

Orkney Islands Council

Community Planning Partnership Report

(June 2011)

- **School Leaver Destination Return 2009/10
Follow up results (March 2011)**
- **National Training Programme Results (2010-11)**
- **More Choices More Chances analysis**

Contents

Foreword	3
Section 1: School Leaver Destination Return 2009/10 follow up results (March 2011)	4
Initial Overview	4
Table 1: SLDR 2009/10 Initial & Follow up return in comparison to Scotland	5
Graph 1: Comparison between initial and follow up destinations	5
Table 2: Percentage of leavers by initial & follow up destination category, 2008/9 & 2009/10	6
Graph 2: Percentage of leavers in a positive destination, 2007/08 to 2009/10	6
Table 3: Percentage of school leavers who remained in a destination or moved into another destination category, 2009/10	7
Leaver Characteristics in the SLDR 2009/10 Follow up	8
Table 4: Leaver Characteristics in the SLDR 2009/10 Follow up	9
SLDR 2009/10 Follow up - Unemployed Seeking Analysis	10
Graph 3: Unemployed Seeking in Follow up by Initial SLDR destination	10
Table 5: Unemployed Leaver Characteristics in the SLDR 2009/10 Follow up	11
Section 2: National Training Programme Results 2010 - 2011	12
New Starts created between 1st April 2010 and 31st March 2011	12
In Training as at 31st March 2011	12
Positive Outcomes achieved between 1st April 2010 and 31 st March 2011	13
Section 3: Characteristics of the More Choices More Chances group	14
MCMC Table 1: Unemployed Seeking, by gender & age	14
MCMC Table 2: MCMC Cohort by Qualification level	14
MCMC Table 3: Unemployed Seeking status by age & duration of current status	15
MCMC Table 4: Unemployed Seeking status by age & duration since last positive status	15
MCMC Graph 1: Unemployed Seeking by Month	15

Foreword

We're pleased to provide you with the June 2011 Community Planning Partnership (CPP) report. This report provides you with the following data specific to your local authority:

- **School Leaver Destination Return (2009/10) Follow Up results (March 2011)**
- **National Training Programme performance and achievement results (2010/11)**
- **Characteristics of the More Choices More Chances group**

This will form the basis of further communications between the Community Planning Partners, providing useful information to drive alignment and integration of our services for those who need it most.

Examples of significant service improvements arising from more informed and integrated partnership working include:

Integrated Employment and Skills (IES) – a joint strategy between SDS and Jobcentre Plus (JCP) designed to ensure that unemployed individuals claiming Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) are supported in developing the skills to help them achieve sustainable employment, training or learning.

16+ Learning Choices data hub – the creation and planned implementation of an integrated mechanism through which we can bring together information on young people and their learning choices to enable the progress of young people from S4 onwards to be tracked in their chosen destination on leaving school. This will enable partners to identify and engage with those who 'drop out' or fail to complete their learning choices, with a view to re-engaging them in further learning or employment.

Service Delivery Agreements – joint agreements between SDS and local authority partners, helping to focus the contribution of each partner where it will have maximum impact in each local authority area.

Joint approach for commissioning local training opportunities (L-TOPs) - SDS now directly involves CPP representatives in the recontracting process for L-TOPs, ensuring that these national skills and training initiatives meet local priorities.

I hope you find this report useful. The team at SDS is committed to continuing to work with you to use this information and data to inform our joint work to support individuals in your area. We welcome your feedback and suggestions.



Damien Yeates
Chief Executive, Skills Development Scotland

Section 1: School Leaver Destination Return 2009/10 follow up results (March 2011)

Background

In September and March of each year, we conduct the School Leaver Destination Return (SLDR) and SLDR follow up exercises to gather data on the destinations of school leavers who have left Scotland's publicly funded mainstream secondary schools, during the previous school year. The returns provide school leaver destinations at the end of the month of each return i.e. September which is three months after the summer leave date and in March which is 6 months after the initial September SLDR.

In December 2010, the Scottish Government published the SLDR 2009/10 national report providing analysis of the destinations of young people leaving school between 1st August 2009 and 31st July 2010. We published a local version based on the results for each local authority. These reports are available on our website.ⁱ

The Scottish Government uses the SLDR follow up results to report on the national indicator "increase the proportion of school leavers in sustained positive destinationsⁱⁱ". Positive destinations are Higher Education, Further Education, Training, Employment or Voluntary Work.

Nationally, the initial SLDR gathered in September 2010 reported upon 54,097 school leavers. By March 2011, the follow-up cohort was reduced to 53,842 because 255 (0.5%) leavers had returned to school, had moved out with Scotland or had died.

Locally, we reported upon 231 leavers from Orkney Islands Council mainstream secondary schools in the initial SLDR. By March 2011, one of these leavers was excluded leaving 230 leavers in the follow up return.

