

School Leaver Destination Report

2009 – 2010

Stirling Council

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Background

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

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

Methodology

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

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

Analysis

Only leavers from publicly funded secondary schools are within the scope of the SLDR. This report relates to **1,062** leavers from publicly funded secondary schools. This relates to approximately a **8%** increase in the number of leavers reported in the SLDR in 2008-09.

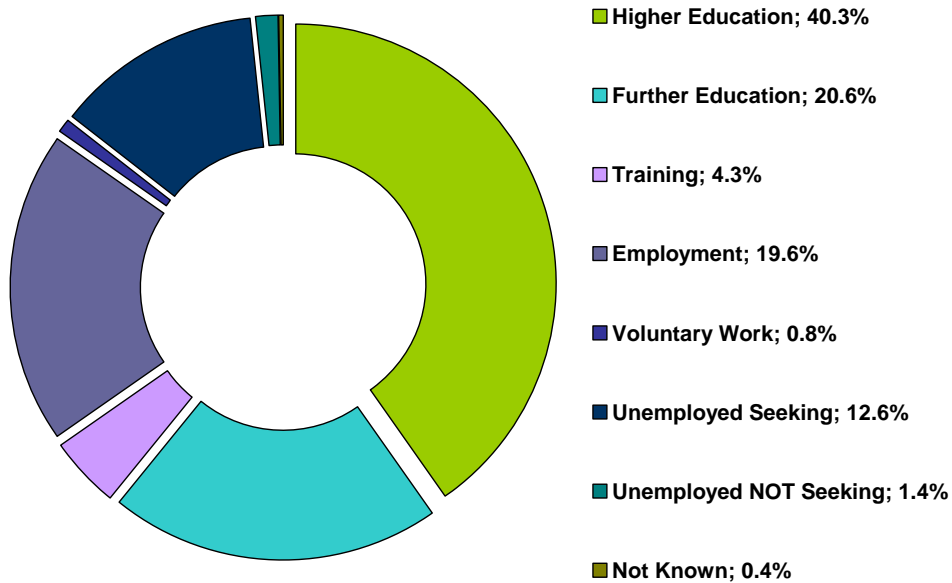
Section 1: Overview – Main Findings

- Overall the percentage of leavers entering a positive destinationⁱ is **85.6%**, a fall of **2.4%** on last year. This decline is the highest in Scotland which means the authority falls from the 11th highest level of positive destinations, last year to the 24th highest this year.
- In comparison to 2008-09, the percentage of leavers entering higher education has decreased slightly to **40.3%**, a slight fall of **1.7%**. Despite this fall, the percentage of leavers entering higher education is the 3rd highest percentage in Scotland and this position is the same as last year.
- To compensate for the drop in leavers entering higher education, the percentage of leavers entering further education has increased to **20.6%**, a rise of **2.4%** from 2008-09. However, this percentage is still below the national average (**27.1%**).
- The percentage of leavers entering training has fallen in 2009-10 to **4.3%**, a reduction of **1.7%** from last year and this is the 3rd highest fall in Scotland.

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- The percentage of leavers entering employment has reduced from 21.4% in 2008-09 to **19.6%**. This fall is the 4th highest in Scotland but this percentage is still above the national average.
- The percentage of leavers who are unemployed seeking has increased to **12.6%**, around **1.3%** higher than the national average and **2.3%** higher than last year. The rise in unemployed seeking leavers is the highest in Scotland.
- Leavers whose destination is unknown to SDS has risen very slightly to **0.4%**.

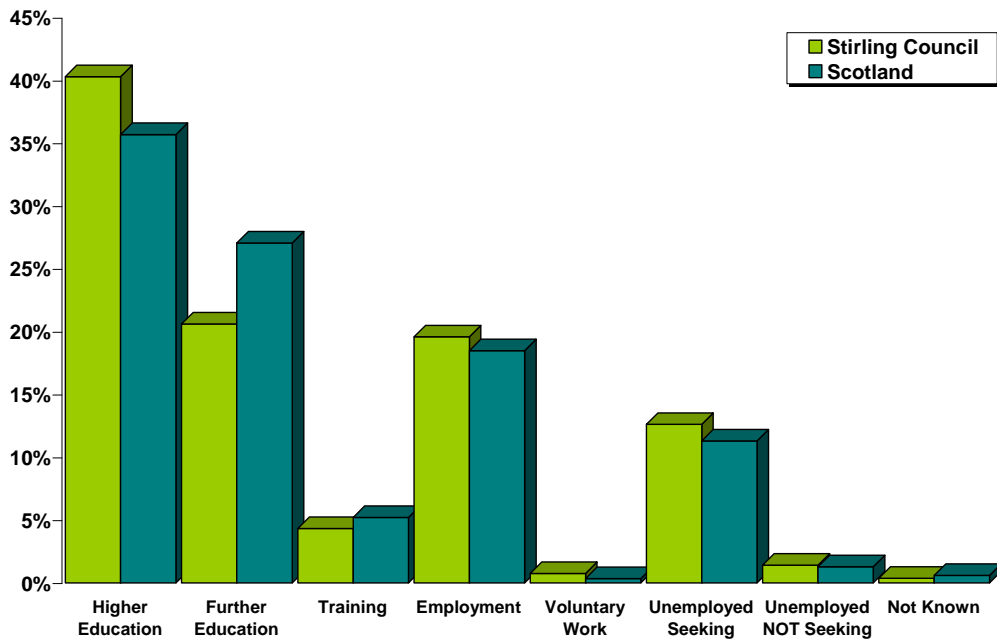
Table 1: Destination Totals



Area	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known
Stirling Council	1,062	40.3% 428	20.6% 219	4.3% 46	19.6% 208	0.8% 8	12.6% 134	1.4% 15	0.4% 4
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

