

School Leaver Destination Report

2009 – 2010

North Ayrshire Council

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Background

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

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

Methodology

The return is carried out during the month of September with staff across Skills Development Scotland following up over 55,000 school leavers. Destinations are confirmed throughout the follow up period and the destination that is reported is the destination that is known at the snapshot date. This year, we reported the information as known to us on 2nd October 2010. Destinations of young people are fluid in nature, therefore, it is possible that a leaver entered employment or training on leaving school but by the time the snapshot was taken this destination may have changed to another destination.

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

Analysis

Only leavers from publicly funded secondary schools are within the scope of the SLDR. This report relates to **1,438** leavers from publicly funded secondary schools. This relates to approximately a **5%** decrease in the number of leavers reported in the SLDR in 2008-09.

Section 1: Overview – Main Findings

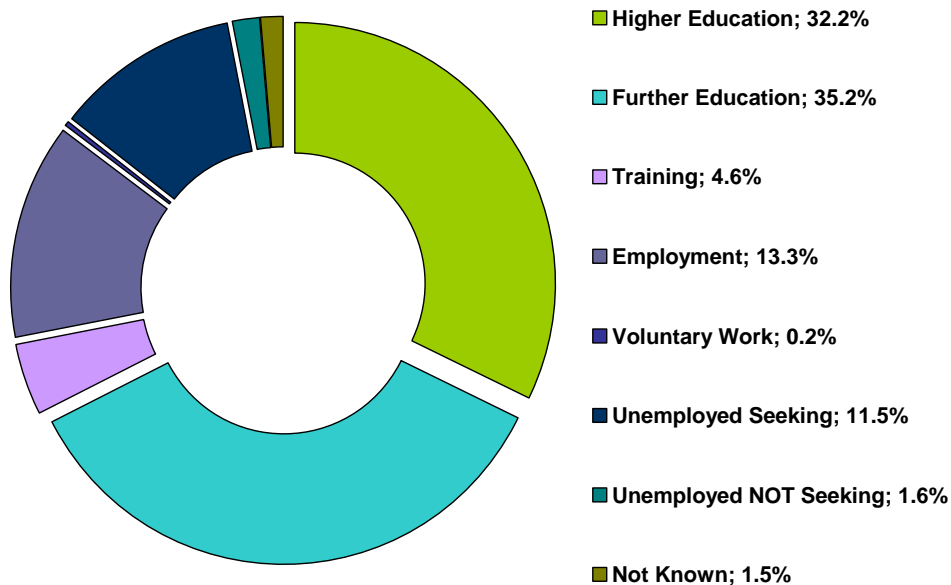
- The percentage of leavers entering a positive destinationⁱ is **85.5%**, an increase of **1%** on last year. Despite this increase it has resulted in the authority moving from the 23rd highest level of positive destinations in Scotland reported in the 2008-09 SLDR to the 26th this year.
- The proportion of leavers entering further and higher education witnessed an increase this year to **67.4%**, an increase of **1.3%** compared to last year. The percentage of leavers entering higher education has decreased by **2%** in comparison to last year to **32.2%** lower than the Scottish average of **35.7%**. This has resulted in the authority moving from the 17th highest level of leavers entering higher education in Scotland to 25th.
- The percentage of leavers entering further education has increased since last year to **35.2%** which is over **8%** higher than the Scottish average. This has resulted in the authority moving from the 6th highest level of leavers entering further education to the 3rd.
- The percentage of leavers entering employment has increased very slightly since last year from **13%** to **13.3%**, however, this is still lower than 2006-07 when **21.4%** of leavers

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entered employment. The percentage entering training has however decreased since last year to **4.6%** from **5.1%** and is lower than the Scottish average of **5.2%**.

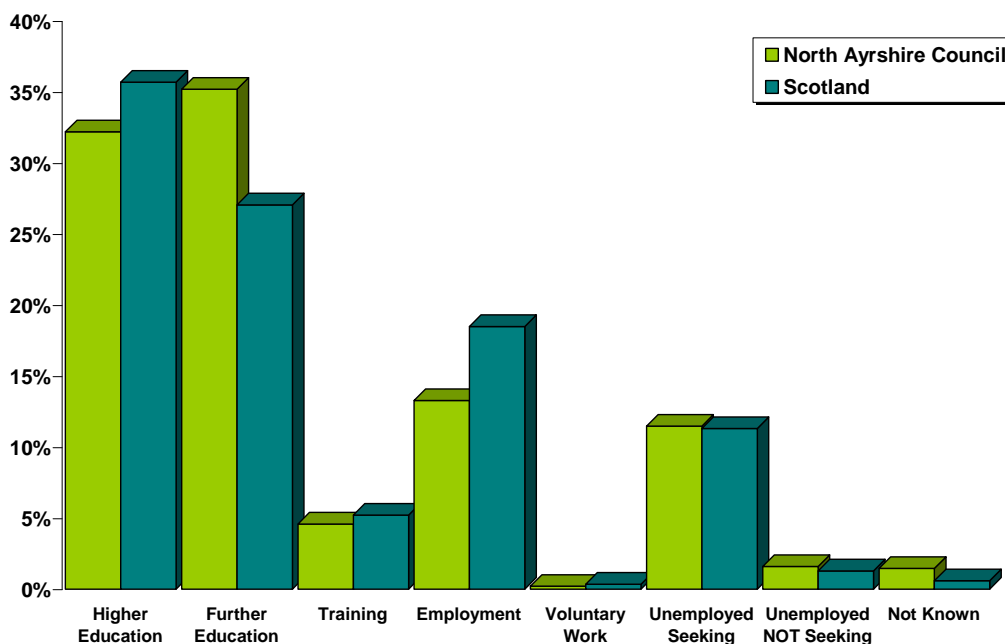
- The percentage of leavers who are unemployed seeking has decreased to **11.5%** from **13.5%**, slightly higher than the Scottish average of **11.3%**.
- School leavers whose destination is unknown to SDS has increased to **1.5%** from **0.9%** last year, higher than the Scottish average of **0.6%**.

