

School Leaver Destination Report

2009 – 2010

Highland 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 August 2009 and the 31st 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 **2,690** leavers from publicly funded secondary schools. This relates to approximately a **5%** increase in the number of leavers reported in the SLDR in 2008-09.

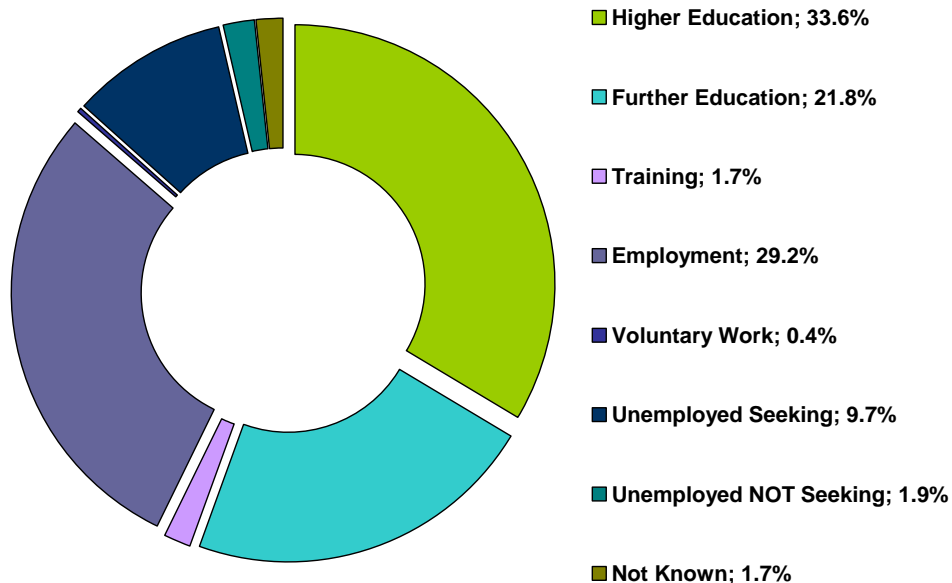
Section 1: Overview – Main Findings

- Overall the percentage of leavers entering a positive destinationⁱ is **86.7%**, a rise of **1.6%** on last year. This rise was the thirteenth highest in Scotland, which has resulted in the authority moving from the 20th highest level of positive destinations to the 19th.
- The proportion of leavers entering further and higher education witnessed an increase this year to **55.4%**, a rise of **1.4%** compared to last year. The percentage of leavers entering higher education has increased by **2.1%** in comparison to last year to **33.6%**. This is lower than the Scottish figure of **35.7%**. As a result the authority has moved from the 24th highest level of leavers entering higher education in Scotland to 22nd.
- The percentage of leavers entering further education has decreased from last year. During 2009-10 **21.8%** of school leavers went into further education compared with **22.5%** in 2008-09. At a national level **27.1%** of school leavers went onto further education courses.
- The percentage of leavers entering employment has increased from **28.8%** to **29.2%**. Although levels have increased they are below 2000-01 levels but Highland Council still has the 4th highest level of leavers entering employment in Scotland..

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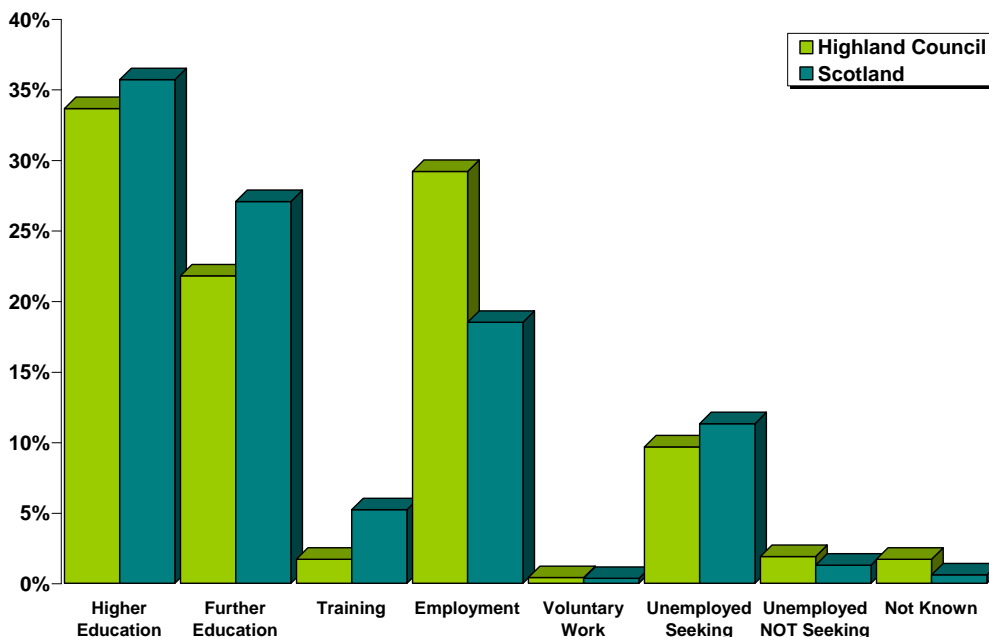
- The percentage entering training has decreased from **2.0%** last year to **1.7%**, this year. The Highland Council area is the 2nd lowest level in Scotland.
- The percentage of leavers who are unemployed seeking has fallen to **9.7%** from **9.8%**, which is lower than the national level of **11.3%**.
- School leavers whose destination is unknown to SDS has fallen to its lowest recorded level at **1.7%**.

