

## CHILDREN, EDUCATION AND SKILLS

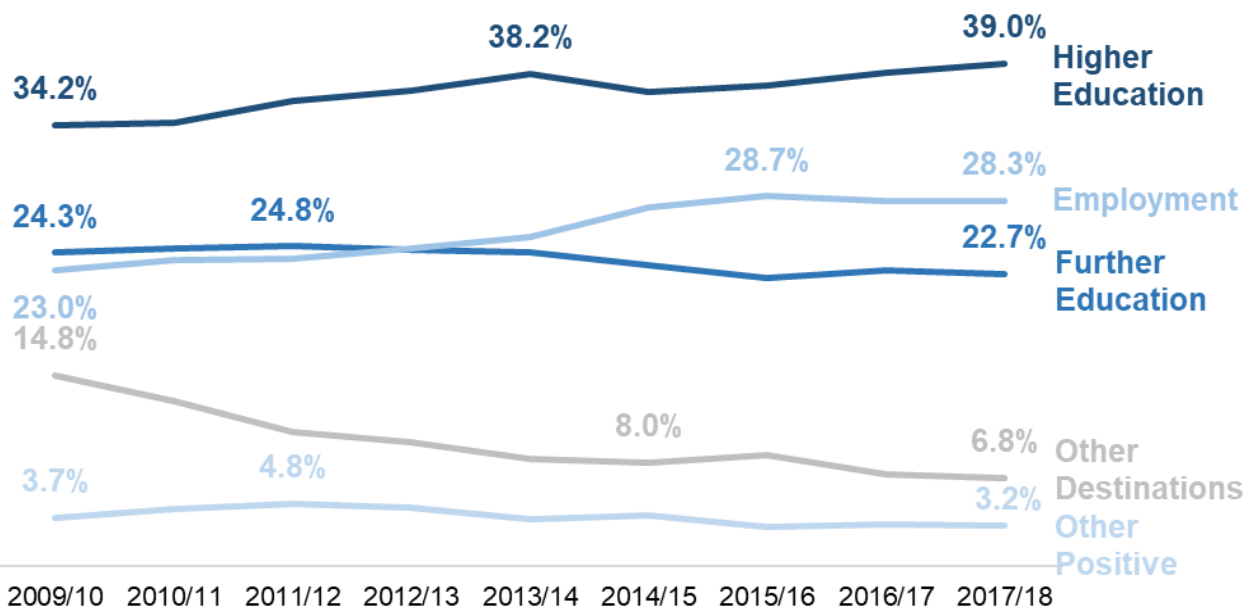
# Summary Statistics for Follow-up Leaver Destinations, No. 1: 2019 Edition

18 June 2019

This annual statistical publication provides information on **follow-up destinations** for 2017/18 school leavers.

- **93.2 per cent** of 2017/18 school leavers were in a **positive follow-up destination**.

Follow-up destinations for school leavers<sup>1,2</sup>, 2009/10 to 2017/18:



Supplementary data tables can be found at:

<http://www.gov.scot/ISBN/9781787818729>

An interactive dashboard can be found at:

<https://public.tableau.com/profile/sg.eas.learninganalysis#!/vizhome/SchoolLeaverAttainmentandDestinationsDashboard/Home>

<sup>1</sup> Other Positive includes Activity Agreements, training and voluntary work.

<sup>2</sup> Other Destinations includes unemployed seeking, unemployed not seeking, and unknown.

## Contents

<b>Chapter 1: Introduction .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Chapter 2: School leaver destinations .....</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1 Skills Development Scotland school leaver destinations data .....	4
2.2 School leaver destinations .....	4
2.3 School leaver destinations by deprivation.....	6
2.4 School leaver destinations by pupil characteristics .....	8
<b>Chapter 3: Initial to Follow-up destination comparison .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Chapter 4: Forthcoming reporting .....</b>	<b>13</b>
4.1 User Consultation.....	13
4.2 Future Reporting .....	13
<b>Chapter 5: Background notes .....</b>	<b>14</b>
5.1 National Statistics publication .....	14
5.2 Sources and methodology .....	14
5.3 Definitions and data quality .....	15
5.4 Symbols.....	18
5.5 Additional Support Needs .....	18
5.6 UK comparisons .....	18
5.7 List of supplementary tables .....	18
5.8 Cost .....	19
5.9 Further information.....	19

## Chapter 1: Introduction

This publication brings together information on school leaver destinations with pupil characteristics from the pupil census.

### School leaver destinations

- Based on the Skills Development Scotland (SDS) Opportunities for All shared dataset.
- Used to inform [16+ Learning Choices](#), and other policy initiatives.

### Destinations linked to pupil census

- Destinations data are matched to the pupil census.
- The school and pupil information from this linkage has been used throughout the publication.
- This enables analysis of destinations by pupil characteristic.

This is the first 'Summary Statistics for Follow-up Leaver Destinations' report following changes to the reporting schedule with a view to better meet user needs. For more information see Chapter 4.

Statistics on initial school leaver destinations were published in February 2019 here: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/summary-statistics-attainment-initial-leaver-destinations-1-2019-edition/>. School leaver attainment statistics were also published as part of that report.

Information on follow-up destination by highest attainment achieved is now available in the supplementary tables. A list of these tables is available at background note 5.7.

## Chapter 2: School leaver destinations

- **93.2 per cent** of 2017/18 leavers were in a **positive follow-up destination** (92.9 per cent for 2016/17).
- **39.0 per cent** of leavers were in **Higher Education** (the highest proportion of all categories).

### 2.1 Skills Development Scotland school leaver destinations data

Information is collected on the destination of school leavers three months after they leave school (initial destination) and again nine months after they leave (follow-up destination). This publication focuses on follow-up destinations of all school leavers. Follow-up information provides information on the sustained destinations of school leavers. Information on the 2017/18 school leavers' initial destinations was published in February 2019, here: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/summary-statistics-attainment-initial-leaver-destinations-1-2019-edition/>

School leavers who are engaged in higher education, further education, training, voluntary work, employment or activity agreements are classified as having a 'positive destination'. Other destinations include school leavers who are unemployed and individuals whose destination is not known.

