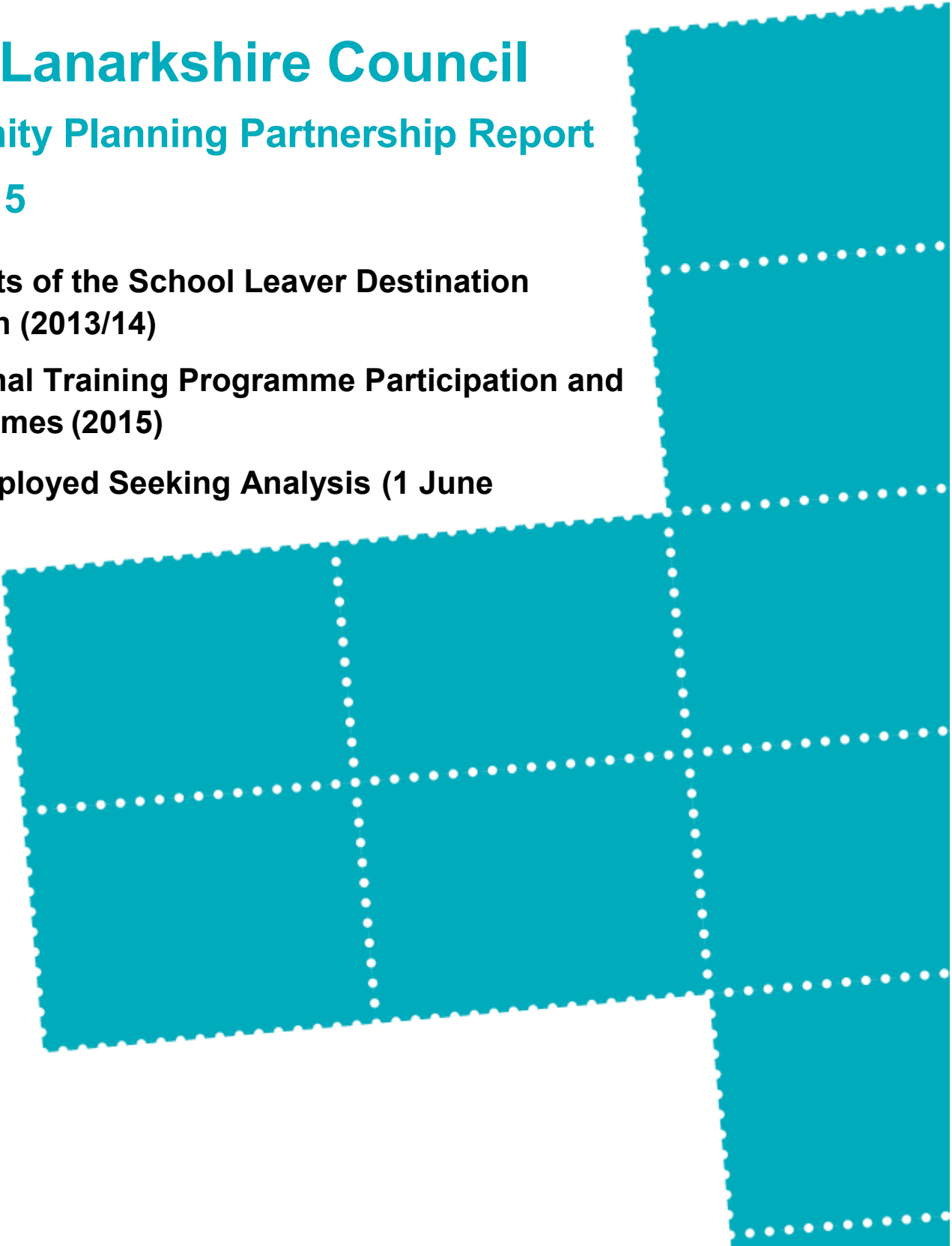


North Lanarkshire Council

Community Planning Partnership Report

June 2015

- **Results of the School Leaver Destination Return (2013/14)**
 - **National Training Programme Participation and Outcomes (2015)**
 - **Unemployed Seeking Analysis (1 June 2015)**
- 
- A large, abstract graphic on the right side of the page. It consists of several overlapping teal-colored shapes with a white dotted border, resembling a grid or a stylized map. The shapes are arranged in a way that they appear to be part of a larger, irregular structure.

