

School Leaver Destination Report

2009 – 2010

Angus Council

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Background

The School Leaver Destination Return (SLDR) is a statistical return undertaken by Skills Development Scotland (SDS) on behalf of the Scottish Government. The Return is based on a follow up of young people who left school between the 1st of August 2009 and the 31st of July 2010. This exercise was carried out during the month of September 2010.

The Scottish Government use the data produced from the Return to report against the National Indicator and target, “increase the proportion of school leavers (from Scottish publicly funded schools) in positive and sustained destinations (FE, HE, employment or training)”. Partners, particularly Local Authorities, use the data to inform initiatives developed as part of the More Choices More Chances Strategy, to evidence the success of initiatives, measure progress against targets, and to identify areas to target resources to improve the post school outcomes for young people.

Methodology

The return is carried out during the month of September with staff across Skills Development Scotland following up over 55,000 school leavers. Destinations are confirmed throughout the follow up period and the destination that is reported is the destination that is known at the snapshot date. This year, we reported the information as known to us on 2nd October 2010. 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 to another destination.

The information that is gathered is recorded within the SDS CMS system (Insight) which enables us to produce MIS reports and populate the data fields to be sent to the Government. This data is transferred at an individual level and undergoes a matching & validation process until a cohort is agreed. This allows the government’s analytical services unit to match the client’s individual outcome with other indicators such as social economic background, additional support needs and stage of leaving, etc. All information in this report, however, is based upon data held within the SDS Insight database which has been analysed to produce the graphs and tables contained within this report.

Analysis

Only leavers from publicly funded secondary schools are within the scope of the SLDR. This report relates to **1,301** leavers from publicly funded secondary schools. This relates to approximately an **11%** increase in the number of leavers reported in the SLDR in 2008-09.

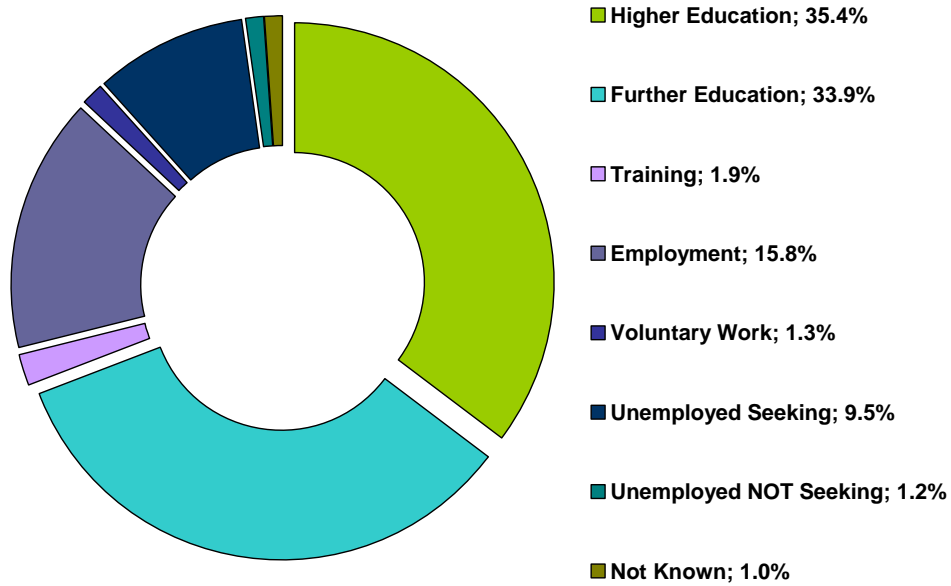
Section 1: Overview – Main Findings

- Overall the percentage of leavers entering a positive destinationⁱ is **88.3%**, a rise of **1%** on last year and means the authority has the 12th highest level of positive destinations in Scotland.
- In comparison to 2008-09, the percentage of leavers entering higher education has increased very slightly to **35.4%**, around a **0.1%** rise. Despite this rise, the percentage of leavers entering higher education is just below the national average (**35.7%**).
- The percentage of leavers entering further education has decreased to **33.9%**, a **1.7%** reduction from **35.6%** in 2008-09. This was the 8th highest decline in Scotland but despite this the percentage of leavers entering further education is the 5th highest in Scotland.
- The percentage of leavers entering training has also decreased slightly in 2009-10 to **1.9%**, which is the joint 3rd lowest level in Scotland.
- The percentage of leavers entering employment has increased from **13.9%** in 2008-09 to **15.8%**, a rise of around **2%** which was the 6th highest rise in Scotland.
- The percentage of leavers who are unemployed seeking has increased to **9.5%**, around **1.8%** lower than the national average but **1.7%** higher than last year.

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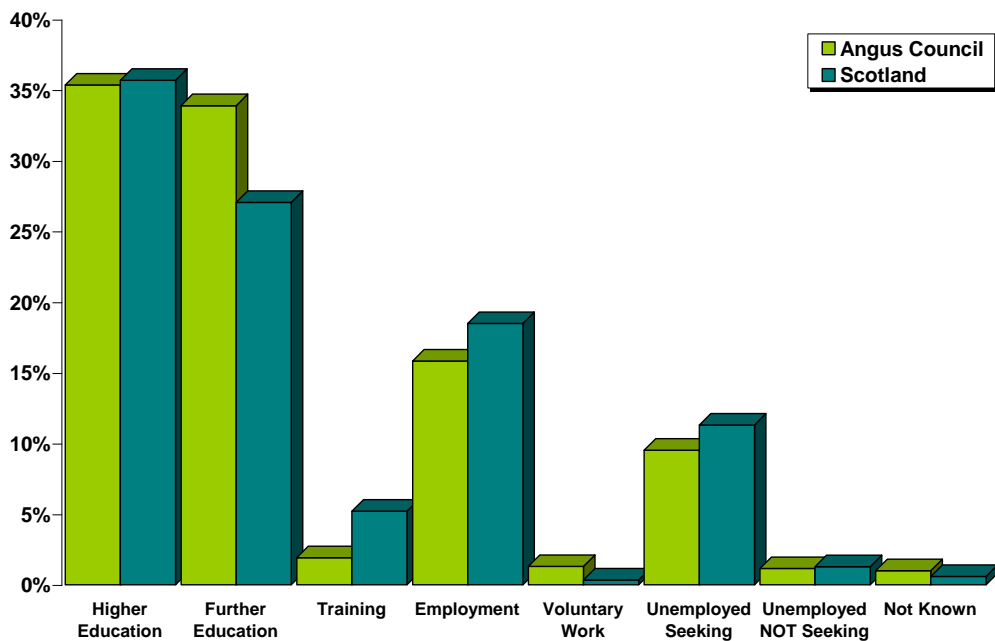
- School leavers whose destination is unknown to SDS has fallen to **1%** after last year's high of **3.1%**.

