

School Leaver Destination Report

2009 – 2010

Argyll & Bute Council

Contents

Section 1: Overview – Main Findings	3
<i>Table 1: Destination Totals</i>	4
<i>Table 2: Local Authority Comparison to Scotland</i>	4
Section 1.1 - Annual Trends	5
<i>Table 3: Trends 2000 – 2010 of Positive Destinations</i>	5
<i>Table 4: Trends 2000 – 2010 of Other Destinations</i>	5
<i>Table 5: Destinations from 2000 to 2010</i>	6
Section 1.2: Client Characteristics	6
<i>Table 6: Destination split by Gender</i>	6
<i>Table 7: Gender split within each destination</i>	7
<i>Table 8: Destination by SIMD</i>	7
<i>Table 9: Destination by Stage Left School.</i>	8
Section 2: Positive Destinations	8
Section 2.1 Higher and Further Education	8
<i>Table 10: HE Entrants by Institution Type</i>	8
<i>Table 11: HE Students by Institution</i>	9
<i>Table 12: HE Students by FE Colleges</i>	9
<i>Table 13: FE Students by FE Colleges</i>	9
<i>Table 14: Higher Education Course Information</i>	9
<i>Table 15: Further Education Course Information</i>	10
<i>Table 16: Course Information by Gender</i>	10
<i>Table 17: Gender split within the course areas in both FE/HE</i>	11
Section 2.2: Employment	11
<i>Table 18: Those entering Employment by Occupational Area</i>	11
<i>Table 19: Gender split within the top employment areas</i>	12
Section 3: Other Destinations	13
Section 3.1 Unemployed Seeking	13
<i>Table 20: Client Characteristics</i>	13
<i>Table 21: Leavers by Intermediate Data zone</i>	14
<i>Table 22: Destinations of School Leavers: % Unemployed Seeking, 2009/10</i>	15
<i>Table 23: Individual Circumstances of those Unemployed NOT Seeking</i>	16
Section 3.3 Unknown	16
<i>Table 24: Destinations by School, Percentage</i>	17
<i>Background Notes:</i>	18

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 **957** leavers from publicly funded secondary schools. This represents approximately a **1.5%** reduction in the number of leavers reported in the SLDR in 2008-09.

Section 1: Overview – Main Findings

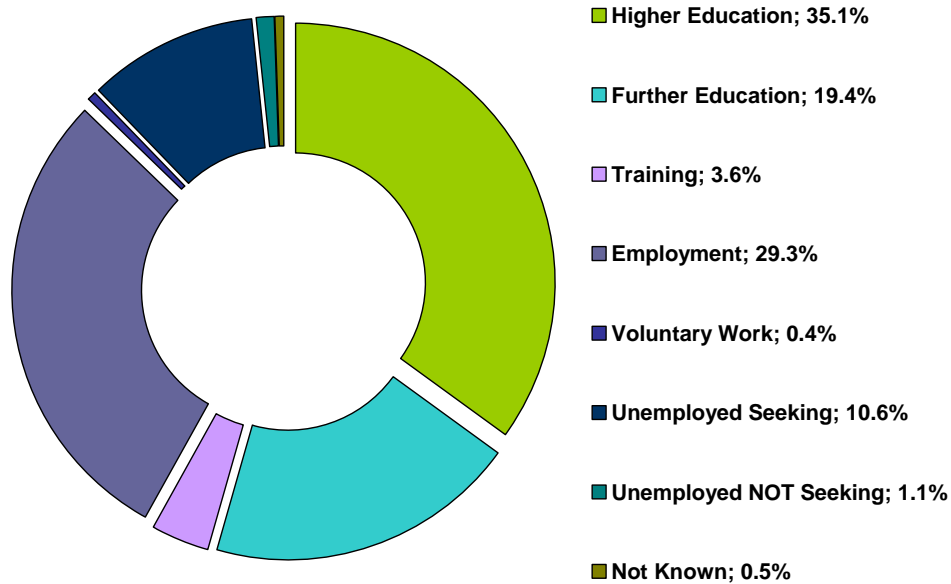
- Overall the percentage of leavers entering a positive destinationⁱ is **87.8%**, a rise of **0.3%** on last year.
- The proportion of leavers entering further and higher education witnessed a reduction this year to **54.5%**, which is a fall of **4.4%** compared to last year. The proportion of leavers entering higher and further education was below the national average.
- The percentage of leavers entering higher education has decreased by **3.5%** in comparison to last year to **35.1%**. This decrease is the largest in Scotland with Argyll & Bute falling from 5th highest local authority ranking in 2008-09 to 18th in 2009-10.
- The percentage of leavers entering further education has also decreased very slightly since last year to **19.4%** which is around **7.6%** lower than the Scottish average.
- To compensate for the decrease in leavers continuing in post school education, Argyll & Bute has this year witnessed the largest increase, in Scotland, in leavers entering employment on leaving school. The percentage of leavers entering employment has risen

Skills Development Scotland Argyll & Bute Council School Leaver Destination Report 2009-10

from **24.8%** in 2008-09 to **29.3%**, which is the 3rd highest proportion in Scotland. The percentage entering training has also increased slightly (**0.3%**) from last year to **3.6%**.

