

School Leaver Destination Report

2009 – 2010

Clackmannanshire 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 **571** leavers from publicly funded secondary schools. This relates to approximately a **5%** reduction in the number of leavers reported in the SLDR in 2008-09.

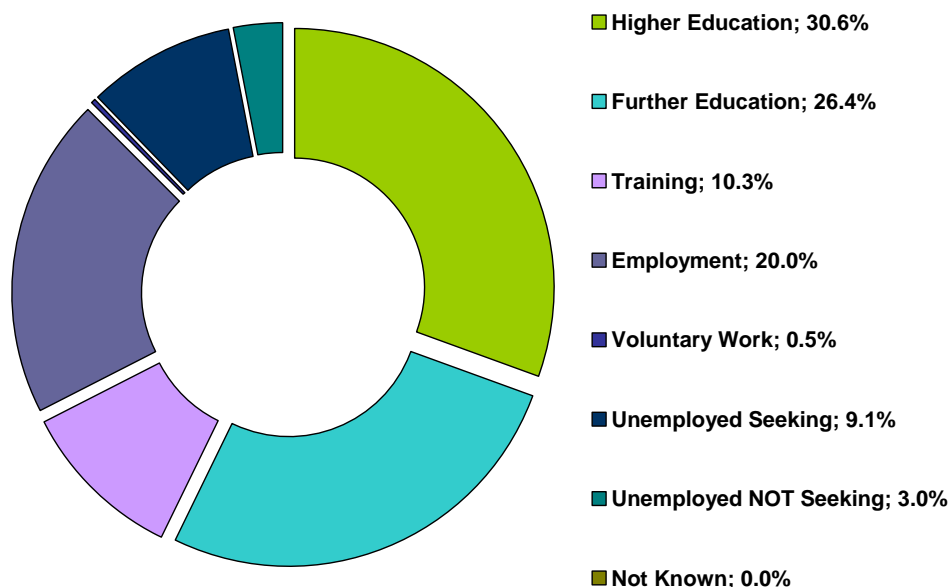
Section 1: Overview – Main Findings

- Overall the percentage of leavers entering a positive destinationⁱ is **87.9%**, a rise of around **2.2%** on last year and means the authority sits around **1.1%** higher than the national average. The percentage of leavers entering positive destinations has now reached the highest level in a decade.
- In comparison to 2008-09, the percentage of leavers entering higher education has decreased slightly to **30.6%**, a slight fall of **0.8%**. With this fall, the percentage of leavers entering higher education is the 4th lowest in Scotland.
- However, the percentage of leavers entering further education has increased to **26.4%**, a rise of around **1%** from 2008-09 which counterbalances the decrease in leavers entering higher education. Despite the rise in the percentage of leavers entering further education its level is below the national average.

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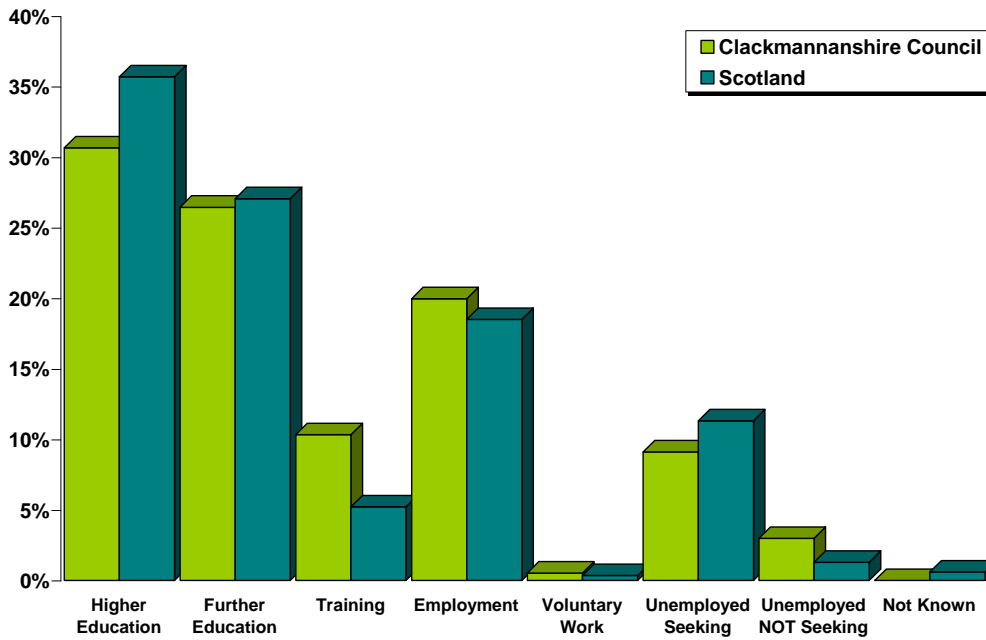
- The percentage of leavers entering training has decreased slightly in 2009-10 to **10.3%**, which has resulted in the authority is now having the 2nd highest proportion of leavers in training Scotland, compared to the highest in 2008-2009
- The percentage of leavers entering employment has risen from **17.1%** in 2008-09 to **20%**, this year, **1.5%** above the Scottish average. This rise is the 2nd highest in Scotland.
- The percentage of leavers who are unemployed seeking has decreased to **9.1%**, around **2.2%** lower than the national average and **0.8%** higher than last year.
- There were no school leavers whose destination was unknown to SDS which is the same as 2007-08.

