

Aberdeen City Council

Community Planning Partnership Report

February 2013

- **Initial School Leaver Destination Return 2011/12**
- **National Training Programme Results
1st April 2012 to 28th December 2012**
- **Unemployed Seeking Analysis**

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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%.

Foreword

We're pleased to provide you with the February 2013 Community Planning Partnership (CPP) report. This report provides you and other local partners with information and analysis specific to your local authority:

- **analysis of the results of the Initial School Leaver Destination Return (2011/12)**
- **results of our national training programme delivery (April 12 to December 12)**
- **analysis of the unemployed seeking 16-19 group (at 11 February 2013).**

The team at SDS are committed to providing information we have available to inform joint working in local areas.

The content of this report will support partners in their contribution to delivering Opportunities for All, the Scottish Government's guarantee of a place in training or education for every 16 – 19 year old.

We welcome your feedback and suggestions.



Damien Yeates
Chief Executive, Skills Development Scotland

Report Section 1: Initial School Leaver Destination Return 2011/12

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 2011 and the 31st of July 2012. We follow up these leavers to confirm their destinations as of 15th October 2012. 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. This year the Scottish Government's Analytical Services Unit will publish the initial destination results at the same time as the follow up results in June 2013.

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 out with Scotland is excluded. This report relates to the 1,818 leavers from publicly funded secondary schools in Aberdeen City Council.

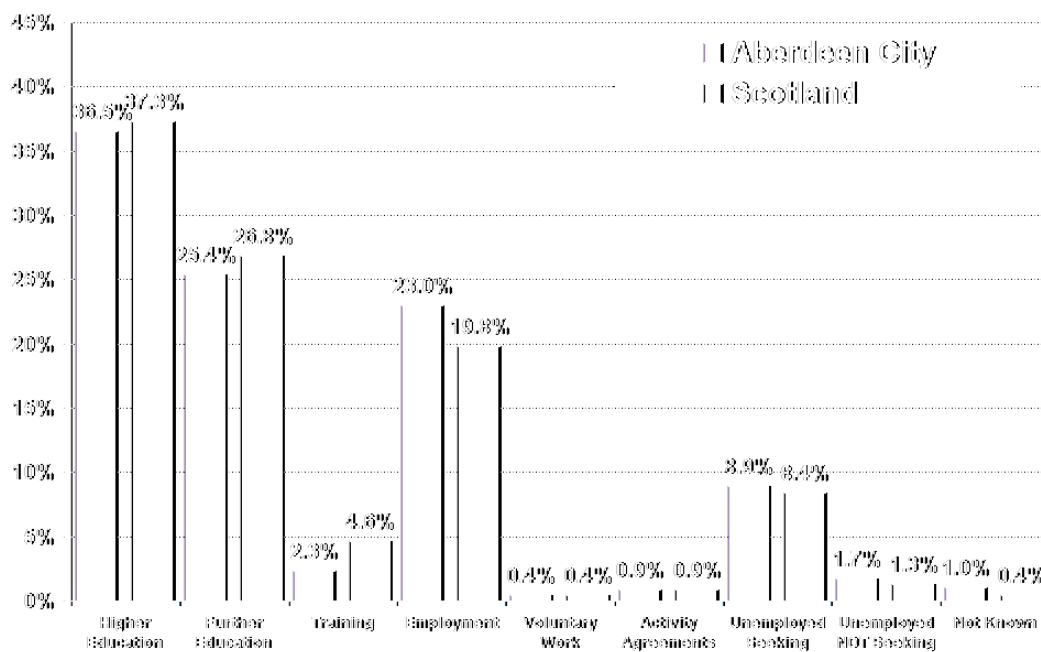
Section 1: Overview – Main Findings

- Overall the percentage of leavers entering a **positive destination**ⁱ is **88.4%**, a rise of 2.8 percentage points (pp)ⁱⁱ in comparison to 2010/11. This is 1.5pp below the national average of 89.9%. Aberdeen City Council is 23rd out of 32 local authorities for the percentage of leavers entering a positive destination.
- The percentage of leavers entering **higher education** (HE) is **36.5%** which is 0.8pp lower than the national average of 37.3%. In comparison to 2010/11 this is a rise within the authority of 0.9pp.
- The percentage of leavers entering **further education** (FE) has fallen by 0.5pp to **25.4%** which is 1.4pp lower than the national average of 26.8%.
- The percentage of leavers entering **training** has fallen by 0.2pp to **2.3%**, the 5th lowest level in Scotland. It is 2.3pp below the national average (4.6%).
- The percentage of leavers entering **employment** has risen by 1.6pp since 2010/11 to **23.0%**, the 9th highest percentage in Scotland. This percentage is 3.2pp above the national average of 19.8%.
- The percentage of leavers who are **unemployed seeking**ⁱⁱⁱ is **8.9%**, 2.4pp lower than in 2010/11. Although this is 0.5pp higher than the national average.
- School leavers whose destination is **unknown** is **1.0%** this year. This is 0.9% lower than last year and is the lowest it has been in the past 10 years.

