



Glasgow City Council

**Education, Skills and Early Years
City Policy Committee**

Report by Executive Director of Education

**Contact: Maureen McKenna Ext: 74551
Mike Burns Ext: 0141 276 5627**

Item 2

23rd August 2018

Glasgow's School Leaver Destination Return (SLDR) 2016/17 and Destinations of Care-Leavers

Purpose of Report:

To inform the Committee of the outcomes of the SLDR for 2016/17 and an update on the destinations of care-leavers

Recommendations:

The Committee is asked to consider the contents of this report.

Ward No(s):

Citywide: ✓

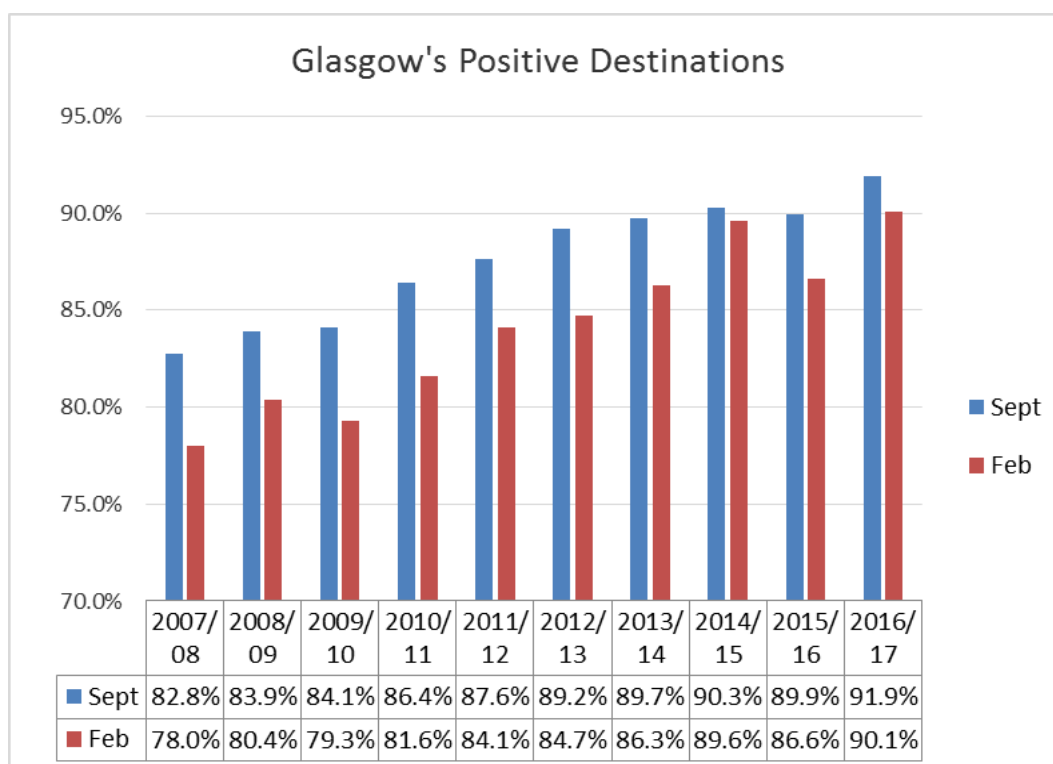
Local member(s) advised: Yes No consulted: Yes No

1. Background

- 1.1 The School Leaver Destination Return (SLDR) is a statistical return which used to be undertaken by Skills Development Scotland (SDS) on behalf of the Scottish Government. The Return was based on young people who left school between the 1st of August 2016 and the 31st of July 2017. This exercise was carried out during the month of September 2017 and then in February 2018 SDS carried out a follow up survey to track the same young people.
- 1.2 The data is published in February as part of the analysis of attainment data on Insight. The data on Insight is slightly different from the data gathered in previous SLDRs, therefore, comparisons with previous years is not entirely appropriate. However, comparison has been included throughout this report to allow trends to be considered.
- 1.3 In January 2016, the National Improvement Framework was published. It contains 'the percentage of school leavers in positive and sustained destinations' as one of the key measures of children's progress. Destinations of young people are fluid in nature, therefore, it is possible that a leaver entered employment or training on leaving school but by the time the snapshot was taken this destination may have changed.

2. Summary of Findings

- 2.1 Overall, the number of young people sustaining their positive destination is 90.1% which is 1.8% lower than the initial destination. This is the best figure for Glasgow to date and the first time over 90% has been achieved. We remain behind the national figure of 92.9% which is 0.8% lower than the initial destination, we have narrowed the gap with the national figure. Glasgow has achieved an improvement of 3.6% whereas nationally the rate is 1.5%.