In previous years the Scottish Government used statistical techniques to estimate the follow up destinations of those who were not successfully contacted in the month of March. However, this year due to the very high follow up rate achieved nationally, 98.4%, the Scottish Government decided not to carry out imputation for those whose destinations were not confirmed. For these leavers the last known destination has been used and this change allows us to provide more in depth analysis of the results than was possible in previous years.

Initial Overview

The proportion of leavers who were in a positive destination in September 2010 was 93.9% and by the follow up survey in March 2011 this had fallen by -2.6% to 91.3%. Nationally, the proportion of leavers who were in a positive destination in September 2010 was 86.8% and by the follow up survey in March 2011 this had decreased slightly (-1.6%) to 85.2%.

Therefore, in comparison, the percentage of leavers from Orkney Islands Council reported in a positive destination in March 2011 was 6.1% above the national average.

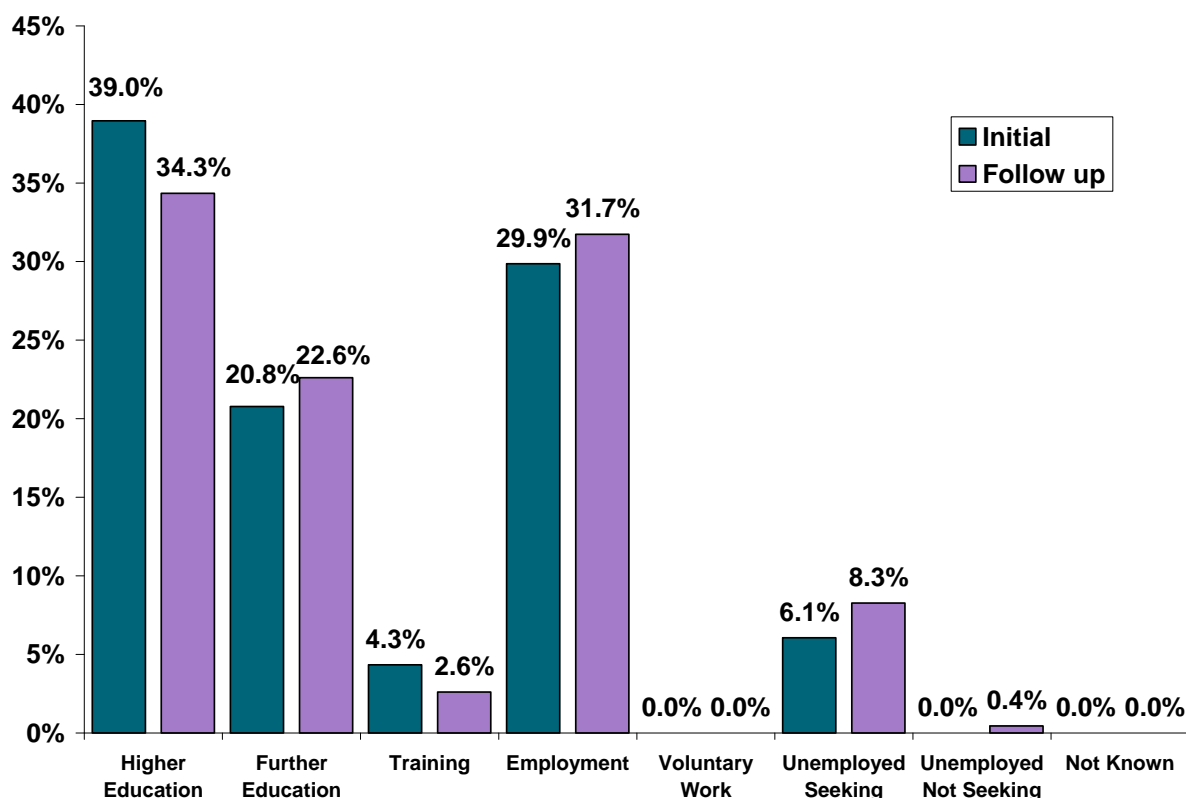
The proportion of leavers reported in a positive destination in the authority in March 2011 (91.3%) was -3.0% lower than in March 2010 when 94.3% of leavers were in a positive destination. In comparison, nationally, the proportion of leavers reported in a positive

destination in March 2011 (85.2%) was 0.1% higher than in March 2010 when 85.1% of leavers were in a positive destination.