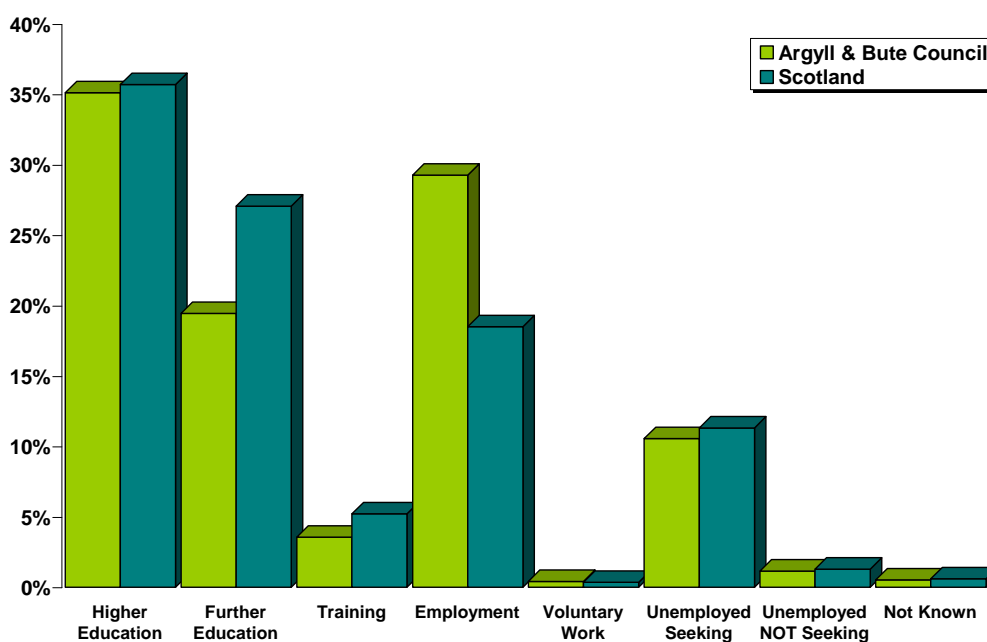
- The percentage of leavers who are unemployed seeking has risen by **0.2%** to **10.6%** which is still below the national average (**11.3%**).

Table 1: Destination Totals



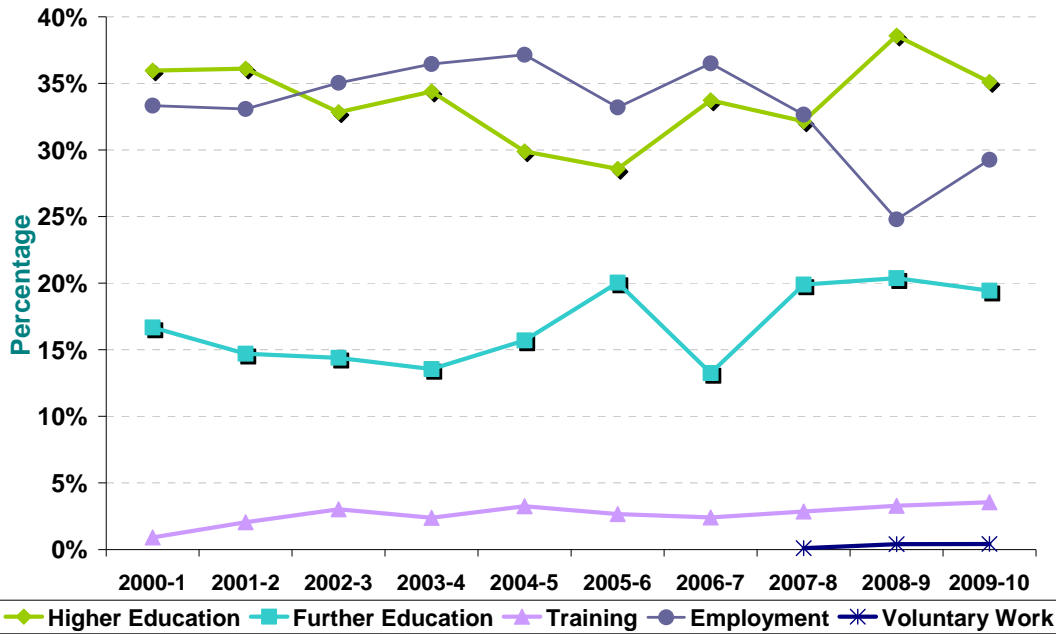
Area	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known
Argyll & Bute	957	35.1% 336	19.4% 186	3.6% 34	29.3% 280	0.4% 4	10.6% 101	1.1% 11	0.5% 5
Scotland	54,097	35.7% 19,309	27.1% 14,637	5.2% 2,822	18.5% 10,005	0.3% 187	11.3% 6,117	1.3% 696	0.6% 324