Table 1: Year on Year destination percentage split. Local Authority & Scotland

Destinations	Aberdeen City Council			Scotland		
	2010/11 %	2011/12 %	% point change	2010/11 %	2011/12 %	% point change
Higher Education	35.6	36.5	0.9	35.8	37.3	1.5
Further Education	25.9	25.4	-0.5	27.1	26.8	-0.3
Training	2.5	2.3	-0.2	5.6	4.6	-1.0
Employment	21.4	23.0	1.6	19.3	19.8	0.5
Voluntary Work	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	-0.1
Activity Agreement	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.4
Unemployed Seeking	11.3	8.9	-2.4	9.6	8.4	-1.2
Unemployed Not Seeking	1.2	1.7	0.5	1.2	1.3	0.1
Unknown	1.9	1.0	-0.9	0.3	0.4	0.1
Positive Destinations	85.6	88.4	2.8	88.9	89.9	1.0
Total Leavers	1,774	1,818		54,073	50,892	

Graph 2: Local Authority Comparison to Scotland

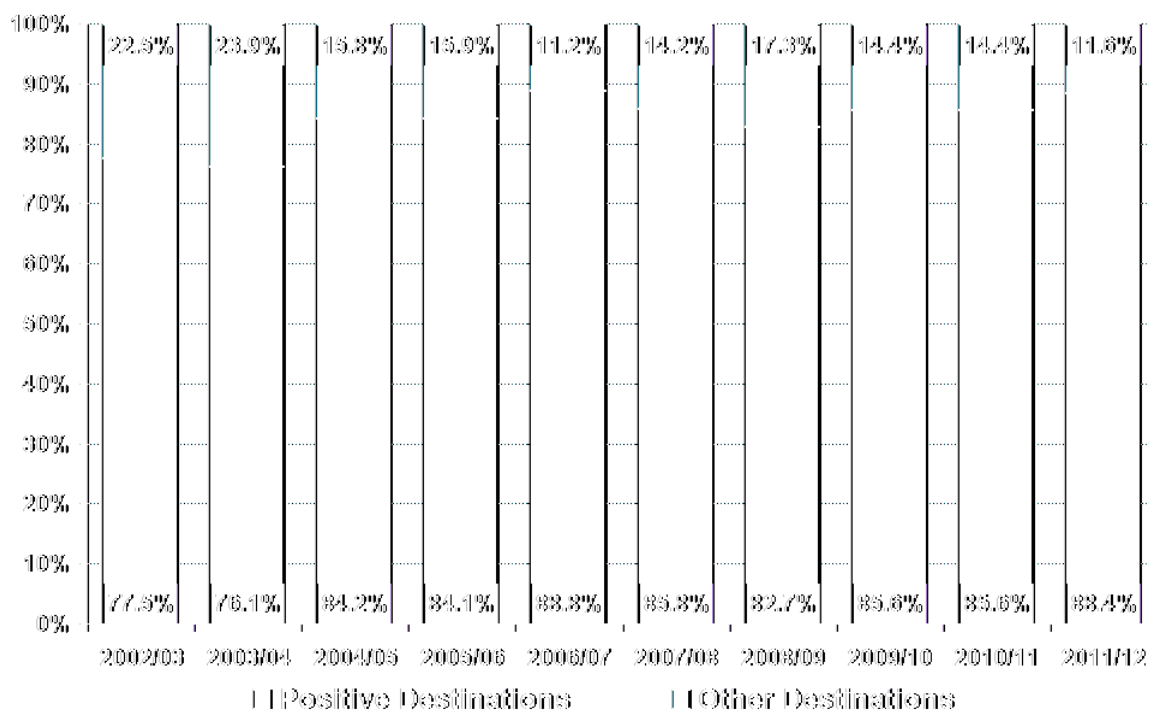


Section 1.1 - Annual Trends

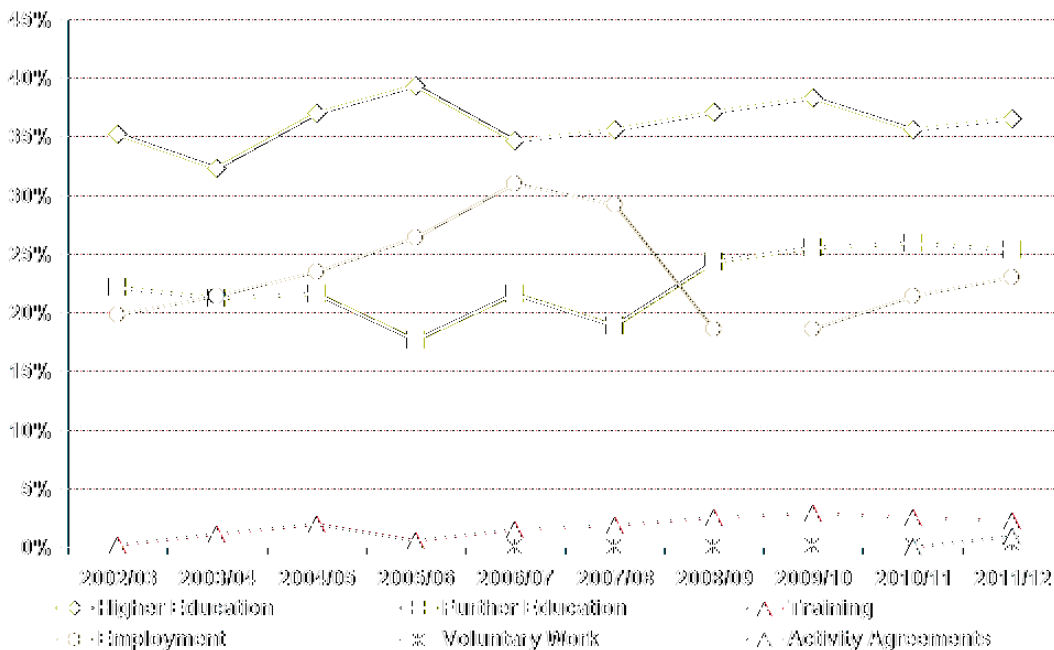
Table 3: Year on Year Destination Split

Year	Total	HE (%)	FE (%)	Training (%)	Employed (%)	Voluntary Work (%)	Activity Agreement (%)	U/E Seeking (%)	U/E NOT Seeking (%)	Not Known (%)
2002/03	2,005	35.2	22.2	0.2	19.8			14.5	1.7	6.4
2003/04	1,793	32.3	21.2	1.1	21.4			19.1	2.2	2.6
2004/05	1,916	37.0	21.6	2.0	23.5			9.1	1.9	4.9
2005/06	1,804	39.4	17.7	0.6	26.4			11.8	1.3	2.9
2006/07	1,989	34.7	21.6	1.5	31.0	0.1		8.6	1.0	1.6
2007/08	2,015	35.6	18.9	1.9	29.2	0.1		9.6	1.5	3.1
2008/09	1,730	37.1	24.3	2.5	18.6	0.1		12.6	0.7	4.0
2009/10	1,772	38.3	25.6	2.9	18.6	0.2		12.0	1.1	1.4
2010/11	1,774	35.6	25.9	2.5	21.4	0.2	0.0	11.3	1.2	1.9
2011/12	1,818	36.5	25.4	2.3	23.0	0.4	0.9	8.9	1.7	1.0

