

# **School Leaver Destination Report**

**2009 – 2010**

**Comhairle nan Eilean Siar**

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## Skills Development Scotland Comhairle nan Eilean Siar - School Leaver Destination Report 2009-10

### 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 SDS making direct contact with over 55,000 school leavers. The data is recorded within our CMS system (Insight) which enables us to produce MIS reports and also populate the data fields to be sent to the Government. This data is transferred at an individual level which allows them to match the client's individual outcome with other indicators such as social economic background, additional support needs and entitlement to free school meals etc.

### Analysis

Only leavers from publicly funded secondary schools are within the scope of the SLDR. This report relates to **332** leavers from publicly funded secondary schools. This relates to approximately an **8%** rise on the number of leavers reported in the SLDR in 2008-09.

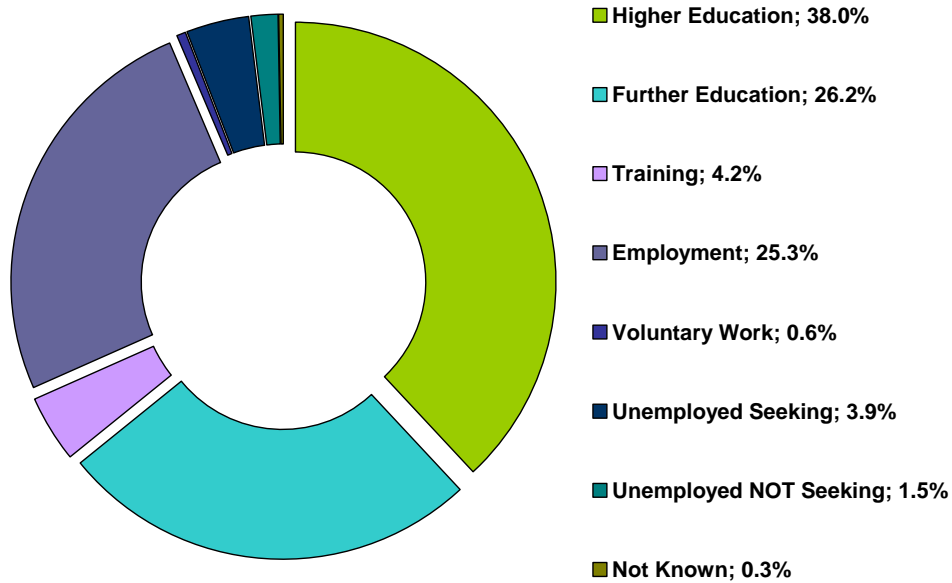
## Section 1: Overview – Main Findings

- Overall the percentage of leavers entering a positive destination<sup>i</sup> is **94.3%**, a rise of **6%** on last year. This was the highest percentage rise in positive destinations in Scotland which has resulted in the authority achieving the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest rate of positive destinations in Scotland. The proportion of leavers entering positive destinations is **7.5%** higher than the national average.
- In comparison to 2008-09, the percentage of leavers entering higher education has increased slightly to **38%**, a slight rise of **1.8%**. Despite this rise, the percentage of leavers entering higher education is still **2.5%** lower than a decade ago but it is the 9<sup>th</sup> highest percentage in Scotland up from 14<sup>th</sup> last year.
- The percentage of leavers entering further education has increased to **26.2%**, a rise of **3.7%** from 2008-09. This rise is the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest in Scotland but despite this it is still below the national average (**27.1%**).
- The percentage of leavers entering employment has reduced from **26.4%** in 2008-09 to **25.3%**. This percentage is still **6.8%** above the national average and the 6<sup>th</sup> highest in Scotland.
- The percentage of leavers who are unemployed seeking has decreased by **4.9%**, the highest reduction in Scotland, from **8.8%** in 2008-09 to **3.9%**, this year. This is the e lowest percentage in Scotland and **7.4%** lower than the national average.