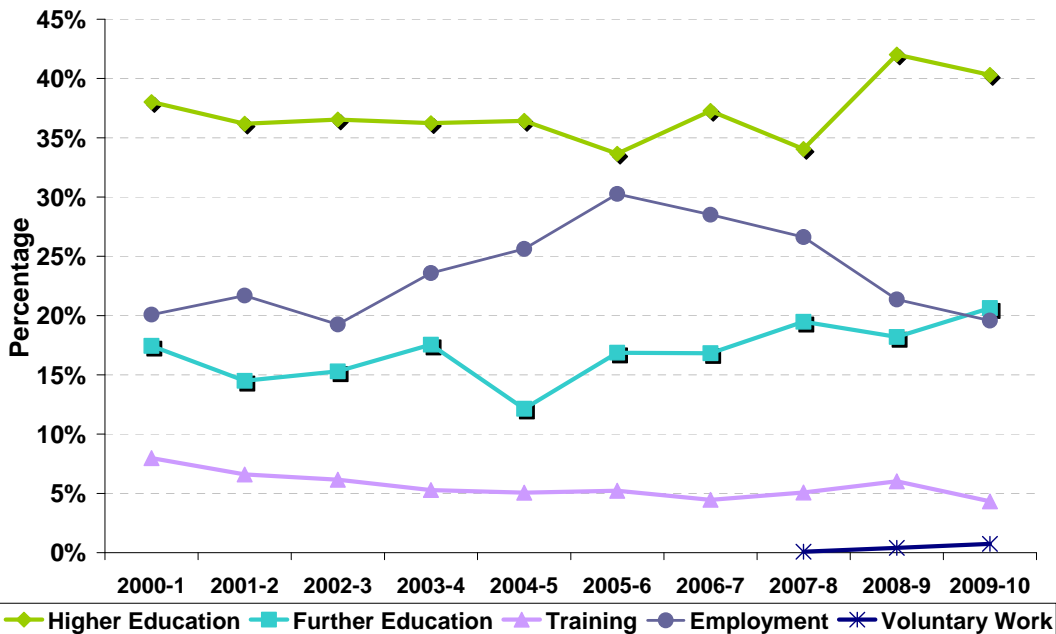
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Table 2: Local Authority Comparison to Scotland



Section 1.1 - Annual Trends

Table 3: Trends 2000 – 2010 of Positive Destinations



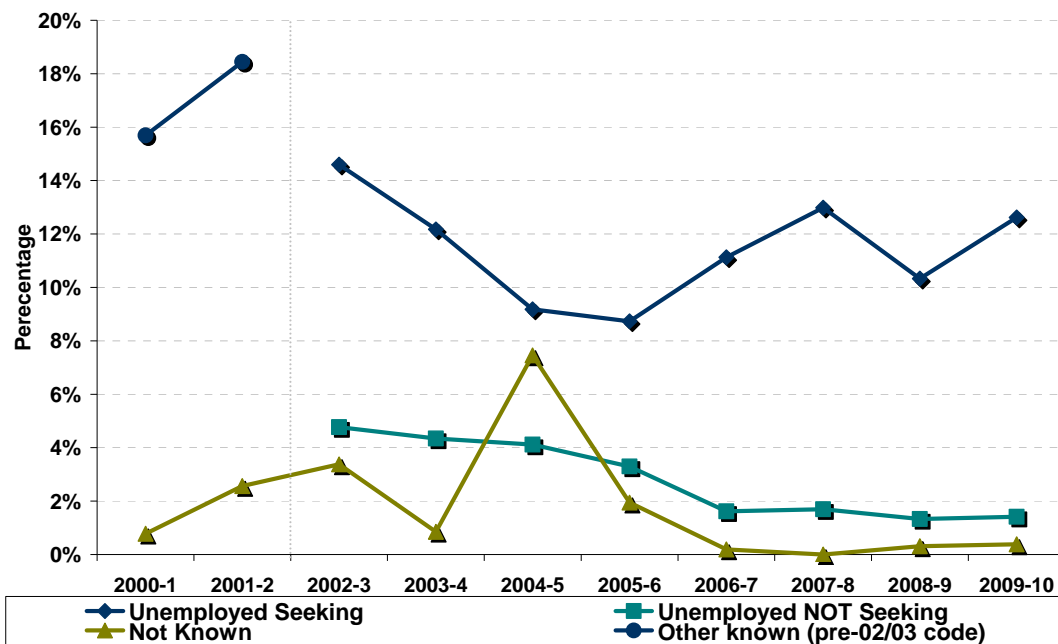
Note: Voluntary Work has been included as a separate destination category since the 2007- 08 SLDR return but was reported within the unemployed not seeking category previously.