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Foreword

Welcome to the June 2015 Community Planning Partnership report. This report provides you and our other local partners with key information specific to your local authority area including:

- **The results of the School Leaver Destination Return (2013/14)**
- **Links to National Training Programme participation and outcomes (2015)**
- **'Unemployed seeking' analysis (as at 1 June 2015)**

We hope this report will be useful in helping to inform your thinking around your local skills and youth employment strategies, and wider Community Planning Partnership outcomes.

You may be aware the Scottish Government is to introduce a new measure of participation for 16-19 year olds drawing information from the 16+ Data Hub. Government colleagues will be communicating further details on this development in the near future.

We'd be delighted to receive your feedback on this report and suggestions for future reports at corporate.office@sds.co.uk.



Damien Yeates

Chief Executive, Skills Development Scotland

Section 1: Spring 2015 destination follow up of 2013/14 school leavers

Background

Each year Skills Development Scotland (SDS) provides information on the destinations of school leavers from publicly funded schools to the Scottish Government, where a school leaver is classed as a young person of school leaving age who left school during or at the end of the school year, and where the school year is taken to run from 1 August 2013 to 31 July 2014. The leaver returns provide school leaver destinations at the start of October which is three months after the summer leave date and at the start of April, which is 6 months after the initial leaver follow up report.

The initial destinations information is based on the known status of school leavers on the snapshot date of Monday 6th October 2014 and the follow up destination is based on the known status on 7th April 2015. The destinations have been gathered through a combination of direct follow up of leavers by SDS and shared administrative data from local authorities, colleges, the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and the Student Awards Agency for Scotland (SAAS).

Leaver data is supplied to the Scottish Government's Education Analysis Unit (SGEAS) at an individual level and they will use the follow up destinations to publish their national statistics publication and update the national indicator "[Increase the proportion of young people in learning, training or work](#)".

Changes in Reporting Methodology

With the implementation of Insightⁱ the Scottish Government introduced a new methodology to report school leaver destinations. As communicated in the December 2014 CPP reports, the Scottish Government's national statistics publication will be based on destination data supplied by SDS but the definition of who is reported in the leaver cohort will result in a differences between the headline figures published by the Scottish Government and SDS.

After consultation with the users of our publications, Skills Development Scotland is continuing to use the same reporting methodology as used in previous years. By doing this we are able to report in a consistent method and provide year-on-year trend analysis on a like-for-like basis. Although the headline figures won't match, the Scottish Government publication will include a section based on the SDS methodology. The SDS figures will also be used by Scotland Performs to report on the national indicator. Discussions are ongoing to align the leaver definitions used by SDS and SGEAS for future reporting.

Section A: Initial Overview

Nationally, the initial SLDR gathered in October 2014 reported upon 51,876 school leavers. By March 2015, the follow-up cohort was reduced to 51,708 because 168 (0.3%) leavers had either returned to school, were deceased or had moved outwith Scotland.

Locally we reported upon 3,824 leavers from North Lanarkshire Council's mainstream secondary schools in the initial SLDR. By March 2015, 7 leavers were excluded from the cohort leaving 3,817 leavers in the follow up return.

The proportion of leavers who were in a **positive destination** in October 2014 was 91.3% and by the follow up survey in March 2015 this had fallen by 1.0 percentage pointⁱⁱ (pp) to **90.3%**.

In comparison, nationally, the proportion of leavers who were in a positive destination in October 2014 was 92.3% and by the follow up survey this had fallen to 91.5%, a decrease of 0.8pp. This means that the percentage of leavers from North Lanarkshire Council reported in a positive destination in March 2015 was 1.2pp lower than the national average.

The proportion of leavers reported in a positive destination in the authority in March 2015 was 2.2pp higher than in March 2014 when 88.1% of leavers were in a positive destination.

