

School Leaver Destination Report

2009 – 2010

Shetland Islands Council

Skills Development Scotland
Shetland Islands Council - School Leaver Destination Report 2009-10

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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 **298** leavers from publicly funded secondary schools. This relates to approximately a **-1.7%** decrease in the number of leavers reported in the SLDR in 2008-09.

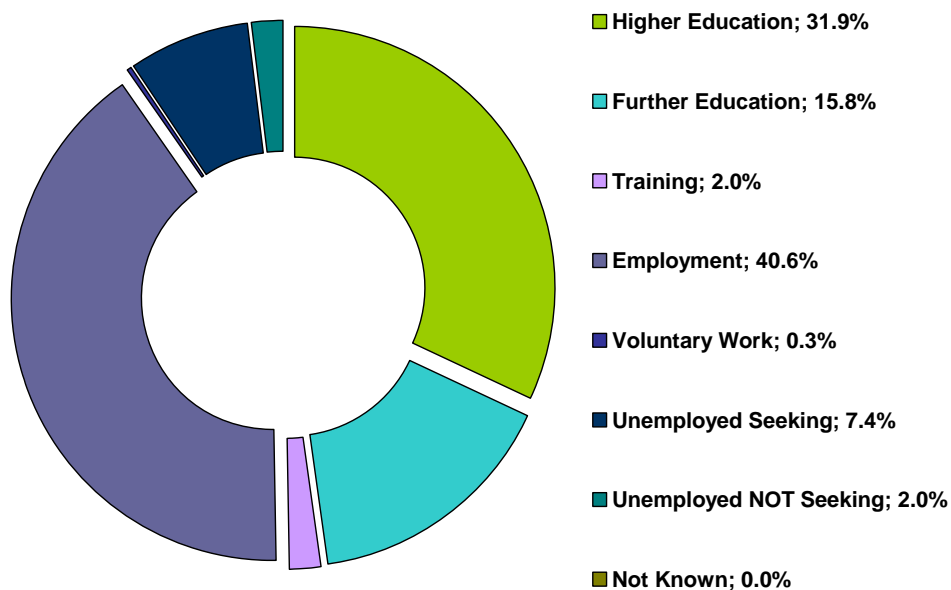
Section 1: Overview – Main Findings

- Overall the percentage of leavers entering a positive destinationⁱ is **90.6%**, slightly below last year. The authority now has the 7th highest level of positive destinations in Scotland whereas in 2008-09 it has the 3rd highest.
- The proportion of leavers entering further and higher education witnessed a slight increase this year to **47.7%**, an increase of **1.8%** compared to last year. The percentage of leavers entering higher education increased by **2.8%** in comparison to 2008-09 to **31.9%** but this is below the Scottish average of **35.7%**.

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- The percentage of leavers entering further education has decreased since last year to **15.8%** which is just over **11%** lower than the Scottish average. This means that the Shetland Islands have the lowest percentage of school leavers entering Further Education in Scotland.
- Although, the percentage of leavers entering employment has decreased since 2008-09 from **42.9%** to **40.6%**, Shetland still retains its position as the local authority with the highest percentage of leavers entering employment, in Scotland.
- The percentage of leavers entering training has also decreased slightly by **0.3%** to **2.0%**, which is the 6th lowest in Scotland.
- The percentage of leavers who are unemployed seeking has increased from **5.9%** to **7.4%** around **4%** lower than the national average but the increase was the 5th highest rise in Scotland. Over a quarter of those reported as unemployed seeking were classed as undertaking personal skills development.
- School leavers whose destination is unknown remains at 0% for the 3rd year running.