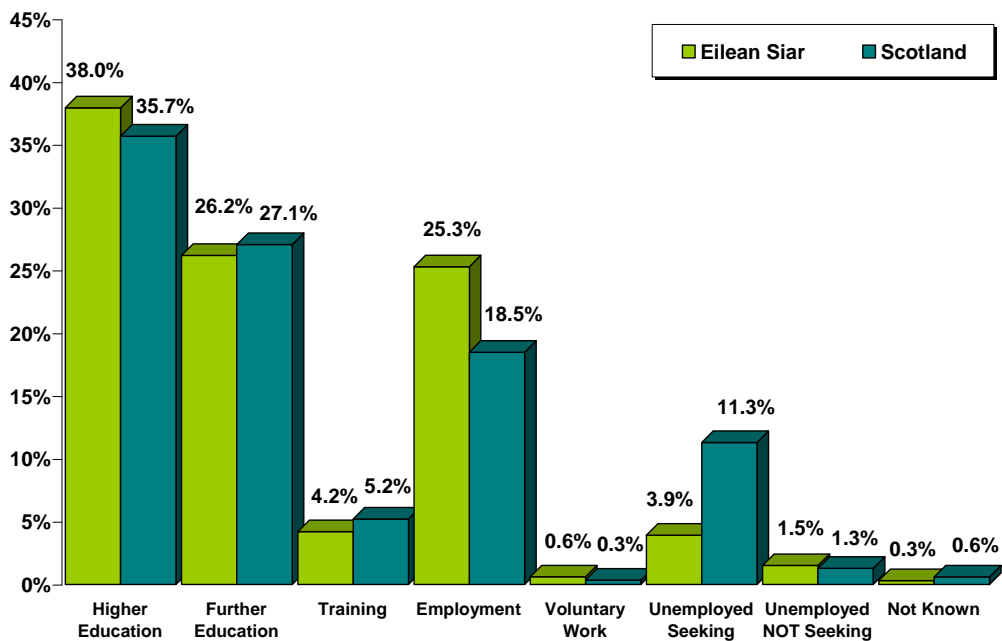
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**Table 1: Destination Totals**

Area	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known
Eilean Siar	332	38.0% 126	26.2% 87	4.2% 14	25.3% 84	0.6% 2	3.9% 13	1.5% 5	0.3% 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



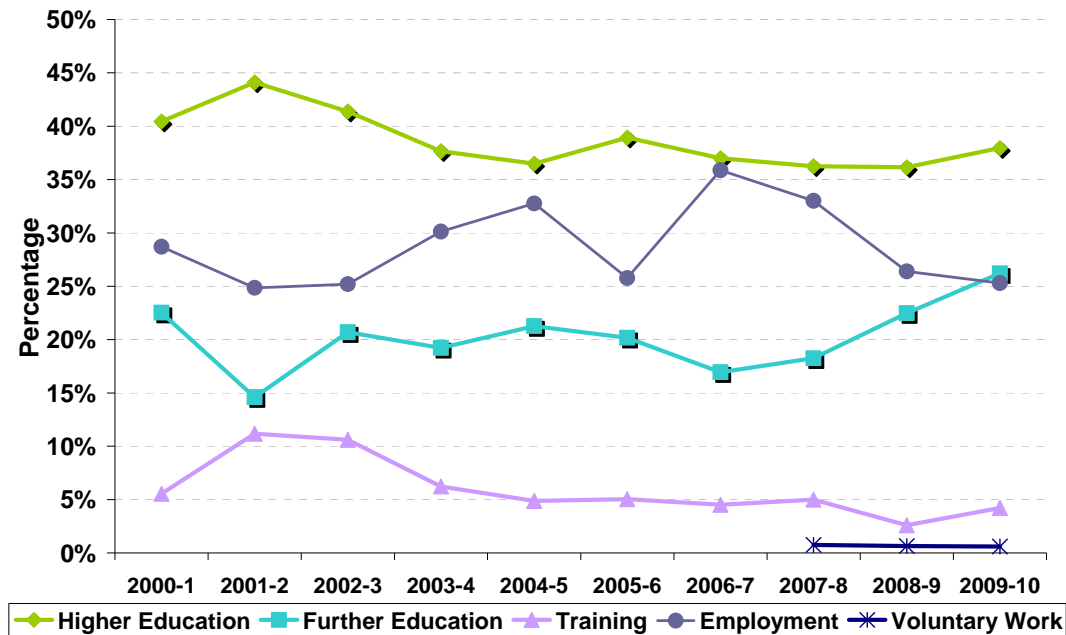
**Table 2: Local Authority in comparison to Scotland**