Table 1: Destination Totals



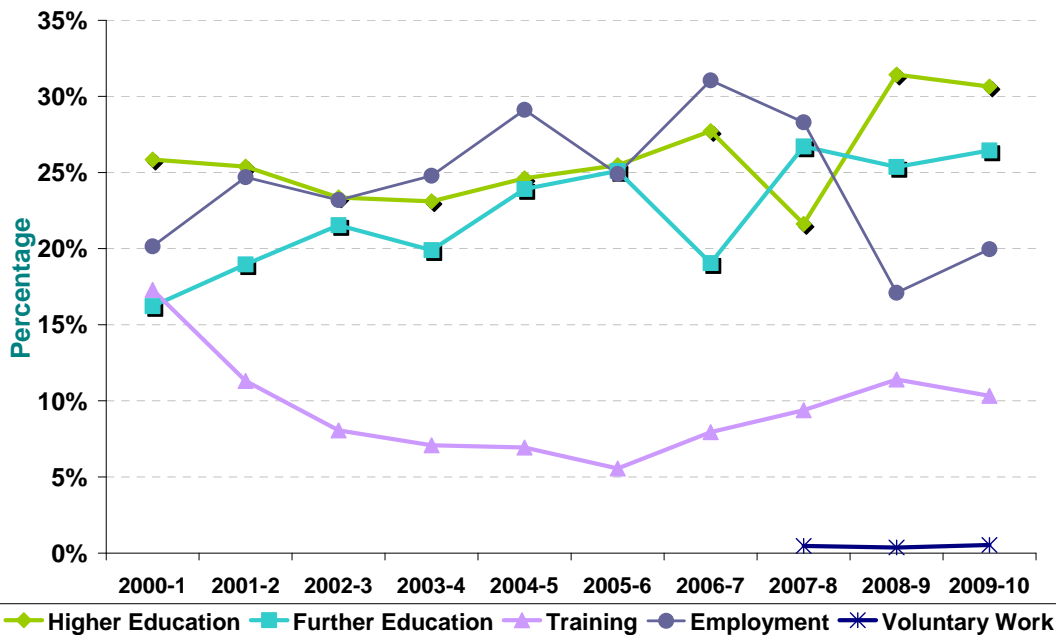
Area	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known
Clackmannanshire Council	571	30.6% 175	26.4% 151	10.3% 59	20.0% 114	0.5% 3	9.1% 52	3.0% 17	0.0% 0
Scotland	54,097	35.7% 19,309	27.1% 14,637	5.2% 2,822	18.5% 10,005	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

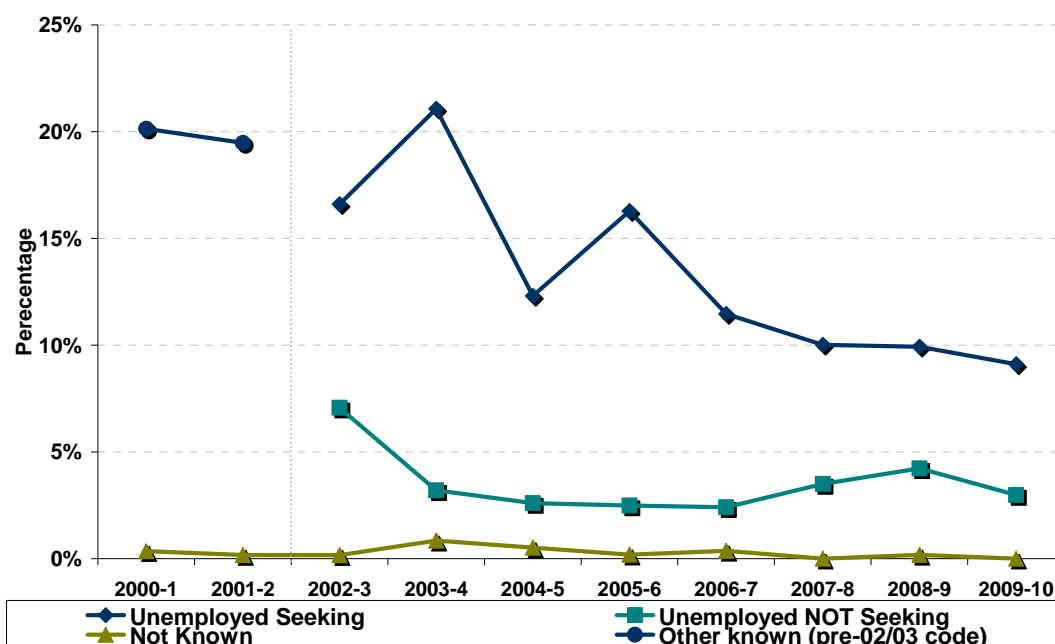


Note: Voluntary Work has been included as a separate destination category since the 2007- 08 SLDR return but was reported within the unemployed not seeking category previously.

