

**School Leaver Destination Report**

**2009 – 2010**

**Dundee City Council**

## Contents

<b>Section 1: Overview – Main Findings</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<i>Table 1: Destination Totals</i> .....	4
<i>Table 2: Local Authority Comparison to Scotland</i> .....	4
<b>Section 1.1 - Annual Trends</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<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
<b>Section 1.2: Client Characteristics</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<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
<b>Section 2: Positive Destinations</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Section 2.1 Higher and Further Education</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<i>Table 10: HE Entrants by Institution Type</i> .....	9
<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
<b>Section 2.2: Employment</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<i>Table 18: Those entering Employment by Occupational Area</i> .....	12
<i>Table 19: Gender split within the top employment areas</i> .....	12
<b>Section 3: Other Destinations</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>Section 3.1 Unemployed Seeking</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<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
<b>Section 3.3 Unknown</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<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

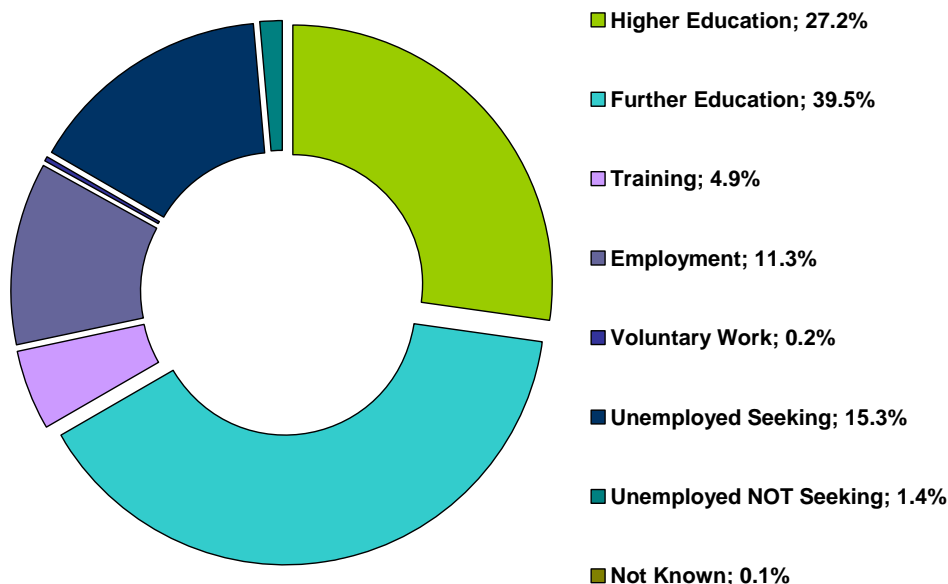
Only leavers from publicly funded secondary schools are within the scope of the SLDR. This report relates to **1,411** leavers from publicly funded secondary schools. This relates to approximately a **9%** reduction in the number of leavers reported in the SLDR in 2008-09.

### Section 1: Overview – Main Findings

- Overall the percentage of leavers entering a positive destination<sup>i</sup> is **83.2%**, a rise of **1.7%** on last year however the authority has the 3<sup>rd</sup> lowest level of positive destinations in Scotland.
- In comparison to 2008-09, the percentage of leavers entering higher education has increased slightly to **27.2%**, a rise of **0.6%**. Despite this rise, the percentage of leavers entering higher education is the lowest percentage in Scotland, the same position as last year.
- In comparison to higher education, the percentage of leavers entering further education has increased by **5.2%** to **39.5%**. This increase is the largest in Scotland and Dundee retains its place as the authority with the highest percentage of leavers entering further education.
- The percentage of leavers entering training fell in 2009-10 to **4.9%**, a decrease of **2.5%** in a year.
- The percentage of leavers entering employment has fallen from **13%** in 2008-09 to **11.3%**, this year. This fall means that Dundee City now has the lowest percentage of leavers entering employment in Scotland.

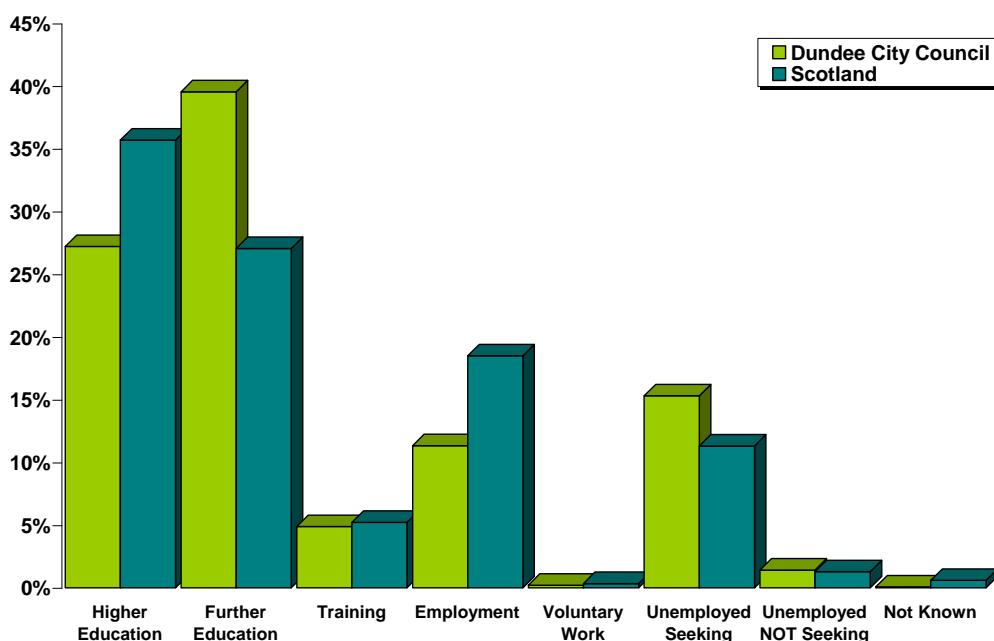
- The percentage of leavers who are unemployed seeking has increased very slightly to **15.3%**, **0.3%** higher than last year but **4%** higher than the national average. This means that the authority has the second highest percentage of unemployed seeking leavers in Scotland.
- School leavers whose destination is unknown to SDS has fallen to its lowest recorded level at **0.1%**.