Table 1: Destination Totals



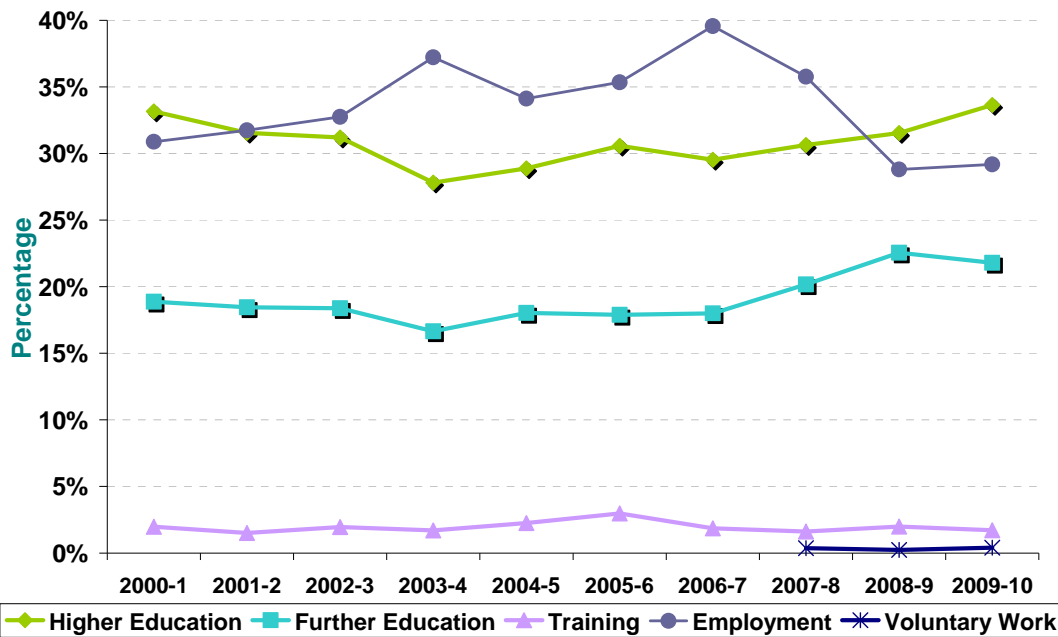
Area	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known
Highland Council	2,690	33.6% 905	21.8% 586	1.7% 46	29.2% 785	0.4% 11	9.7% 260	1.9% 51	1.7% 46
Scotland	54,097	35.7% 19,309	27.1% 14,637	5.2% 2,822	18.5% 10,005	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

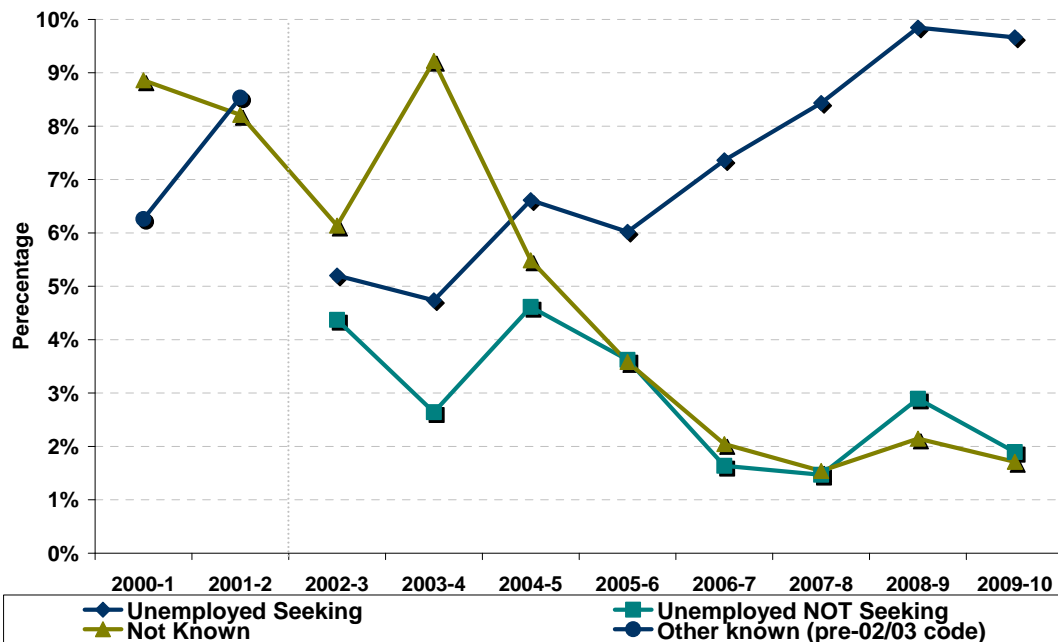
Table 3: Trends 2000 – 2010 of Positive Destinations



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 2003-04, the percentage of leavers entering Higher Education has increased and is now at the highest level for 10 years. The proportion of leavers entering further education had been rising year on year since 2006-07, despite falling slightly this year it is still greater than a decade ago. In comparison, there has been a dramatic fall in the percentage of leavers entering employment since 2006-07 from 39.6% to 29.2%.

Table 4: Trends 2000 – 2010 of Other Destinations



The proportion of leavers reported as unemployed seeking has been increasing year on year since 2005/06. It has now fallen slightly to 9.7%. The percentage of leavers unknown has been falling since 2003-04 from a high of 9.2%, this year it remains low at 1.7%.