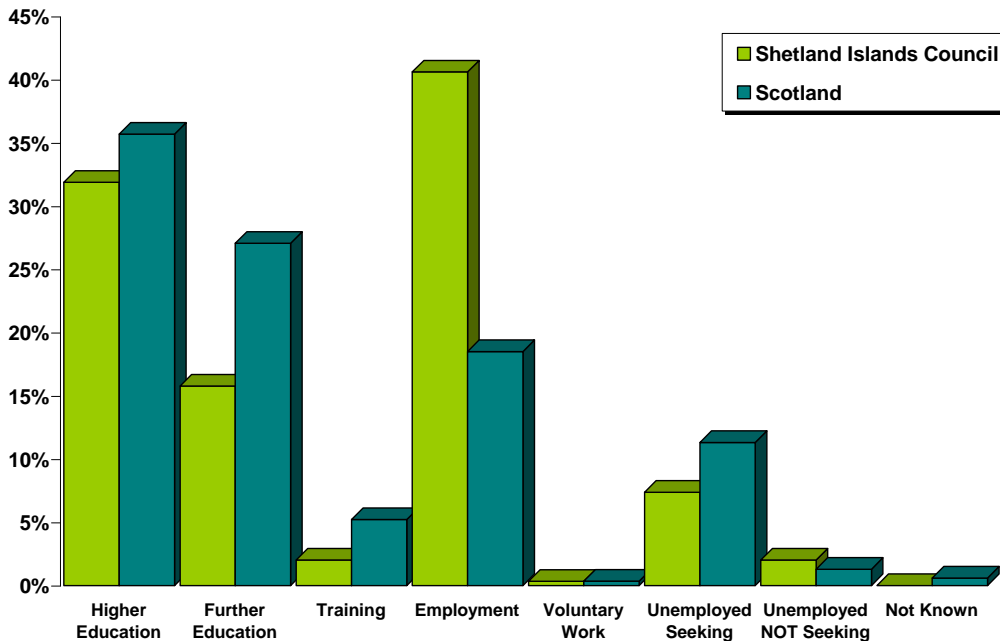
Table 1: Destination Totals



Area	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known
Shetland Islands Council	298	31.9% 95	15.8% 47	2.0% 6	40.6% 121	0.3% 1	7.4% 22	2.0% 6	0.0% 0
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

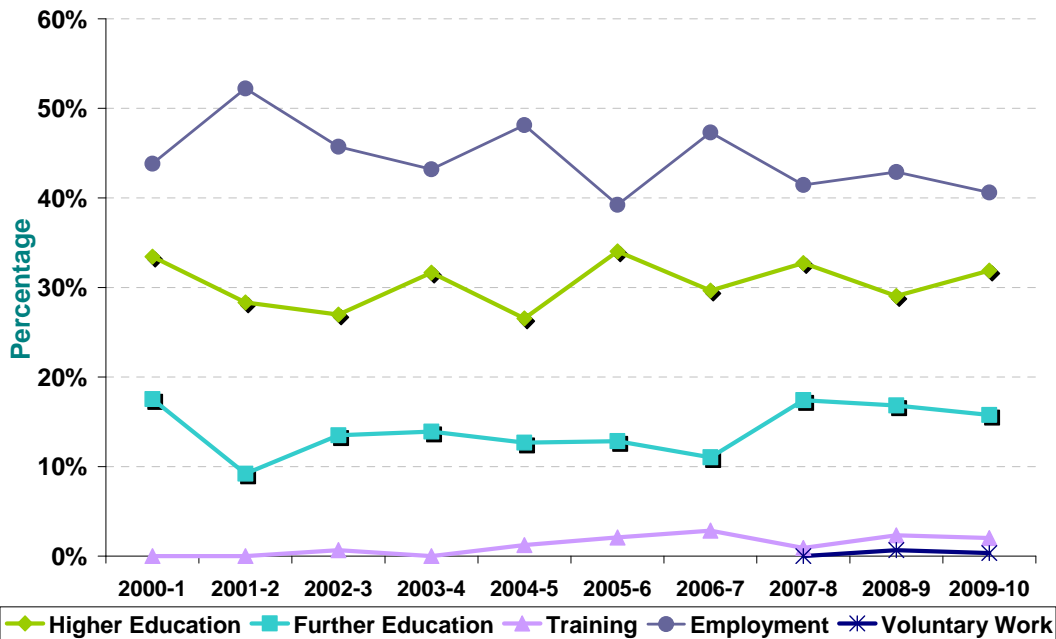
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Table 2: Local Authority Comparison to Scotland