Higher education includes school leavers who have went on to study higher education courses, irrespective of whether this is at university or college. It is not limited only to those studying at university. Users should keep this distinction in mind when looking at these statistics. For full definitions of leaver destinations please see background note 5.3.2.

School leavers who engage in Personal Skills Development (PSD) are placed in a category based on details of the activity they are undertaking. Where they do not readily fit into any other category they are counted as unemployed seeking. We are currently considering the appropriate categorisation of school leavers' participating in Personal Skills Development, for more information please see background note 5.3.3.

### 2.2 School leaver destinations

Table 1 shows that 93.2 per cent of all 2017/18 school leavers were in a positive follow-up destination, this was higher than the proportion in 2016/17 (92.9 per cent) and the highest since 2009/10, the first year for which directly comparable data are available.

Table 1 also shows that, nine months after leaving school, 61.7 per cent of the 2017/18 leavers were in Higher or Further Education, slightly higher than that for 2016/17 leavers (61.3 per cent). The proportion in employment was 28.3 per cent in 2017/18 which has remained the same since 2016/17. The percentage unemployed has decreased slightly from 6.3 per cent for 2016/17 leavers to 5.8 per cent for 2017/18 leavers.

Looking over a longer period, from 2009/10 to 2017/18, Employment and Higher Education have seen the largest increases by 5.3 and 4.9 percentage points respectively.

Whilst the proportion of Unemployed seeking school leavers has decreased by 8.1 percentage points during this period.

The 2017/18 school leavers cohort is the smallest since 2012/13. This reflects the reduction in the number of S4 to S6 pupils<sup>3</sup> in 2017/18, which has decreased due to few births<sup>4</sup> between 2000 to 2002.

**Table 1: Percentage of school leavers by follow-up destination category, 2009/10 to 2017/18**

*Column Percent (percentages may not total 100 due to rounding)*

Destination Category	Percentage								
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Higher Education	34.2	34.4	36.1	36.9	38.2	36.8	37.3	38.3	39.0
Further Education	24.3	24.6	24.8	24.5	24.3	23.4	22.4	23.0	22.7
Training	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.1	2.5	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Employment	23.0	23.8	23.9	24.6	25.5	27.8	28.7	28.3	28.3
Voluntary Work Activity Agreement <sup>1</sup>	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
	n/a	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9
<b>Positive Destinations</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>93.2</b>
Unemployed Seeking	12.0	10.2	8.1	7.6	6.5	5.7	5.8	4.4	3.9
Unemployed Not Seeking	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Unknown	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.1
<b>Other Destinations</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Number of Leavers	52,953	53,255	49,610	51,515	51,293	52,337	52,113	51,172	49,650

1. In April 2011 the Scottish Government rolled out the use of Activity Agreements.

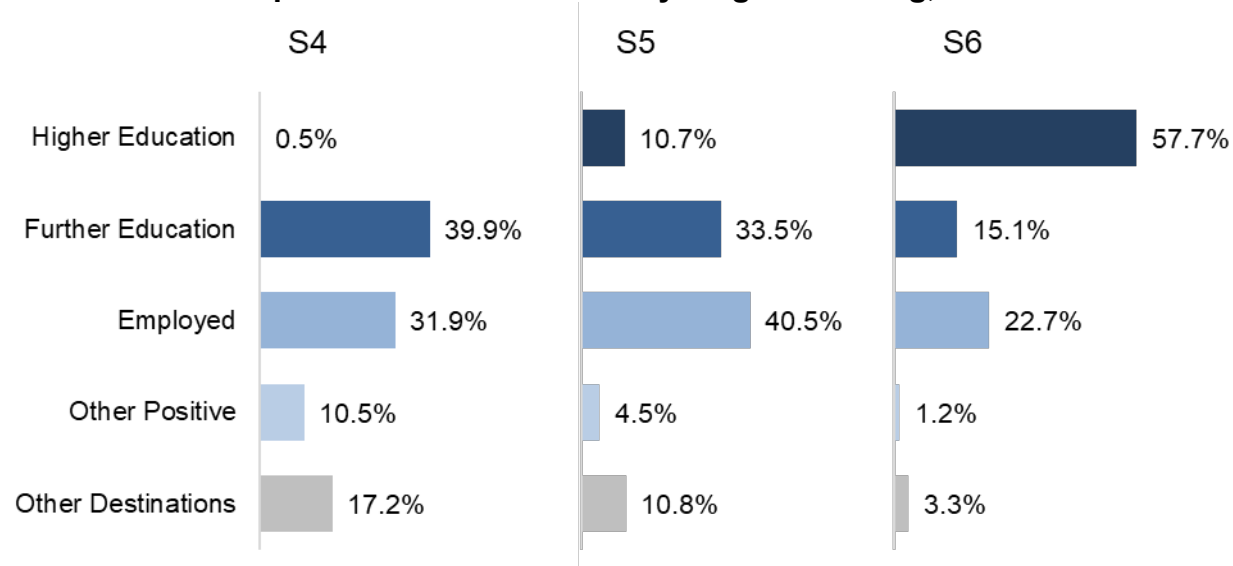
<sup>3</sup> Scottish Government, Pupil census 2017 supplementary tables, table 3.3:  
<https://www2.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/dspupcensus>

<sup>4</sup> National Records of Scotland, Birth Statistics, table BT.1:  
<https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/vital-events/births/births-time-series-data>

The follow-up destinations of 2017/18 school leavers by stage of leaving (Chart 1) show:

- the majority of **S6 leavers** entered Higher Education (57.7 per cent);
- the most common follow-up destination for **S5 leavers** was Employment (40.5 per cent) followed by Further Education (33.5 per cent);
- the most common destination for **S4 leavers** was Further Education (39.9 per cent).