Table 1: SLDR 2009/10 Initial & Follow up return in comparison to Scotland

Destination Category	Scotland			Orkney Islands Council		
	Initial	Follow Up	% Change	Initial	Follow Up	% Change
Higher Education	35.7%	33.7%	-2.0%	39.0%	34.3%	-4.7%
Further Education	27.1%	24.5%	-2.6%	20.8%	22.6%	1.8%
Training	5.2%	3.4%	-1.8%	4.3%	2.6%	-1.7%
Employment	18.5%	23.1%	4.6%	29.9%	31.7%	1.8%
Voluntary Work	0.3%	0.5%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unemployed Seeking	11.3%	12.3%	1.0%	6.1%	8.3%	2.2%
Unemployed Not Seeking	1.3%	1.8%	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Not Known	0.6%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Positive Destinations	86.8%	85.2%	-1.6%	93.9%	91.3%	-2.6%
Number of Leavers	54,097	53,842		231	230	

Graph 1: Comparison between initial and follow up destinations



Within Orkney Islands Council, the destination category that witnessed the biggest increase in leavers between the initial and the follow up return was employment, with an increase of 1.8%.

Conversely, the destination category that witnessed the greatest decrease in leavers between the initial and the follow up return was higher education with a decrease of -4.7%.

Comparisons of these flows for the national picture can be seen in table 1 above.

Table 2: Percentage of leavers by initial & follow up destination category, 2008/9 & 2009/10

Orkney Islands Council						
Destination Category	2008/09			2009/10		
	Initial	Follow Up	% Change	Initial	Follow Up	% Change
Higher Education	37.1%	33.9%	-3.2%	39.0%	34.3%	-4.7%
Further Education	23.7%	21.2%	-2.5%	20.8%	22.6%	1.8%
Training	4.1%	3.7%	-0.4%	4.3%	2.6%	-1.7%
Employment	29.0%	35.1%	6.1%	29.9%	31.7%	1.8%
Voluntary Work	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Unemployed Seeking	4.5%	4.5%	0.0%	6.1%	8.3%	2.2%
Unemployed Not Seeking	1.6%	1.2%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Not Known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Positive Destinations	93.9%	94.3%	0.4%	93.9%	91.3%	-2.6%
Number of Leavers	245	245		231	230	

Note: Figures for the years prior to the 2009/10 return have been obtained from the Scottish Government website due to the way the follow up was reported prior to March 2011.

Graph 2: Percentage of leavers in a positive destination, 2007/08 to 2009/10

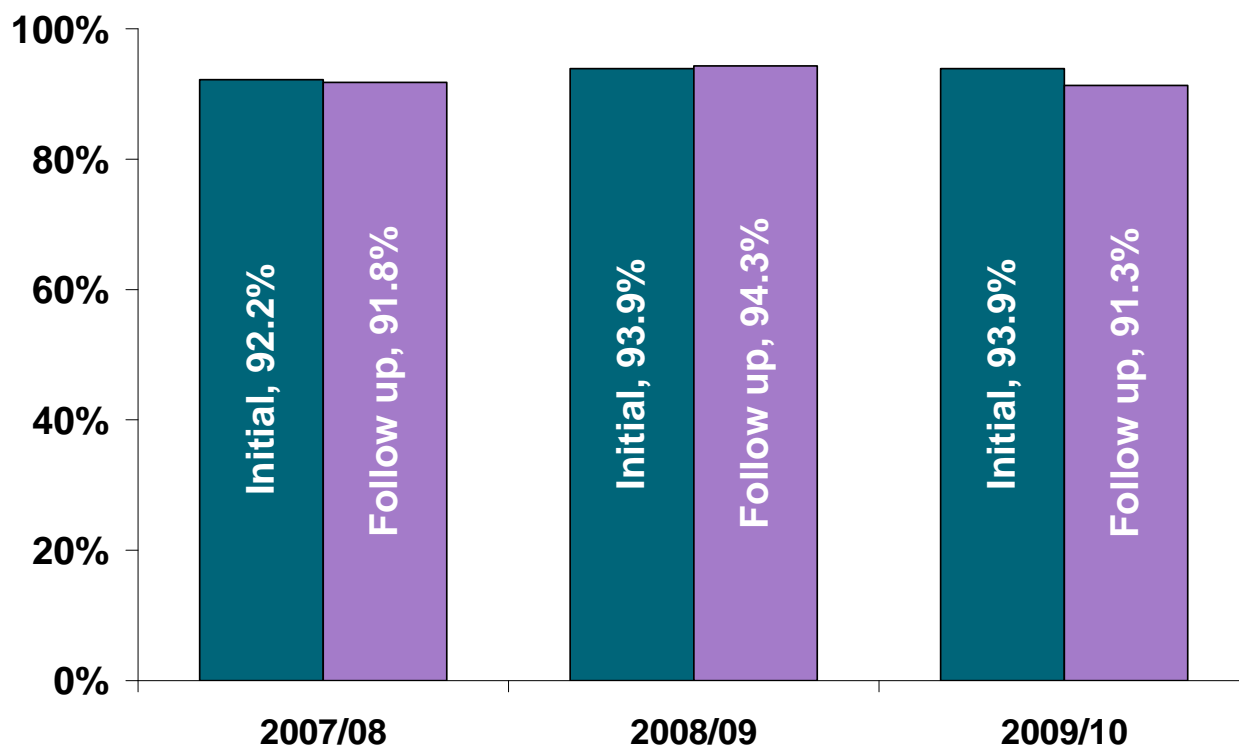


Table 3 that follows, charts the destinations of leavers at both key dates in September and March. Although most leavers remain in the same destination we can see some movement across the destinations.