Table 1: Destination Totals



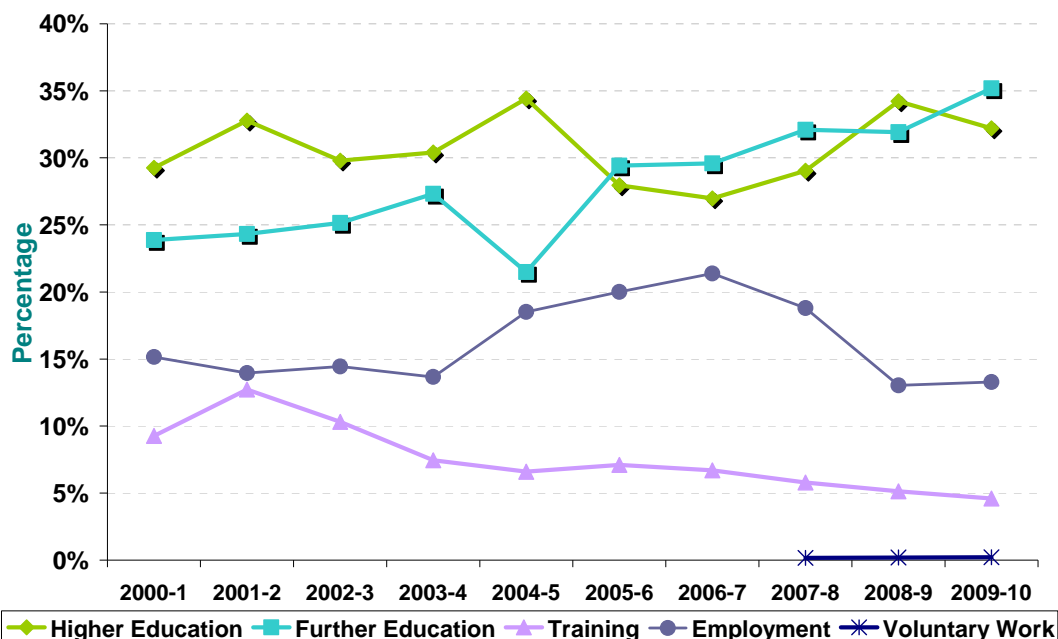
Area	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known
North Ayrshire	1,438	32.2% 463	35.2% 506	4.6% 66	13.3% 191	0.2% 3	11.5% 165	1.6% 23	1.5% 21
Scotland	54,097	35.7% 19,309	27.1% 14,637	5.2% 2,822	18.5% 10,005	0.3% 187	11.3% 6,117	1.3% 696	0.6% 324

Table 2: Local Authority Comparison to Scotland



Section 1.1 - Annual Trends

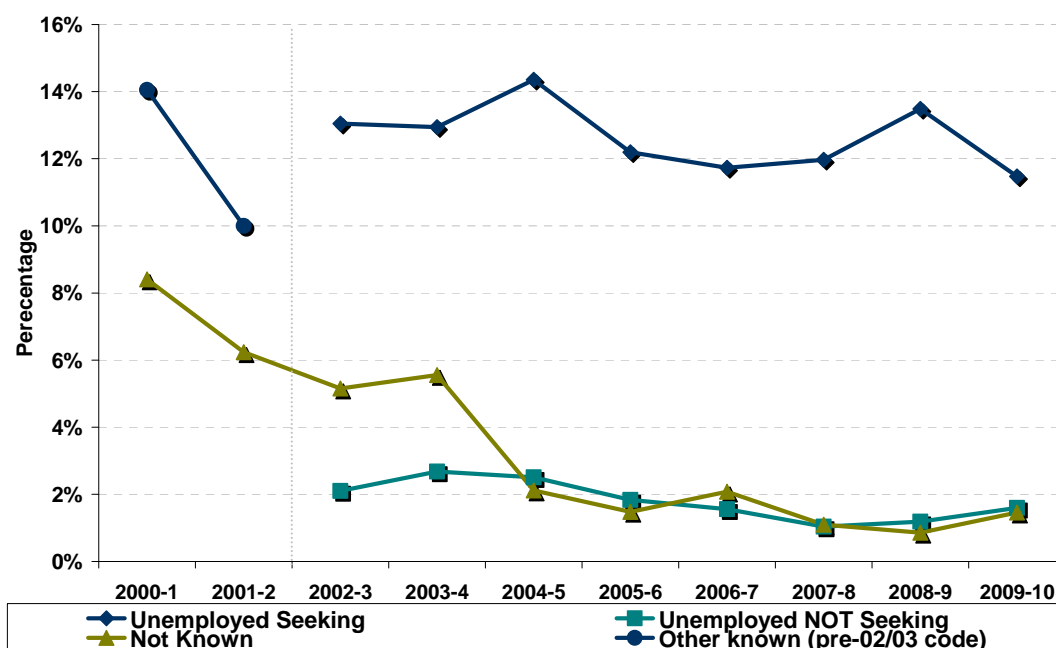
Table 3: Trends 2000 – 2010 of Positive Destinations