**Chart 1: Follow-up destination of leavers by stage of leaving, 2017/18**



1. Other Positive includes Activity Agreements, training and voluntary work.

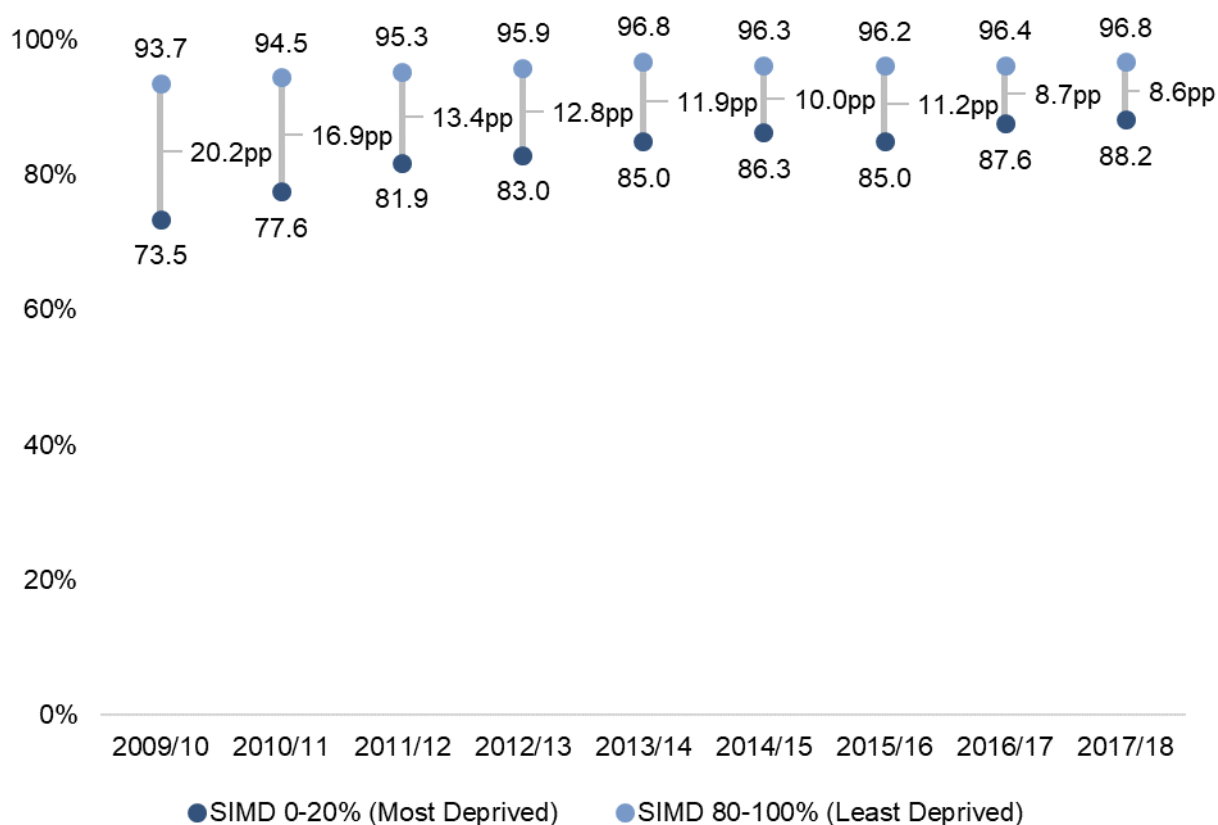
2. Other Destinations includes unemployed seeking, unemployed not seeking, and unknown.

## 2.3 School leaver destinations by deprivation

Chart 2 shows that the percentage of school leavers in a positive follow-up destination has increased in 2017/18, both for leavers from the most deprived areas and leavers from the least deprived areas based on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD). This has led to a slight reduction in the deprivation gap from 8.7 percentage points in 2016/17 to 8.6 percentage points in 2017/18 and the gap is now at its lowest level back to 2009/10, the first year for which directly comparable data is available.

Table 2 provides a breakdown of follow-up school leaver destination by SIMD. Amongst other things it shows the extent to which pupils from the most deprived areas continue to be less likely to enter Higher Education than those from less deprived areas. In 2017/18 the most common destination for leavers from the most deprived areas was Further Education at 32.0 per cent. In 2017/18, 10.2 per cent of leavers from the most deprived areas were unemployed, compared to 2.7 per cent of leavers from the least deprived areas. A time series of destinations by SIMD is available in the supplementary tables. A list of these tables is available at background note 5.7.

**Chart 2: Percentage of school leavers in a positive follow-up destination, by SIMD, 2009/10 to 2017/18**



pp = percentage point difference between most and least deprived

**Table 2: Percentage of school leavers by follow-up destination category by SIMD, 2017/18**

Follow-up Destination	SIMD					Percentage point gap <sup>1</sup>	All leavers
	0-20% (Most Deprived)	20-40%	40-60%	60-80%	80-100% (Least Deprived)		
Higher Education	24.1	30.2	37.4	45.5	58.9	34.8	39.0
Further Education	32.0	27.1	22.6	17.8	13.2	-18.9	22.7
Training	3.4	1.9	1.4	1.0	0.5	-2.9	1.7
Employment	26.6	30.2	31.4	30.3	23.2	-3.5	28.3
Voluntary Work	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.6
Activity Agreement <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	-1.3	0.9
<b>Positive Destinations</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>94.1</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>93.2</b>
Unemployed seeking	7.0	5.1	3.1	2.3	1.8	-5.2	3.9
Unemployed Not Seeking	3.2	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.9	-2.3	1.9
Unknown	1.6	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5	-1.1	1.1
<b>Other Destinations</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-8.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Number of Leavers	10,526	9,725	9,670	10,003	9,726		49,650

1. The percentage point gap measures the difference between the most and least deprived pupils.

## 2.4 School leaver destinations by pupil characteristics

Table 3 shows the percentage of leavers who entered a positive follow-up destination by various characteristics captured by the pupil census.