**Table 1: Destination Totals**



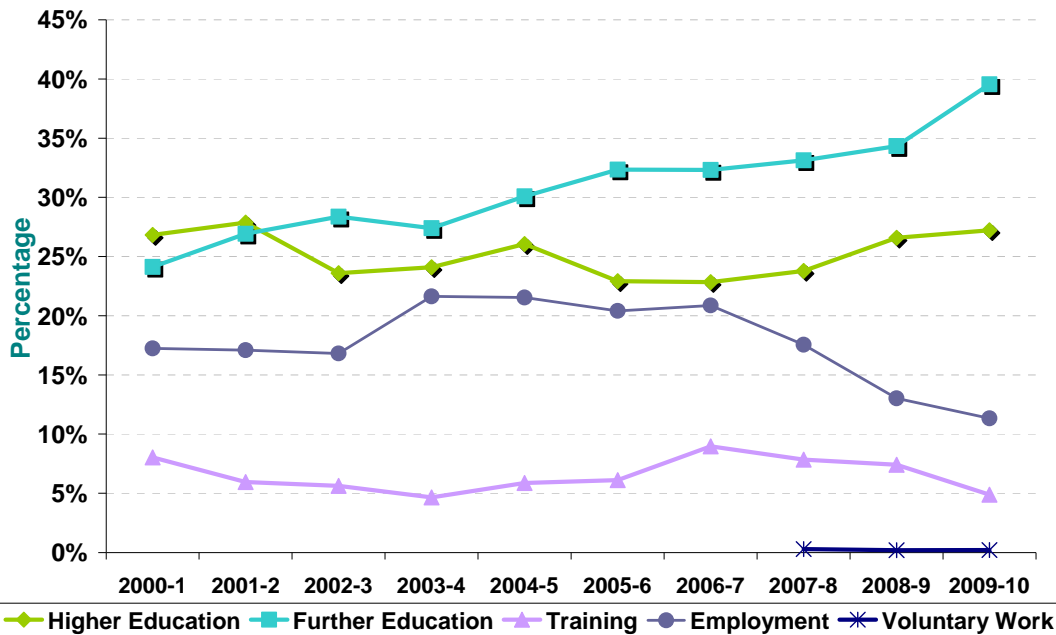
Area	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known
Dundee City	1,411	27.2% 384	39.5% 558	4.9% 69	11.3% 160	0.2% 3	15.3% 216	1.4% 20	0.1% 1
Scotland	54,097	35.7% 19,309	27.1% 14,637	5.2% 2,822	18.5% 10,005	0.3% 187	11.3% 6,117	1.3% 696	0.6% 324

**Table 2: Local Authority Comparison to Scotland**



Section 1.1 - Annual Trends

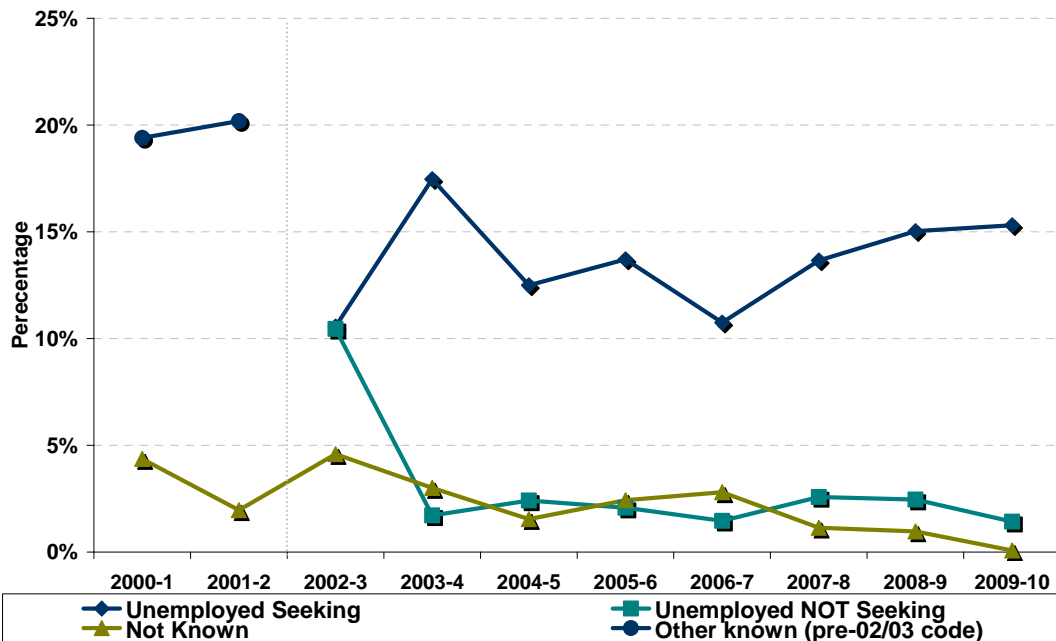
Table 3: Trends 2000 – 2010 of Positive Destinations



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.

