

**School Leaver Destination Report**

**2009 – 2010**

**North Lanarkshire 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 **3,653** leavers from publicly funded secondary schools. This relates to approximately a **3%** increase in the number of leavers reported in the SLDR in 2008-09.

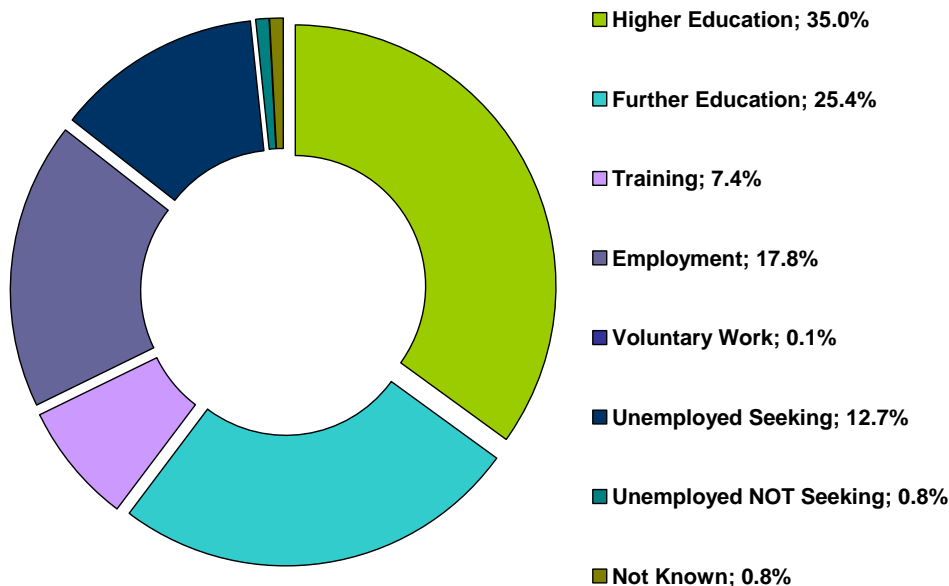
## Section 1: Overview – Main Findings

- Overall the percentage of leavers entering a positive destination<sup>i</sup> is **85.7%**, the same as last year. This decrease has resulted in the authority moving from the 17<sup>th</sup> highest level of positive destinations in Scotland reported in the 2008-09 SLDR to the 23<sup>rd</sup> this year.
- The proportion of leavers entering further and higher education witnessed an increase this year to **60.4%**, an increase of **2%** compared to last year. The percentage of leavers entering higher education has increased by **0.8%** in comparison to last year to **35%** slightly lower than the Scottish average of **35.7%**. This has resulted in the authority moving from the 17<sup>th</sup> highest level of leavers entering higher education in Scotland to the 19<sup>th</sup>.
- The percentage of leavers entering further education has also increased since last year to **25.4%** which is **1.2%** lower than the Scottish average.
- The percentage of leavers entering employment has decreased since last year from **18.3%** to **17.8%**. The percentage entering training has also decreased since last year from **8.8%** to **7.4%**. However, this is considerably higher than the Scottish average of **5.2%**.

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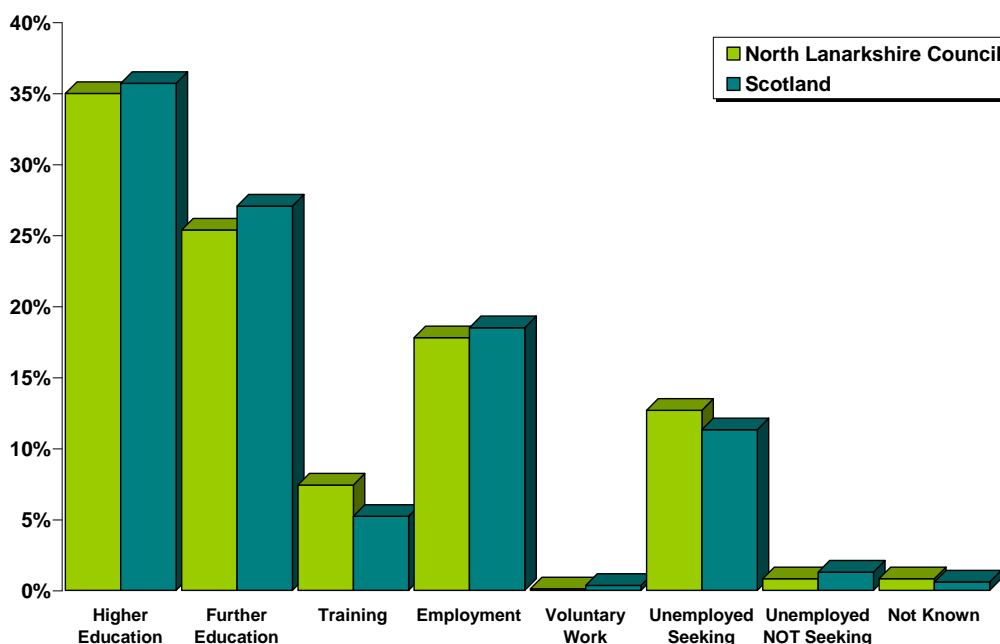
- The percentage of leavers who are unemployed seeking is the same as reported last year at **12.7%**, higher (**1.4%**) than the national average.
- School leavers whose destination is unknown to SDS is **0.8%**, slightly higher than the Scottish average of **0.6%**.