Table 3: Percentage of school leavers who remained in a destination or moved into another destination category, 2009/10

Orkney Islands Council	Number of School Leavers in the Initial Survey	Remained in their original destination	Follow up Destination							
			Moved to Higher Education	Moved to Further Education	Moved to Training	Moved to Employment	Moved to Voluntary Work	Became Unemployed Seeking	Became Unemployed Not Seeking	Unknown
Initial Destination (Sept 2010)										
Higher Education	90	87.8%		6.7%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Further Education	48	93.6%	0.0%		2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Training	10	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%		50.0%	0.0%	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Employment	69	87.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%		0.0%	8.7%	1.4%	0.0%
Voluntary Work	0	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--
Unemployed Seeking	14	50.0%	0.0%	7.1%	14.3%	28.6%	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%
Unemployed Not Seeking	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		--
Not Known	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Initial Survey	231									
Follow up Survey	230		79	52	6	73	-	19	1	-

Note: percentages may not total 100% and may not match the text above due to rounding

Table 3 shows that the category of positive destination with highest proportion of leavers remaining in the same destination between the surveys is higher education at 87.8%.

93.6% of leavers who were reported in further education in the initial survey had sustained this destination by the time of the follow up. Of those who left further education, the highest proportion was reported in a negative destination in the follow up survey. 2.1% had moved to a positive destination and 4.3% to a negative destination by the time of the follow up survey.

Of those reported in employment in the initial return 87.0% had sustained this destination by the follow up but of those who did leave employment the highest proportion moved to a negative destination (10.1%).

The positive destination that has witnessed the most movement across destinations is training with only 10.0% remaining in this destination by the follow up. Due to the nature and duration of training opportunities this type of movement is not unexpected. However the outcomes of this destination differs as 60.0% of those who were in training in the initial return had progressed to another positive destination by the follow up but 30.0% had also moved to a negative destination by the follow up.

Of those reported as unemployed seeking in September 2011, 50.0% were still in this situation in March 2011. Detailed analysis of the March unemployed seeking cohort can be found later in this report.

Leaver Characteristics in the SLDR 2009/10 Follow up

Table 4 provides an overview of leaver characteristics and what happened to those leavers between the initial and the follow up survey. It shows that the majority of school leavers are in the same positive destination (80.0%) in March 2011 as they entered in September 2010. Small proportions moved from a positive destination to a negative destination (5.7%) and from a negative to a positive (3.0%).

A higher proportion of females (89.5%) were reported in a positive destination in both returns than males (86.9%). However, females were more likely than males to move from a positive destination to a negative destination.

The proportion of leavers staying in a positive destination increases with age on leaving school. Only 76.1% of 16 year olds were in a positive destination in both returns, compared to almost 96% of 17 year old leavers. The benefit of staying on at school past your statutory leave date can also be seen in the information related to the stage of leaving where the highest proportion of leavers reported in a negative destination in both returns are statutory winter leavers. Post statutory leavers are the least likely group to move from a positive destination to a negative destination.

Table 4: Leaver Characteristics in the SLDR 2009/10 Follow up

Orkney Islands Council	Same positive destination in both	Positive destination to another positive destination	Positive destination to negative destinationⁱⁱⁱ	Negative destination to a positive destination	Negative in both	% of Cohort
All Leavers	80.0%	8.3%	5.7%	3.0%	3.0%	
Gender						
Male	81.3%	5.6%	4.7%	4.7%	3.7%	46.5%
Female	78.9%	10.6%	6.5%	1.6%	2.4%	53.5%
Stage of Leaving^{iv}						
Statutory Summer Leaver	65.9%	2.4%	19.5%	4.9%	7.3%	17.8%
Statutory Winter Leaver	50.0%	8.3%	16.7%	8.3%	16.7%	5.2%
Post Statutory Leaver	85.3%	9.6%	1.7%	2.3%	1.1%	77.0%
Age on Leaving School^v						
16 and under	69.0%	7.1%	11.9%	6.0%	6.0%	36.5%
17	84.2%	11.8%	0.0%	1.3%	2.6%	33.0%
18 and over	88.6%	5.7%	4.3%	1.4%	0.0%	30.4%
Personal factors and Health						
Looked After at Home / Looked after away from home ^{vi}	40%	0%	0%	0%	60%	2.2%
Additional Support Plan Recorded ^{vii}	71.4%	4.8%	14.3%	0.0%	9.5%	9.1%
Health Factor/Additional Support Need Identified ^{viii}	74.2%	6.5%	12.9%	0.0%	6.5%	13.5%
SIMD Decile Ranking /Deprivation (SIMD 2009)^{ix}						
1 (most deprived)	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.4%
2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.4%
3	--	--	--	--	--	0.0%
4	74.4%	10.3%	2.6%	5.1%	7.7%	17.0%
5	73.5%	8.8%	11.8%	5.9%	0.0%	14.8%
6	71.9%	18.8%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	13.9%
7	82.9%	4.9%	4.9%	3.7%	3.7%	35.7%
8	91.2%	5.9%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	14.8%
9	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%
10 (Least Deprived)	--	--	--	--	--	0.0%
Unknown	100%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0%