Table 1: Destination Totals



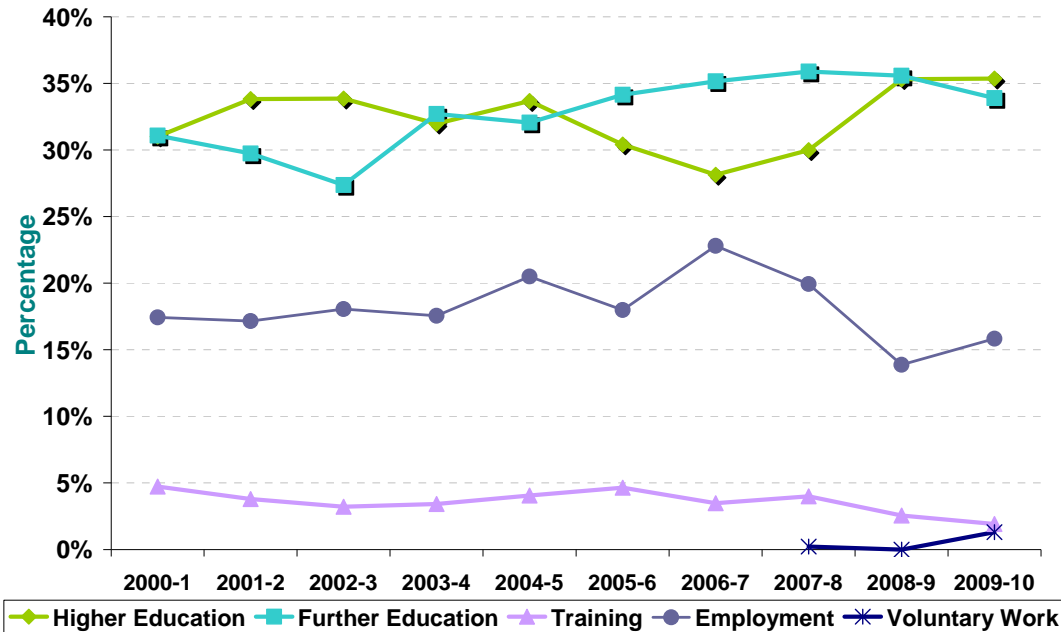
Area	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known
Angus Council	1,301	35.4% 460	33.9% 441	1.9% 25	15.8% 206	1.3% 17	9.5% 124	1.2% 15	1.0% 13
Scotland	54,097	35.7% 19,309	27.1% 14,637	5.2% 2,822	18.5% 10,005	0.3% 187	11.3% 6,117	1.3% 696	0.6% 324

Table 2: Local Authority Comparison to Scotland



Section 1.1 - Annual Trends

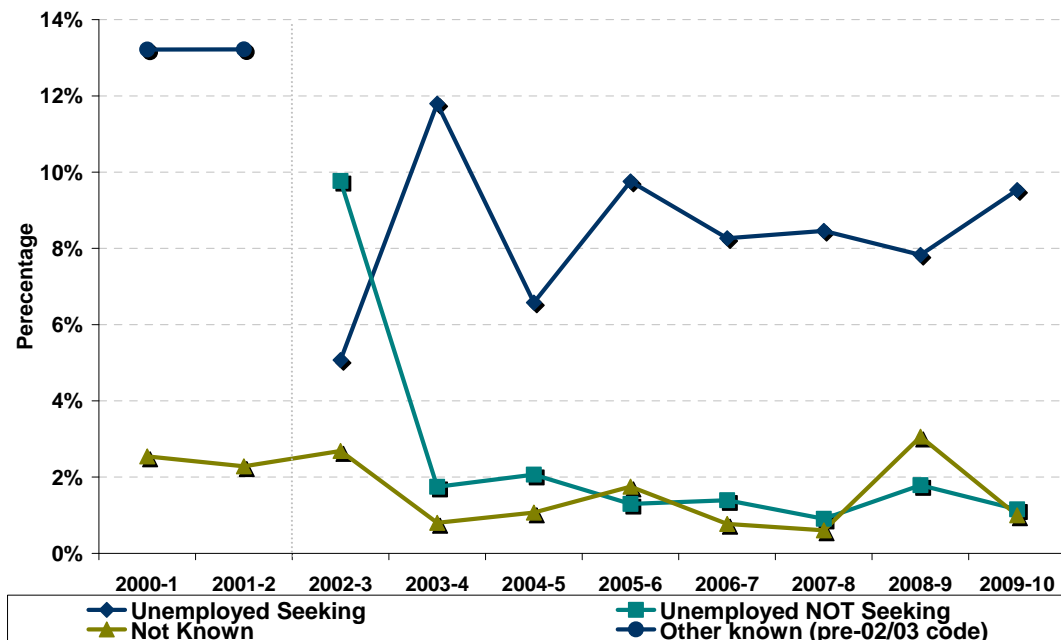
Table 3: Trends 2000 – 2010 of Positive Destinations



Note: Voluntary Work has been included as a separate destination category since the 2007- 08 SLDR return but was reported within the unemployed not seeking category previously.

Since 2006-07, when the percentage of leavers entering higher education reached a low **28.1%**, the percentage of leavers entering higher education has risen year on year and has now reached its highest level in a decade at **35.4%**, around **4.3%** higher than ten years ago. Likewise the percentage of leavers entering further education was also rising year on year since 2002-03 but in 2008-09 the percentage of leavers declined slightly and this trend was continued this year. However, the percentage of leavers entering further education is still **2.8%** higher than a decade ago. There has been a decline in percentage of leavers entering employment since 2006-7 and last year this reached a 10 year low at **13.9%**, however this year this trend has reversed slightly with a slight rise but still **1.6%** below the levels a decade ago.

