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Board Meeting

Date of Meeting	Monday 11 August 2014
Paper Title	**Skills Development Scotland Presentation**
	Supporting Document:
	School Leaver Destinations
	Initial Follow Up 2012-13
	National
Agenda Item	3
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Responsible Officer	SDS
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Action	For discussion

School Leaver Destinations Initial Follow up 2012/13 National

Contents

Initial Leaver Destination Report (Analysis note)

Please note that information regarding institutions, courses and employment sectors have been suppressed where there are less than 5 leavers. In these instances, these leavers have been captured under the 'other' categories. In addition, due to rounding techniques some total percentages may not equal 100%.

Report Section 1: Initial School Leaver Destination Return 2012/13

Background

The School Leaver Destination Return (SLDR) is a statistical return undertaken by Skills Development Scotland (SDS) on behalf of the Scottish Government. The cohort is young people who left school between the 1st of August 2012 and the 31st of July 2013. We follow up these leavers to confirm their destinations as of 7th October 2013. The data is recorded on the SDS customer record system and transferred at an individual level to the Scottish Government analytical services unit. This enables us to agree on the cohort who will form the basis of both the initial and follow up destination reports.

The SLDR cohort is followed up again in March and the Scottish Government use the results of the March follow up to report against the National Indicator, "Increase the proportion of young people in learning, training or work". This indicator is based on the school leavers from publicly funded secondary schools. This excludes schools in the independent sector and all special schools. The Scottish Government's Analytical Services Unit will publish the initial destination results at the same time as the follow up results in June 2014.

Analysis

The analysis that follows is based on data recorded about leavers on our customer record system. It is only leavers from publicly funded mainstream secondary schools that are within the scope of the SLDR reports and any leaver that was identified as having moved outwith Scotland is excluded. This report relates to the **52,801** leavers from publicly funded secondary schools in Scotland.

Section 1: Overview – Main Findings

- Overall, the percentage of leavers entering a **positive destination**[i] is **91.4%,** a rise of **1.5** percentage points (pp)[ii] on 2011/12 (89.9%). Once again this is the highest level of positive destinations ever reported.

- The percentage of leavers entering **higher education** (HE) has fallen this year. **36.5%** of leavers entered HE, a decrease of 0.8pp in comparison to last year (37.3**%**).

- In contrast, the percentage of leavers reported in **further education** (FE) has increased by 1pp to **27.8%.**

- The percentage of leavers entering **training** has also risen by 0.4pp this year to **5%**.

- The percentage of leavers reported in **employment** has risen as well. It has increased by 0.6pp since last year to **20.4%**.

- The positive destination category of **Activity Agreement** (AA) which was introduced in 2010/11 now accounts for **1.3%** of all leavers**.** This is a rise of 0.4pp compared to last year and 0.8pp since its launch.

- The percentage of leavers reported as **unemployed seeking**[iii] has fallen to its lowest level ever at **7.1%**. This is a decrease of 1.3pp since last year (8.4%).

- The percentage of leavers who are **unknown**[iv] has fallen by 0.1pp to **0.3**%.

Graph 1: SLDR 2012/13 destination overview

- Higher Education; 36.5%
- Further Education; 27.8%
- Training; 5.0%
- Employment; 20.4%
- Voluntary Work; 0.5%
- Activity Agreement; 1.3%
- Unemployed Seeking; 7.1%
- Unemployed not Seeking; 1.2%
- Unknown; 0.3%
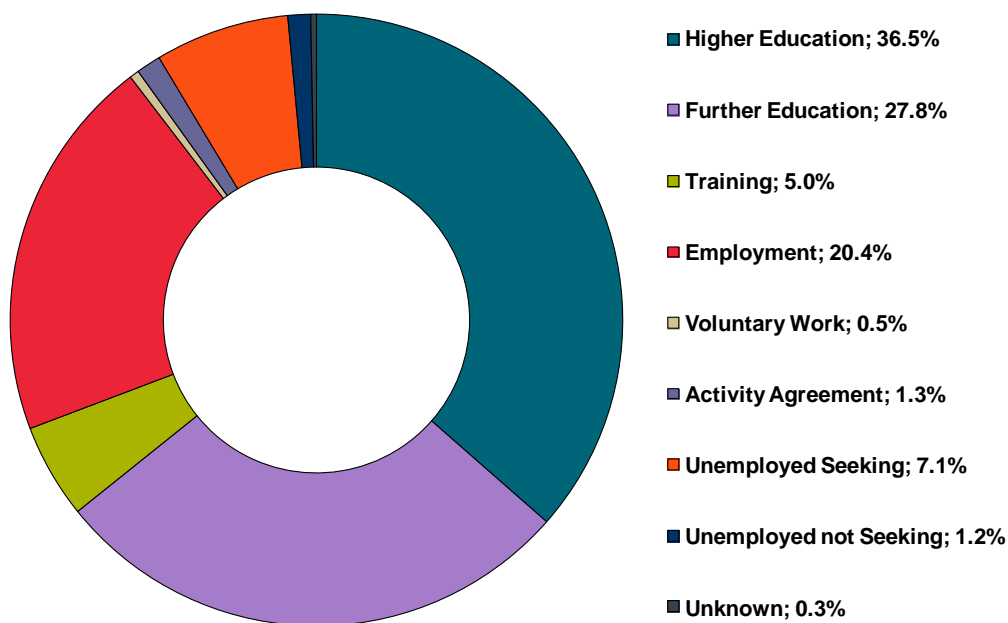
Table 2: Year on Year destination percentage split. Local Authority & Scotland

Destinations	Scotland		
	2011/12 (%)	2012/13 (%)	% point change
Higher Education	37.3	36.5	-0.8
Further Education	26.8	27.8	1.0
Training	4.6	5.0	0.4
Employment	19.8	20.4	0.6
Voluntary Work	0.4	0.5	0.1
Activity Agreement	0.9	1.3	0.4
Unemployed Seeking	8.4	7.1	-1.3
Unemployed Not Seeking	1.3	1.2	-0.1
Unknown	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Positive Destinations	**89.9**	**91.4**	**1.5**
Total Leavers	**50,885**	**52,801**	

Section 1.1 - Annual Trends

Table 3: Year on Year Destination Split

Year	Total	HE %	FE %	Training %	Employed %	Voluntary Work %	Activity Agreement %	U/E Seeking %	U/E NOT Seeking %	Not Known %
2003/04	**56,537**	29.5	20.9	4.5	25.0			13.3	3.1	3.8
2004/05	**55,952**	31.4	21.3	4.9	26.6			10.2	2.9	2.7
2005/06	**56,619**	30.5	23.2	5.1	26.2			11.1	2.2	1.6
2006/07	**57,364**	29.7	23.3	5.1	28.3	0.3		10.8	1.2	1.4
2007/08ᵛ	**58,844**	31.1	24.8	4.9	25.3	0.2		10.9	1.5	1.1
2008/09	**53,532**	34.9	27.0	5.1	18.4	0.2		11.5	1.6	1.2
2009/10	**54,097**	35.7	27.1	5.2	18.5	0.3		11.3	1.3	0.6
2010/11	**54,073**	35.8	27.1	5.6	19.3	0.5	0.5	9.6	1.2	0.3
2011/12	**50,885**	**37.3**	**26.8**	**4.6**	**19.8**	**0.4**	**0.9**	**8.4**	**1.3**	**0.4**
2012/13	**52,801**	**36.5**	**27.8**	**5.0**	**20.4**	**0.5**	**1.3**	**7.1**	**1.2**	**0.3**