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	2,539	33.2%	18.9%	2.0%	30.9%				8.9%	6.3%
2001-2	2,776	31.6%	18.4%	1.5%	31.7%				8.2%	8.5%
2002-3	2,769	31.2%	18.4%	2.0%	32.8%		5.2%	4.4%	6.1%	
2003-4	2,764	27.8%	16.6%	1.7%	37.2%		4.7%	2.6%	9.2%	
2004-5	2,752	28.9%	18.0%	2.3%	34.1%		6.6%	4.6%	5.5%	
2005-6	2,623	30.6%	17.9%	3.0%	35.3%		6.0%	3.6%	3.6%	
2006-7	2,689	29.5%	18.0%	1.9%	39.6%		7.4%	1.6%	2.0%	
2007-8	2,726	30.6%	20.2%	1.6%	35.8%	0.4%	8.4%	1.5%	1.5%	
2008-9	2,559	31.5%	22.5%	2.0%	28.8%	0.2%	9.8%	2.9%	2.1%	
2009-10	2,690	33.6%	21.8%	1.7%	29.2%	0.4%	9.7%	1.9%	1.7%	

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



Gender	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known
Male	1,344	28.6%	21.7%	1.6%	33.5%	0.2%	11.2%	1.3%	1.9%
Female	1,346	38.7%	21.8%	1.8%	24.9%	0.6%	8.2%	2.5%	1.5%

Female leavers (87.8%) are more likely than male leavers (85.6%) to enter positive destinations on leaving school. The proportion of female leavers who continue their education in either higher or further education is 10.3% higher than that for males, 60.5% compared to 50.3%. The percentage of males entering employment and training (35.1%) is 8.4% higher than that for females (26.7%). Males are more likely to become unemployed and seeking than females with 58% of leavers reported as unemployed seeking being male.

Table 7: Gender split within each destination

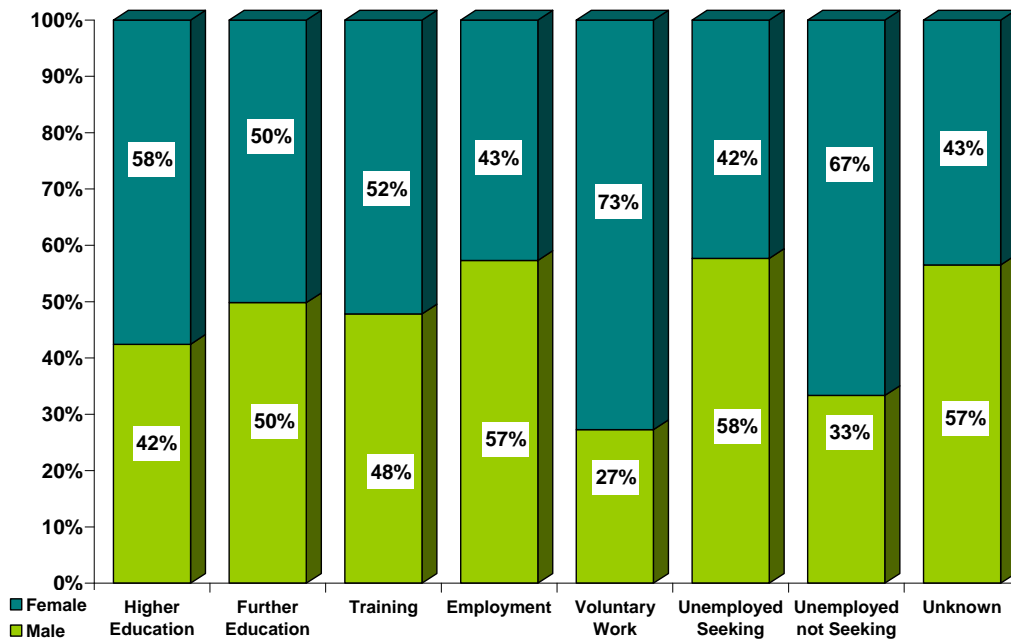


Table 8: Destination by SIMD

SIMD Decile ⁱⁱ	Most Deprived → Least Deprived									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Higher Education	8%	15%	20%	27%	31%	32%	45%	41%	48%	61%
Further Education	24%	32%	27%	26%	23%	20%	20%	15%	18%	12%
Training	6%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Employment	32%	27%	27%	28%	32%	36%	23%	31%	25%	25%
Voluntary Work	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unemployed Seeking	26%	18%	16%	12%	9%	7%	7%	7%	*	*
U/E Not Seeking	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unknown	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Positive Destinations	69%	78%	77%	84%	88%	90%	90%	89%	93%	98%
Total	88	165	215	235	488	449	498	298	195	59
% of Total Leavers	3%	6%	8%	9%	18%	17%	19%	11%	7%	2%

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

- As you move across the SIMD areas there is a marked difference in the proportion of leavers entering 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 (61%) is approximately eight times the proportion for leavers from the most deprived areas (8%). The proportion of leavers entering higher education gradually rises as you move from the most deprived areas to the least deprived
- Across the SIMD areas there is a marked difference in the proportion of leavers being unemployed seeking from SIMD 1, 2, and 3 compared to all other SIMD areas.

Table 9: Destination by Stage Left School.