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**Section 1.1 - Annual Trends**

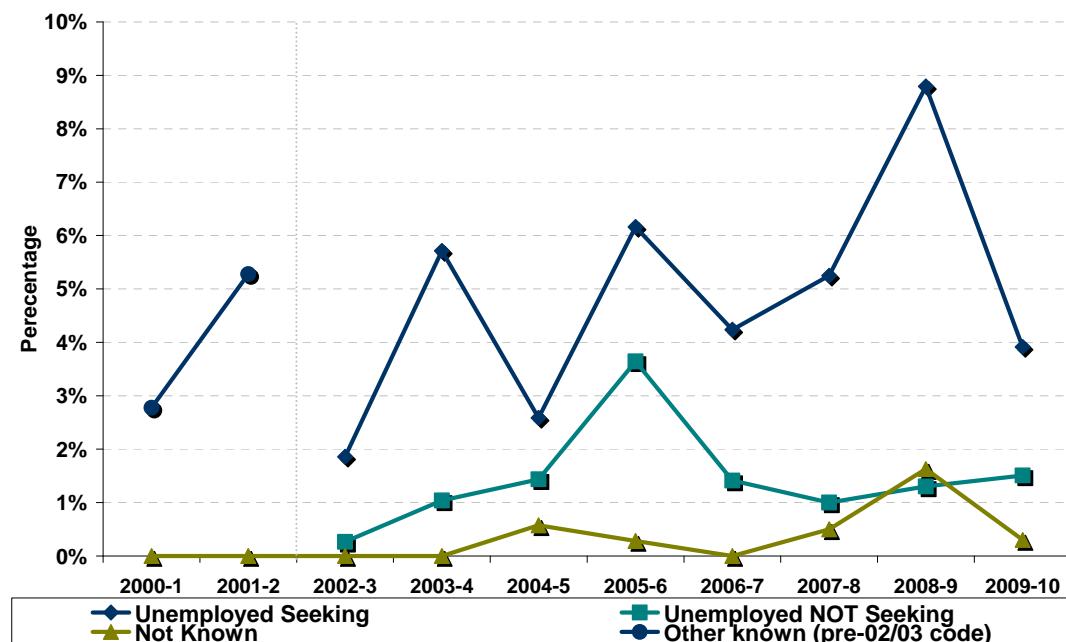
**Table 3: Trends 2000 – 2010 of Positive Destinations**



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

In 2001-2, the percentage of leavers entering higher education reached its highest point in the decade at **44.1%**. In the following years the percentage entering HE fluctuated but by 2008-09 had declined to its lowest level at **36.2%**. This year it has risen again to **38%** around **6%** lower than its highest position. In 2006-07, the percentage of leavers who entered further education was at the 2<sup>nd</sup> lowest level in a decade at **16.9%** but since then it has risen steadily to the highest percentage in a decade at **26.2%**. In 2006-07 the proportion of leavers entering employment was at the highest level in a decade at **35.9%** but since then it has been gradually decreasing and is now at a percentage comparable to levels experienced in 2001-3.

**Table 4: Trends 2000 – 2010 of Other Destinations**



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The proportion of leavers reported as unemployed seeking dropped dramatically in 2009-10 from the ten year high of last year. The level of leavers reported as unemployed seeking has fluctuated over the previous eight years but this year (**3.9%**) is almost **1%** lower than the eight year average of **4.8%**.