Graph 4: Year on Year Positive/Other Destination Trend
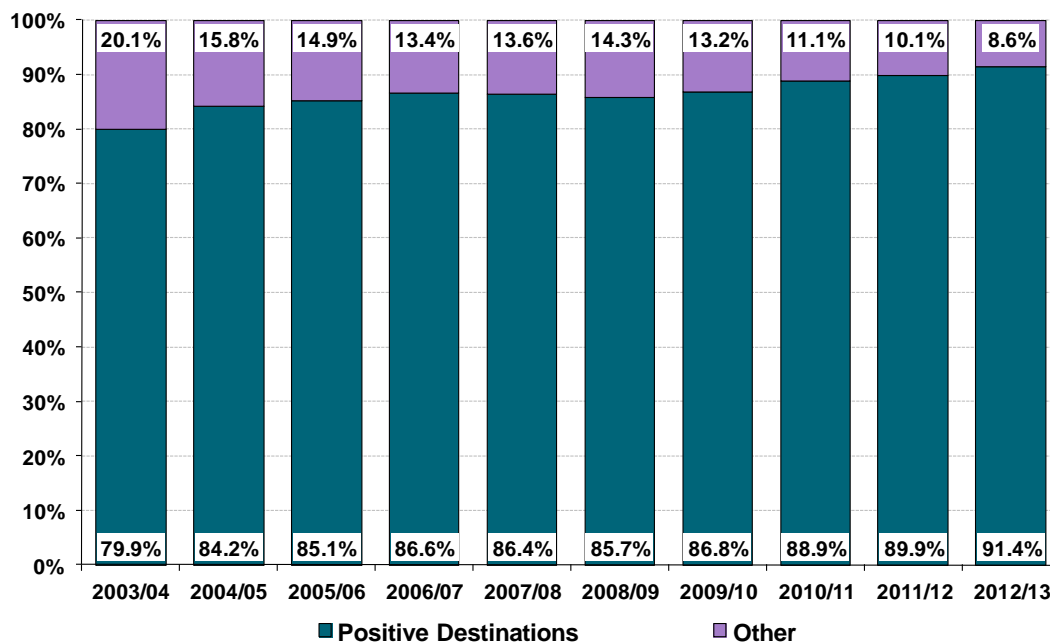
Graph 5: Year on Year Positive Destination Trend Analysis
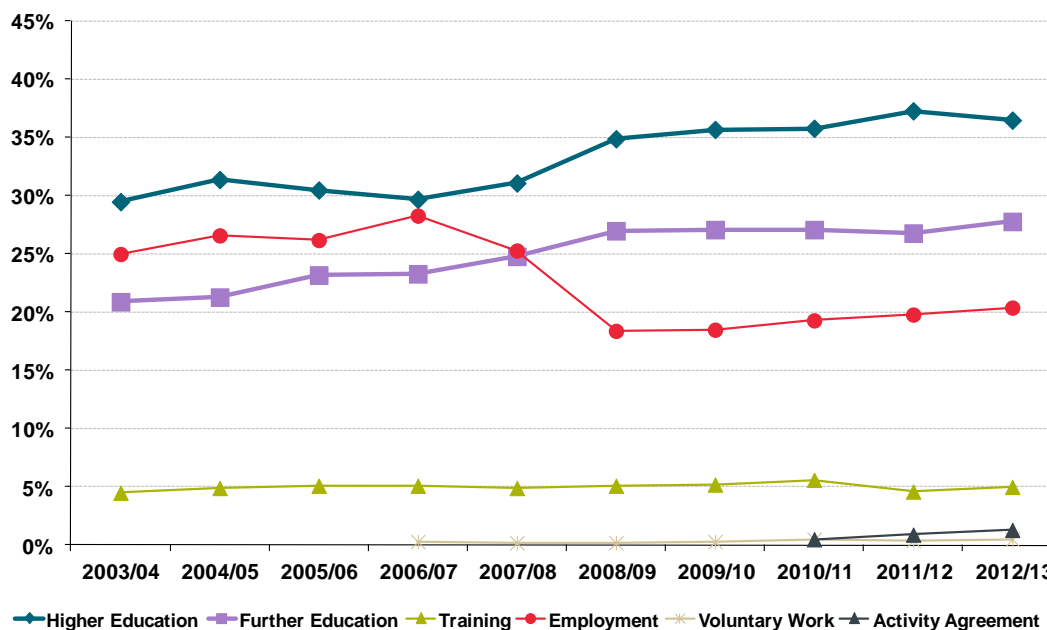
- Over the past decade the percentage of leavers entering **higher education** (HE) has steadily increased. Although the percentage of leavers entering HE has fallen this year by 0.8pp to 36.5%, this is still 7% higher than it was in 2003/04 when 29.5% of leavers entered higher education.

- The percentage of leavers entering **further education** (FE) has also steadily risen over the past decade. Apart from a slight drop last year, the percentage of leavers entering FE has risen every year. This year 27.8% of leavers are entering FE which is 6.9% higher than it was in 2003/04 (20.9%)

- Since 2008/09 when the percentage of leavers entering **employment** fell to a low of 18.4%, the percentage has steadily risen year on year. This year there are 20.4% of leavers entering employment. This is 2pp higher than the 2008/09 low but 7.9pp below the peak that was seen in 2006/07.

- The percentage of leavers entering **training** has hovered around the 5% mark since 2004/05. In 2010/11 it peaked at 5.6% but dropped to 4.6% last year. This year 5% of leavers are entering training.

Graph 6: Other Destination Trends 2003/04 – 2012/13
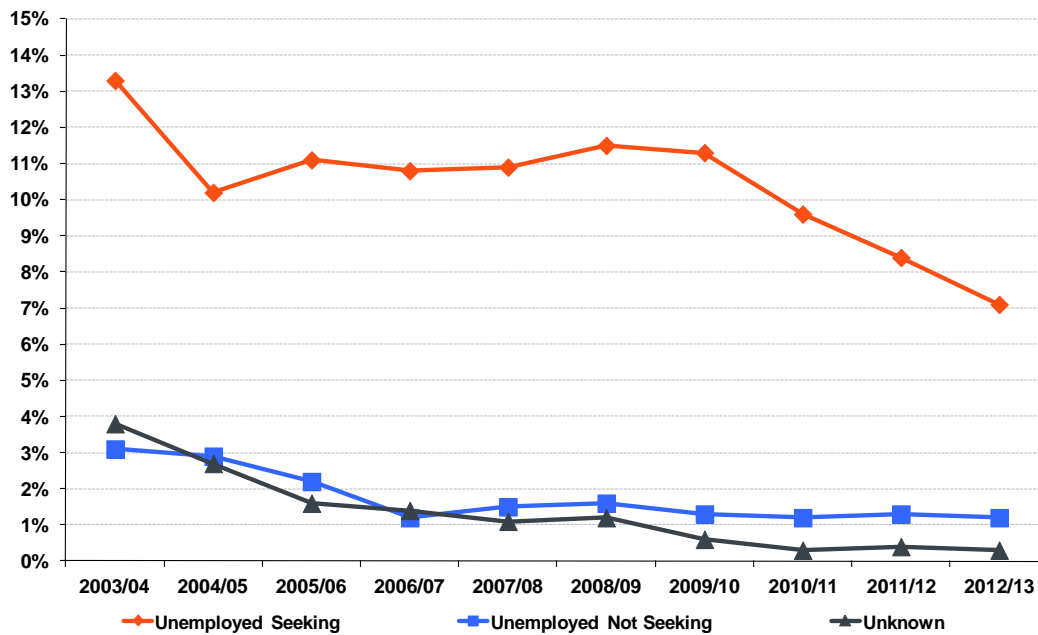
- The proportion of leavers reported as **unemployed seeking** has reduced significantly over the past decade. Since, 2008/09 the percentage of leavers reported as unemployed seeking has reduced year on year and has now reached its lowest reported level ever at 7.1%. By comparison, in 2003/04**,**13.3% of leavers were in this category which is a reduction of 6.2pp over the decade.