The percentage of leavers entering further education has been rising year on year, since 2004-05 and is now **15.4%** higher than a decade ago. This means that approximately 2 out of every 5 leavers enter further education on leaving school. Since the decade low of **22.8%** in 2006-07, the percentage of leavers entering higher education has been rising and is now **0.4%** higher than a decade ago. Over the last four returns the percentage of leavers entering employment has been declining and it has now reached the lowest level in a decade. In 2003-04, the percentage of leavers entering employment was **21.6%**; it is now **48%** lower at **11.3%**.

Table 4: Trends 2000 – 2010 of Other Destinations



The proportion of leavers reported as unemployed seeking fell in 2006-7 to **10.8%** but unfortunately it has been rising year on year to **15.3%**, this year. Since 2006-07 the percentage of leavers unknown has been falling and it has now fallen to the lowest level ever at **0.1%**.

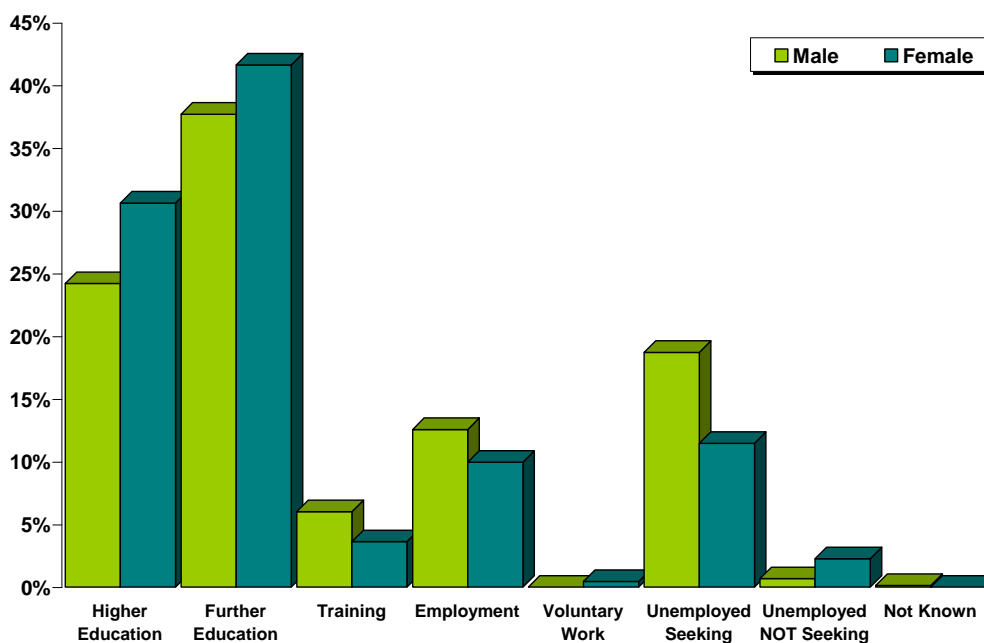
Table 5: Destinations from 2000 to 2010

Year	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known	Other Known
2000-1	1,629	26.8%	24.1%	8.0%	17.2%				4.4%	19.4%
2001-2	1,679	27.9%	26.9%	6.0%	17.1%				2.0%	20.2%
2002-3	1,742	23.6%	28.4%	5.6%	16.8%		10.6%	10.4%	4.6%	
2003-4	1,631	24.1%	27.4%	4.7%	21.6%		17.5%	1.7%	3.0%	
2004-5	1,616	26.1%	30.1%	5.9%	21.5%		12.5%	2.4%	1.5%	
2005-6	1,685	22.9%	32.3%	6.1%	20.4%		13.7%	2.1%	2.4%	
2006-7	1,572	22.8%	32.3%	9.0%	20.9%		10.8%	1.5%	2.8%	
2007-8	1,669	23.8%	33.1%	7.8%	17.6%	0.3%	13.7%	2.6%	1.1%	
2008-9	1,550	26.6%	34.3%	7.4%	13.0%	0.2%	15.0%	2.5%	1.0%	
2009-10	1,411	27.2%	39.5%	4.9%	11.3%	0.2%	15.3%	1.4%	0.1%	

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	748	24.2%	37.7%	6.0%	12.6%	0.0%	18.7%	0.7%	0.1%
Female	663	30.6%	41.6%	3.6%	10.0%	0.5%	11.5%	2.3%	0.0%

Female leavers (86.3%) are more likely than male leavers (80.5%) to enter positive destinations on leaving school. The proportion of female leavers who continue their education in either higher or further education is 72.2% compared to 61.9% of males, a 10.3% difference. The percentage of males entering employment and training (18.6%) is approx 5% higher than that for females (13.6%). Males are more likely to become unemployed and seeking than females with around 65% of leavers reported as unemployed seeking being male.