Since 2003-04, the percentage of leavers entering higher education was rising year on year until 2007-08 when it dropped sharply to the lowest level in a decade at **21.6%**. In 2008-09, the percentage rose sharply, by over **10%**, to the highest level in a decade. This year it dropped slightly to **30.6%** but this is still **4.8%** higher than a decade ago. The percentage of leavers entering further education has fluctuated over the years but for the past three years it has been over **25%**. It is now **10.2%** higher than a decade ago at **26.4%**. In 2006-07 the percentage of leavers entering employment was **31.1%**, the highest level within the last decade but within 3 years this has fallen by over **11%** to **20%**. In 2000-01, the percentage of leavers entering training was **17.3%** but this declined year on year until it reached its lowest level in a decade in 2005-06 at **5.6%**. Following 2005-06 the percentage of leavers entering training had been rising year on year, until this year's fall.

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Table 4: Trends 2000 – 2010 of Other Destinations



The proportion of leavers reported as unemployed seeking reached its peak in 2003-04 at **21.1%** but dropped dramatically in 2004-5. The following year, 2005-06, it rose slightly but since this point it has been falling year on year to reach its lowest level in eight years at **9.1%**. The percentage of leavers unknown has been consistently below **1%** and is now **0%**.

Table 5: Destinations from 2000 to 2010

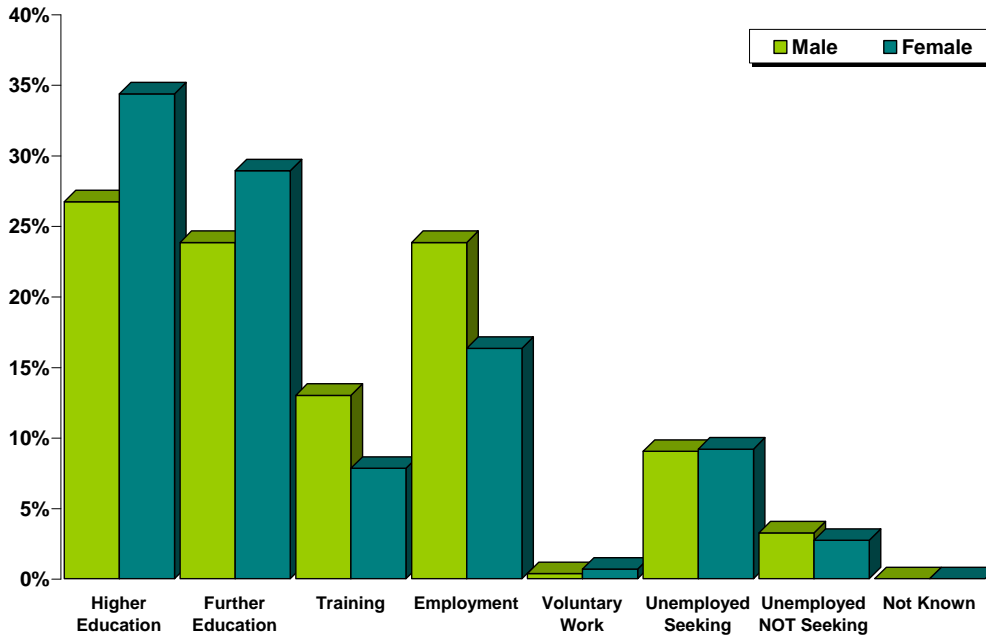
Year	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known	Other Known
2000-1	561	25.8%	16.2%	17.3%	20.1%				0.4%	20.1%
2001-2	575	25.4%	19.0%	11.3%	24.7%				0.2%	19.5%
2002-3	608	23.4%	21.5%	8.1%	23.2%		16.6%	7.1%	0.2%	
2003-4	593	23.1%	19.9%	7.1%	24.8%		21.1%	3.2%	0.8%	
2004-5	577	24.6%	23.9%	6.9%	29.1%		12.3%	2.6%	0.5%	
2005-6	522	25.5%	25.1%	5.6%	24.9%		16.3%	2.5%	0.2%	
2006-7	541	27.7%	19.0%	7.9%	31.1%		11.5%	2.4%	0.4%	
2007-8	629	21.6%	26.7%	9.4%	28.3%	0.5%	10.0%	3.5%	0.0%	
2008-9	544	31.4%	25.4%	11.4%	17.1%	0.4%	9.9%	4.2%	0.2%	
2009-10	571	30.6%	26.4%	10.3%	20.0%	0.5%	9.1%	3.0%	0.0%	