2.2 Nationally, there are 51,172 school leavers with the majority leaving at the end of S6. In Glasgow, the pattern of leavers broadly matches the national pattern.

| Stage of leaving | S6 | S5 | S4 | S3 | Other |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| National Number | 32,059 | 13,224 | 5,975 | <50 | <20 |
| National Percentage | 62.5% | 25.8% | 11.6% | <0.1% | <0.1% |
| Glasgow Number ¹ | 2,797 | 1,200 | 484 | 0 | 0 |
| Glasgow Percentage | 62.4% | 26.8% | 10.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% |

¹ Numbers taken from *Insight*

2.3 The numbers of school leavers for each local authority are between 203 in Orkney and 4,472¹ in Glasgow.

2.4 The percentage of leavers going to a positive destination in the follow-up survey by local authority ranges from 88.9% in Clackmannanshire to 97.2% in East Dunbartonshire. Eleven authorities are below the national average of 92.9%, including Glasgow, and 21 authorities are above the national average.

2.5 Data is provided on each category of destination

¹ Note that Insight data shows 4481 school leavers whereas Summary Statistics No.8 published June 2018 shows 4472 leavers from Glasgow.

| Glasgow's Follow-up destinations June 2018 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------|------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------|
| | Total Leavers | Positive Destination | Higher Education | Further Education | Training | Employment | Voluntary Work | Activity Agreements | Unemployed Seeking | Unemployed not seeking | Unknown |
| 11/12 | 4411 | 87.6% | 29.3% | 28.3% | 9.0% | 19.3% | 0.5% | 1.1% | 10.6% | 1.3% | 0.5% |
| 12/13 | 4572 | 89.2% | 31.4% | 27.4% | 8.2% | 18.6% | 0.6% | 3% | 9.5% | 1.0% | 0.3% |
| 13/14 | 4725 | 89.7% | 32.8% | 26.5% | 7.2% | 20.6% | 0.7% | 2.1% | 8.8% | 1.1% | 0.3% |
| 14/15 | 4595 | 90.3% | 33.9% | 28.4% | 7.6% | 19.1% | 0.3% | 1% | 7.3% | 1.3% | 1.1% |
| 15/16 | 4,551 | 89.9% | 34.5% | 28.3% | 5.3% | 20.2% | 0.6% | 1% | 7.5% | 2.3% | 0.3% |
| 16/17 | 4,472 | 90.1% | 34.0% | 28.6% | 3.3% | 23.4% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 6.5% | 2.3% | 1.1% |

2.6 Higher education includes courses offered at colleges and universities. A number of courses which start at college with an HNC/HND articulate with a degree programme at university.

2.7 In 2016/17, the table below shows that 42.5% of those leaving school to go to higher education went to a college and 57% went to university. This is a 5% increase in the number accessing University/HEI institution and study at degree level from 2015/16.

| Institution type | 2015/16 No. | 2015/16 % | 2016/17 No. | 2016/17 % |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| College | 734 | 47% | 687 | 42.5% |
| University | 817 | 52% | 918 | 57% |
| Unknown | 20 | 1% | 8 | 0.5% |
| Total | 1571 | | 1613 | |

2.8 The table below shows the proportion of those leavers in higher education who come from the 20% most deprived postcodes. It can be seen that overall this proportion is increasing although there was a slight decrease from 2015/16 to 2016/17 – the actual numbers of those going to higher education increased which is very positive.

| Year | Number in SIMD20 | % of those in HE who are from SIMD20 |
|---------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2013/14 | 645 | 41.7% |
| 2014/15 | 683 | 44.1% |
| 2015/16 | 739 | 47.8% |
| 2016/17 | 744 | 46.1% |

2.9 In 2015/16, of the 739 leavers who went to higher education with postcodes in SIMD20, 55% went to college and 44.5% went to university. In 2016/17, of the 744 leavers who went to higher education with postcodes in SIMD20, 47% went to college and 52.5% went to university. This is the first time more higher education leavers went to university.

| SIMD20 | 2015/16 No. | 2015/16 % | 2016/17 No. | 2016/17 % |
|------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| College | 406 | 55% | 350 | 47% |
| University | 329 | 44.5% | 390 | 52.5% |
| Unknown | 4 | 0.5% | 4 | 0.5% |
| Total | 739 | | 744 | |

2.10 In 2015/16, the 329 school leavers with SIMD20 postcodes who went to university represent 20.9% of all leavers going to higher education. In 2016/17, the 390 school leavers from with SIMD20 postcodes who went to university represent 24.1% of all leavers going to higher education, a 4% increase on last year's results.

3. Comparison of initial and follow-up destinations

3.1 It is helpful for us to compare the initial and follow-up destinations which allows us to target young people into destinations which we know are likely to have more success.

