levels come after GCSEs. They usually focus on academic subjects, compared to vocational qualifications like BTECs and NVQs, which are more practical.

Further education colleges also offer GCSEs and another level 2 courses so students can catch up on their studies.



BTEC Diplomas

BTEC Nationals are career-based qualifications designed to give students the skills they need to move on to higher education or go straight into employment. They are designed to equip students with the specialist knowledge, practical skills and understanding they need to progress along their chosen learning and career paths.

BTEC Nationals are level 3 vocational qualifications that provide specialist, work-related learning across a range of sectors.



T-levels

T-Levels involve a mix of classroom learning (about 80% of the course time) and practical experience (about 20% of the course time) including a 45 day on-the-job placement in a genuine business. Afterwards, students may go on to university, alternative higher education, another job, an apprenticeship or they may be offered an opportunity with the company where they were placed.

T Levels are a vocational alternative to A levels (because they focus on industry) and include practical study as well as classroom learning. They differ from apprenticeships because the study and working time is reversed. Unlike BTECs, T Level courses were developed with businesses and offer an industry placement. It is likely BTECs will be phased out over the next five or so years.



Apprenticeships

Apprenticeships combine practical training in a job with study.

As an apprentice you'll:

- be an employee and will earn a wage
- work alongside experienced staff
- gain job-specific skills
- get time for training and study related to your role (at least 20% of your normal working hours)

Apprenticeships take 1 to 5 years to complete depending on their level.



Apprenticeship levels



LEVEL 2 Intermediate apprenticeships

Typical length
12-18 months

Entry requirements:
None or few

Qualifications obtained:
GCSE, BTEC or equivalent

Who's it for?
Mostly for 16-year-olds with limited or no academic qualifications.



LEVEL 4/5 Higher apprenticeships

Typical length
3-5 years

Entry requirements:
A levels or equivalent

Qualifications obtained:
Higher national diploma / foundation degree

Who's it for?
Mostly for those who want to qualify for professional career paths without attending university or college. Sometimes referred to as 'school leaver' or 'non-graduate' programmes.



LEVEL 3 Advanced apprenticeships

Typical length
12-24 months

Entry requirements:
Usually 5 GCSEs

Qualifications obtained:
A levels or equivalent

Who's it for?
Mostly for 16-year-olds with reasonable academic achievements but who don't want to study in sixth form.



LEVEL 6/7 Degree apprenticeships

Typical length
3-7 years

Entry requirements:
At least 2 A levels or equivalent

Qualifications obtained:
A BA or BSc degree or higher

Who's it for?
Mostly for those with excellent sixth form results that want to study for a degree or similar whilst working. Aimed at attracting high-calibre candidates to bridge professional skills gaps.

Traineeships and study programmes

A **traineeship** is a course with work experience that gets you ready for work or an apprenticeship. It can last from 6 weeks up to 1 year, though most traineeships last for less than 6 months.

Study programmes are mainly full-time college-based programmes consisting of a substantial technical or vocational qualification, work placement/experience and maths and English qualifications



Post 16 education funding

For school-leavers aged 16 – 19, the Education and Skills Funding Agency (ESFA) funds further education colleges, schools, and independent learning providers. If a young person has special educational needs this is extended to the age of 25.

The 16 – 19 budget rules apply until the 31st August after the young person's 19th birthday. This means there are potentially three years funding available, which allows students to repeat a year or change course.

For those aged over 19, education is funded by the ESFA Adult Education Budget (AEB).

Apprenticeships are funded.



Apprenticeship funding eligibility

The Apprenticeship Levy requires organisations with a pay bill of more than £3m to pay 0.5% of that to support apprenticeships. However, any employer can access funding for an apprentice, whether they pay the Levy or not.

16 to 18-year-old children of BN(O) status holders who have leave to remain will be eligible for apprenticeship funding in England but **have to have been ordinarily resident in the UK for at least the previous three years before the start of the apprenticeship.**



The Adult Education Budget

The ESFA-funded Adult Education Budget (AEB) provides most of the public funding for non-apprenticeship, 19+ further education in England, including classroom-based courses and informal community learning. There are a lot of eligibility rules, involving age, previous qualifications and immigration status.

In general, you must be ordinary resident in England for **three years** immediately before the start of the course. There are exceptions to this rule, however at this time of writing Hong Kong BNO visa holders are not included. The rules are updated on an annual basis. There may be regional variations to the AEB rules depending on where you live.

Alongside the AEB, there are several additional funding streams for non-apprenticeship adult learning, including the **National Skills Fund** and **Advanced Learner Loans**.



Higher Education

Applications to universities in the UK are made through UCAS. There are specific dates by which you need to apply.

Qualification requirement can be found on University's website – most require at least Level 3 in the subject you wish to study in addition to English and Maths at Level 2, usually GCSE. You will also need to write a personal statement. IELTS is the International English Language Testing System and is often required for students who do not speak English as a first language.

In England, tuition fees are covered through Adult Learning or Student Loans. In Scotland tuition is free. Both countries require students to apply for Maintenance grants to cover their living expenses and these are means tested.



What are UCAS points?