**Table 1: Destination Totals**



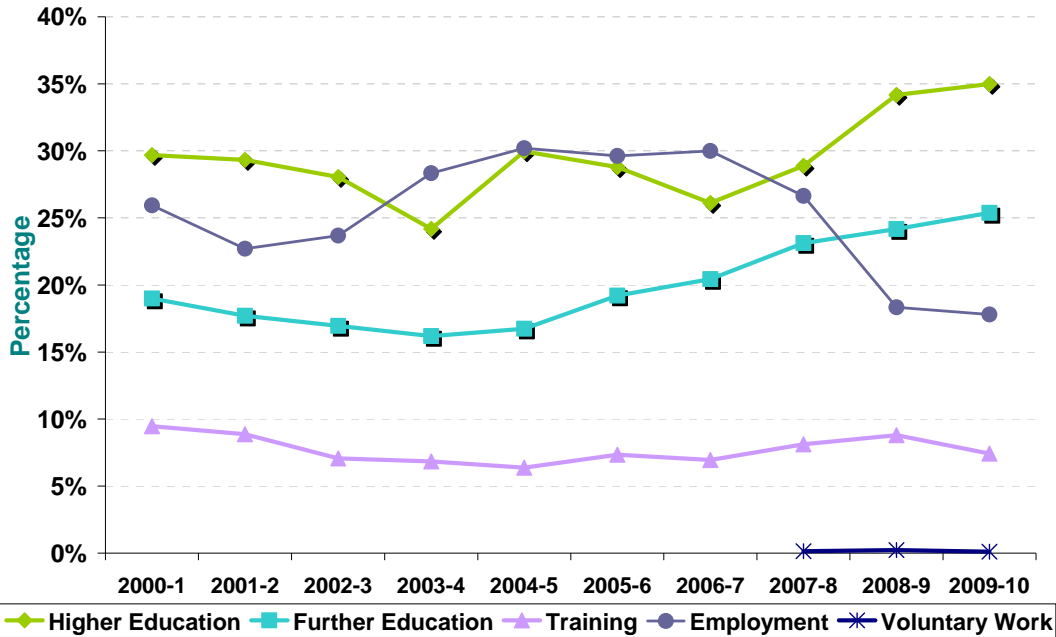
Area	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known
North Lanarkshire	3,653	35.0% 1,278	25.4% 927	7.4% 271	17.8% 650	0.1% 4	12.7% 463	0.8% 30	0.8% 30
Scotland	54,097	35.7% 19,309	27.1% 14,637	5.2% 2,822	18.5% 10,005	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

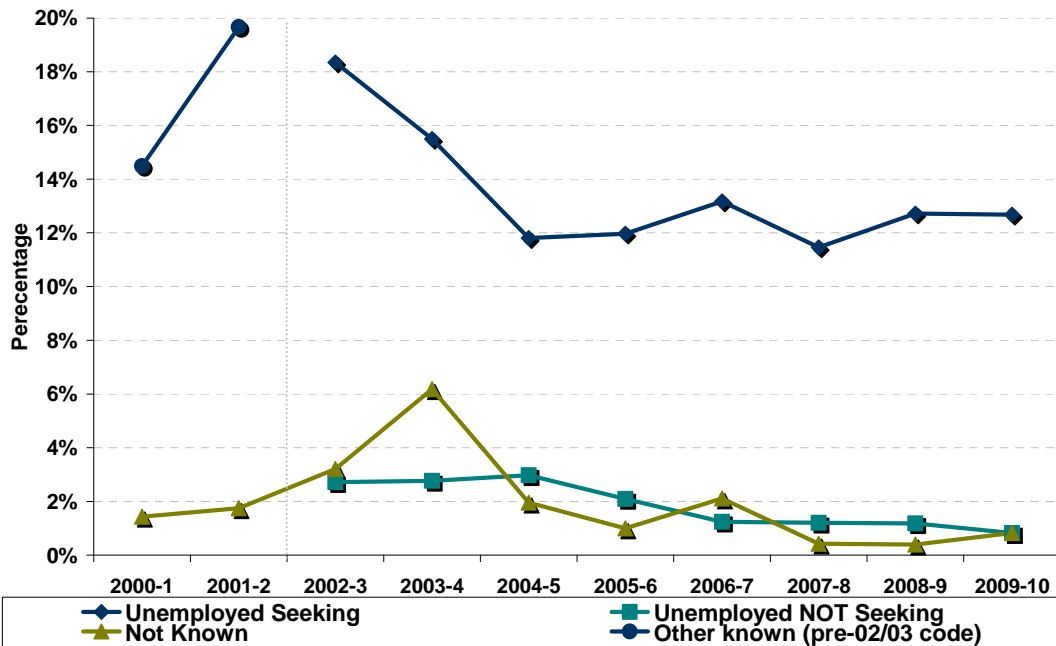
Table 3: Trends 2000 – 2010 of Positive Destinations



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 higher education has risen year on year since 2006-07 and is now at the highest level in 10 years at **35%**. The proportion of leavers entering further education is also at the highest level in 10 years at **25.4%**. However, the level of those entering employment has continued to fall from the low point reported last year to **17.8%**. The percentage entering training has also fallen this year to **7.4%** but is still higher than the level reported in 2006-07 (**6.9%**).