- The proportion of leavers reported as **unemployed not seeking** has remained fairly static since 2006/07. In 2003/04, 3.1% of leavers were in this category but now only 1.2% of leavers are reported in this category, an overall decrease of 1.9pp.

- In the past decade the percentage of leavers who are **unknown** has been falling. In 2003/04, the destination of 3.8% of leavers was unknown but this year that percentage is at its lowest with only 0.3% of leavers being unknown, 3.5pp lower than its peak.

Section 1.2: Leaver Characteristics

Table 7: Destinations split by Gender

Destinations	Male		Female	
	No. of Leavers	%	No. of Leavers	%
Higher Education	8,560	31.9	10,709	41.3
Further Education	7,036	26.2	7,622	29.4
Training	1,567	5.8	1,048	4.0
Employment	6,549	24.4	4,220	16.3
Voluntary Work	113	0.4	158	0.6
Activity Agreement	391	1.5	303	1.2
Unemployed Seeking	2,315	8.6	1,420	5.5
Unemployed Not Seeking	230	0.9	390	1.5
Unknown	106	0.4	64	0.2
Positive Destinations	**24,216**	**90.1**	**24,060**	**92.8**
Total Leavers	**26,867**		**25,934**	

Graph 8: Gender split within each destination
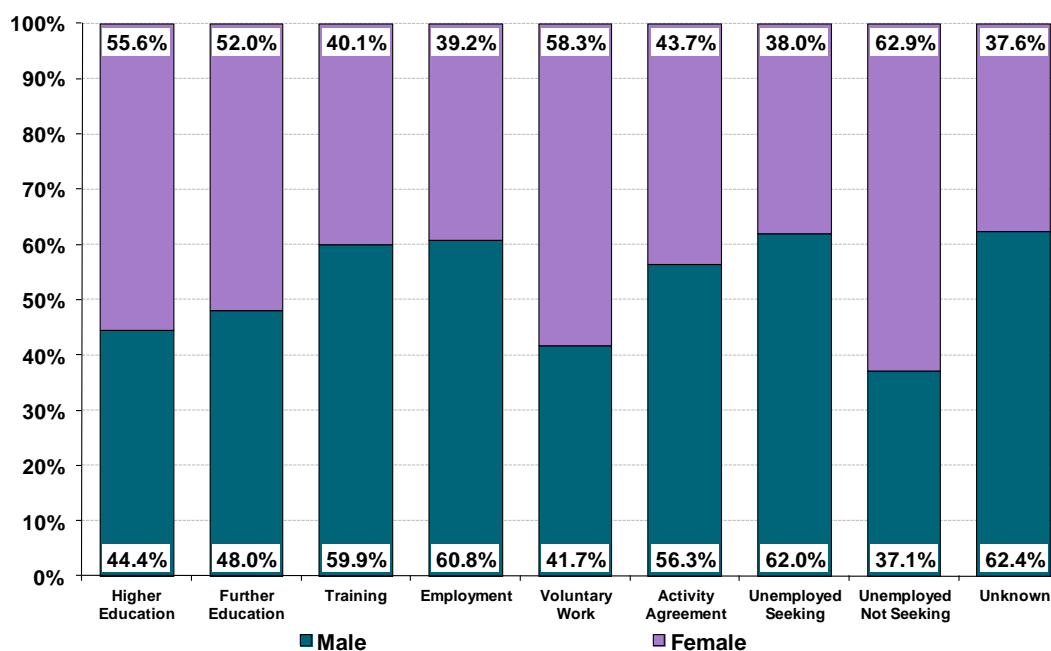
There is almost a 50/50 split in the gender of school leavers but the outcomes by gender differ, for example:

- 92.8% of female leavers enter positive destinations in comparison to 90.1% of males, a 2.7pp difference. In comparison to last year, the percentage of females entering positive destinations has increased by 1.5pp and the percentage of males has risen by 1.6pp.

- 70.7% of females continue with their studies post school in higher/further education in comparison to 58.1% of males, a difference of 12.6pp.

- 30.2% of males enter employment or training in comparison to 20.3% of females, a difference of 9.9pp. In comparison to last year, the percentage of males entering employment/training has risen by 1.5pp and by 0.2pp for females.

- Males are more likely than females to be unemployed seeking with the split of unemployed leavers being 62% male to 38% female, the same as last year. In comparison to last year, the percentage of females being reported as unemployed seeking has decreased by 1.0pp and likewise males has decreased by 1.6pp.

Table 9: Destinations by Ethnicity

Destination	White	White Other	Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	African, Caribbean or Black	Other Ethnic Back - ground	Not Known
% Higher Education	35.9	38.6	46.8	55.4	49.0	40.3	33.7
% Further Education	27.5	34.6	27.1	27.5	30.1	31.5	33.3
% Training	5.1	3.0	4.2	1.8	4.0	2.2	4.8
% Employment	21.1	12.8	14.4	8.0	10.4	9.4	14.7
% Voluntary Work	0.5	0.8	*	*	*	*	0.6
% Activity Agreement	1.3	1.2	1.6	0.6	*	*	2.2
% U/E Seeking	7.1	6.1	4.9	5.2	4.0	9.4	8.6
% U/E Not Seeking	1.2	1.8	*	0.9	*	3.9	1.7
% Unknown	0.3	1.0	0.0	*	0.0	*	*
% Positive Destinations	**91.4**	**91.0**	**94.4**	**93.6**	**95.2**	**85.6**	**89.3**
Count of Total Leavers	48,918	981	425	1,231	249	181	816
% of Total Leavers	**92.6**	**1.9**	**0.8**	**2.3**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**1.5**

Data & percentages based on less than 5 leavers are suppressed due to disclosure reasons. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Table 10: Destinations by SIMD 2012

SIMD Decile[vi]	Most Deprived									Least Deprived	Not Known
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
% Higher Education	18	22	24	29	33	38	42	46	53	62	20
% Further Education	35	36	36	31	29	27	24	23	20	16	32
% Training	11	8	7	5	5	3	3	3	2	1	7
% Employment	18	17	19	22	22	24	24	22	20	17	16
% Voluntary Work	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
% Activity Agreement	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
% Unemployed Seeking	12	11	9	9	7	6	4	5	4	3	18
%U/E Not Seeking	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2
% Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
% Positive Destinations	86	87	89	90	91	93	94	95	95	96	80
Count of Total Leavers	5,558	5,235	4,990	5,153	5,350	5,207	5,508	5,336	5,442	4,696	346
% of Total Leavers	**11**	**10**	**9**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**11**	**9**	**1**