From 2001-2 to 2004-05 the percentage of leavers entering higher education remained stable at around **36%**. In 2005-06, the percentage of leavers who entered HE dropped to its lowest level in a decade at **33.7%**, however by 2008-09 this had risen again to the highest level in a decade at **42%** and even though there was a decline, this year, it is still high at over **40%**. In 2000-01, the percentage of leavers entering further education was **17.4%**, by 2004-05 this had dropped to **12.1%** but since then the percentage has risen to its highest level in decade at **20.6%**, **3.2%** higher than 10 years ago. In 2000-01, the percentage of leavers who entered training was **8%** and over ten years this has decreased by almost a half to **4.3%**. In 2002-03, the percentage of leavers leaving school into employment was at its lowest level below at **19.3%** but by 2005-06 this situation

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had reversed to reach over **30%**. However, since this high the percentage of leavers entering employment has declined year on year and now sits below 20% again at **19.6%**.

Table 4: Trends 2000 – 2010 of Other Destinations



Between 2002-03 and 2005-06, the percentage of unemployed seeking leavers gradually fell to its lowest level in a decade at **8.7%**. However, this situation has now reversed and although the level has fluctuated it is now **12.6%**. This around 4% higher than the lowest percentage but is still 2% lower than the highest level reported in 2002-03. In 2004-05, there was an extraordinary peak in the percentage of unknown leavers at **7.5%** but since 2006-07 the percentage has been below **0.5%** and this trend has continued.

Table 5: Destinations from 2000 to 2010

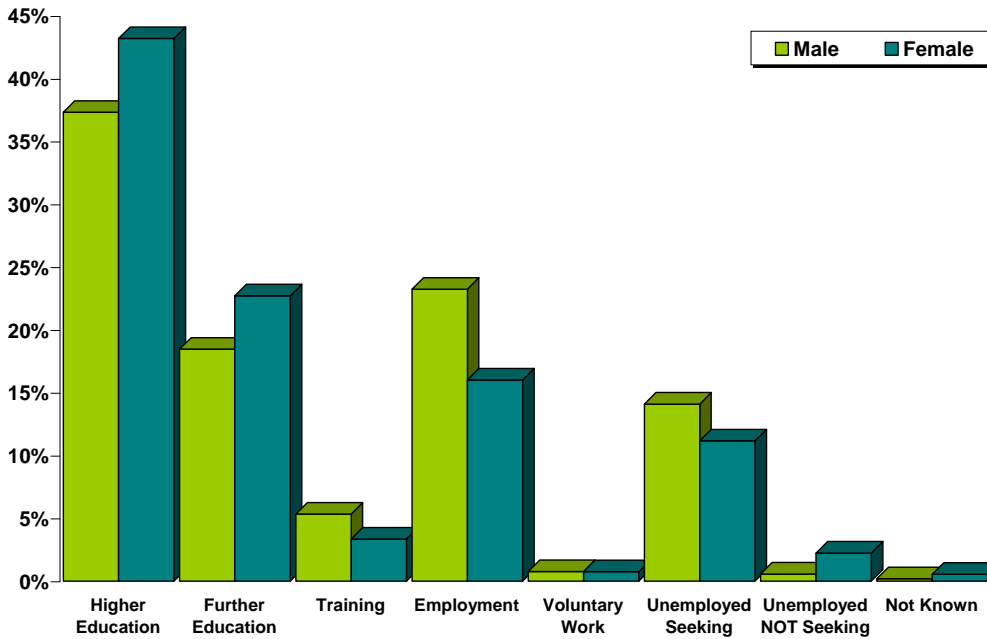
Year	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known	Other Known
2000-1	1,026	38.0%	17.4%	8.0%	20.1%				0.8%	15.7%
2001-2	1,014	36.2%	14.5%	6.6%	21.7%				2.6%	18.4%
2002-3	1,007	36.5%	15.3%	6.2%	19.3%		14.6%	4.8%	3.4%	
2003-4	1,060	36.2%	17.5%	5.3%	23.6%		12.2%	4.3%	0.8%	
2004-5	1,046	36.4%	12.1%	5.1%	25.6%		9.2%	4.1%	7.5%	
2005-6	1,031	33.7%	16.9%	5.2%	30.3%		8.7%	3.3%	1.9%	
2006-7	1,052	37.3%	16.8%	4.5%	28.5%		11.1%	1.6%	0.2%	
2007-8	1,063	34.1%	19.5%	5.1%	26.6%	0.1%	13.0%	1.7%	0.0%	
2008-9	978	42.0%	18.2%	6.0%	21.4%	0.4%	10.3%	1.3%	0.3%	
2009-10	1,062	40.3%	20.6%	4.3%	19.6%	0.8%	12.6%	1.4%	0.4%	

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

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Year	Total Leavers	Higher Education	Further Education	Training	Employment	Voluntary Work	Unemployed Seeking	Unemployed NOT Seeking	Not Known
Male	525	37.3%	18.5%	5.3%	23.2%	0.8%	14.1%	0.6%	0.2%
Female	537	43.2%	22.7%	3.4%	16.0%	0.7%	11.2%	2.2%	0.6%

Female leavers (**86%**) are slightly more likely than male leavers (**85.1%**) to enter positive destinations on leaving school. The proportion of female leavers who continue their education in either higher or further education is **65.9%** compared to **55.8%** of males, a difference of **10.1%**. The percentage of males entering employment and training (**28.6%**) is approx **9.2%** higher than that for females (**19.4%**). Males are more likely to become unemployed and seeking than females with over **55%** of leavers reported as unemployed seeking being male.

