Inverclyde
council

Report To:	**Education & Communities Committee**	**Date**: **7th May 2013**
Report By:	**Albert Henderson, Corporate Director Education, Communities & Organisational Development**	**Report No: EDUCOM/46/13/ER**
Contact Officer:	**Dougie Smith, MCMC Development Officer**	**Contact No: 01475 712820**
Subject:	**Community Planning Partnership Report – Skills Development Scotland, February 2013**	

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide Members with information relating to the Inverclyde Council Community Planning Report, produced by Skills Development Scotland and released in February 2013.

2.0 SUMMARY

2.1 Skills Development Scotland (SDS) has produced reports for each of Scotland's Community Planning Partnership (CPP) areas. The information and analysis within the report covers the following:
- School Leaver Destination Results (SLDR) (2011-12)
- National Training Programme Delivery (Apr – Dec 2012)
- 16-19 year olds who are Unemployed: Seeking (as at 11th February 2013)

2.2 **School Leaver Destination Results**
The SLDR exercise is completed annually in October, with a follow up exercise in February, to report against the National Indicator "Increase the proportion of young people in learning, training or work". The 2011-12 exercise relates to all young people who left mainstream schools between 1st August 2011 and 31st July 2012.

2.3 As previously reported to the January Education & Communities Committee, Inverclyde had a 94.8% positive destination rate, 6.4% higher than the previous year and 4.9% above the national average.

2.4 Some additional information that was not available at the time of the January Committee was that Inverclyde's SLDR results for 2011-12 were the 3rd highest in terms of positive destinations across Scotland. Only Eilean Siar and East Renfrewshire had higher rates.

2.5 Considerable levels of further detailed analysis are presented in the report and summarised in Section 4 of this report.

2.6 **National Training**
This section of the report relates to the local uptake and activity in the National Training Programmes which include: Modern Apprenticeships (MA), Skillseekers (SS), Get Ready for Work (GRfW), Lifeskills, Training for Work (TfW) and Targeted Pathways.

2.7 Information presented links to new starts on, and Positive Outcomes from, the programmes between 1st April 2012 and 28th December 2012 and the number of active placements within the authority as at 28th December 2012. Again, the details from the CPP Report can be found in Section 4 of this report.

2.8 **16-19 Unemployed & Seeking**

This section of the report highlights the characteristics of the young people within Inverclyde who are between 16-19 years of age and who are recorded as unemployed on the SDS Customer Record System. The extract which has populated the report was taken on Monday 11th February.

2.9 An age profile, duration of unemployment profile, and an SIMD profile are presented within the report. Detailed information is presented in Section 4, and the CPP Report itself is included as Appendix 1 to this report.   App 1

3.0 RECOMMENDATION

3.1 That the Committee note the contents of this report, which narrate the statistics presented in the appendix.

Albert Henderson
Director of Education, Communities & Organisational Development

4.0   BACKGROUND

4.1   School Leaver Destination Results – Main Findings

- **42.2%** of Inverclyde School Leavers went into **Higher Education** (HE) as their post-school destination. This is 5.8 percentage points higher than the previous year, 4.9 percentage points higher than the national average (37.3%). Inverclyde has the 5th highest % of leavers going on to HE in Scotland
- The percentage of leavers in **Further Education** (FE) is **26.7%**, a drop of less than 1 percentage point from the previous year and just below (0.1%) the national average this year
- Leavers moving into **employment** fell by 1 percentage point from last year (now at **15.4%**. This is 4.4 percentage points below the national average of 19.8%
- **8.8%** of leavers moved into **training opportunities**. This is a 0.8 percentage point rise from 2010-11 and represents the 3rd highest % levels in Scotland – 4.2 percentage points above the national average
- Inverclyde has the 2nd lowest percentage of leavers who are unemployed and seeking work of all Scottish Local Authorities. 4.1%, 5.9 percentage points lower than the national average
- Once again, Inverclyde has no young people categorised as unknown – as per January committee report. In 2003, 4.3% of Inverclyde school leavers were unknown at the SLDR exercise – this equated, in that year, to 48 young people. The national average for unknowns in 2011-12 is 0.4% - equating to 203 young people across the country

4.2   School Leaver Destination Results – Trend Analysis (2002-2012)

- This year, the % of Inverclyde school leavers going on to **HE** reached its highest point in a decade (42.2%). Since 2003-04, there has been an overall increase of 13.7 percentage points for this measure
- The high point for **FE** destinations was 2009-10 (34.7%). The 2 years after this have shown steep decline of 8 percentage points from this level, followed by a 0.7 percentage point drop this year
- **Training** reached its high point in 2005-06 (13.4%). This compares with 8.8% this year
- 2006-07 saw the high point for **employment** as a post-school destination (20.4%). Two years after this, the lowest point in the decade was reached when only 11.3% of young people moved into employment
- The peak for **unemployed and seeking** young people came in 2003-04 (16.9%). Although we have not experienced consistent year-on-year decline in this figure, the trend is absolutely in the right direction and we have experienced our lowest (best) result for this measure, this year
- For 3 consecutive years, Inverclyde has had no unknowns

4.3   School Leaver Destination Results – Gender Analysis

- Of the 861 school leavers, 48.4% were male and 51.6% female
- 94% of the male school leavers, and 95.5% of the females, went into positive destinations. This mirrors the national picture
- 74.7% of the females continued with their studies immediately after leaving school, compared with 62.6% of the males
- 30.2% of the males moved into employment, compared with only 18.7% of the females
- Males are more likely than females to be unemployed and seeking work (58 / 42% split)

4.4 **School Leaver Destination Results – SIMD Analysis**
- In general, leavers who live in more deprived areas are less likely to move into positive destinations than those from the least deprived areas. 93% into positive destinations from the most deprived decile compared with 100% into positive destinations from the least deprived decile
- 75% of school leavers from the least deprived decile moved into Higher Education. The corresponding figure for the most deprived decile is only 22%
- 6% of school leavers from the most deprived decile are unemployed and seeking opportunities (leaving 1% unemployed but not seeking due to various circumstances). In the least deprived decile, this figure is 0%

4.5 **School Leaver Destination Results – Leaving Age**
- 82% of leavers were beyond statutory school leaving age (96% went into positive destinations)
- 9.1% were statutory summer leavers and 8.9% were statutory winter leavers (89% of these young people moved into positive destinations)
- Staying on in school past the statutory leaving date has a positive impact on progression from school

4.6 **School Leaver Destination Results – HE / FE Courses**
- 47.6% of the 363 young people moving on to HE provision did so at universities within Inverclyde's Travel to Work radius. A further 42% attended FE colleges for HE courses – 97% of which were within a travel to Work radius. This is co-incidentally, the same & figure for FE provision within our Travel to Work area
- The largest single sector (by % uptake) for HE courses of this cohort of school leavers was Admin, Business & Management (11%). For FE, it is Social Care and Hospitality, Catering & Tourism (both at 13%). Taking FE/HE together, the most popular sectors by uptake are Sport, Leisure & Sport Science and Social Care (both with 8%)
- 12% of girls who left school started courses in either Social Care or Health & Medicine (12% each). For boys Computing & IT, Sport, Leisure & Sport Science, Engineering and Construction were most popular (each of the 4 sectors at 13%)

4.7 **School Leaver Destination Results – Employment**
- 18% of young people moving into employment did so within the Retail, Sales & marketing sector. This, by 5 percentage points, is the most popular employment sector
- For female school leavers into employment, 23% went into Admin & Management, and 23% into Retail, Sales & Marketing. For boys going into employment, 20% went into Engineering

4.8 **School Leaver Destination Results – Unemployed Not Seeking**
- 10 young people were noted within this category. 50% were unavailable for work due to ill health, the other 50% had caring responsibilities, were pregnant or had chosen not to enter Employment, Education or Training

4.9 **National Training**
- 504 young people from Inverclyde started National Training Programmes (listed in section 2.6 of this report) between April – December 2012
- A further 58 National Training placements are noted for Inverclyde because the company involved, if not the young person, is located in Inverclyde
- 611 young people were engaged in National Training Programmes on 28th December 2012, with a further 82 Inverclyde employers added to this figure
- 71.6% of those on the MA Programme achieved the Modern Apprenticeship (Apr – Dec 2012)
- Only 1 Skillseeker within the area during this period, however they achieved their VQ

4.10 **16-19 Unemployed & Seeking**
- 61 males and 30 females within this age bracket are actively seeking opportunities (64 / 36% split)
- 28 (31%) are aged 15 or 16, 35 (38%) are aged 17, 20 (22%) are aged 18 and 8 (9%) are aged 19.
- 92% of these young people have been unemployed for less than 3 months
- None have been unemployed for longer than 12 months
- 30% of the 91 young people live in the most deprived SIMD decile, and all but 5% live in the 5 most deprived deciles

5.0 PROPOSALS

5.1 This report is submitted to committee as an update on Inverclyde's current position in this National Indicator, which not only informs the Employability Agenda locally, but which is also used as an indicator of the success of Curriculum for Excellence in the Senior Phase, and the delivery of Opportunities for All.