Leavers in 2017/18 with an additional support need (ASN) were less likely to go on to a positive destination, compared to leavers without a recorded ASN (87.9 per cent compared to 95.3 per cent).

Pupils of an Asian - Indian ethnic background tend to be more likely to go onto a positive follow-up destination than those from other ethnic groups. Rates across ethnic groups for positive destinations for 2017/18 show a mixed picture compared to 2016/17. As proportions in White, Mixed or multiple ethnic groups and African/Black/Caribbean ethnic backgrounds have increased; while some Asian ethnic backgrounds have decreased.

Females continue to be more likely to enter a positive destination than males; 94.2 per cent of females and 92.2 per cent of males entered a positive destination. Large urban areas tend to have the lowest proportion of leavers in positive destinations (92.2 per cent), compared to remote rural areas which have the highest (95.7 per cent). More information on destinations by pupil characteristics is available back to 2009/10 in the supplementary tables. A list of these tables is available at background note 5.7.



**Table 3: Percentage of school leavers in a positive follow-up destination, by pupil characteristic, 2012/13 to 2017/18**

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	Percentage 2017/18
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	89.3	90.6	91.3	90.6	92.1	92.2
Female	91.6	92.8	92.8	92.2	93.8	94.2
<b>Ethnicity<sup>1</sup></b>						
White - Scottish	90.3	91.5	91.9	91.3	92.7	93.0
White - non-Scottish	92.1	92.8	92.1	92.5	93.8	94.0
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	92.0	93.6	92.8	92.7	92.4	93.6
Asian - Indian	91.2	96.6	96.3	96.9	*	97.2
Asian - Pakistani	92.4	93.2	95.2	92.5	95.6	93.5
Asian - Chinese	98.8	98.8	97.1	95.9	*	96.4
Asian - Other	95.7	97.0	96.2	95.1	95.3	93.9
African/ Black/ Caribbean <sup>2</sup>	91.9	96.0	94.4	92.3	93.7	96.0
All other categories <sup>3</sup>	92.1	91.9	91.2	87.9	94.0	92.0
Not Disclosed/Not known	88.1	88.5	90.1	88.8	90.7	89.6
<b>Urban/Rural</b>						
Large Urban Areas	89.0	90.6	91.5	90.0	92.2	92.2
Other Urban Areas	90.4	91.4	91.6	91.4	92.2	92.7
Accessible Small Towns	92.1	93.1	93.4	93.4	93.1	93.5
Remote Small Towns	93.1	93.1	93.2	92.8	94.1	94.3
Accessible Rural	90.4	92.5	92.6	92.3	95.0	94.9
Remote Rural	94.2	95.5	95.6	93.0	96.0	95.7
<b>Additional Support Needs<sup>4</sup></b>						
ASN	82.5	84.3	85.7	84.7	87.1	87.9
No ASN	92.0	93.3	93.6	93.4	94.9	95.3
<b>All Leavers</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>92.0</b>	<b>91.4</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>93.2</b>

\* percentages based on fewer than 5 pupils have been suppressed for disclosure and quality reasons.

1. The categories used to collect ethnicity and national identity in the 2011 pupil census agree with the categories used in the main population census. Some categories have been grouped together due to small numbers. Some categories contain between 100-200 leavers.

2. From 2012/13 to 2017/18 the 'African/ Black/ Caribbean' category include 'African', 'African - Other', and the 'Caribbean or Black' categories.

3. From 2012/13 to 2017/18, 'All other categories' includes 'Other - other' and 'Other - Arab'.

4. Pupils who have a CSP, IEP, Child's Plan are assessed or declared disabled or have another need.

## Chapter 3: Initial to Follow-up destination comparison

- **96.0 per cent** of 2017/18 leavers who were in a positive initial destination remained in a **positive follow-up destination**.

A school leaver's initial destination, three months after they leave school, may differ from their follow-up destination, nine months after they leave school. Information on the 2017/18 school leavers' initial destinations was published in February 2019, here: <https://www.gov.scot/publications/summary-statistics-attainment-initial-leaver-destinations-1-2019-edition/>

Chart 3 shows that the percentage of school leavers in a positive follow-up destination (93.2 per cent) was lower than the percentage of school leavers in a positive initial destination (94.4 per cent) in 2017/18. A similar pattern can be seen across previous school leaver cohorts - the percentage of school leavers in a positive follow-up destinations are lower than the percentage in an initial destination. The largest reduction between initial and follow-up destinations were in Further Education and Higher Education, by 3.9 and 2.1 percentage points respectively. Whereas the proportion in Employment increased by 5.7 percentage points between initial and follow-up destination.

The proportion of leavers in other destinations increased by 1.2 percentage points between Initial and Follow-up. With Unemployed not seeking increasing by 0.5 percentage points. A time series of initial and follow-up destinations is available in the supplementary tables. A list of these tables is available at background note 5.7.