Graph 4: Year on Year Positive/Other Destination Trend

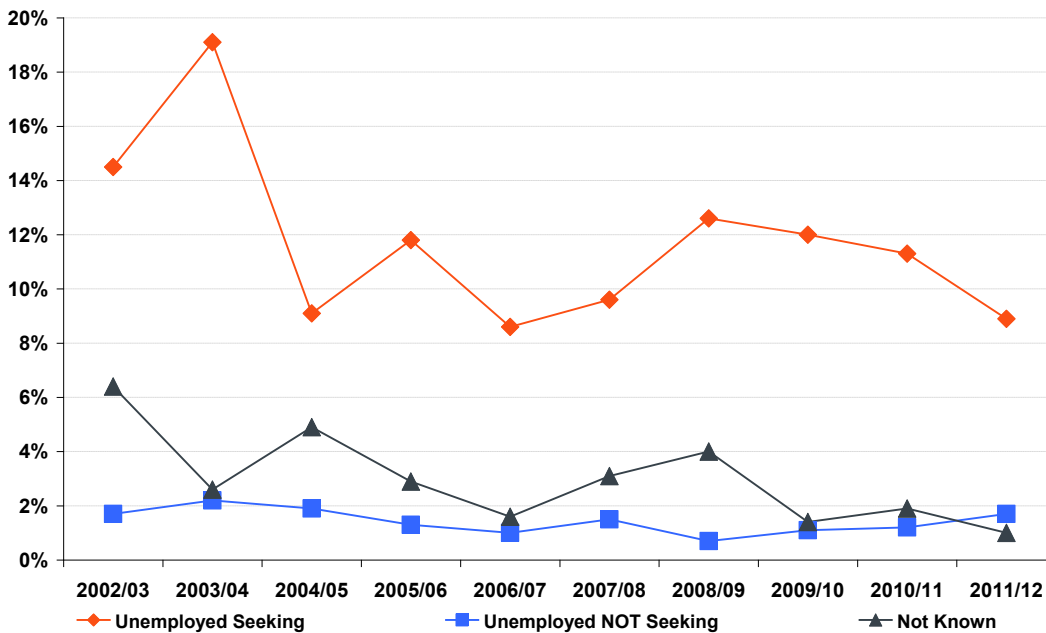


Graph 5: Year on Year Positive Destination Trend Analysis



- In 2005/06 the percentage of leavers entering **higher education** reached its highest point in the decade with 39.4% entering this destination. This year 36.5% of leavers entered HE which is 2.9pp below its peak. The percentage of leavers choosing this destination is 0.9pp higher than last year.
- Whilst in 2005/06 HE had reached its peak, **further education** was at its lowest level at 17.7%. Last year the percentage of leavers entering further education reached its highest point in the decade with 25.9% entering this destination. This year slightly less leavers entered this destination with 25.4% entering FE but this is 7.7pp higher than its lowest level.
- The percentage of leavers entering **training** has remained relatively static over the last ten years and in 2009/10 the percentage of leavers entering training reached its highest point at 2.9%. Similar to FE, the percentage fell slightly this year with 2.3% of leavers entering training.
- From 2002/03 the percentage of leavers entering **employment** rose year on year until it reached its highest point in 2006/07 at 31%. By 2008/09 this dropped significantly to 18.6%. Since then the percentage of leavers has risen each year and this trend continues this year with 23.0% of leavers entering employment.
- **Activity Agreements**, which were only introduced in 2010/11 account for 0.9% of leavers within the authority. This is the same as the national average.

Graph 6: Year on Year Other Destination Trend Analysis



- The percentage of leavers reported as **unemployed seeking** was at its highest level in 2003/04 at 19.1% and this had fallen by 2006/07 to its lowest level at 8.6%. By 2008/09 this had risen again to 12.6% but has fallen year on year since then and has now reached its second lowest level at 8.9%, which is 2.4pp lower than last year.
- The percentage of leavers reported as **unknown** has fluctuated throughout the decade with a starting point in 2002/03 of 6.4%. In general, since this point the percentage has remained above 2%, but in the last three years it has been below 2% and is now 1% which is 0.9pp lower than it was in 2010/11 and is the lowest it's been in the 10 year period.

Section 1.2: Leaver Characteristics

Table 7: Destinations split by Gender

Destinations	Male		Female	
	No of Leavers	%	No of Leavers	%
Higher Education	321	33.2%	343	40.4%
Further Education	231	23.9%	231	27.2%
Training	31	3.2%	10	1.2%
Employment	243	25.1%	175	20.6%
Voluntary Work	2	0.2%	5	0.6%
Activity Agreement	10	1.0%	6	0.7%
Unemployed Seeking	105	10.8%	56	6.6%
Unemployed Not Seeking	13	1.3%	18	2.1%
Unknown	12	1.2%	6	0.7%
Positive Destinations	838	86.6%	770	90.7%
Total Leavers	968		850	

- 90.7% of females enter positive destinations in comparison to 86.6% of males, a 4.1pp difference. This position mirrors that of the national picture where a greater percentage of females enter positive destinations compared to males.
- 67.6% of females continue with their studies post school in comparison to 57.1% of males, a difference of 10.5pp.
- 28.3% of males enter employment or training in comparison to 21.8% of females, a difference of 6.5pp.
- Males are more likely than females to be unemployed seeking with the split of unemployed leavers being 65.2/35.8%.