3.2 The table below shows the percentages remaining in their original destinations. It can be seen that employment and higher education remain the 'best', i.e. most sustainable destinations as almost all leavers who go to one of those are still in that destination at the time of the follow-up survey.

| Number of Leavers | | | | Number of Leavers | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---|------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Destination | Initial Survey 2015/16 | Follow-up Survey 2015/16 | Remained original destination Glasgow 2015/16 | Initial Survey 2016/17 | Follow-up Survey 2016/17 | Remained original destination Glasgow 2016/17 |
| Higher Education | 1,571 | 1,418 | 89.9% | 1,613 | 1,520 | 93.6% |
| Further Education | 1,288 | 1,096 | 78.6% | 1,405 | 1,281 | 85.2% |
| Training | 239 | 160 | 21.3% | 229 | 148 | 25.8% |
| Employment | 921 | 1,211 | 90.7% | 804 | 1,046 | 91.7% |
| Voluntary Work | 25 | 18 | 44.0% | 18 | 13 | 33.3% |
| Activity Agreement ¹ | 48 | 25 | 35.4% | 49 | 21 | 28.6% |
| Unemployed Seeking | 340 | 390 | 38.8% | 276 | 290 | 39.1% |
| Unemployed Not Seeking | 103 | 122 | 66.0% | 72 | 102 | 66.7% |
| Unknown | 16 | 98 | 43.8% | 17 | 51 | 35.3% |
| Total | 4551 | 4538 | | 4483 | 4472 | |

3.3 In the Appendix, the movement between the initial and follow-up survey is shown for all categories of destinations.

3.5 The Appendix also contains the school by school analysis.

4. Care Experienced Young People

4.1 To advise Committee on the range of support provided to help care experienced young people and on the performance in assisting them to achieve positive destinations. In securing better outcomes, the intention is to strengthen stability in formal care arrangements, housing, accommodation, financial assistance and the network of support. Such infrastructure and support is the foundation predicated on employment and positive destinations. The strategy is linked to the wider council and city corporate agenda in ensuring the cycle of poor outcomes is diminished and that care experienced young citizens are able to thrive and contribute to the city's economic viability.

5. The Legal Context for Continuing Care and After Care

5.1 The term continuing care is referenced in the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014. Young people can remain looked after until they are 18. At age 18, a young person is no longer legally looked after.

5.2 Many young people are not considered either ready or able to make decisions about their future at aged 16. Consequently, their current placement continues either on a legal order or they continue to be accommodated in either

purchased residential care, provided residential care, purchased foster care or provided foster care.

- 5.3 The term Aftercare refers to the advice, guidance and assistance provided to care experienced young people when they leave care. Any young person who ceases to be looked after on or after their sixteenth birthday and is less than twenty-six years of age are eligible (between sixteen and nineteen) or potentially eligible (between nineteen and twenty-six) for Aftercare.
- 5.4 Prior to the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014, young people who ceased to be looked after beyond the minimum school leaving age and were less than twenty-one years of age, were eligible or potentially eligible for Aftercare.

6. Those Eligible for Continuing Care and After Care

- 6.1 In capturing performance it is necessary to understand the current arrangements in terms of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 and the scale of support required in each year as the implications of continuing care and Aftercare is understood, developed and funded.
- 6.2 Every young person in care prior to or on their 16th birthday remains eligible for this assistance, notwithstanding those young people who have returned back to their extended families. The monitoring of continuing care, Aftercare and more importantly the contribution to positive destinations is challenging given the scale of need and activity in the city.
- 6.4 In April 2016 there were **1,361** young people looked after and of those **249** were 16 and over. For the purposes of this report, as at April 2017 there were **1,220** young people looked after and of those **220** were over 16. An additional, 96 were in Aftercare; aged over 18.
- 6.5 As at April 2017, there were a range of young people who were provided with on-going support as Looked After and accommodated and provided with support in purchased residential care, provided residential care, purchased foster care and provided foster care. There were also a further 96 young people in these placements over 18 years. From the data we can advise that:
- 51 were in purchased residential care
 - 56 were in provided care
 - 62 were in purchased foster care
 - 147 were in provided foster care.
 - 316 in total
- 6.6 Those in scope consequently are those over 16 years old, who remained looked after and those sustained in these types of placements over 18 and therefore in Aftercare. In addition, there are those over 18, who have graduated into Aftercare accommodation and support.

7. Overview of the help provided for young people

7.1 The Council works in partnership with a wide range of partners and providers to provide help and support for care experienced young people to achieve their aspirations. A summary of the main services is outlined in the following paragraphs.