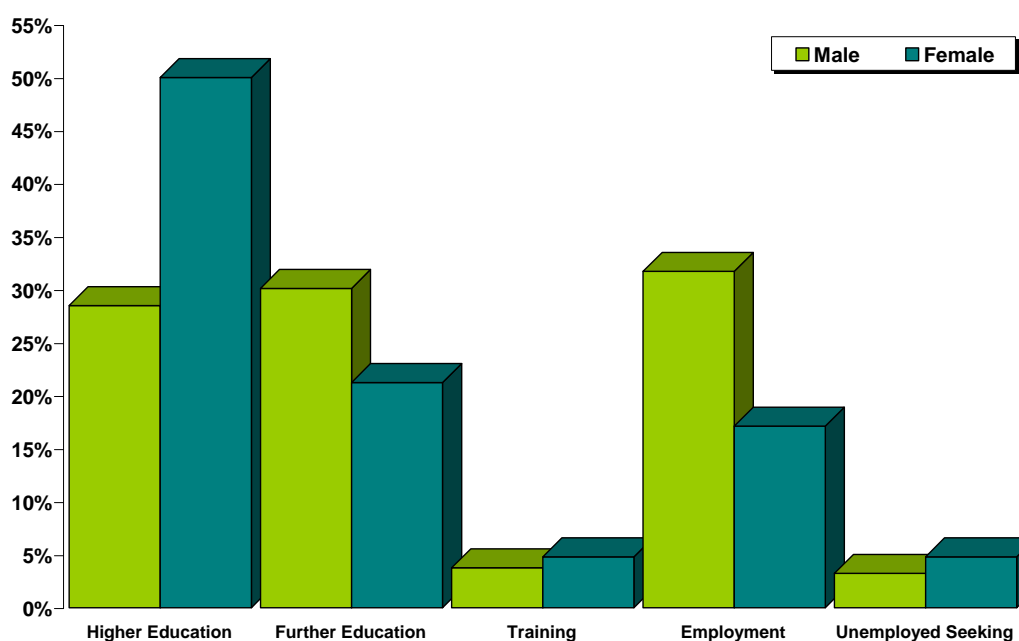
**Table 5: Destinations from 2000 to 2010**

Year	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known	Other Known
2000-1	<b>324</b>	40.4%	22.5%	5.6%	28.7%				0.0%	2.8%
2001-2	<b>322</b>	44.1%	14.6%	11.2%	24.8%				0.0%	5.3%
2002-3	<b>377</b>	41.4%	20.7%	10.6%	25.2%		1.9%	0.3%	0.0%	
2003-4	<b>385</b>	37.7%	19.2%	6.2%	30.1%		5.7%	1.0%	0.0%	
2004-5	<b>348</b>	36.5%	21.3%	4.9%	32.8%		2.6%	1.4%	0.6%	
2005-6	<b>357</b>	38.9%	20.2%	5.0%	25.8%		6.2%	3.6%	0.3%	
2006-7	<b>354</b>	37.0%	16.9%	4.5%	35.9%		4.2%	1.4%	0.0%	
2007-8	<b>400</b>	36.3%	18.3%	5.0%	33.0%	0.8%	5.3%	1.0%	0.5%	
2008-9	<b>307</b>	36.2%	22.5%	2.6%	26.4%	0.7%	8.8%	1.3%	1.6%	
2009-10	<b>332</b>	<b>38.0%</b>	<b>26.2%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	