Graph 11: Destinations by SIMD 2012
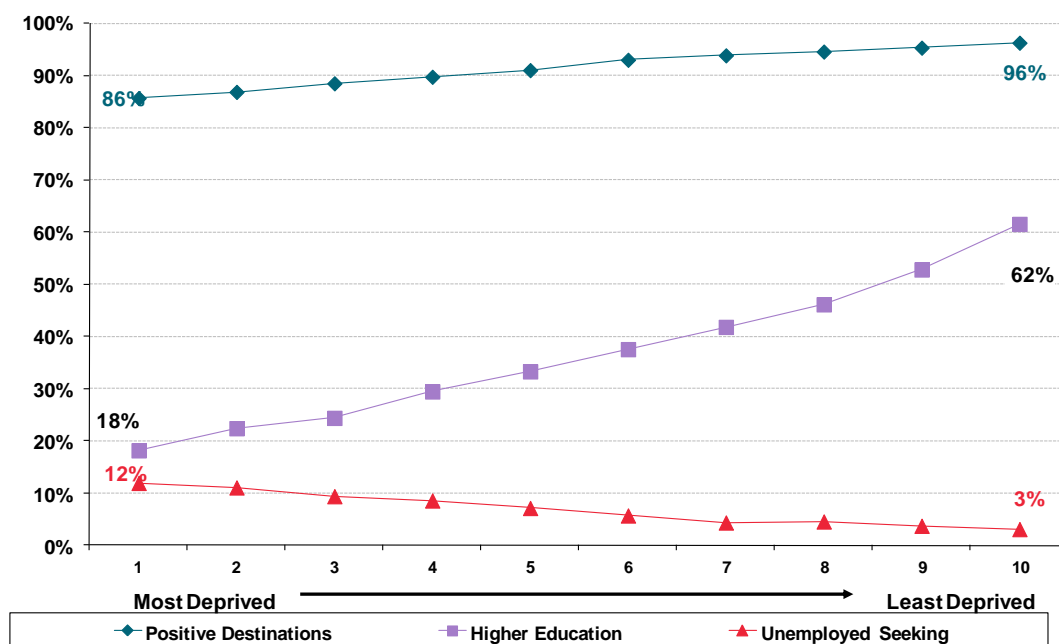
The table and graph above shows that where leavers live could have a significant effect on their destination on leaving school. In general, there is an even spread of leavers within each SIMD area but their outcomes are different, for example:

- Leavers who live in the more deprived areas are less likely to enter positive destinations on leaving school in comparison to leavers from the less deprived areas, for example, 86% from SIMD 1 enter positive destinations whereas 96% from SIMD 10 enter positive destinations, a 10pp difference. As displayed in the line graph above, there is a gradual rise in the percentage of leavers entering positive destinations as the areas become less deprived.
- The variance in outcomes is particularly distinct within higher education as 18% of leavers in SIMD 1 entered HE whereas 62% from SIMD 10 entered HE, a variance of 44pp. Again the percentage of leavers entering higher education rises with each SIMD decile.

- Leavers from the more deprived areas are more likely to be unemployed seeking than those from the less deprived. 12% of leavers from SIMD 1 are unemployed seeking compared to 3% from SIMD 10.

Table12: School Leavers by Stage of Leaving

Stage of Leaving[vii] Destination	Statutory Summer Leaver %	Statutory Winter Leaver %	Post Statutory Leaver %
Higher Education	0.6	1.7	44.5
Further Education	43.8	26.9	25.7
Training	14.3	13.7	2.9
Employment	19.6	29.0	19.7
Voluntary Work	0.3	0.4	0.5
Activity Agreement	5.1	4.1	0.6
Unemployed Seeking	13.6	20.0	5.0
Unemployed Not Seeking	2.2	3.6	0.8
Unknown	0.5	0.6	0.3
Positive Destinations	**83.8**	**75.8**	**93.9**
Total Leavers	5,625	4,145	43,031
% of Total Leavers	**10.7**	**7.9**	**81.5**

- It can be noted that the majority of leavers had remained at school past their statutory leave date and this has had a positive impact on their progression from school. Leavers who stay on past their statutory leave date are more likely to progress to positive outcomes on leaving school. This would be expected, as these leavers will in general be better qualified. The highest proportion of post statutory leavers entered higher education (44.5%).

- Statutory winter leavers are the least likely to enter positive destinations with only 75.8% of statutory winter leavers being reported in a positive outcome. This is an improvement on 2011/12 when 71.2% entered positive destinations. The highest proportion of winter leavers is reported in employment (29%). Statutory winter leavers are four times more likely to be reported as unemployed seeking than a post statutory leaver with a fifth of statutory winter leavers reported as unemployed seeking.

- The highest proportion of statutory summer leavers entered FE (43.8%). However, they were also over twice as likely as post statutory leavers to be unemployed seeking. There has been a decrease in the proportion of statutory summer leavers reported as unemployed seeking and an improvement overall in the percentage of these leavers entering positive destinations, 83.8% compared to 81.4% in 2011/12. It is worth noting that this also happened last year.

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. Leavers with a deferred, unconditional place in higher education 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, 19,269 leavers entered higher education and 14,658 entered further education. Detailed analysis on the institution entered can be provided on 99.8% (33,868) of these leavers. The analysis below is based on 19,239 HE and 14,629 FE students.

Table 13: HE Entrants by Institution Type

Institution	Total	%
University/HE College	13,396	70
FE College	5,394	28
Other[1]	449	2

1 Other Category includes institutions outwith Scotland and Other Learning Providers.

Table 14: HE Students by Institution[viii]

Institution	Total	%
University of Strathclyde	1,791	9.3
University of Glasgow	1,672	8.7
University of Edinburgh	1,464	7.6
Glasgow Caledonian University	1,325	6.9
University of the West of Scotland	932	4.8
University of Stirling	866	4.5
Robert Gordon University	820	4.3
Heriot-Watt University	696	3.6
University of Dundee	691	3.6
University of the Highlands & Islands	664	3.5
Edinburgh Napier University	640	3.3
University of Aberdeen	573	3.0
University of Abertay, Dundee	354	1.8
Queen Margaret University Edinburgh	295	1.5
University of St Andrews	270	1.4
Scotland's Rural College (SRUC)	203	1.1
Glasgow School of Art	77	0.4
Royal Conservatoire of Scotland	46	0.2
Open University in Scotland	17	0.1
Outwith Scotland	373	1.9
Other Learning Providers	76	0.4
FE Colleges	5,394	28.0

Table 15: HE Students by FE Colleges

Institution	Total	%	Institution	Total	%
City of Glasgow College	1,054	19.5	Dundee and Angus College	298	5.5
Edinburgh College	659	12.2	New College Lanarkshire	272	5.0
North East Scotland College	553	10.3	Forth Valley College	183	3.4
Glasgow Clyde College	520	9.6	West Lothian College	144	2.7
Fife College	425	7.9	Dumfries and Galloway College	82	1.5
West College Scotland	371	6.9	Coatbridge College	72	1.3
Ayrshire College	337	6.2	South Lanarkshire College	65	1.2
Glasgow Kelvin College	325	6.0	Borders College	34	0.6