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 falling to its lowest level in 2006-07, the percentage of leavers entering Higher Education had increased for the last 2 years but has fallen slightly this year to **32.2%**. The proportion of leavers entering further education is now at the highest level in 10 years at **35.2%**. The level of those entering employment has risen slightly from the low point of **13%** reported last year. The percentage entering training is still falling and is below 5% for the first time at **4.6%**.

Table 4: Trends 2000 – 2010 of Other Destinations



The proportion of leavers reported as unemployed seeking is now at its lowest level at **11.5%**. The level of unemployed not seeking has increased this year and is the same as that reported in 2006-07 at **1.6%**. The percentage of leavers unknown has increased this year to **1.5%**, however this is still below the level reported in 2006-07 (**2.1%**).

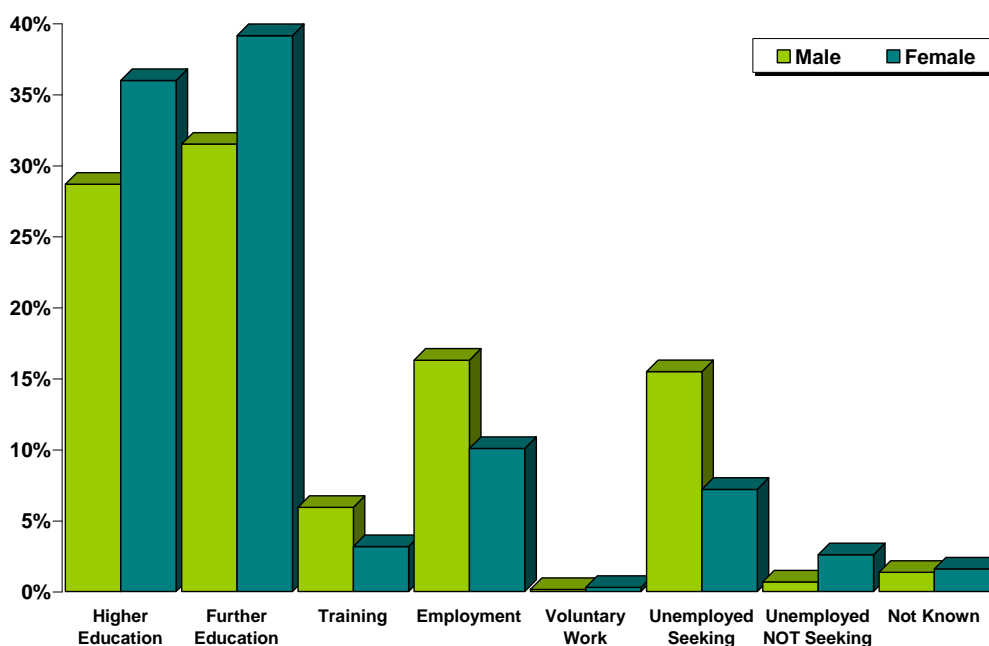
Table 5: Destinations from 2000 to 2010

Year	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known	Other Known
2000-1	1,630	29.3%	23.9%	9.3%	15.2%				8.4%	14.0%
2001-2	1,620	32.8%	24.3%	12.7%	14.0%				6.2%	10.0%
2002-3	1,571	29.8%	25.1%	10.3%	14.4%		13.0%	2.1%	5.2%	
2003-4	1,530	30.4%	27.3%	7.5%	13.7%		12.9%	2.7%	5.6%	
2004-5	1,275	34.4%	21.5%	6.6%	18.5%		14.4%	2.5%	2.1%	
2005-6	1,689	27.9%	29.4%	7.1%	20.0%		12.2%	1.8%	1.5%	
2006-7	1,731	27.0%	29.6%	6.7%	21.4%		11.7%	1.6%	2.1%	
2007-8	1,729	29.0%	32.1%	5.8%	18.8%	0.2%	12.0%	1.0%	1.1%	
2008-9	1,520	34.2%	31.9%	5.1%	13.0%	0.2%	13.5%	1.2%	0.9%	
2009-10	1,438	32.2%	35.2%	4.6%	13.3%	0.2%	11.5%	1.6%	1.5%	

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	743	28.7%	31.5%	5.9%	16.3%	0.1%	15.5%	0.7%	1.3%
Female	695	36.0%	39.1%	3.2%	10.1%	0.3%	7.2%	2.6%	1.6%

Female leavers (88.6%) are more likely than male leavers (82.5%) to enter positive destinations on leaving school. The proportion of female leavers who continue their education in either higher or further education is 14.9% higher than that for males, 75.1% compared to 60.2%. The percentage of males entering employment and training (22.2%) is 9% higher than that for females (13.2%). Males are more likely to become unemployed and seeking than females with 70% of leavers reported as unemployed seeking being male.