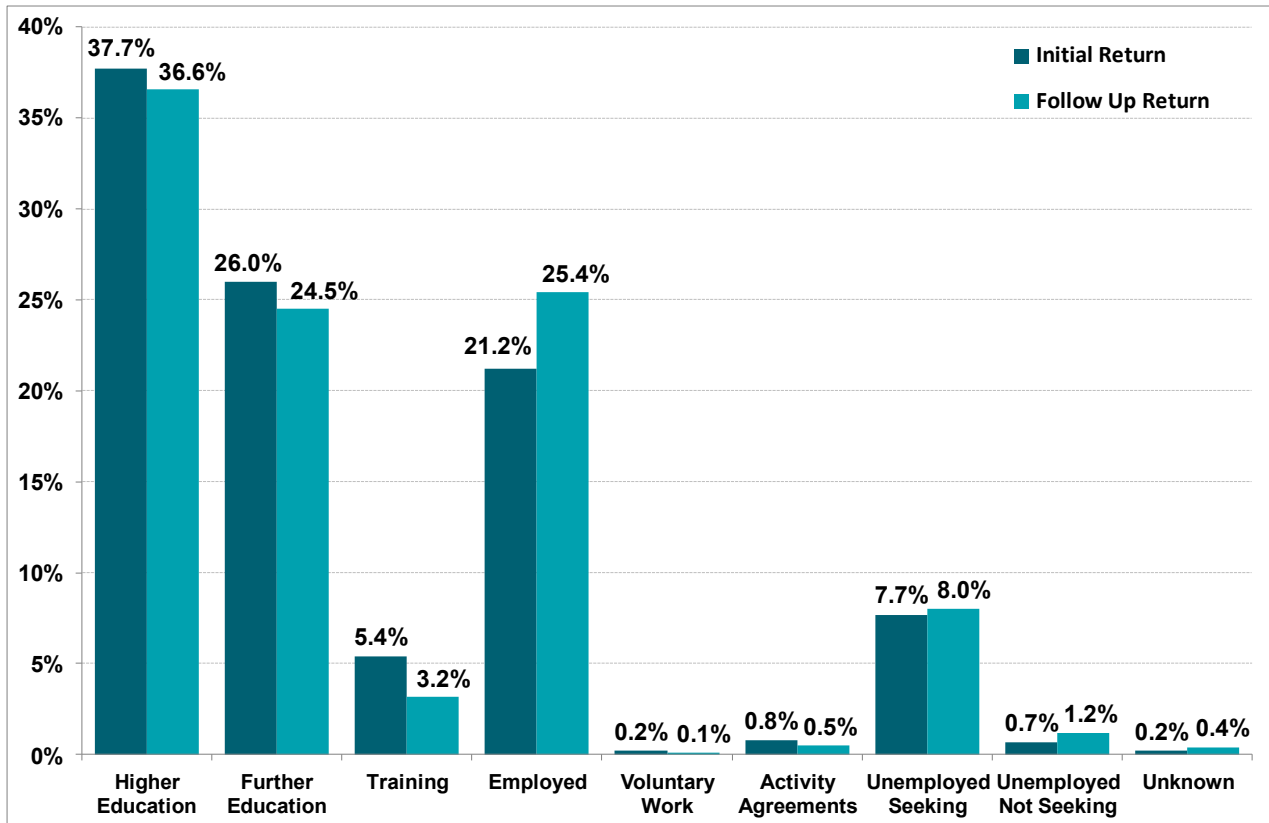
Similarly, the proportion of leavers reported nationally in a positive destination in March 2015 was 1.5pp higher than it was in March 2014 when 90.0% of leavers were in a positive destination.

Table 1: SLDR 2013/14 Initial & Follow up return in comparison to Scotland

Destinations	Scotland			North Lanarkshire Council		
	Initial (%)	Follow Up (%)	% point change	Initial (%)	Follow Up (%)	% point change
Higher Education	38.6	37.9	-0.7	37.7	36.6	-1.1
Further Education	26.3	24.5	-1.8	26	24.5	-1.5
Training	4.1	2.6	-1.5	5.4	3.2	-2.2
Employment	21.7	25.3	3.6	21.2	25.4	4.2
Voluntary Work	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Activity Agreement	1.1	0.7	-0.4	0.8	0.5	-0.3
Unemployed Seeking	6.3	6.7	0.4	7.7	8.0	0.3
Unemployed Not Seeking	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.5
Unknown	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2
Positive Destinations	92.3	91.5	-0.8	91.3	90.3	-1.0
Total Leavers	51,876	51,708		3,824	3,817	

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

Graph 1: Comparison between initial and follow up destinations



Within North Lanarkshire 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 4.2pp.