Table 16: FE Students by FE Colleges

Institution	Total	%	Institution	Total	%
Edinburgh College	1,508	10.3	Borders College	321	2.2
Ayrshire College	1,292	8.8	Dumfries and Galloway College	309	2.1
North East Scotland College	1,227	8.4	Coatbridge College	290	2.0
Fife College	1,161	7.9	Moray College UHI	279	1.9
Glasgow Clyde College	1,096	7.5	South Lanarkshire College	237	1.6
West College Scotland	1,093	7.5	North Highland College UHI	102	0.7
New College Lanarkshire	926	6.3	Lews Castle College UHI	76	0.5
Dundee and Angus College	867	5.9	West Highland College UHI	60	0.4
City of Glasgow College	841	5.7	Orkney College UHI	59	0.4
Forth Valley College	522	3.6	Argyll College UHI	50	0.3
Glasgow Kelvin College	516	3.5	Shetland College UHI	48	0.3
West Lothian College	437	3.0	Other Learning Providers	427	2.9
Inverness College UHI	371	2.5	Institution Outwith Scotland	143	1.0
Perth College UHI	371	2.5			

Only institutions with 5 or more leavers have been displayed above. All other institutions are captured under "Other Learning Providers".

Detailed analysis on the course entered can be provided on 98.9% (33,543) of leavers. The analysis below is based on 19,152 HE and 14,391 FE students

Table 17: Higher Education Course Information [ix]

Course Area	Total	%	Course Area	Total	%
Science & Mathematics	2,892	15.1	Communications & Media	525	2.7
Arts & Social Sciences	2,537	13.2	Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	521	2.7
Engineering	1,715	9.0	Construction	509	2.7
Health & Medicine	1,609	8.4	Social, Caring & Advisory	503	2.6
Admin, Management & Business	1,451	7.6	Languages	334	1.7
Computing & ICT	1,096	5.7	Sales & Marketing	175	0.9
Performing Arts	1,063	5.6	Animals, Land & Environment	164	0.9
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	949	5.0	Hairdressing & Beauty	78	0.4
Art and Design	938	4.9	Transport & Distribution	20	0.1
Law	739	3.9	Security & Protective Services	11	0.1
Finance	673	3.5	Libraries, Museums and Archaeology	10	0.1
Teaching	640	3.3			

Table 18: Further Education Course Information

Course Area	Total	%	Course Area	Total	%
Social, Caring & Advisory	1,891	13.1	Arts & Social Sciences	433	3.0
Hairdressing & Beauty	1,244	8.6	Health & Medicine	432	3.0
Construction	1,242	8.6	Animals, Land & Environment	408	2.8
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	1,075	7.5	Communications & Media	264	1.8
Art and Design	1,045	7.3	Science & Mathematics	238	1.7
Engineering	1,017	7.1	Security & Protective Services	193	1.3
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	968	6.7	Finance	79	0.5
General Education (Highers, etc)	818	5.7	Sales & Marketing	39	0.3
Performing Arts	697	4.8	Manufacturing	32	0.2
Computing & ICT	637	4.4	Transport & Distribution	27	0.2
Admin, Management & Business	566	3.9	Law	21	0.1
ASN Courses	530	3.7	Languages	15	0.1
Garage Services	471	3.3	Teaching	9	0.1

Table 19: Top HE/FE Course Areas

Course Area	Total	%	Course Area	Total	%
Science & Mathematics	3,130	9.3	Communications & Media	789	2.4
Arts & Social Sciences	2,970	8.9	Law	760	2.3
Engineering	2,732	8.1	Finance	752	2.2
Social, Caring & Advisory	2,394	7.1	Teaching	649	1.9
Health & Medicine	2,041	6.1	Animals, Land & Environment	572	1.7
Admin, Management & Business	2,017	6.0	ASN Courses	530	1.6
Art and Design	1,983	5.9	Garage Services	471	1.4
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	1,917	5.7	Languages	349	1.0
Performing Arts	1,760	5.2	Sales & Marketing	214	0.6
Construction	1,751	5.2	Security & Protective Services	204	0.6
Computing & ICT	1,733	5.2	Transport & Distribution	47	0.1
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	1,596	4.8	Manufacturing	32	0.1
Hairdressing & Beauty	1,322	3.9	Libraries, Museums and Archaeology	10	0.1
General Education (Highers, etc)	818	2.4			

Graph 20: Course Areas split by Gender
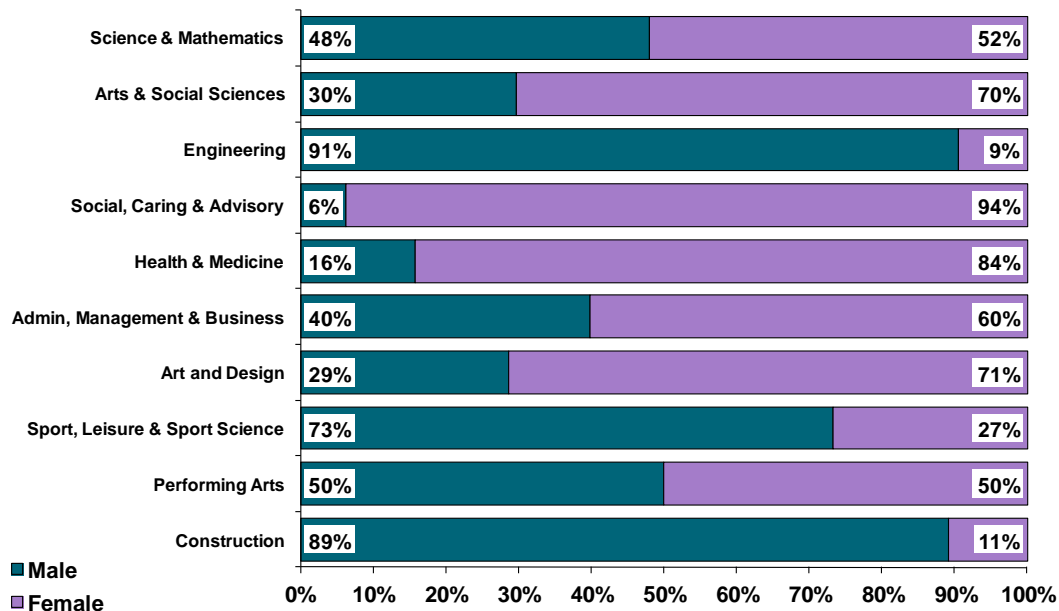
Table 21: Top HE/FE Course Areas (Male only)

Course Area	Total	%	Course Area	Total	%
Engineering	2,476	16.1	ASN Courses	318	2.1
Construction	1,563	10.1	General Education (Highers, etc)	316	2.0
Computing & ICT	1,549	10.0	Law	271	1.8
Science & Mathematics	1,503	9.7	Animals, Land & Environment	251	1.6
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	1,407	9.1	Social, Caring & Advisory	151	1.0
Arts & Social Sciences	885	5.7	Security & Protective Services	142	0.9
Performing Arts	881	5.7	Teaching	94	0.6
Admin, Management & Business	804	5.2	Languages	78	0.5
Art and Design	569	3.7	Sales & Marketing	50	0.3
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	465	3.0	Transport & Distribution	37	0.2
Garage Services	440	2.9	Hairdressing & Beauty	20	0.1
Communications & Media	424	2.8	Manufacturing	11	0.1
Finance	386	2.5	Other Course Areas	4	0.1
Health & Medicine	323	2.1			

Only course areas with 5 or more leavers have been displayed above. All other course areas are captured under "Other Course Areas".