**Chart 3: Percentage of school leavers by initial and follow-up destination category, 2017/18**

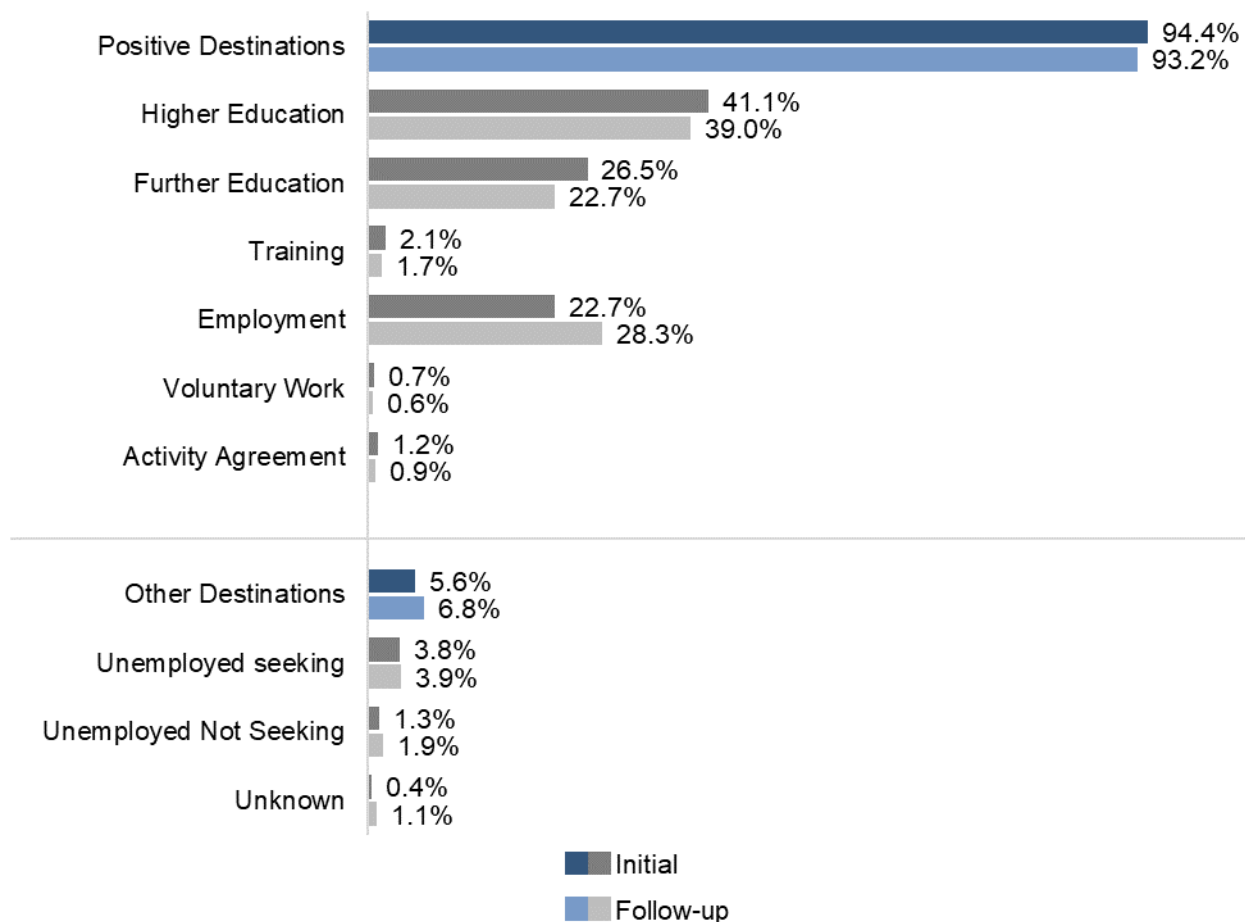
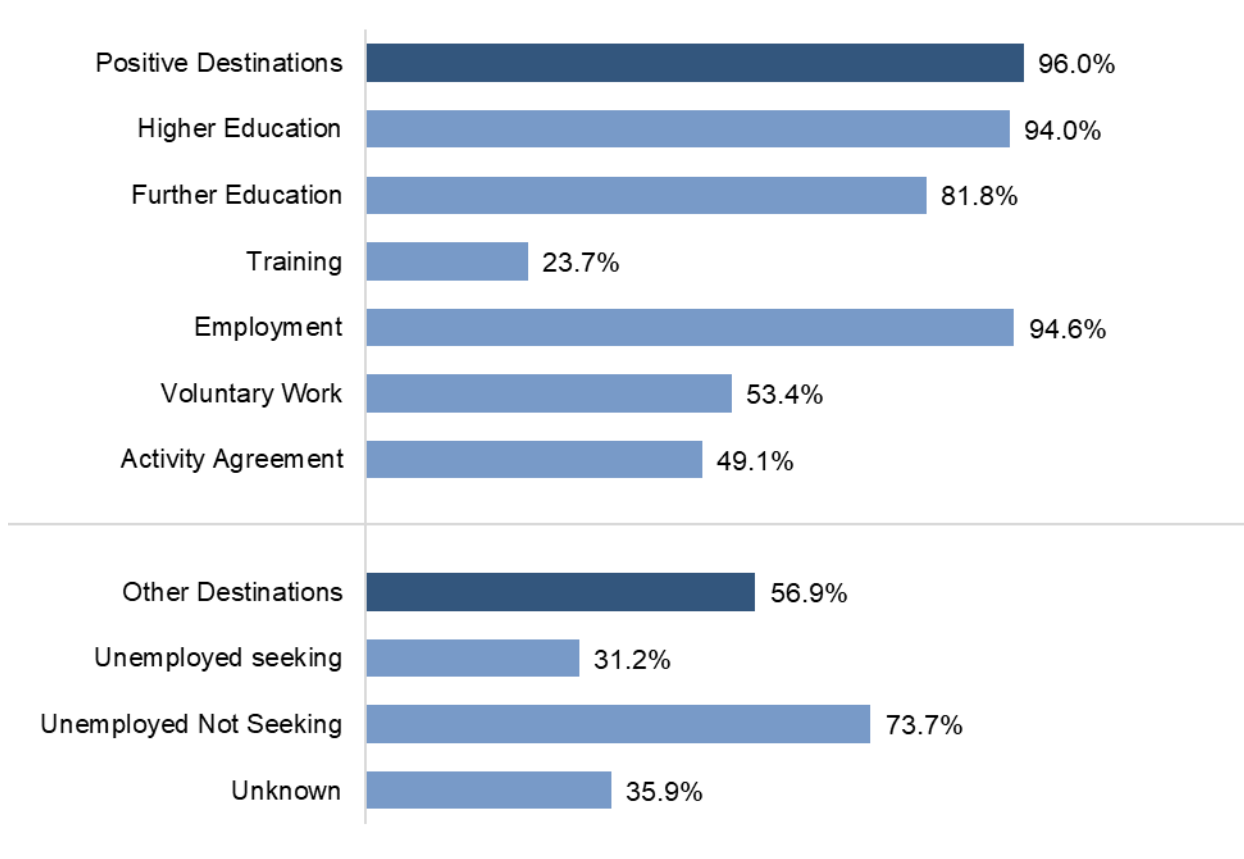


