
Board Meeting

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Glasgow City Council

Community Planning Partnership Report

June 2014

- **March 2014 follow up of the 2012/13 School Leaver Destination Return**
- **National Training Programme Results 2013-14**
- **Unemployed Seeking Analysis (1st June 2014)**

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Foreword

Welcome to the June 2014 Community Planning Partnership (CPP) report. This report provides you and other local partners with information and analysis specific to your local authority:

- The results of the March 2014 follow up of the 2012/13 School Leaver Destination Return
- Links to National Training Programme Results 2013-14
- Unemployed seeking analysis (1st June 2014)

The team at SDS is committed to our work with local partners, using information we have available to inform joint work in support of people in the local area.

We hope you find this report useful.



Damien Yeates

Chief Executive, Skills Development Scotland

Section 1: March 2013 destination follow up of 2012/13 school leavers

Background

In September and March of each year, we conduct the School Leaver Destination Return (SLDR) and SLDR follow up exercises to gather data on the destinations of young people who have left Scotland's publicly funded mainstream secondary schools during the previous school year. The returns provide school leaver destinations at the end of the month of each return i.e. September, which is three months after the summer leave date and in March, which is 6 months after the initial September SLDR.

The Scottish Government uses the SLDR follow up results to report on the national indicator "increase the proportion of school leavers in sustained positive destinations". Positive destinations are Higher Education, Further Education, Training, Employment, Voluntary Work and Activity Agreements.

Nationally, the initial SLDR gathered in September 2013 reported upon 52,792ⁱⁱ school leavers. By March 2014, the follow-up cohort was reduced to 52,611 because 181 (0.3%) leavers had either returned to school, were deceased or had moved outwith Scotland.

Locally we reported upon 4,572 leavers from Glasgow City Council's mainstream secondary schools in the initial SLDR. By March 2014, 13 leavers were excluded from the cohort leaving 4,559 leavers in the follow up return.

Section A: Initial Overview

The proportion of leavers who were in a **positive destination** in September 2013 was 89.2% and by the follow up survey in March 2014 this had **fallen by 4.5 percentage points**ⁱⁱⁱ (pp) to **84.7%**.

In comparison, nationally, the proportion of leavers who were in a positive destination in September 2013 was 91.4% and by the follow up survey this had fallen by 1.4pp to 90%. This means that the percentage of leavers from Glasgow City Council reported in a positive destination in March 2014 was 5.3pp lower than the national average.

The proportion of leavers reported in a positive destination in the authority in March 2014 was 0.6pp higher than in March 2013 when 84.1% of leavers were in a positive destination.

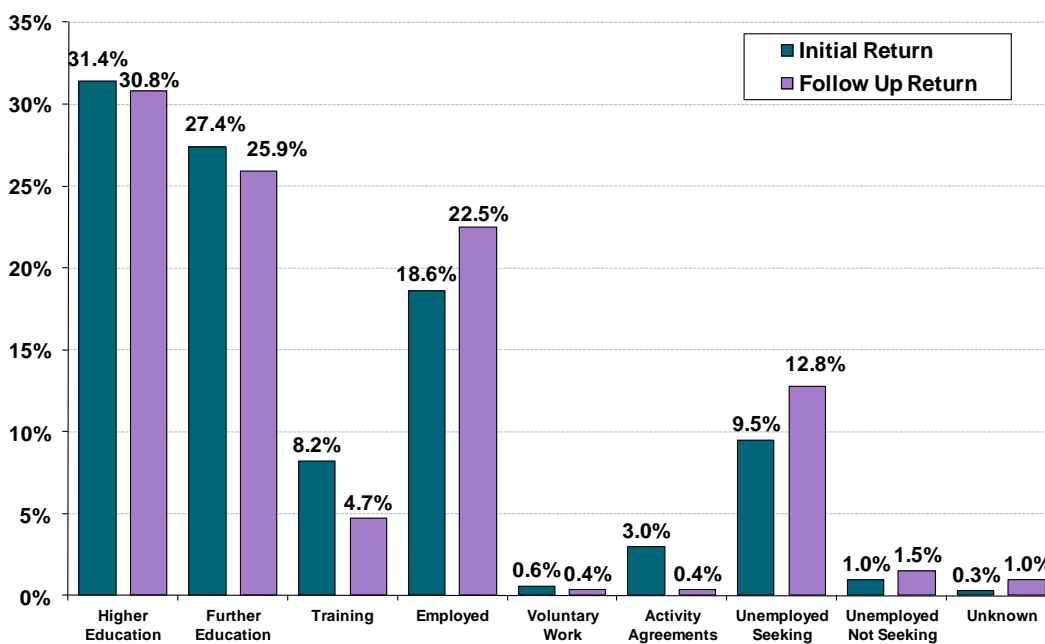
In comparison, the proportion of leavers reported nationally in a positive destination in March 2014 was 0.5pp higher than it was in March 2013 when 89.5% of leavers were in a positive destination.