Table 7: Gender split within each destination

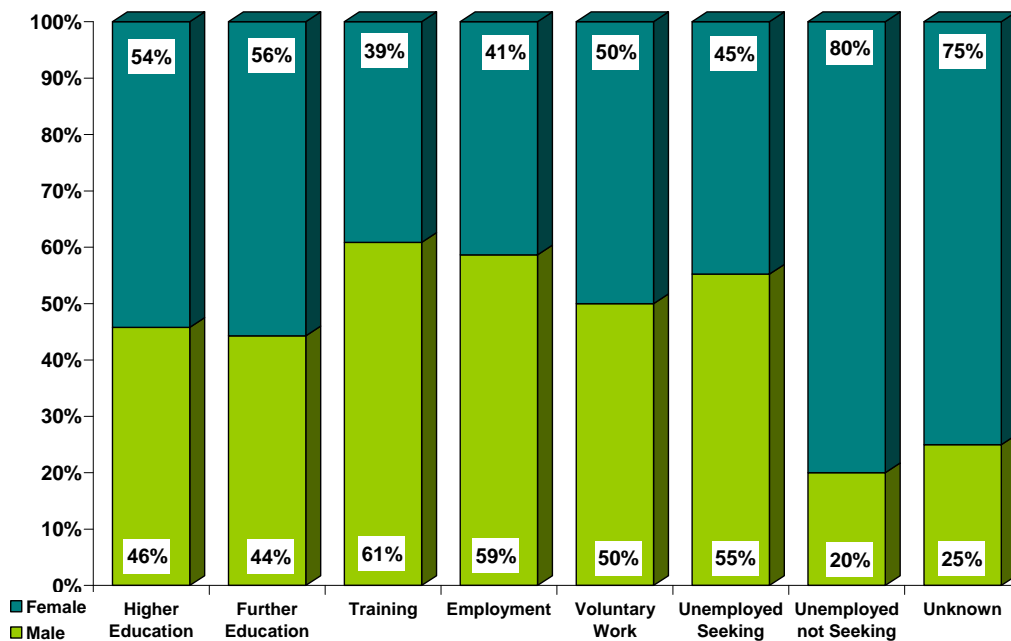


Table 8: Destination by SIMD



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	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Higher Education	*	*	19%	23%	27%	37%	49%	56%	56%	66%
Further Education	42%	35%	32%	32%	26%	23%	15%	12%	12%	10%
Training	11%	*	7%	10%	*	*	*	3%	*	*
Employment	16%	14%	21%	20%	29%	22%	19%	20%	22%	11%
Voluntary Work	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unemployed Seeking	24%	28%	18%	15%	13%	13%	13%	7%	6%	8%
U/E Not Seeking	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Unknown	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Positive Destinations	71%	67%	79%	85%	85%	83%	85%	92%	92%	91%
Total	55	43	117	111	82	60	151	205	129	109
% of Total Leavers	5%	4%	11%	10%	8%	6%	14%	19%	12%	10%

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

- In general, leavers who live in the least deprived areas are more likely to enter positive destinations on leaving school than those from the most deprived area. For example **91%** of those who live in SIMD 10 enter positive destinations whereas **71%** of those in SIMD 1 enter 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 (**66%**) is substantially higher from the most deprived areas. It is noticeable that the percentage of leavers entering higher education gradually rises with each SIMD decile.
- The highest proportion of leavers in both SIMD 1 and SIMD 2 enter further education and it is noticeable that the percentage of leavers entering FE decreases from SIMD 1 to 10.
- Leavers from most deprived areas are also more likely to be unemployed seeking than leavers from the least deprived areas. The highest percentages of unemployed seeking leavers come from SIMD 1 & 2.

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Table 9: Destination by Stage Left School.

Stage of Leaving ⁱⁱⁱ Destination	Statutory Summer Leaver	Statutory Winter Leaver	Post Statutory Leaver
Higher Education	*	*	49%
Further Education	29%	21%	20%
Training	15%	9%	3%
Employment	19%	31%	19%
Voluntary Work	*	*	1%
Unemployed Seeking	34%	32%	8%
Unemployed Not Seeking	*	*	*
Unknown	*	*	*
Positive Destinations	64%	64%	90%
Total Leavers	106	85	871
% of Total Leavers	10%	8%	82%

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

- It can be noted that the majority of school pupils choose to remain at school past their statutory leave date and this has a positive impact on their positive progression from school. Leavers who stay on past their statutory leave date are more likely to progress to positive outcomes (**90%**) on leaving school with almost half entering higher education (**49%**).
- Just under 2 out of 3 statutory winter or statutory summer leavers enter positive destinations in comparison to 9 out of 10 post statutory leavers. The highest proportions of both the winter and summer statutory leavers become unemployed seeking on leaving school.
- When comparing positive destinations statutory winter leavers are more likely to be employed and statutory summer leavers are more likely to continue their education in further education.

Section 2: Positive Destinations

Section 2.1 Higher and Further Education

Higher Education (HE): This category includes leavers following HND (Higher National Diploma) or HNC (Higher National Certificate) courses, degree courses, courses for the education and training of teachers and higher level courses for professional qualifications. **19** 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, **428** leavers entered Higher Education and **219** entered Further Education. Detailed analysis can be provided on **99.2% (642)** of this cohort for whom we hold information on institution and course chosen – Higher Education **100%** & Further Education **97.7% (214)**.