Stage of Leaving ⁱⁱⁱ Destination	Statutory Summer Leaver	Statutory Winter Leaver	Post Statutory Leaver
Higher Education	*	*	41%
Further Education	36%	21%	20%
Training	*	7%	*
Employment	32%	37%	28%
Voluntary Work	*	*	*
Unemployed Seeking	24%	24%	6%
Unemployed Not Seeking	*	*	*
Unknown	*	*	*
Positive Destinations	72%	68%	91%
Total Leavers	300	214	2,176
% of Total Leavers	11%	8%	81%

- It can be noted that the majority of school pupils choose to remain at school past their statutory leave date and this has an impact on their positive progression from school. Leavers who stay on past their statutory leave date are more likely to progress to positive outcomes on leaving school with the majority entering higher education.
- Statutory winter leavers are less likely to enter positive destinations and the highest proportions are reported as being in employment or unemployed seeking. Statutory winter leavers are around four times as likely to be reported as unemployed seeking than a post statutory leaver.
- The highest proportions of statutory summer leavers enter further education with employment being the 2nd highest proportion.

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. **49** 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, **905** leavers entered Higher Education and **586** entered Further Education. Detailed analysis can be provided on **98.5% (1,484)** of this cohort for whom we hold information on institution and course chosen – Higher Education **99.7% (902)** & Further Education **99.3% (582)**.

Table 10: HE Entrants by Institution Type

Institution Type	Total	%
University / HE College	665	74%
FE College	203	23%
Other ¹	34	4%

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

Table 11: HE Students by Institution

Institution ^{iv}	Total	%	Institution	Total	%
The Robert Gordon University	84	9%	St Andrews University	27	3%
Glasgow University	82	9%	Abertay University Dundee	24	3%
Strathclyde University	77	9%	UHI Millennium Institute	16	2%
Aberdeen University	76	8%	West of Scotland University	12	1%
Edinburgh University	71	8%	Queen Margaret University	9	1%
Stirling University	46	5%	Scottish Agricultural College	6	1%
Glasgow Caledonian University	36	4%	Other Institutions	12	1%
Napier University	33	4%	Outwith Scotland	31	3%
Heriot Watt University	29	3%	FE Colleges	203	23%
Dundee University	28	3%			

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	%
Inverness College	99	11%	Glasgow Metropolitan College	7	1%
North Highland College	31	3%	Cardonald College	6	1%
Aberdeen College	13	1%	Perth College	6	1%
Moray College	10	1%	Other Institutions	34	4%

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	%
Inverness College	340	58%	Skye & Wester Ross College	8	1%
North Highland College	106	18%	Edinburgh's Telford College	7	1%
Lochaber College	41	7%	Other Colleges / Education Providers	36	3%
Moray College	16	3%	Other Institutions	30	3%
Aberdeen College	11	2%			

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

It can be noted from tables 11, 12 & 13 that the majority of leavers who continue their studies post school, chose to attend local institutions.

Table 14: Higher Education Course Information

Course Area	Total	%	Course Area	Total	%
Science & Mathematics	141	16%	Teaching	32	4%
Health & Medicine	110	12%	Computing & ICT	29	3%
Arts & Social Sciences	104	12%	Law	29	3%
Engineering	82	9%	Social, Caring & Advisory Services	21	2%
Administration & Management	54	6%	Languages	18	2%
Construction	50	6%	Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	16	2%
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	50	6%	Animals, Land & Environment	15	2%
Performing Arts	45	5%	Communications & Media	15	2%
Finance	40	4%	Sales & Marketing	8	1%
Art and Design	39	4%	Other Course areas	4	0%

Table 15: Further Education Course Information

Course Area	Total	%	Course Area	Total	%
Construction	92	16%	Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	27	5%
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	64	11%	Performing Arts	22	4%
General Education (Highers, etc)	63	11%	Health & Medicine	17	3%
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	49	8%	Personal Dev and Prep Courses	16	3%
Hairdressing & Beauty	45	8%	Garage Services	14	2%
Art and Design	40	7%	Computing & ICT	12	2%
Engineering	36	6%	Communications & Media	9	2%
Administration & Management	32	5%	Security & Protective Services	7	1%
Animals, Land & Environment	31	5%	Other Course area	6	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 Science and Mathematics, Health and Medicine, Arts and Social Science, and Engineering based subjects are the most popular for those entering higher education.

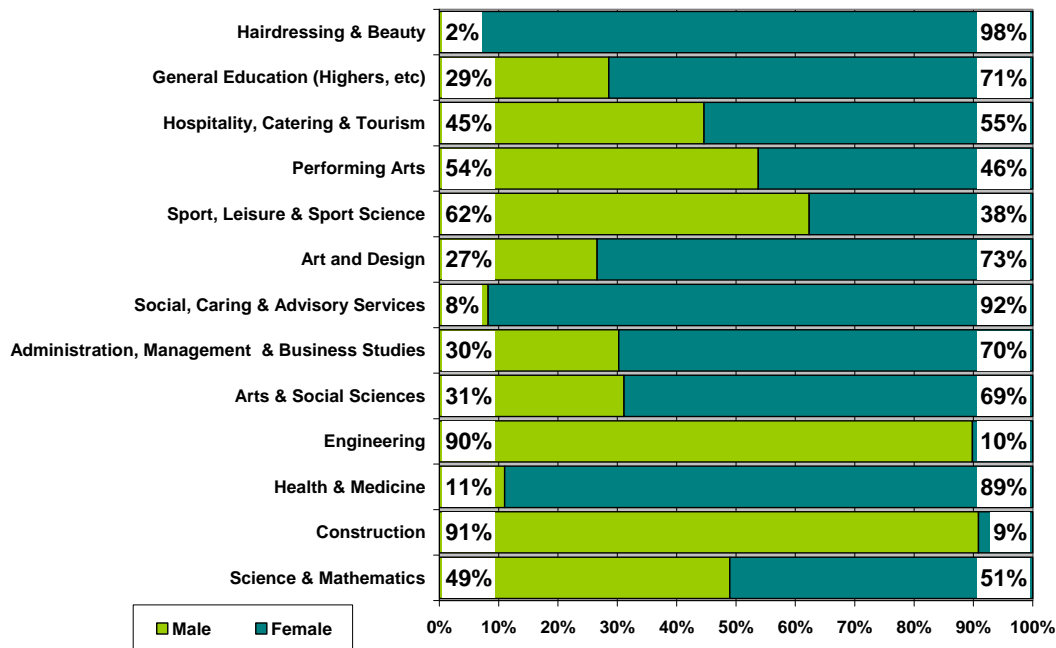
Within further education, leavers studying vocational subjects such as Construction, Social, Caring and Advisory services, and General Education are the most popular choices.