Table 1: SLDR 2012/13 Initial & Follow up return in comparison to Scotland

Destinations	Scotland			Glasgow City Council		
	Initial (%)	Follow Up (%)	% point change	Initial (%)	Follow Up (%)	% point change
Higher Education	36.5	36.3	-0.2	31.4	30.8	-0.6
Further Education	27.8	24.5	-3.3	27.4	25.9	-1.5
Training	5.0	3.2	-1.8	8.2	4.7	-3.5
Employment	20.4	24.6	4.2	18.6	22.5	3.9
Voluntary Work	0.5	0.5	0	0.6	0.4	-0.2
Activity Agreement	1.3	0.9	-0.4	3.0	0.4	-2.6
Unemployed Seeking	7.1	7.9	0.8	9.5	12.8	3.3
Unemployed Not Seeking	1.2	1.7	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.5
Unknown	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.7
Positive Destinations	91.4	90.0	-1.4	89.2	84.7	-4.5
Total Leavers	52,792	52,611		4,572	4,559	

Please note that percentages may not total 100% due to rounding

Graph 1: Comparison between initial and follow up destinations



Within Glasgow City Council the destination category that witnessed the greatest percentage point increase between the initial and the follow up return was employment, with an increase of 3.9pp.

Conversely, the destination category that witnessed the largest percentage point decrease between the initial and the follow up return was training with a 3.5pp decrease.

Table 2: Percentage of leavers by initial and follow up destination 2011/12 & 2012/13

Glasgow City Council	2011/12			2012/13		
	Initial (%)	Follow Up (%)	% point change	Initial (%)	Follow Up (%)	% point change
Higher Education	29.3	27.8	-1.5	31.4	30.8	-0.6
Further Education	28.3	26.2	-2.1	27.4	25.9	-1.5
Training	9.0	6.5	-2.5	8.2	4.7	-3.5
Employment	19.3	23.0	3.7	18.6	22.5	3.9
Voluntary Work	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.6	0.4	-0.2
Activity Agreement	1.1	0.3	-0.8	3.0	0.4	-2.6
Unemployed Seeking	10.6	12.7	2.1	9.5	12.8	3.3
Unemployed Not Seeking	1.3	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.5	0.5
Unknown	0.5	1.6	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.7
Positive Destinations	87.6	84.1	-3.5	89.2	84.7	-4.5
Total Leavers	4,410	4,401		4,572	4,559	