Section 1.1 - Annual Trends

Table 3: Trends 2000 – 2010 of Positive Destinations



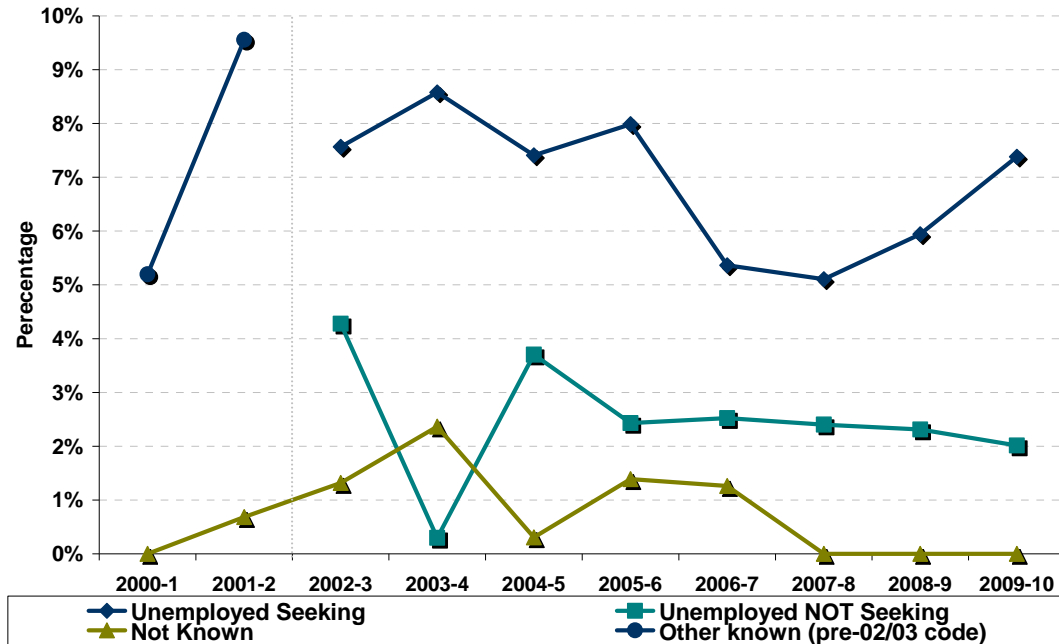
Note: Voluntary Work has been included as a separate destination category since the 2007-08 SLDR return but was reported within the unemployed not seeking category previously.

The percentage of leavers entering higher education fluctuates year on year and in 2004-05 it fell to the lowest level in a decade at **26.5%** and then rose to the highest percentage the following year at **34%**. Now the percentage of leavers entering higher education sits around the middle of these ranges at **31.9%**. In 2007-08 the percentage of leavers entering further education almost reached a ten year high at **17.4%** but over the last 2 returns this has now fallen to **15.8%** but this is still higher than the years between 2002 and 2007. The level of those entering employment also fluctuates with the highest point in the last decade reported in 2001-02 with over half the school leavers entering employment (**52.2%**). In 2009-10 this level had

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dropped to **40.6%**, the second lowest level in a decade but highlighted above it is still the highest in Scotland.

Table 4: Trends 2000 – 2010 of Other Destinations



In 2003-4, the percentage of leavers reported as unemployed seeking had reached **8.6%**, the highest level in the last level in the last eight SLDR returns. By 2007-08 this had dropped to **5.1%** but over the last 2 returns there has been a slight rise to reach **7.4%**, the highest level since 2003-04. 10 years ago no leavers had an unknown destination and this has been the case for the last 3 year returns.

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	308	33.4%	17.5%	0.0%	43.8%				0.0%	5.2%
2001-2	293	28.3%	9.2%	0.0%	52.2%				0.7%	9.6%
2002-3	304	27.0%	13.5%	0.7%	45.7%		7.6%	4.3%	1.3%	
2003-4	338	31.7%	13.9%	0.0%	43.2%		8.6%	0.3%	2.4%	
2004-5	324	26.5%	12.7%	1.2%	48.1%		7.4%	3.7%	0.3%	
2005-6	288	34.0%	12.8%	2.1%	39.2%		8.0%	2.4%	1.4%	
2006-7	317	29.7%	11.0%	2.8%	47.3%		5.4%	2.5%	1.3%	
2007-8	333	32.7%	17.4%	0.9%	41.4%	0.0%	5.1%	2.4%	0.0%	
2008-9	303	29.0%	16.8%	2.3%	42.9%	0.7%	5.9%	2.3%	0.0%	
2009-10	298	31.9%	15.8%	2.0%	40.6%	0.3%	7.4%	2.0%	0.0%	

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.