Graph 8: Gender split within each destination

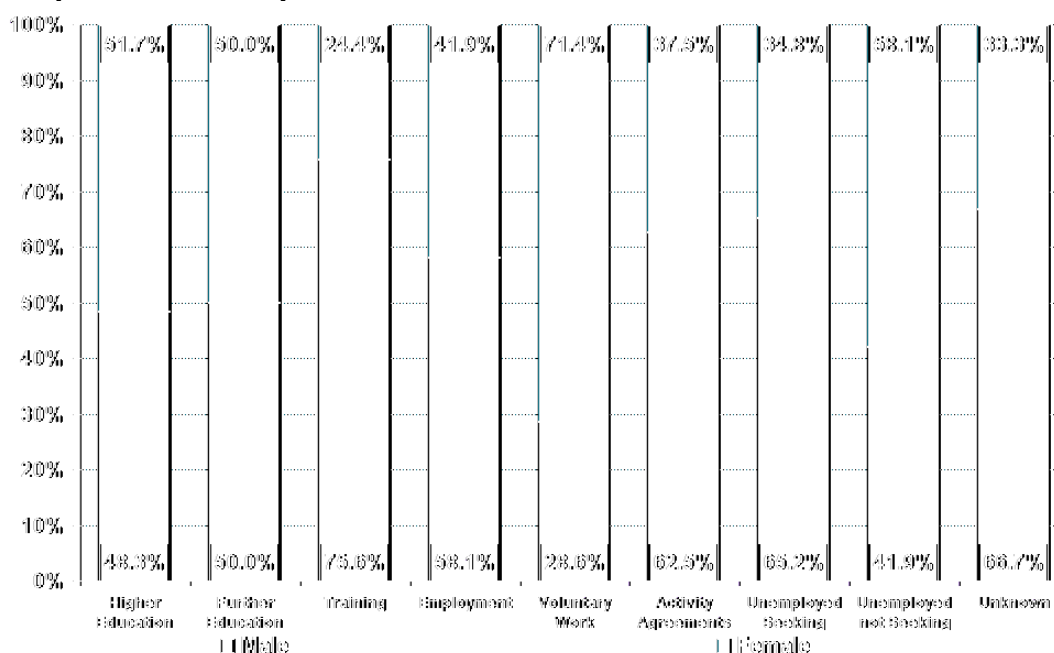
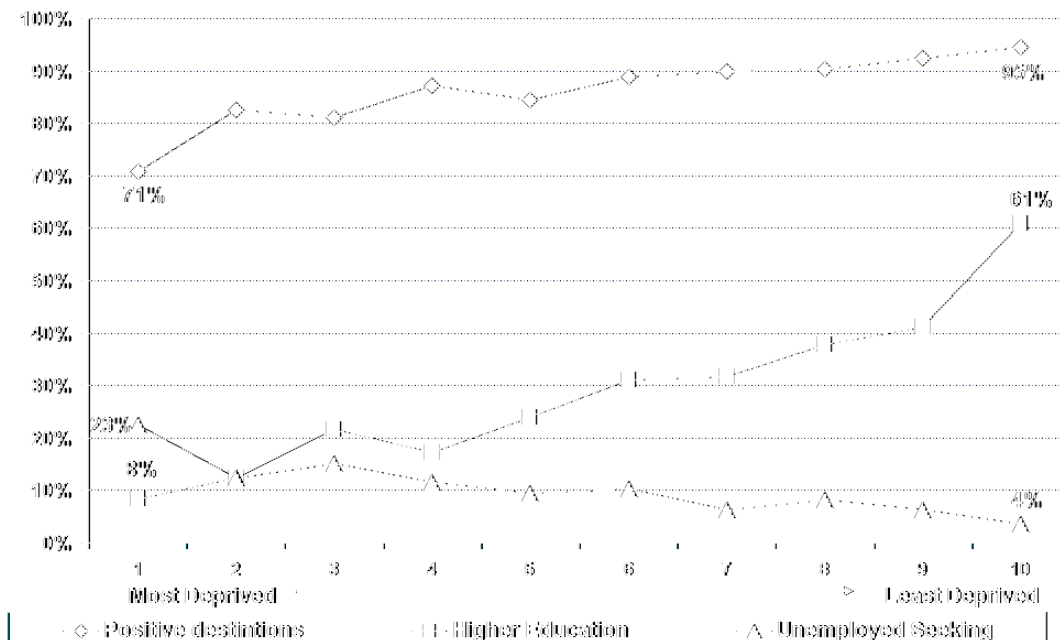


Table 9: Percentage Destinations by SIMD 2012

SIMD Decile ^{iv}	Most Deprived → Least Deprived										Not Known
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Higher Education	8	13	22	17	24	31	32	38	41	61	0
Further Education	38	41	27	34	36	23	28	21	27	14	0
Training	4	6	6	3	3	2	3	1	0	1	0
Employment	18	21	25	31	19	31	25	28	24	19	0
Voluntary Work	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Activity Agreement	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Unemployed Seeking	23	13	15	11	9	10	6	8	6	4	0
U/E Not Seeking	5	3	3	1	3	0	3	1	1	1	0
Unknown	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	1	0
Positive Destinations	71	83	81	87	84	89	90	90	92	95	0
Total	120	160	153	157	96	116	79	135	252	550	0
% of Total Leavers	7	9	8	9	5	6	4	7	14	30	0

Graph 10: Percentage Positive, HE and Unemployed Seeking by SIMD 2012



The table and graph above attempt to show that where leavers live could have an affect on their destination on leaving school. For example,

- In general, leavers who live in the more deprived areas are less likely to enter positive destinations on leaving school than those from the less deprived areas. A similar percentage of leavers live in SIMD 1 and SIMD 8 but their positive outcomes vary by 19pp.
- Leavers who live in the less deprived areas are more likely to enter higher education in comparison to leavers who live in the more deprived areas. The proportion of leavers entering HE from SIMD 8 is 38% compared to the proportion of leavers in SIMD 1, 8%. The percentage of entrants to HE from SIMD 10 is 61%.
- Leavers from the more deprived areas are more likely to be unemployed seeking than leavers from the less deprived areas. Using SIMD 1, 23% of leavers become unemployed seeking compared to 8% from SIMD 8.