Table 16: Course Information by Gender

Course Area	Male		Female	
	Total	%	Total	%
Science & Mathematics	70	10%	73	9%
Construction	129	19%	13	2%
Health & Medicine	14	2%	113	14%
Engineering	106	16%	12	1%
Arts & Social Sciences	33	5%	73	9%
Admin & Management	26	4%	60	7%
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	7	1%	78	10%
Art and Design	21	3%	58	7%
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	48	7%	29	4%
Performing Arts	36	5%	31	4%
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	29	4%	36	4%
General Education (Highers, etc)	18	3%	45	6%
Hairdressing & Beauty	*	*	47	6%
Animals, Land & Environment	30	4%	16	2%
Computing & ICT	36	5%	5	1%
Finance	15	2%	26	3%
Teaching	6	1%	26	3%
Law	9	1%	20	2%
Communications & Media	11	2%	13	2%
Languages	*	*	16	2%
Personal Dev. & Prep Courses	9	1%	7	1%
Garage Services	11	2%	*	0%
Sales & Marketing	*	*	6	1%
Security & Protective Services	5	1%	*	0%
Transport & Distribution	*	*	*	0%

*Courses with less than 5 leavers have been suppressed

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



The gender split remains consistent with last year. The top three course areas for male leavers remain Construction, Engineering, and Science & Mathematics. In comparison female leavers have opted to enter subjects in Health and Medicine, Social, Caring & Advisory services, Maths & Mathematics and Arts & Social Sciences. The most popular area for all leavers is Science and Mathematics with an even balance of male and female entrants.

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. **785** young people entered employment and analysis can be provided on **779 (99.2%)** of those entering employment for whom we hold information about the occupational area entered.

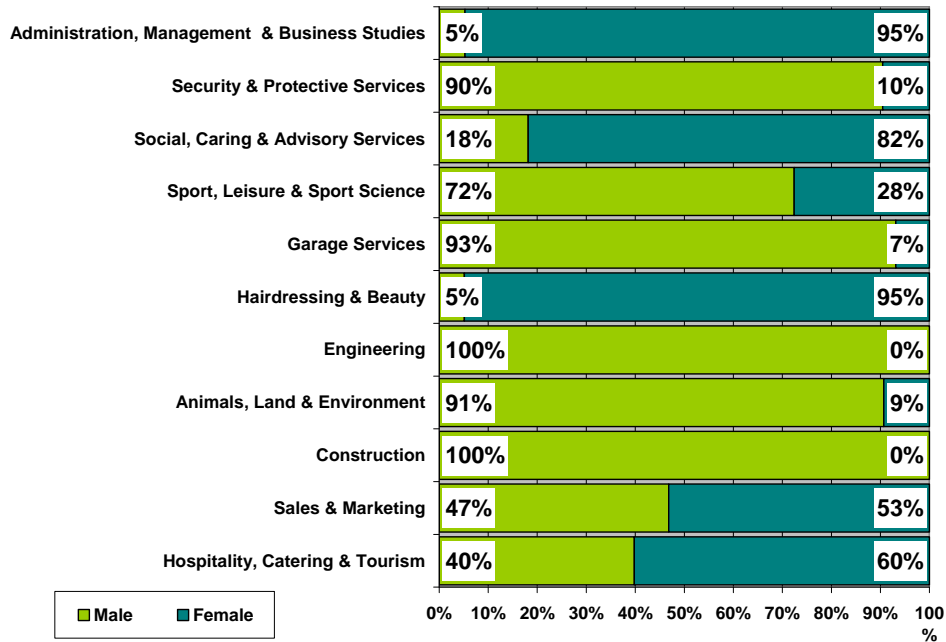
Table 18: Those entering Employment by Occupational Area

Occupational Area	Male		Female	
	Total	%	Total	%
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	78	17%	118	36%
Sales & Marketing	88	20%	100	30%
Construction	106	24%	*	*
Animals, Land & Environment	39	9%	*	*
Engineering	39	9%	*	*
Hairdressing & Beauty	*	*	37	11%
Garage Services	27	6%	*	*
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	21	5%	8	2%
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	*	*	18	5%
Security & Protective Services	19	4%	*	*
Administration and Management	*	*	18	5%
Health & Medicine	*	*	14	4%
Finance	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	5	1%	*	*
Transport & Distribution	7	2%	*	*
Performing Arts	5	1%	*	*