**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**



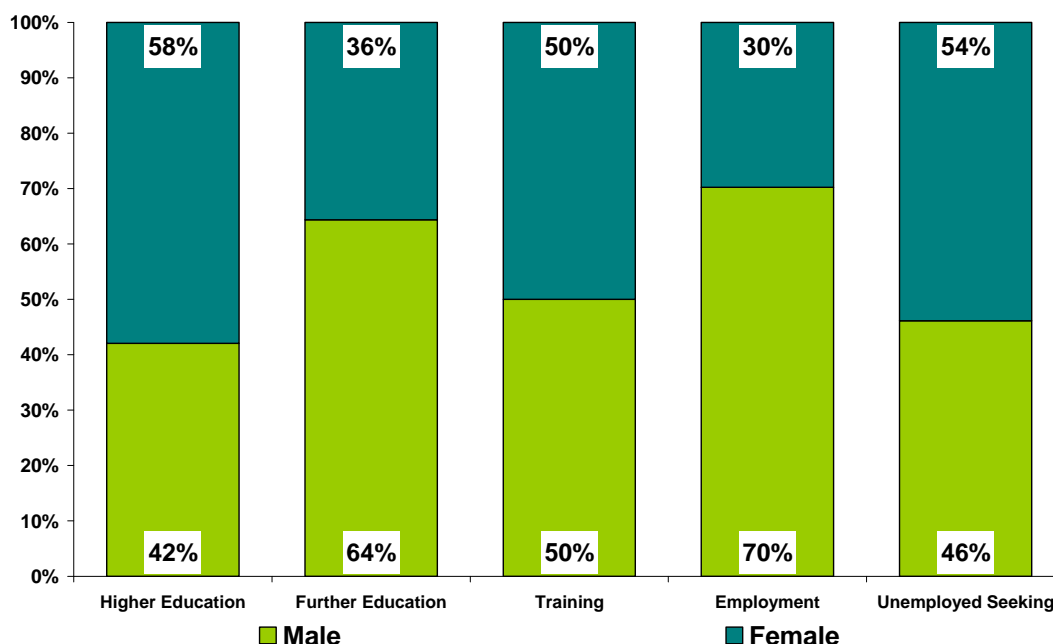
Year	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known
Male	<b>186</b>	28.5%	30.1%	3.8%	31.7%	*	3.2%	*	*
Female	<b>146</b>	50.0%	21.2%	4.8%	17.1%	*	4.8%	*	*

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

Male leavers (**94.6%**) are more likely than female leavers (**93.8%**) to enter positive destinations on leaving school. However, the proportion of female leavers who continue their education in either higher or further education is **71.2%** compared to **58.6%** of males, **12.6%** higher. The percentage of males entering employment and training (**35.5%**) is approx **13.6%** higher than that for females (**21.9%**). Females are more likely to become unemployed and seeking than males with **54%** of leavers reported as unemployed seeking being female.

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**Table 7: Gender split within each destination**



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

**Table 8: Destination by SIMD**

SIMD Decileii	Most Deprived → Least Deprived										Not Known
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Higher Education	*	*	31%	36%	41%	39%	*	*	*	*	*
Further Education	*	*	23%	26%	25%	39%	*	*	*	*	*
Training	*	*	0%	5%	4%	0%	*	*	*	*	*
Employment	*	*	23%	26%	27%	18%	*	*	*	*	*
Voluntary Work	*	*	0%	1%	0%	0%	*	*	*	*	*
Unemployed Seeking	*	*	23%	3%	2%	3%	*	*	*	*	*
U/E Not Seeking	*	*	0%	3%	1%	0%	*	*	*	*	*
Unknown	*	*	0%	1%	0%	0%	*	*	*	*	*
Positive Destinations	*	*	77%	94%	97%	97%	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	*	*	<b>26</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>33</b>	*	*	*	*	*
<b>% of Total Leavers</b>	*	*	<b>8%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>10%</b>	*	*	*	*	*

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

- Leavers from Eilean Siar schools mainly live in the SIMD areas 3 to 6 with 3 being the most deprived and 6 being the least deprived. The percentage of leavers who entered positive destinations increase as you move through the SIMD areas.
- The majority of leavers across the SIMD areas continue their education post school. On the whole, the percentage of leavers entering higher education increases as you move through the SIMD areas
- Leavers from the most deprived area are more likely to be unemployed seeking than leavers from the least deprived areas.