Table 4: Trends 2000 – 2010 of Other Destinations



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The proportion of leavers reported as unemployed seeking dropped dramatically in 2004-5 following an equally dramatic rise the year before. However, since 2006-7, the percentage has been below **8.5%** but this year there was a rise to **9.5%**. The percentage of leavers unknown witnessed a substantial rise last year but this year it has fallen to **1%**.

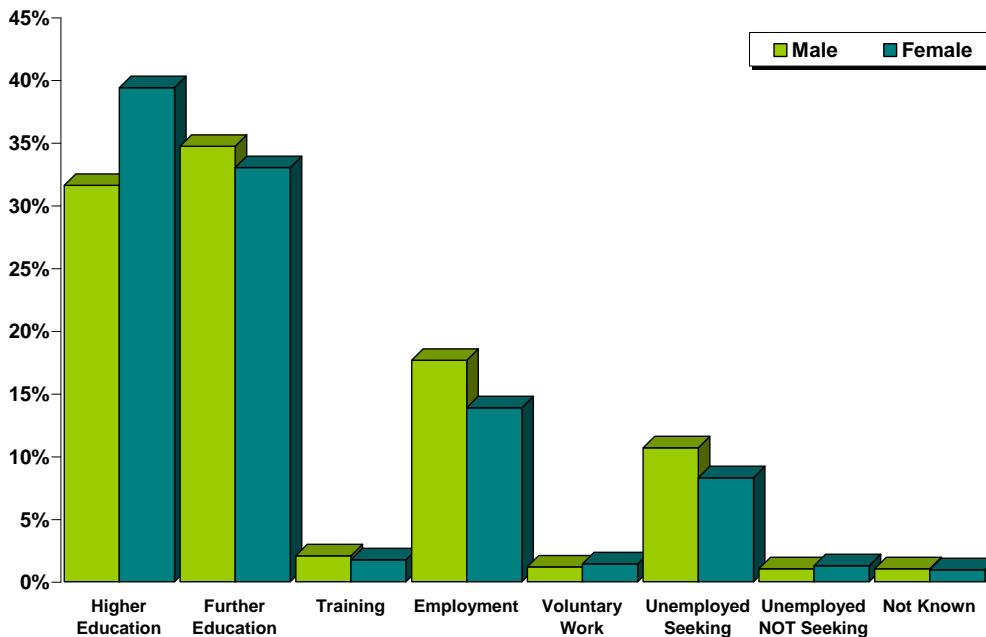
Table 5: Destinations from 2000 to 2010

Year	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known	Other Known
2000-1	1,377	31.0%	31.1%	4.7%	17.4%				2.5%	13.2%
2001-2	1,399	33.8%	29.7%	3.8%	17.2%				2.3%	13.2%
2002-3	1,341	33.9%	27.4%	3.2%	18.0%		5.1%	9.8%	2.7%	
2003-4	1,373	32.0%	32.7%	3.4%	17.6%		11.8%	1.7%	0.8%	
2004-5	1,307	33.7%	32.1%	4.1%	20.5%		6.6%	2.1%	1.1%	
2005-6	1,312	30.4%	34.1%	4.6%	18.0%		9.8%	1.3%	1.8%	
2006-7	1,294	28.1%	35.2%	3.5%	22.8%		8.3%	1.4%	0.8%	
2007-8	1,324	30.0%	35.9%	4.0%	19.9%	0.2%	8.5%	0.9%	0.6%	
2008-9	1,175	35.3%	35.6%	2.6%	13.9%	0.0%	7.8%	1.8%	3.1%	
2009-10	1,301	35.4%	33.9%	1.9%	15.8%	1.3%	9.5%	1.2%	1.0%	

Note: Prior to 2002-03 both the unemployed seeking and unemployed not seeking categories were reported in a separate category called Other Known. This is reflected in the table and graph above.

Section 1.2: Client Characteristics

Table 6: Destination split by Gender



Year	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known
Male	674	31.6%	34.7%	2.1%	17.7%	1.2%	10.7%	1.0%	1.0%
Female	627	39.4%	33.0%	1.8%	13.9%	1.4%	8.3%	1.3%	1.0%

Female leavers (**89.5%**) are more likely than male leavers (**87.2%**) to enter positive destinations on leaving school. The proportion of female leavers who continue their education in either higher or further education is **72.4%** compared to **66.3%** of males. Females are more likely than males to enter higher education whereas males are more likely to enter further education. The percentage of males entering employment and training (**19.7%**) is approx **4.1%** higher than that for females

(15.6%). Males are more likely to become unemployed and seeking than females with 58% of leavers reported as unemployed seeking being male.