7.2 Social work services provides specific employability support through the **Continuing Care Employability Services (CCES)**. A team of five staff delivering the **Care Leavers Employment Service (CLES)**, core skills, Launchpad and Housing and Employment Service (HES). The four employability services provide holistic employability supports for care leavers across the five stages of the employability pathway: pre-pathway, engagement, job preparation, job matching and in-work support.

7.3 **CLES** is a resource which relies on partnership with a number of organisations to ensure employability support is available to all Glasgow care leavers irrespective of their locality. Such supports includes: the 16+ Activity Agreement Team (Education Services), Action for Children Transitions, Skills Development Scotland (SDS) and the three Glasgow colleges.

7.4 **Residential Services:** the provided children's homes have good working relationships with their local schools and work closely with them to maximise the attendance of their young people. Post-school, young people residing in the children's homes are supported to access employment, training, or further education. Of the 58 young people aged 16+ residing in the children's homes in the autumn of 2017;

- 7 in employment (including apprenticeships)
- 16 in training
- 24 in further education
- 5 were engaging with employment support workers
- 6 young people were inactive (not involved in employment, training or education).

Ongoing engagement is taking place with these young people to support their progress towards employment, training or further education.

7.5 **MCR Pathways/Glasgow's Young Talent** is a mentoring programme which aims to provide support to vulnerable young people, including those who are care-experienced in all 30 secondary schools.

7.6 **Glasgow Life** and **Arts in the City** have worked with the HSCP to provide opportunities for young people to develop their sporting and artistic talents.

7.7 **Enhanced Vocational Inclusion Programme (EVIP)** offers young people an alternative to mainstream secondary school education in partnership with

colleges. EVIP offers S4 young people the opportunity to study vocational qualifications in a college environment.

- 7.8 Many care experienced young people have very traumatic and challenging backgrounds. For these young people we have a range of support services which tailor support around the young person's specific needs. These include the **Intensive Support and Monitoring Services (ISMS)** which provides a direct community based alternative to secure care; the services run by **Includem**; and the **Young Women's Centre**, which provides a caring and nurturing environment for young women who are at risk of exploitation and abuse.
- 7.9 **Supported tenancies** – Providing good quality and stable housing along with tailored support for individuals is vital in giving a strong base for enabling young people to flourish in further education and the world of work. Continuing Care Services leases 9 Supported Tenancies from registered social landlords. This includes six 1-bedroomed for individual care leavers, and three 2-bedroomed aimed at young parent(s) with their child.
- 7.10 **The Leaving Care Services/Glasgow Housing Association (GHA) Protocol** was developed in 2007 as a result of the low numbers of GHA properties being allocated to care leavers. In response to this situation the Statement of Best Practice (S.B.P.) was expanded to include all 63 Registered Social Landlords (RSL's). During 2016/17 a total of 60 tenancies were offered to care leavers, a large increase on the previous years' 29 offers and the highest level since the inception of the Protocol.
- 7.11 **Corporate parenting² role** – The Health and Social Care Partnership (HSCP) has sustained discussions with the other corporate parents in Glasgow to develop improved partnership working and co-ordination of activities for the benefit of care experienced young people. Effective arrangements are in place to support young care experienced young people into university and college.

8. Performance Indicators and Outcomes 2016/2017

- 8.1 Providing a succinct and crystallized analysis of the historical performance is restricted by the data, different sources and potentially different populations in scope. Consequently, reflections on trends provides the most effective sense of performance and improvement. Action is in place however, to strengthen the tracking of all the care experience young people and those young people unaccompanied to effectively improve data and record their destinations and outcomes.

² The corporate parenting role is intended to support many of the roles and tasks expected of a parent, alongside birth parents, families and carers. As a corporate parent we must ensure that the children and young people receive every opportunity to fulfil their potential and take part in positive experiences.

- 8.2 The most recent Scottish Government statistics show that the city is performing better than the national average for those young people who are receiving Aftercare. Across Scotland there were 5,653 young people reported to be eligible for Aftercare services on 31 July 2017. Nationally, **47%** of those receiving Aftercare for whom current activity was known were in education, training or employment. For Glasgow the proportion was **61%**.³
- 8.3 The Council set itself a target for **75%** of care experienced young people to be in education, employment or training. In 2011/12, **51%** of care leavers achieved a training, job opportunity or college place.
- 8.4 For the year ending 2016/17, of the 580 young people known to our Leaving Care Team (those with care experience) **61%** were in positive destinations. As at the end of July 2018, **68%** of young people receiving an “After Care Service” were known to be in education, employment or training, an improvement from the previous year.
- 8.5 Specifically, the Continuing Care Team four employability initiatives; Care Leavers Employment Service (CLES), Core skills, Launchpad and Housing & Employment Service (HES) achieved the following outcomes for 2017/18:
- 127 care leavers supported
 - 962 learning hours delivered
 - 22 SQA National 5 achieved
 - 3 Launchpad programmes supporting 27 trainees
 - 46 Young People supported, 80% of whom have been in work for over 26weeks.