Chart 4 shows the percentage of school leavers whose follow-up destination was the same as their initial destination. In 2017/18, 96.0 per cent of those in a positive initial destination remained in a positive follow-up destination although some of them will have moved from one positive destination to another. The largest group of school leavers who remained in the same destination was those in Employment, at 94.6 per cent; closely followed by Higher Education at 94.0 per cent. School leavers whose initial destination was training were less likely to remain in the same destination. More information on school leavers who sustained a destination or moved into another destination category is available in the supplementary tables. A list of these tables is available at background note 5.7.

**Chart 4: Percentage of school leavers who sustained a destination, 2017/18**



## Chapter 4: Forthcoming reporting

### 4.1 User Consultation

In September 2017, a consultation was conducted seeking users' views on possible future developments to Scottish Government school leaver destination statistical outputs, and information on use made of these statistics more generally.

Following analysis of the consultation findings a refined publication plan was put in place:

- cease publication of the 'Initial Destinations of Senior Phase School Leavers' statistical report (senior phase leavers only; S4-S6)
- bring forward publication of school leaver attainment and school leaver initial destinations from June to February (all leavers; S3 and above), starting in 2019
- publish school leaver follow-up destinations in June 2019 (all leavers; S3 and above) and explore feasibility of producing a new measure of long-term outcomes for school leavers'.

Full results of the user consultation can be found here:

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/scotstat/EduConsultationHistory/ConsultationLeavers>

### 4.2 Future Reporting

The reporting schedule of school leaver attainment and destination statistics has changed in 2019 to better meet user needs. This is the first edition of 'Summary Statistics for Follow-up Leaver Destinations'. In February 2019 the first edition of 'Summary Statistics for Attainment and Initial Leaver Destinations' was published. Both of these publications report on all school leavers. In previous years all of these statistics were published in June in 'Summary Statistics for Attainment, Leaver Destinations and Healthy Living'. These changes reflect the results from the user consultation which was conducted in September 2017, see section 4.1 for more information.

The Scottish Government and Skills Development Scotland are currently investigating methods to develop a new measure of long-term outcomes for school leavers using a methodology based on that used for the Annual Participation Measure (APM). We will consult with stakeholders on this in due course and, if feasible, the intention is that it will replace the existing school leaver follow-up destination measure. For further information about the Annual Participation Measure produced by Skills Development Scotland see background note 5.9.

## Chapter 5: Background notes

### 5.1 National Statistics publication

This is a National Statistics Publication. National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Statistics.

These statistics undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

### 5.2 Sources and methodology

#### 5.2.1 Leavers

##### Source

Information on the destination of leavers from publicly funded schools is provided to the Scottish Government from the Opportunities for All shared dataset managed by Skills Development Scotland (SDS). The sharing of administrative data between partners including Local Authorities, Colleges, the Scottish Funding Council, the Student Awards Agency for Scotland and the Department for Work and Pensions is central to the maintenance of the shared dataset. This, combined with direct follow up of individuals, allows SDS to provide the destination of each young person identified as being a school leaver.

##### Methodology

A pupil is counted as a school leaver if they have a leaver record on the shared data set, a pupil census record for the same academic year, and no pupil census record in the following academic year.

A school leaver is defined as a young person of school leaving age who left school during or at the end of the school year, where the school year is taken to run from school census day one year to the day before census day the following year, where census day is the third Wednesday in September. Therefore for 2017/18 school leavers, the leaver year is 20<sup>th</sup> September 2017 to 18<sup>th</sup> September 2018.

The initial destinations data provide information on the outcomes for young people approximately three months after leaving school (first Monday in October) while the follow-up data provides information on the outcomes of young people approximately nine months after leaving school (first Monday in April), if pupils stay to the end of the academic year. These collections should be seen as complementary to one another but it should be noted that various factors may affect the results at different time periods. This publication is based on the follow-up destination of school leavers from S3-S6.

School leavers who moved out-with Scotland, were deceased or who had returned to school between the initial and follow-up snapshots have been excluded.

Throughout this publication the follow-up destination statistics exclude special school leavers from the calculations.

## 5.2.2 Determining school leavers' follow-up destination

As the follow-up rate throughout March and April has continually been very high in recent years, missing data are no longer estimated for those leavers. This approach has been adopted from 2009/10 data onwards. This is a slight methodological change compared to 2008/09 and for years previous to this, where those who were not contacted during March had their destinations imputed, and is the result of the improved follow-up rate. Instead of imputing a destination for those who were not followed up, we have agreed to use the most up to date information that SDS hold on these leavers.

SDS adopted a hybrid approach to the school leaver follow-up process for 2012/13 leavers onwards, using a combination of administrative data shared by partners, contact centre follow-up and the traditional follow-up by operational staff. Previously the follow-up process predominantly relied on operational staff.

## 5.3 Definitions and data quality

### 5.3.1 School leavers

The school leaver destinations data is matched to the pupil census so that pupil characteristics data can be linked to the destinations. Only leavers with a match to the pupil census are included in the analysis within this publication. This means that some leavers are excluded from the analysis.