5.2 It is intended that this report be used by the Council and Partner organisations to inform planning and the continuation of joint working in the local area. The information within the report will particularly be reviewed and considered by the Opportunities for All group within the authority, a multi-agency group which looks at issues and indicators of youth employment.

6.0 IMPLICATIONS

6.1 <u>Finance</u>

There are no known financial issues.

6.2 <u>Legal</u>

There are no known legal issues

6.3 <u>Human Resources</u>

There are no known HR issues.

6.4 <u>Equalities</u>

Equalities issues in terms of gender, other protected characteristics and socio-economic status are articulated and analysed within the report itself **Appendix 1**

6.5 <u>Repopulation</u>

Promotion of successes and achievements such as those described in this report, as well as the level of analysis to better understand our young people can assist in the communication of the positive message of Inverclyde as an area of educational excellence and opportunity, and in the planning for continuous improvement towards Getting it Right for Every Child, Citizen and Community of Inverclyde.

7.0 CONCLUSION

7.1 Schools, Skills Development Scotland, and all partners have worked effectively to ensure that all School Leavers are being supported in their transition from educational establishments. Generally, the figures presented within this report are, once again, very positive in the context of the current economic climate. They also point clearly to some acute target areas for attention by partners at this time.

8.0 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

8.1 Appendix 1 – Skills Development Scotland CPP Report

Inverclyde Council
Community Planning Partnership Report

February 2013

- **Initial School Leaver Destination Return 2011/12**

- **National Training Programme Results
  1st April 2012 to 28th December 2012**

- **Unemployed Seeking Analysis**

Contents

Initial Leaver Destination Report (Analysis note)

Please note that information regarding institutions, courses and employment sectors have been suppressed where there are less than 5 leavers. In these instances, these leavers have been captured under the 'other' categories. In addition, due to rounding techniques some total percentages may not equal 100%.

Foreword

We're pleased to provide you with the February 2013 Community Planning Partnership (CPP) report. This report provides you and other local partners with information and analysis specific to your local authority:

- analysis of the results of the Initial School Leaver Destination Return (2011/12)

- results of our national training programme delivery (April 12 to December 12)

- analysis of the unemployed seeking 16-19 group (at 11 February 2013).

The team at SDS are committed to providing information we have available to inform joint working in local areas.

The content of this report will support partners in their contribution to delivering Opportunities for All, the Scottish Government's guarantee of a place in training or education for every 16 – 19 year old.

We welcome your feedback and suggestions.

Damien Yeates
Chief Executive, Skills Development Scotland

Report Section 1: Initial School Leaver Destination Return 2011/12

Background

The School Leaver Destination Return (SLDR) is a statistical return undertaken by Skills Development Scotland (SDS) on behalf of the Scottish Government. The cohort is young people who left school between the 1st of August 2011 and the 31st of July 2012. We follow up these leavers to confirm their destinations as of 15th October 2012. The data is recorded on the SDS customer record system and transferred at an individual level to the Scottish Government analytical services unit. This enables us to agree on the cohort who will form the basis of both the initial and follow up destination reports.

The SLDR cohort is followed up again in March and the Scottish Government use the results of the March follow up to report against the National Indicator, "Increase the proportion of young people in learning, training or work". This indicator is based on the school leavers from publicly funded secondary schools. This excludes schools in the independent sector and all special schools. This year the Scottish Government's Analytical Services Unit will publish the initial destination results at the same time as the follow up results in June 2013.

Analysis

The analysis that follows is based on data recorded about leavers on our customer record system. It is only leavers from publicly funded mainstream secondary schools that are within the scope of the SLDR reports and any leaver that was identified as having moved out with Scotland is excluded. This report relates to the 861 leavers from publicly funded secondary schools in Inverclyde Council.

Section 1: Overview – Main Findings

- Overall the percentage of leavers entering a **positive destination**[i] is **94.8%**, a rise of 6.4 percentage points (pp)[ii] in comparison to 2010/11. This is 4.9pp above the national average of 89.9%. This year Inverclyde Council has the 3rd highest percentage of leavers entering a positive destination in Scotland.

- The percentage of leavers entering **higher education** (HE) is **42.2%** which is 4.9pp higher than the national average of 37.3% and is the 5th highest percentage of leavers entering HE in Scotland. In comparison to 2010/11 this is a rise within the authority of 5.8pp.

- The percentage of leavers entering **further education** (FE) has fallen by 0.7pp to **26.7%** which is 0.1pp lower than the national average of 26.8%.

- The percentage of leavers entering **employment** has fallen by 1.0pp since 2010/11 to **15.4%**. This percentage is 4.4pp below the national average of 19.8%.

- The percentage of leavers entering **training** has risen by 0.8pp to **8.8%** and is the 3rd highest level in Scotland. It is 4.2pp above the national average of 4.6%.

- The percentage of leavers who are **unemployed** seeking[iii] is **4.1%**, 5.9pp lower than in 2010/11. This is 4.3pp lower than the national average and this year Inverclyde Council has the 2nd lowest percentage of leavers who are unemployed seeking in Scotland.

- There are no school leavers whose destination is **unknown** this year. The national average is 0.4%.

Table 1: Year on Year destination percentage split. Local Authority & Scotland

Destinations	Inverclyde Council			Scotland		
	2010/11 %	2011/12 %	% point change	2010/11 %	2011/12 %	% point change
Higher Education	36.4	42.2	5.8	35.8	37.3	1.5
Further Education	27.4	26.7	-0.7	27.1	26.8	-0.3
Training	8.0	8.8	0.8	5.6	4.6	-1.0
Employment	16.4	15.4	-1.0	19.3	19.8	0.5
Voluntary Work	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	-0.1
Activity Agreement	0.2	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.4
Unemployed Seeking	10.0	4.1	-5.9	9.6	8.4	-1.2
Unemployed Not Seeking	1.5	1.2	-0.3	1.2	1.3	0.1
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1
Positive Destinations	**88.4**	**94.8**	**6.4**	**88.9**	**89.9**	**1.0**
Total Leavers	**847**	**861**		**54,073**	**50,892**	