8.6 Positive Destinations⁴

The Scottish Government data on the destinations for looked after children are provided for 503 care experienced young people who left school from schools across Scotland in 2016/17. At the follow up point 9 months after leaving school 76% of those young people, who had been looked after for a year, remained in a positive destination⁵. For the 85 young people who were looked after for a full year by Glasgow City, **81%** had achieved a positive destination at the follow-up survey point.

9. Numbers attending University

- 9.1 There are currently 40 young people attending universities from Glasgow who are care experienced.

³ Children’s Social Work Statistics <https://www.gov.scot/Publications/2018/03/6242/downloads>. The proportion drops when the number of young people in an economic activity is given as a proportion of all young people who were eligible for aftercare. In July 2017 this was 25% nationally and 50% for Glasgow.

⁴ <https://www.gov.scot/Publications/2018/06/5796/downloads>

⁵ Positive destinations includes higher education, further education, training, voluntary work, employment and activity agreements.

- 9.2 Glasgow's Leaving Care Service (LCS) pay all accommodation, subsistence and other costs (i.e. materials / books) for the duration of the course. Wherever that young person chooses to stay; including Foster Care or Supported Care, privately rented accommodation and student accommodation, this will be financed through central budgets and Section 29. This can involve the young person residing in student accommodation term time then returning back to the foster / supported care placement at weekends and holiday periods.
- 9.3 There have been some additional initiatives by Universities to promote and support care leavers in higher education and this shares the responsibility – financial and otherwise – across other corporate parents. For example Glasgow University now offers an automatic place to care leavers if they get the minimum entry grades. Other universities offer 52 week accommodation to care leavers (rather than just term time) and Glasgow will liaise with relevant Universities to ensure support is available if required.
- 9.4 From 2017, SAAS have offered a care leaver grant (up to £7000 annually). All locality LCS teams are aware of this new initiative and several of Glasgow's young people have already taken advantage of this grant funding. This also can include accommodation costs over the holiday periods.

10. Policy and Resource Implications

Resource Implications:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| <i>Financial:</i> | Substantial resources are provided by the Council to finance the support for care experienced young people, given the additional help many of them need to overcome the barriers they face to achieve their aspirations. Similar to all other services in the Council there are substantial and growing financial pressures on those services that support care experienced young people, especially as the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act extended the age range at which young people can seek assistance up to the age of 26. |
| <i>Legal:</i> | In line with the Standards in Scotland's Schools etc. Act 2000 and the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act |
| <i>Personnel:</i> | Within existing resources |
| <i>Procurement:</i> | A range of supports for young people are procured externally by the Council. |

Council Strategic Plan: Excellent and Inclusive Education

Equality Impacts:

EQIA carried out: Not applicable

Outcome: Not applicable to the paper

Sustainability Impacts:

Environmental: Not applicable

Social: If our most vulnerable young people achieve positive outcomes in their lives this will have fundamental impacts on the longer term social and community life of Glasgow, as care experienced young people are less likely to become homeless, suffer from addiction or mental health problems, become offenders or suffer from longer term health problems.

Economic: Care experienced young people have many qualities and talents which can contribute significantly to the economic health and sustainability of Glasgow.

11. Recommendations

11.1 The Committee is asked to consider the contents of this report.

| Number of Leavers 2016/17 | | | Movement between surveys (Percentage) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Destination | Initial Survey | Follow-up Survey | Remained original destination Scotland | Remained original destination Glasgow | Moved to HE | Moved to FE | Moved to Training | Became Employed | Entered Voluntary Work | Entered into an Activity Agreement | Became Unemployed Seeking | Became Unemployed Not Seeking | Became unknown |
| Higher Education | 1,613 | 1,520 | 93.4% | 93.6% | ~ | 0.8% | | 3.7% | 0.1% | | 0.8% | 0.4% | 0.4% |
| Further Education | 1,405 | 1,281 | 81.8% | 85.2% | 0.3% | ~ | 1.6% | 7.1% | 0.1% | 0.1% | 4.1% | 0.9% | 0.6% |
| Training | 229 | 148 | 23.5% | 25.8% | | 10.9% | ~ | 27.5% | 0.4% | 1.3% | 27.1% | 4.8% | 1.3% |
| Employment | 804 | 1,046 | 95.4% | 91.7% | 0.4% | 2.1% | 1.9% | ~ | | | 3.6% | 0.1% | 0.1% |
| Voluntary Work | 18 | 13 | 54.8% | 33.3% | | 16.7% | 5.6% | 16.7% | ~ | | 5.6% | 16.7% | |
| Activity Agreement ¹ | 49 | 21 | 52.6% | 28.6% | | 6.1% | 28.6% | 10.2% | | ~ | 12.2% | 12.2% | 2.0% |
| Unemployed Seeking | 276 | 290 | 35.1% | 39.1% | 0.7% | 6.5% | 11.6% | 25.4% | 1.1% | 1.1% | ~ | 5.1% | 8.7% |
| Unemployed Not Seeking | 72 | 102 | 70.6% | 66.7% | | 4.2% | 6.9% | 6.9% | | | 13.9% | ~ | 1.4% |
| Unknown | 17 | 51 | 29.3% | 35.3% | 5.9% | 11.8% | | 17.6% | | | 17.6% | | ~ |
| Total | 4483 * | 4472 ** | 51,172 | | | | | | | | | | |