Table 10: HE Entrants by Institution Type

Institution Type	Total	%
University / HE College	335	78%
FE College	84	20%
Other ¹	9	2%

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

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Table 11: HE Students by Institution

Institution^{iv}	Total	%	Institution	Total	%
Glasgow University	56	13%	Heriot Watt University	10	2%
Stirling University	47	11%	The Robert Gordon University	10	2%
Edinburgh University	36	8%	St Andrews University	8	2%
Strathclyde University	36	8%	Queen Margaret University	5	1%
Dundee University	33	8%	West of Scotland University	5	1%
Aberdeen University	30	7%	Outwith Scotland	9	2%
Glasgow Caledonian University	27	6%	Other Institutions	8	2%
Abertay University Dundee	12	3%	FE Colleges	84	20%
Napier University	12	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	%
Forth Valley College of Further & Higher Education	35	8%	Perth College	6	1%
Glasgow Metropolitan College	12	3%	Other Institutions	24	6%
Stow College	7	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	%
Forth Valley College of Further & Higher Education	167	78%	Cardonald College	6	3%
Annesland College	7	3%	Other Institutions	27	13%
Perth College	7	3%			

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

Table 14: Higher Education Course Information

Course Area	Total	%	Course Area	Total	%
Arts & Social Sciences	85	20%	Performing Arts	13	3%
Science & Mathematics	65	15%	Teaching	13	3%
Health & Medicine	35	8%	Computing & ICT	11	3%
Engineering	33	8%	Animals, Land & Environment	9	2%
Administration & Management	30	7%	Social, Caring & Advisory Services	9	2%
Construction	26	6%	Communications & Media	8	2%
Art and Design	20	5%	Languages	8	2%
Law	18	4%	Finance	6	1%
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	17	4%	Sales & Marketing	5	1%
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	16	4%	Other	1	0%

Table 15: Further Education Course Information

Course Area	Total	%	Course Area	Total	%
Art and Design	28	13%	Administration & Management	10	5%
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	24	11%	Computing & ICT	10	5%
Construction	18	8%	Engineering	10	5%
Hairdressing & Beauty	18	8%	Personal Dev. & Prep Courses	9	4%
General Education (Highers, etc)	16	7%	Health & Medicine	9	4%
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	14	7%	Garage Services	8	4%
Performing Arts	14	7%	Other Courses	13	6%
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	13	6%			

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

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This is the 3rd year that SDS has gathered fuller data, across Scotland, about the course areas entered by school leavers. There has been no change to the top 5 higher education course areas entered by leavers from last year to this year. There has been a slight rise in the actual number of leavers entering higher education and the number of leavers entering the top 2 course areas, arts & social sciences and maths and sciences, has also risen. The number of leavers who entered these course areas has risen from **69** to **85** and **47** to **65**, respectively. There has been a slight fall in the number of leavers entering health & medicine from **46** to **35**, engineering remains static at **33** and admin/business related courses have increased.

Like the situation within higher education, the 5 most popular subject areas entered by leavers in further education have remained the same as last year. However, there has been a change in the order with leaver numbers entering art& design related courses increasing from **16** to **28**. Last year's most popular FE course area is social/caring courses is now behind art & design. The numbers entering construction and hair & beauty have reduced slightly by **6** and **3** respectively.