Table 11: School Leavers by Stage of Leaving

Stage of Leaving^v Destination	Statutory Summer Leaver %	Statutory Winter Leaver %	Post Statutory Leaver %
Higher Education	0.3	3.3	48.6
Further Education	42.1	25.5	21.6
Training	5.8	5.2	1.1
Employment	26.4	32.0	21.2
Voluntary Work	0.0	0.7	0.4
Activity Agreement	2.6	1.3	0.4
Unemployed Seeking	18.6	24.8	4.8
Unemployed Not Seeking	2.6	6.5	1.0
Unknown	1.6	0.7	0.9
Positive Destinations	77.2	68.0	93.4
Total Leavers	311	153	1,354
% of Total Leavers	17.1	8.4	74.5

- 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 with the highest proportion entering higher education (48.6%). Overall 93.4% of those who stay on at school past their statutory leave date enter a positive destination.
- Statutory winter leavers are the least likely to enter positive destinations with only 68.0% of leavers reported entering a positive outcome which is similar to last year. The highest proportion is reported in employment at 32%. Statutory winter leavers are almost five times more likely to be reported as unemployed seeking than a post statutory leaver.
- Two out of five statutory summer leavers entered further education (42.1%) and 77.2% entered positive destinations, a slight improvement on last year (71.5%). However, they were also three times as likely as post statutory leavers to be unemployed seeking.

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, 664 leavers entered higher education and 462 entered further education. Detailed analysis can be provided on 96.8% (1,090) of this cohort for whom we hold information on institution and course chosen. The analysis below is based on 648 HE and 442 FE students.

Table 12: HE by Institution Type

Institution	Total	%
University/HE College	438	68
FE College	193	30
Other ¹	17	3

¹ Other category includes Institutions Outwith Scotland and Other Learning Providers.

Table 13: HE Students by Institution^{vi}

Institution	Total	%
The Robert Gordon University	152	23
Aberdeen University	131	20
Edinburgh University	38	6
Strathclyde University	29	4
Glasgow University	19	3
Heriot Watt University	17	3
Stirling University	10	2
St Andrews University	7	1
Royal Conservatoire of Scotland	6	1
Edinburgh Napier University	5	1
Queen Margaret University Edinburgh	5	1
Other Learning Providers	20	3
Outwith Scotland	16	2
FE College	193	30

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

Table 14: HE Students by FE Colleges

Institution	Total	%
Aberdeen College	188	97
Other Institutions / Learning Providers	5	3

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

Table 15: FE Students by FE Colleges

Institution	Total	%
Aberdeen College	428	97
Other Institutions / Learning Providers	14	3

Table 16: HE Course Information^{vii}

Course Area	Total	%
Engineering	115	18
Science & Mathematics	71	11
Arts & Social Sciences	60	9
Admin, Management & Business	52	8
Communications & Media	45	7
Law	44	7
Performing Arts	39	6
Health & Medicine	38	6
Computing & ICT	37	6
Art and Design	30	5
Finance	21	3
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	18	3
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	16	2
Construction	15	2
Animals, Land & Environment	12	2
Teaching	12	2
Social, Caring & Advisory	11	2
Languages	8	1
Other Course Information	4	1

Table 17: FE Course Information

Course Area	Total	%
Engineering	51	12
Hairdressing & Beauty	39	9
Social, Caring & Advisory	33	7
Art and Design	26	6
ASN Courses	26	6
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	26	6
Admin, Management & Business	25	6
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	25	6
Computing & ICT	24	5
Garage Services	24	5
General Education (Highers etc)	24	5
Performing Arts	22	5
Construction	21	5
Health & Medicine	21	5
Communications & Media	16	4
Arts & Social Sciences	15	3
Animals, Land & Environment	12	3
Science & Mathematics	8	2
Other Course Information	4	1

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

Table 18: HE/FE Course Areas Combined

Course Area	Total	%	Course Area	Total	%
Engineering	166	15	Art and Design	56	5
Science & Mathematics	79	7	Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	44	4
Admin, Management & Business	77	7	Law	44	4
Arts & Social Sciences	75	7	Social, Caring & Advisory	44	4
Communications & Media	61	6	Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	41	4
Computing & ICT	61	6	Hairdressing & Beauty	40	4
Performing Arts	61	6	Other Course Information	182	17
Health & Medicine	59	5			

Only the top 14 course areas have been displayed above. All other course areas are captured under "Other Course Information".