Conversely, the destination category that witnessed the largest percentage point decrease between the initial and the follow up return was training with a 2.2pp decrease.

Table 2: Percentage of leavers by initial and follow up destination 2012/13 & 2013/14

North Lanarkshire Council	2012/13			2013/14		
	Initial (%)	Follow Up (%)	% point change	Initial (%)	Follow Up (%)	% point change
Higher Education	35.3	35.8	0.5	37.7	36.6	-1.1
Further Education	29.3	24.4	-4.9	26.0	24.5	-1.5
Training	6.3	3.4	-2.9	5.4	3.2	-2.2
Employment	18.0	23.6	5.6	21.2	25.4	4.2
Voluntary Work	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1
Activity Agreement	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.5	-0.3
Unemployed Seeking	8.6	9.7	1.1	7.7	8.0	0.3
Unemployed Not Seeking	1.1	1.9	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.5
Unknown	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2
Positive Destinations	90.0	88.1	-1.9	91.3	90.3	-1.0
Total Leavers	3,806	3,801		3,824	3,817	

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

Graph 2: Percentage of leavers in a positive destination, 2009/10 to 2013/14

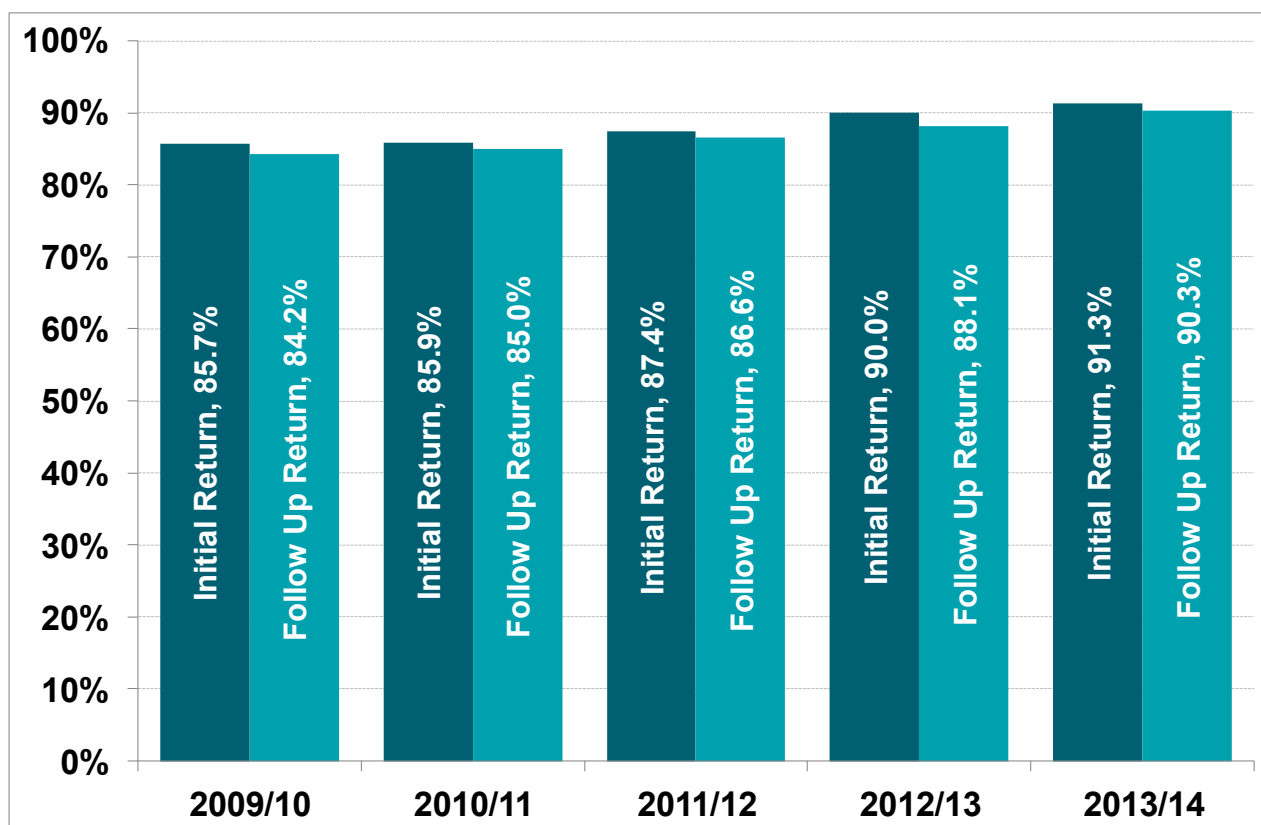


Table 3: Percentage of school leavers who remained in a destination or moved into another destination category, 2013/14

North Lanarkshire Council Initial Destination (Oct 2014) ↓	Number of School Leavers in the Initial Survey	Remained in their original destination (%)	Follow up Destination (Mar 2015)								
			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	1,443	96.3		0.6	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.0
Further Education	996	87.4	0.2		2.3	5.4	0.1	0.3	3.8	0.3	0.1
Training	207	22.3	0.0	11.7		30.1	0.0	1.5	33.0	0.0	1.5
Employment	812	90.5	0.7	1.6	1.4		0.1	0.0	5.2	0.5	0.0
Voluntary Work	6	33.3	0.0	16.7	0.0	33.3		0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0
Activity Agreement	29	24.1	0.0	10.3	31.0	10.3	0.0		20.7	3.4	0.0
U/E Seeking	295	44.0	0.0	4.8	10.2	31.1	0.3	2.4		4.1	3.1
U/E Not Seeking	28	85.7	0.0	3.6	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	3.6		0.0
Not Known	8	50.0	0.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	
Initial Survey	3,824										
Follow up Survey	3,817		1,398	935	121	969	5	20	306	46	17

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.

96.3% of those reported within **higher education** in the initial return had remained in this destination by the time of the follow up. In addition, **2.2%** were reported within another positive destination and **1.6%** were reported in a negative destinationⁱⁱⁱ within the follow up survey.