Table 4: Trends 2000 – 2010 of Other Destinations



The proportion of leavers reported as unemployed seeking is the same as reported last year at **12.7%**. The level of unemployed not seeking has continued to fall and is now at its lowest level at **0.8%**. The percentage of leavers unknown has increased slightly this year to **0.8%**, but has remained below **1%** since 2007-08.

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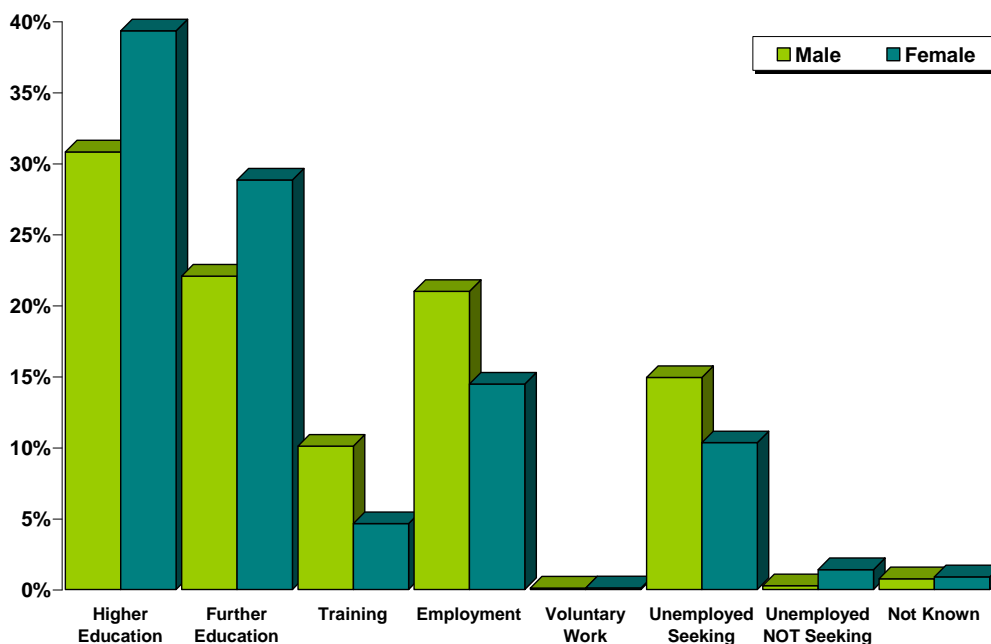
**Table 5: Destinations from 2000 to 2010**

Year	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known	Other Known
2000-1	4,257	29.7%	19.0%	9.5%	25.9%				1.4%	14.5%
2001-2	4,185	29.3%	17.7%	8.9%	22.7%				1.7%	19.7%
2002-3	4,050	28.0%	16.9%	7.1%	23.7%		18.3%	2.7%	3.2%	
2003-4	3,800	24.2%	16.2%	6.8%	28.3%		15.5%	2.8%	6.2%	
2004-5	3,735	30.0%	16.7%	6.4%	30.2%		11.8%	3.0%	2.0%	
2005-6	3,926	28.8%	19.2%	7.3%	29.6%		12.0%	2.1%	1.0%	
2006-7	4,032	26.1%	20.4%	6.9%	30.0%		13.2%	1.2%	2.1%	
2007-8	3,997	28.9%	23.1%	8.1%	26.6%	0.2%	11.5%	1.2%	0.4%	
2008-9	3,546	34.2%	24.2%	8.8%	18.3%	0.2%	12.7%	1.2%	0.4%	
2009-10	3,653	35.0%	25.4%	7.4%	17.8%	0.1%	12.7%	0.8%	0.8%	

**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	1,863	30.8%	22.1%	10.1%	21.0%	0.1%	14.9%	0.3%	0.8%
Female	1,790	39.3%	28.8%	4.6%	14.5%	0.1%	10.3%	1.4%	0.9%

Female leavers (**87.4%**) are more likely than male leavers (**84.1%**) to enter positive destinations on leaving school. The proportion of female leavers who continue their education in either higher or further education is **15.3%** higher than that for males, **68.2%** compared to **52.9%**. The percentage of males entering employment and training (**31.1%**) is **12%** higher than that for females (**19.1%**). Males are more likely to become unemployed and seeking than females with **60%** of leavers reported as unemployed seeking being male.