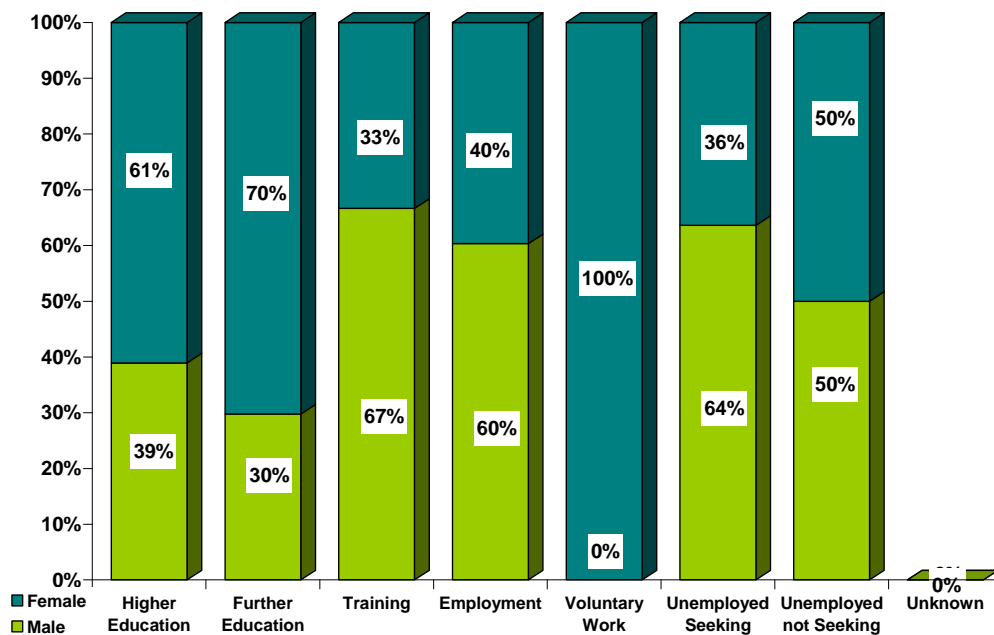
Section 1.2: Client Characteristics
Table 6: Destination split by Gender



Gender	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known
Male	145	25.5%	9.7%	2.8%	50.3%	0.0%	9.7%	2.1%	0.0%
Female	153	37.9%	21.6%	1.3%	31.4%	0.7%	5.2%	2.0%	0.0%

Female leavers (**93%**) are more likely than male leavers (**88%**) to enter positive destinations on leaving school. The split in the positive destinations entered by males and females are quite distinct. Females are more likely to opt to continue with their education post school whilst male leavers opt to enter the labour market. The proportion of female leavers entering HE/FE is higher than that for males, **60%** compared to **35%**. The percentage of males entering employment and training (**53%**) is **21%** higher than that for females (**32%**).

Table 7: Gender split within each destination



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Table 8: Destination by SIMD

SIMD Decile ⁱⁱ	<i>Most Deprived</i> → <i>Least Deprived</i>									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Higher Education	*	*	*	*	26%	33%	33%	28%	62%	*
Further Education	*	*	*	*	16%	12%	23%	24%	*	*
Training	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Employment	*	*	*	46%	42%	41%	38%	40%	38%	*
Voluntary Work	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unemployed Seeking	*	*	*	*	14%	8%	*	*	*	*
Unemployed not Seeking	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unknown	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Positive Destinations	*	*	*	92%	86%	89%	95%	92%	100%	*
Total	*	*	*	13	50	131	66	25	13	*
	*	*	*	4%	17%	44%	22%	8%	4%	*

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

- Across the SIMD areas the proportion of leavers entering positive destinations varies from **92%** in SIMD 4 to **100%** in SIMD 09.
- The proportion of leavers entering higher education gradually rises as you move from the most deprived areas to the least deprived. The proportion of leavers entering higher education from the least deprived area (9) is **62%** compared to **26%** of leavers from the more deprived areas (5).
- The proportion of leavers being unemployed seeking is concentrated in SIMD areas 5 & 6.
- The leavers entering employment are evenly spread across all SMID areas.

Table 9: Destination by Stage Left School

Stage of Leaving ⁱⁱⁱ Destination	Statutory Summer Leaver	Statutory Winter Leaver	Post Statutory Leaver
Higher Education	*	*	42%
Further Education	26%	22%	13%
Training	*	*	2%
Employment	51%	59%	36%
Voluntary Work	*	*	*
Unemployed Seeking	19%	*	4%
Unemployed Not Seeking	*	*	2%
Unknown	*	*	*
Positive Destinations	79%	89%	93%
Total Leavers	47	27	224
% of Total Leavers	16%	9%	75%

- 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 summer leavers are almost five times as likely to be reported as unemployed seeking than a post statutory leaver.
- The highest proportions of statutory summer and winter leavers enter employment.