Please note that percentages may not total 100% due to rounding

Graph 2: Percentage of leavers in a positive destination, 2007/08 to 2012/13

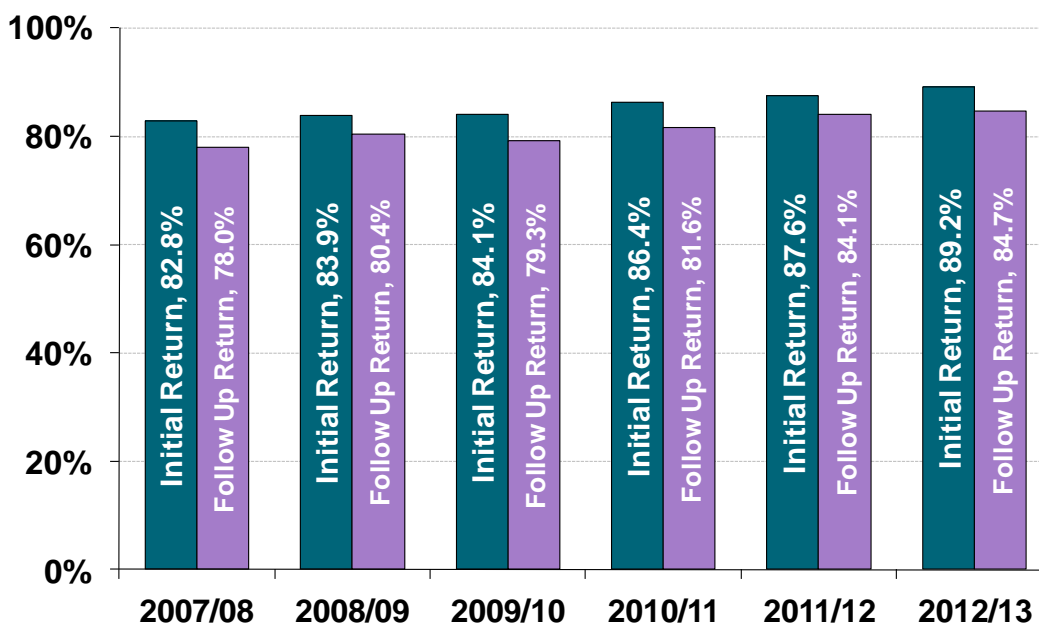


Table 3: Percentage of school leavers who remained in a destination or moved into another destination category, 2012/13

Glasgow City Council Initial Destination (Oct 2013) ↓	Number of School Leavers in the Initial Survey	Remained in their original destination (%)	Follow up Destination (Mar 2014)								
			Moved to HE (%)	Moved to FE (%)	Moved to Training (%)	Became Employed (%)	Entered Voluntary Work (%)	Entered an Activity Agreement (%)	Became U/E Seeking (%)	Became U/E Not Seeking (%)	Not known (%)
Higher Education	1,436	94.5		2.6	0.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.1
Further Education	1,255	85.0	3.4		1.4	4.2	0.1	0.0	5.2	0.5	0.2
Training	376	23.1	0.3	8.8		22.9	0.8	0.0	41.2	2.1	0.8
Employment	850	89.6	0.2	1.5	1.4		0.0	0.0	6.6	0.4	0.2
Voluntary Work	26	38.5	3.8	3.8	15.4	19.2		0.0	15.4	3.8	0.0
Activity Agreement	135	11.9	0.0	7.4	21.5	14.1	0.7		37.0	5.2	2.2
U/E Seeking	433	50.8	0.0	5.4	14.2	17.9	0.7	0.0		4.2	6.8
U/E Not Seeking	47	46.8	0.0	4.3	8.5	2.1	2.1	0.0	36.2		0.0
Not Known	14	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	21.4	0.0	0.0	35.7	14.3	
Initial Survey	4,572										
Follow up Survey	4,559		1,403	1,183	216	1,025	20	16	582	70	44

Please note that percentages may not total 100% due to rounding

Table 3 charts the movement of leavers between the initial return and the follow up. Although most leavers remain in the same destination, movement across different destinations can also be seen.

94.5% of those reported within **higher education** in the initial return had remained in this destination by the time of the follow up. In addition, **4.4%** were reported within another positive destination and **1.1%** were reported in a negative destination^{iv} within the follow up survey.