87.4% 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, **8.3%** were reported within another positive destination and **4.2%** were reported in a negative destination within the follow up survey.

22.3% 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, **43.3%** were reported within another positive destination and **34.5%** were reported in a negative destination within the follow up survey.

90.5% 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, **3.8%** were reported within another positive destination and **5.7%** were reported in a negative destination within the follow up survey.

Of those reported as **unemployed seeking** in the initial return, **44.0%** were again reported as unemployed seeking in March 2015. Detailed analysis of the unemployed seeking cohort is available later in this report.

Section B: School Leaver Characteristics in the SLDR 2013/14 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 (79.8%) in March 2015 as they were in back in October 2014. Small proportions moved from a positive destination to a negative destination (5.0%) and from a negative to a positive (3.9%).

A higher proportion of females (83.7%) were reported in a positive destination in both returns compared to males (75.8%). Also, males were more likely than females to move from a positive destination to a negative destination (6.1% / 3.8%).

Statutory winter leavers were the group that had the highest proportion of leavers reported in a negative destination in both returns (14.8%). Post statutory leavers were least likely to move from a positive destination to a negative destination with only 3.4% of leavers doing so.

Table 4: School Leaver Characteristics in the SLDR 2013/14 Follow up

North Lanarkshire 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	79.8	6.6	5.0	3.9	4.7	
Gender						
Male	75.8	7.6	6.1	5.2	5.2	49.4
Female	83.7	5.6	3.8	2.6	4.2	50.6
Stage of Leaving^{iv}						
Statutory Summer Leaver	56.4	13.5	13.5	7.8	8.8	10.5
Statutory Winter Leaver	54.9	13.7	10.2	6.3	14.8	7.4
Post Statutory Leaver	85.1	5.1	3.4	3.2	3.3	82.1
SIMD Decile Ranking /Deprivation (SIMD 2012)^v						
1 (Most Deprived)	66.0	9.9	11.3	4.9	7.9	12.9
2	73.7	8.2	6.0	5.5	6.6	17.0
3	77.4	8.3	5.4	3.4	5.4	16.4
4	81.2	4.8	5.1	3.9	5.1	10.8
5	84.9	5.8	4.0	2.6	2.8	11.3
6	87.8	4.6	2.0	3.3	2.3	7.9
7	87.7	4.1	1.1	4.1	3.0	7.0
8	87.7	3.6	1.6	4.0	3.2	6.6
9	89.2	4.9	2.6	2.3	1.0	8.0
10 (Least Deprived)	96.4	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.4
Unknown	45.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	25.0	0.5