Table 7: Gender split within each destination

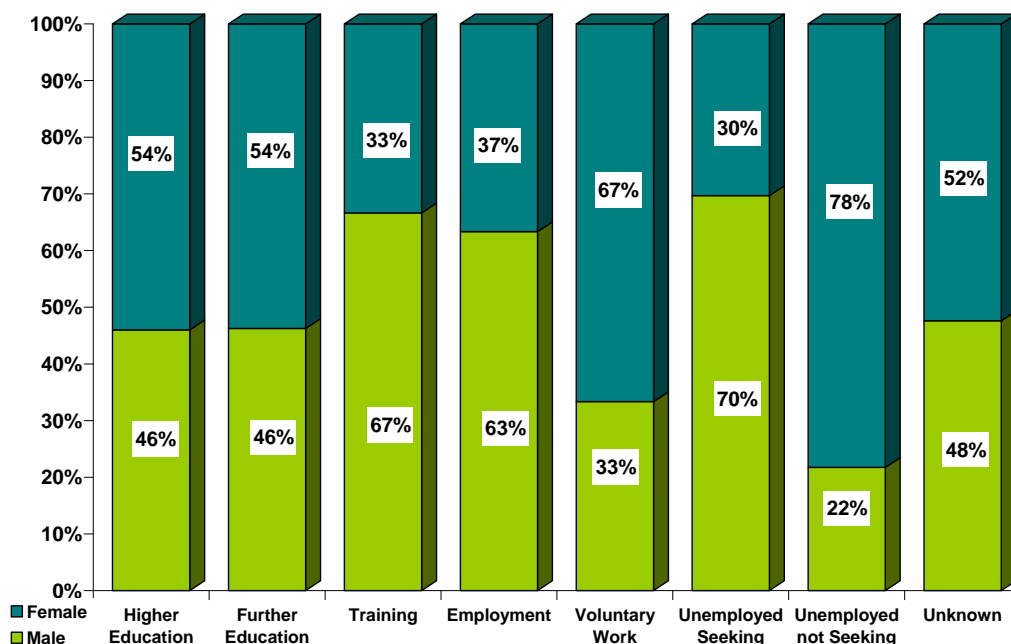


Table 8: Destination by SIMD

SIMD Decile ⁱⁱ	Most Deprived → Least Deprived									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Higher Education	16%	19%	27%	30%	39%	44%	50%	54%	52%	33%
Further Education	44%	45%	39%	37%	29%	28%	25%	21%	21%	17%
Training	8%	7%	6%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Employment	7%	10%	12%	16%	23%	17%	14%	16%	19%	33%
Voluntary Work	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unemployed Seeking	18%	16%	11%	10%	5%	9%	8%	6%	4%	17%
U/E Not Seeking	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unknown	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Positive Destinations	74%	81%	85%	85%	95%	90%	90%	92%	94%	83%
Total	196	304	315	73	66	115	125	112	125	6
% of Total Leavers	14%	21%	22%	5%	5%	8%	9%	8%	9%	0%

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

- Across the SIMD areas the range entering positive destinations varies from **74%** in SIMD 1 to **95%** in SIMD 5. However, only SIMD 1 is below **80%**. The majority of the leavers reside in SIMD 2 and 3 where the proportion entering positive destinations is over **80%**.
- Leavers who live in the least deprived areas are more likely to enter Higher Education in comparison to leavers who live in all other areas. The proportion leavers entering higher education from the least deprived area (**33%**) is approx twice the proportion of leavers from the most deprived area (**16%**). The proportion of leavers entering higher education rises as you move from the most deprived areas to the least deprived
- The majority of leavers from all SIMD Decile areas enter higher or further education.
- The highest proportion of leavers unemployed seeking is in SIMD 1 (**18%**) and then decreases as the areas become less deprived SIMD 9 (**4%**). The proportion of leavers being unemployed seeking in SIMD 10 appears high due to the small number of leavers residing in this area.

- There was 1 leaver whose SIMD area is unknown. This leaver entered a positive destination.

Table 9: Destination by Stage Left School.

Stage of Leaving ⁱⁱⁱ Destination	Statutory Summer Leaver	Statutory Winter Leaver	Post Statutory Leaver
Higher Education	0%	2%	44%
Further Education	52%	38%	31%
Training	17%	9%	1%
Employment	12%	15%	13%
Voluntary Work	0%	1%	0%
Unemployed Seeking	17%	33%	7%
Unemployed Not Seeking	1%	3%	1%
Unknown	0%	0%	2%
Positive Destinations	81%	64%	90%
Total Leavers	236	162	1,040
% of Total Leavers	16%	11%	72%

- It can be noted that the highest proportion 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 with the majority entering higher education.
- Statutory winter leavers are less likely to enter positive destinations and the highest proportion is reported as being in further education. Statutory winter leavers are around five times as likely to be reported as unemployed seeking than a post statutory leaver.
- The highest proportions of statutory summer leavers enter further education.

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. **6** 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, **463** leavers entered Higher Education and **506** entered Further Education. Detailed analysis can be provided on **99.3% (962)** of this cohort for whom we hold information on institution and course chosen – Higher Education **99.6% (461)** & Further Education **99% (501)**.