Table 2: Local Authority Comparison to Scotland



Section 1.1 - Annual Trends

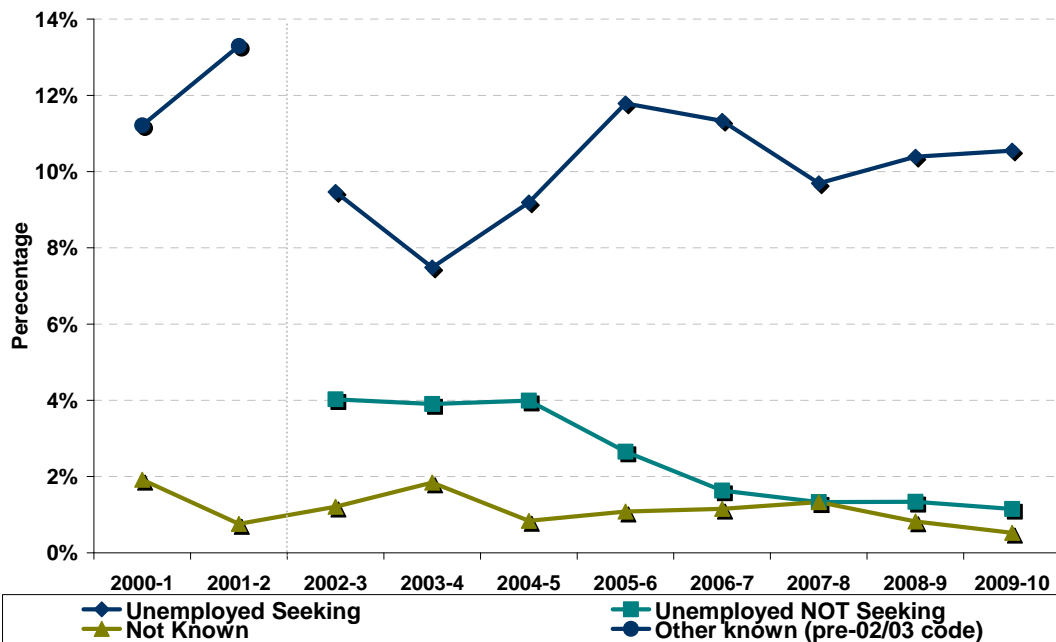
Table 3: Trends 2000 – 2010 of Positive Destinations



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.

In 2005-06, the proportion of leavers entering Higher Education dropped to its lowest level within the last ten years at **28.6%** and by 2008-09 this had risen by **10%** to reach the highest level in a decade at **38.6%**. This year's decline has meant that the proportion of leavers entering higher education is almost **1%** lower than 10 years ago. There was a significant fall in the percentage of leavers entering employment between 2006-7 and 2008-9 and although this year's rise was the highest in Scotland it still means that the proportion of leavers entering employment is still **4%** lower than 10 years ago.

Table 4: Trends 2000 – 2010 of Other Destinations



Skills Development Scotland Argyll & Bute Council School Leaver Destination Report 2009-10

There was a sharp rise in the proportion of leavers reported as unemployed seeking between 2003-04 and 2005-06 (**4%**). There was a fall in 2007-08 to **9.7%** but over the past two returns there have been a slight rise year on year to the current level of **10.6%**. The percentage of leavers unknown has fallen to the lowest level ever at **0.5%**.

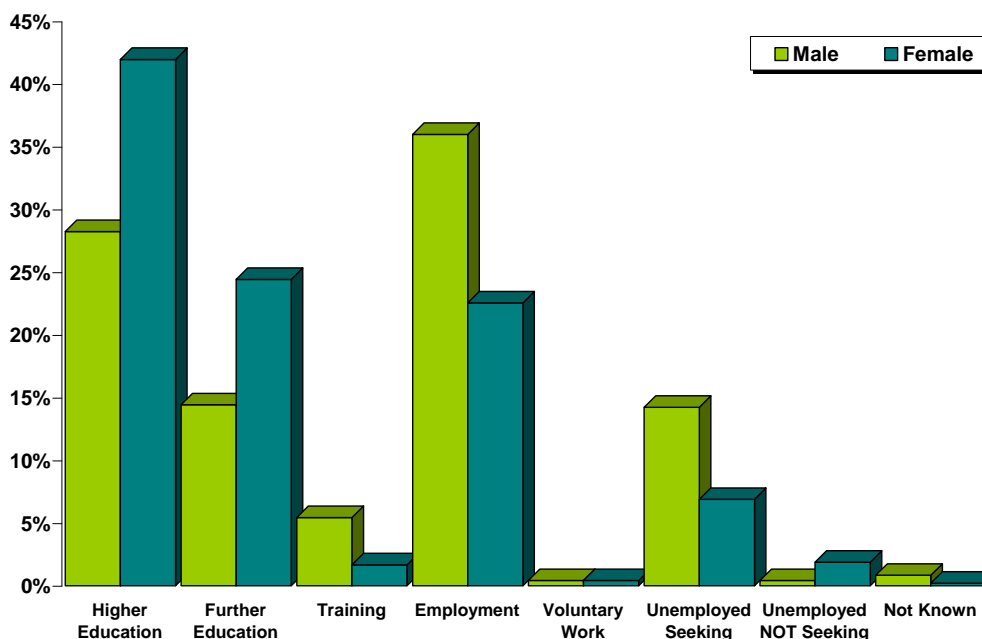
Table 5: Destinations from 2000 to 2010

Year	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known	Other Known
2000-1	990	36.0%	16.7%	0.9%	33.3%				1.9%	11.2%
2001-2	925	36.1%	14.7%	2.1%	33.1%				0.8%	13.3%
2002-3	993	32.8%	14.4%	3.0%	35.0%		9.5%	4.0%	1.2%	
2003-4	922	34.4%	13.6%	2.4%	36.4%		7.5%	3.9%	1.8%	
2004-5	1,077	29.9%	15.7%	3.2%	37.1%		9.2%	4.0%	0.8%	
2005-6	1,018	28.6%	20.0%	2.7%	33.2%		11.8%	2.7%	1.1%	
2006-7	1,041	33.7%	13.3%	2.4%	36.5%		11.3%	1.6%	1.2%	
2007-8	980	32.1%	19.9%	2.9%	32.7%	0.1%	9.7%	1.3%	1.3%	
2008-9	972	38.6%	20.4%	3.3%	24.8%	0.4%	10.4%	1.3%	0.8%	
2009-10	957	35.1%	19.4%	3.6%	29.3%	0.4%	10.6%	1.1%	0.5%	