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. **9** 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, **95** leavers entered Higher Education and **47** entered Further Education. Detailed analysis can be provided for the full cohort as we hold information on both the institution and course chosen.

Table 10: HE Entrants by Institution Type

Institution Type	Total	%
University/HE College	78	82%
FE College	16	17%
Other	1	1%

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

Table 11: HE Students by Institution

Institution ^{iv}	Total	%	Institution	Total	%
Strathclyde University	18	19%	Napier University	6	6%
Edinburgh University	10	11%	Other Institutions	30	32%
The Robert Gordon University	9	9%	FE Colleges	16	17%
Aberdeen University	6	6%			

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	%
Shetland College	11	12%	Other Institutions	5	5%

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	%
Shetland College	36	77%	Other colleges/Education Providers	5	12%
Other Institutions	6	13%			

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

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

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Table 14: Higher Education Course Information

Course Area	Total	%	Course Area	Total	%
Science & Mathematics	15	16%	Construction	*	*
Arts & Social Sciences	12	13%	Law	*	*
Engineering	9	9%	Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	*	*
Administration & Management	8	8%	Languages	*	*
Health & Medicine	8	8%	Animals, Land & Environment	*	*
Performing Arts	7	7%	Art and Design	*	*
Teaching	6	6%	Finance	*	*
Computing & ICT	5	5%	Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	*	*
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	5	5%			

Table 15: Further Education Course Information

Course Area	Total	%	Course Area	Total	%
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	20	43%	Hairdressing & Beauty	*	*
Computing & ICT	10	21%	Health & Medicine	*	*
Art and Design	5	11%	Performing Arts	*	*
Engineering	*	*	Administration & Management	*	*
General Education (Highers, etc)	*	*			

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 & Mathematics, Arts & Social Science and Engineering based subjects are the most popular for those entering higher education.

Within further education, leavers studying vocational subjects such as Social, Caring & Advisory Services and Computing & ICT and are the most popular choices.