**Graph 2: Local Authority Comparison to Scotland**
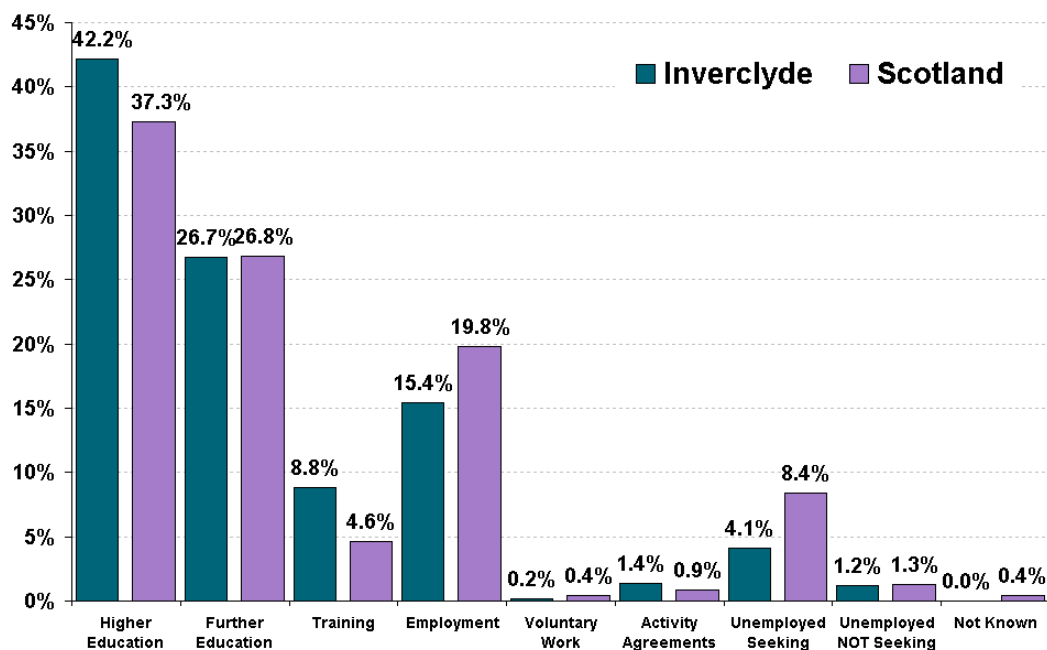
Section 1.1 - Annual Trends

Table 3: Year on Year Destination Split

Year	Total	HE (%)	FE (%)	Training (%)	Employed (%)	Voluntary Work (%)	Activity Agreement (%)	U/E Seeking (%)	U/E NOT Seeking (%)	Not Known (%)
2002/03	1,103	28.8	23.2	11.7	13.6			15.3	3.1	4.3
2003/04	1,033	28.5	21.6	12.0	16.1			16.9	2.5	2.4
2004/05	949	31.9	29.0	9.2	20.2			6.4	2.3	0.9
2005/06	983	34.1	26.3	13.4	16.6			6.3	2.1	1.1
2006/07	1,017	30.3	28.4	12.6	20.4	0.1		6.5	1.4	0.4
2007/08	988	33.8	29.6	7.5	20.0	0.4		6.0	1.8	0.9
2008/09	861	37.3	33.3	7.8	11.3	0.2		9.3	0.7	0.1
2009/10	939	34.6	34.7	6.8	12.7	0.3		9.3	1.6	0.0
2010/11	847	36.4	27.4	8.0	16.4	0.0	0.2	10.0	1.5	0.0
2011/12	861	42.2	26.7	8.8	15.4	0.2	1.4	4.1	1.2	0.0

**Graph 4: Year on Year Positive/Other Destination Trend**
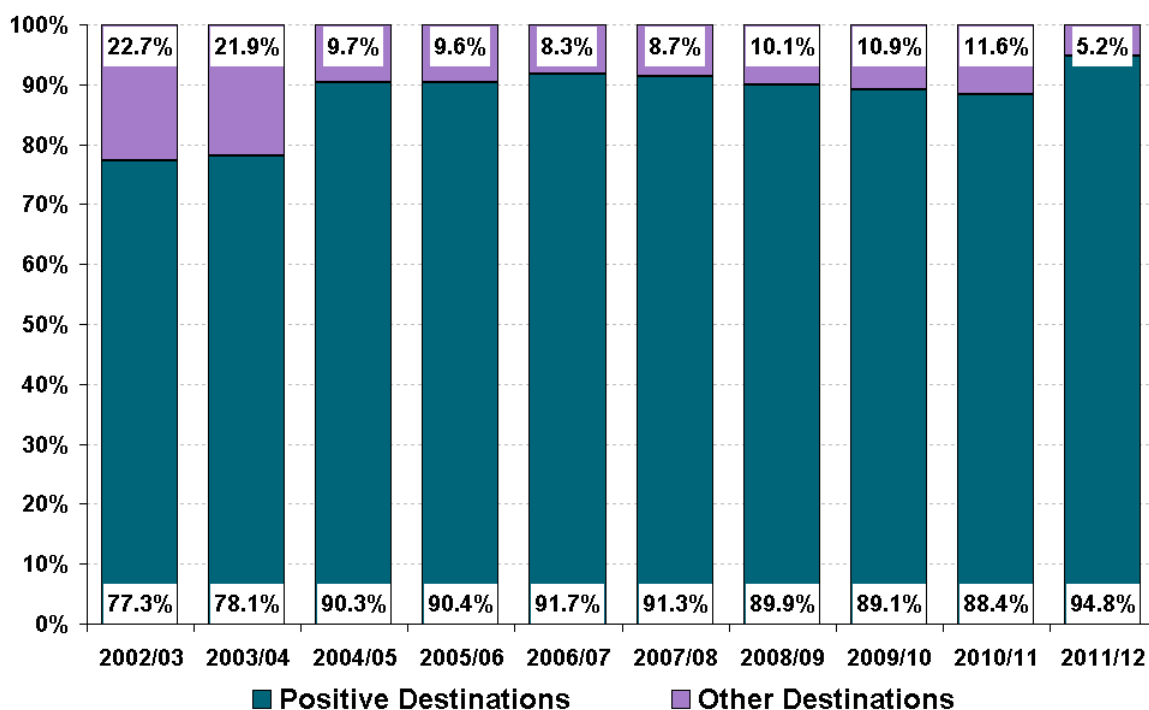
Graph 5: Year on Year Positive Destination Trend Analysis
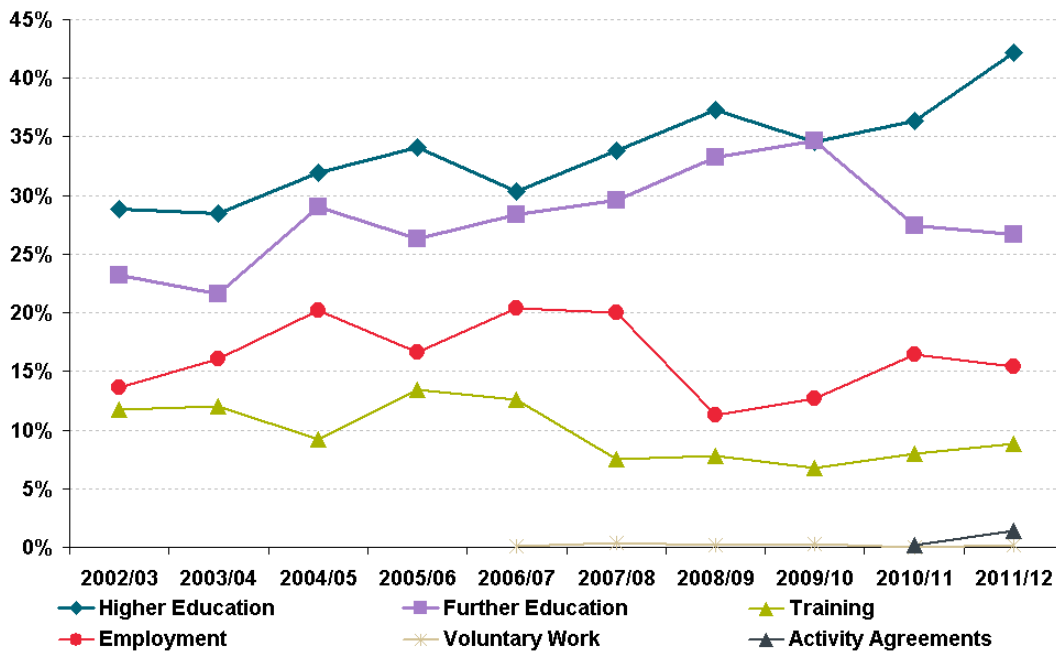
- In 2011/12 the percentage of leavers entering **higher education** reached its highest point in the decade with 42.2% choosing this destination. Since 2003/04 when only 28.5% of leavers entered HE there has been an overall increase of 13.7pp. The percentage of leavers choosing this destination is 5.8pp higher than last year.

- In 2009/10 the percentage of leavers entering **further education** reached its highest point in the decade with 34.7% choosing this destination. This year, 26.7% of leavers are choosing to enter FE, which is 8.0pp below the 2009/10 peak. The percentage of leavers choosing this destination is 0.7pp lower than last year.

- In 2005/06 the percentage of leavers entering **training** reached its highest point in the decade with 13.4% choosing this destination. This year 8.8% of leavers are choosing to enter training. The percentage of leavers choosing this destination is 0.8pp higher than last year.

- In 2006/07 the percentage of leavers entering **employment** reached its highest point in the decade with 20.4% choosing this destination. Shortly after in 2008/09 the lowest level was recorded with only 11.3% entering employment. This year 15.4% of leavers are choosing to enter employment. This is 1.0pp lower than last year.

- In 2007/08 the percentage of leavers entering **voluntary work** reached its highest point in the decade with 0.4% choosing this destination. Last year no leavers entered into voluntary work but this year 0.2% of leavers are choosing to enter.

- **Activity Agreements**, which were only introduced in 2010/11, account for 1.4% of leavers within the authority. This is an increase of 1.2pp on 2010/11 and 0.5pp higher than the national average (0.9%).