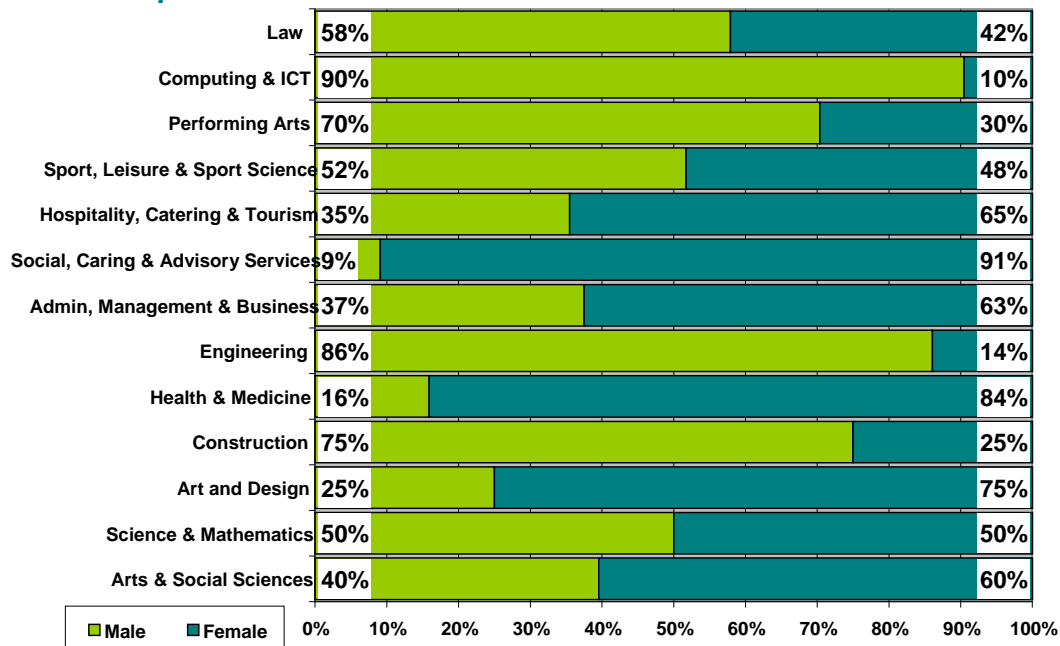
Table 16: Course Information by Gender

Course Area	Male		Female	
	Total	%	Total	%
Arts & Social Sciences	34	12%	52	15%
Science & Mathematics	34	12%	34	10%
Art and Design	12	4%	36	10%
Construction	33	11%	11	3%
Health & Medicine	7	2%	37	11%
Engineering	37	13%	6	2%
Administration & Management	15	5%	25	7%
Social, Caring & Advisory Services	*	*	30	9%
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	11	4%	20	6%
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	15	5%	14	4%
Performing Arts	19	7%	8	2%
Computing & ICT	19	7%	*	*
Law	11	4%	8	2%
Hairdressing & Beauty	*	*	18	5%
General Education (Highers, etc)	*	*	12	3%
Animals, Land & Environment	5	2%	8	2%
Teaching	*	*	10	3%
Personal Dev. & Prep Courses	6	2%	*	*
Communications & Media	6	2%	*	*
Garage Services	8	3%	*	*
Languages	*	*	7	2%

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

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



Engineering has replaced construction as the course area with the highest number of male leavers. There has not been a substantial shift in the numbers entering these areas with one rising by **4** and the other falling by **4**, respectively. However, the number of males who entered arts & social science and science & maths courses has increased by **12** and **7** respectively.

The course areas with the highest number of female leavers are arts & social sciences and health & medicine with **52** and **37** leavers respectively. These were also the top two course areas last year. Art & design and science & maths based courses have witnessed an increase of **9** and **13** respectively to be 3rd and 4th placed. The increase in female leavers studying science and maths equates to over a **60%** increase from last year.

The most popular area for all leavers is arts and social sciences with the majority of entrants being female (**60%**). It is interesting that there is a 50/50 gender split in those studying maths and science. Nationally, only **10%** of those who study construction related subjects are females in comparison to **25%** in the Stirling area. The gender bias is also less pronounced for engineering with **14%** being female in Stirling in comparison to **9%** nationally. However, the gender bias towards females in subject areas such as social/caring and hairdressing is still present. This would indicate that females are more likely to opt to study in traditionally male dominated areas than vice versa.

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Section 2.2: Employment

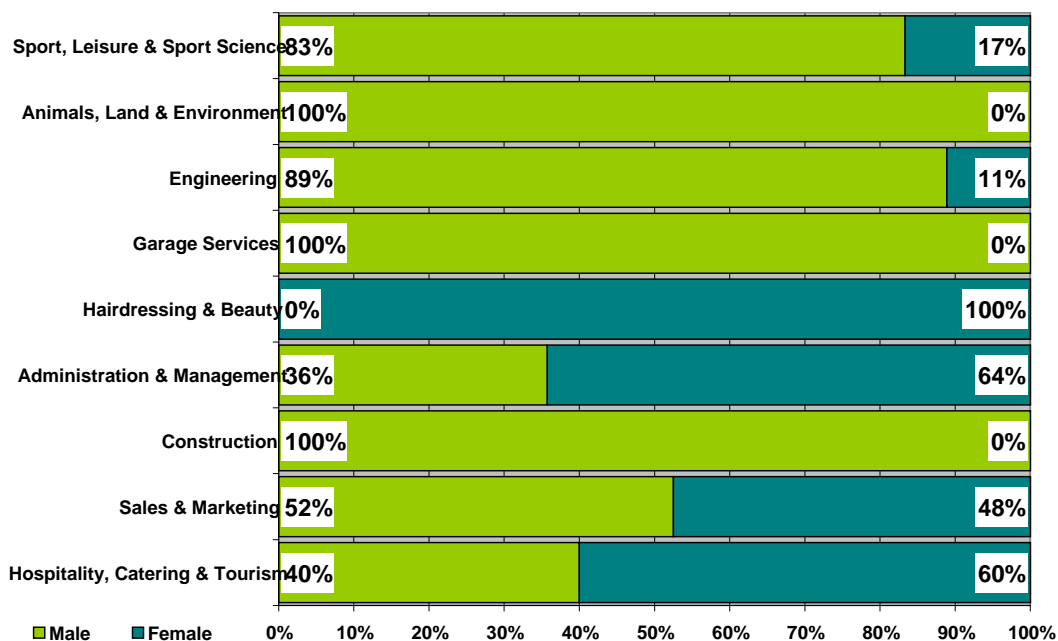
Employment: This category includes those who are employed and who are in receipt of payment from their employers. It includes young people undertaking training in employment through Skillseekers and Modern Apprenticeships. **208** young people entered Employment and analysis can be provided on **99.5% (207)** 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	22	18%	33	39%
Sales & Marketing	21	17%	19	22%
Construction	31	25%	*	*
Administration & Management	5	4%	9	11%
Hairdressing & Beauty	*	*	14	16%
Garage Services	13	11%	*	*
Engineering	8	7%	*	*
Animals, Land & Environment	8	7%	*	*
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	5	4%	*	*

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

Table 19: Gender split within the top employment areas



The three most popular areas of employment entered by all school leavers continue to be hospitality, catering and tourism, sales occupations including retail operations and construction. The actual number of leavers who entered the top 2 occupational areas has declined slightly this year in comparison to last year. However, it is notable that the number of leavers entering construction related occupations has risen from **18** last year to **31** this year. Unlike construction related courses it is only males who have entered jobs within this sector. Garage related jobs continue to be male dominated; however, there is less of a gender bias in engineering. Females continue to dominate hairdressing and this is the third highest occupational area entered by female leavers behind the top 2 areas. The actual number of leavers entering hairdressing has increased from **8** to **14**, this year.