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**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	0%	0%	44%
Further Education	36%	50%	24%
Training	17%	0%	3%
Employment	33%	30%	24%
Voluntary Work	0%	0%	1%
Unemployed Seeking	11%	20%	2%
Unemployed Not Seeking	3%	0%	1%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%
Positive Destinations	<b>86.1%</b>	<b>80.0%</b>	<b>95.8%</b>
<b>Total Leavers</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>286</b>
<b>% of Total Leavers</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>86%</b>

- Although they account for the smallest proportion of school leavers, those leaving at their statutory winter leave date are less likely to enter positive destinations than their counterparts who leave at their statutory leave date in the summer or those who stay on past their statutory leave date.
- Due to the low number of leavers who leave at their statutory leave date it is difficult to make meaningful comparisons.

## 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, **126** leavers entered Higher Education and **87** entered Further Education. Detailed analysis can be provided on **98.6% (210)** of this cohort for whom we hold information on institution and course chosen – Higher Education **100%** & Further Education **96.6%**

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

Institution Type	Total	%
University/HE College	92	73%
FE College	34	27%
Other	*	*

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

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**Table 11: HE Students by Institution**

Institution <sup>iv</sup>	Total	%	Institution	Total	%
Strathclyde University	26	21%	Edinburgh University	11	9%
Glasgow University	12	10%	FE Colleges	34	27%
Stirling University	12	10%	Other Institutions	31	25%

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

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

Institution	Total	%
Lews Castle College	21	17%
Other Institutions	13	10%

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

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

Institution	Total	%
Lews Castle College	73	87%
Other Institutions	11	13%

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

The most popular institution for those entering Higher Education is Strathclyde University. The second most popular choice for those entering HE is to study locally at Lews Castle College and this college is chosen by the overwhelming majority of leavers entering further education.

**Table 14: Higher Education Course Information**

Course Area	Total	%	Course Area	Total	%
Engineering	15	12%	Computing & ICT	8	6%
Science & Mathematics	14	11%	Languages	7	6%
Health & Medicine	14	11%	Teaching	6	5%
Arts & Social Sciences	12	10%	Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	5	4%
Art and Design	9	7%	Social, Caring & Advisory Services	5	4%
Administration & Management	9	7%	Other Courses	22	17%

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

**Table 15: Further Education Course Information**

Course Area	Total	%	Course Area	Total	%
Engineering	14	17%	Art and Design	6	7%
Construction	9	11%	Hairdressing & Beauty	6	7%
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	7	8%	Arts & Social Sciences	5	6%
Transport & Distribution	7	8%	Other Courses	23	18%
Personal Dev. & Prep Courses	7	8%			

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

This is the 3rd year that SDS has gathered fuller data, across Scotland, about the course areas entered by school leavers. It shows that Engineering was the subject area that had the highest number of leavers who entered higher education. This number of leavers was the same as last year and the reason it has replaced science and mathematics is the number of leavers entering this subject area has fallen by 4. The number of leavers entering Health & Medicine is also 14, a rise of 3 from last year. The area with the largest rise in the number of leavers is art & design which has risen to 9 from 4, last year.