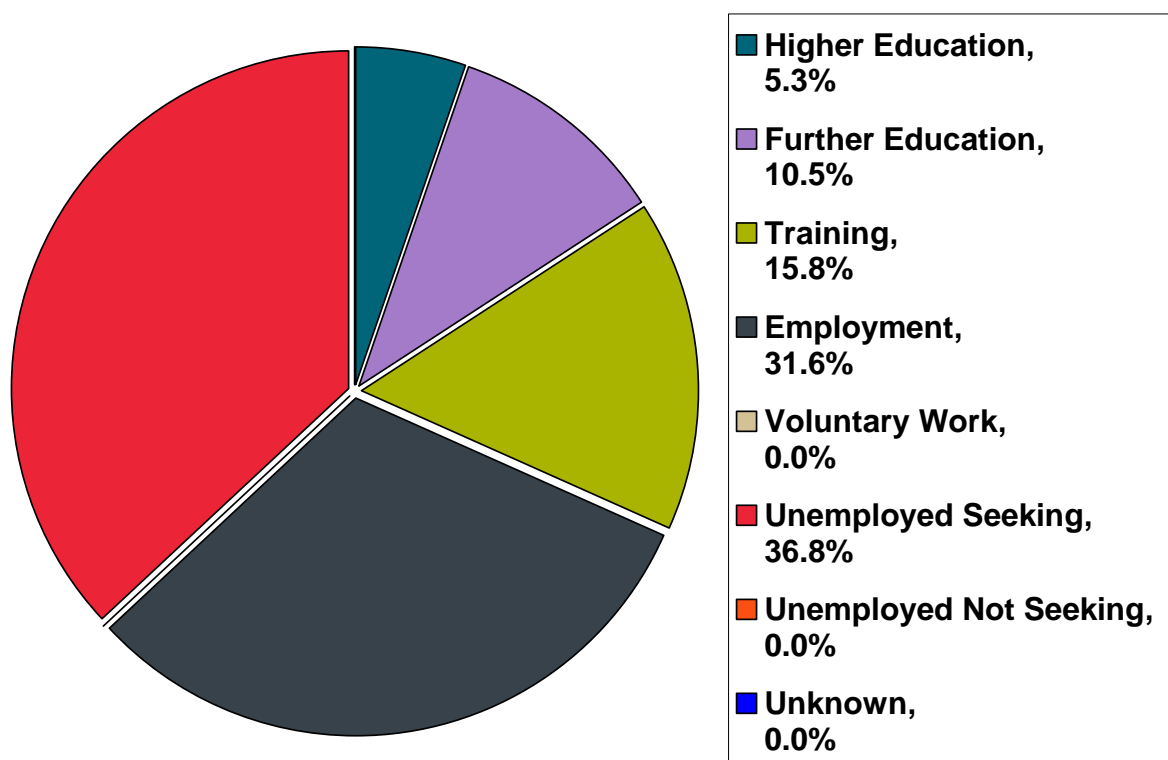
SLDR 2009/10 Follow up - Unemployed Seeking Analysis

The initial SLDR identified that 14 (6.1%) leavers were unemployed seeking and by March 2011 there were 19 (8.3%) unemployed leavers. The graph below shows the March 2011 unemployed seeking cohort and their initial September destination. It shows that the MCMC group is fluid in nature with 63.2% of the unemployed seeking cohort reported in a positive destination in September and 36.8% being reported as unemployed seeking in both returns.

Of those leavers reported as unemployed seeking in both returns, 29% had secured a positive destination after leaving school but had not sustained it prior to the initial SLDR. Also 14% had been in a positive destination between the initial and the follow up return.

Overall of those reported as unemployed seeking in the follow up, 79% had been in at least one positive destination since leaving school but had not sustained it by the follow up.

Graph 3: Unemployed Seeking in Follow up by Initial SLDR destination



Note: percentages may not total 100% and may not match the text above due to rounding

Within the unemployed seeking cohort there are leavers who are engaging in personal skills development, through non-formal learning opportunities, as a stepping stone into a positive and sustainable destination. This is a relatively new post-16 learning opportunity and is particularly relevant to those young people not yet ready for, or in a position to participate in formal learning. It includes a wide range of what will often be short-term learning combined with appropriate personalised support. To this end, this perhaps should not be viewed as a negative destination for these young people, however, within the initial SLDR in September 2010 and the follow up in March 2011; these leavers were included in the unemployed seeking category and are therefore not reported in positive destinations.