Table 10: HE Entrants by Institution Type

Institution Type	Total	%
University / HE College	319	69%
FE College	137	30%
Other ¹	5	1%

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

Table 11: HE Students by Institution

Institution ^{iv}	Total	%	Institution	Total	%
Strathclyde University	78	17%	Dundee University	7	2%
West of Scotland University	71	15%	Abertay University Dundee	6	1%
Glasgow University	45	10%	St Andrews University	6	1%
Glasgow Caledonian University	41	9%	Scottish Agricultural College	5	1%
Stirling University	18	4%	Outwith Scotland	4	1%
Aberdeen University	10	2%	Other Institutions	16	4%
Edinburgh University	9	2%	FE Colleges	137	30%
Napier University	8	2%			

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	64	14%	Cardonald College	12	3%
Ayr College	16	3%	Reid Kerr College	7	2%
Glasgow Metropolitan College	15	3%	Other Institutions	11	2%
Kilmarnock College	13	3%			

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	%
James Watt College	328	65%	Cardonald College	14	3%
Kilmarnock College	57	11%	Glasgow Metropolitan College	6	1%
Ayr College	47	9%	Stow College	5	1%
Reid Kerr College	30	6%	Other Institutions	14	3%

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

It can be noted from tables 11, 12 & 13 that the majority of leavers who continue their studies post school, chose to attend institutions with bases in the local area. It should be noted that SDS does not hold data to enable analysis by campus attended.

Table 14: Higher Education Course Information

Course Area	Total	%	Course Area	Total	%
Arts & Social Sciences	71	15%	Construction	17	4%
Science & Mathematics	63	14%	Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	15	3%
Health & Medicine	45	10%	Social, Caring & Advisory Services	15	3%
Administration & Management	38	8%	Law	14	3%
Engineering	35	8%	Communications & Media	12	3%
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	26	6%	Teaching	12	3%
Computing & ICT	21	5%	Languages	8	2%
Art and Design	19	4%	Sales & Marketing	5	1%
Finance	19	4%	Other course areas	7	2%
Performing Arts	19	4%			

Table 15: Further Education Course Information

Course Area	Total	%	Course Area	Total	%
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	72	14%	Security & Protective Services	20	4%
Hairdressing & Beauty	64	13%	General Education (Highers, etc)	18	4%
Construction	47	9%	Health & Medicine	18	4%
Art and Design	39	8%	Performing Arts	17	3%
Engineering	32	6%	Administration & Management	12	2%
Computing & ICT	29	6%	Communications & Media	11	2%
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	27	5%	Arts & Social Sciences	8	2%
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	26	5%	Animals, Land & Environment	6	1%
Garage Services	24	5%	Science & Mathematics	6	1%
Personal Dev & Prep Courses	21	4%	Other course areas	4	1%

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 Science based subjects are the most popular for those entering higher education followed by Science & Mathematics.

Within further education, leavers studying vocational subjects such as social, caring & advisory services, hairdressing & beauty and construction are the most popular choices.