85.0% of leavers who were reported in **further education** in the initial return had remained in this destination by the time of the follow up. In addition, **9.1%** were reported within another positive destination and **5.9%** were reported in a negative destination within the follow up survey.

23.1% of leavers who were reported in **training** in the initial return had remained in this destination by the time of the follow up. In addition, **32.7%** were reported within another positive destination and **44.1%** were reported in a negative destination within the follow up survey.

89.6% of leavers who were reported in **employment** in the initial return had remained in this destination by the time of the follow up. In addition, **3.2%** were reported within another positive destination and **7.2%** were reported in a negative destination within the follow up survey.

Of those reported as **unemployed seeking** in the initial return, **50.8%** were again reported as unemployed seeking in March 2013. Detailed analysis of the unemployed seeking cohort is available later in this report.

Section B: School Leaver Characteristics in the SLDR 2012/13 Follow up

Table 4 provides an overview of leaver characteristics and compares destinations between the initial and the follow up survey. It shows that the majority of school leavers remained in the same positive destination (72.2%) in March 2014 as they were in back in September 2013. Small proportions moved from a positive destination to a negative destination (8.4%) and from a negative to a positive (3.9%).

A higher proportion of females (75.4%) were reported in a positive destination in both returns compared to males (69.0%). Also, males were more likely than females to move from a positive destination to a negative destination.

Statutory winter leavers were the group that had the highest proportion of leavers reported in a negative destination in both returns (18.4%). Post statutory leavers were least likely to move from a positive destination to a negative destination with only 5.1% of leavers doing so.

Table 4: School Leaver Characteristics in the SLDR 2012/13 Follow up

Glasgow City Council	Same positive destination in both (%)	Positive destination to another positive destination (%)	Positive destination to negative destination (%)	Negative destination to a positive destination (%)	Negative in both (%)	% of Cohort
All Leavers	72.2	8.7	8.4	3.9	6.9	
Gender						
Male	69.0	8.6	9.0	4.9	8.5	50.4
Female	75.4	8.8	7.8	2.8	5.3	49.6
Stage of Leaving^v						
Statutory Summer Leaver	47.1	13.8	20.0	6.5	12.5	11.4
Statutory Winter Leaver	38.5	13.7	20.8	8.6	18.4	10.2
Post Statutory Leaver	80.2	7.3	5.1	2.9	4.6	78.3
SIMD Decile Ranking /Deprivation (SIMD 2012)^{vi}						
1 (Most Deprived)	66.5	10.1	10.5	4.6	8.4	39.8
2	67.7	11.6	8.6	4.0	8.2	16.1
3	74.6	5.4	10.1	3.2	6.7	8.9
4	77.5	5.6	6.2	4.4	6.2	7.4
5	79.4	6.6	4.8	3.3	5.9	6.0
6	77.7	10.5	6.4	3.6	1.8	4.9
7	81.6	8.1	4.9	2.7	2.7	4.0
8	81.8	7.2	3.8	3.4	3.8	5.2
9	87.3	3.3	3.3	1.7	4.4	4.0
10 (Least Deprived)	91.0	5.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.2
Unknown	58.3	5.6	18.1	4.2	13.9	1.6