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 **11** leavers who were in this status which equates to **8%** 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	49%	55%
Female	51%	45%
Stage Left School		
Statutory Summer Leaver	10%	27%
Statutory Winter Leaver	8%	20%
Post Statutory Leaver	82%	53%
Qualifications on Leaving School^{vi}		
Access 1 / No formal Qualifications	*	*
Access 2&3/Foundation Stand. Grade	2%	10%
General Standard Grade/ Intermediate1	16%	35%
Credit Standard Grade/ Intermediate 2	20%	27%
Highers/Advanced Higher	59%	19%
Unknown	2%	8%
Health And Additional Support Needs^{vii}		
Looked After at Home/ Looked after away from home ^{viii}	4%	13%
Additional Support Plan Recorded ^{ix}	6%	15%
Health Factor/Additional Support Need Identified ^x	10%	21%

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

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Table 20: Client Characteristics (cont)

Characteristics		% of Full SLDR	% of Unemployed Seeking
SIMD Decile Ranking /Deprivation (SIMD 2009)			
Most deprived	1	5%	10%
	2	4%	9%
	3	11%	16%
	4	10%	13%
	5	8%	8%
	6	6%	6%
	7	14%	15%
	8	19%	11%
	9	12%	6%
Least Deprived	10	10%	7%

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

- Although male leavers account for only **49%** of the leaving cohort they account for almost **55%** of leavers reported as unemployed seeking
- Statutory winter leavers represent only **8%** of the whole SLDR cohort but are disproportionately represented within the leavers reported as unemployed seeking at **20%**. A similar situation is evident for statutory summer leavers with **10%** and **27%** respectively.
- The largest proportion of unemployed seeking leavers have general level standard grades (**35%**). Those with general level or below represent **19%** of the whole SLDR but are disproportionately represented in the unemployed seeking cohort at **46%**.
- 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 **4%** of the total cohort but account **13%** 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

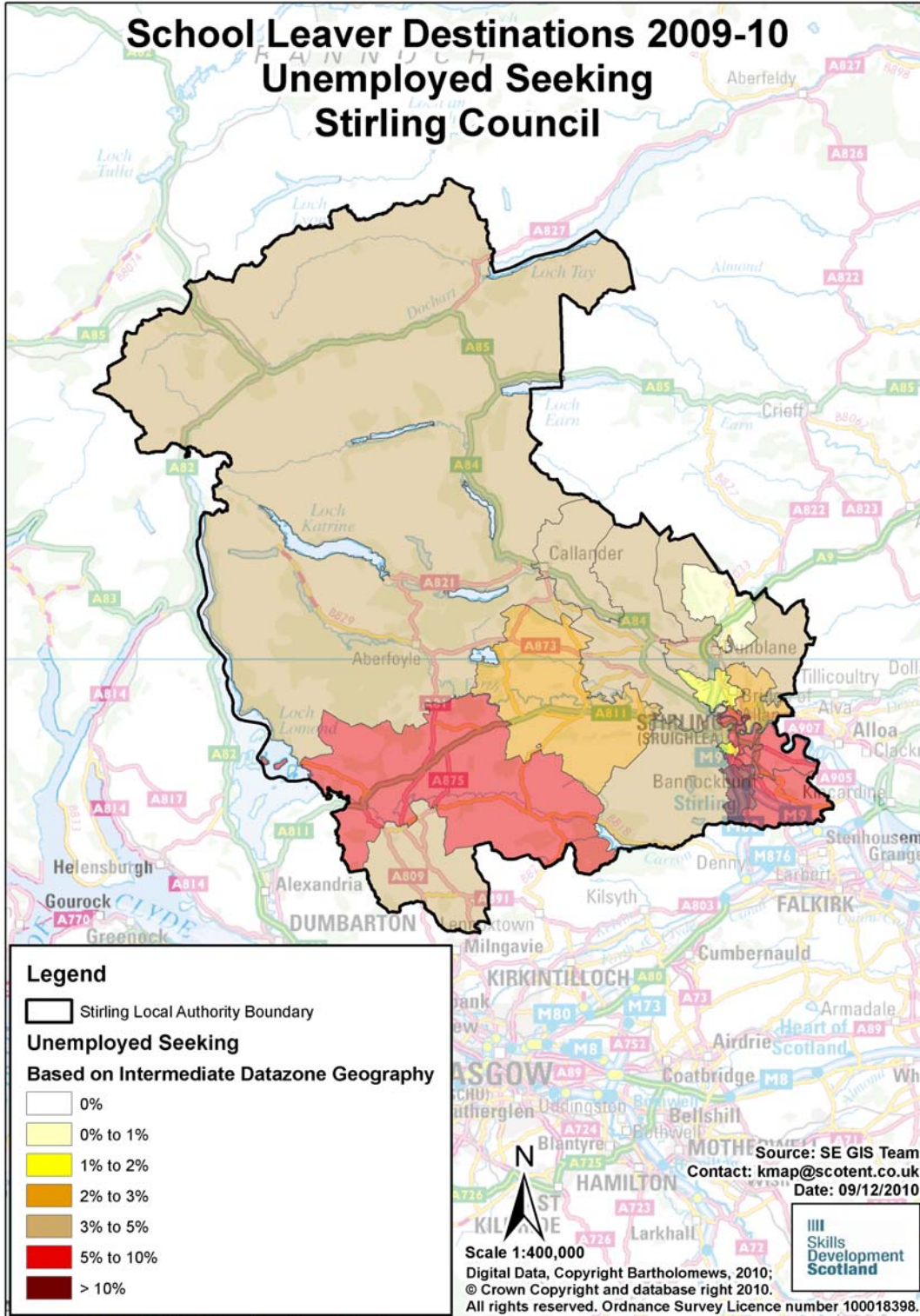
There were **134** leavers from Stirling Council secondary schools who were reported as unemployed seeking in the SLDR. By using postcodes, we were able to identify areas within the authority where unemployed school leavers were living. However, at the snapshot, **16** of the leavers were living outside the local authority area but a further **6** unemployed seeking school leavers from other local authority schools were residing within Insert LA boundaries. The analysis below is based on **124** leavers residing in the authority and who SDS held postcode information for. The table below shows the intermediate data zones with the highest percentage of unemployed leavers.