Table 7: Gender split within each destination

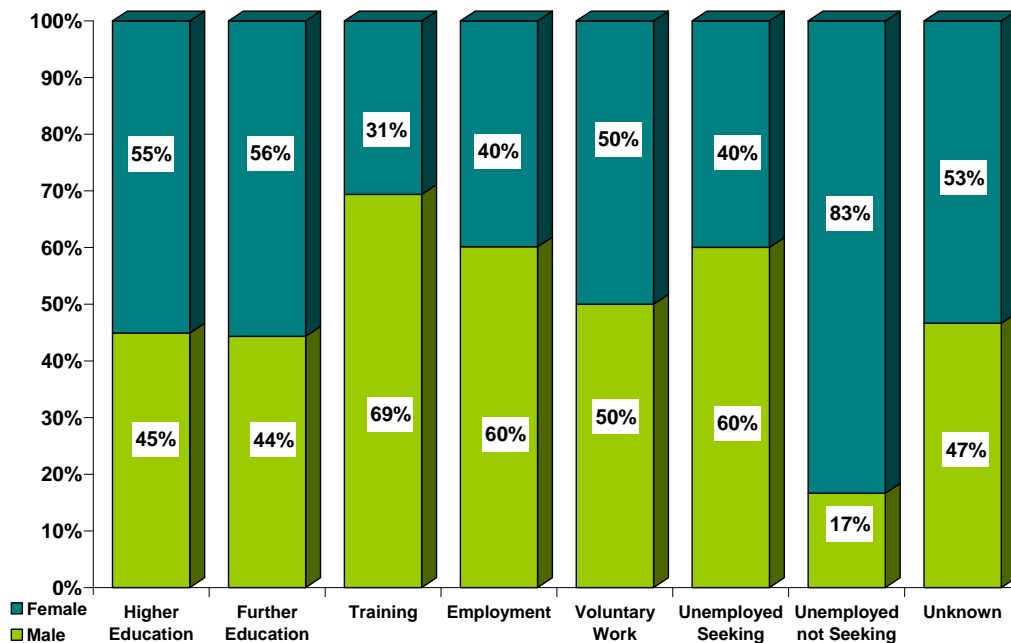


Table 8: Destination by SIMD

SIMD Decile <sup>ii</sup>	Most Deprived → Least Deprived									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Higher Education	18%	20%	31%	34%	36%	46%	44%	52%	60%	66%
Further Education	28%	30%	26%	26%	24%	26%	26%	18%	16%	18%
Training	15%	12%	9%	7%	6%	*	*	*	*	*
Employment	15%	17%	18%	21%	22%	14%	20%	20%	18%	8%
Voluntary Work	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unemployed Seeking	22%	19%	14%	11%	10%	9%	8%	7%	*	*
U/E Not Seeking	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unknown	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Positive Destinations</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>90%</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>95%</b>	<b>94%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>% of Total Leavers</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>2%</b>

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

- Across the SIMD areas the range entering positive destinations varies from **76%** in SIMD 1 to **95%** in SIMD 9. However, SIMD 1 is the only area below **80%**.
- Leavers who live in the least deprived area are more likely to enter Higher Education in comparison to leavers who live in all other areas. The proportion of leavers entering higher education from the least deprived area (**66%**) is approx three times the proportion for leavers from the most deprived areas (**18%**). 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 and then decreases across the rest of the SIMD areas.
- There were **2** leavers whose SIMD area is unknown. Both entered positive destinations.

**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	*	1%	45%
Further Education	38%	25%	23%
Training	21%	18%	4%
Employment	16%	23%	17%
Voluntary Work	*	*	*
Unemployed Seeking	24%	30%	9%
Unemployed Not Seeking	*	*	1%
Unknown	*	2%	1%
Positive Destinations	75%	67%	90%
<b>Total Leavers</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>2,809</b>
<b>% of Total Leavers</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>77%</b>

- 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 unemployed seeking. Statutory winter leavers are around three 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 unemployed seeking being the 2<sup>nd</sup> 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. 4 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, 1,278 leavers entered Higher Education and 927 entered Further Education. Detailed analysis can be provided on 98.7% (2,176) of this cohort for whom we hold information on institution and course chosen – Higher Education 99.1% (1,267) & Further Education 98.1% (909).

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

Institution Type	Total	%
University / HE College	908	72%
FE College	351	28%
Other <sup>1</sup>	8	1%

<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	%
West of Scotland University	220	17%	Napier University	12	1%
Strathclyde University	219	17%	Abertay University Dundee	10	1%
Glasgow Caledonian University	158	12%	Glasgow School of Art	10	1%
Glasgow University	132	10%	Aberdeen University	7	1%
Stirling University	65	5%	Queen Margaret University Edinburgh	6	0%
Edinburgh University	25	2%	Outwith Scotland	6	0%
Dundee University	16	1%	Other Institutions	18	1%
Heriot Watt University	12	1%	FE Colleges	351	28%

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	%
Motherwell College	77	6%	Cumbernauld College	20	2%
Glasgow Metropolitan College	63	5%	North Glasgow College	15	1%
Central College of Commerce	60	5%	Cardonald College	9	1%
Coatbridge College	36	3%	Forth Valley College	5	0%
Glasgow College of Nautical Studies	26	2%	Other Institutions	20	2%
Stow College	22	2%			

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	%
Motherwell College	259	28%	Langside College	8	1%
Coatbridge College	232	26%	Reid Kerr College	8	1%
Cumbernauld College	164	18%	Forth Valley College	7	1%
Glasgow Metropolitan College	56	6%	John Wheatley College	7	1%
Central College of Commerce	35	4%	Anniesland College	6	1%
North Glasgow College	35	4%	Clydebank College	5	1%
Stow College	29	3%	South Lanarkshire College	5	1%
Cardonald College	19	2%	Other Institutions	20	2%
Glasgow College of Nautical Studies	19	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	%
Arts & Social Sciences	243	19%	Finance	51	4%
Science & Mathematics	132	10%	Teaching	51	4%
Health & Medicine	100	8%	Construction	48	4%
Administration and Management	94	7%	Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	30	2%
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	83	7%	Communications & Media	27	2%
Engineering	76	6%	Social, Caring & Advisory Services	23	2%
Art and Design	66	5%	Sales & Marketing	20	2%
Performing Arts	63	5%	Languages	19	1%
Computing & ICT	60	5%	Animals, Land & Environment	11	1%
Law	59	5%	Hairdressing & Beauty	11	1%