Please note that percentages may not total 100% due to rounding

Section C: Unemployed Leaver Characteristics in the SLDR 2012/13 Follow up

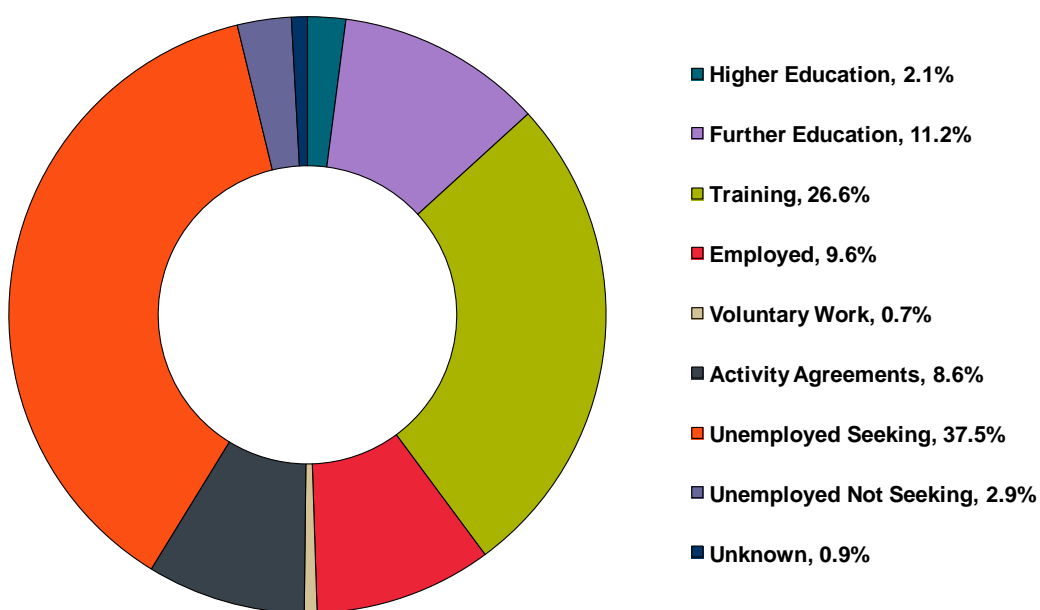
The initial SLDR identified that 433 (9.5%) leavers were unemployed seeking and by March 2014 this figure had risen by 149 to 582 (12.8%).

The graph below shows the March 2014 unemployed seeking cohort and their initial September destination. It shows that this group is fluid in nature. For example, 58.8% of those reported as unemployed seeking in the follow up return were reported in a positive destination in September, 3.8% were reported in another negative destination and 37.5% were reported as unemployed seeking in both returns.

Of those leavers reported as unemployed seeking in both returns, 34.9% had secured a positive destination after leaving school but had not sustained it prior to the initial SLDR. Also, 20.2% had been in a positive destination between the initial and the follow up return.

Overall, of those reported as unemployed seeking in the follow up, 74.1% had been in at least one positive destination since leaving school but had not sustained it by the follow up.

Graph 3: Unemployed Seeking in Follow up by Initial SLDR destination



Please note that percentages may not total 100% due to rounding

Table 5 compares the characteristics of the full SLDR cohort and the unemployed seeking cohort. It allows the identification of those groups that are disproportionately represented within leavers reported as unemployed seeking. For example, those leavers who left school at their statutory winter leave date represent 10.2% of the whole SLDR cohort but form 25.4% of those reported as unemployed seeking and are therefore disproportionately represented in the leavers within the unemployed seeking cohort.

Table 5: Unemployed Leaver Characteristics in the SLDR 2012/13 Follow up

Glasgow City Council	% of SLDR Follow up Cohort	% of Unemployed Seeking in SLDR Follow up Cohort
Gender		
Male	50.4	59.3
Female	49.6	40.7
Stage of Leaving		
Statutory Summer Leaver	11.4	25.3
Statutory Winter Leaver	10.2	25.4
Post Statutory Leaver	78.3	49.3
SIMD Decile Ranking /Deprivation (SIMD 2012)		
1 (Most Deprived)	39.8	49.1
2	16.1	18.2
3	8.9	10.1
4	7.4	6.0
5	6.0	4.1
6	4.9	2.9
7	4.0	2.1
8	5.2	2.4
9	4.0	2.1
10 (Least Deprived)	2.2	0.5
Unknown	1.6	2.4

Please note that percentages may not total 100% due to rounding

Section 2: National Training Programme Results 2013-14

As part of SDS's move to becoming a provider of official statistics, all NTP statistics are now published separately on [our website](#). In this way the reader will always be able to access to most recently published information.