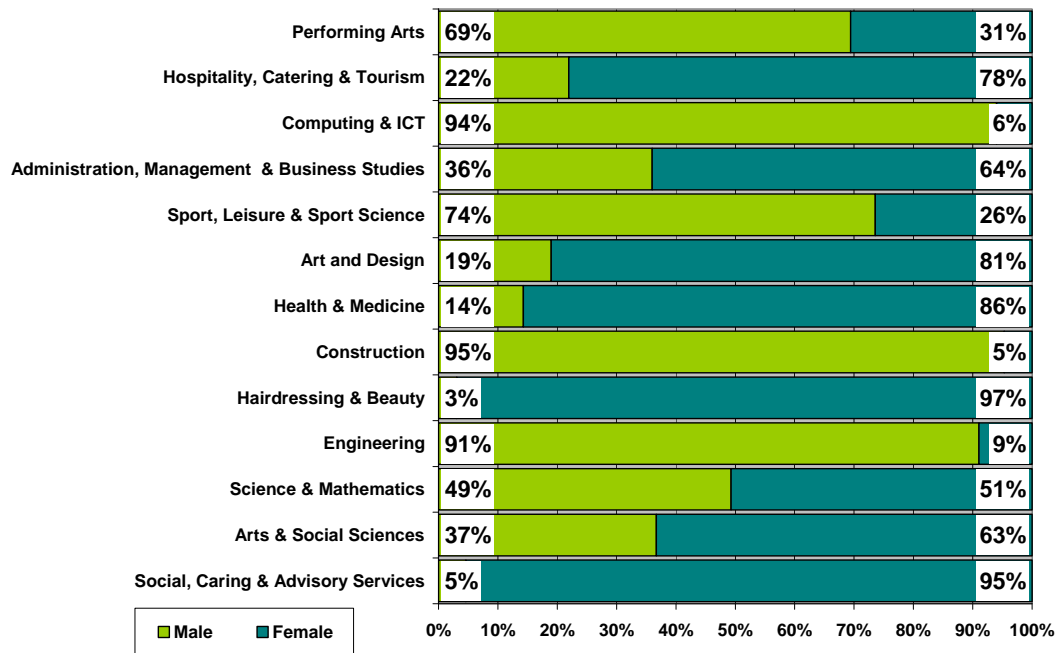
Table 16: Course Information by Gender

Course Area	Male		Female	
	Total	%	Total	%
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	*	*	83	16%
Arts & Social Sciences	29	7%	50	10%
Science & Mathematics	34	8%	35	7%
Engineering	61	14%	6	1%
Hairdressing & Beauty	*	*	63	12%
Construction	61	14%	*	*
Health & Medicine	9	2%	54	10%
Art and Design	11	2%	47	9%
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	39	9%	14	3%
Administration & Management	18	4%	32	6%
Computing & ICT	47	11%	*	*
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	9	2%	32	6%
Performing Arts	25	6%	11	2%
Garage Services	23	5%	*	*
Communications & Media	11	2%	12	2%
ASN Courses	10	2%	11	2%
Security & Protective Services	19	4%	*	*
Finance	12	3%	8	2%
General Education (Highers, etc)	7	2%	11	2%
Law	*	*	10	2%
Teaching	*	*	9	2%
Animals, Land & Environment	*	*	8	2%
Languages	*	*	6	1%
Sales & Marketing	*	*	5	1%
Transport & Distribution	*	*	*	*
Clothing & Textile Operations	*	*	*	*
Libraries, Museums and Archaeology	*	*	*	*

Courses with less than 5 leavers have been suppressed

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

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There has been a slight change in comparison to last year with the top three course areas for male leavers being engineering, construction and computing & ICT. In comparison female leavers have opted to enter subjects in arts & social sciences, social, caring & advisory services and hairdressing & beauty. The most popular area for all leavers is social, caring & advisory services with the majority of entrants being female (95%). Subjects in engineering, construction and computing & ICT remain male dominated while hairdressing & beauty and social/caring related courses are female dominated.

Section 2.2: Employment

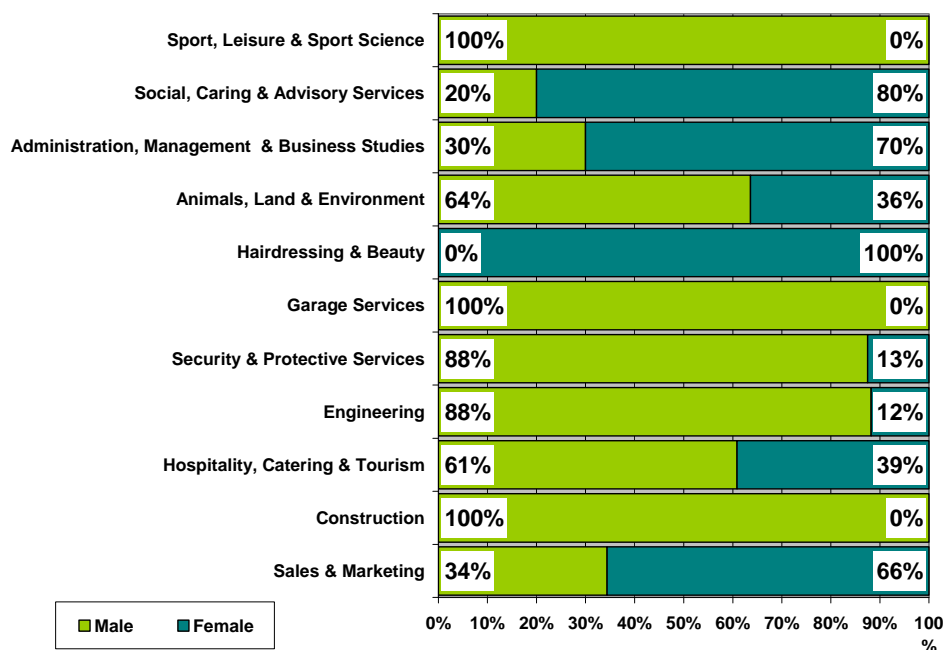
Employment: This category includes those who are employed and who are in receipt of payment from their employers. It includes young people undertaking training in employment through Skillseekers and Modern Apprenticeships. **191** young people entered Employment. Analysis can be provided on **99.5% (190)** 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	9%	21	30%
Construction	29	24%	*	*
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	14	12%	9	13%
Engineering	15	12%	2	3%
Security & Protective Services	14	12%	2	3%
Garage Services	14	12%	*	*
Hairdressing & Beauty	*	*	14	20%
Animals, Land & Environment	7	6%	*	*
Administration, Management & Business Studies	*	*	7	10%
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	*	*	*	*
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	5	4%	*	*
Health & Medicine	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*
Transport & Distribution	*	*	*	*
Computing & ICT	*	*	*	*
Finance	*	*	*	*

Occupational areas with less than 5 leavers have been suppressed

Table 19: Gender split within the top employment areas



The most popular area of employment entered by school leavers is sales & marketing (including retail operations) with the majority of entrants being female. This was the most popular area for females with **30%** of leavers gaining employment in this area, an increase of **11%** from last year.

Hospitality, catering & tourism has slipped from being the most popular area last year to the 3rd most popular area this year. The 3 most popular occupational areas with female leavers are sales & marketing, hairdressing & beauty and hospitality, catering & tourism with **63%** entering these areas. Construction was the most popular occupation area for male leavers with **24%** entering this area.

All the leavers who enter the occupational areas of construction, garage services and sport & leisure are male and hairdressing & beauty roles remain female dominated. The majority of the leavers who find work in hospitality, catering & tourism are male.