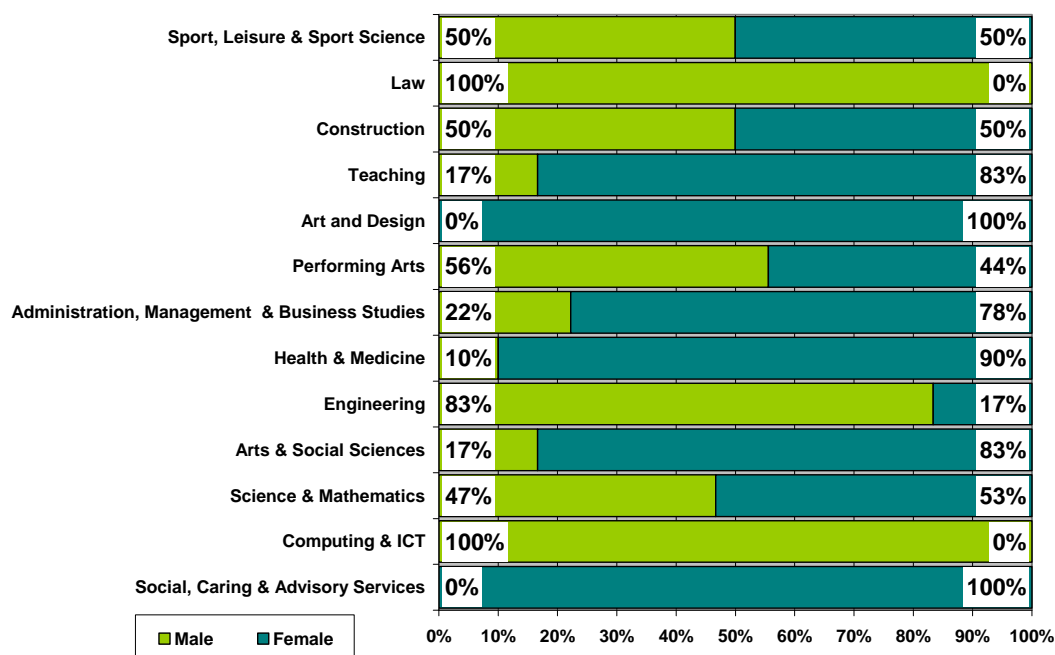
Table 16: Course Information by Gender

Course Area	Male		Female	
	Total	%	Total	%
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	*	*	25	27%
Computing & ICT	15	29%	*	*
Science & Mathematics	7	14%	8	9%
Arts & Social Sciences	*	*	10	11%
Engineering	10	20%	*	*
Health & Medicine	*	*	9	10%
Administration & Management	*	*	7	8%
Performing Arts	5	10%	*	*
Art and Design	*	*	6	7%
Teaching	*	*	5	5%
Construction	*	*	*	*
Law	*	*	*	*
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	*	*	*	*
Languages	*	*	*	*
Animals, Land & Environment	*	*	*	*
General Education (Highers, etc)	*	*	*	*
Hairdressing & Beauty	*	*	*	*
Finance	*	*	*	*
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	*	*	*	*

*Courses with less than 5 leavers have been suppressed.

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



Section 2.2: Employment

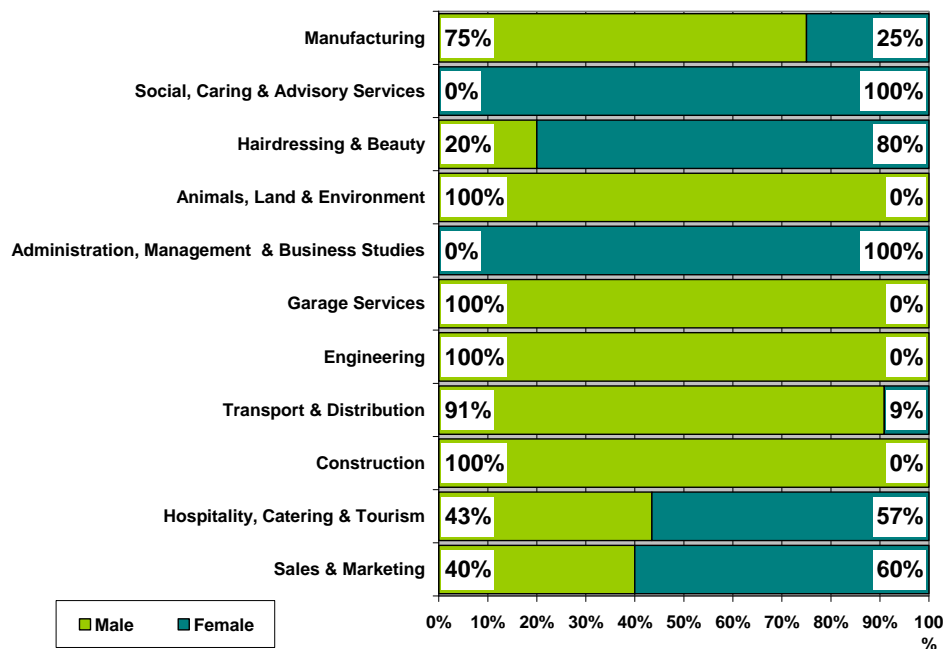
Employment: This category includes those who are employed and who are in receipt of payment from their employers. It includes young people undertaking training in employment through Skillseekers and Modern Apprenticeships. 121 young people entered employment and analysis can be provided on all of those 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	10	14%	15	31%
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	10	14%	13	27%
Construction	14	19%	*	*
Transport & Distribution	10	14%	*	*
Engineering	10	14%	*	*
Garage Services	8	11%	*	*
Administration & Management	*	*	5	10%
Animals, Land & Environment	5	7%	*	*
Hairdressing & Beauty	*	*	*	*
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	*	*	5	10%
Manufacturing	*	*	*	*
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	*	*	*	*
Health & Medicine	*	*	*	*
Performing Arts	*	*	*	*

*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 continues to be Sales & Marketing, and Hospitality, Catering & Tourism. Construction is the most popular area for males with **19%** of male leavers gaining employment in this area. The most popular occupational areas with female leavers are Sales & Marketing, and Hospitality, Catering & Tourism with **58%** 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 (6). This equates to **27%** of the leavers in this category participating in employability related activities to improve their chances of progressing to a positive destination.