Table 7: Gender split within each destination

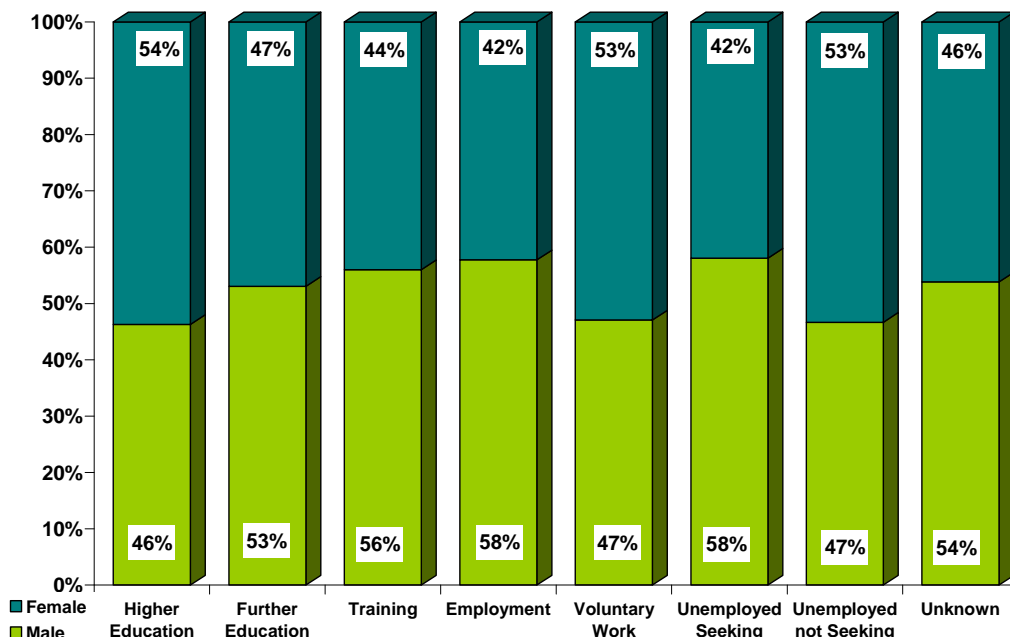


Table 8: Destination by SIMD

SIMD Decile ⁱⁱ	Most Deprived → Least Deprived									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Higher Education	7%	16%	21%	19%	37%	28%	46%	39%	53%	53%
Further Education	66%	50%	50%	37%	30%	36%	30%	30%	22%	24%
Training	*	*	*	*	4%	*	*	*	*	*
Employment	*	10%	12%	17%	15%	17%	16%	19%	16%	13%
Voluntary Work	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unemployed Seeking	17%	20%	11%	18%	7%	16%	5%	7%	4%	*
U/E Not Seeking	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unknown	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Positive Destinations	83%	79%	85%	79%	89%	83%	94%	92%	94%	96%
Total	29	70	113	124	134	186	200	224	153	68
% of Total Leavers	2%	5%	9%	10%	10%	14%	15%	17%	12%	5%

Percentages based on 5 or less have been suppressed due to disclosure reasons.

- In general, leavers who live in the least deprived areas are more likely to enter positive destinations on leaving school than those from the most deprived areas. For example 96% of those who live in SIMD 10 enter positive destinations whereas 83% of those in SIMD 1 enter positive destinations.
- Leavers who live in the more deprived areas are more likely to enter further education in comparison to leavers who live in the least deprived areas. The proportion leavers entering further education from the most deprived area (66%) is over two and a half times the proportion for leavers from the least deprived areas (24%). It is noticeable that the percentage of leavers entering education generally rises with each SIMD decile from 1 to 10.
- The majority of leavers in both SIMD 10 and SIMD 9 enter higher education.
- Leavers from most deprived areas are also more likely to be unemployed seeking than leavers from the least deprived areas.

Table 9: Destination by Stage Left School.

Stage of Leaving ⁱⁱⁱ Destination	Statutory Summer Leaver	Statutory Winter Leaver	Post Statutory Leaver
Higher Education	*	*	49%
Further Education	60%	30%	27%
Training	5%	*	1%
Employment	14%	27%	15%
Voluntary Work	*	*	1%
Unemployed Seeking	17%	33%	5%
Unemployed Not Seeking	*	*	1%
Unknown	*	*	1%
Positive Destinations	81%	63%	93%
Total Leavers	271	101	929
% of Total Leavers	21%	8%	71%

Percentages have been suppressed due to disclosure reasons.

- It can be noted that the majority of school pupils choose to remain at school past their statutory leave date and this has a positive impact on their positive progression from school. Leavers who stay on past their statutory leave date are more likely to progress to positive outcomes on leaving school with the highest proportion entering higher education. Overall **93%** of those who stay on at school past their statutory leave date enter a positive destination.
- Statutory winter leavers are the least likely to enter positive destinations with only **63%** of statutory winter leavers being reported in a positive outcome. The highest proportion are reported as unemployed seeking. Statutory winter leavers are over six times more likely to be reported as unemployed seeking than a post statutory leaver.
- Just over a fifth of school leavers are statutory summer leavers and 3 out of 5 enter further education. Around 81% of statutory summer leavers are reported in positive destinations.

Section 2: Positive Destinations

Section 2.1 Higher and Further Education

Higher Education (HE): This category includes leavers following HND (Higher National Diploma) or HNC (Higher National Certificate) courses, degree courses, courses for the education and training of teachers and higher level courses for professional qualifications. **16** young people with a deferred, unconditional place in higher education for next year have also been included in this year's figures.

Further Education (FE): This category includes leavers undertaking non advanced further education which is not higher education.

From those reported in the SLDR, **460** leavers entered Higher Education and **441** entered Further Education. Detailed analysis can be provided on **99.4% (896)** of this cohort for whom we hold information on institution and course chosen – Higher Education **99.6% (458)** & Further Education **99.3% (438)**.

Table 10: HE Entrants by Institution Type

Institution Type	Total	%
University / HE College	342	75%
FE College	110	24%
Other ¹	6	1%

¹ Other Category includes institutions out with Scotland and other private institutions

Table 11: HE Students by Institution

Institution ^{iv}	Total	%	Institution	Total	%
Dundee University	100	22%	Heriot Watt University	9	2%
Abertay University Dundee	74	16%	Stirling University	9	2%
Aberdeen University	42	9%	St Andrews University	8	2%
The Robert Gordon University	31	7%	Strathclyde University	7	1%
Edinburgh University	23	5%	Out with Scotland	6	1%
Glasgow University	17	4%	FE Colleges	110	24%
Napier University	10	2%	Other Institutions	12	3%

Institutions with less than 5 leavers are included in "Other Institutions" in the table above.

Table 12: HE Students by FE Colleges

Institution	Total	%	Institution	Total	%
Dundee College	50	11%	Aberdeen College	20	4%
Angus College	29	6%	Other Institutions	11	2%

Institutions with less than 5 leavers are included in "Other Institutions" in the table above.

Table 13: FE Students by FE Colleges

Institution	Total	%	Institution	Total	%
Angus College	320	73%	Aberdeen College	7	2%
Dundee College	99	23%	Other Institutions	12	3%

Institutions with less than 5 leavers are included in "Other Institutions" in the table above.

It can be noted from tables 11, 12 & 13 that the majority of leavers who continue their studies post school, chose to attend local institutions.