Table 22: Top HE/FE Course Areas (Female only)

Course Area	Total	%	Course Area	Total	%
Social, Caring & Advisory	2,243	12.4	Communications & Media	365	2.0
Arts & Social Sciences	2,085	11.5	Animals, Land & Environment	321	1.8
Health & Medicine	1,718	9.5	Languages	271	1.5
Science & Mathematics	1,627	9.0	Engineering	256	1.4
Art and Design	1,414	7.8	ASN Courses	212	1.2
Hairdressing & Beauty	1,302	7.2	Construction	188	1.0
Admin, Management & Business	1,213	6.7	Computing & ICT	184	1.0
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	1,131	6.2	Sales & Marketing	164	0.9
Performing Arts	879	4.8	Security & Protective Services	62	0.3
Teaching	555	3.1	Garage Services	31	0.2
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	510	2.8	Manufacturing	21	0.1
General Education (Highers, etc)	502	2.8	Transport & Distribution	10	0.1
Law	489	2.7	Libraries, Museums and Archaeology	6	0.1
Finance	366	2.0			

There has been no change in comparison to the last four years with the top three course areas for male leavers being Engineering, Construction and Computing & IT. Around 36% of male leavers who continue in post school education enter these subject areas.

The most popular course areas that females enter is Social, Caring & Advisory, Arts & Social Sciences and Health & Medicine. This is a similar situation to the last four years with 33% of female leavers entering these subject areas.

The most popular area for all leavers this year is Science & Mathematics with 9.3% (3,130) of all those who continue their studies entering courses in this area.
Subjects in Engineering and Construction remain male dominated and Social, Caring & Advisory related courses remain 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 Modern Apprenticeships. 10,769 leavers entered employment and analysis can be provided on 97.1% (10,452) of those entering employment for whom we hold information about the occupational area entered.

Table 23: Employment by Occupational Area

Occupational Area	Total	%	Occupational Area	Total	%
Hospitality & Catering / Travel & Tourism	1,768	16.9	Armed Services & Security	209	2.0
Retail, Sales & Marketing	1,675	16.0	Manufacturing	206	2.0
Construction	1,332	12.7	Finance	158	1.5
Engineering	1,089	10.4	Health & Medicine	113	1.1
Admin & Management	944	9.0	Computing & ICT	94	0.9
Social & Caring Occupations	562	5.4	Art and Design	53	0.5
Animals, Land & Environment	524	5.0	Performing Arts	37	0.4
Garage Services	499	4.8	Communications & Media	29	0.3
Hairdressing & Beauty	497	4.8	Science & Mathematics	27	0.3
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	375	3.6	Other Occupational Areas	10	0.1
Transport & Distribution	251	2.4			

Only occupational areas with 5 or more leavers have been displayed above. All other occupational areas are captured under "Other Occupational Areas".

Table 24: Employment by Occupational Area (Male)

| Occupational Area	Total	%	Occupational Area	Total	%
Construction	1,309	20.6	Computing & ICT	81	1.3
Engineering	1,031	16.2	Finance	71	1.1
Hospitality & Catering / Travel & Tourism	803	12.6	Hairdressing & Beauty	38	0.6
Retail, Sales & Marketing	796	12.5	Social & Caring Occupations	38	0.6
Garage Services	491	7.7	Art and Design	29	0.5
Animals, Land & Environment	434	6.8	Performing Arts	20	0.3
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	304	4.8	Communications & Media	18	0.3
Admin & Management	284	4.5	Health & Medicine	17	0.3
Transport & Distribution	233	3.7	Science & Mathematics	15	0.2
Armed Services & Security	174	2.7	Other Occupational Areas	4	0.1
Manufacturing	158	2.5			

Only occupational areas with 5 or more leavers have been displayed above. All other occupational areas are captured under "Other Occupational Areas".

Table 25: Employment by Occupational Area (Female)

Occupational Area	Total	%	Occupational Area	Total	%
Hospitality & Catering / Travel & Tourism	965	23.5	Armed Services & Security	35	0.9
Retail, Sales & Marketing	879	21.4	Art and Design	24	0.6
Admin & Management	660	16.1	Construction	23	0.6
Social & Caring Occupations	524	12.8	Transport & Distribution	18	0.4
Hairdressing & Beauty	459	11.2	Performing Arts	17	0.4
Health & Medicine	96	2.3	Computing & ICT	13	0.3
Animals, Land & Environment	90	2.2	Science & Mathematics	12	0.3
Finance	87	2.1	Communications & Media	11	0.3
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	71	1.7	Garage Services	8	0.2
Engineering	58	1.4	Other Occupational Areas	6	0.1
Manufacturing	48	1.2			

Only occupational areas with 5 or more leavers have been displayed above. All other occupational areas are captured under "Other Occupational Areas".

Graph 26: Occupational Areas split by Gender
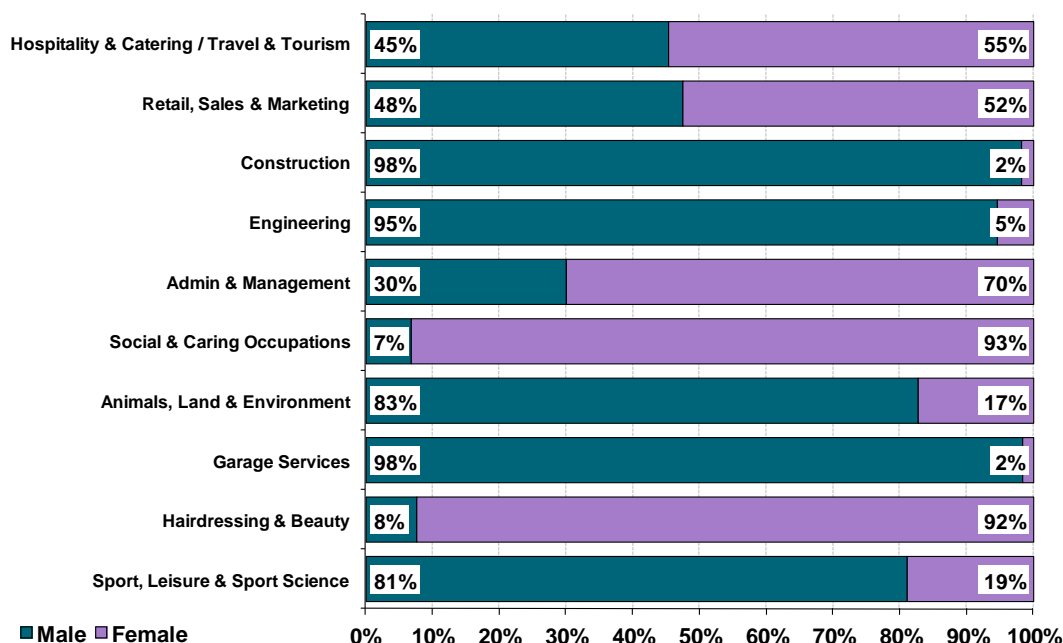
The most popular area of employment entered by all school leavers this year is Hospitality & Catering / Travel & Tourism with 16.9% all leavers that entered employment taking up jobs in this area. Sales and Marketing and Construction were the next two most popular areas with 16% and 12.7% of employed leavers entering these areas respectively.