A level	UCAS tariff	HKDSE
		5**
A*	56	5*
A	48	5
B	40	
C	32	4
D	24	
E	16	3

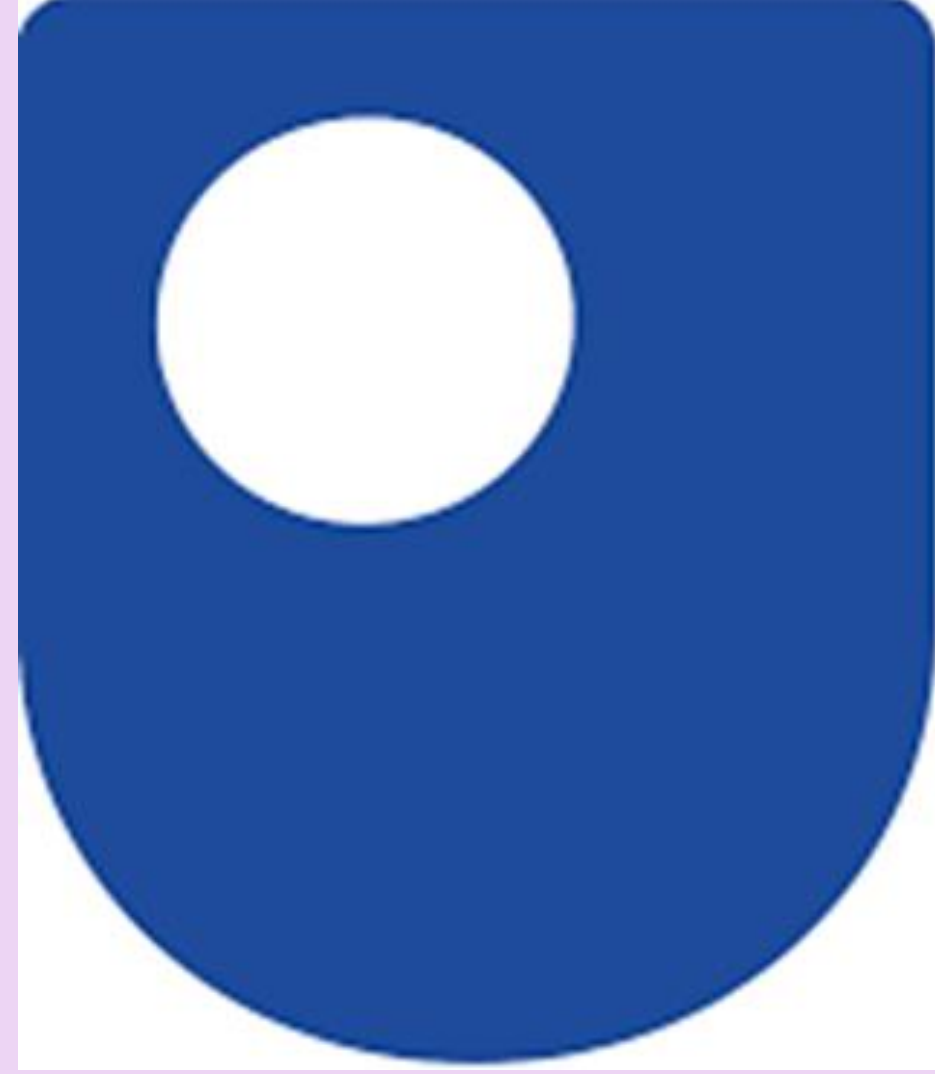
A level	UCAS tariff	HKALE
AAA	144	AAA
AAB	136	AAB
ABB	128	ABB
BBB	120	BBB
BBC	112	BBC
BCC	104	BCC
CCC	96	CCC

Student fees

In England, tuition fees are covered through Student Loans. People who have come to the UK from Hong Kong are not eligible to apply for student finance and will be subject to International student fees until they have Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR).

These fees can vary considerably between universities. Some universities offer scholarships and bursaries.

Annual tuition fee to study a degree in Biology	Entrance Requirements	UK Tuition Fee	International Tuition Fee
Oxford University	A*AA	£9,250	£37,510
Teesside University	96 – 112 UCAS points	£9,259	£13,000



**The Open
University**

Useful Links

<https://www.talkingfutures.org.uk/pathways-at-16/>

<https://successatschool.org/advisedetails/860/what-is-further-higher-education>

<https://nationalcareers.service.gov.uk/careers-advice/career-choices-at-16#a-levels>

<https://www.aoc.co.uk/about/general-further-education-colleges>

<https://www.reed.co.uk/career-advice/education-levels/>

<https://www.theparentsguideto.co.uk/post/t-levels>

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/free-courses-for-jobs>

<http://www.open.ac.uk/>

<https://www.open.edu/openlearn/free-courses/full-catalogue>

Local training opportunities

Prince's Trust

[The Prince's Trust | Start Something \(princes-trust.org.uk\)](https://princes-trust.org.uk)



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Support when things go wrong

Kirklees Citizens Advice and Law Centre

[HKSS - Hong Kong Settlement Scheme - Kirklees Citizens Advice & Law Centre \(kcalc.org.uk\)](#)



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多謝你花時間畀我哋/Thank you!