* The figure in published in Insight was 4481 as 2 young people did not meeting the matching criteria and were excluded but are reported in the Scottish publication

** 11 young people have been excluded from the follow up survey as they have moved outwith Scotland or Returned to School

Glasgow City Council SLDR 2016-17 Follow Up Survey Results by Destination (Percentages)

| School | Return | Higher Education | Further Education | Training | Employment | Voluntary Work | Activity Agreements | Unemployed Seeking | Unemployed Not Seeking | Not Known | Total Leavers | Total Positive | Total Other | Percentage Difference Point |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------------|-------------------|----------|------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| All Saints Secondary School | Initial | 31.6% | 33.5% | 5.8% | 14.2% | 0.6% | 1.3% | 11.0% | 1.9% | | 144 | 87.1% | 12.9% | -0.7% |
| | Follow Up | 30.5% | 29.2% | 3.9% | 21.4% | 1.3% | | 11.0% | 2.6% | | 143 | 86.4% | 13.6% | |
| Bannerman High School | Initial | 41.9% | 21.2% | 2.3% | 27.9% | | | 6.3% | 0.5% | | 243 | 93.2% | 6.8% | -0.5% |
| | Follow Up | 37.4% | 18.5% | 1.8% | 34.7% | 0.5% | | 5.4% | 1.4% | 0.5% | 242 | 92.8% | 7.2% | |
| Bellahouston Academy | Initial | 37.7% | 32.5% | 7.1% | 11.0% | | 0.6% | 7.8% | 2.6% | 0.6% | 139 | 89.0% | 11.0% | -1.9% |
| | Follow Up | 37.0% | 28.6% | 3.2% | 18.2% | | | 8.4% | 1.9% | 2.6% | 139 | 87.0% | 13.0% | |
| Castlemilk High School | Initial | 23.2% | 30.4% | 11.6% | 23.2% | | | 8.7% | 1.4% | 1.4% | 77 | 88.4% | 11.6% | -1.4% |
| | Follow Up | 23.2% | 31.9% | 8.7% | 23.2% | | | 8.7% | 1.4% | 2.9% | 77 | 87.0% | 13.0% | |
| Cleveden Secondary School | Initial | 31.1% | 41.8% | 6.6% | 14.8% | | 0.8% | 4.1% | 0.8% | | 153 | 95.1% | 4.9% | -2.5% |
| | Follow Up | 29.5% | 40.2% | 2.5% | 19.7% | | 0.8% | 5.7% | 0.8% | 0.8% | 153 | 92.6% | 7.4% | |
| Drumchapel High School | Initial | 21.2% | 35.3% | 7.1% | 18.8% | | 3.5% | 9.4% | 4.7% | | 88 | 85.9% | 14.1% | -11.8% |
| | Follow Up | 15.3% | 31.8% | 4.7% | 22.4% | | | 15.3% | 7.1% | 3.5% | 88 | 74.1% | 25.9% | |
| Eastbank Academy | Initial | 24.5% | 41.5% | 8.2% | 12.9% | | 2.0% | 8.8% | 2.0% | | 162 | 89.1% | 10.9% | 0.0% |
| | Follow Up | 23.8% | 34.7% | 6.8% | 21.8% | | 2.0% | 6.1% | 2.0% | 2.7% | 162 | 89.1% | 10.9% | |
| Glasgow Gaelic Secondary School | Initial | 70.0% | 16.7% | 0.0% | 6.7% | 3.3% | | 3.3% | | | 29 | 96.7% | 3.3% | 0.0% |
| | Follow Up | 70.0% | 20.0% | 0.0% | 6.7% | | | | 3.3% | | 29 | 96.7% | 3.3% | |
| Govan High School | Initial | 22.8% | 36.7% | 11.4% | 20.3% | | 2.5% | 5.1% | 1.3% | | 51 | 93.7% | 6.3% | -13.9% |
| | Follow Up | 22.8% | 27.8% | 5.1% | 22.8% | | 1.3% | 13.9% | 6.3% | | 51 | 79.7% | 20.3% | |