Graph 19: Course Areas split by Gender

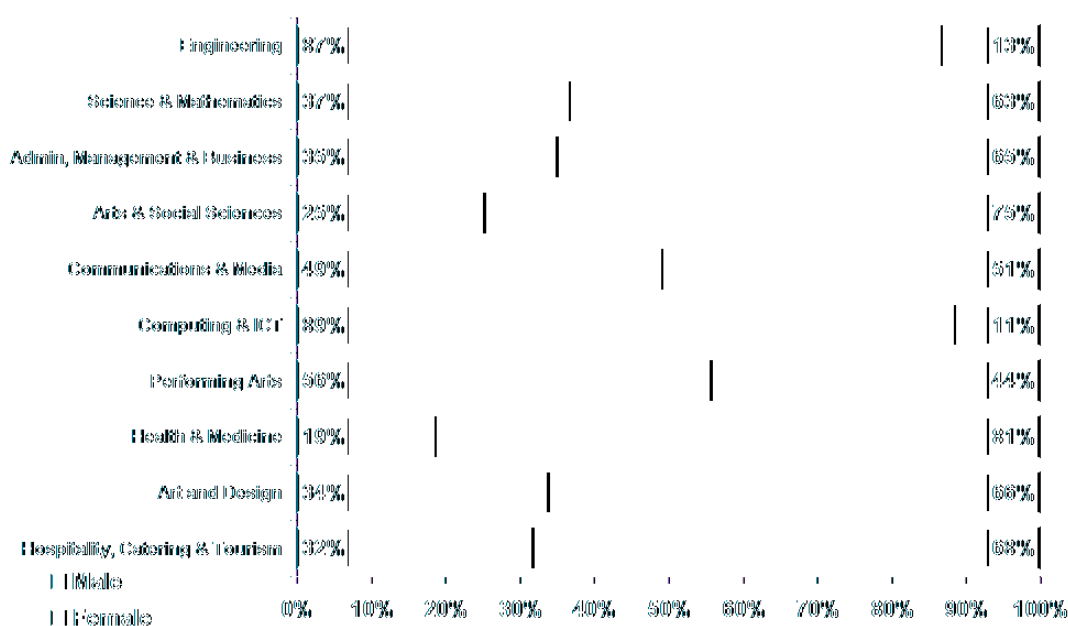


Table 20: Top HE/FE Course Areas (Female only)

Course Area	Total	%
Arts & Social Sciences	56	10
Admin, Management & Business	50	9
Science & Mathematics	50	9
Health & Medicine	48	9
Social, Caring & Advisory	42	8
Hairdressing & Beauty	39	7
Art and Design	37	7
Communications & Media	31	6
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	30	5
Performing Arts	27	5
Law	24	4
Engineering	22	4
Animals, Land & Environment	17	3
General Education (Highers etc)	15	3
Other Course Information	67	12

Table 21: Top HE/FE Course Areas (Male only)

Course Area	Total	%
Engineering	144	27
Computing & ICT	54	10
Performing Arts	34	6
Construction	31	6
Communications & Media	30	6
Science & Mathematics	29	5
Admin, Management & Business	27	5
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	27	5
Garage Services	23	4
Law	20	4
Art and Design	19	4
Arts & Social Sciences	19	4
ASN Courses	18	3
Finance	14	3
Other Course Information	46	9

Only the top 14 course areas have been displayed above. All other course area are captured under "Other Course Information".

- The course area with the highest percentage of leavers is Engineering. The gender split in this area shows that mainly males are choosing to study these subject with 87/13% split. The next course area with the greatest number of leavers is Science & Mathematics with more females entering this course area with the gender split being 63/37%.

- The course area entered by most females is Arts & Social Sciences with 56 leavers (10%) choosing this area. Admin, Management & Business and Science & Mathematics are 2nd and 3rd respectively. For males, Engineering was the course area entered by most with 144 leavers (27%) choosing this area. Computing & ICT was the second most popular area and Performing Arts was the third.

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. 418 young people entered employment and analysis can be provided on 96.9% (405) of those entering employment for whom we hold information about the occupational area entered.

Table 22: Top Occupational Areas

Occupational Area	Total	%	Occupational Area	Total	%
Hospitality & Catering / Travel & Tourism	83	20	Garage Services	11	3
Engineering	78	19	Armed Services & Security	10	2
Retail, Sales & Marketing	58	14	Finance	8	2
Construction	44	11	Sport & Leisure	8	2
Administration & Management	37	9	Transport & Distribution	6	1
Social & Caring Occupations	29	7	Computing & ICT	5	1
Hairdressing & Beauty	16	4	Other Occupational Areas	12	3

Table 23: Top Occupational Areas (Female only)

