

Indicator	Results ¹	Comments
<p>1. Relevance of quality assurance systems for VET providers</p> <p>a) share of providers applying internal quality assurance systems defined by law/at own initiative</p> <p>b) share of accredited VET providers</p>		<p>In Scotland, all further education colleges are required to apply an internal quality assurance framework as described by the national quality framework developed by Education Scotland. Private Training Providers which seek funding from Skills Development Scotland with respect to the Modern Apprenticeship programme are also required to have an internal quality assurance framework.</p>
<p>2. Investment in training of teachers and trainers</p> <p>a) share of teachers and trainers participating in further training</p> <p>b) amount of funds invested</p>		<p>In Scotland, a) where further education colleges and PTPS deliver qualifications then there is a requirement from the awarding body that teachers, trainers and assessors meet certain requirements. Furthermore, there is normally a requirement that teachers, trainers and assessors undertake a certain period of Continuing Professional Development (CPD) each year.</p> <p>b) there is no national data on the amount of funds invested</p>
<p>3. Participation rate in VET programmes: Number of participants in VET programmes (1), according to the type of programme and the individual criteria (2)</p>		<p>In Scotland, data on participation rates in VET programmes for further education colleges can be found at http://www.sfc.ac.uk/infact_database.aspx Data on participation rates in the Modern Apprenticeship programme can be found at https://www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk/publications-statistics/statistics/modern-apprenticeships/</p>
<p>4. Completion rate in VET programmes: Number of persons having successfully completed/abandoned VET programmes, according to the type of programme and the individual criteria</p>		<p>In Scotland, as above, completion rates for VET programmes can be found at the Scottish Funding Council in fact database whilst completion rates for Modern Apprenticeship programmes can be found on the Skills Development Scotland website at the web address above.</p>

¹ Please indicate where applicable the data are for IVET and/or CVET and specify the year

<p>5. Placement rate in VET programmes:</p> <p>a) destination of VET learners at a designated point in time after completion of training, according to the type of programme and the individual criteria (3)</p> <p>b) share of employed learners at a designated point in time after completion of training, according to the type of programme and the individual criteria</p>		<p>In Scotland, work is underway to improve the quality of data with respect to this. Some information is available on both the Scottish Funding Council in fact database website and the Skills Development Scotland statistic website (web addresses above).</p>
<p>6. Utilisation of acquired skills at the workplace:</p> <p>a) information on occupation obtained by individuals after completion of training, according to type of training and individual criteria</p> <p>b) satisfaction rate of individuals and employers with acquired skills/competences</p>		<p>In Scotland, work is underway to improve the quality of data with respect to this. Some information is available on both the Scottish Funding Council in fact database website and the Skills Development Scotland statistic website (web addresses above).</p>
<p>7. Unemployment rate (4) according to individual criteria</p>		<p>In Scotland, the current unemployment rate is 6.2%, available at http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Labour-Market/AnalyticalPapers/LM-Brief- Apr</p>
<p>8. Prevalence of vulnerable groups:</p> <p>a) percentage of participants in VET classified as disadvantaged groups (in a defined region or catchment area) according to age and gender</p> <p>b) success rate of disadvantaged groups according to age and gender</p>		<p>In Scotland, work is underway to improve the quality of data with respect to this. Some information is available on both the Scottish Funding Council in fact database website and the Skills Development Scotland statistic website (web addresses above)</p>
<p>9. Mechanisms to identify training needs in the labour market:</p> <p>a) information on mechanisms set up to identify changing demands at different levels</p> <p>b) evidence of their effectiveness</p>		<p>In Scotland, Skills Development Scotland has a number of Sector Advisory Panels and these panels produce Skills Investment Plans (see https://www.ourskillsforce.co.uk/develop-your-workforce/skills-investment-plans/). Inter alia, the plans identify likely skills shortages and skills gaps along with the potential training needs required within the sector. These plans are reviewed on a regular basis.</p>

<p>10. Schemes used to promote better access to VET:</p> <p>a) information on existing schemes at different levels</p> <p>b) evidence of their effectiveness</p>		<p>In Scotland, the promotion of VET rests with a wide range of actors including but not limited to Skills Development Scotland, Careers Advisors, Awarding Bodies, further education colleges, private training providers, etc.</p>
---	--	--

(1) For IVET: a period of 6 weeks of training is needed before a learner is counted as a participant. For lifelong learning: percentage of population admitted to formal VET programmes. (2) Besides basic information on gender and age, other social criteria might be applied, e.g. early school leavers, highest educational achievement, migrants, persons with disabilities, length of unemployment. (3) For IVT: including information on the destination of learners who have dropped out. (4) Definition according to ILO and OECD: individuals aged 15-74 without work, actively seeking employment and ready to start work.