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

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Year	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known
Male	277	26.7%	23.8%	13.0%	23.8%	0.4%	9.0%	3.2%	0.0%
Female	294	34.4%	28.9%	7.8%	16.3%	0.7%	9.2%	2.7%	0.0%

Female leavers (**88.1%**) are just slightly more likely than male leavers (**87.7%**) to enter positive destinations on leaving school. The proportion of female leavers who continue their education in either higher or further education is **63.3%** compared to **50.5%** of males, a difference of **12.7%**. The percentage of males entering employment and training (**36.8%**) is also approx **12.8%** higher than that for females (**24.1%**). Females are slightly more likely to become unemployed and seeking than males with about **52%** of leavers reported as unemployed seeking being female.

Table 7: Gender split within each destination

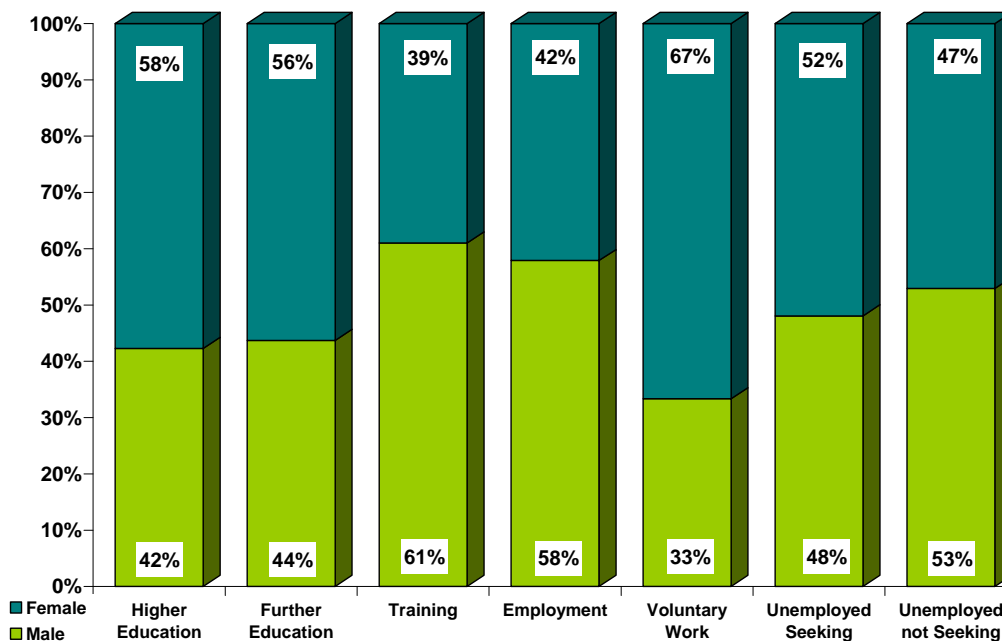


Table 8: Destination by SIMD

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SIMD Decileii	<i>Most Deprived</i> → <i>Least Deprived</i>									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Higher Education	16%	13%	16%	33%	47%	36%	33%	*	48%	61%
Further Education	35%	26%	33%	18%	28%	14%	26%	*	18%	*
Training	23%	17%	16%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Employment	12%	14%	19%	21%	16%	25%	31%	*	*	*
Voluntary Work	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unemployed Seeking	12%	21%	*	*	*	*	5%	*	*	*
U/E Not Seeking	*	9%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unknown	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Positive Destinations	85%	70%	84%	85%	95%	86%	94%	100%	91%	91%
Total	75	70	63	33	83	36	144	11	33	23
% of Total Leavers	13%	12%	11%	6%	15%	6%	25%	2%	6%	4%

* Percentages based less than 5 leavers have been suppressed due to disclosure and quality reasons.

- In general, the 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 **91%** of those who live in SIMD 10 enter positive destinations whereas **85%** of those in SIMD 1 enter positive destinations.
- In all of the SIMD areas, except SIMD 2 & 3, the majority of leavers continue with their studies in higher or further education. The outcomes for leavers from SIMD 2 are poorer than those from all other SIMD areas, with one in five leavers being reported as unemployed seeking, however, the highest proportion of leavers from SIMD 2 do continue with their studies in further education.
- A higher proportion of leavers from SIMD 1 to 3 enter training in comparison to the other SIMD areas and leavers from SIMD 6 & 7 are more likely to enter employment than in other SIMD areas.

Table 9: Destination by Stage Left School.