Table 7: Gender split within each destination

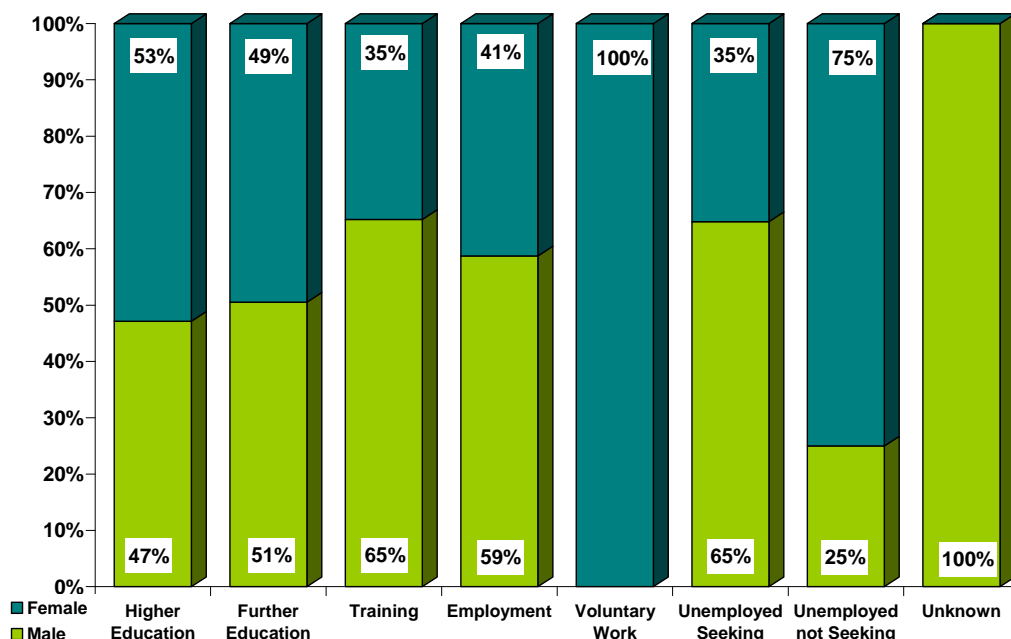


Table 8: Destination by SIMD

SIMD Decile <sup>ii</sup>	Destination by SIMD										Unknown
	Most Deprived					Least Deprived					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Higher Education	12%	14%	11%	24%	32%	42%	37%	50%	54%	58%	*
Further Education	47%	43%	52%	44%	51%	33%	28%	29%	27%	19%	*
Training	6%	10%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Employment	10%	9%	13%	13%	6%	12%	19%	10%	12%	14%	*
Voluntary Work	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unemployed Seeking	24%	20%	21%	11%	8%	6%	11%	9%	5%	4%	*
U/E Not Seeking	2%	3%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unknown	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Positive Destinations</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>96%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>% of Total Leavers</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>0%</b>

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 area. **74%** of those who live in SIMD 1 enter positive destinations whereas **96%** of those in SIMD 10 enter positive destinations.
- 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 (**58%**) is almost five times the proportion for leavers from the most deprived areas (**12%**).
- The highest proportions of leavers from SIMD 1 to SIMD 5 enter further education.
- Leavers from most deprived areas are also far more likely to be unemployed seeking than leavers from the least deprived areas e.g. **24%** of leavers from SIMD 1 are reported as unemployed seeking whereas only **4%** of leavers from SIMD 10 are unemployed seeking.

**Table 9: Destination by Stage Left School.**

Stage of Leaving <sup>iii</sup> Destination	Statutory Summer Leaver	Statutory Winter Leaver	Post Statutory Leaver
Higher Education	*	*	40%
Further Education	54%	31%	37%
Training	12%	7%	2%
Employment	9%	18%	11%
Voluntary Work	*	*	*
Unemployed Seeking	23%	39%	9%
Unemployed Not Seeking	*	3%	1%
Unknown	*	*	*
Positive Destinations	76%	58%	90%
<b>Total Leavers</b>	285	176	950
<b>% of Total Leavers</b>	20%	12%	67%

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 **90%** 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 58% of statutory winter leavers being reported in a positive outcome. The highest proportion are reported as unemployed seeking. Statutory winter leavers are over four times more likely to be reported as unemployed seeking than a post statutory leaver.
- Over half the statutory summer leavers enter further education with just over  $\frac{3}{4}$  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. **5** 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, **384** leavers entered Higher Education and **558** entered Further Education. Detailed analysis can be provided on **99.4% (936)** of this cohort for whom we hold information on institution and course chosen – Higher Education **98.7% (379)** & Further Education **99.8% (557)**.