The links below will take you to the most recently published information and our [publication schedule](#) shows when the next data will be published.

For the latest Modern Apprenticeship statistics please [click here](#)

For the latest Employability Fund statistics please [click here](#)

Section 3: Characteristics of 16-19 year old unemployed group known to SDS

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 1st June 2014 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.

Table 1: Unemployed Seeking, by gender & age

Age Group	No. Male	%	No. Female	%	Total	% Age
15/16	96	(16)	88	(25)	184	19
17	186	(32)	111	(31)	297	31
18	174	(30)	96	(27)	270	29
19	133	(23)	63	(18)	196	21
Total	589	(62)	358	(38)	947	

Please note that percentages may not total 100% due to rounding

Table 2 provides an overview of the period of time individuals have been unemployed based on the start date of the current unemployed seeking status.

Table 2: Unemployed Seeking status by age and duration of current unemployment

Age Group	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	> 12 months	Total
15/16	148	34	2	0	184
17	251	36	8	2	297
18	236	28	2	4	270
19	170	20	6	0	196
Total	805 (85%)	118 (12%)	18 (2%)	6 (1%)	947

Please note that percentages may not total 100% due to rounding

In comparison, **Table 3** is based on the period since the end of the last recorded status that was not unemployed, economically inactive, unavailable due to ill health or unknown.

Table 3: Unemployed Seeking status by age & duration since last known participation status

Age Group	0 -3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	> 12 months	Total
15/16	76	67	41	0	184
17	103	54	94	46	297
18	105	36	54	75	270
19	86	24	14	72	196
Total	370 (39%)	181 (19%)	203 (21%)	193 (20%)	947

Please note that percentages may not total 100% due to rounding

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

Table 4: Unemployed Seeking by SIMD Decile

SIMD Decile	Most Deprived →							Least Deprived			Not Known
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	497 (52%)	6 (1%)	162 (17%)	77 (8%)	58 (6%)	38 (4%)	28 (3%)	20 (2%)	26 (3%)	21 (2%)	

Please note that percentages may not total 100% due to rounding

Table 5: Unemployed Seeking by Intermediate Datazone^{vii}

Intermediate Data zone	Total	%
Parkhead West and Barrowfield	22	2.3
Nitshill	20	2.1
Cranhill Lightburn and Queenslie South	20	2.1
Old Shettleston and Parkhead North	18	1.9
Braidfauld	18	1.9
Pollok North and East	17	1.8
North Barlanark and Easterhouse South	16	1.7
Craigend and Ruchazie	16	1.7
Glenwood South	16	1.7
Drumchapel South	15	1.6

Please note that percentages may not total 100% due to rounding

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 employability programmes. It also includes those participating in placements through the community jobs fund. In addition, it includes leavers who are participating in training programmes 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 Duplicate records were identified by SDS after the original initial SLDR had been reported. Initial totals have been adjusted to match the agreed official statistics release.

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

iv **Negative destinations:** this includes any leaver who is not reported in one of the positive destinations as outlined above. In this return it includes the following statuses:

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.

Unemployed not seeking: includes leavers who are not seeking employment or training for a range of reasons. The reasons may involve those caring for children or other dependants, pregnancy, custody, sickness, those not yet ready to enter employment, education or training (EET), those choosing not to enter EET and those taking time out e.g. Spending time travelling during a gap year (with no deferred place in higher education).

Unknown: Includes leavers whose destination is not known to either SDS or their partners. The term is used where a programme of direct phone calls has not been returned or responded to, and covers a number of circumstances including those who simply do not wish to engage or who may have gone abroad for an extended period after leaving

school. Partnership working aims to minimise the number of young people in this category, with professionals working together to identify and provide support to young people who need help to move into learning or work.

^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} **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>

^{vii} **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.