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**Table 15: Further Education Course Information**

Course Area	Total	%	Course Area	Total	%
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	118	13%	Health & Medicine	40	4%
Hairdressing & Beauty	96	11%	Personal Dev. & Prep Courses	30	3%
General Education (Highers, etc)	92	10%	Administration & Management	25	3%
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	59	6%	Arts & Social Sciences	19	2%
Art and Design	58	6%	Science & Mathematics	19	2%
Engineering	54	6%	Communications & Media	12	1%
Performing Arts	54	6%	Animals, Land & Environment	10	1%
Construction	51	6%	Security & Protective Services	9	1%
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	49	5%	Finance	7	1%
Computing & ICT	48	5%	Law	6	1%
Garage Services	46	5%	Other course areas	7	1%

This is the 3<sup>rd</sup> year that SDS has gathered fuller data, across Scotland, about the course areas entered by school leavers. It shows that for the 3<sup>rd</sup> year running Arts & Social Science based subjects are the most popular for those entering higher education followed by Science & Mathematics.

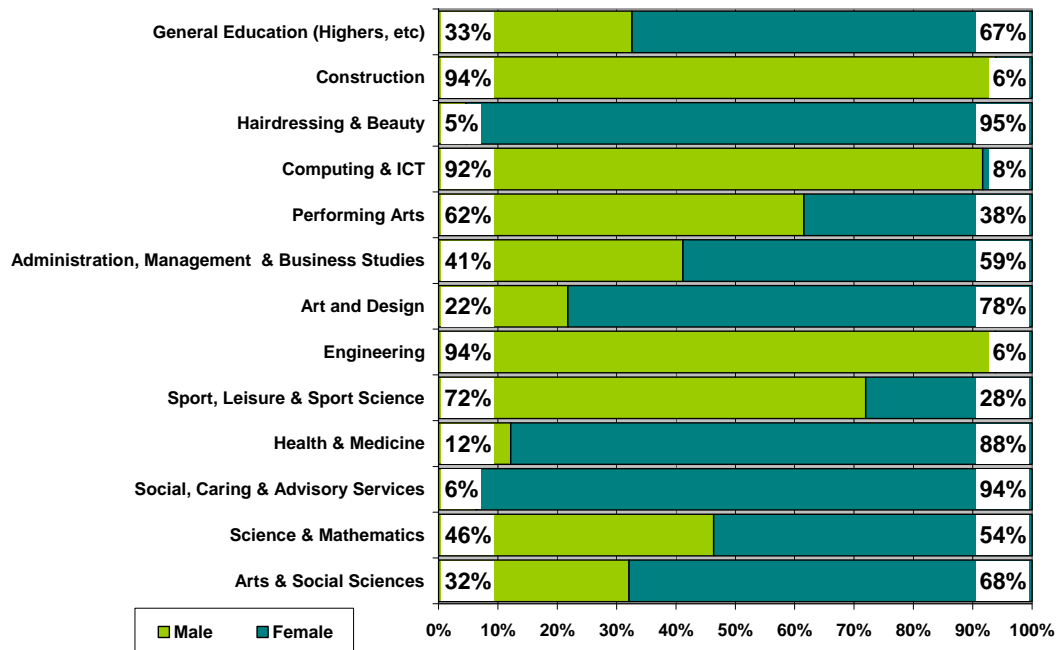
Within further education, leavers studying vocational subjects such as Social, Caring & Advisory Services, Hairdressing & Beauty and General Education are the most popular choices. This is the same as reported last year.

**Table 16: Course Information by Gender**

Course Area	Male		Female	
	Total	%	Total	%
Arts & Social Sciences	84	9%	178	15%
Science & Mathematics	70	7%	81	7%
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	9	1%	132	11%
Health & Medicine	17	2%	123	10%
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	95	10%	37	3%
Engineering	122	13%	8	1%
Art and Design	27	3%	97	8%
Administration & Management	49	5%	70	6%
Performing Arts	72	7%	45	4%
Computing & ICT	99	10%	9	1%
Hairdressing & Beauty	5	1%	102	8%
Construction	93	10%	6	0%
General Education (Highers, etc)	30	3%	62	5%
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	28	3%	61	5%
Law	24	2%	41	3%
Finance	22	2%	36	3%
Teaching	12	1%	39	3%
Garage Services	39	4%	7	1%
Communications & Media	24	2%	15	1%
Personal Dev. & Prep Courses	15	2%	15	1%
Sales & Marketing	8	1%	16	1%
Animals, Land & Environment	8	1%	13	1%
Languages	5	1%	14	1%
Security & Protective Services	8	1%	*	*
Classroom Support	*	*	*	*
Transport & Distribution	*	*	*	*

Courses with less than 5 leavers have been suppressed

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



There has been a slight change in comparison to last year with the top course area for male leavers being Engineering. Construction, Computing & ICT and Sport, Leisure & Sport Science are the next most popular areas for male leavers. These 4 course areas were the most popular for male leavers last year but the ranking was slightly different. In comparison female leavers have opted to enter subjects in Arts & Social Sciences, Health & Medicine and Social, Caring & Advisory Services, the same as last year. The most popular area for all leavers is Arts & Social Sciences with the majority of entrants being female (68%). Subjects in Engineering and Construction remain male dominated while Social, Caring & Advisory Services and Hairdressing & Beauty courses are female dominated.