**Table 10: HE Entrants by Institution Type**

Institution Type	Total	%
University / HE College	278	73%
FE College	94	25%
Other <sup>1</sup>	7	2%

<sup>1</sup> Other Category includes institutions out with Scotland and other private institutions

**Table 11: HE Students by Institution**

Institution <sup>iv</sup>	Total	%	Institution	Total	%
Dundee University	139	37%	Aberdeen University	8	2%
Abertay University Dundee	67	18%	Heriot Watt University	6	2%
Edinburgh University	17	4%	Out with Scotland	7	2%
Glasgow University	14	4%	Other	17	4%
The Robert Gordon University	10	3%	FE Colleges	94	25%

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

**Table 12: HE Students by FE Colleges**

Institution	Total	%
Dundee College	77	20%
Perth College	7	2%
Other Institutions	10	2%

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

**Table 13: FE Students by FE Colleges**

Institution	Total	%	Institution	Total	%
Dundee College	522	94%	Perth College	7	1%
Angus College	10	2%	Other Institutions	10	2%
Elmwood College	8	1%			

Institutions with 5 leavers and less 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	61	16%	Teaching	19	5%
Science & Mathematics	53	14%	Finance	17	4%
Computing & ICT	39	10%	Performing Arts	13	3%
Health & Medicine	29	7%	Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	12	3%
Administration & Management	25	7%	Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	8	2%
Construction	21	6%	Communications & Media	6	2%
Law	21	6%	Social, Caring & Advisory Services	6	2%
Art and Design	20	5%	Other Courses	9	3%
Engineering	20	5%			

**Table 15: Further Education Course Information**

Course Area	Total	%	Course Area	Total	%
General Education (Highers, etc)	74	13%	Animals, Land & Environment	15	3%
Construction	63	11%	Garage Services	15	3%
Art and Design	54	10%	Health & Medicine	14	3%
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	51	9%	Communications & Media	13	2%
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	42	8%	Security & Protective Services	12	2%
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	40	7%	Engineering	11	2%
Hairdressing & Beauty	36	6%	Science & Mathematics	10	2%
Personal Dev. & Prep Courses	26	5%	Law	7	1%
Performing Arts	21	4%	Sales & Marketing	7	1%
Computing & ICT	20	4%	Other Courses	10	2%
Administration & Management	16	3%			

This is the 3<sup>rd</sup> year that SDS has gathered fuller data, across Scotland, about the course areas entered by school leavers. There has been no change to the 2 most popular higher education course areas entered by leavers from last year to this year. The percentage of leavers entering arts and social sciences and maths and science has remained static. The percentage of leavers entering construction related courses in higher education has fallen from **9%** in 2008-09 to **6%**, this year.

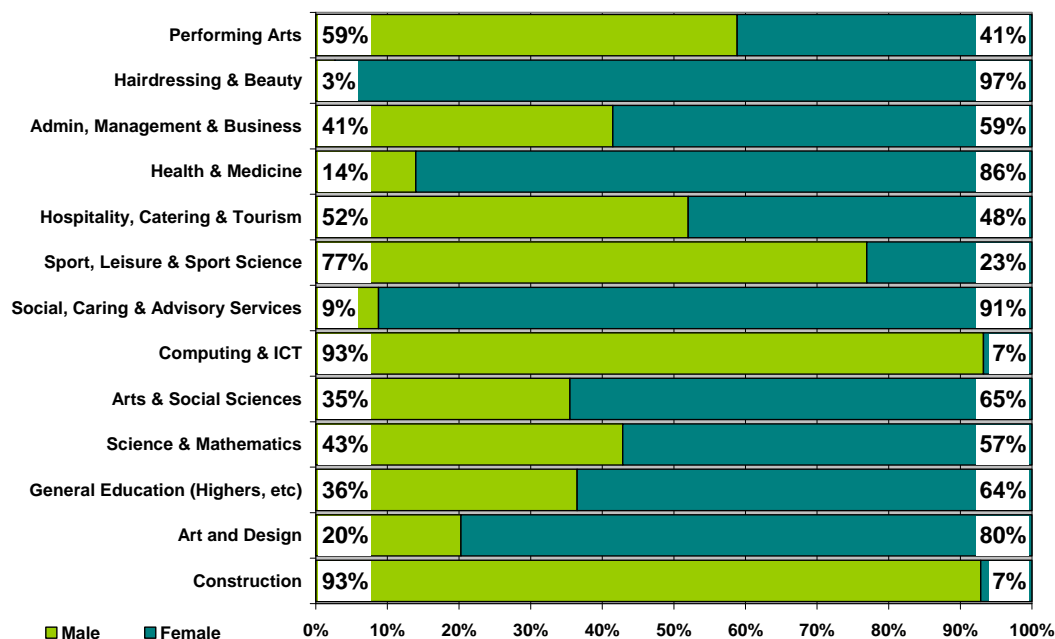
Leavers continuing to study higher grades, etc has continued to be the most popular course area for leavers entering further education. However, there has been an increase in the percentage of leavers studying construction related subjects in further education. In 2008-09 the percentage was **7%** but this now sits at **11%**. The actual number of leavers studying construction related courses has risen by **80%**, **63** this year in comparison to **35** last year. In comparison the percentage of leavers in further education studying social/caring related courses has witnessed a decline from **12%** to **9%** over the same period.

**Table 16: Course Information by Gender**

Course Area	Male		Female	
	Total	%	Total	%
Construction	78	17%	6	1%
Art and Design	15	3%	59	12%
General Education (Highers, etc)	27	6%	47	10%
Science & Mathematics	27	6%	36	8%
Arts & Social Sciences	22	5%	40	8%
Computing & ICT	55	12%	*	*
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	*	*	52	11%
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	40	9%	12	3%
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	26	6%	24	5%
Health & Medicine	6	1%	37	8%
Administration & Management	17	4%	24	5%
Hairdressing & Beauty	*	*	36	8%
Performing Arts	20	4%	14	3%
Engineering	28	6%	*	*
Law	7	2%	21	4%
Personal Dev. & Prep Courses	22	5%	*	*
Finance	13	3%	8	2%
Animals, Land & Environment	11	2%	8	2%
Communications & Media	13	3%	6	1%
Teaching	*	*	16	3%
Garage Services	15	3%	*	*
Security & Protective Services	8	2%	*	*
Sales & Marketing	*	*	8	2%

Data that is less than 5 is suppressed for disclosure reasons

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



There has been no change in comparison to last year with the three most popular course areas for male leavers being construction, sport & leisure and computing & IT.