The highest proportion of males entered Construction with 20.6% (1,309) of male leavers gaining employment in this occupational area. Engineering was the 2nd most popular area for male leavers with 16.2% of males who enter employment taking up positions in this area.

The two most popular occupational areas with female leavers entering employment is Hospitality & Catering / Travel & Tourism (23.5%) and Retail, Sales & Marketing (21.4%). Administration remains as the area with the 3rd highest proportion of female leavers.

Section 3: Other Destinations

School leavers who do not achieve a positive destination on leaving school 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 customer. This does not refer to the definition of 'unemployed' used by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) to calculate published unemployment rates. This year it also included some of those individuals undertaking personal skills development[x]. There were 94 leavers who were in this status which equates to 2.5% 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.

Unemployed Seeking Leavers

The table provides a comparison of the percentage of unemployed seeking customers with specific characteristics as opposed to the rate of the full SLDR cohort.

Table 27: Unemployed Seeking Leaver Characteristics

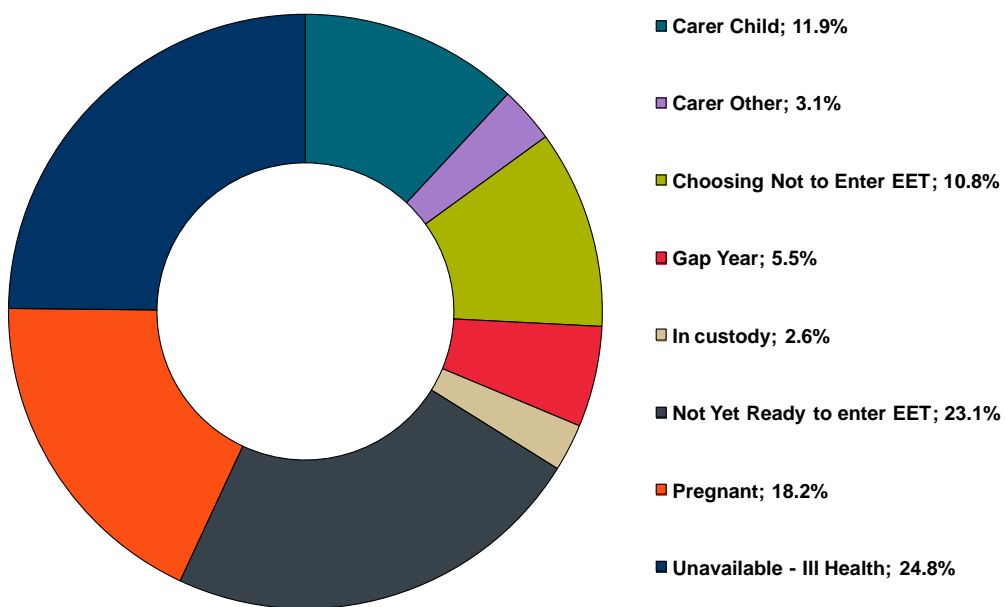| Unemployed Seeking Leaver Characteristics	% of Full SLDR	% of Unemployed Seeking
Gender		
Male	50.9	62.0
Female	49.1	38.0
Stage of Leaving		
Statutory Summer Leaver	10.7	20.5
Statutory Winter Leaver	7.9	22.1
Post Statutory Leaver	81.5	57.4
SIMD Decile Ranking / Deprivation (SIMD 2012)		
1 (most deprived)	10.5	17.8
2	9.9	15.6
3	9.5	12.6
4	9.8	11.9
5	10.1	10.3
6	9.9	8.0
7	10.4	6.5
8	10.1	6.5
9	10.3	5.4
10 (least deprived)	8.9	3.9
Unknown	0.7	1.6

Data & percentages based on less than 5 leavers are suppressed due to disclosure reasons. Totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

- Statutory winter leavers represent only 7.9% of the whole SLDR cohort but are disproportionately represented within the leavers reported as unemployed seeking at 22.1%. A similar situation is evident for statutory summer leavers with 10.7% and 20.5% respectively.

- Although male leavers account for 50.9% of the leaving cohort they account for almost 62% of leavers reported as unemployed seeking.

Unemployed NOT Seeking Leavers

There were 620 school leavers within this category. The highest proportion of leavers reported as economically inactive were those who were unavailable due to ill health (24.8%).

Graph 28: Individual Circumstances of those Unemployed NOT Seeking

- Carer Child; 11.9%
- Carer Other; 3.1%
- Choosing Not to Enter EET; 10.8%
- Gap Year; 5.5%
- In custody; 2.6%
- Not Yet Ready to enter EET; 23.1%
- Pregnant; 18.2%
- Unavailable - Ill Health; 24.8%

Unknown Leavers

There were 170 school leavers whose destination was unknown[xi] at the time of SLDR.

Section 4: Percentage Destinations by Local Authority

Local Authority	Total Leavers	HE	FE	Training	Employed	Voluntary Work	AA	U/E Seeking	U/E Not Seeking	Not Known	Positive
Aberdeen City	1,687	34.1	27.9	2.6	25.2	0.2	1.1	6.8	1.5	0.7	91.0
Aberdeenshire	2,671	35.3	27.5	1.2	29.2	0.4	0.4	4.6	0.7	0.6	94.0
Angus	1,072	38.9	30.8	3.0	20.0	1.0	1.0	4.1	1.0	0.2	94.7
Argyll & Bute	875	37.9	21.4	3.7	28.1	0.3	1.0	6.6	0.9	0.0	92.5
City of Edinburgh	3,389	38.2	26.4	5.8	17.8	1.1	2.2	7.2	1.1	0.3	91.4
Clackmannanshire	521	28.8	25.7	6.7	24.6	0.6	1.9	8.6	3.1	0.0	88.3
Eilean Siar	336	35.4	23.5	6.3	28.3	1.5	1.2	3.0	0.9	0.0	96.1
Dumfries & Galloway	1,614	37.7	29.0	3.2	20.9	0.4	0.2	6.3	1.4	0.8	91.4
Dundee City	1,367	32.0	35.0	6.5	15.9	0.4	1.2	6.9	2.0	0.0	91.1
East Ayrshire	1,372	31.5	37.6	4.1	16.8	0.1	0.7	8.2	1.0	0.0	90.8
East Dunbartonshire	1,310	57.1	17.9	3.0	16.9	0.6	0.4	3.4	0.7	0.1	95.8
East Lothian	1,059	34.7	24.9	4.9	23.0	0.8	1.5	8.0	1.7	0.4	89.9
East Renfrewshire	1,322	62.0	17.5	1.4	13.2	0.9	0.8	3.6	0.5	0.0	95.8
Falkirk	1,523	29.7	20.1	12.9	26.9	0.7	0.9	6.8	1.3	0.7	91.1
Fife	3,695	34.6	36.5	3.5	13.8	0.3	0.9	8.2	1.8	0.4	89.7
Glasgow City	4,572	31.4	27.4	8.2	18.6	0.6	3.0	9.5	1.0	0.3	89.2
Highland	2,580	33.7	23.7	1.9	31.2	0.7	1.9	5.6	0.8	0.5	93.1
Inverclyde	861	37.7	34.8	4.5	16.1	0.5	1.2	4.5	0.6	0.0	94.9
Midlothian	1,014	29.3	24.4	7.3	25.4	0.3	2.5	8.9	1.7	0.3	89.2
Moray	1,082	38.0	27.4	1.0	26.3	0.2	1.1	3.5	2.1	0.4	94.0
North Ayrshire	1,380	35.7	36.0	5.1	16.1	0.7	0.4	5.1	1.0	0.0	93.8
North Lanarkshire	3,806	35.3	29.3	6.3	18.0	0.2	0.9	8.6	1.1	0.3	90.0
Orkney Islands	272	33.1	24.3	2.6	32.0	0.4	1.1	4.8	0.7	1.1	93.4
Perth & Kinross	1,382	35.9	29.0	3.3	23.0	0.7	0.4	6.2	1.1	0.4	92.3
Renfrewshire	1,810	39.2	28.6	4.3	17.3	0.4	0.4	8.7	0.9	0.2	90.2
Scottish Borders	1,222	37.0	32.0	2.0	19.1	1.1	0.8	6.8	0.7	0.5	92.0
Shetland Islands	269	27.5	19.7	0.7	41.3	0.0	5.2	2.6	3.0	0.0	94.4
South Ayrshire	1,184	37.0	33.4	4.2	15.1	0.3	2.7	6.3	0.8	0.0	92.8
South Lanarkshire	3,456	35.7	24.5	7.4	19.3	0.3	1.3	9.5	1.4	0.6	88.6
Stirling	1,047	45.2	17.8	3.7	22.3	0.4	0.5	8.8	1.0	0.5	89.8
West Dunbartonshire	929	35.3	26.7	9.1	17.7	0.1	1.9	8.2	1.0	0.0	90.9
West Lothian	2,025	37.2	26.7	7.1	18.8	0.5	1.8	6.9	1.1	0.0	92.0
Scotland	**52,801**	36.5	27.8	5.0	20.4	0.5	1.3	7.1	1.2	0.3	**91.4**