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.

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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.

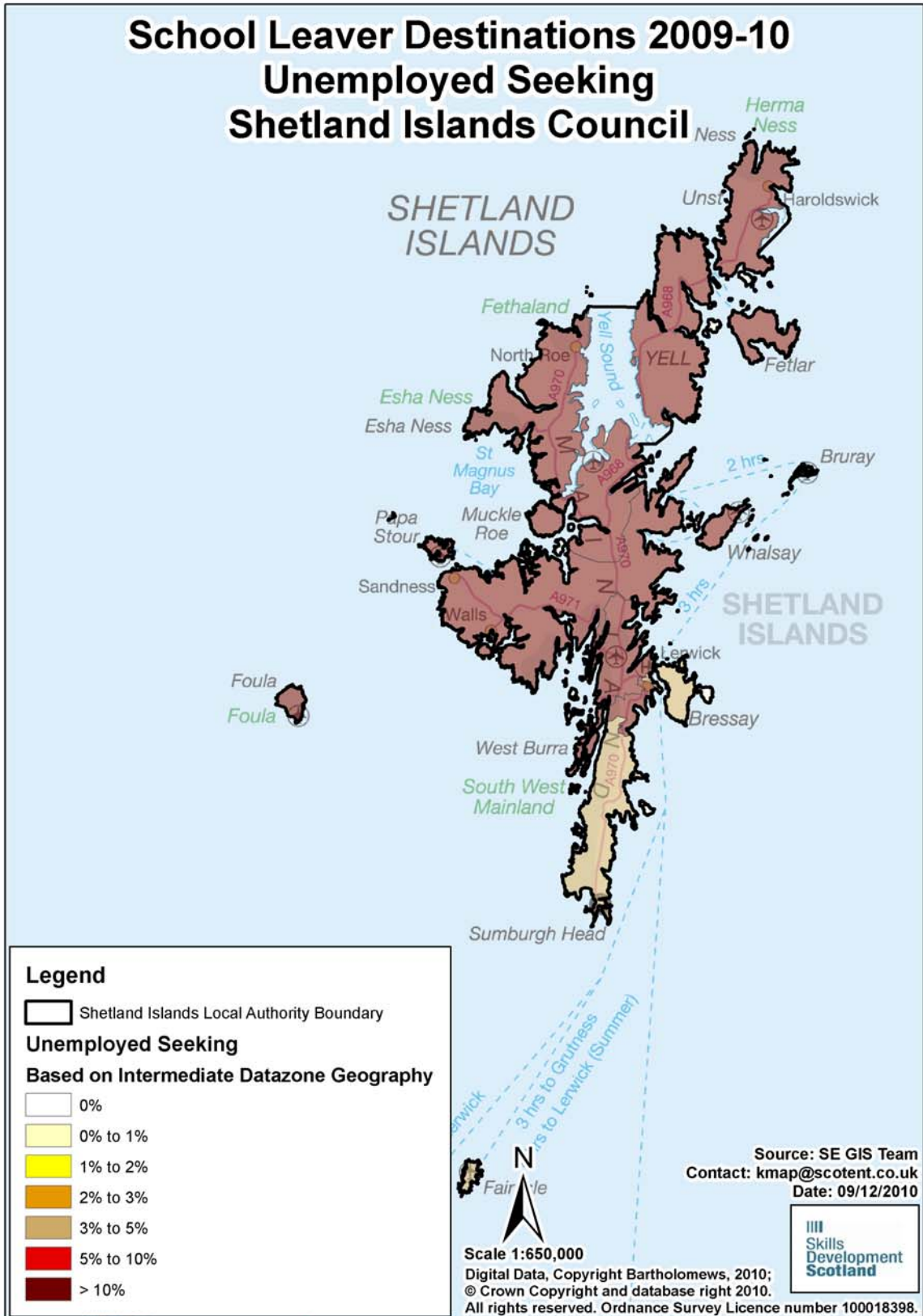
Table 20: Client Characteristics

Characteristics	% of Full SLDR	% of Unemployed Seeking
Gender		
Male	49%	64%
Female	51%	36%
Stage Left School		
Statutory Summer Leaver	16%	41%
Statutory Winter Leaver	9%	14%
Post Statutory Leaver	75%	46%
Qualifications on Leaving School^{vi}		
Access 1 / No formal Qualifications	*	*
Access 2&3/Foundation Stand. Grade	*	*
General Standard Grade/ Intermediate1	12%	32%
Credit Standard Grade/ Intermediate 2	31%	36%
Highers/Advanced Higher	54%	*
Unknown	2%	*
Health And Additional Support Needs		
Formerly Looked After/Care leaver ^{vii}	2%	*
Additional Support Plan Recorded ^{viii}	8%	*
Health Factor/Additional Support Need Identified ^{ix}	22%	32%
SIMD Decile Ranking /Deprivation (SIMD 2009)		
Most deprived		
1	*	*
2	*	*
3	*	*
4	4%	4%
5	17%	32%
6	44%	46%
7	22%	9%
8	8%	9%
9	4%	*
Least Deprived	10	*

- Although male leavers account for **49%** of the leaving cohort they account for **64%** of leavers reported as unemployed seeking.
- Statutory winter leavers represent only **9%** of the whole SLDR cohort but are disproportionately represented within the leavers reported as unemployed seeking at **14%**, as are statutory summer leavers who represent **16%** of the cohort and **41%** of unemployed seeking.
- The largest proportion of unemployed seeking leavers has credit level standard grades (**36%**) and a further **32%** have general level qualifications.