Graph 6: Year on Year Other Destination Trend Analysis
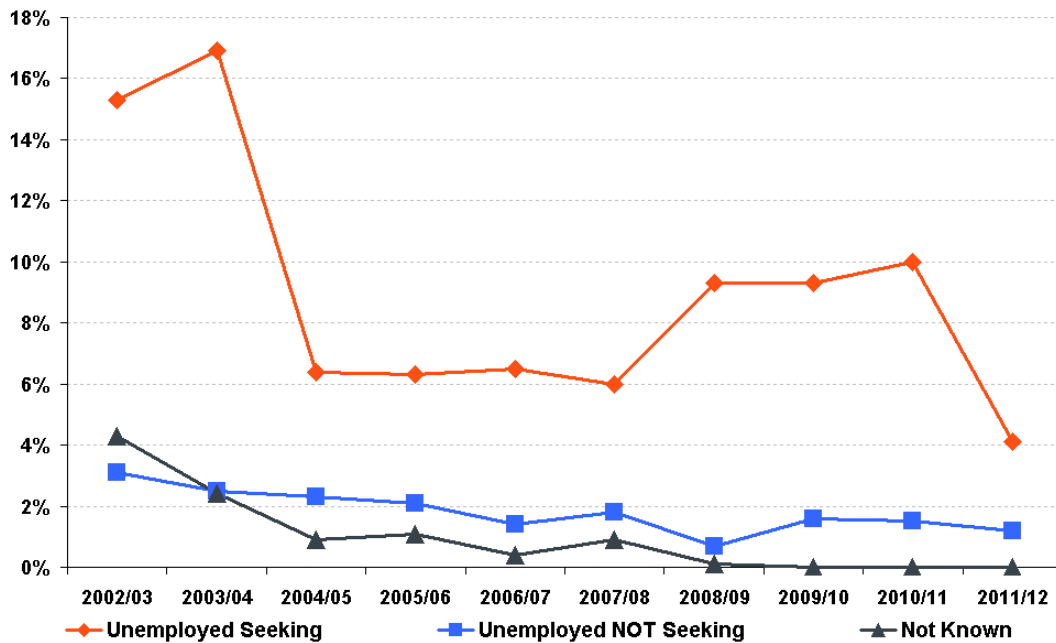
- The proportion of leavers reported as **unemployed seeking** reached its peak in 2003/04 at 16.9%. This year it is at its lowest point with only 4.1% of leavers being reported as unemployed seeking which is 5.9pp lower than last year.

- The proportion of leavers reported as **unemployed not seeking** reached its peak in 2002/03 at 3.1%. Its lowest point was in 2008/09 when only 0.7% of leavers were unemployed not seeking. This year 1.2% of leavers fall in to this category which is 0.3pp lower than last year.

- There are no leavers who are reported as **unknown**. This has been the case for the past three years.

Section 1.2: Leaver Characteristics

Table 7: Destinations split by Gender

Destinations	Male		Female	
	No of Leavers	%	No of Leavers	%
Higher Education	151	36.2%	212	47.7%
Further Education	110	26.4%	120	27.0%
Training	50	12.0%	26	5.9%
Employment	76	18.2%	57	12.8%
Voluntary Work	-	0.0%	2	0.5%
Activity Agreement	5	1.2%	7	1.6%
Unemployed Seeking	20	4.8%	15	3.4%
Unemployed Not Seeking	5	1.2%	5	1.1%
Unknown	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Positive Destinations	**392**	**94.0%**	**424**	**95.5%**
Total Leavers	**417**		**444**	

- 95.5% of females enter positive destinations in comparison to 94.0% of males, a 1.5pp difference. This position mirrors that of the national picture where a greater percentage of females enter positive destinations compared to males.

- 74.7% of females continue with their studies post school in comparison to 62.6% of males, a difference of 12.1pp.

- 30.2% of males enter employment or training in comparison to 18.7% of females, a difference of 11.5pp.

- Males are more likely than females to be unemployed seeking with the split of unemployed leavers being 58/42%.

**Graph 8: Gender split within each destination**
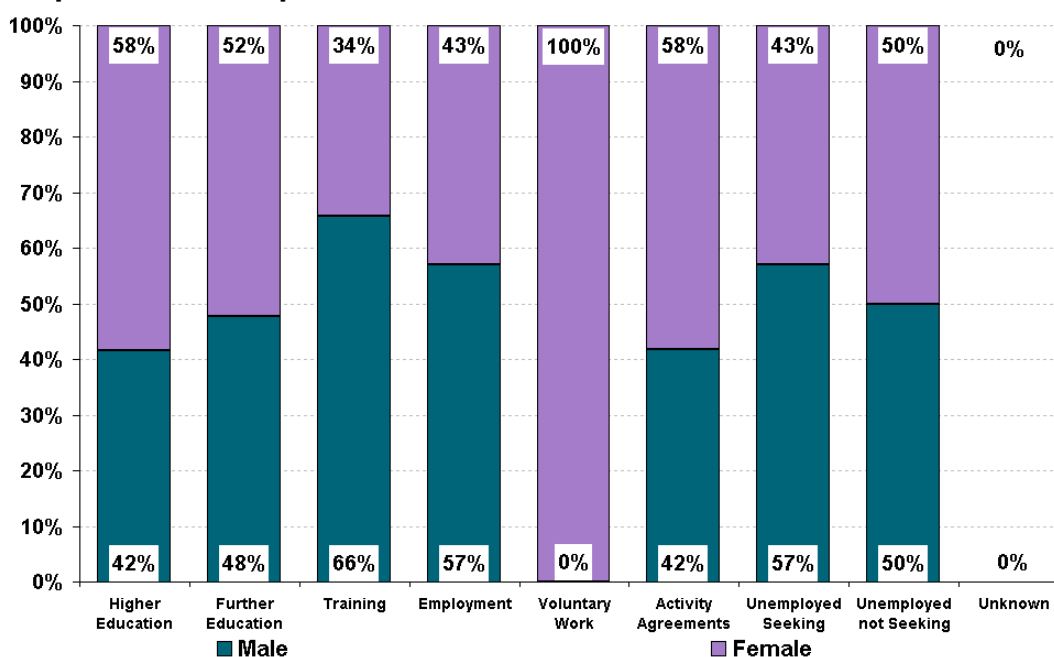
Table 9: Percentage Destinations by SIMD 2012

SIMD Decile[iv]	Most Deprived									Least Deprived	Not Known
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Higher Education	22	28	39	48	53	60	53	57	75	0	0
Further Education	38	34	23	26	26	17	26	13	11	0	0
Training	16	11	8	6	9	5	3	4	1	0	0
Employment	14	20	18	13	9	17	15	19	11	100	0
Voluntary Work	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Activity Agreement	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Unemployed Seeking	6	4	9	7	1	0	3	3	1	0	0
U/E Not Seeking	1	1	3	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Positive Destinations	**93**	**96**	**89**	**93**	**99**	**98**	**97**	**94**	**98**	**100**	**0**
Total	212	161	79	54	70	60	62	69	93	1	0
% of Total Leavers	**25**	**19**	**9**	**6**	**8**	**7**	**7**	**8**	**11**	**0**	**0**

Graph 10: Percentage Positive, HE and Unemployed Seeking by SIMD 2012
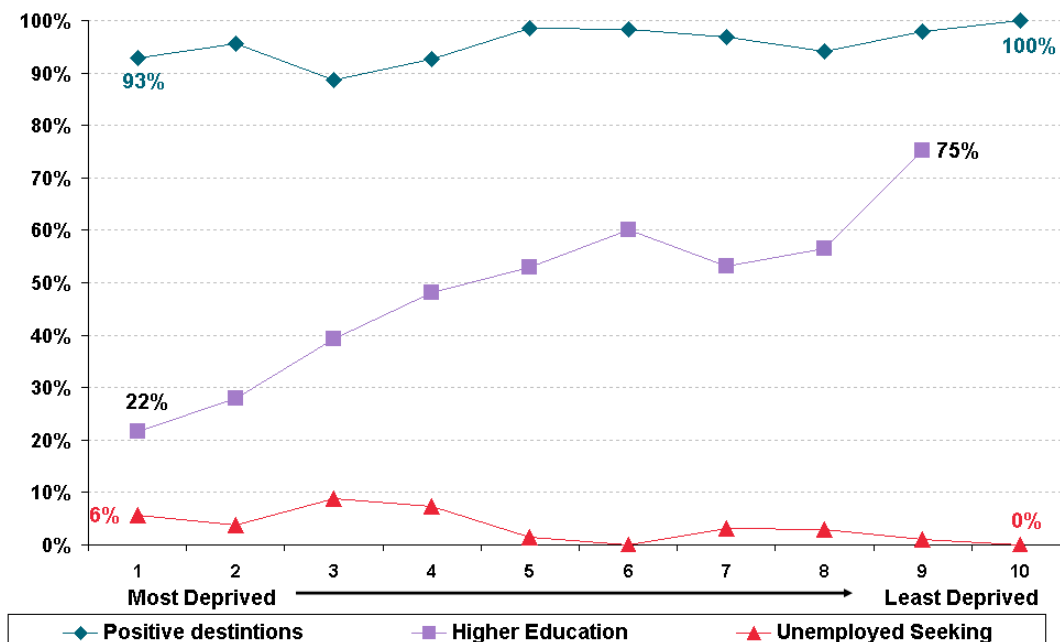
The table and graph above attempt to show that where leavers live could have an affect on their destination on leaving school. For example,

- In general, leavers who live in the more deprived areas are less likely to enter positive destinations on leaving school than those from the less deprived areas. This is displayed in the graph which shows there is a 7pp difference in the positive destination percentages in SIMD 1 and SIMD 10.