Background Notes

i **Positive Destinations:** Positive Destinations have been defined by Scotland Performs in relation to the National Indicator - "Increase the proportion of young people in learning, training or work". As from 2010/11, activity agreements became a separate position destination category.

Higher Education: This category includes all leavers who have entered University to study at degree level, or an FE/HE college to study at HNC/HND level. Leavers with a deferred, unconditional place in higher education have also been included in this category.

Further Education: This category includes all leavers who are studying at a non-advanced level and are not on a school roll e.g. National Qualifications, Access courses, portfolio preparation, pre-vocational courses or Highers or A Levels.

Training: This category includes leavers who are on a training course and in receipt of an allowance. This includes those participating in the SDS funded employability programmes. It also includes those participating in placements through the community jobs fund. In addition, it includes leavers who are participating in training programmes not funded by SDS e.g. vocational programmes funded by local authorities or third sector organisations.

Employment: This category includes leavers who are employed and are in receipt of payment from their employers. It includes those undertaking formal training whilst in employment funded through modern apprenticeships. It also includes those who are Self Employed and those working on a part-time basis (less than 16 hours) who regard this employment as their main destination, irrespective of the hours worked.

Voluntary Work: This category includes leavers who are undertaking voluntary work, defined as those choosing to give time or energy to something that is of benefit to others or a cause e.g. an individual (not family), an organisation or the environment. An individual who is volunteering won't be getting paid but may be given an allowance or expenses. This can include individuals who are volunteering at home or abroad.

Activity Agreement: includes those leavers where there is an agreement between the young person and a trusted professional that the leaver will take part in a programme of learning and activity which helps them become ready for formal learning or employment. This is based on SDS's knowledge of participation rates and may not match similar data held by local authorities who have the lead delivery role activity agreements.

ii **Percentage point(s)**: has been abbreviated to pp throughout this document.

iii **Unemployed Seeking**: 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 customer. This does not refer to the definition of 'unemployed' used by the Department for Work and Pensions to calculate published unemployment rates. This group also included some of those individuals undertaking personal skills development.

iv **Unknown:** Includes leavers whose destination is not known to either SDS or their partners. The term is used where a programme of direct phone calls has not been returned or responded to, and covers a number of circumstances including those who simply do not wish to engage or who may have gone abroad for an extended period after leaving school. Partnership working aims to minimise the number of young people in this category, with professionals working together to identify and provide support to young people who need help to move into learning or work.

v **2007/08 return amendment:** In 2007/08 the official leaver statistics published by the Scottish Government at a national and a local authority level did not match the data held by SDS. Therefore, in previous reports we have used the results held in our systems but this year we have used those published by the Scottish Government within their supplementary dataset. Therefore, there may be differences when comparing year on year reports published by SDS.

vi **The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD 2012):** 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. 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 at the point of the return and not the concentration of SIMD within a local authority. The Scottish Government have a useful tool that helps identify SIMD areas: http://www.sns.gov.uk/Simd/Simd.aspx

[vii] **Stage of Leaving:** A statutory summer leaver is a school leaver who chose to leave school at the earliest opportunity when they became eligible to leave school i.e. their 16th birthday fell on or between 1st March and 30th September in their year of leaving. A statutory winter leaver is a school leaver who chose to leave school at the earliest opportunity when they became eligible to leave school i.e. their 16th birthday fell 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.

[viii] **Institutions:** Through our follow up of leavers, SDS confirm Further and Higher Education destinations and as part of the SLDR process we request further information about the institution a leaver is attending. This is not a mandatory requirement and the information displayed is based on the recorded detail on the SDS customer records system and is provided as a guide only. As part of our data sharing processes with Further Education colleges we may receive enrolment detail directly from a college, however, it should be acknowledged that this may not be available for the initial SLDR due to timing. Therefore, the detail provided in this report may not fully match that held on institutions own MIS systems. Those leavers recorded in a Higher Education destination and their recorded institution was one of the colleges and research institutions that make up The University of the Highland and Islands their institution was updated to the UHI. However, Further Education destinations have been reported using the college description, where available. In addition, our reporting takes account of the sector's regionalisation process and where possible the newly formed college name has been used within our reporting.

[ix] **Course Information:** through our follow up of leavers, SDS confirms Further and Higher Education destinations and as part of the SLDR process we request further information about the course a leaver is attending. This is not a mandatory requirement and the information displayed is based on the recorded detail on the SDS customer records system and is provided as a guide only. Where gathered, SDS staff record the actual course name, unfortunately, this is not contained within a searchable/reportable field within our current MIS system. Based on their interpretation, staff translate the course detail into predefined groupings. It is possible that courses are not an exact fit to one of the categories or could be shown in different categories e.g. psychology may be defined within arts and social science or within science and mathematics. There are other examples such as event management which could be placed within hospitality, catering and tourism or within administration and management depending upon interpretation.

[x] **Personal Skills Development:** this status includes leavers who 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 to a positive destination. The programmes may be delivered by community learning and development or third sector organisations. In 2010/11, SDS provided the individual level detail of all recorded PSD statuses to the Scottish Government's Education, Information and Analytical Services: Schools Unit. They returned the official SLDR destination mapping to SDS on an individual programme by programme basis and this mapping has become the blueprint for this year's mapping.