## Section 2.2: Employment

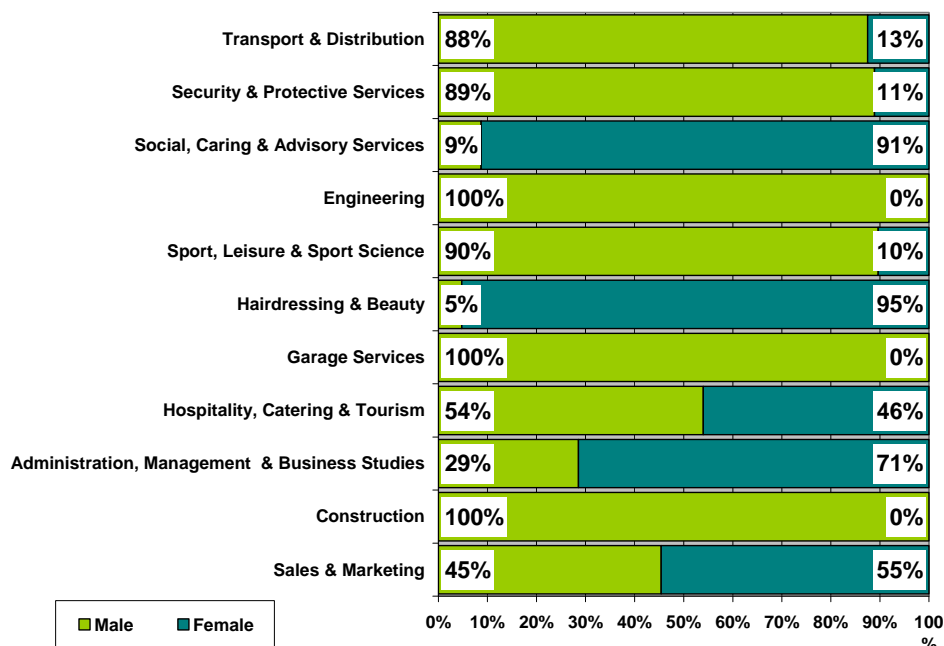
**Employment:** This category includes those who are employed and who are in receipt of payment from their employers. It includes young people undertaking training in employment through Skillseekers and Modern Apprenticeships. **650** young people entered Employment and analysis can be provided on **97% (630)** all 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	69	18%	83	33%
Construction	93	24%	*	*
Administration & Management	18	5%	45	18%
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	34	9%	29	12%
Garage Services	46	12%	*	*
Hairdressing & Beauty	*	*	40	16%
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	26	7%	*	*
Engineering	23	6%	*	*
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	*	*	21	8%
Security & Protective Services	16	4%	*	*
Transport & Distribution	14	4%	*	*
Animals, Land & Environment	14	4%	*	*
Manufacturing	12	3%	*	*
Health & Medicine	*	*	11	4%
Finance	*	*	*	*
Performing Arts	*	*	*	*
Art and Design	*	*	*	*
Computing & ICT	*	*	*	*
Communications & Media	*	*	*	*
Laboratory technician	*	*	*	*

Occupational areas with less than 5 leavers have been suppressed

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



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For the 3<sup>rd</sup> year the most popular area of employment entered by school leavers is Sales & Marketing including retail operations. This is also the most popular area for females with **33%** of female leavers gaining employment in this occupational area which is an increase of **1%** on last year's levels. The most popular area for males continues to be Construction, however this has fallen from **29%** of leavers last year to **24%** this year.

All the leavers who enter the occupational areas of Construction, Engineering and Garage Services are male while Social, Caring & Advisory Services and Hairdressing & Beauty roles remain female dominated. However, over half 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<sup>v</sup> **45** or **10%** 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	51%	60%
Female	49%	40%
<b>Stage Left School</b>		
Statutory Summer Leaver	13%	25%
Statutory Winter Leaver	10%	24%
Post Statutory Leaver	77%	52%
<b>Qualifications on Leaving School<sup>vi</sup></b>		
Access 1 / No formal Qualifications	1%	5%
Access 2&3/Foundation Stand. Grade	2%	8%
General Standard Grade/ Intermediate1	19%	38%
Credit Standard Grade/ Intermediate 2	29%	32%
Highers/Advanced Higher	49%	16%
Unknown	1%	3%
<b>Health And Additional Support Needs<sup>vii</sup></b>		
Looked After at Home/ Looked after away from home <sup>viii</sup>	2%	4%
Additional Support Plan Recorded <sup>ix</sup>	4%	7%
Health Factor/Additional Support Need Identified <sup>x</sup>	6%	11%

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**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	11%	19%
	2	18%	28%
	3	16%	17%
	4	11%	10%
	5	12%	10%
	6	9%	6%
	7	6%	3%
	8	6%	4%
	9	8%	2%
<b>Least Deprived</b>	10	2%	0%
	Unknown	0%	0%

- Although male leavers account for **51%** of the leaving cohort they account for **60%** of leavers reported as unemployed seeking.
- Statutory winter leavers represent only **10%** of the whole SLDR cohort but are disproportionately represented within the leavers reported as unemployed seeking at **24%**, as are statutory summer leavers who represent **13%** 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 slightly disproportionately represented within the leavers reported as unemployed seeking