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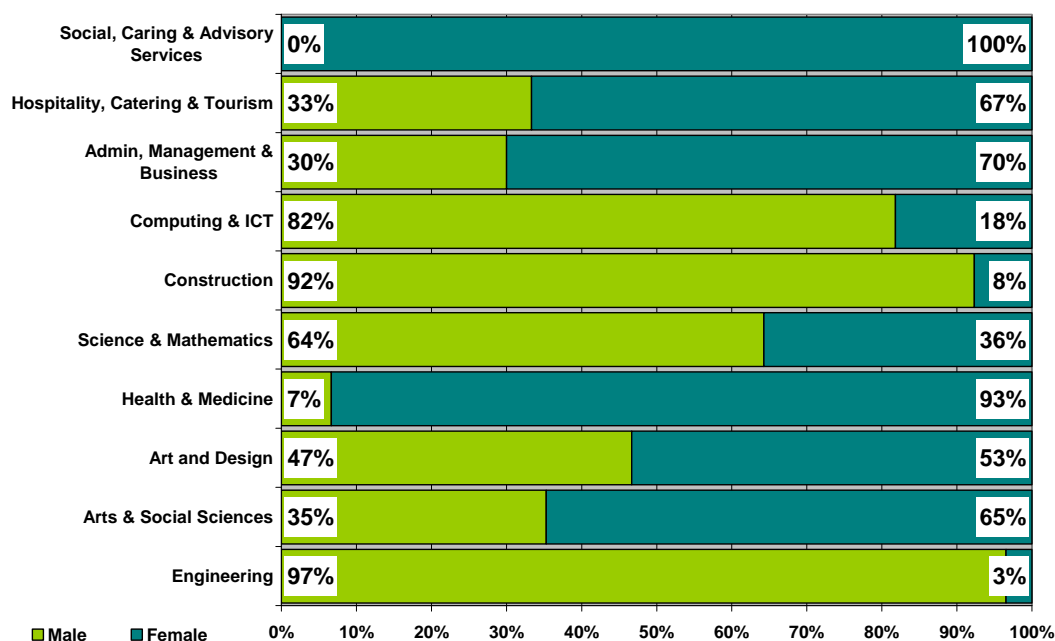
The number of leavers entering engineering based courses in further education has risen by **2** and this still remains the subject area with the highest number of leavers in FE. Construction related courses were the 2nd most popular area, this year, and has witnessed a substantial rise in the number of leavers taking up their studies in this course area, from **1** to **9**.

**Table 16: Course Information by Gender**

Course Area	Male		Female	
	Total	%	Total	%
Engineering	28	26%	*	*
Arts & Social Sciences	6	6%	11	11%
Health & Medicine	*	*	14	14%
Art and Design	7	7%	8	8%
Science & Mathematics	9	8%	5	5%
Construction	12	11%	*	*
Computing & ICT	9	8%	*	*
Administration & Management	*	*	7	7%
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	*	*	9	9%
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	*	*	6	6%
Transport & Distribution	8	7%	*	*
Languages	*	*	6	6%
Personal Dev & Prep Courses	7	7%	*	*
Hairdressing & Beauty	*	*	6	6%
Teaching	*	*	6	6%

Data & 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**



The top three course areas for male leavers are engineering, construction and science & mathematics, with construction replacing computing in the top three. Around **46%** of male leavers who continue in education post school enter these subject areas. In comparison female leavers have opted to enter subjects in health & medicine, arts & social sciences and social/caring. This is the same top three as last year with just under **33%** of leavers entering these subject areas. Overall the most popular area for all leavers is engineering with the vast majority of entrants being male (**97%**). Subjects in engineering and construction remain male dominated and like wise the areas of health & medicine and social/caring are female dominated.

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**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.

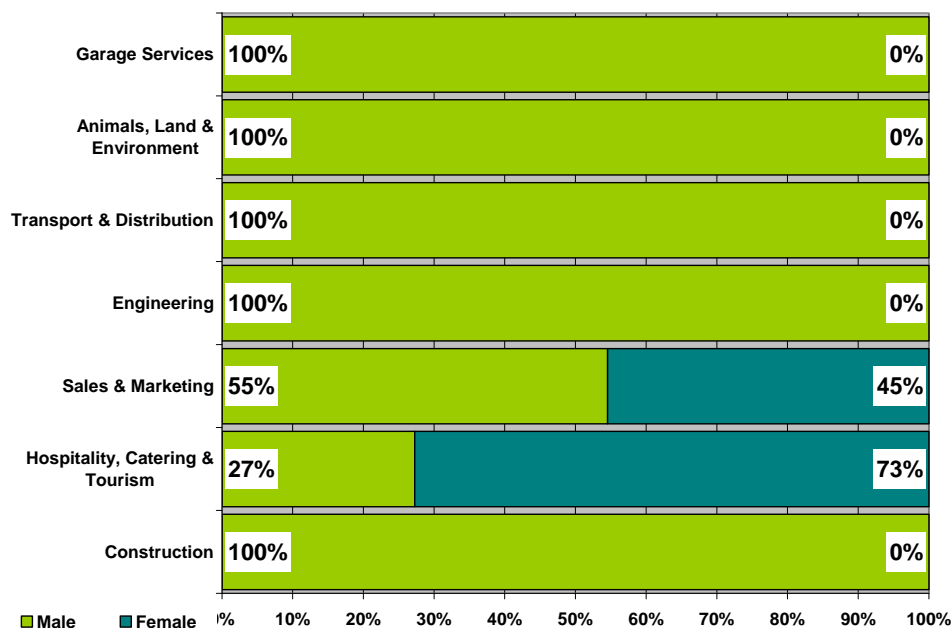
**84** young people entered Employment and detailed analysis is provided on **98%** of those entering employment for whom we hold information about the occupational area entered.