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 21 or 22% of the unemployed seeking cohort

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

Section 3.1 Unemployed Seeking

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

Table 20: Client Characteristics

Characteristics	% of Full SLDR	% of Unemployed Seeking
Gender		
Male	52%	70%
Female	48%	30%
Stage Left School		
Statutory Summer Leaver	16%	25%
Statutory Winter Leaver	11%	32%
Post Statutory Leaver	72%	43%
Qualifications on Leaving School^{vi}		
Access 1 / No formal Qualifications	0%	2%
Access 2&3/Foundation Stand. Grade	4%	12%
General Standard Grade/ Intermediate1	23%	48%
Credit Standard Grade/ Intermediate 2	28%	25%
Highers/Advanced Higher	44%	11%
Unknown	1%	1%
Health And Additional Support Needs^{vii}		
Looked After at Home/ Looked after away from home ^{viii}	4%	15%
Additional Support Plan Recorded ^{ix}	6%	9%
Health Factor/Additional Support Need Identified ^x	8%	12%

Table 20: Client Characteristics (cont)

Characteristics		% of Full SLDR	% of Unemployed Seeking
SIMD Decile Ranking /Deprivation (SIMD 2009)			
Most deprived	1	14%	22%
	2	21%	30%
	3	22%	22%
	4	5%	4%
	5	5%	2%
	6	8%	6%
	7	9%	6%
	8	8%	4%
	9	9%	3%
Least Deprived	10	0%	1%
	Unknown	0%	0%

- Although male leavers account for **52%** of the leaving cohort they account for **70%** of leavers reported as unemployed seeking.
- Statutory winter leavers represent only **11%** of the whole SLDR cohort but are disproportionately represented within the leavers reported as unemployed seeking at **32%**, as are statutory summer leavers who represent 16% of the cohort and 25% of unemployed seeking.
- The largest proportion of unemployed seeking leavers have general level standard grades.
- 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 at **4%** and **15%** respectively.

Table 21: Leavers by Intermediate Data zone

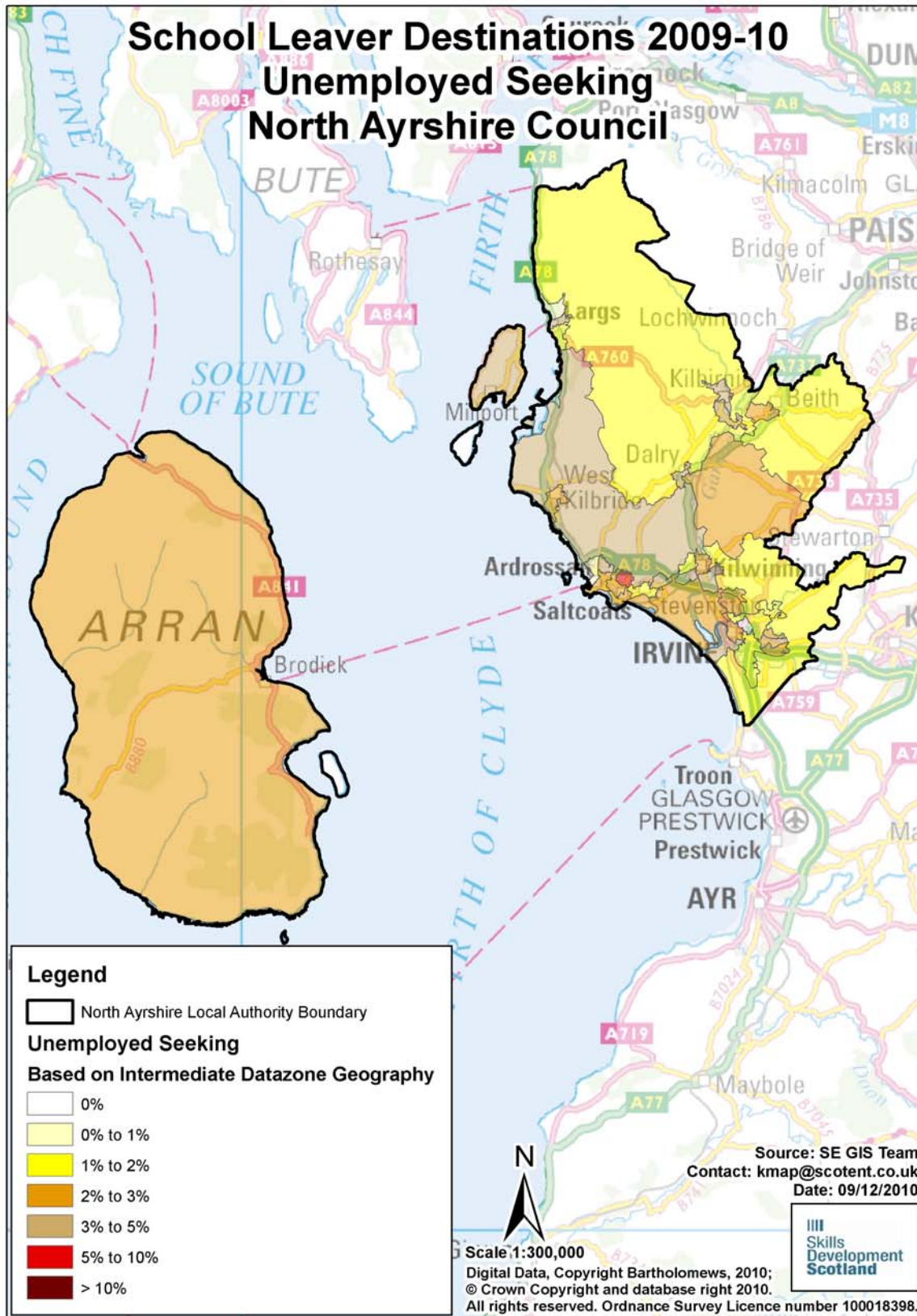
There were **165** leavers from North Ayrshire schools who were reported as unemployed seeking in the SLDR. By using postcodes, we were able to identify areas within the authority where unemployed school leavers were living. However, at the snapshot, **4** of the leavers were living outside the local authority area but a further **6** unemployed seeking school leavers from other local authority schools were residing within the local authority boundaries. The analysis below is based on **167** leavers residing in the authority and who SDS held postcode information for. The table below shows the intermediate data zones with the highest percentage of unemployed leavers.