There was one leaver reported within the personal skill development status, in March 2011.

Table 5 compares the characteristics of the full SLDR cohort and the unemployed seeking cohort. It allows the identification of those groups that are disproportionately represented within leavers reported as unemployed seeking. For example those leavers, who left school at 16 or under, represent 36.5% of the whole SLDR cohort but form 73.7% of those reported as unemployed seeking and are therefore disproportionately represented in the unemployed seeking status. Although based on a smaller number, a similar conclusion can also be drawn for those who have had a period of being looked after at home or away from home. Leavers with this personal factor form only 2.2% of the whole SLDR cohort but represent 15.8% of the unemployed seeking leavers.

Table 5: Unemployed Leaver Characteristics in the SLDR 2009/10 Follow up

Orkney Islands Council	% of SLDR Follow up Cohort	% of Unemployed Seeking in SLDR Follow up Cohort
Gender		
Male	46.5%	47.4%
Female	53.5%	52.6%
Stage of Leaving		
Statutory Summer Leaver	17.8%	52.6%
Statutory Winter Leaver	5.2%	21.1%
Post Statutory Leaver	77.0%	26.3%
Age on Leaving School		
16 and under	36.5%	73.7%
17	33.0%	10.5%
18 and over	30.4%	15.8%
Personal factors and Health		
Looked After at Home/ Looked after away from home	2.2%	15.8%
Additional Support Plan Recorded	9.1%	26.3%
Health Factor/Additional Support Need Identified	13.5%	31.6%
SIMD Decile Ranking /Deprivation (SIMD 2009)		
1 (most deprived)	0.4%	0.0%
2	0.4%	5.3%
3	0.0%	0.0%
4	17.0%	21.1%
5	14.8%	21.1%
6	13.9%	15.8%
7	35.7%	31.6%
8	14.8%	5.3%
9	2.6%	0.0%
10 (Least Deprived)	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown	0%	0.0%

End of SLDR 2009/10 Follow up report

Section 2: National Training Programme Results 2010 - 2011

Individuals in the **Orkney Islands Council** area had access to all our National Training Programmes: Modern Apprenticeships (MA), Skillseekers (SS), Get Ready for Work (GRfW), including lifeskills and Training for work (TfW).

New Starts created between 1st April 2010 and 31st March 2011			
Training Programme	Local Authority Area based on Trainee Address (Employer address is within or out with Local Authority Area)	Local Authority Area based on Employer address (Trainee address is out with Local Authority Area)	Starts by Local Authority Area
MA16-19	42	0	42
MA20+	17	0	17
Skillseekers	0	0	0
Targeted Pathways	0	0	0
Total	59	0	59
GRFW	40		40
Lifeskills	0		0
Total	40		40
TFW	43		43
Total New Starts	142	0	142

In Training as at 31st March 2011			
Training Programme	Local Authority Area based on Trainee Address (Employer address is within or out with Local Authority Area)	Local Authority Area based on Employer address (Trainee address is out with Local Authority Area)	Starts by Local Authority Area
MA16-19	115	1	115
MA20+	44	0	44
Skillseekers	4	0	4
Targeted Pathways	0	0	0
Total	163	1	164
GRFW	11		11
Lifeskills	0		0
Total	11		11
TFW	2		2
Total In Training	176	1	177

National Training Programmes

Positive Outcomes achieved between 1st April 2010 and 31st March 2011

Local Authority is based on Trainee Address (Employer address is within or out with Local Authority Area)

Type of Achievement	Total	Leavers	% Achievement Rate
MA 16-19 - Achievement of MA	46	60	76.7%
MA20+ - Achievement of MA	30	44	68.2%
Skillseekers - Achievement of VQ	8	13	61.5%
Targeted Pathways - Outcome	0	0	0.0%
Total	84	117	71.8%

Achievement rate is the achievements divided by the leavers displayed as a percentage

GRFW - Job Outcome	16
GRFW - Progression from GRfW to Mainstream S/S	1
GRFW - Progression into Full-time education	4
<i>GRFW - Sustained Job</i>	14

Total (excluding GRFW Sustained Jobs)	21	43	48.8%
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Achievement rate includes the job outcome, progression to mainstream and the progression to full time education divided by the total leavers displayed as a percentage

Positive Outcomes achieved between 1st April 2010 and 31st March 2011

Local Authority is based on Trainee Address (Employer address is within or out with Local Authority Area)