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

Section C: Unemployed Leaver Characteristics in the SLDR 2013/14 Follow up

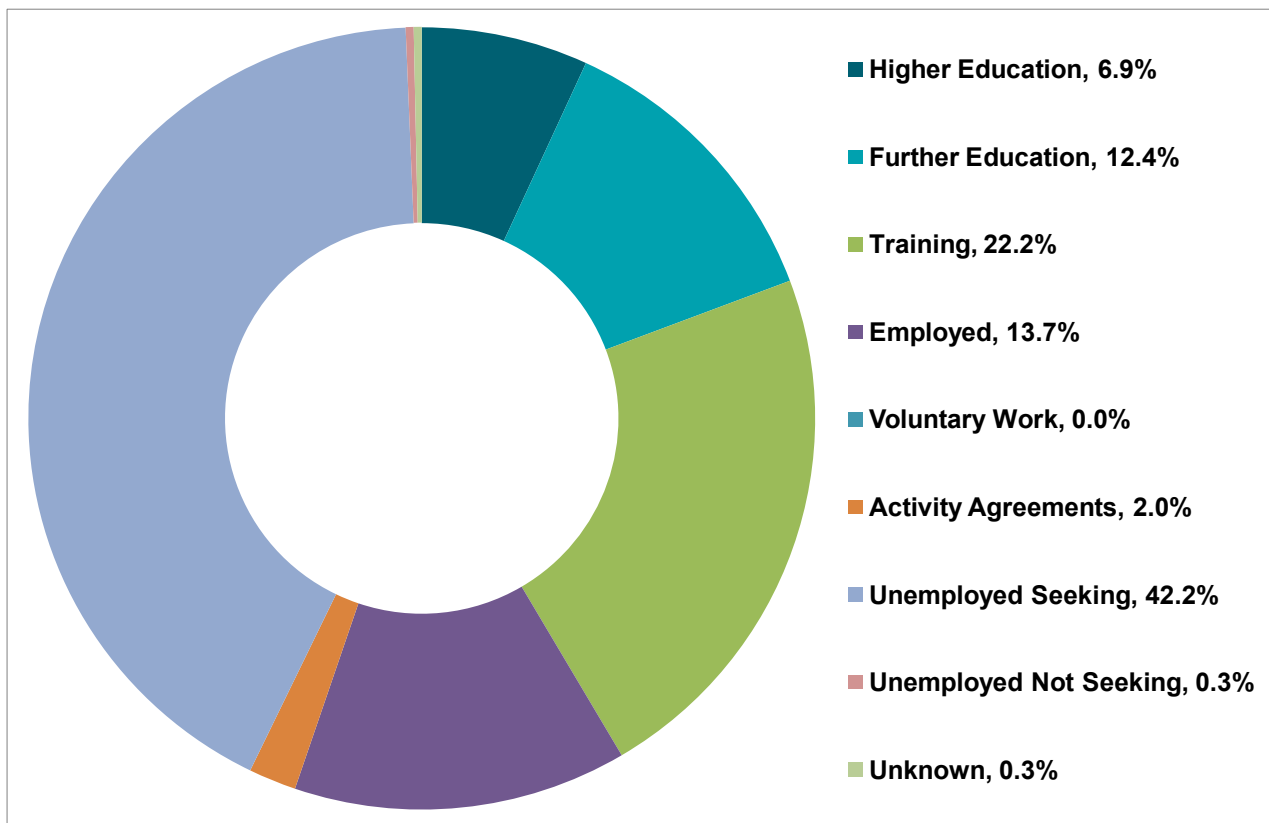
The initial SLDR identified that 295 (7.7%) leavers were unemployed seeking and by March 2015 this figure had risen by 11 to 306 (8.0%).