Intermediate Data zone ^{xi}	Total	%	Intermediate Data zone	Total	%
Bannockburn	10%	13	Sauchenford	6%	7
Fallin	8%	10	Strathendrick	6%	7
Borestone	7%	9	Town Centre	6%	7
Stirling East	7%	9	Wallace	6%	7
Forthside	6%	7	Cambusbarron and Carron Vall	5%	6
Raploch	6%	7	Dunblane West	5%	6

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

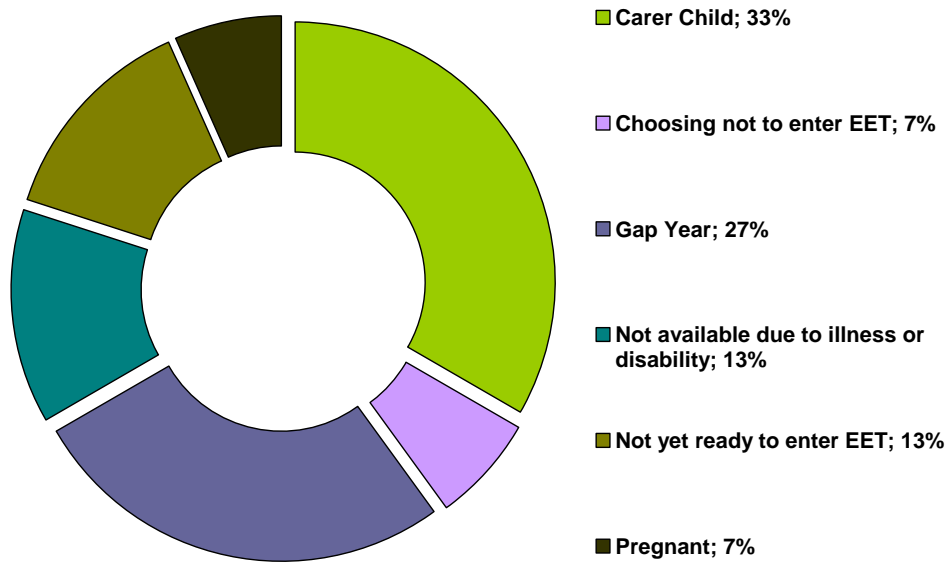
The map shows the intermediate data zones where the **124** leavers who were residing within the local authority boundary reside. Percentages have been calculated as a proportion of the number of leavers reported.



Section 3.2 Unemployed NOT Seeking

There were **15** school leavers within this category. The highest proportion of leavers reported as economically inactive are those who had caring responsibilities for a child at **33%** of the unemployed seeking cohort.

Table 23: Individual Circumstances of those Unemployed NOT Seeking



Section 3.3 Unknown

There were **4** school leavers whose 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
Balfron High School	55.9%	11.8%	2.9%	18.8%	2.4%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	170	91.8%	8.2%
Bannockburn High School	28.6%	26.3%	6.8%	17.3%	1.5%	18.0%	1.5%	0.0%	133	80.5%	19.5%
Dunblane High School	58.7%	13.3%	0.7%	19.6%	0.0%	6.3%	1.4%	0.0%	143	92.3%	7.7%
McLaren High School	44.9%	16.8%	0.0%	26.2%	0.0%	11.2%	0.9%	0.0%	107	87.9%	12.1%
St Modan's High School	31.6%	31.0%	5.1%	19.0%	0.6%	10.1%	1.9%	0.6%	158	87.3%	12.7%
Stirling High School	34.5%	20.6%	6.7%	17.6%	0.6%	18.2%	1.2%	0.6%	165	80.0%	20.0%
Wallace High School	30.1%	23.7%	6.5%	20.4%	0.0%	15.6%	2.7%	1.1%	186	80.6%	19.4%
Stirling Council	40.3%	20.6%	4.3%	19.6%	0.8%	12.6%	1.4%	0.4%	1,062	85.6%	14.4%

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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