TFW - Job Outcome	14		
TFW - Self Employment Outcome	0		
TFW - Retention in employment <i>*(see definition)</i>	9		
TFW - Sustained Job <i>*(see definition)</i>	5		
TFW - Sustained Self Employment <i>*(see definition)</i>	0		
TFW - VQ 2 Outcome Payment	0		
TFW - VQ 3 Outcome Payment	0		
TFW - Other Approved Qualification	20		
TFW Total	48	50	28.0%

Achievement rate includes the job outcome and self employment outcome divided by the total leavers displayed as a percentage

Total Achievements for all programmes **153**

Definitions:

TFW – Retention in Employment: A Retention in Employment Outcome can be claimed for the same trainee if he/she is in employment, but not necessarily the same job, 12 weeks after the first job has commenced, for a minimum period of 1 week (the qualifying period for achievement does not apply where the trainee is still employed by the first employer).

TFW – Sustained Job: For trainees who started prior to 1st April 2010 only – a Sustained Job Outcome can be claimed if the trainee is in employment 26 weeks after the first date of employment.

Section 3: Characteristics of the More Choices More Chances group

Within the MCMC group individuals can either be unemployed & seeking or economically inactive. It is important to note that the information that follows only relates to 16 – 19 years olds recorded as being unemployed and seeking on 1st June 2011 and who had been in contact with us within eight weeks of this date. Therefore, this information may differ when compared to that of Job Centre plus, especially for the 18/19 year old age groups.

MCMC Table 1: Unemployed Seeking, by gender & age

Age Group	Male	%	Female	%	Total	% Age
15/16	2	29%	5	71%	7	32%
17	4	67%	2	33%	6	27%
18/19	5	56%	4	44%	9	41%
Total	11	50%	11	50%	22	

Individuals will enter and leave the MCMC group as their circumstances change, for instance, **91% (20)** of those within the current unemployed seeking cohort had secured at least one positive destination since leaving school. Also **59% (13)** have had a period of time on the Get Ready for Work programme. Also within this cohort we can identify that **27% (6)** had been looked after at home or away from home at one point in time.

MCMC Table 2: MCMC Cohort by Qualification level

Foundation level & Below	2 (9%)	Higher Grade & above	1 (5%)
General Level	11(50%)	Qualification level unknown	2 (9%)
Credit level	6 (27%)		

The MCMC group is fluid and table 3 provides an overview of the period of time individuals have been unemployed based on the start date of the current unemployed seeking status.

In comparison, Table 4 is based on the period of time since the end of the last recorded positive status. For the purposes of this analysis a positive status includes school and those outlined within the school leaver destination return.

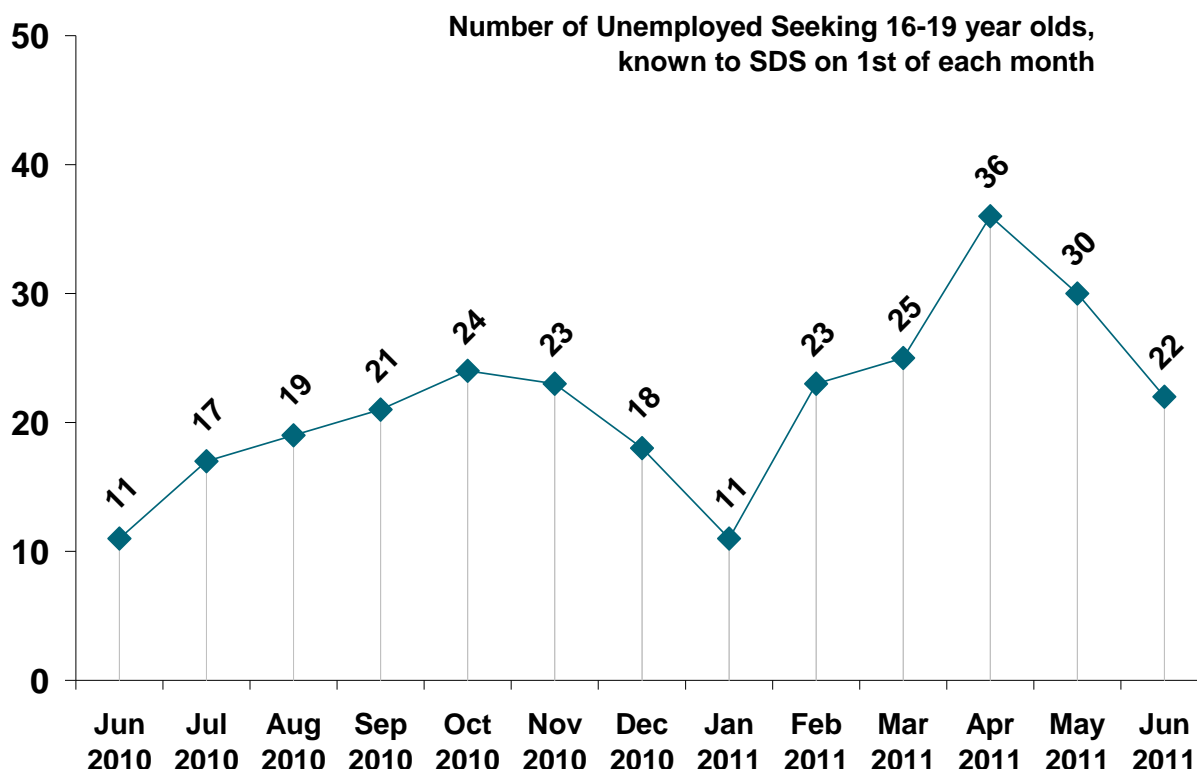
MCMC Table 3: Unemployed Seeking status by age & duration of current status