| Hillhead High School | Initial | 49.4% | 23.2% | 3.7% | 18.3% | 2.4% | | 2.4% | 0.6% | | 149 | 97.0% | 3.0% | -5.6% |
| | Follow Up | 48.1% | 22.2% | 1.2% | 19.1% | 0.6% | | 6.2% | 2.5% | | 148 | 91.4% | 8.6% | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|------|-------|------|------|-----|--------------|-------|-------|
| Hillpark Secondary School | Initial | 23.2% | 37.0% | 6.6% | 22.7% | 0.6% | 0.6% | 8.3% | 1.1% | | 192 | 90.6% | 9.4% | |
| | Follow Up | 22.7% | 32.0% | 3.3% | 30.9% | | | 7.7% | 2.2% | 1.1% | 192 | 89.0% | 11.0% | -1.7% |
| Holyrood Secondary School | Initial | 44.8% | 29.5% | 4.6% | 12.7% | | 2.0% | 4.3% | 0.9% | 1.2% | 323 | 93.6% | 6.4% | |
| | Follow Up | 44.0% | 28.3% | 1.7% | 17.2% | | 1.2% | 4.1% | 0.9% | 2.6% | 321 | 92.4% | 7.6% | -1.2% |
| Hyndland Secondary School | Initial | 60.0% | 20.6% | 1.7% | 11.4% | 1.1% | 0.6% | 4.0% | 0.6% | | 178 | 95.4% | 4.6% | |
| | Follow Up | 54.3% | 21.1% | 0.0% | 15.4% | 1.7% | | 4.6% | 2.9% | | 178 | 92.6% | 7.4% | -2.9% |
| John Paul Academy | Initial | 30.7% | 32.0% | 7.8% | 19.6% | 0.7% | 2.6% | 5.9% | 0.7% | | 128 | 93.5% | 6.5% | |
| | Follow Up | 28.1% | 28.1% | 1.3% | 26.1% | 0.7% | 2.0% | 9.8% | 2.6% | 1.3% | 128 | 86.3% | 13.7% | -7.2% |
| Kings Park Secondary School | Initial | 36.0% | 32.4% | 5.0% | 18.7% | | 1.4% | 3.6% | 2.2% | 0.7% | 128 | 93.5% | 6.5% | |
| | Follow Up | 33.1% | 32.4% | 1.4% | 22.3% | | 1.4% | 4.3% | 2.9% | 2.2% | 128 | 90.6% | 9.4% | -2.9% |
| Knightswood Secondary School | Initial | 36.1% | 32.9% | 3.5% | 18.8% | 0.4% | 0.8% | 7.1% | 0.4% | | 253 | 92.5% | 7.5% | |
| | Follow Up | 34.5% | 30.2% | 3.1% | 24.7% | 0.4% | 0.4% | 3.9% | 2.4% | 0.4% | 252 | 93.3% | 6.7% | 0.8% |
| Lochend Community High School | Initial | 20.9% | 40.3% | 1.5% | 19.4% | 1.5% | 3.0% | 10.4% | 3.0% | | 107 | 86.6% | 13.4% | |
| | Follow Up | 17.9% | 38.8% | 7.5% | 22.4% | | | 9.0% | 4.5% | | 107 | 86.6% | 13.4% | 0.0% |
| Lourdes Secondary School | Initial | 38.3% | 29.6% | 4.4% | 15.5% | 0.5% | 1.0% | 7.3% | 2.9% | 0.5% | 214 | 89.3% | 10.7% | |
| | Follow Up | 38.3% | 26.2% | 8.7% | 21.4% | | | 2.4% | 1.5% | 1.5% | 213 | 94.7% | 5.3% | 5.3% |
| Notre Dame High School (Glasgow) | Initial | 64.9% | 20.6% | 2.1% | 7.2% | | | 2.1% | 2.1% | 1.0% | 127 | 94.8% | 5.2% | |
| | Follow Up | 61.9% | 21.6% | 0.0% | 11.3% | | | 3.1% | 2.1% | | 126 | 94.8% | 5.2% | 0.0% |
| Rosshall Academy | Initial | 31.0% | 27.2% | 4.7% | 23.9% | | | 9.9% | 2.8% | 0.5% | 237 | 86.9% | 13.1% | |
| | Follow Up | 28.8% | 25.9% | 3.8% | 31.1% | 0.5% | | 7.5% | 2.4% | | 237 | 90.1% | 9.9% | 3.2% |
| Shawlands Academy | Initial | 46.6% | 29.3% | 2.6% | 12.6% | 0.5% | 0.5% | 3.1% | 2.1% | 2.6% | 179 | 92.1% | 7.9% | |