- Leavers who live in the less deprived areas are more likely to enter higher education in comparison to leavers who live in the more deprived areas. The proportion of leavers entering HE from SIMD 9 is 75% compared to the proportion of leavers in SIMD 1, 22%.

- Leavers from the more deprived areas are more likely to be unemployed seeking than leavers from the less deprived areas. Using SIMD 1, 6% of leavers become unemployed seeking compared to 0% from SIMD 10.

Table 11: School Leavers by Stage of Leaving

Stage of Leaving[v] Destination	Statutory Summer Leaver %	Statutory Winter Leaver %	Post Statutory Leaver %
Higher Education	0.0	2.6	51.1
Further Education	50.0	35.1	23.2
Training	19.2	20.8	6.4
Employment	9.0	26.0	15.0
Voluntary Work	0.0	0.0	0.3
Activity Agreement	9.0	6.5	0.0
Unemployed Seeking	7.7	7.8	3.3
Unemployed Not Seeking	5.1	1.3	0.7
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.0
Positive Destinations	**87.2**	**90.9**	**96.0**
Total Leavers	78	77	706
% of Total Leavers	**9.1**	**8.9**	**82.0**

- It can be noted that the majority of leavers had remained at school past their statutory leave date and this has had a positive impact on their progression from school. Leavers who stay on past their statutory leave date are more likely to progress to positive outcomes on leaving school with the highest proportion entering higher education (51.1%). Overall 96.0% of those who stay on at school past their statutory leave date enter a positive destination.

- Statutory summer leavers are the least likely to enter positive destinations with only 87.2% of leavers reported entering a positive outcome. The highest proportion is reported in FE (50%). Statutory summer leavers are more than twice as likely to be reported as unemployed seeking than a post statutory leaver.

- The highest proportion of statutory winter leavers also entered FE (35.1%). However, they were also more than twice as likely as post statutory leavers to be unemployed seeking.

Section 2: Positive Destinations

Section 2.1 Higher and Further Education

Higher Education (HE): This category includes leavers following HND (Higher National Diploma) or HNC (Higher National Certificate) courses, degree courses, courses for the education and training of teachers and higher level courses for professional qualifications. Leavers with a deferred, unconditional place in higher education have also been included in this year's figures.

Further Education (FE): This category includes leavers undertaking non advanced further education which is not higher education.

From those reported in the SLDR, 363 leavers entered higher education and 230 entered further education. Detailed analysis can be provided on 100.0% (593) of this cohort for whom we hold information on institution and course chosen. The analysis below is based on 363 HE and 230 FE students.

Table 12: HE by Institution Type

Institution	Total	%
University/HE College	207	57
FE College	153	42
Other[1]	3	1

1 Other category includes Institutions Outwith Scotland and Other Learning Providers.

Table 13: HE Students by Institution[vi]

Institution	Total	%
Strathclyde University	53	15
West of Scotland University	43	12
Glasgow Caledonian University	41	11
Glasgow University	36	10
The Robert Gordon University	6	2
Edinburgh University	5	1
Other Learning Providers	24	7
Outwith Scotland	2	1
FE College	153	42

Only Institutions with 5 or more leavers have been displayed. All other institutions are captured under "Other Learning Providers".

Table 14: HE Students by FE Colleges

Institution	Total	%
James Watt College	118	77
City of Glasgow College	17	11
Reid Kerr College	9	6
Cardonald College	5	3
Other Institutions / Learning Providers	4	3

Table 15: FE Students by FE Colleges

Institution	Total	%
James Watt College	203	88
Reid Kerr College	10	4
Cardonald College	5	2
City of Glasgow College	5	2
Outwith Scotland	2	1
Other Institutions / Learning Providers	5	2

Only Institutions with 5 or more leavers have been displayed. All other institutions are captured under "Other Institutions / Learning Providers".

Table 16: HE Course Information[vii]

Course Area	Total	%
Admin, Management & Business	39	11
Arts & Social Sciences	35	10
Health & Medicine	35	10
Science & Mathematics	33	9
Engineering	31	9
Computing & ICT	29	8
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	28	8
Performing Arts	18	5
Art and Design	15	4
Finance	15	4
Social, Caring & Advisory	14	4
Law	13	4
Teaching	12	3
Communications & Media	11	3
Construction	11	3
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	10	3
Languages	6	2
Other Course Information	8	2

Table 17: FE Course Information

Course Area	Total	%
Social, Caring & Advisory	31	13
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	30	13
Construction	25	11
Art and Design	18	8
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	18	8
ASN Courses	17	7
Hairdressing & Beauty	15	7
Security & Services Related	11	5
Engineering	10	4
Computing & ICT	9	4
Garage Services	9	4
Arts & Social Sciences	7	3
Health & Medicine	7	3
Admin, Management & Business	5	2
General Education (Highers etc)	5	2
Performing Arts	5	2
Other Course Information	8	3

Only course areas with 5 or more leavers have been displayed above. All other course areas are captured under "Other Course Information".

Table 18: HE/FE Course Areas Combined

Course Area	Total	%
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	46	8
Social, Caring & Advisory	45	8
Admin, Management & Business	44	7
Arts & Social Sciences	42	7
Health & Medicine	42	7
Engineering	41	7
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	40	7
Computing & ICT	38	6
Construction	36	6
Science & Mathematics	35	6
Art and Design	33	6
Performing Arts	23	4
ASN Courses	17	3
Hairdressing & Beauty	17	3
Other Course Information	94	16

Only the top 14 course areas have been displayed above. All other course areas are captured under "Other Course Information".

Graph 19: Course Areas split by Gender
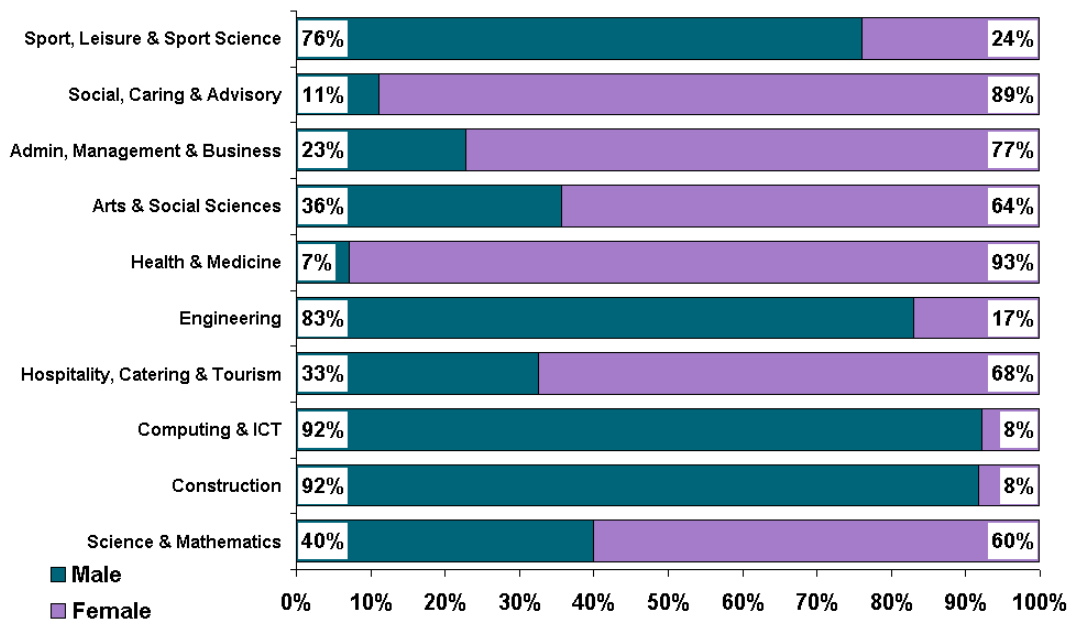
Table 20: Top HE/FE Course Areas (Female only)

Course Area	Total	%
Social, Caring & Advisory	40	12
Health & Medicine	39	12
Admin, Management & Business	34	10
Arts & Social Sciences	27	8
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	27	8
Art and Design	24	7
Science & Mathematics	21	6
Hairdressing & Beauty	16	5
Performing Arts	14	4
ASN Courses	12	4
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	11	3
Law	10	3
Teaching	10	3
Finance	9	3
Other Course Information	31	9

Table 21: Top HE/FE Course Areas (Male only)

Course Area	Total	%
Computing & ICT	35	13
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	35	13
Engineering	34	13
Construction	33	13
Arts & Social Sciences	15	6
Science & Mathematics	14	5
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	13	5
Admin, Management & Business	10	4
Art and Design	9	3
Performing Arts	9	3
Garage Services	8	3
Finance	7	3
Security & Services Related	7	3
ASN Courses	5	2
Other Course Information	27	10

Only the top 14 course areas have been displayed above. All other course area are captured under "Other Course Information".