Intermediate Data zone ^{xi}	Total	%	Intermediate Data zone	Total	%
Saltcoats North East	5%	9	Dalry West	4%	6
Ardrossan North East	5%	8	Irvine Broomlands	4%	6
Kilbirnie South and Longbar	5%	8	Irvine Fullarton	4%	6
Fairlie and Rural	4%	7	Kilbirnie North	4%	6
Kilwinning West and Blacklan	4%	7	Kilwinning Pennyburn	4%	6
Stevenston Hayocks	4%	7	Largs Central and Cumbrae	4%	6

Intermediate Data zone areas with less than 5 leavers have been suppressed

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

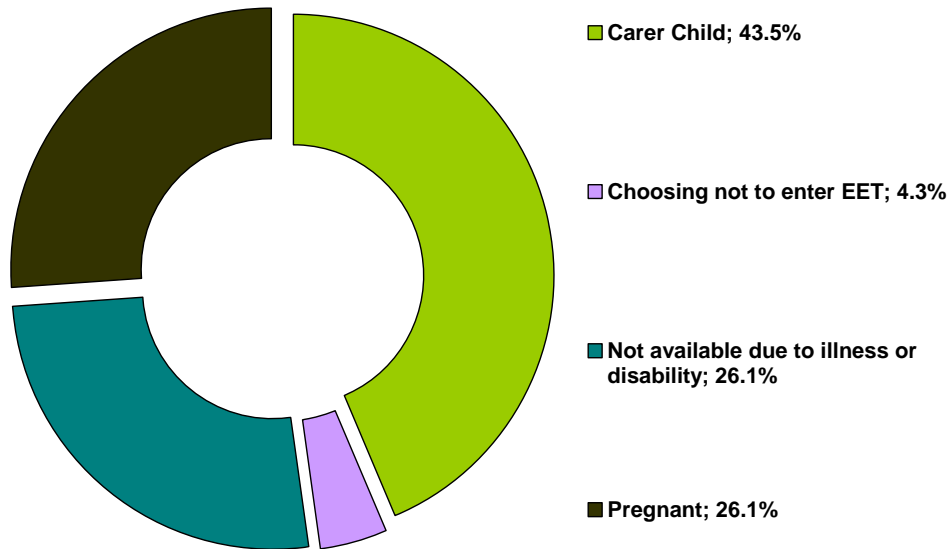
The map shows the intermediate data zones where the 167 leavers who were residing within the local authority boundary reside. Percentages have been calculated as a proportion of the number of leavers reported



Section 3.2 Unemployed NOT Seeking

There were 23 school leavers within this category.

Table 23: Individual Circumstances of those Unemployed NOT Seeking



Section 3.3 Unknown

There were 21 school leavers whose current 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
Ardrossan Academy	28.0%	41.6%	6.2%	11.2%	0.0%	11.8%	0.6%	0.6%	161	87.0%	13.0%
Arran High School	44.7%	23.4%	2.1%	19.1%	0.0%	10.6%	0.0%	0.0%	47	89.4%	10.6%
Auchenharvie Academy	19.2%	42.3%	5.8%	9.6%	0.0%	14.4%	5.8%	2.9%	104	76.9%	23.1%
Garnock Academy	23.8%	33.9%	3.7%	19.6%	0.0%	14.8%	1.6%	2.6%	189	81.0%	19.0%
Greenwood Academy	37.0%	29.0%	5.9%	18.5%	0.0%	7.6%	1.3%	0.8%	238	90.3%	9.7%
Irvine Royal Academy	27.5%	42.2%	2.9%	10.8%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	102	83.3%	16.7%
Kilwinning Academy	29.5%	35.8%	7.5%	13.3%	0.0%	12.7%	0.6%	0.6%	173	86.1%	13.9%
Largs Academy	48.3%	26.1%	0.0%	10.2%	1.7%	9.7%	2.3%	1.7%	176	86.4%	13.6%
St Matthew's Academy	32.3%	40.3%	4.8%	8.5%	0.0%	9.7%	2.0%	2.4%	248	85.9%	14.1%
North Ayrshire Council	32.2%	35.2%	4.6%	13.3%	0.2%	11.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1438	85.5%	14.5%

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

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

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

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

^{xi}**Intermediate Data zone Geography:** The data zone is the key small area statistical geography in Scotland. The intermediate geography is built up from data zones and can be used to disseminate statistics that are not suitable for release at the data zone level. Due to the small number of individuals it has been decided to use the intermediate level geography. There are 1235 intermediate zones in Scotland, containing on average 4000 household residents and these have been designed to respect local authority boundaries as at 2001 Census.