

Skills for Scotland

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Purpose of document	Summarisation of documents of high importance for the Business Case
Project detail (delete row if appropriate)	(project name, project owner(s), dates, organisation(s) involved)
Other detail (delete row if appropriate)	

Related projects	Names and doc reference numbers
Keywords	Scotland; skills; empowerment; employment; employer; young people; workplace; support; innovation;

Name of Strategy:	Skills for Scotland: Accelerating the Recovery and Increasing Sustainable Economic Growth
Date:	2010
URL:	https://digitalhealthinstitute.sharepoint.com/Exploratory/Shared%20Documents/Business%20Case%20-%20Strategic%20Documents/11.%20Skills%20for%20Scotland%20Strategy%20(Learning%20and%20Justice,%20SG)/0105315.pdf http://www.gov.scot/Resource/Doc/326739/0105315.pdf
Key words:	Scotland, skills, empowerment, employment, employer, young people, workplace, support, innovation.
Why does this strategy exist? (what's the problem/opportunity this stems from)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scotland's skills base has improved considerably but this has not translated into higher productivity and economic growth. More must be done to better anticipate and deliver the strategic skills requirements to respond to future economic challenges and opportunities. More needs to be done to encourage greater employer demand for skills and for these skills to be utilised effectively to capture the gains in productivity and competitiveness. There was a need to further support people to gain lifelong skills in order to accelerate economic growth in the time of the recession in 2007.
Summary:	This strategy aims to develop a successful, globally competitive economy based on high skilled and better paid jobs, high productivity, fairness, and high quality public services. It also aims to promote equal access to and participation in skills, career information, advice and guidance and learning activities for everyone. It is intended to promote equality of opportunity to those who face persistent disadvantage and to improve the numbers of people economically active across all groups within society
Key goals and means to achieve them:	<p>The main goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To develop a nation of creative, innovative, enterprising people who are aware of their skills and engaged in society To produce high skill, high productivity, healthy workplaces which enable people to perform at their best.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop a cohesive and efficient learning and careers system centred on the individual that anticipates and responds to employers’ needs and supporting the lifelong development and use of skills. • To provide national and local government policies for investment, enterprise, skills, innovation and competition which support the development and best use of skills in the workplace. • To prove the nation is a model of best practice in tackling climate change with businesses capitalising on the opportunities that a low carbon economy will bring, creating new employment for a skilled workforce and driving the adaptation of existing jobs. <p>There are 4 main ways of achieving this vision:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Empowering people to ensure they have the opportunity to access the right advice, support and opportunities to acquire the skills and attributes to both contribute to and benefit from future economic success 2. Supporting employers by better understanding and assessing the skills they need for future success, and ensuring that the supply of skills, training and qualifications can be responsive to this 3. Simplifying the skills system to ensure that it is more coherent and easy to understand for individuals and employers 4. Strengthening partnerships and collective responsibility between public, private and third sectors to help improve skills and the contribution they make towards achieving Scotland’s social and economic aspirations.
Expected outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is strong evidence that a better educated and skilled population can lead to better social outcomes such as improved health, reduced crime, improved social cohesion, and increased transfer of knowledge to children. Skills policy is fundamental in helping make Scotland a better place to live, work and learn and a more prosperous and successful country

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We realise our full economic potential with more and better employment opportunities for our people • We are better educated, more skilled and more successful, renowned for our research and innovation • Our young people are successful learners, confident individuals, effective contributors and responsible citizens • We live longer, healthier lives • We have tackled the significant inequalities in Scottish society • We have improved the life chances for children, young people and families at risk • We have strong, resilient and supportive communities where people take responsibility for their own actions and how they affect others
Key quotes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving Scotland's skills base is crucial to ensure we are best placed to take advantage of new economic opportunities that will emerge via the creation of new enterprises or access to new supply chains. This includes the low carbon economy where around 60,000 new jobs are forecast by 2020, including 26,000 in renewables, in addition to the adaptation of many more jobs required in the transition. • This strategy establishes high-level targets for the National Training Programmes in 2010-11. Individually these targets are for 15,000 Modern Apprenticeship starts, 14,500 training places to support the unemployed and 5,000 new flexible training opportunities to meet the needs of businesses. On top of these targets new European Social Funding provision has been secured for an additional 5,000 all-age Modern Apprenticeships, and 800 targeted pathway places for 16 and 17 year olds, taking the total allocation to over 40,000 training places in 2010-11. • Since 2007 there has been record investment in colleges and universities to develop intermediate and higher level skills, with total expenditure increasing to over £7 billion by 2010. Colleges and universities across the country have also benefited from accelerated capital spending of around £20 million between 2008 and 2010. • Significant investment has also been made to student support in Scotland with investment worth £38 million over three years from 2008 to support part-time students in higher education.

Parent/child document (of what)?	<p>Is consistent with the “National Performance Framework” (2007).</p> <p>Follows on from the “Skills for Scotland: A Lifelong Skills Strategy” (2007).</p>
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