- The most popular course area for all leavers is Sport, Leisure & Sport Science. The gender split in this area shows that mainly males are choosing to study it with a 76/24% split. The next most popular area for all leavers is Social, Caring & Advisory with more females entering this course area with the gender split being 89/11%.

- The most popular course area for females is Social, Caring & Advisory with 40 leavers (12%) choosing this area. Health & Medicine and Admin, Management & Business are 2nd and 3rd respectively. For males, Computing & ICT was the most popular course area with 35 leavers (13%) choosing this area. Sport, Leisure & Sport Science was the second most popular area and Engineering was the third.

- Some course areas are significant in terms of gender, most notably Computing & ICT (92%) and Construction (92%) being male dominated. Health & Medicine (93%) related courses are female dominated.

Section 2.2: Employment

Employment: This category includes those who are employed and who are in receipt of payment from their employers. It includes young people undertaking training in employment through Modern Apprenticeships. 133 young people entered employment and analysis can be provided on 94.0% (125) of those entering employment for whom we hold information about the occupational area entered.

Table 22: Top Occupational Areas

Occupational Area	Total	%
Retail, Sales & Marketing	22	18
Engineering	16	13
Administration & Management	14	11
Hospitality & Catering / Travel & Tourism	13	10
Construction	11	9
Hairdressing & Beauty	9	7
Sport & Leisure	8	6
Armed Services & Security	7	6
Manufacturing	5	4
Social & Caring Occupations	5	4
Transport & Distribution	5	4
Other Occupational Areas	10	8

Table 23: Top Occupational Areas (Female only)

Occupational Area	Total	%
Administration & Management	13	23
Retail, Sales & Marketing	13	23
Hairdressing & Beauty	8	14
Hospitality & Catering / Travel & Tourism	6	11
Social & Caring Occupations	5	9
Other Occupational Areas	11	20

Table 24: Top Occupational Areas (Male only)

Occupational Area	Total	%
Engineering	14	20
Construction	11	16
Retail, Sales & Marketing	9	13
Hospitality & Catering / Travel & Tourism	7	10
Armed Services & Security	7	10
Sport & Leisure	7	10
Other Occupational Areas	14	20

Only occupational areas with 5 or more leavers have been displayed above. All other areas are captured under "Other Occupational Areas".

Graph 25: Occupational Areas split by Gender

Occupational Area	Male	Female
Retail, Sales & Marketing	41%	59%
Engineering	88%	13%
Administration & Management	7%	93%
Hospitality & Catering / Travel & Tourism	54%	46%
Construction	100%	0%
Hairdressing & Beauty	11%	89%
Sport & Leisure	88%	13%
Armed Services & Security	100%	0%
Manufacturing	60%	40%
Social & Caring Occupations	0%	100%
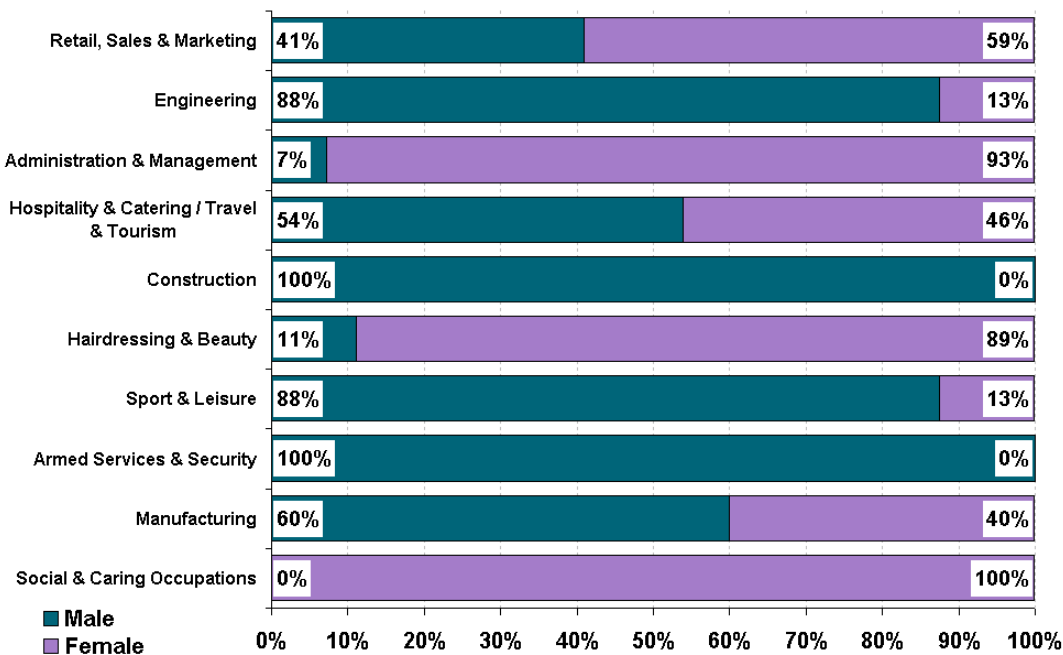
- The most popular area of employment entered by all school leavers is Retail, Sales & Marketing which accounts for 18% of all leavers who take up employment. The gender split of this area shows that mainly females are working in this area with a 59/41% split. The next two most popular employment areas for school leavers this year are Engineering (13%) followed by Administration & Management (11%).

- When examining occupational areas by gender we see that the top three areas for females are Administration & Management, Retail, Sales & Marketing and Hairdressing & Beauty. With males, the top three areas are Engineering, Construction and Retail, Sales & Marketing.

- 20% of male leavers who enter employment enter Engineering occupations, which equates to 14 leavers. 23% of female leavers enter Administration & Management occupations, which is the equivalent of 13 leavers.

- There is still a gender imbalance in the occupational areas of Construction (100%) and Armed Services (100%) with all leavers being male. Administration & Management (93%) and Social & Caring (100%) occupations are female dominated.

Section 3: Other Destinations

School leavers who do not achieve a positive destination on leaving school are key customers for Skills Development Scotland and our partner organisations. The SLDR is a snapshot in time and should only be used as an indicator.

Unemployed and seeking employment or training: This category includes those who are in contact with SDS and are known by them to be seeking employment or training. This is based on regular contact between SDS and the customer. This does not refer to the definition of 'unemployed' used by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) to calculate published unemployment rates. This group also included some of those individuals undertaking personal skills development[viii].

Unemployed and not seeking employment or training: This category includes all those individuals who are not seeking employment or training for a range of reasons. These individual circumstances may involve sickness, prison, pregnancy, caring for children or other dependents or taking time out.

Unemployed Seeking Leavers

The table provides a comparison of the percentage of unemployed seeking customers with specific characteristics as opposed to the rate of the full SLDR cohort.

Table 26: Unemployed Seeking Leaver Characteristics

Unemployed Seeking Leaver Characteristics	% of Full SLDR	% of Unemployed Seeking
Gender		
Male	48	57
Female	52	43
Stage of Leaving		
Statutory Summer Leaver	9	17
Statutory Winter Leaver	9	17
Post Statutory Leaver	82	66
SIMD Decile (SIMD 2012)		
1 (most deprived)	25	34
2	19	17
3	9	20
4	6	11
5	8	3
6	7	0
7	7	6
8	8	6
9	11	3
10 (least deprived)	0	0
Unknown	0	0

Data & percentages based on less than 5 leavers are suppressed due to disclosure reasons. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding
.

- Statutory winter leavers represent only 9% of the whole SLDR cohort but are disproportionately represented within the leavers reported as unemployed seeking at 17%. A similar situation is evident for statutory summer leavers with 9% and 17% respectively.

- Although male leavers account for 48% of the leaving cohort, they account for almost 57% of leavers reported as unemployed seeking. Female leavers account for 52% of the leaving cohort with 43% of them being reported as unemployed seeking.

Table 27: Unemployed Seeking Leavers by Intermediate Data zone

There were 35 leavers from Inverclyde Council secondary schools who were reported as unemployed seeking in the SLDR. By using postcode and SDS centre, we were able to identify that, at the snapshot 1 of these leavers were living outside the local authority area, however, a further 3 unemployed seeking school leavers from other local authority schools were now residing within Inverclyde Council boundaries. By using postcodes we were able to identify areas within the authority where unemployed school leavers were living. The analysis below is based on 37 leavers residing in the authority who could be mapped to an intermediate data zone based on their postcode. The table below shows the intermediate data zone with the highest percentage of unemployed leavers.