This year, the most popular course area for female leavers is art and design which was the 3<sup>rd</sup> most popular subject area last year. The most popular area last year was social/caring courses such as childcare but this is now the course area with 2<sup>nd</sup> highest percentage of female leavers. The actual number of leavers gaining a place in these courses has declined by 20%.

The most popular area for all leavers is construction and this remains male dominated with 93% of entrants being male. Likewise computing related courses are male dominated whereas social/caring related courses and hairdressing & beauty remain female dominated.

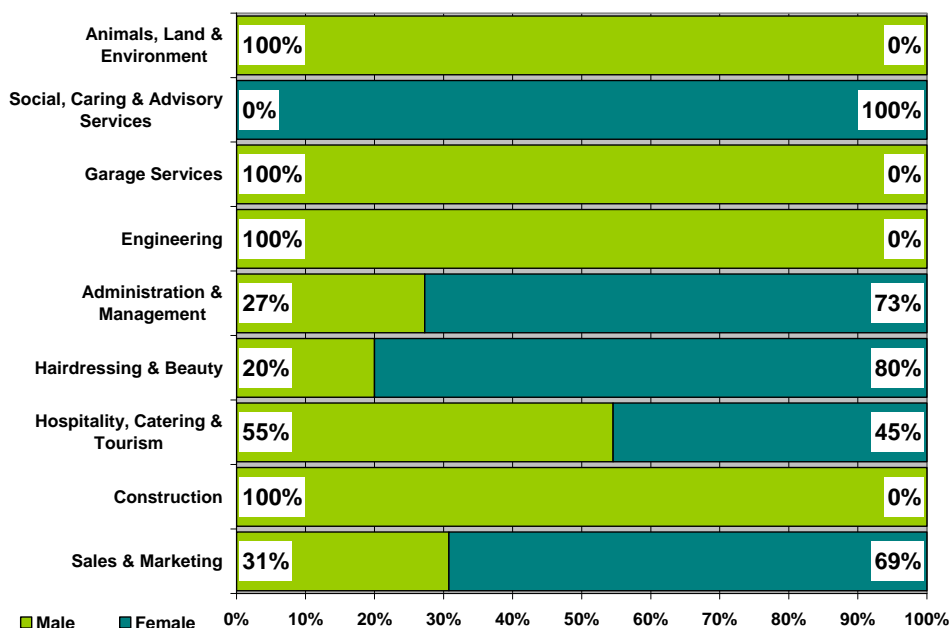
## Section 2.2: Employment

**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. **160** young people entered Employment and analysis can be provided on **99.4% (159)** 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	12	13%	27	41%
Construction	27	29%	*	*
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	12	13%	10	15%
Hairdressing & Beauty	*	*	12	18%
Administration & Management	*	*	8	12%
Engineering	8	9%	*	*
Garage Services	8	9%	*	*
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	*	*	8	12%
Animals, Land & Environment	6	6%	*	*
Other Occupational Areas	14	15%	*	*

**Table 19: Gender split within the top employment areas**



The most popular area of employment entered by all school leavers continues to be sales & marketing, including retail operations, with just over a fifth of school leavers entering this area. Construction remains the occupational area with the highest proportion of employed male school leavers, although the actual number of leavers who enter this area has decline by around a fifth. It remains male dominated with **100%** of entrants being male. Likewise engineering remains male dominated and the number of leavers entering this occupational area has declined by **60%**, with only **8** male leavers entering engineering this year in comparison to **20** last year. 2 out of 5 female leavers who access employment are employed in sales related occupations. Hairdressing & beauty is the next largest occupational area for females and the same number of female leavers entered this area as last year. There is still a gender bias in the occupational areas of construction; engineering and garage services with the all entrants being male whereas 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<sup>v</sup>. There were **12** leavers who were in this status which equates to **6%** 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
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	53%	65%
Female	47%	35%
<b>Stage Left School</b>		
Statutory Summer Leaver	20%	30%
Statutory Winter Leaver	12%	31%
Post Statutory Leaver	67%	38%
<b>Qualifications on Leaving School<sup>vi</sup></b>		
Access 1 / No formal Qualifications	1%	3%
Access 2&3/Foundation Stand. Grade	10%	27%
General Standard Grade/ Intermediate1	21%	32%
Credit Standard Grade/ Intermediate 2	26%	24%
Highers/Advanced Higher	41%	8%
Unknown	2%	6%
<b>Health And Additional Support Needs<sup>vii</sup></b>		
Looked After at Home/ Looked after away from home <sup>viii</sup>	4%	12%
Additional Support Plan Recorded <sup>ix</sup>	13%	20%
Health Factor/Additional Support Need Identified <sup>x</sup>	14%	26%