The graph below shows the March 2015 unemployed seeking cohort and their initial October destination. It shows that this group is fluid in nature. For example, 57.2% of those reported as unemployed seeking in the follow up return were reported in a positive destination in October, 0.7% were reported in another negative destination and 42.2% were reported as unemployed seeking in both returns.

Of those leavers reported as unemployed seeking in both returns, 37.2% had secured a positive destination after leaving school but had not sustained it prior to the initial SLDR. Also, 16.3% 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, 75.5% 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 7.4% of the whole SLDR cohort but form 17.6% 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 2013/14 Follow up

North Lanarkshire Council	% of SLDR Follow up Cohort	% of Unemployed Seeking in SLDR Follow up Cohort
Gender		
Male	49.4	61.8
Female	50.6	38.2
Stage of Leaving		
Statutory Summer Leaver	10.5	26.5
Statutory Winter Leaver	7.4	17.6
Post Statutory Leaver	82.1	55.9
SIMD Decile Ranking /Deprivation (SIMD 2012)		
1 (Most Deprived)	12.9	25.5
2	17.0	22.2
3	16.4	18.3
4	10.8	11.8
5	11.3	8.2
6	7.9	3.3
7	7.0	2.6
8	6.6	3.6
9	8.0	3.3
10 (Least Deprived)	1.4	0.3
Unknown	0.5	1.0

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

Section 2: National Training Programme Results 2015

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 2015 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	53	(65)	29	(35)	82	11
17	89	(57)	67	(43)	156	20
18	124	(51)	119	(49)	243	31
19	180	(61)	113	(39)	293	38
Total	446	(58)	328	(42)	774	

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	60	20	2	0	82
17	106	31	18	1	156
18	126	78	35	4	243
19	112	74	70	37	293
Total	404 (52%)	203 (26%)	125 (16%)	42 (5%)	

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	45	25	12	0	82
17	71	30	42	13	156
18	65	55	68	55	243
19	42	36	66	149	293
Total	223 (29%)	146 (19%)	188 (24%)	217 (28%)	

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	
	186 (24%)	198 (26%)	155 (20%)	88 (11%)	56 (7%)	33 (4%)	20 (3%)	15 (2%)	14 (2%)	2 (0%)	

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

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

Intermediate Data zone	Total	%
Gartlea	28	4
Airdrie North	25	3
Craigneuk Wishaw	23	3
Caldercruix and Plains	22	3
Kirkwood and Bargeddie	21	3
Viewpark	21	3
Cumbernauld Central	20	3
Harthill and Salsburgh	18	2
Carfin Cleekhimin and New Stevenston	17	2
Motherwell West	15	2

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

Background Notes:

ⁱ **Insight is an online benchmarking tool that can be accessed by schools and local authorities.** Data supplied by SDS has been used to update the leaver destination content on Insight. The methodology used by Insight is slightly different to that used by SDS to report. Further information about the differences can be found here:

<http://www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk/statistics/school-leaver-destination-returns/>

Further Information on Insight can be found at the following link:

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Education/Schools/curriculum/seniorphasebenchmarking>

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

ⁱⁱⁱ **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.

^{iv} **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.

^v **The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2012:** SIMD identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland in a fair way. It provides a *relative* measure of deprivation which means that the main output from SIMD - the SIMD ranks - can be used to compare data zones by providing a relative ranking from most deprived (rank 1) to least deprived (rank 6,505). In this report we have used SIMD deciles i.e. SIMD Decile 1 is more deprived than SIMD 10. SDS uses a postcode look up file available from Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics to identify SIMD based on an individual's postcode. We have used the last known postcode for the individual recorded on CSS, our customer management system. 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. Scottish Neighbourhood statistics has a useful tool that helps identify SIMD areas: <http://www.sns.gov.uk/Simd/Simd.aspx>

^{vi} **Intermediate Data zone Geography:** The data zone is the key small area of 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. The Scottish Government published the revised 2011 Data Zones and Intermediate Zones on 6 November 2014. We have used the previous version (SIMD 2012 - Postcode 10 Jan 2013) in this report, as a postcode file containing the recent revisions is not currently available.