Intermediate Data zone[ix]	Total	%
Braeside, Branchton, Lower Larkfield and Ravenscraig	7	19

Unemployed NOT Seeking Leavers

There were 10 school leavers within this category. The highest proportion of leavers reported as unemployed not seeking are those who are unavailable due to ill health (50.0%). This is followed by those who are pregnant (20.0) and those that are choosing not to enter education, employment or training (20.0%).

Graph 28: Individual Circumstances of those Unemployed NOT Seeking

Carer Child ; 10.0%

Carer Other ; 0.0%

Choosing Not to Enter EET ; 20.0%

Gap Year ; 0.0%

In custody ; 0.0%

Not Yet Ready to enter EET; 0.0%

Pregnant ; 20.0%

Unavailable - Ill Health; 50.0%
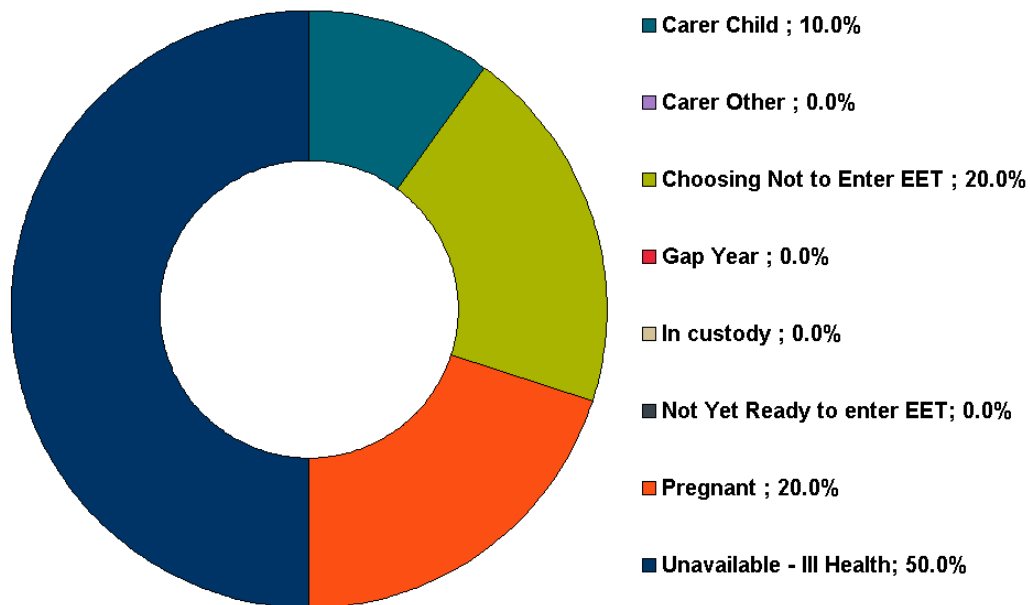
Unknown Leavers

There were no school leavers whose destination was unknown at the time of SLDR.

Section 4: Percentage Destinations by School

School	Total Leavers	Higher Education (%)	Further Education (%)	Training (%)	Employment (%)	Voluntary Work (%)	Activity Agreements (%)	Unemployed Seeking (%)	Unemployed Not Seeking (%)	Not Known (%)	Positive (%)
Clydeview	243	61.7	18.1	4.1	12.3	0	0.4	2.5	0.8	0	96.7
Inverclyde Academy	164	36	32.9	8.5	14	0	0	6.1	2.4	0	91.5
Notre Dame High School	163	40.5	30.1	6.1	16	1.2	3.7	1.2	1.2	0	97.5
Port Glasgow High School	86	27.9	29.1	18.6	18.6	0	3.5	2.3	0	0	97.7
St Columba's High School	114	31.6	27.2	8.8	21.9	0	0	9.6	0.9	0	89.5
St Stephen's High School	91	30.8	29.7	17.6	14.3	0	2.2	4.4	1.1	0	94.5
Inverclyde Council	**861**	**42.2**	**26.7**	**8.8**	**15.4**	**0.2**	**1.4**	**4.1**	**1.2**	**0**	**94.8**

Report Section 2: National Training Programme Results Apr-Dec 2012

Individuals in the Inverclyde Council area had access to all our National Training Programmes including: Modern Apprenticeships (MA), Skillseekers (SS), Get Ready for Work (GRfW), including Lifeskills, Training for Work (TfW) and Targeted Pathways.

New Starts created between 1st April 2012 and 28th December 2012			
Training Programme	**Local Authority Area based on Trainee Address** (Employer address is within or out with Local Authority Area)	**Local Authority Area based on Employer address** (Trainee address is out with Local Authority Area)	**Starts by Local Authority Area**
MA 16-19	127	15	142
MA 20-24	65	11	76
MA 25+	58	32	90
Total	**250**	**58**	**308**
GRFW	171		171
Lifeskills	19		19
Total	**190**		**190**
TFW	64		64
Total New Starts	**504**	**58**	**562**

In Training as at 28th December 2012			
Training Programme	**Local Authority Area based on Trainee Address** (Employer address is within or out with Local Authority Area)	**Local Authority Area based on Employer address** (Trainee address is out with Local Authority Area)	**In Training by Local Authority Area**
MA 16-19	263	16	279
MA 20-24	97	13	110
MA 25+	143	53	196
Skillseekers	0	0	0
Targeted Pathways	0	0	0
Total	**503**	**82**	**585**

In Training as at 28th December 2012 (cont)

Training Programme	Local Authority Area based on Trainee Address (Employer address is within or out with Local Authority Area)	Local Authority Area based on Employer address (Trainee address is out with Local Authority Area)	In Training by Local Authority Area
GRFW	80		80
Lifeskills	10		10
Total	**90**		**90**
TFW	18		18
Total In Training	**611**	**82**	**693**

Positive Outcomes achieved between 1st April 2012 and 28th December 2012

Local Authority is based on Trainee Address (Employer address is within or out with Local Authority Area)

Type of Achievement	Total	Leavers	Achievement Rate (%)
MA 16-19 - Achievement of MA	105	136	77.2
MA 20-24 - Achievement of MA	18	33	54.5
MA 25+ - Achievement of MA	49	71	69.0
Skillseekers - Achievement of VQ	1	1	100.0
Targeted Pathways - Outcome	0	0	0.0
Achievement rate is the achievements divided by the leavers displayed as a percentage			
Total	**173**	**241**	**71.8**
GRFW & Lifeskills - Job Outcome	40		
GRFW & Lifeskills - Progression from GRfW to MA	10		
GRFW & Lifeskills - Progression from Lifeskills to GRFW	0		
GRFW & Lifeskills - Progression into Full-time education	49		
GRFW & Lifeskills - Sustained Job	20		
Achievement rate includes the job outcome, progression to mainstream and the progression to full time education divided by the total leavers displayed as a percentage			
Total *(excluding GRFW Sustained Jobs)*	**119**	**194**	**51.0**

Positive Outcomes achieved between 1st April 2012 and 28th December 2012 (cont)

Type of Achievement	Total	Leavers	Achievement Rate (%)

TFW - Job Outcome	18		
TFW - Self Employment Outcome	12		
TFW - Retention in employment *(see definition)*	16		
TFW - VQ 2 Outcome Payment	0		
TFW - Other Approved Qualification	18		
Achievement rate includes the job outcome and self employment outcome divided by the total leavers displayed as a percentage			
TFW Total	**64**	**66**	**45.5**

Total Achievements	356

Definitions:

TFW – Retention in Employment: A Retention in Employment Outcome can be claimed for the same trainee if they are in employment, but not necessarily the same job, 12 weeks after the first job has commenced, for a minimum period of 1 week (the qualifying period for achievement does not apply where the trainee is still employed by the first employer).

TFW – Sustained Job: For trainees who started prior to 1st April 2010 only – a Sustained Job Outcome can be claimed if the trainee is in employment 26 weeks after the first date of employment.

Report Section 3: Characteristics of 16 – 19 Unemployed Seeking

The information that follows relates to 16 – 19 year olds recorded as being unemployed on the SDS customer records system. The extract was taken on Monday 11th February 2013 and relates to individuals who had been in contact with us during the last eight weeks or we have been notified by partners that the individual is unemployed. Therefore, this information may differ when compared to that of the Department for Work and Pensions, especially for the 18/19 year old age groups. We are working with DWP to close the information gap on 18/19 year olds.