**Table 20: Client Characteristics (cont)**

Characteristics		% of Full SLDR	% of Unemployed Seeking
<b>SIMD Decile Ranking /Deprivation (SIMD 2009)</b>			
<b>Most deprived</b>	1	28%	44%
	2	15%	20%
	3	8%	11%
	4	8%	6%
	5	4%	*
	6	5%	*
	7	8%	6%
	8	10%	6%
	9	10%	3%
<b>Least Deprived</b>	10	5%	*
	Unknown	*	*

- Although male leavers account for only **53%** of the leaving cohort they account for almost **65%** of leavers reported as unemployed seeking
- Statutory winter leavers represent only **12%** of the whole SLDR cohort but are disproportionately represented within the leavers reported as unemployed seeking at **31%**. A similar situation is evident for statutory summer leavers with **20%** and **30%** respectively.
- The largest proportion of unemployed seeking leavers have general level standard grades and those with this level of qualifications 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 **4%** of the total cohort but account for **12%** 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.

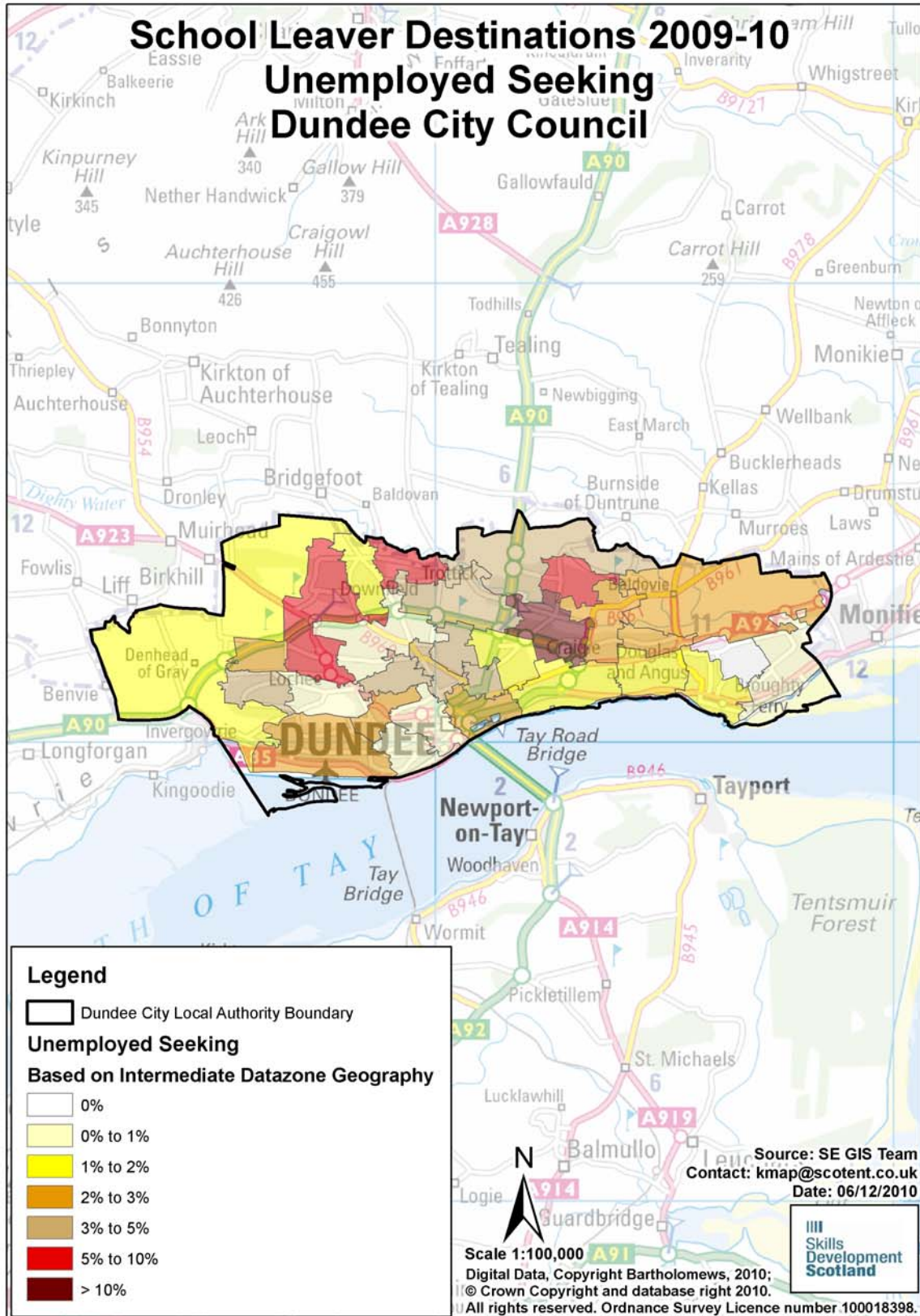
**Table 21: Leavers by Intermediate Data zone**

There were **216** leavers from Dundee City 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, **5** of the leavers were living outside the local authority area but a further **8** unemployed seeking school leavers from other local authority schools were residing within Dundee City boundaries. The analysis below is based on **219** 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 <sup>xi</sup>	Total	%	Intermediate Data zone	Total	%
Linlathen and Midcraigie	22	10%	Fintry	9	4%
Kirkton	21	10%	Hilltown	9	4%
Lochee	19	9%	Stobswell	9	4%
Ardler and St Marys	17	8%	Caird Park	8	4%
Whitfield	13	6%	Law	8	4%
Menzieshill	10	5%	The Glens	8	4%