Occupational Area (cont)	Male		Female	
	Total	%	Total	%
Art and Design	*	*	*	*
Computing & ICT	*	*	*	*
Classroom Support	*	*	*	*
Laboratory technician	*	*	*	*

*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 has now changed. Last year Sales and Marketing was the most popular area to work in (34% of leavers entered this occupational area). In 2009-10 Hospitality, Catering and Tourism and Sales & Marketing were the most popular. Almost a quarter of male leavers (24%) who entered employment went into Construction, and the second top area for males is Sales and Marketing (20%). The 2 most popular occupational areas with female leavers are Hospitality, Catering & Tourism and Sales & Marketing with 66% entering these 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^v. There were **29** leavers who were in this status which equates to **11%** 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	50%	58%
Female	50%	42%
Stage Left School		
Statutory Summer Leaver	11%	28%
Statutory Winter Leaver	8%	20%
Post Statutory Leaver	81%	52%
Qualifications on Leaving School^{vi}		
Access 1 / No formal Qualifications	1%	4%
Access 2&3/Foundation Stand. Grade	1%	7%
General Standard Grade/ Intermediate1	16%	40%
Credit Standard Grade/ Intermediate 2	27%	27%
Highers/Advanced Higher	53%	15%
Unknown	2%	8%
Health And Additional Support Needs		
Looked After at Home/ Looked after away from home ^{vii}	2%	10%
Additional Support Plan Recorded ^{viii}	5%	13%
Health Factor/Additional Support Need Identified ^{ix}	13%	28%

Table 20: Client Characteristics (cont)

Characteristics		% of Full SLDR	% of Unemployed Seeking
SIMD Decile Ranking /Deprivation (SIMD 2009)			
Most deprived	1	3%	9%
	2	6%	12%
	3	8%	13%
	4	9%	11%
	5	18%	18%
	6	17%	12%
	7	19%	13%
	8	11%	8%
	9	7%	4%
Least Deprived	10	2%	0%

- Although male leavers account for **50%** of the leaving cohort they account for **58%** of leavers reported as unemployed seeking.
- Statutory summer leavers represent only **11%** of the whole SLDR cohort but are disproportionately represented within the leavers reported as unemployed seeking at **28%**. Likewise the situation is comparable for statutory winter leavers with this group representing only **8%** of the total cohort but account for **20%** of the unemployed seeking cohort.
- The largest proportion of unemployed seeking leavers have general level standard grades. Leavers who have qualifications at general level or below represent **18%** of the SLDR cohort but are disproportionately represented within the leavers reported as unemployed seeking at **51%**.
- 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 **2%** of the total cohort but account for **10%** of the unemployed seeking cohort.
- Likewise having an additional support plan or additional support needs is also an indicator that you may be disproportionately represented in the unemployed seeking cohort

Table 21: Leavers by Intermediate Data zone

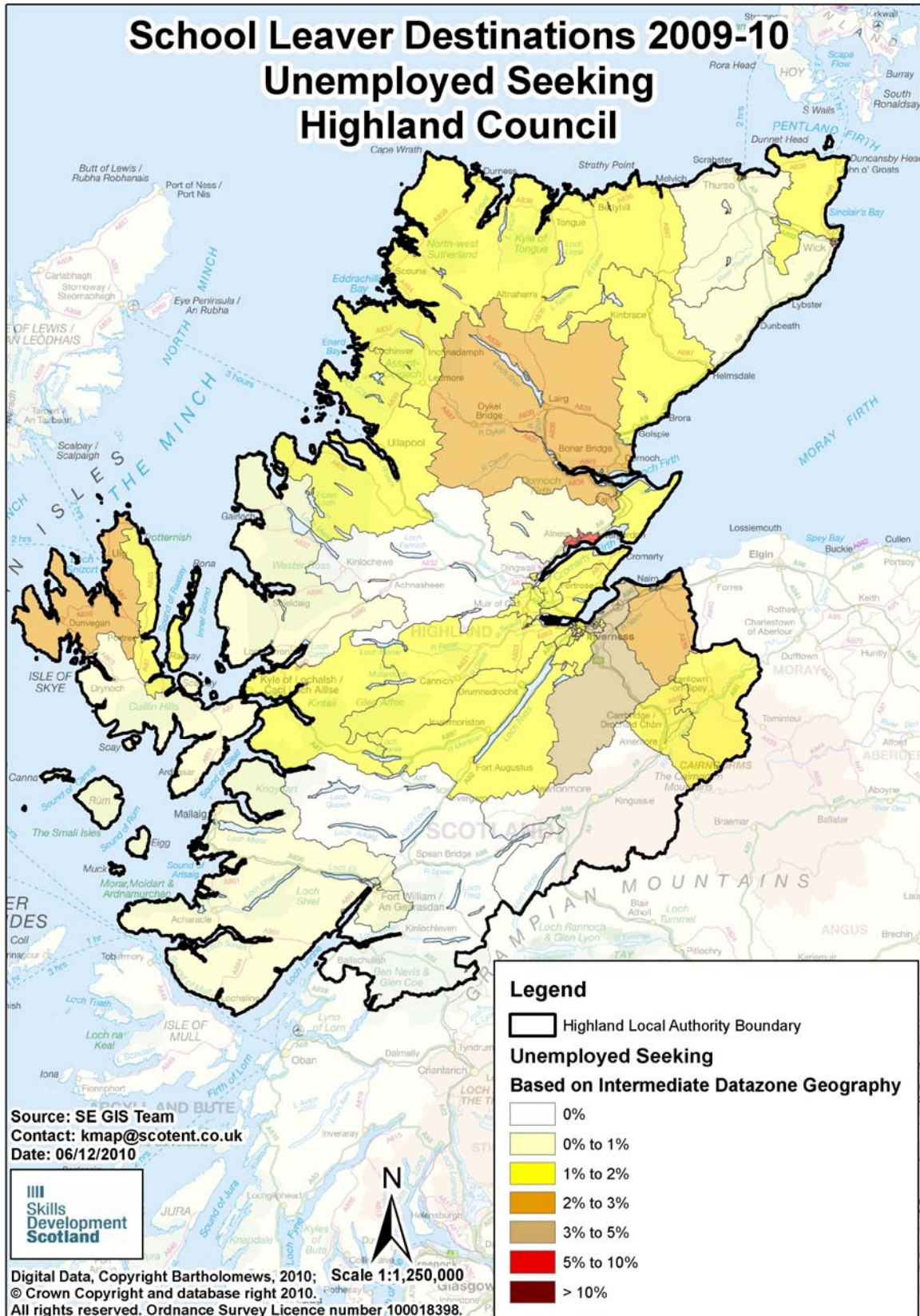
There were **260** leavers from Highland Council schools who were reported as unemployed seeking in the SLDR. By using postcodes, we were able to identify areas within the authority where unemployed school leavers were living. However, at the snapshot, **3** of the leavers were living outside the local authority. The analysis below is based on **257** leavers residing in the authority and who SDS held postcode information for. The table below shows the intermediate data zones with the highest percentage of unemployed leavers.