For the 2013/14 school leaver cohort, the leaver matching methodology was updated. Previously the information supplied by SDS was taken as the primary information and the characteristics information from the pupil census was matched to this. Now the pupil census is taken as the primary information. This leads to small differences between the leavers data published here and the leavers data previously published by SDS. This updated methodology has been adopted since then, and data back to 2009/10 leavers have been produced on a consistent basis. These data are not directly comparable with data prior to 2009/10, and caution should be exercised when making comparisons with data prepared using the previous method.

All matching is done within certain constraints:

- Pupil census record must be in S3 or above, or categorised as SP (Special School), or AD (Adult Learner) in order to be included.
- School attended must be the main school attended by the pupil.

Follow-up destinations are not collected for special school leavers. Initial destinations are collected for special school leaver which can be found here:

<https://www.gov.scot/publications/summary-statistics-attainment-initial-leaver-destinations-1-2019-edition/>

If a pupil does not have a Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) category based on their home postcode in the census data, the SIMD category of the pupil's school is used (0.1 per cent of cases). Throughout the publication SIMD is based on SIMD 2009 for 2009/10 and 2010/11, SIMD 2012 for 2011/12 to 2015/16 and SIMD 2016 for 2016/17 and 2017/18. More information on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation can be found at: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/SIMD>.

### 5.3.2 Leaver destinations

Leaver destinations are categorised by SDS based on shared administrative data wherever possible. Alternatively, they have been captured by staff in data sharing organisations or through direct data input by SDS staff, as a result of contact with individuals, their parents/representatives or organisations an individual is engaging with. The following categories for leaver destinations are included in this statistical bulletin:

Positive destination: includes higher education, further education, training, employment, voluntary work and activity agreements.

Higher Education: 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. It includes programmes at a level higher than the standard of the National Qualifications, i.e. above SCQF Level 7. Leavers with a deferred, unconditional place in higher education have also been included in this category.

Further Education: includes leavers undertaking full-time education which is not higher education and who are no longer on a school roll. This may include National Qualifications.

Training: includes leavers who are on a training course and in receipt of an allowance or grant, such as the Employability Fund national training programme. It also includes leavers who are on local authority or third sector funded training programmes that are in receipt of a training allowance or those participating in Community Jobs Scotland.

Employment: includes those who consider themselves to be employed and in receipt of payment from their employers. It includes young people undertaking training in employment through national training programmes such as Modern Apprenticeships and Graduate Apprenticeships.

Voluntary Work: includes those undertaking voluntary work/volunteering which will involve a young person giving of their time and energy through a third party with or without financial allowance.

Activity Agreements: includes those for whom there is an agreement between a young person and an advisor that the young person will take part in a programme of learning and activity which helps them become ready for formal learning or employment.

Unemployed seeking: includes those known by Skills Development Scotland or their partners to be seeking employment or training. This includes those receiving support from SDS, Department of Work and Pensions and other partners. It is based on regular contact between the supporting organisation and the individual. This does not refer to the definition of 'unemployed' used by the Department of Work and Pensions to calculate published unemployment rates.

Young people who are participating in Personal Skills Development (PSD) and who do not readily fit into another category are counted as unemployed seeking. Please see section 5.3.3 for more information.

Unemployed not seeking: includes all those individuals who are not yet ready or are unavailable to enter the labour market for a range of reasons. The reasons may involve ill health/sickness, prison, pregnancy, caring for children or other dependents or taking time out. Young people recorded as PSD (Social & Health) may also be included, as specialist



provision may not be designed to prepare the individual for entry to the labour market. Please see section 5.3.3 for more information.

Unknown: includes all leavers whose destination is not known either to Skills Development Scotland, the school attended, other partners or were not able to be contacted at the survey point.

### 5.3.3 Personal Skills Development

Young people who have a destination as Personal Skills Development (PSD) on the Opportunities for All shared dataset fall into one of two categories:

PSD (Employability): includes individuals who participate in activities with the aim of employment. For example community learning and development, third sector organisation and Work Programs via DWP.

PSD (Social & Health): includes individuals who may not be ready to enter the labour market and require access to support from support services to make transitions into learning/work or adulthood. An example of this is where an individual undertakes structured opportunities appropriate to their long term needs or to help support them to engage in education, employment or training.

Young people participating in Personal Skills Development (PSD) are mapped to a destination category based on details of the activity recorded on the shared dataset. PSD activity that does not readily fit into any other category are counted as unemployed seeking. This differs from the Annual Participation Measure reported by Skills Development Scotland, which reports all PSD activity as participating.

The table below shows the number of school leavers, who have a follow-up destination recorded as PSD on the Opportunities for All shared dataset along with the over-arching category under which they are recorded for the purposes of this publication from 2012/13 to 2017/18.

#### Number of school leavers with a follow-up destination as Personal Skills Development and the category they are placed in for this publication<sup>1</sup>, 2012/13 to 2017/18

Destination	Number					
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Positive Destination	79	100	130	116	114	78
Unemployed <sup>2</sup>	70	40	69	97	117	92
<b>All</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>170</b>

1. Destinations combined together for disclosure control.

2. Unemployed includes unemployed seeking and unemployed not seeking.

Following user feedback, we are currently considering the appropriate categorisation of school leavers' participating in PSD, within the destination categories. We will consult with stakeholders on any potential changes to ensure the relevance and usefulness of these statistics.

## 5.4 Symbols

The following symbols are used:

- = nil

\* = suppressed

## 5.5 Additional Support Needs

An Additional Support Need (ASN) is recorded where a pupil is receiving any form of additional support for learning, this could be for a wide variety of reasons, of different durations and of any type. The different types of support provided include Co-ordinated Support Plans (CSP) and Individualised Educational Programmes (IEP) as well as disabilities, Child's Plans and other plans. Under previous legislation a pupil may have been categorised as having a Record of Need (RoN).