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

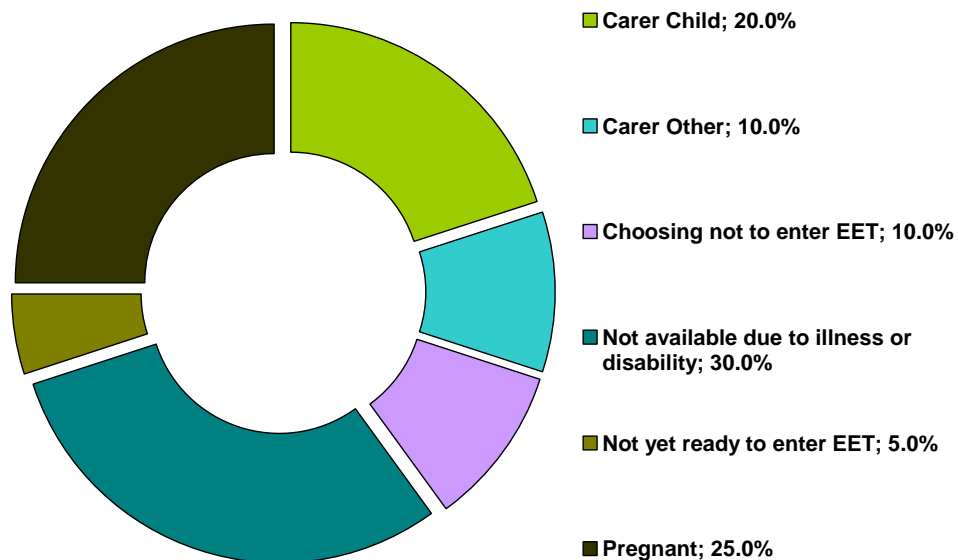
The map shows the intermediate data zones where the 219 leavers who were residing within the local authority boundary reside. Percentages have been calculated as a proportion of the number of leavers reported.



### Section 3.2 Unemployed NOT Seeking

There were **20** school leavers within this category. The highest proportion of leavers reported as unemployed not seeking are those not available due to illness. Those leavers who were either pregnant or had caring responsibilities for a child represent **45%** of the unemployed seeking cohort.

**Table 23: Individual Circumstances of those Unemployed NOT Seeking**



### Section 3.3 Unknown

There was **1** school leaver 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
Baldragon Academy	12.3%	51.9%	3.7%	8.6%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	1.2%	<b>81</b>	<b>76.5%</b>	23.5%
Braeview Academy	12.9%	49.4%	7.1%	15.3%	1.2%	11.8%	2.4%	0.0%	<b>85</b>	<b>85.9%</b>	14.1%
Craigie High School	25.3%	39.2%	5.7%	15.2%	0.6%	12.0%	1.9%	0.0%	<b>158</b>	<b>86.1%</b>	13.9%
Dundee Off-Site Education	0.0%	36.6%	8.9%	2.4%	0.0%	48.0%	4.1%	0.0%	<b>123</b>	<b>48.0%</b>	52.0%
Grove Academy	54.4%	24.2%	2.0%	11.4%	0.0%	7.4%	0.7%	0.0%	<b>149</b>	<b>91.9%</b>	8.1%
Harris Academy	43.4%	35.2%	1.5%	9.7%	0.0%	9.7%	0.5%	0.0%	<b>196</b>	<b>89.8%</b>	10.2%
Menzieshill High School	22.1%	46.2%	5.8%	13.5%	0.0%	11.5%	1.0%	0.0%	<b>104</b>	<b>87.5%</b>	12.5%
Morgan Academy	27.8%	41.8%	3.2%	13.9%	0.6%	11.4%	1.3%	0.0%	<b>158</b>	<b>87.3%</b>	12.7%
St John's RC High School	25.7%	37.5%	3.9%	9.9%	0.0%	21.1%	2.0%	0.0%	<b>152</b>	<b>77.0%</b>	23.0%
St Paul's RC Academy	24.9%	44.4%	8.3%	12.7%	0.0%	8.8%	1.0%	0.0%	<b>205</b>	<b>90.2%</b>	9.8%
<b>Dundee City Council</b>	<b>27.2%</b>	<b>39.5%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>1,411</b>	<b>83.2%</b>	16.8%

## Background Notes:

---

- <sup>i</sup> **Positive Destinations:** includes higher education, further education, training, employment and voluntary work. See text above for explanation of each destination heading.
- <sup>ii</sup> **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.
- <sup>iii</sup> **Stage of Leaving:** A **statutory summer leaver** is a school leaver who chooses to leave school at the earliest opportunity (31<sup>st</sup> May) when they become eligible to leave school i.e. their 16<sup>th</sup> birthday falls on or between 1<sup>st</sup> March and 30<sup>th</sup> 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 16<sup>th</sup> birthday falls between 1<sup>st</sup> 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.
- <sup>iv</sup> **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.
- <sup>v</sup> **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.
- <sup>vi</sup> **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.
- <sup>vii</sup> **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.
- <sup>viii</sup> **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.
- <sup>ix</sup> **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.
- <sup>x</sup> **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.

---

<sup>xi</sup>**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.