Intermediate Data zone ^x	%	Total	Intermediate Data zone	%	Total
Alness	6%	16	Nairn West	4%	9
Wick South	6%	16	Inverness Ballifeary and Dalneigh	3%	8
Invergordon	5%	14	Wick North	3%	8
Inverness East Rural	4%	10	Skye North West	3%	7
Inverness Westhill	4%	9	Sutherland South	3%	7
Nairn East	4%	9	Tain	3%	7

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

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

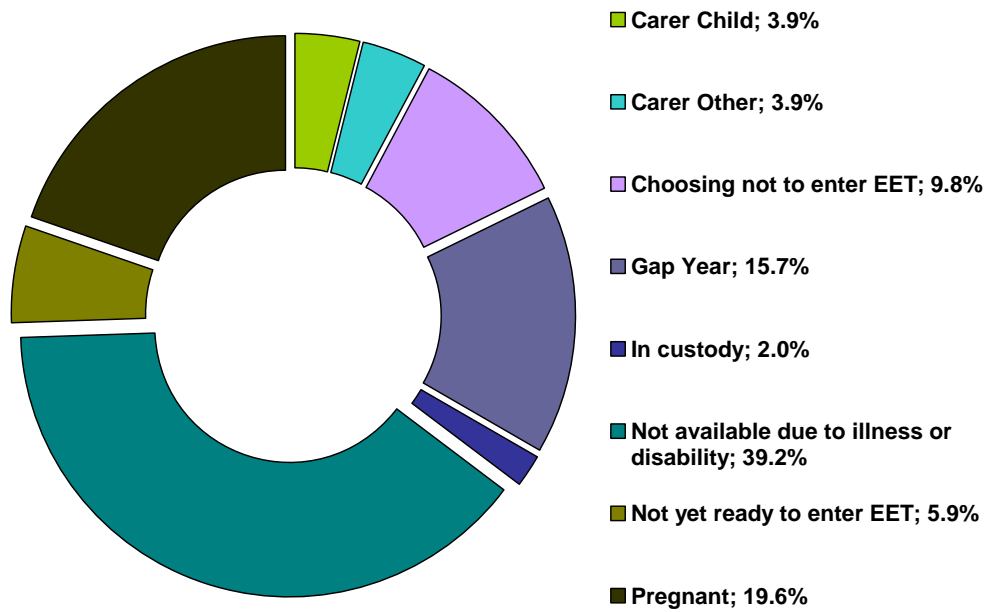
The map shows the intermediate data zones where the 257 leavers who were residing within the local authority boundary reside. Percentages have been calculated as a proportion of the number of leavers reported.



Section 3.2 Unemployed NOT Seeking

There were **51** school leavers within this category.