| | Follow Up | 42.1% | 28.9% | 1.1% | 16.3% | 0.5% | | 5.3% | 2.6% | 3.2% | 176 | 88.9% | 11.1% | -3.2% |
| Smithycroft Secondary School | Initial | 18.1% | 46.8% | 6.4% | 13.8% | 1.1% | 5.3% | 6.4% | 1.1% | 1.1% | 109 | 91.5% | 8.5% | |
| | Follow Up | 18.1% | 40.4% | 6.4% | 20.2% | | 1.1% | 8.5% | 5.3% | | 109 | 86.2% | 13.8% | -5.3% |
| Springburn Academy | Initial | 36.2% | 33.3% | 2.1% | 18.4% | | 1.4% | 7.8% | 0.7% | | 161 | 91.5% | 8.5% | |
| | Follow Up | 34.0% | 25.5% | 3.5% | 24.1% | 0.7% | 0.7% | 7.8% | 1.4% | 2.1% | 161 | 88.7% | 11.3% | -2.8% |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------|
| | Up | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| St Andrews RC Secondary | Initial | 41.2% | 27.3% | 4.2% | 20.5% | 0.3% | 0.6% | 3.9% | 1.6% | 0.3% | 267 | 94.2% | 5.8% | -1.6% |
| | Follow Up | 37.1% | 25.1% | 1.6% | 28.0% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 5.9% | 1.0% | 0.7% | 267 | 92.5% | 7.5% | |
| St Margaret Mary's Secondary School | Initial | 26.7% | 24.0% | 10.7% | 33.3% | | 1.3% | 2.7% | 1.3% | | 74 | 96.0% | 4.0% | -4.1% |
| | Follow Up | 25.7% | 21.6% | 6.8% | 36.5% | | 1.4% | 5.4% | 2.7% | | 74 | 91.9% | 8.1% | |
| St Mungo's Academy | Initial | 17.4% | 33.3% | 8.3% | 25.7% | | 2.1% | 10.4% | 2.8% | | 148 | 86.8% | 13.2% | 3.4% |
| | Follow Up | 17.5% | 30.1% | 7.0% | 35.0% | | 0.7% | 7.7% | 2.1% | | 148 | 90.2% | 9.8% | |
| St Paul's High School | Initial | 21.9% | 44.5% | 4.4% | 17.5% | | 1.5% | 8.0% | 2.2% | | 180 | 89.8% | 10.2% | 0.0% |
| | Follow Up | 20.4% | 42.3% | 3.6% | 23.4% | | | 6.6% | 2.9% | 0.7% | 180 | 89.8% | 10.2% | |
| St Roch's Secondary School | Initial | 35.5% | 32.3% | 10.8% | 16.1% | | | 3.2% | 2.2% | | 87 | 94.6% | 5.4% | -2.2% |
| | Follow Up | 33.3% | 28.0% | 5.4% | 24.7% | | 1.1% | 6.5% | 1.1% | | 87 | 92.5% | 7.5% | |
| St Thomas Aquinas Secondary School | Initial | 38.7% | 36.0% | 2.0% | 14.7% | 0.7% | | 6.0% | 2.0% | | 162 | 92.0% | 8.0% | -1.3% |
| | Follow Up | 38.0% | 33.3% | 1.3% | 18.0% | | | 4.7% | 2.0% | 2.7% | 161 | 90.7% | 9.3% | |
| Whitehill Secondary School | Initial | 24.2% | 33.0% | 8.8% | 27.5% | 1.1% | | 3.3% | 2.2% | | 62 | 94.5% | 5.5% | -11.0% |
| | Follow Up | 23.1% | 28.6% | 4.4% | 27.5% | | | 12.1% | 4.4% | | 61 | 83.5% | 16.5% | |
| Glasgow City Council | Initial | 36.0% | 31.3% | 5.1% | 17.9% | 0.4% | 1.1% | 6.2% | 1.6% | 0.4% | 4,551 | 91.9% | 8.1% | -1.8% |
| | Follow Up | 34.0% | 28.6% | 3.3% | 23.4% | 0.3% | 0.5% | 6.5% | 2.3% | 1.1% | 4,538 | 90.1% | 9.9% | |
| Scotland | Initial | 40.7% | 26.8% | 2.4% | 22.0% | 0.6% | 1.2% | 4.5% | 1.5% | 0.4% | 51,300 | 93.7% | 6.3% | -0.8% |
| | Follow Up | 38.3% | 23.0% | 1.7% | 28.3% | 0.5% | 1.0% | 4.4% | 1.9% | 0.7% | 51,172 | 92.9% | 7.1% | |