Table 14: Higher Education Course Information

Course Area	Total	%	Course Area	Total	%
Science & Mathematics	87	19%	Performing Arts	15	3%
Arts & Social Sciences	77	17%	Art and Design	12	3%
Health & Medicine	53	11%	Finance	12	3%
Computing & ICT	31	7%	Communications & Media	10	2%
Engineering	29	6%	Law	10	2%
Administration & Management	28	6%	Social, Caring & Advisory Services	9	2%
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	27	6%	Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	8	2%
Construction	19	4%	Other Course Areas	12	3%
Teaching	19	4%			

Table 15: Further Education Course Information

Course Area	Total	%	Course Area	Total	%
Construction	51	12%	Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	19	4%
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	48	11%	Personal Dev. & Prep Courses	15	3%
Computing & ICT	34	8%	Performing Arts	12	3%
Hairdressing & Beauty	34	8%	Health & Medicine	11	3%
General Education (Highers, etc)	33	8%	Garage Services	10	2%
Animals, Land & Environment	32	7%	Science & Mathematics	7	2%
Art and Design	30	7%	Security & Protective Services	7	2%
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	30	7%	Other Course Areas	12	3%
Engineering	27	6%			
Administration & Management	26	6%			

This is the 3rd year that SDS has gathered fuller data, across Scotland, about the course areas entered by school leavers. There has been no change to the top 3 higher education course areas entered by leavers from last year to this year – science & maths, arts & social sciences and health & medicine. The proportion of leavers entering the top two course areas have both risen by around 1% in comparison to last year and the actual numbers of leavers entering these course areas has also risen.

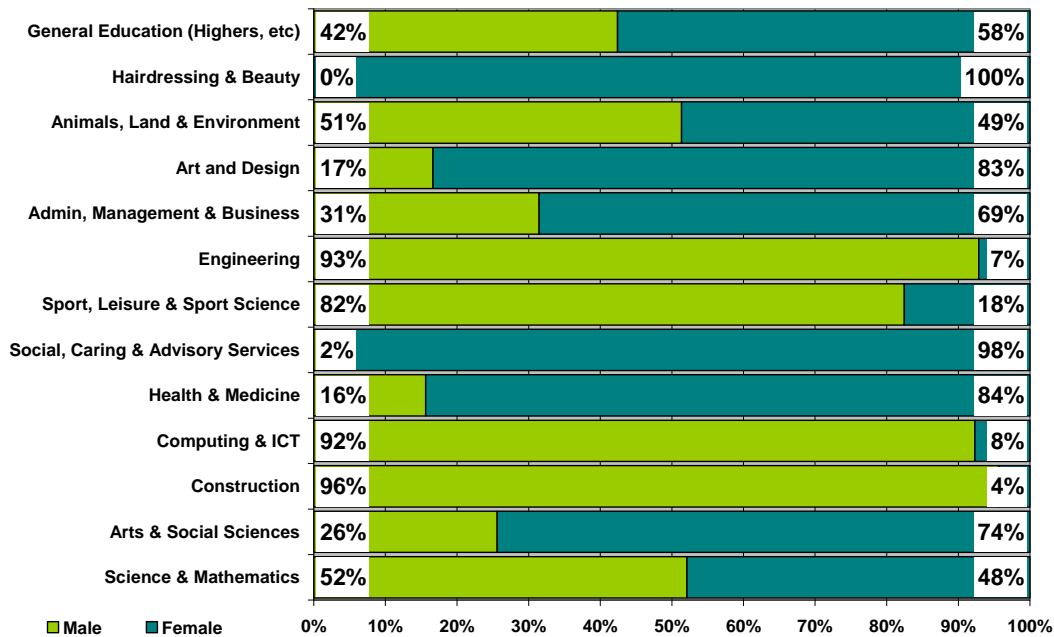
Mirroring the situation within higher education, the two most popular subject areas entered by leavers in further education have remained the same as last year. However, the proportion of leavers entering construction and social/caring courses has declined by 2% across both areas. The proportion of leavers entering computing related courses has risen by around 2%.

Table 16: Course Information by Gender

Course Area	Male		Female	
	Total	%	Total	%
Science & Mathematics	49	11%	45	10%
Arts & Social Sciences	21	5%	61	14%
Construction	67	15%	*	*
Computing & ICT	60	13%	*	*
Health & Medicine	10	2%	54	12%
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	*	*	56	12%
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	47	11%	10	2%
Engineering	52	12%	*	*
Administration & Management	17	4%	37	8%
Art and Design	7	2%	35	8%
Animals, Land & Environment	19	4%	18	4%
Hairdressing & Beauty	*	*	34	8%
General Education (Highers, etc)	14	3%	19	4%
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	14	3%	13	3%
Performing Arts	13	3%	14	3%
Teaching	*	*	19	4%
Personal Dev. & Prep Courses	12	3%	*	*
Communications & Media	9	2%	6	1%
Finance	7	2%	*	*
Law	*	*	6	1%
Garage Services	10	2%	*	*
Security & Protective Services	6	1%	*	*

Data that is less than 5 is suppressed for disclosure reasons

Table 17: Gender split within the course areas in both FE/HE



The most popular course area for male leavers remains construction however there has been a change in the 2nd most popular course area with the proportion of male leavers entering computing related courses rising by around 3%. The actual number of leavers entering this course area has risen from 37 to 50. Engineering remains in the top 3 and there has been little change in the number of male leavers entering this subject area.

The most popular course area, this year, for female leavers, is arts and social sciences with the number of leavers increasing from 48 to 61. This subject area replaced social and caring related courses but the actual number of female leavers entering social/caring related courses remains the same.

The most popular subject area for all leavers is science and maths and there is a fairly even gender split within this subject area but the gender split becomes more marked when looking at the arts & social science subject area with around 3 out of 4 entrants being female. Subjects in construction, computing and engineering remain male dominated and social/caring and hairdressing related courses remain female dominated.