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	478	28.2%	14.4%	5.4%	36.0%	0.4%	14.2%	0.4%	0.8%
Female	479	42.0%	24.4%	1.7%	22.5%	0.4%	6.9%	1.9%	0.2%

Female leavers (**91%**) are more likely than male leavers (**84.5%**) to enter positive destinations on leaving school. The proportion of female leavers who continue their education in either higher or further education is **66.4%** compared to **42.7%** of males. The percentage of males entering employment and training (**41.4%**) is approx **17.2%** higher than that for females (**24.2%**). Males are more likely to become unemployed and seeking than females with over **67%** of leavers reported as unemployed seeking being male.

Skills Development Scotland Argyll & Bute Council School Leaver Destination Report 2009-10

Table 7: Gender split within each destination

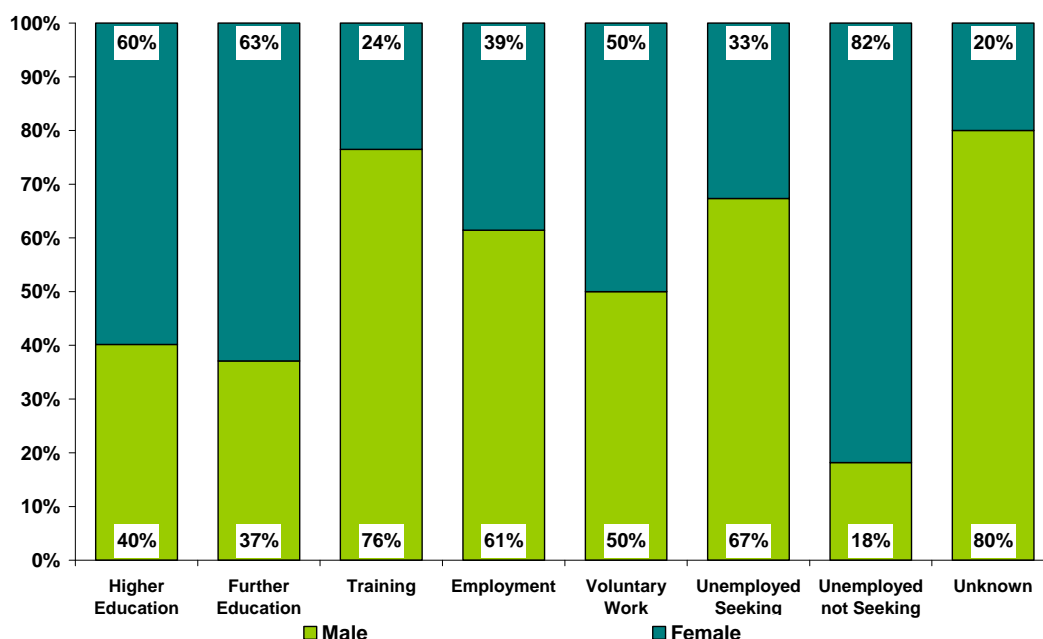


Table 8: Destination by SIMD

SIMD Decile ⁱⁱ	Destination by SIMD										Unknown
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> Most Deprived → Least Deprived </div>										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Higher Education	25%	12%	17%	32%	37%	38%	39%	55%	42%	55%	0%
Further Education	23%	29%	29%	24%	14%	19%	18%	13%	27%	9%	100%
Training	9%	15%	4%	6%	3%	3%	1%	2%	2%	0%	0%
Employment	20%	18%	34%	22%	31%	35%	30%	28%	24%	18%	0%
Voluntary Work	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Unemployed Seeking	20%	24%	13%	13%	14%	4%	10%	2%	4%	18%	0%
U/E Not Seeking	2%	3%	1%	1%	0%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Unknown	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Positive Destinations	77%	74%	85%	85%	85%	94%	89%	97%	96%	82%	100%
Total	44	34	93	97	240	197	131	64	45	11	1
% of Total Leavers	5%	4%	10%	10%	25%	21%	14%	7%	5%	1%	0%

- Leavers who live in the least deprived areas are more likely to enter positive destinations on leaving school than those from the most deprived area. For example, there are a similar number of leavers from SIMD 9 and SIMD 1 but their outcomes are very different. There is a 19% difference in the proportion entering positive outcomes with **96%** of those in SIMD 9 entering positive destinations compared to **77%** in SIMD 1.
- Leavers who live in the least deprived areas are more likely to enter Higher Education in comparison to leavers who live in the most deprived areas. The proportion leavers entering higher education from the least deprived area (**55%**) is more than double the proportion for leavers from the most deprived areas (**25%**).
- Leavers from most deprived areas are more likely to be unemployed seeking than leavers from the least deprived areas. Using the example of SIMD 1 and SIMD 9, as above, there are **20%** unemployed seeking from SIMD 1 in comparison to **4%** in SIMD 9.

Table 9: Destination by Stage Left School.