Stage of Leaving ⁱⁱⁱ Destination	Statutory Summer Leaver	Statutory Winter Leaver	Post Statutory Leaver
Higher Education	*	*	42%
Further Education	28%	25%	26%
Training	38%	17%	3%
Employment	10%	23%	22%
Voluntary Work	*	*	*
Unemployed Seeking	15%	28%	5%
Unemployed Not Seeking	9%	*	*
Unknown	*	*	*
Positive Destinations	76%	65%	94%
Total Leavers	92	65	414
% of Total Leavers	16%	11%	73%

* Percentages based less than 5 leavers have been suppressed due to disclosure and quality 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 (**94%**) with the highest proportion entering higher education (**42%**).
- Although they are in the minority, statutory winter leavers are less likely to enter positive destinations than post statutory and statutory summer leavers. The highest proportions of statutory winter leavers are reported as being unemployed seeking (**28%**).
- The highest proportion of statutory summer leavers enter training (**38%**).

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. **3** 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, **175** leavers entered Higher Education and **151** entered Further Education. Detailed analysis can be provided on **100%** of this cohort for whom we hold information on institution and course chosen.

Table 10: HE Entrants by Institution Type

Institution Type	Total	%
University / HE College	116	66%
FE College	58	33%
Other ¹	*	*

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

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Table 11: HE Students by Institution

Institution ^{iv}	Total	%	Institution	Total	%
Stirling University	29	17%	Glasgow University	10	6%
Strathclyde University	14	8%	Glasgow Caledonian University	7	4%
Abertay University Dundee	13	7%	Aberdeen University	6	3%
Edinburgh University	12	7%	Other Institutions	15	8%
Dundee University	11	6%	FE Colleges	58	33%

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	%
Forth Valley College of Further & Higher Education	42	24%	Other Institutions	16	9%

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	%
Forth Valley College of Further & Higher Education	138	91%	Other Institutions	13	8%

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	%
Arts & Social Sciences	25	14%	Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	10	6%
Science & Mathematics	16	9%	Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	10	6%
Administration & Management	14	8%	Performing Arts	9	5%
Construction	11	6%	Teaching	9	5%
Health & Medicine	11	6%	Art and Design	8	5%
Computing & ICT	10	6%	Law	6	3%
Engineering	10	6%	Other Courses	26	15%

Table 15: Further Education Course Information

Course Area	Total	%	Course Area	Total	%
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	31	21%	General Education (Highers, etc)	9	6%
Construction	20	13%	Computing & ICT	8	5%
Art and Design	14	9%	Hairdressing & Beauty	7	5%
Administration & Management	12	8%	Engineering	6	4%
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	10	7%	Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	6	4%
Personal Dev. & Prep Courses	9	6%	Other Courses	19	11%

This is the 3rd year that SDS has gathered fuller data, across Scotland, about the course areas entered by school leavers. Arts & social science based subjects have replaced maths and sciences as the top course area for those entering higher education. There has been a fall in the number of leavers recorded as going into science and maths based courses, **24** in 2008-09 to **16** in 2009-10. The number of leavers entering engineering based subjects has also fallen from **17** to **10**.

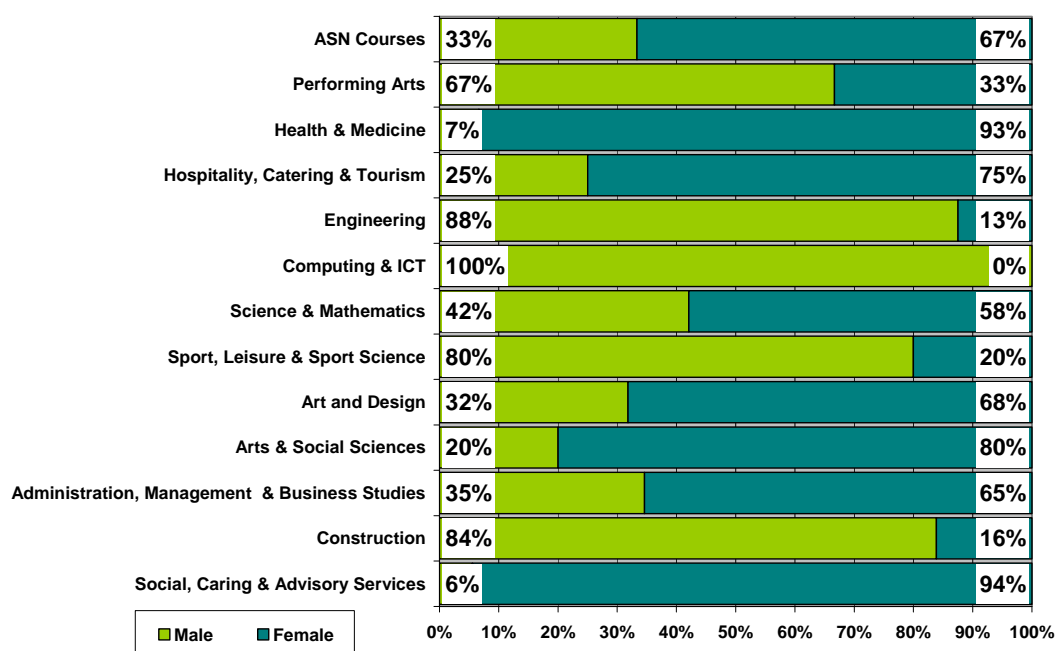
In further education, the 2 subject areas with the highest proportion of leavers are social/caring and construction related courses. The proportion of leavers entering these subjects have risen by **6%** and **3%** respectively since 2008-09.