Unemployed Table 1: Unemployed Seeking, by gender & age

Age Group	No. Male	%	No. Female	%	Total	% Age
15/16	18	64	10	36	28	**31**
17	25	71	10	29	35	**38**
18	14	70	6	30	20	**22**
19	4	50	4	50	8	**9**
Total	**61**	**67**	**30**	**33**	**91**	

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100.

Individuals will enter and leave the unemployed group as their circumstances change, for instance, **63%** (**57**) of those within the current unemployed seeking cohort had secured at least one positive destination since leaving school.

The unemployed group is fluid and table 2 provides an overview of the period of time customers have been recorded as unemployed seeking based on the start date of the newest unemployed seeking status.

Please note, we may have supported a customer for a period of time as unemployed seeking but after 8 weeks of non contact we would update their destination to unknown. If we subsequently make contact with a customer, a new unemployed seeking status would be recorded. The duration in table 2 is measured from the newest point of contact.

Unemployed Table 2: Unemployed Seeking, by age & duration of current unemployed status

Age Group	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	> 12 months	Total
15/16	27	1	0	0	**28**
17	32	2	1	0	**35**
18	18	2	0	0	**20**
19	7	0	1	0	**8**
Total	**84** (92%)	**5** (5%)	**2** (2%)	**0** (0%)	

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100.

By comparison, table 3 is based upon the last participation recorded on our client management system. Participation includes school, further education, higher education, national training programmes (MA, Skillseekers, GRfW, TfW, etc), employment, activity agreement or voluntary work. The duration has been calculated from the end date of the last known positive destination to the date of the extract. If no positive destination has been recorded on our client management system then the duration has been calculated from the statutory school leaving date of the customer.

Unemployed Table 3: Unemployed Seeking, by age & duration since last positive status

Age Group	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	> 12 months	Total
15/16	25	2	1	0	**28**
17	24	4	4	3	**35**
18	12	3	1	4	**20**
19	3	0	3	2	**8**
Total	**64 (70%)**	**9 (10%)**	**9 (10%)**	**9 (10%)**	**91**

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100.

Using customer postcodes we can map information about the unemployed seeking cohort by SIMD decile and intermediate data zones as in Table 4 and 5 below:

Unemployed Table 4: Unemployed Seeking by SIMD 2012 Ranking

SIMD Decile (2012)	Most Deprived									Least Deprived	Not Known
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	
	27	28	11	6	7	*	*	*	5	*	*
	30%	**31%**	**12%**	**7%**	**8%**	*	*	*	**5%**	*	*

Unemployed Table 5: Unemployed Seeking by Intermediate Datazone

Intermediate Data zone	Total	%
Greenock Town Centre and East Central	12	13
Port Glasgow Upper East	11	12
Port Glasgow Upper, West and Central	9	10
Greenock Upper Central	8	9
Port Glasgow Mid, East and Central	8	9
Greenock East	7	8
Lower Bow & Larkfield, Fancy Farm, Mallard Bowl	6	7
Inverkip and Wemyss Bay	5	5

Background Notes

i **Positive Destinations:** Positive Destinations have been defined by Scotland Performs in relation to the National Indicator - "Increase the proportion of young people in learning, training or work". As from 2010/11, activity agreements became a separate position destination category.

Higher Education: This category includes all leavers who have entered University to study at degree level, or an FE/HE college to study at HNC/HND level. Leavers with a deferred, unconditional place in higher education have also been included in this category.

Further Education: This category includes all leavers who are studying at a non-advanced level and are not on a school roll e.g. National Qualifications, Access courses, portfolio preparation, pre-vocational courses or Highers or A Levels.

Training: This category includes leavers who are on a training course and in receipt of an allowance. This includes those participating in the SDS funded Targeted Pathways to Apprenticeships, Get Ready for Work or Lifeskills programmes. It also includes those participating in placements through the community jobs fund. In addition, leavers who are in receipt of an allowance and the programme they are participating in, is not funded by SDS e.g. vocational programmes funded by local authorities or third sector organisations.

Employment: This category includes leavers who are employed and are in receipt of payment from their employers. It includes those undertaking formal training whilst in employment funded through modern apprenticeships. It also includes those who are Self Employed and those working on a part-time basis (less than 16 hours) who regard this employment as their main destination, irrespective of the hours worked.

Voluntary Work: This category includes leavers who are undertaking voluntary work, defined as those choosing to give time or energy to something that is of benefit to others or a cause e.g. an individual (not family), an organisation or the environment. An individual who is volunteering won't be getting paid but may be given an allowance or expenses. This can include individuals who are volunteering at home or abroad.

Activity Agreement: includes those leavers where there is an agreement between the young person and a trusted professional that the leaver will take part in a programme of learning and activity which helps them become ready for formal learning or employment. This is based on SDS's knowledge of participation rates and may not match similar data held by local authorities who have the lead delivery role activity agreements.

ii **Percentage point(s)** has been abbreviated to pp throughout this document.

iii **Unemployed Seeking**: this category includes those who are in contact with SDS and are known by them to be seeking employment or training. This is based on regular contact between SDS and the customer. This does not refer to the definition of 'unemployed' used by the Department for Work and Pensions to calculate published unemployment rates. This group also included some of those individuals undertaking personal skills development.

iv **The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD):** SIMD identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland in a consistent way. SDS uses a file created by Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics to identify SIMD based on an individual leaver's postcode. The leaver's postcode is based on the last known address of the leaver as recorded on our client management system. As the last known postcode is used it may be that a leaver from one local authority was living in another local authority at the time of the return. Therefore, the SIMD relates to where a leaver was living at the point of the return and not the concentration of SIMD within a local authority. The Scottish Government has a useful tool that helps identify SIMD areas:
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/SIMDInteractive.

v **Stage of Leaving:** A statutory summer leaver is a school leaver who chose to leave school at the earliest opportunity when they became eligible to leave school i.e. their 16th birthday fell on or between 1st March and 30th September in their year of leaving. A statutory winter leaver is a school leaver who chose to leave school at the earliest opportunity when they became eligible to leave school i.e. their 16th birthday fell between 1st October and the last day in

February. A post statutory leaver is a school leaver who chose to remain at school passed their statutory leave date e.g. a winter leaver who would have been eligible to leave at the winter leave date but choose to remain at school until the summer leave date. Included in this group are leavers who have passed their statutory leave date and have left school at any stage throughout the year.

[vi] **Institutions:** through our follow up of leavers, SDS confirm Further and Higher Education destinations and as part of the SLDR process we request further information about the institution a leaver is attending. This is not a mandatory requirement and the information displayed is based on the recorded detail on the SDS customer records system and is provided as a guide only. As part of our data sharing processes with Further Education colleges we may receive enrolment detail directly from a college, however, it should be acknowledged that this may not be available for the initial SLDR due to timing. Therefore, the detail provided in this report may not fully match that held on institutions own MIS systems. Those leavers recorded in a Higher Education destination and their recorded institution was one of the colleges and research institutions that make up The University of the Highland and Islands their institution was updated to the UHI. However, Further Education destinations have been reported using the college description, where available.

[vii] **Course Information:** through our follow up of leavers, SDS confirms Further and Higher Education destinations and as part of the SLDR process we request further information about the course a leaver is attending. This is not a mandatory requirement and the information displayed is based on the recorded detail on the SDS customer records system and is provided as a guide only. Where gathered, SDS staff record the actual course name, unfortunately, this is not contained within a searchable/reportable field within our current MIS system. Based on their interpretation, staff translate the course detail into predefined groupings. It is possible that courses are not an exact fit to one of the categories or could be shown in different categories e.g. psychology may be defined within arts and social science or within science and mathematics. There are other examples such as event management which could be placed within hospitality, catering and tourism or within administration and management depending upon interpretation.

[viii] **Personal Skills Development:** this status includes leavers who participate in learning opportunities/personal and social development activities with the aim of improving their confidence and employability. These programmes can be viewed as a stepping stone to a positive destination. The programmes may be delivered by community learning and development or third sector organisations. For the 2011/12 SLDR return, SDS provided the individual level detail of all recorded PSD statuses to the Scottish Government's Education, Information and Analytical Services: Schools Unit. They returned the official SLDR destination mapping to SDS on an individual programme by programme basis and this mapping has become the blueprint for this year's mapping.

[ix] **Intermediate Data zone Geography**: The data zone is the key small area statistical geography in Scotland. The intermediate geography is built up from data zones and can be used to disseminate statistics that are not suitable for release at the data zone level. Due to the small number of individuals it has been decided to use the intermediate level geography. There are 1,235 intermediate zones in Scotland, containing on average 4,000 household residents and these have been designed to respect local authority boundaries as at 2001 Census.