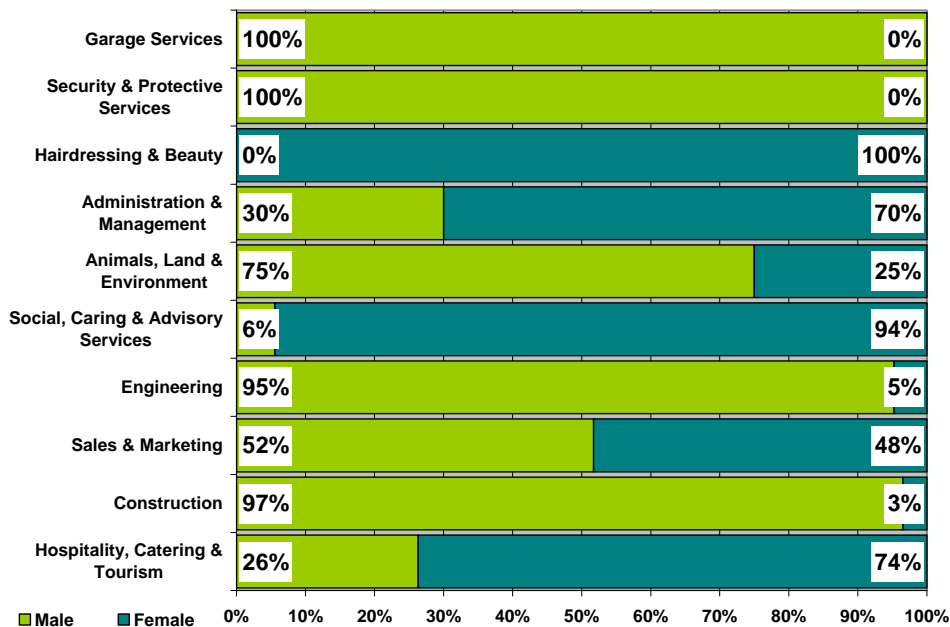
Section 2.2: Employment

Employment: This category includes those who are employed and who are in receipt of payment from their employers. It includes young people undertaking training in employment through Skillseekers and Modern Apprenticeships. **206** young people entered Employment and analysis can be provided on **99.5% (205)** of those entering employment for whom we hold information about the occupational area entered.

Table 18: Those entering Employment by Occupational Area

Occupational Area	Male		Female	
	Total	%	Total	%
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	10	8%	28	33%
Construction	28	24%	*	*
Sales & Marketing	15	13%	14	16%
Engineering	20	17%	*	*
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	*	*	17	20%
Animals, Land & Environment	12	10%	*	*
Administration & Management	*	*	7	8%
Hairdressing & Beauty	*	*	8	9%
Security & Protective Services	8	7%	*	*
Garage Services	7	6%	*	*

Table 19: Gender split within the top employment areas



Hospitality and catering has replaced sales, including retail operations, as the most popular area of employment entered by all school leavers. The proportion of leavers entering the hospitality industry has increased by around **4%**. The most popular employment area for male leavers continues to be construction with around a quarter of school leavers who enter employment taking up a position in this industry. It is a male dominated occupational area with **97%** of entrants being male. The proportion of male leavers entering engineering has increased by around **6%**, this year to **17%**. Hospitality, catering and tourism related areas have replaced sales as the occupational area with the most female leavers. The actual number of female leavers entering this occupational area has trebled from **9** to **28**. There is still a gender bias in the occupational areas of construction; engineering and garage services with the majority of entrants being male whereas social caring roles and hairdressing and remain female dominated.

Section 3: Other Destinations

School leavers who do not achieve a positive destination on leaving school are known as the MCMC group and are key customers for Skills Development Scotland and our partner organisations. The SLDR is a snapshot in time and should only be used as an indicator.

Unemployed and seeking employment or training: 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 client. This does not refer to the definition of ‘unemployed’ used by the Benefits Agency to calculate published unemployment rates. In 2009-10 it also included those individuals undertaking personal skills development^v. There were **5** leavers who were in this status which equates to **4%** of the unemployed seeking cohort.

Unemployed and not seeking employment or training: This category includes all those individuals who are not seeking employment or training for a range of reasons. These individual circumstances may involve sickness, prison, pregnancy, caring for children or other dependents or taking time out.

Section 3.1 Unemployed Seeking

The table provides a comparison of the percentage of unemployed seeking clients with specific characteristics as opposed to the rate of the full SLDR cohort

Table 20: Client Characteristics

Characteristics	% of Full SLDR	% of Unemployed Seeking
Gender		
Male	52%	58%
Female	48%	42%
Stage Left School		
Statutory Summer Leaver	21%	36%
Statutory Winter Leaver	8%	27%
Post Statutory Leaver	71%	37%
Qualifications on Leaving School^{vi}		
Access 1 / No formal Qualifications	0.4%	3%
Access 2&3/Foundation Stand. Grade	4%	14%
General Standard Grade/ Intermediate1	20%	37%
Credit Standard Grade/ Intermediate 2	23%	22%
Highers/Advanced Higher	50%	15%
Unknown	2%	10%
Health And Additional Support Needs^{vii}		
Looked After at Home/ Looked after away from home ^{viii}	3%	13%
Additional Support Plan Recorded ^{ix}	7%	18%
Health Factor/Additional Support Need Identified ^x	7%	19%

Table 20: Client Characteristics (cont)

Characteristics		% of Full SLDR	% of Unemployed Seeking
SIMD Decile Ranking /Deprivation (SIMD 2009)			
Most deprived	1	2%	4%
	2	5%	11%
	3	9%	10%
	4	10%	18%
	5	10%	8%
	6	14%	23%
	7	15%	8%
	8	17%	12%
	9	12%	5%
Least Deprived	10	5%	0.8%

- Although male leavers account for only **52%** of the leaving cohort they account for almost **58%** of leavers reported as unemployed seeking
- Statutory winter leavers represent only **8%** of the whole SLDR cohort but are disproportionately represented within the leavers reported as unemployed seeking at **27%**. A similar situation is evident for statutory summer leavers with **21%** and **36%** respectively.
- The largest proportion of unemployed seeking leavers have general level standard grades and those with this level or below are disproportionately represented in the unemployed seeking cohort.
- Leavers who had a period of being looked after at home or away from home are also disproportionately represented within the leavers reported as unemployed seeking as they represent **3%** of the total cohort but account **13%** of the unemployed seeking cohort.
- Likewise having an additional support plan or additional support needs is also an indicator that you may be disproportionately represented in the unemployed seeking cohort