Table 16: Course Information by Gender

Course Area	Male		Female	
	Total	%	Total	%
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	*	*	34	18%
Construction	26	19%	*	*
Administration & Management	9	6%	17	9%
Arts & Social Sciences	*	*	20	11%
Art and Design	7	5%	15	8%
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	16	11%	*	*
Science & Mathematics	8	6%	11	6%
Computing & ICT	18	13%	*	*
Engineering	14	10%	*	*
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	*	*	12	6%
Health & Medicine	*	*	14	8%
Performing Arts	8	6%	*	*
Personal Dev. & Prep Courses	*	*	6	3%
General Education (Highers, etc)	*	*	7	4%
Teaching	*	*	7	4%
Hairdressing & Beauty	*	*	7	4%

* Data and percentages based on less than 5 leavers have been suppressed due to disclosure and quality reasons.

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



As outlined above, the number of leavers entering engineering based courses has fallen this year and this has impacted on the course areas that have been entered by male leavers. Last year engineering was the course area that had the highest percentage of male leavers at **18%** but this has fallen to **10%**, this year. Construction related courses now have the highest percentage of male leavers. Computing and sport & leisure courses still remain popular with male leavers.

This year there has been no change from last year with the top 4 course areas entered by female leavers. The most popular course area for female leavers is Social and caring related courses followed by arts and social sciences, administration/business related and art & design based courses. The number of female leavers entering social/caring courses has risen this year to **34** from **26** last year.

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The course area with the highest proportion of leavers is social/ caring courses which are female dominated with around **94%** of entrants being female. Subjects in engineering and construction remain male dominated although there are a higher proportion of females studying in these related courses than the national average.

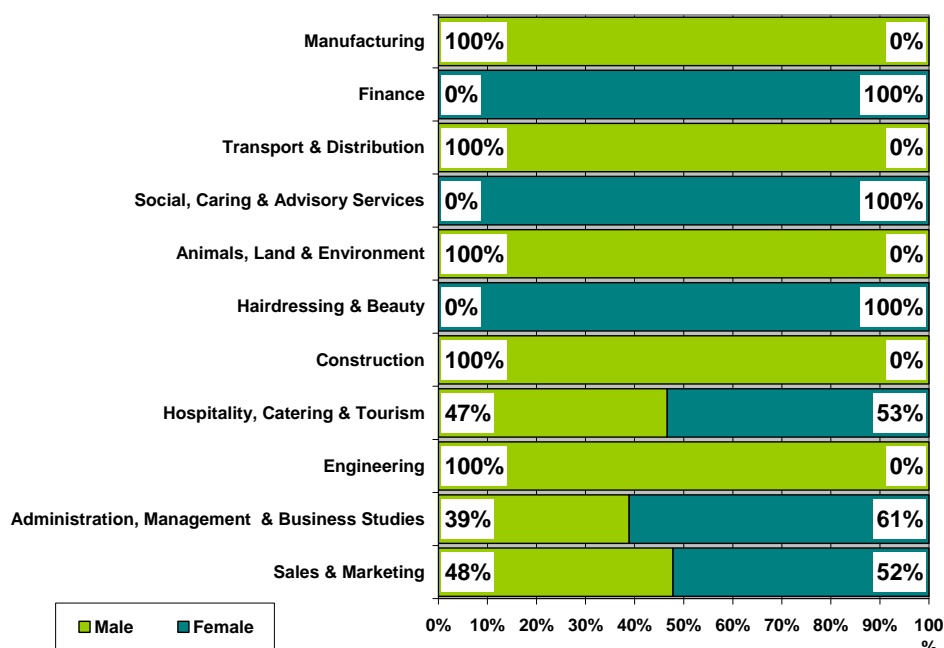
Section 2.2: Employment

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. **114** young people entered Employment and analysis can be provided on **100%** 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	%
Sales & Marketing	11	17%	12	25%
Administration & Management	7	11%	11	23%
Engineering	16	24%	*	*
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	7	11%	8	17%
Construction	13	20%	*	*
Hairdressing & Beauty	*	*	7	15%
Other Occupational Areas	12	18%	10	21%