Stage of Leaving ⁱⁱⁱ Destination	Statutory Summer Leaver	Statutory Winter Leaver	Post Statutory Leaver
Higher Education	0%	5%	41%
Further Education	25%	16%	19%
Training	15%	13%	1%
Employment	25%	36%	29%
Voluntary Work	0%	3%	0%
Unemployed Seeking	34%	18%	7%
Unemployed Not Seeking	0%	7%	1%
Unknown	0%	2%	0%
Positive Destinations	66%	74%	91%
Total Leavers	91	61	805
% of Total Leavers	10%	6%	84%

- It can be noted that the majority of school pupils choose to remain at school past their statutory leave date and this has an 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 (**91%**) with the highest proportion entering higher education (**41%**).
- In comparison, statutory summer leavers are the least likely to enter positive destinations with the highest proportion being reported as unemployed seeking (**34%**).
- The highest proportion of statutory winter leavers entered employment (**36%**) with the next highest proportion becoming unemployed seeking (**18%**).

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. **22** 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, **336** leavers entered Higher Education and **186** entered Further Education. Detailed analysis can be provided for the entire cohort for whom we hold information on institution and course chosen

Table 10: HE Entrants by Institution Type

Institution Type	Total	%
University / HE College	240	71%
FE College	80	24%
Other ¹	16	5%

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

Skills Development Scotland Argyll & Bute Council School Leaver Destination Report 2009-10

Table 11: HE Students by Institution

Institution ^{iv}	Total	%	Institution	Total	%
Strathclyde University	42	13%	Dundee University	11	3%
Glasgow Caledonian University	35	10%	Abertay University Dundee	10	3%
Stirling University	33	10%	Napier University	10	3%
Glasgow University	27	8%	Scottish Agricultural College	6	2%
Edinburgh University	17	5%	FE Colleges	80	24%
West of Scotland University	17	5%	Outwith Scotland	13	4%
Aberdeen University	14	4%	Other Institutions	21	6%

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	%
James Watt College	16	5%	Stow College	7	2%
Glasgow Metropolitan College	13	4%	Cardonald College	6	2%
Anniesland College	9	3%	Other Institutions	28	8%
Glasgow College of Nautical Studies	7	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	%
Argyll College	52	28%	Cardonald College	10	5%
James Watt College	44	24%	Anniesland College	8	4%
Clydebank College	25	13%	Reid Kerr College	5	3%
Glasgow Metropolitan College	12	6%	Other Institutions	28	8%

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

Table 14: Higher Education Course Information

Course Area	Total	%	Course Area	Total	%
Arts & Social Sciences	57	17%	Communications & Media	8	2%
Science & Mathematics	46	14%	Computing & ICT	8	2%
Health & Medicine	38	11%	Finance	8	2%
Administration & Management	26	8%	Law	8	2%
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	26	8%	Languages	7	2%
Engineering	23	7%	Teaching	7	2%
Performing Arts	19	6%	Social, Caring & Advisory Services	6	2%
Construction	13	4%	Sales & Marketing	5	1%
Art and Design	12	4%	Other Courses	10	3%
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	9	3%			

Course areas with less than 5 leavers are included in "Other Courses" in the table above.

Skills Development Scotland Argyll & Bute Council School Leaver Destination Report 2009-10

Table 15: Further Education Course Information

Course Area	Total	%	Course Area	Total	%
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	35	19%	Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	7	4%
Hairdressing & Beauty	32	17%	Administration & Management	6	3%
Art and Design	21	11%	Personal Dev. & Prep Courses	6	3%
Construction	17	9%	Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	6	3%
General Education (Highers, etc)	15	8%	Computing & ICT	5	3%
Performing Arts	9	5%	Engineering	5	3%
Animals, Land & Environment	7	4%	Other Courses	15	8%

Course areas with less than 5 leavers are included in "Other Courses" in the table above.

This is the 3rd year that SDS has gathered fuller data, across Scotland, about the course areas entered by school leavers. It shows that Arts & Social Sciences has replaced Science and Mathematics based subjects as the most popular subject area chosen by leavers entering higher education. The 2nd most popular subject area is now Science and Mathematics.

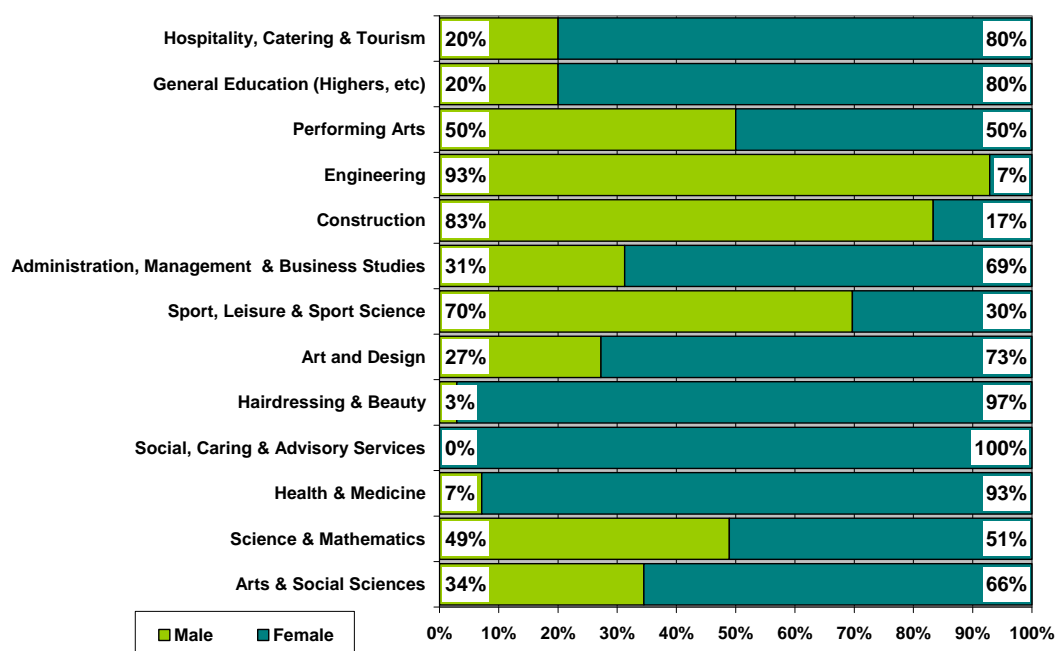
Within further education, Social/caring occupations, e.g. childcare has replaced hairdressing as the most popular choice. There has been a slight increase in the actual numbers studying the top 3 course areas in further education but the number of leavers entering construction courses is the same as last year.