Age Group	0 -3 months		3-6 months		6-12 months		> 12 months		Total
15/16	4		3		0		0		7
17	5		1		0		0		6
18/19	9		0		0		0		9
Total	18	82%	4	18%	0	0%	0	0%	22

MCMC Table 4: Unemployed Seeking status by age & duration since last positive status

Age Group	0 -3 months		3-6 months		6-12 months		> 12 months		Total
15/16	4		3		0		0		7
17	3		0		3		0		6
18/19	4		1		2		2		9
Total	11	50%	4	18%	5	23%	2	9%	22

MCMC Graph 1: Unemployed Seeking by Month



Background Notes:

ⁱ Skills Development Scotland SLDR 2009/10 reports from initial follow up - <http://www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk/our-story/key-publications/school-leaver-destination-return-and-skills-intervention-activity-report.aspx>

ⁱⁱ **Positive Destinations:** includes higher education, further education, training, employment and voluntary work. This is in line with the definition of positive destinations set out in Indicator 10 of the Scottish Budget Spending Review 2007:

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 Get Ready for Work or Lifeskills programmes. Also included are any leavers undertaking formal training that are in receipt of a training allowance but their training is not funded by SDS e.g. vocational training programmes funded by local authorities or third sector organizations.

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 via a modern apprenticeship or Skillseekers. It includes those who are Self Employed or those working on a part-time basis (less than 16 hours) who regard this as their main destination.

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.

ⁱⁱⁱ **Negative Destinations:** this includes any leaver who is not reported in one of the positive destinations as outlined above. In this return it includes the following statuses:

Unemployed Seeking: includes leavers being supported by SDS and are known to be actively seeking employment/training and those that are known to be unemployed from direct contact with the individual, their family or a partner agency. This category also includes those undertaking personal skills development, through non-formal learning opportunities, as a stepping stone into a positive and sustainable destination. This is a relatively new post-16 learning opportunity and is particularly relevant to those young people not yet ready for, or in a position to participate in formal learning. It includes a wide range of what will often be short-term learning combined with appropriate personalised support, including those participating in activity agreements.

Unemployed not seeking: includes leavers who are not seeking employment or training for a range of reasons. The reasons may involve those caring for children or other dependants, pregnancy, custody, sickness, those not yet ready to enter employment, education or training (EET), those choosing not to enter EET and those taking time out e.g. Spending time travelling during a gap year (with no deferred place in higher education).

Unknown: includes leavers whose destination is not known to either SDS or their partners

^{iv} **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.

^v **Age on Leaving:** this has been calculated using a leaver's date of birth and their actual school leaving date as recorded on our client management system. Therefore, a leaver who left school at the summer leaving date but whose statutory leave date was in the previous winter would be classed as a post statutory leaver but would still only be 16 when they left school, as their 16th birthday fell between 1st October and the last day in February.

^{vi} **Looked After at Home/ looked after away from home:** This refers to any school leaver that has information recorded on the SDS client tracking system to indicate 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 held by local authorities e.g. social work services departments or education departments. Therefore, these percentages are reported for indicative purposes only.

^{vii} **Additional Support Plan Recorded:** Annually, SDS receives a copy of the school census data via the Scottish Government's ScotXed unit which contains information on all pupils in local authority secondary and special schools. This is imported into our client management system. Within this data are details about those who have co-ordinated support plans (CSP) and individualised educational programmes (IEP). In addition through our on going support of pupils we gather this information directly from individuals and schools. We acknowledge that the data may vary from that held by local authorities therefore the percentages used are indicative.

^{viii} **Health Factor/Additional Support Need Identified:** Annually, SDS receives a copy of the school census data via the Scottish Government's ScotXed unit which contains information on all pupils in local authority secondary and special schools. This is imported into our client management system. Within this data are details about those who have identified additional support needs. In addition through our on going support of pupils we gather this information directly from individuals and schools. We acknowledge that the data may vary from that held by local authorities therefore the figures used are indicative.

^{ix} **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. 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 a not the concentration of SIMD within a local authority. The Scottish Government have a useful tool on their website which helps identify SIMD areas:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/SIMDInteractive>