Table 19: Gender split within the top employment areas



The number of leavers entering engineering based courses within further and higher education has declined this year but the reverse has happened within employment. The percentage of male leavers entering engineering based roles has doubled from **11%** in 2008-09 to **24%** in 2009-10. There has been no change in the number of male leavers entering construction related roles with **13** leavers being reported each year. Sales & marketing, including retail operations, remain the occupational area that most leavers enter and this is also that area that most females enter. There is still a gender bias in the occupational areas of construction and engineering with the majority of entrants being male while hairdressing & beauty remains 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 **2** 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	49%	48%
Female	51%	52%
Stage Left School		
Statutory Summer Leaver	16%	27%
Statutory Winter Leaver	11%	35%
Post Statutory Leaver	73%	38%
Qualifications on Leaving School^{vi}		
Access 1 / No formal Qualifications	1%	2%
Access 2&3/Foundation Stand. Grade	3%	8%
General Standard Grade/ Intermediate1	20%	44%
Credit Standard Grade/ Intermediate 2	27%	33%
Highers/Advanced Higher	49%	13%
Unknown	0%	0%
Health And Additional Support Needs^{vii}		
Looked After at Home/ Looked after away from home ^{viii}	3%	8%
Additional Support Plan Recorded ^{ix}	12%	29%
Health Factor/Additional Support Need Identified ^x	22%	37%

Table 20: Client Characteristics (cont)

Characteristics		% of Full SLDR	% of Unemployed Seeking
SIMD Decile Ranking /Deprivation (SIMD 2009)			
Most deprived	1	13%	17%
	2	12%	29%
	3	11%	10%
	4	6%	10%
	5	15%	6%
	6	6%	8%
	7	25%	13%
	8	2%	0%
	9	6%	6%
Least Deprived	10	4%	2%

- Statutory winter leavers represent only **11%** of the whole SLDR cohort but are disproportionately represented within the leavers reported as unemployed seeking at **35%**. A similar situation is evident for statutory summer leavers with **16%** and **27%** respectively.
- The largest proportion of unemployed seeking leavers have general level standard grades. Within the full SLDR cohort **24%** of leavers have general level qualifications or below but within the unemployed seeking cohort **54%** of leavers have these levels of qualifications.
- 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 **8%** of the unemployed seeking cohort.
- Leavers who have an additional support plan or additional support needs are also disproportionately represented in the unemployed seeking cohort

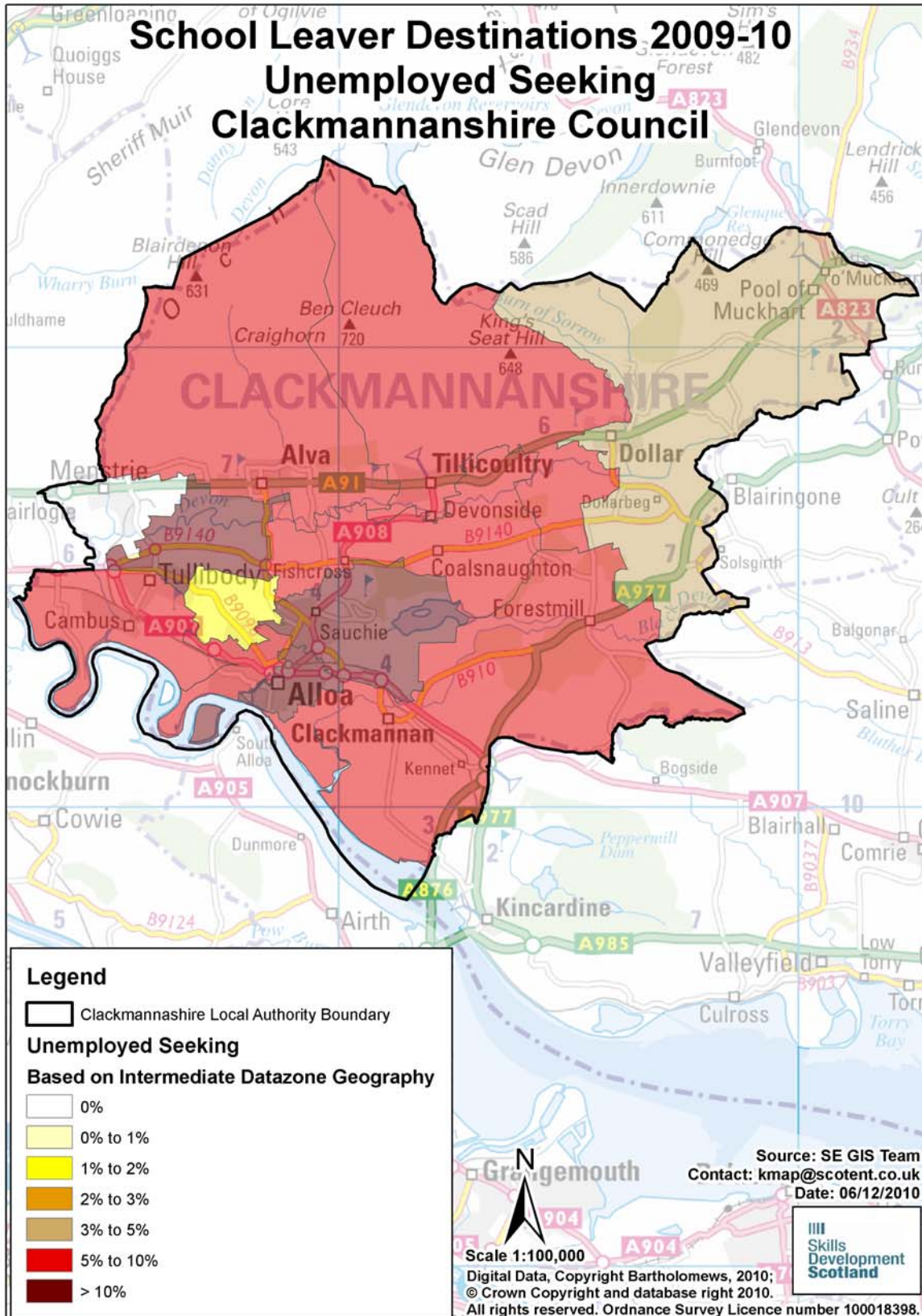
Table 21: Leavers by Intermediate Data zone