## 5.6 UK comparisons

The information presented here is for young people who have left school, while in England and Wales information is collected on 16-19 year olds who are not in education, employment or training. As a result direct comparisons cannot be made.

## 5.7 List of supplementary tables

A large number of additional tables are produced in Excel on or after the publication date and are published on the Scottish Government website.

Supplementary tables on school leaver follow-up destination are available including breakdowns by: characteristics of leavers; local authority; additional support needs; stage of leaving.

Supplementary tables on attainment and leaver destinations are available at <http://www.gov.scot/ISBN/9781787818729>

<b>School Leaver Destinations</b>	
C1.1: Number and percentage of follow-up school leavers by stage of leaving, 2009/10 to 2017/18	18/06/2019
Table L1.1. Percentage of school leavers from publicly funded schools in Scotland by follow-up destination category, 2006/07 to 2017/18	18/06/2019
Table L1.2. Percentage of school leavers from publicly funded secondary schools in Scotland by follow-up destination category and gender, 2009/10 to 2017/18	18/06/2019
Table L1.3. Percentage of school leavers from publicly funded secondary schools in Scotland by follow-up destination category and 6-fold Urban Rural classification of school, 2017/18	18/06/2019
Table L1.4. Percentage of school leavers from publicly funded secondary schools in Scotland by follow-up destination category and Additional Support Need, 2017/18	18/06/2019
Table L1.5. Percentage of school leavers from publicly funded secondary schools in Scotland by follow-up destination category and ethnic background, 2017/18	18/06/2019
Table L1.6. Percentage of school leavers from publicly funded secondary schools in Scotland by follow-up destination category and national identity, 2017/18	18/06/2019
Table L1.7. Percentage of school leavers from publicly funded secondary schools in Scotland by follow-up destination category and whether declared or assessed disabled, 2017/18	18/06/2019
Table L1.8. Percentage of school leavers who sustained a destination or moved into another destination category, 2017/18	18/06/2019
Table L2.1. Percentage of school leavers by follow-up destination and local authority, 2009/10 to 2017/18	18/06/2019

Table L2.2. Number of school leavers by follow-up destination and local authority, 2009/10 to 2017/18	18/06/2019
Table L2.3. Number of school leavers by follow-up destination and local authority and SIMD1, 2009/10 to 2017/18	18/06/2019
<b>School Leaver Destinations and Attainment</b>	18/06/2019
Table A1.1. Percentage of school leavers by highest SCQF Level achieved and follow-up destination category, 2017/18	18/06/2019

## 5.8 Cost

As part of the overall approach to delivering the Scottish Government's Opportunities for All commitment the follow-up of school leavers is a business as usual activity for Skills Development Scotland and costs are embedded within their daily operations. This is unlike earlier years where two dedicated exercises were undertaken and costs could be attributed to the school leaver follow up exercise.

## 5.9 Further information

Copies of this publication are available on the Scottish Government's website at: <http://www.gov.scot/ISBN/9781787818729>

School level information, including positive initial destinations of senior phase school leavers is currently available here: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/Dashboards>. This is consistent with data available through Insight (the professional benchmarking tool used by local authorities and schools) which is based on S4 to S6 school leavers. This differs from statistics in this publication which are based on follow-up destinations of school leavers in S3 and above.

The Scottish Government and Skills Development Scotland (SDS) have developed the Annual Participation Measure (APM) which complements school leaver destination statistics. Published every August, the APM captures the activity of all 16-19 year olds across a complete year, including those who choose to stay on at school as well as those who have left school. The APM has been adopted as the metric for measuring success in relation to the national indicator 'Increase the proportion of young people participating in learning, training and work' within the [National Performance Framework](#). Latest results were published in August 2018 and are available here: <https://www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk/publications-statistics/statistics/participation-measure>. The next set of data on the Participation Measure will be published by SDS in August 2019.

The scope of these leaver destination statistics is limited to school leavers, but other sources are available to assess patterns across the wider society. For example, information on employment trends more broadly is available within the [Labour Market section](#) of the Scottish Government website, and the [Scottish Funding Council](#) publishes data on participation in Higher Education.

Media enquiries about the information in this Statistics Publication Notice should be addressed to Michael Berry 0131 244 2967.

## A National Statistics Publication for Scotland

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be interpreted to mean that the statistics: meet identified user needs; are produced, managed and disseminated to high standards; and are explained well.

### Correspondence and enquiries

For enquiries about this publication please contact:

Anna MacKinnon

Education Analytical Services,

Telephone: 0131 244 3761,

E-mail: [school.stats@gov.scot](mailto:school.stats@gov.scot)

For general enquiries about Scottish Government statistics please contact:

Office of the Chief Statistician, Telephone: 0131 244 0442

E-mail: [statistics.enquiries@gov.scot](mailto:statistics.enquiries@gov.scot)

### How to access background or source data

The data collected for this statistical bulletin:

are available in more detail through [statistics.gov.scot](http://statistics.gov.scot)

are available via an alternative route

may be made available on request, subject to consideration of legal and ethical factors. Please contact [school.stats@gov.scot](mailto:school.stats@gov.scot) for further information.

cannot be made available by Scottish Government for further analysis as Scottish Government is not the data controller.

### Complaints and suggestions

If you are not satisfied with our service or have any comments or suggestions, please write to the Chief Statistician, 2W, St Andrew's House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG, Telephone: (0131) 244 0302, e-mail [statistics.enquiries@gov.scot](mailto:statistics.enquiries@gov.scot).

If you would like to be consulted about statistical collections or receive notification of publications, please register your interest at [www.gov.scot/scotstat](http://www.gov.scot/scotstat)  
Details of forthcoming publications can be found at [www.gov.scot/statistics](http://www.gov.scot/statistics)

ISSN 1479 - 7569 ISBN 978-1-78781-872-9 (web only)

### Crown Copyright

You may use or re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. See:

[www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/)