**Table 18: Those entering Employment by Occupational Area**

Occupational Area	Male		Female	
	Total	%	Total	%
Construction	14	24%	*	*%
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	*	*	8	33%
Sales & Marketing	6	10%	5	21%
Engineering	8	14%	*	*%
Transport & Distribution	7	12%	*	*%
Animals, Land & Environment	6	10%	*	*%
Garage Services	6	10%	*	*%

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

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



The most popular area of employment entered by school leavers is construction which has replaced sales & marketing which includes retail operations. Again the highest percentage of males entered construction with **24%** of male leavers gaining employment in this occupational area. The most popular occupational areas with female leavers entering employment are hospitality catering & tourism and sales. The graph above shows the continued gender bias in traditional male orientated occupational areas.

## 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>.

**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	56%	46%
Female	44%	54%
<b>Stage Left School</b>		
Statutory Summer Leaver	11%	31%
Statutory Winter Leaver	3%	15%
Post Statutory Leaver	86%	54%
<b>Qualifications on Leaving School<sup>vi</sup></b>		
Access 1 / No formal Qualifications	0%	0%
Access 2&3/Foundation Stand. Grade	4%	15%
General Standard Grade/ Intermediate1	10%	23%
Credit Standard Grade/ Intermediate 2	31%	31%
Highers/Advanced Higher	53%	23%
Unknown	2%	8%
<b>SIMD Decile Ranking /Deprivation (SIMD 2009)</b>		
<b>Most deprived</b>	1	*
	2	*
	3	8%
	4	48%
	5	32%
	6	10%
	7	*
	8	*
	9	*
<b>Least Deprived</b>	10	*

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- Although female leavers account for only **44%** of the leaving cohort they account for almost **54%** of leavers reported as unemployed seeking
- Statutory winter leavers represent only **3%** of the whole SLDR cohort but are disproportionately represented within the leavers reported as unemployed seeking at **15%**. A similar situation is evident for statutory summer leavers with **11%** and **31%** respectively.
- The largest percentage of unemployed seeking leavers have credit level standard grades and those with general level qualifications or below (**14%**) are disproportionately represented in the unemployed seeking cohort (**48%**).
- The SIMD area where leavers are disproportionately represented within the unemployed seeking leavers is in SIMD 3.

## Destinations by Local Authority

Local Authority	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed Not Seeking	Not Known	Total Leavers	% Pos	% Other
Castlebay School	23.1%	30.8%	7.7%	30.8%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	26	92.3%	7.7%
Sgoil Lionacleit	40.6%	14.1%	3.1%	39.1%	1.6%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	64	98.4%	1.6%
Sir E Scott School	37.5%	12.5%	0.0%	43.8%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16	100%	0.0%
The Nicolson Institute	38.9%	30.1%	4.4%	19.5%	0.0%	5.8%	0.9%	0.4%	226	92.9%	7.1%
<b>Comhairle nan Eilean Siar</b>	<b>38.0%</b>	<b>26.2%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>94.3%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>

<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.