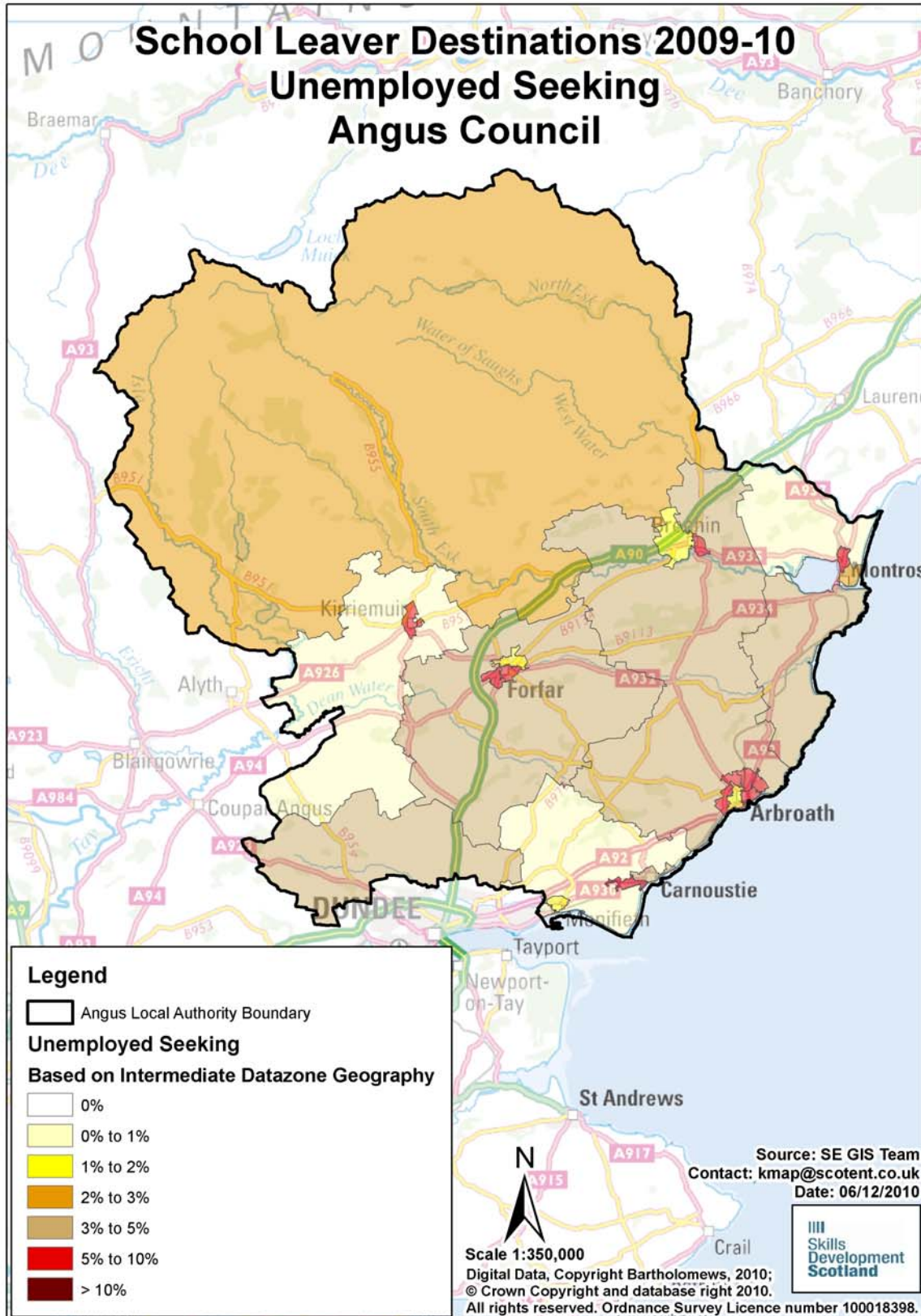
Table 21: Leavers by Intermediate Data zone

There were **124** leavers from Angus Council secondary schools who were reported as unemployed seeking in the SLDR. By using postcodes, we were able to identify areas within the authority where unemployed school leavers were living. However, at the snapshot, **12** of the leavers were living outside the local authority area but a further **5** unemployed seeking school leavers from other local authority schools were residing within the local authority boundaries. The analysis below is based on **117** leavers residing in the authority and who SDS held postcode information for. The table below shows the intermediate data zones with the highest percentage of unemployed leavers.

Intermediate Data zone ^{xi}	Total	%	Intermediate Data zone	Total	%
Forfar Central	10	9%	Montrose North	7	6%
Forfar West	10	9%	Arbroath Cliffburn	6	5%
Arbroath Warddykes	9	8%	Arbroath Harbour	6	5%
Arbroath Kirkton	8	7%	Brechin East	6	5%
Kirriemuir	8	7%	Carnoustie West	6	5%

Table 22: Destinations of School Leavers: % Unemployed Seeking, 2009/10

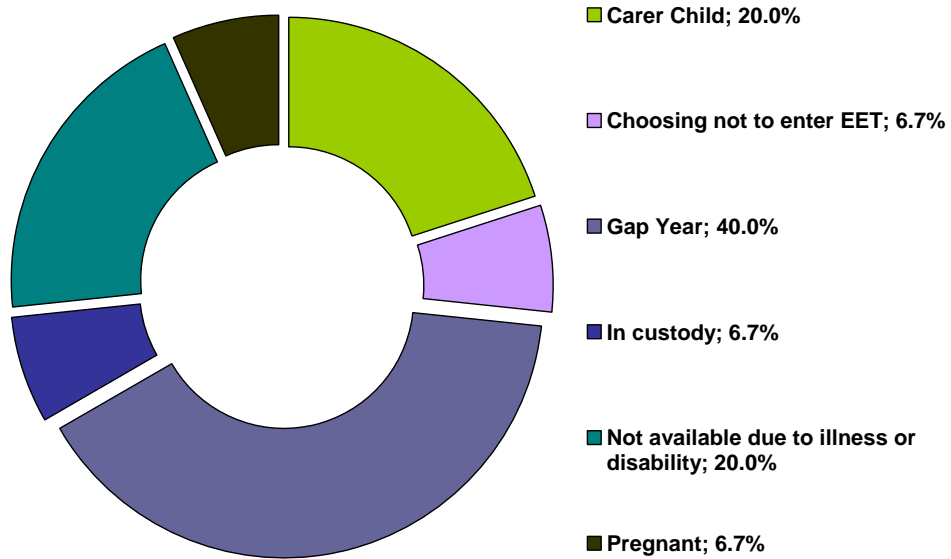
The map shows the intermediate data zones where the 117 leavers who were residing within the local authority boundary reside. Percentages have been calculated as a proportion of the number of leavers reported.