There were **52** leavers from Clackmannanshire 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, **6** of the leavers were living outside the local authority area but a further **6** unemployed seeking school leavers from other local authority schools were residing within Clackmannanshire Council boundaries. The analysis below is based on **52** 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	%
Alloa South and East	17%	9
Tullibody North and Glenochil	15%	8
Sauchie	12%	6
Alloa West	10%	5
Fishcross, Devon Village and Coalsnaughton	10%	5

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

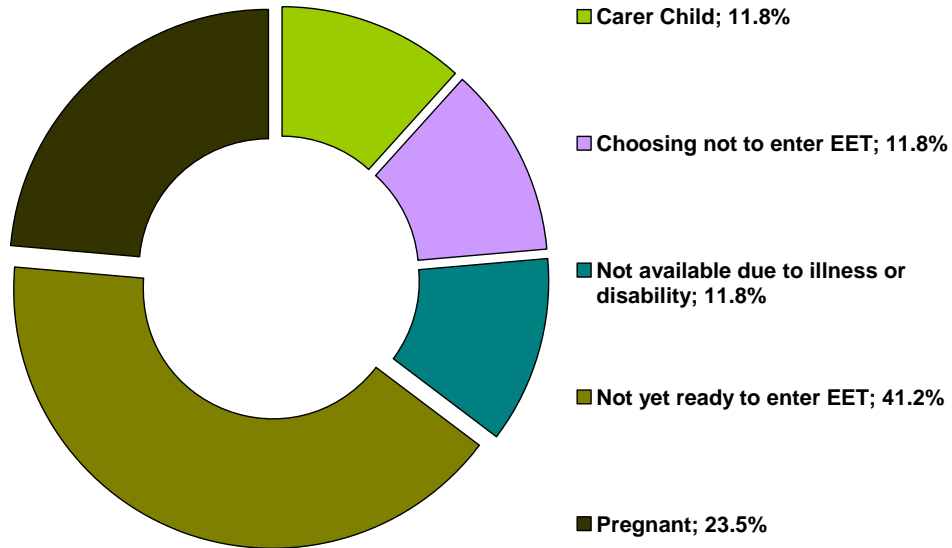
The map shows the intermediate data zones where the 52 leavers who were residing within the local authority boundary reside. Percentages have been calculated as a proportion of the number of leavers reported.



Section 3.2 Unemployed NOT Seeking

There were 17 school leavers within this category. The highest proportion of leavers reported as unemployed not seeking are considered not yet ready to enter employment, education or training.

Table 23: Individual Circumstances of those Unemployed NOT Seeking



Section 3.3 Unknown

There were no 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
Alloa Academy	24.7%	31.2%	13.0%	18.8%	0.0%	8.4%	3.9%	0.0%	154	87.7%	12.3%
Alva Academy	43.6%	20.1%	6.4%	19.1%	1.0%	7.8%	2.0%	0.0%	204	90.2%	9.8%
Lornshill Academy	22.5%	29.1%	12.2%	21.6%	0.5%	10.8%	3.3%	0.0%	213	85.9%	14.1%
Clackmannanshire Council	30.6%	26.4%	10.3%	20.0%	0.5%	9.1%	3.0%	0.0%	571	87.9%	12.1%

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.
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- ^{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.