Table 16: Course Information by Gender

Course Area	Male		Female	
	Total	%	Total	%
Arts & Social Sciences	20	10%	38	12%
Science & Mathematics	23	11%	24	8%
Health & Medicine	*	*	39	12%
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	-	-	41	13%
Hairdressing & Beauty	*	*	33	10%
Art and Design	9	4%	24	8%
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	23	11%	10	3%
Administration & Management	10	5%	22	7%
Construction	25	12%	5	2%
Engineering	26	13%	2	1%
Performing Arts	14	7%	14	4%
General Education (Highers, etc)	*	*	12	4%
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	*	*	12	4%
Computing & ICT	11	5%	*	*
Animals, Land & Environment	6	3%	5	2%
Communications & Media	5	2%	6	2%
Law	*	*	5	2%
Languages	*	*	6	2%
Teaching	*	*	6	2%
Personal Dev. & Prep Courses	5	2%	*	*
Transport & Distribution	5	2%	*	*

Course areas with less than 5 leavers have been suppressed.

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



There has been a slight change in comparison to last year with the top three course areas this year for male leavers being engineering, construction and science and maths in comparison to sport & leisure, science and maths and computing, last year. In comparison, female leavers have opted to enter subjects in social & caring related areas, health & medicine and arts & social sciences. This is similar to the situation last year although social & caring related course have replaced science and maths in the top 3. The most popular area for all leavers is arts and social sciences with 2 out of 3 being female. There is almost a 50/50 split in gender for those entering science and maths but subjects in engineering and construction do remain male dominated. However, there is a higher proportion of females studying construction related courses in Argyll and Bute than the national average. Social/caring related courses, hairdressing and beauty and health & medicine are 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. **280** young people entered Employment and analysis can be provided on **99% (276)** of those entering employment for whom we hold information about the occupational area entered.

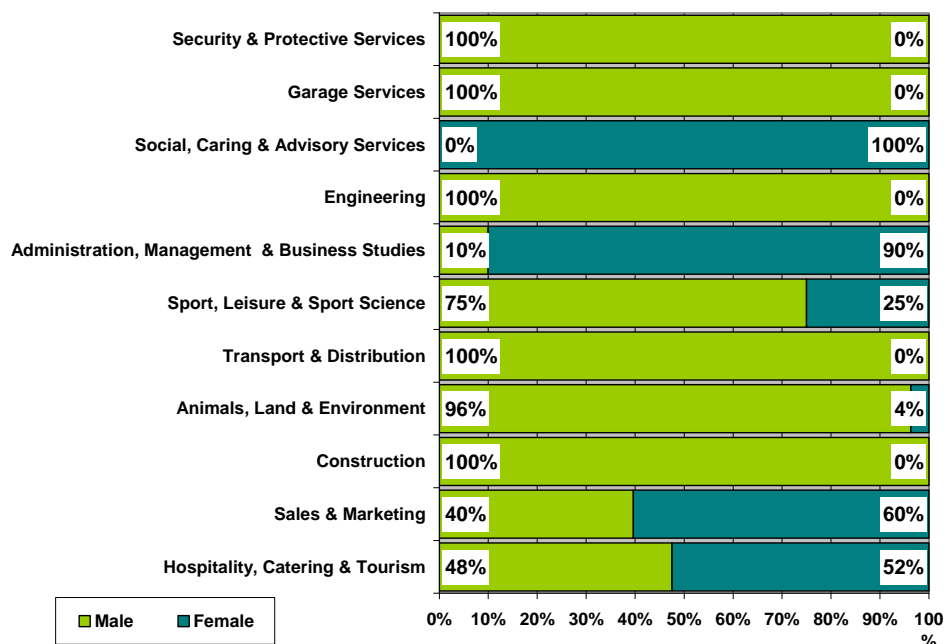
Table 18: Those entering Employment by Occupational Area

Occupational Area	Male		Female	
	Total	%	Total	%
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	39	23%	43	41%
Sales & Marketing	21	12%	32	31%
Construction	34	20%	*	*
Animals, Land & Environment	26	15%	*	*
Transport & Distribution	15	9%	0	0%
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	9	5%	*	*
Admin and Management	*	*	9	8.7%
Engineering	10	6%	0	0%
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	0	0%	8	8%
Garage Services	7	4%	0	0%

Course areas with less than 5 leavers have been suppressed.