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

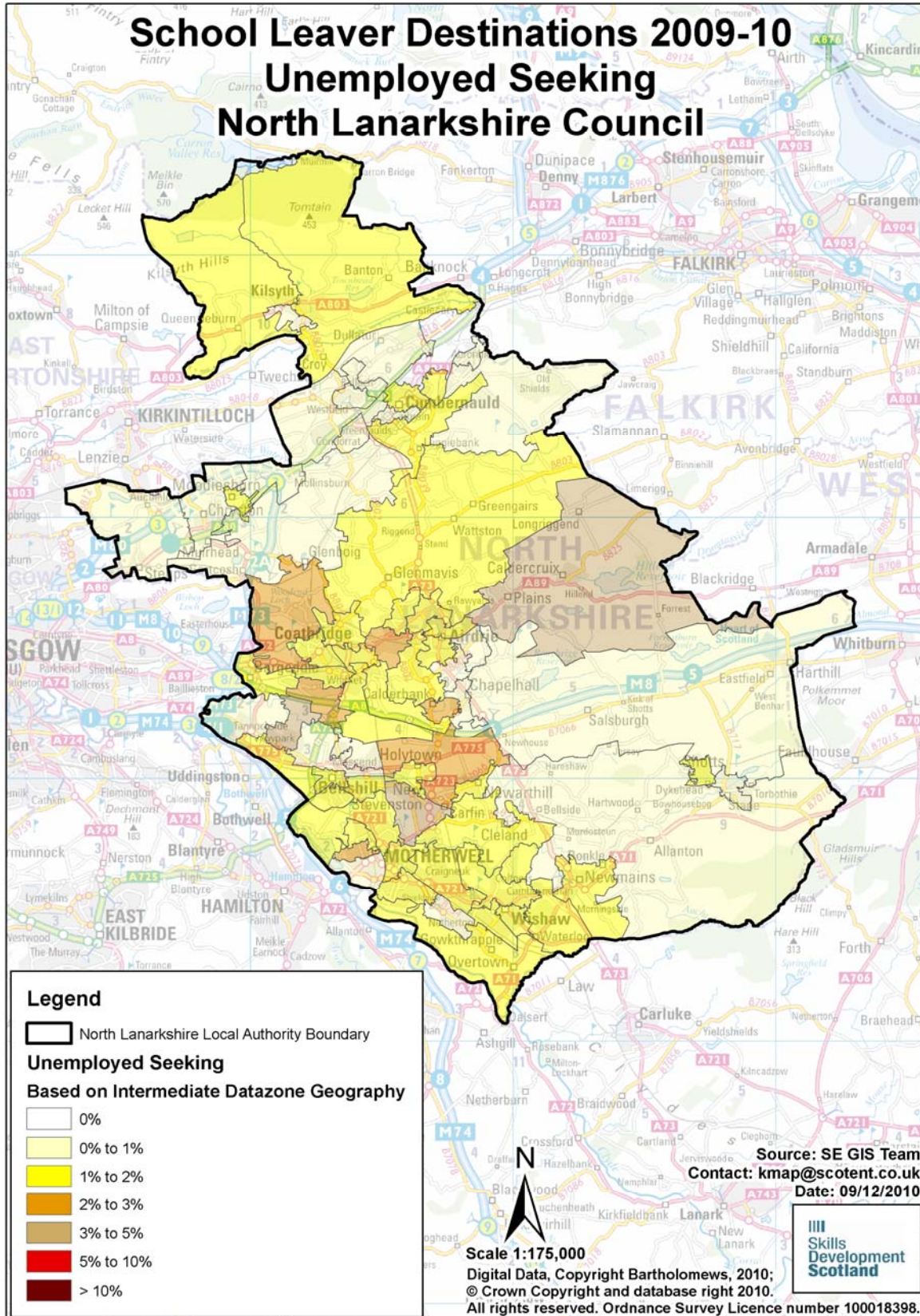
There were **463** leavers from North Lanarkshire schools who were reported as unemployed seeking in the SLDR. By using postcodes, we were able to identify areas within the authority where unemployed school leavers were living. However, at the snapshot, **40** of the leavers were living outside the local authority area but a further **29** unemployed seeking school leavers from other local authority schools were residing within the local authority boundaries. The analysis below is based on **452** 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	%
Viewpark	19	4%	Chapelhall West	10	2%
Caldercruix and Plains	17	3%	Coatdyke and Whinhall	10	2%
Carfin, Cleekhimin and New Stevenston	16	3%	Motherwell West	10	2%
Kirkshaws	13	2%	Bellshill South	9	2%
Townhead	11	2%	Cairnhill	9	2%
Carfin North	10	2%	Craigneuk Wishaw	9	2%