- Leavers who had a period of being looked after at home or away from home are also disproportionately represented within the unemployed seeking category, representing only **2%** of the cohort yet **14%** of unemployed seeking.

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

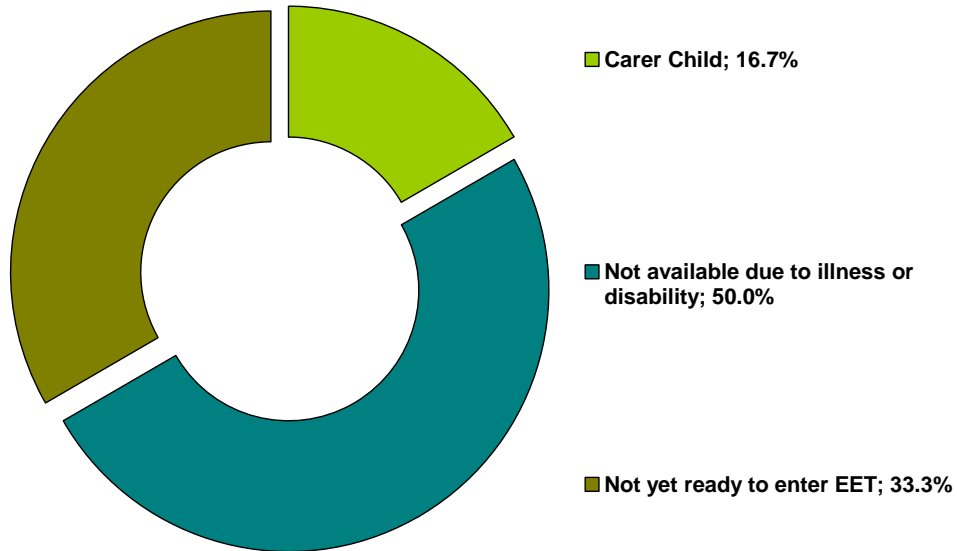
The map shows the intermediate data zones where the 22 leavers who were residing within the local authority boundary reside. Percentages have been calculated as a proportion of the number of leavers reported



Section 3.2 Unemployed NOT Seeking

There were **6** school leavers within this category.

Table 23: Individual Circumstances of those Unemployed NOT Seeking



Section 3.3 Unknown

There were **0** 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
Aith Junior High School	0.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5	60.0%	40.0%
Anderson High School	36.0%	15.7%	2.1%	39.7%	0.4%	4.1%	2.1%	0.0%	242	93.8%	6.2%
Baltasound Junior High School	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1	100%	0.0%
Brae High School	25.0%	15.6%	0.0%	43.8%	0.0%	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	32	84.4%	15.6%
Mid Yell Junior High School	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5	60.0%	40.0%
Sandwick Junior High School	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	4	75.0%	25.0%
Scalloway Junior High School	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	57.1%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	7	71.4%	28.6%
Whalsay School	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2	50.0%	50.0%
Shetland Islands Council	31.9%	15.8%	2.0%	40.6%	0.3%	7.4%	2.0%	0.0%	298	90.6%	9.4%

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.