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Pre-Vocational Education in Scotland: a case study of one local authority



Lifelong Learning Programme

Policy Context

- HMIE publications: Preparing for Work (2007), Expanding Opportunities (2008) and Working Out (2009).
- Scottish Government: Curriculum for Excellence (2004), Skills for Scotland: a lifelong learning strategy (2007)
- OECD: Quality and Equity in Scottish Schools (2007)

Scottish Education System

- Comprehensive education
- Primary (5 -12 years) and Secondary Schools (12 - 16 years) compulsory
- Broad academic curriculum until year 3 in Secondary school (14 years of age) and then senior phase (15 -18 years)
- 42 Vocational Further Education Colleges (post compulsory)
- 17 Universities

North Lanarkshire Council

Pop 326,000 (4th largest in Scotland with 24 secondary schools)



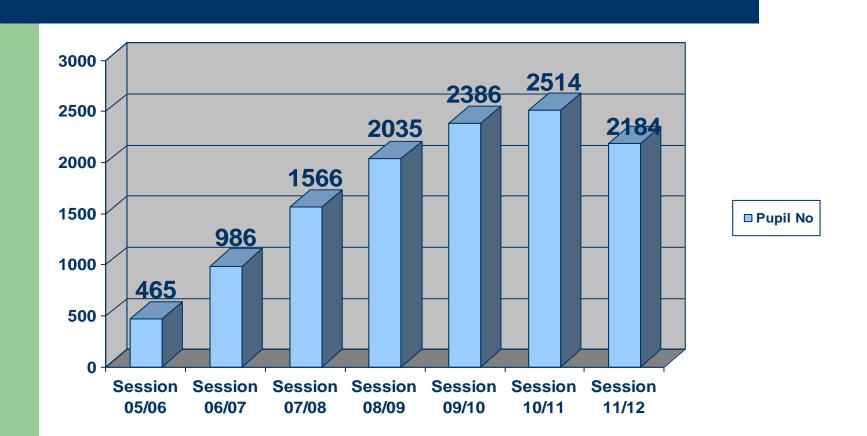
Curriculum for Excellence.

'Education has four main outcomes for children and young people' It aims to help them to become:

- Successful learners
- Responsible citizens
- Confident individuals
- Effective contributors.

We firmly believe that our vocational education programme delivers the four capacities of Curriculum for Excellence (2004).

North Lanarkshire Vocational Education.

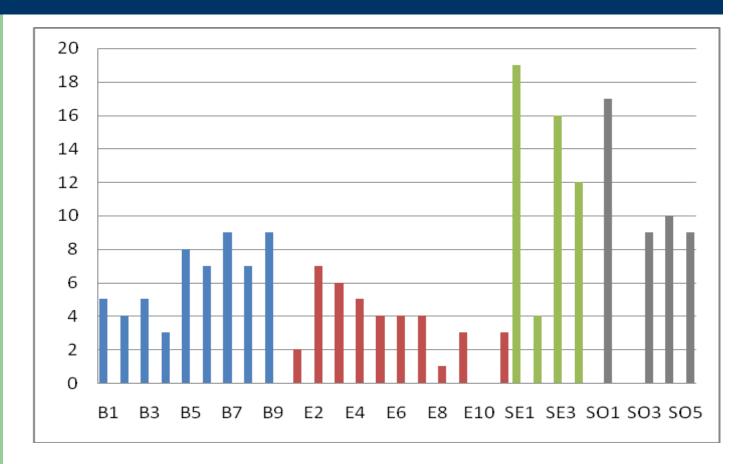


North Lanarkshire Current Position.

pil No's	SFW =	1992	90.5%
	S3	S4	ΤΟΤΑΙ
Automotive	182	205	387
Construction Crafts	213	265	478
Early Education & Childcare	89	181	270
Beauty Care	47	80	127
Hairdressing	244	267	511
Hospitality	80	123	203
Rural Skills	12	64	76
Other	69	79	148
т	OTAL 936	1264	2200

Teachers and Social-Partner Interviews.

- 6 Secondary Schools
- 3 Colleges
- 15 Teacher Interviews
- 6 Social-partner Interviews



- Approximately one third of pupils are undertaking vocational education courses in the lower-secondary school
- These are certificated modules and form part of a mixed-mode programme of study
- Completion rates are comparable with academic awards (90.7%)
- Gender balance greater in newer vocational subjects
- Positive experience from pupils

- Pupils and teachers have a positive experience of vocational education
- Pedagogic practices involve active and co-operative learning methodologies and an emphasis on practice 'theoretical quietism'
- Curriculum emphasise more the social and self competences related to employability rather then knowledge based competences in economics or business

- Differences between the 'prescribed' and 'enacted' curriculum
- Teachers tended to emphasise the wider and more educational purposes of learning
- Social partners emphasised employability
- Needs to be a greater emphasis on cross-curricula learning and bio-level teaching
- Sustaining levels of investment

Surprise positive link between retention and vocational education