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

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

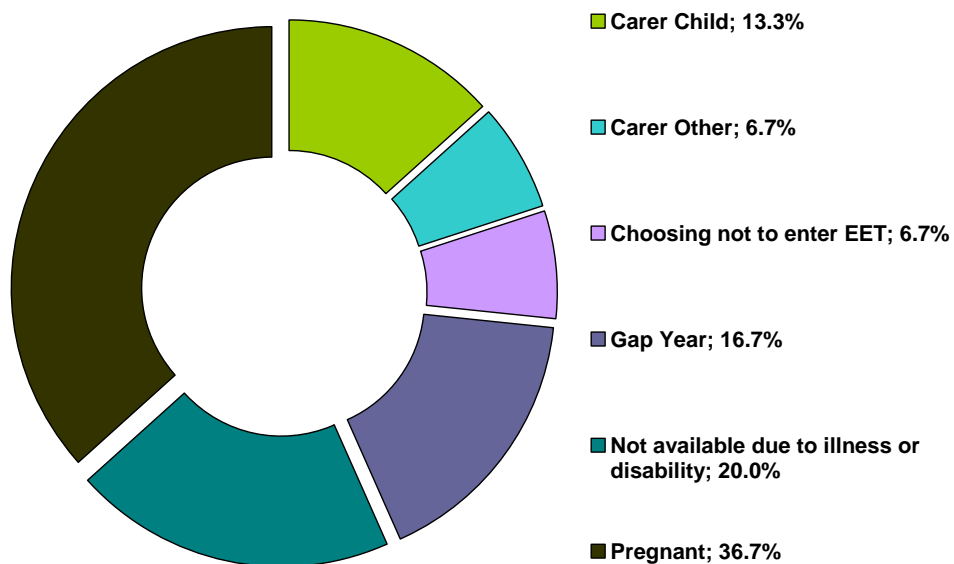
The map shows the intermediate data zones where the 452 leavers who were residing within the local authority boundary reside. Percentages have been calculated as a proportion of the number of leavers reported



### Section 3.2 Unemployed NOT Seeking

There were 30 school leavers within this category.

Table 23: Individual Circumstances of those Unemployed NOT Seeking



### Section 3.3 Unknown

There were 30 school leavers whose current destination was unknown at the time of SLDR.

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**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
Abronhill High School	35.5%	39.8%	0.0%	18.3%	0.0%	5.4%	1.1%	0.0%	93	93.5%	6.5%
Airdrie Academy	31.5%	30.2%	9.5%	13.5%	0.0%	14.4%	0.9%	0.0%	222	84.7%	15.3%
Bellshill Academy	33.0%	20.2%	12.8%	12.8%	0.0%	19.1%	1.1%	1.1%	94	78.7%	21.3%
Braidhurst High School	21.8%	21.8%	12.8%	16.7%	0.0%	25.6%	1.3%	0.0%	78	73.1%	26.9%
Brannock High School	32.3%	22.6%	8.1%	24.2%	0.0%	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%	124	87.1%	12.9%
Calderhead High School	19.7%	24.6%	24.6%	18.0%	0.0%	13.1%	0.0%	0.0%	61	86.9%	13.1%
Caldervale High School	29.1%	20.9%	5.7%	26.6%	0.0%	15.8%	1.3%	0.6%	158	82.3%	17.7%
Cardinal Newman High School	28.7%	29.7%	8.2%	17.4%	0.5%	14.4%	1.0%	0.0%	195	84.6%	15.4%
Chryston High School	35.2%	33.6%	4.1%	18.0%	0.0%	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	122	91.0%	9.0%
Clyde Valley High School	18.6%	23.7%	16.5%	17.5%	0.0%	23.7%	0.0%	0.0%	97	76.3%	23.7%
Coatbridge High School	27.7%	24.1%	10.9%	19.1%	0.0%	17.3%	0.0%	0.9%	220	81.8%	18.2%
Coltness High School	28.6%	22.4%	11.2%	24.2%	0.0%	13.7%	0.0%	0.0%	161	86.3%	13.7%
Cumbernauld High School	30.4%	22.8%	12.7%	25.3%	0.0%	7.6%	1.3%	0.0%	79	91.1%	8.9%
Dalziel High School	49.2%	22.8%	5.1%	11.7%	0.0%	9.1%	1.5%	0.5%	197	88.8%	11.2%
Greenfaulds High School	46.0%	26.0%	3.7%	14.4%	0.5%	8.8%	0.0%	0.5%	215	90.7%	9.3%
Kilsyth Academy	34.3%	23.8%	3.5%	24.5%	0.0%	12.6%	0.7%	0.7%	143	86.0%	14.0%
Our Lady's High School	45.4%	28.3%	3.9%	12.5%	0.0%	8.6%	1.3%	0.0%	152	90.1%	9.9%
Our Lady's High School (Motherwell)	43.4%	26.5%	7.1%	10.6%	0.0%	9.7%	1.8%	0.9%	113	87.6%	12.4%
St Aidan's High School	39.6%	16.3%	7.9%	19.3%	0.0%	13.9%	1.0%	2.0%	202	83.2%	16.8%
St Ambrose High School	42.8%	22.6%	4.5%	16.9%	0.0%	8.6%	1.2%	3.3%	243	86.8%	13.2%
St Andrew's High School	29.2%	24.2%	7.9%	19.1%	0.6%	16.9%	1.1%	1.1%	178	80.9%	19.1%
St Margaret's High School	31.0%	33.2%	7.8%	16.8%	0.0%	9.9%	0.9%	0.4%	232	88.8%	11.2%
St Maurice's High School	44.6%	30.0%	1.5%	11.5%	0.8%	6.2%	0.0%	5.4%	130	88.5%	11.5%
Taylor High School	36.1%	18.8%	4.9%	22.9%	0.0%	15.3%	2.1%	0.0%	144	82.6%	17.4%
<b>North Lanarkshire Council</b>	<b>35.0%</b>	<b>25.4%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>3653</b>	<b>85.7%</b>	<b>14.3%</b>

## 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, the SDS

<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.