Skills Development Scotland Argyll & Bute Council School Leaver Destination Report 2009-10

Table 19: Gender split within the top employment areas



This is the 3rd year that SDS has gathered fuller data, across Scotland, about the employment areas entered by school leavers. The most popular areas of employment entered by school leavers continue to be the hospitality industry and sales which includes retail operations. For the last two years these two occupational areas account for around half the leavers who enter employment. The second highest proportion of males entered construction with **20%** of male leavers gaining employment in this occupational area which is the same level as last year. All the leavers who enter the occupational areas of construction, engineering and garage services are male and admin and social caring roles 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 but there were no leavers in this status in Argyll & Bute in 2009-10.

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	50%	67%
Female	50%	33%
Stage Left School		
Statutory Summer Leaver	10%	31%
Statutory Winter Leaver	6%	11%
Post Statutory Leaver	84%	58%
Qualifications on Leaving School^{vi}		
Access 1 / No formal Qualifications	1%	4%
Access 2&3/Foundation Stand. Grade	2%	5%
General Standard Grade/ Intermediate1	12%	24%
Credit Standard Grade/ Intermediate 2	27%	36%
Highers/Advanced Higher	57%	30%
Unknown	1%	2%
Health And Additional Support Needs		
Looked After at Home/ Looked after away from home ^{vii}	2%	6%
Additional Support Plan Recorded ^{viii}	9%	10%
Health Factor/Additional Support Need Identified ^{ix}	11%	14%

Skills Development Scotland Argyll & Bute Council School Leaver Destination Report 2009-10

Characteristics		% of Full SLDR	% of Unemployed Seeking
SIMD Decile Ranking /Deprivation (SIMD 2009)			
Most deprived	1	5%	9%
	2	4%	8%
	3	10%	12%
	4	10%	13%
	5	25%	33%
	6	21%	8%
	7	14%	13%
	8	7%	1%
	9	5%	2%
Least Deprived	10	1%	2%
	Unknown	0%	0%

- Although male leavers account for 50% of the leaving cohort they are disproportionately overrepresented in the unemployed seeking cohort as 67% of leavers reported as unemployed seeking are male.
- As outlined previously, statutory summer leavers and statutory winter leavers are also disproportionately overrepresented in the unemployed seeking cohort.
- The highest proportion of unemployed seeking leavers has credit level standard grades **(36%)** followed by leavers with Higher grades **(30%)**.
- Those who have had a period of care only account for **2%** of the SLDR cohort but are over represented in the unemployed seeking cohort, as they represent **6%** of those reported as unemployed seeking.

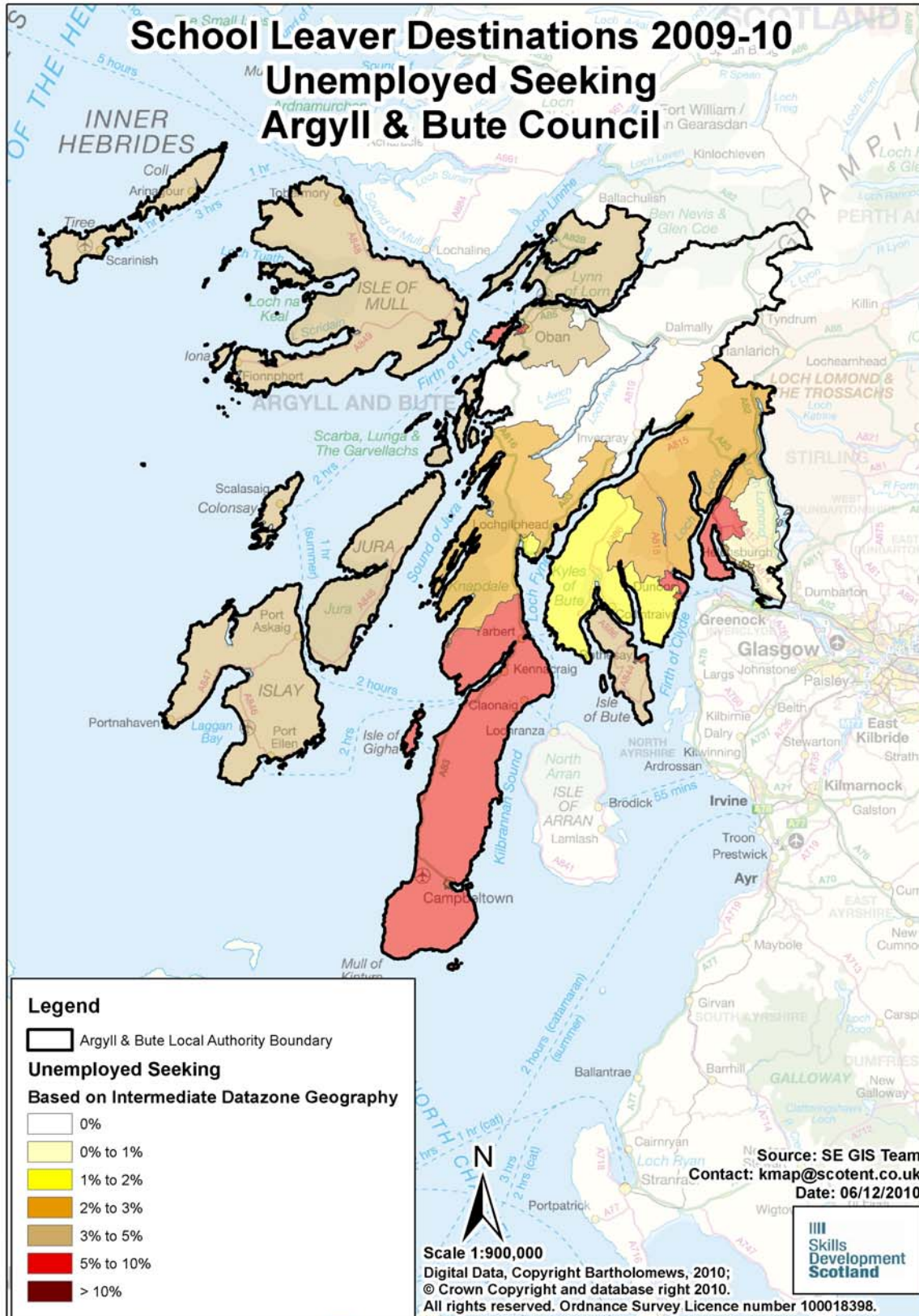
Table 21: Leavers by Intermediate Data zone