Section 3.2 Unemployed NOT Seeking

There were **15** school leavers within this category. The highest proportion of leavers reported as economically inactive are those who were on gap years.

Table 23: Individual Circumstances of those Unemployed NOT Seeking



Section 3.3 Unknown

There were **13** school leavers whose destination was unknown at the time of SLDR.

Table 24: Destinations by School, Percentage

School	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed Not Seeking	Not Known	Total Leavers	% Pos	% Other
Arbroath Academy	14.7%	56.0%	0.9%	11.9%	0.9%	11.9%	1.8%	1.8%	109	84.4%	15.6%
Arbroath High School	36.1%	37.2%	1.6%	13.6%	0.5%	8.9%	2.1%	0.0%	191	89.0%	11.0%
Brechin High School	22.9%	36.4%	5.1%	23.7%	2.5%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	118	90.7%	9.3%
Carnoustie High School	39.9%	33.1%	1.4%	15.5%	0.0%	8.8%	1.4%	0.0%	148	89.9%	10.1%
Forfar Academy	32.8%	34.3%	2.0%	15.7%	2.0%	12.7%	0.0%	0.5%	204	86.8%	13.2%
Monifieth High School	53.0%	18.4%	2.7%	16.8%	1.6%	4.9%	0.0%	2.7%	185	92.4%	7.6%
Montrose Academy	36.5%	37.0%	1.1%	13.2%	0.0%	10.1%	1.6%	0.5%	189	87.8%	12.2%
Webster's High School	35.0%	27.4%	1.3%	17.8%	3.2%	10.2%	2.5%	2.5%	157	84.7%	15.3%
Angus Council	35.4%	33.9%	1.9%	15.8%	1.3%	9.5%	1.2%	1.0%	1,301	88.3%	11.7%

Background Notes:

ⁱ **Positive Destinations:** includes higher education, further education, training, employment and voluntary work. See text above for explanation of each destination heading.

ⁱⁱ **The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD):** SIMD identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland in a consistent way. SDS uses a file created by Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics to identify SIMD based on an individual leaver's postcode. The leaver's postcode is based on the last known address of the leaver as recorded on our client management system. Where there were gaps in the data held on our CMS, the last known address supplied in the annual import of pupil details has been used. As the last known postcode is used it may be that a leaver from one local authority was living in another local authority at the time of the return. Therefore, the SIMD relates to where a leaver was living and not the concentration of SIMD within a local authority.

ⁱⁱⁱ **Stage of Leaving:** A **statutory summer leaver** is a school leaver who chooses to leave school at the earliest opportunity (31st May) when they become eligible to leave school i.e. their 16th birthday falls on or between 1st March and 30th September in their year of leaving. A **statutory winter leaver** is a school leaver who chooses to leave school at the earliest opportunity when they become eligible to leave school i.e. their 16th birthday falls between 1st October and the last day in February. A **post statutory leaver** is a school leaver who chose to remain at school past 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 past their statutory leave date and have left school at any stage throughout the year.

^{iv} **Institutions:** through our follow up of leavers, we confirm Further and Higher Education destinations and as part of the process we request further information about the institution a leaver is attending. This is not a requirement of the Scottish Government and the information displayed is based on the recorded detail on Insight.

^v **Personal Skills Development:** - Some leavers are not yet ready, or in a position to make an immediate transition to a formal positive destination. In such cases leavers may participate in learning opportunities / personal and social development activities with the aim of improving their confidence and employability. These programmes can be viewed as a stepping stone towards a more formal positive destination. They are often delivered by a community learning and development or third sector organisation and can include the activity agreement pilots. It was agreed, with the Scottish Government, that individuals undertaking these activities would be reported within the unemployed seeking SLDR category.

^{vi} **Qualifications on leaving school:** This information is based on pre-appeal information from the Scottish Qualifications Agency where SDS received information about a leaver's qualifications and a robust match of records was made. Where no match was made the qualification level has been gathered through our interaction with individuals.

^{vii} **Qualifications on leaving school:** This information is based on pre-appeal information from the Scottish Qualifications Agency where SDS received information about a leaver's qualifications and a robust match of records was made. Where no match was made the qualification level has been gathered through our interaction with individuals.

^{viii} **Looked After at Home/ Looked after away from home:** This refers to recent school leavers that SDS has recorded information that they had an episode of being looked after at home or looked after away from home. This information is gathered in a variety of ways including local SDS contact with Social Work departments, data received through the school import process or via direct contact with individuals. It is recognised that this information may not be complete when compared with similar data from social work services departments. However SDS is working with the Scottish Government and local authorities to look at improving the sharing of information in respect of these young people therefore the figures used are indicative.

^{ix} **Additional Support Plan Recorded:** SDS receives data from all local authority schools and school centres with pupils in stages S1-S6 or special schools to import into our client management system. We receive information about those who have co-ordinated support plans (CSP) and individualised educational programmes. We also gather information directly from individuals and via our ongoing work with schools. We acknowledge that the data may vary from that held by local authorities therefore the figures used are indicative.

^x **Health Factor/Additional Support Need Identified:** SDS receives data from all local authority schools and school centres with pupils in stages S1-S6 or special schools to import into our client management system. We receive information about those who have identified additional support needs. We also gather information directly from individuals and via our ongoing work with schools. We acknowledge that the data may vary from that held by local authorities therefore the figures used are indicative.

^{xi}**Intermediate Data zone Geography:** The data zone is the key small area 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. There are 1235 intermediate zones in Scotland, containing on average 4000 household residents and these have been designed to respect local authority boundaries as at 2001 Census.