Table 23: Individual Circumstances of those Unemployed NOT Seeking



Section 3.3 Unknown

There were **46** 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	% Positive	% Other
Alness Academy	11.4%	28.4%	8.0%	30.7%	0.0%	20.5%	1.1%	0.0%	88	78.2%	21.6%
Ardnamurchan High School	38.1%	33.3%	0.0%	23.8%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	21	95.2%	4.8%
Charleston Academy	32.2%	21.2%	0.0%	32.9%	0.7%	7.5%	2.7%	2.7%	146	87.0%	13.0%
Culloden Academy	41.4%	22.7%	1.1%	19.3%	0.0%	13.8%	0.0%	1.7%	181	84.5%	15.5%
Dingwall Academy	36.6%	18.6%	2.7%	31.7%	0.5%	6.6%	2.2%	1.1%	183	90.2%	9.8%
Dornoch Academy	56.3%	8.3%	2.1%	22.9%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	2.1%	48	89.6%	10.4%
Farr High School	25.0%	30.0%	0.0%	30.0%	0.0%	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20	85.0%	15.0%
Fortrose Academy	57.7%	10.6%	1.6%	19.5%	2.4%	4.9%	1.6%	1.6%	123	91.9%	8.1%
Gairloch High School	22.2%	25.0%	0.0%	33.3%	2.8%	11.1%	2.8%	2.8%	36	83.3%	16.7%
Glen Urquhart High School	49.0%	16.3%	0.0%	32.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	49	98.0%	2.0%
Golspie High School	31.0%	27.6%	0.0%	24.1%	0.0%	12.1%	3.4%	1.7%	58	82.8%	17.2%
Grantown Grammar School	26.0%	9.6%	2.7%	46.6%	0.0%	9.6%	5.5%	0.0%	73	84.9%	15.1%
Invergordon Academy	25.3%	28.7%	1.1%	19.5%	0.0%	19.5%	1.1%	4.6%	87	74.7%	25.3%
Inverness High School	14.3%	36.9%	3.6%	23.8%	0.0%	16.7%	2.4%	2.4%	84	78.6%	21.4%
Inverness Royal Academy	41.1%	22.1%	1.8%	25.2%	0.6%	7.4%	1.8%	0.0%	163	90.8%	9.2%
Kilchuimen Academy	45.5%	9.1%	0.0%	27.3%	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%	11	81.8%	18.2%
Kingussie High School	31.9%	17.4%	0.0%	40.6%	1.4%	2.9%	1.4%	4.3%	69	91.3%	8.7%
Kinlochbervie High School	18.2%	18.2%	0.0%	45.5%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	9.1%	11	81.8%	18.2%
Kinlochleven High School	25.0%	16.7%	8.3%	47.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	36	97.2%	2.8%
Lochaber High School	26.9%	21.0%	1.8%	43.7%	0.6%	2.4%	3.6%	0.0%	167	94.0%	6.0%
Mallaig High School	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%	60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25	100.0%	0.0%
Millburn Academy	44.1%	18.6%	1.1%	22.9%	1.1%	6.9%	1.6%	3.7%	188	87.8%	12.2%
Nairn Academy	29.4%	25.2%	1.2%	23.9%	0.0%	15.3%	1.8%	3.1%	163	79.8%	20.2%
Plockton High School	45.2%	16.1%	0.0%	30.6%	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	62	91.9%	8.1%
Portree High School	30.8%	13.1%	0.0%	42.1%	0.0%	9.3%	2.8%	1.9%	107	86.0%	14.0%
Tain Royal Academy	26.5%	19.7%	2.6%	35.0%	0.0%	12.0%	1.7%	2.6%	117	83.8%	16.2%
Thurso High School	39.5%	32.0%	1.2%	15.1%	0.0%	8.1%	1.2%	2.9%	172	87.8%	12.2%
Ullapool High School	41.4%	13.8%	3.4%	31.0%	0.0%	10.3%	0.0%	0.0%	29	89.7%	10.3%
Wick High School	19.7%	28.9%	2.3%	31.2%	0.0%	15.0%	2.9%	0.0%	173	82.1%	17.9%
Highland Council	33.6%	21.8%	1.7%	29.2%	0.4%	9.7%	1.9%	1.7%	2,690	86.7%	13.3%

Background Notes:

ⁱ **Positive Destinations:** includes higher education, further education, training, employment and voluntary work. See text above for explanation of each destination heading.

ⁱⁱ **The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD):** SIMD identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across all of Scotland in a consistent way. SDS uses a file created by Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics to identify SIMD based on an individual leaver's postcode. The leaver's postcode is based on the last known address of the leaver as recorded on our client management system. Where there were gaps in the data held on our CMS, the last known address supplied in the annual import of pupil details has been used. As the last known postcode is used it may be that a leaver from one local authority was living in another local authority at the time of the return. Therefore, the SIMD relates to where a leaver was living and not the concentration of SIMD within a local authority.

ⁱⁱⁱ **Stage of Leaving:** A **statutory summer leaver** is a school leaver who chooses to leave school at the earliest opportunity (31st May) when they become eligible to leave school i.e. their 16th birthday falls on or between 1st March and 30th September in their year of leaving. A **statutory winter leaver** is a school leaver who chooses to leave school at the earliest opportunity when they become eligible to leave school i.e. their 16th birthday falls between 1st October and the last day in February. A **post statutory leaver** is a school leaver who chose to remain at school past their statutory leave date e.g. a winter leaver who would have been eligible to leave at the winter leave date but choose to remain at school until the summer leave date. Included in this group are leavers who have past their statutory leave date and have left school at any stage throughout the year.

^{iv} **Institutions:** through our follow up of leavers, we confirm Further and Higher Education destinations and as part of the process we request further information about the institution a leaver is attending. This is not a requirement of the Scottish Government and the information displayed is based on the recorded detail on Insight, the SDS

^v **Personal Skills Development:** - Some leavers are not yet ready, or in a position to make an immediate transition to a formal positive destination. In such cases leavers may participate in learning opportunities / personal and social development activities with the aim of improving their confidence and employability. These programmes can be viewed as a stepping stone towards a more formal positive destination. They are often delivered by a community learning and development or third sector organisation and can include the activity agreement pilots. It was agreed, with the Scottish Government, that individuals undertaking these activities would be reported within the unemployed seeking SLDR category.

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

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

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

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

^x **Intermediate Data zone Geography:** The data zone is the key small area statistical geography in Scotland. The intermediate geography is built up from data zones and can be used to disseminate statistics that are

not suitable for release at the data zone level. Due to the small number of individuals it has been decided to use the intermediate level geography. There are 1235 intermediate zones in Scotland, containing on average 4000 household residents and these have been designed to respect local authority boundaries as at 2001 Census.