There were **101** leavers from Argyll & Bute 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, **4** of the leavers were living outside the local authority area but a further **5** unemployed seeking school leavers from other local authority areas were residing within the local authority boundaries. The analysis below is based on **102** 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 ^x	Total	%	Intermediate Data zone	Total	%
Garelochhead	10%	10	Oban South	8%	8
Hunter's Quay	10%	10	Rothesay Town	6%	6
Kintyre Trail	9%	9	Benderloch Trail	5%	5
Campbeltown	8%	8	Helensburgh East	5%	5
Dunoon	8%	8			

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

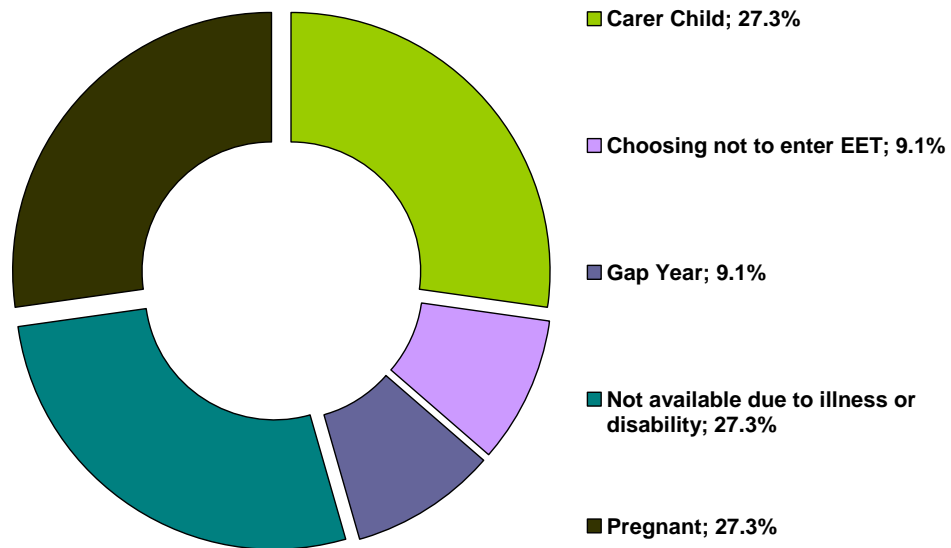
The map shows the intermediate data zones where the **102** leavers who were residing within the local authority boundary reside. Percentages have been calculated as a proportion of the number of leavers reported.



Section 3.2 Unemployed NOT Seeking

There were **11** school leavers within this category.

Table 23: Individual Circumstances of those Unemployed NOT Seeking



Section 3.3 Unknown

There were **5** school leavers whose destination was unknown at the time of SLDR.

Skills Development Scotland Argyll & Bute Council School Leaver Destination Report 2009-10

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
Campbeltown Grammar	29.4%	17.6%	2.0%	34.3%	0.0%	14.7%	2.0%	0.0%	102	83.3%	16.7%
Dunoon Grammar School	37.0%	21.2%	4.8%	25.5%	0.0%	10.3%	0.6%	0.6%	165	88.5%	11.5%
Hermitage Academy	38.2%	24.5%	4.1%	20.0%	0.0%	10.5%	0.9%	1.8%	220	86.8%	13.2%
Islay High School	30.0%	17.5%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	10.0%	2.5%	0.0%	40	87.5%	12.5%
Lochgilphead High School	36.4%	18.2%	1.0%	32.3%	2.0%	6.1%	4.0%	0.0%	99	89.9%	10.1%
Oban High School	27.4%	18.4%	4.5%	39.8%	1.0%	8.5%	0.5%	0.0%	201	91.0%	9.0%
Rothesay Academy	50.0%	13.6%	7.6%	12.1%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	66	83.3%	16.7%
Tarbert Academy	27.3%	9.1%	0.0%	40.9%	0.0%	22.7%	0.0%	0.0%	22	77.3%	22.7%
Tiree High School	11.1%	11.1%	0.0%	55.6%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9	77.8%	22.2%
Tobermory High School	54.5%	15.2%	0.0%	27.3%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33	97.0%	3.0%
Argyll & Bute Council	35.1%	19.4%	3.6%	29.3%	0.4%	10.6%	1.1%	0.5%	957	87.8%	12.2%

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, the SDS

^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} **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.

^{viii} **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.

^{ix} **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.

^x **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.