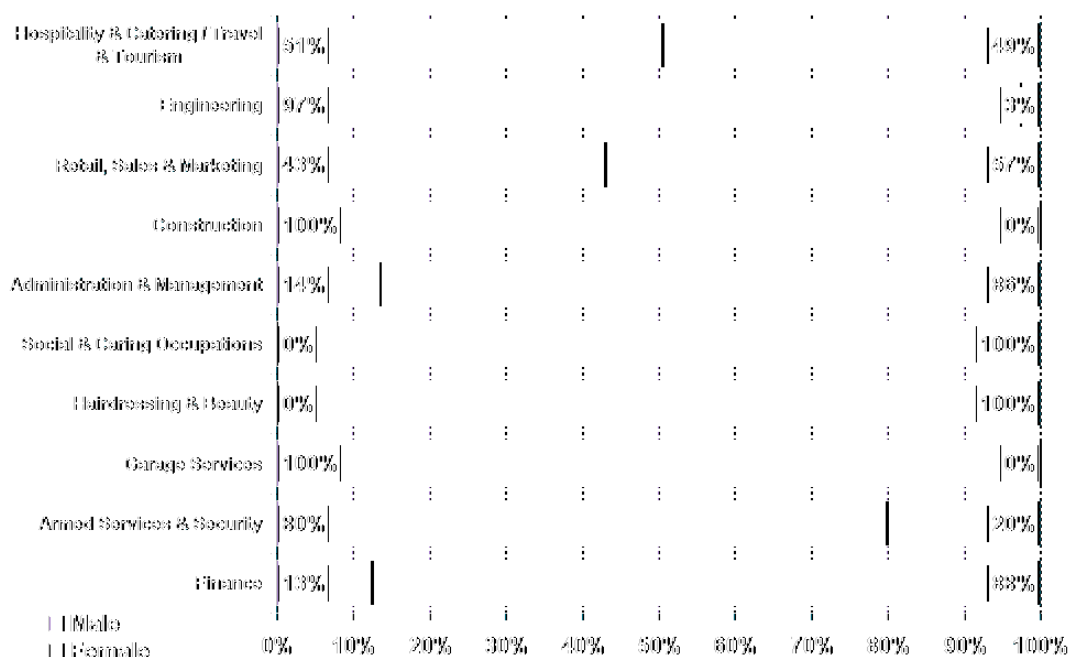
Occupational Area	Total	%
Hospitality & Catering / Travel & Tourism	41	24
Retail, Sales & Marketing	33	19
Administration & Management	32	19
Social & Caring Occupations	29	17
Hairdressing & Beauty	16	9
Finance	7	4
Other Occupational Areas	12	7

Table 24: Top Occupational Areas (Male only)

Occupational Area	Total	%
Engineering	76	32
Construction	44	19
Hospitality & Catering / Travel & Tourism	42	18
Retail, Sales & Marketing	25	11
Garage Services	11	5
Armed Services & Security	8	3
Sport & Leisure	6	3
Transport & Distribution	6	3
Administration & Management	5	2
Computing & ICT	5	2
Other Occupational Areas	7	3

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

Graph 25: Occupational Areas split by Gender



- The area of employment entered by the most school leavers is Hospitality & Catering / Travel & Tourism which accounts for 20% of all leavers who take up employment. The gender split of this area is relatively even with a 51/49% split, with males being in the majority. The next two most popular employment areas for school leavers this year are Engineering (19%) followed by Retail, Sales & Marketing (14%).
- When examining occupational areas by gender we see that the top three areas for females are Hospitality & Catering / Travel & Tourism, Retail, Sales & Marketing and Administration & Management. With males, the top three areas are Engineering, Construction and Hospitality & Catering / Travel & Tourism.
- 32% of male leavers who enter employment enter Engineering occupations, which equates to 76 leavers. 24% of female leavers enter Hospitality & Catering / Travel & Tourism occupations, which is the equivalent of 41 leavers.
- There is a gender imbalance in some occupational areas entered by school leavers. The areas of Engineering (97%), Construction (100%) and Garage Services (100%) are dominated by males, whereas Social & Caring occupations (100%) and Hairdressing & Beauty (100%) are female dominated.

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 group also included some of those individuals undertaking personal skills development^{viii}.

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 26: Unemployed Seeking Leaver Characteristics

Unemployed Seeking Leaver Characteristics	% of Full SLDR	% of Unemployed Seeking
Gender		
Male	53	65
Female	47	35
Stage of Leaving		
Statutory Summer Leaver	17	36
Statutory Winter Leaver	8	24
Post Statutory Leaver	74	40
SIMD Decile (SIMD 2012)		
1 (most deprived)	7	17
2	9	12
3	8	14
4	9	11
5	5	6
6	6	7
7	4	3
8	7	7
9	14	10
10 (least deprived)	30	12
Unknown	0	0

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 8% of the whole SLDR cohort but are disproportionately represented within the leavers reported as unemployed seeking at 24%. A similar situation is evident for statutory summer leavers with 17% and 36% respectively.
- Although male leavers account for 53% of the leaving cohort, they account for almost 65% of leavers reported as unemployed seeking. Female leavers account for 47% of the leaving cohort with 35% of them being reported as unemployed seeking.

Table 27: Unemployed Seeking Leavers by Intermediate Data zone

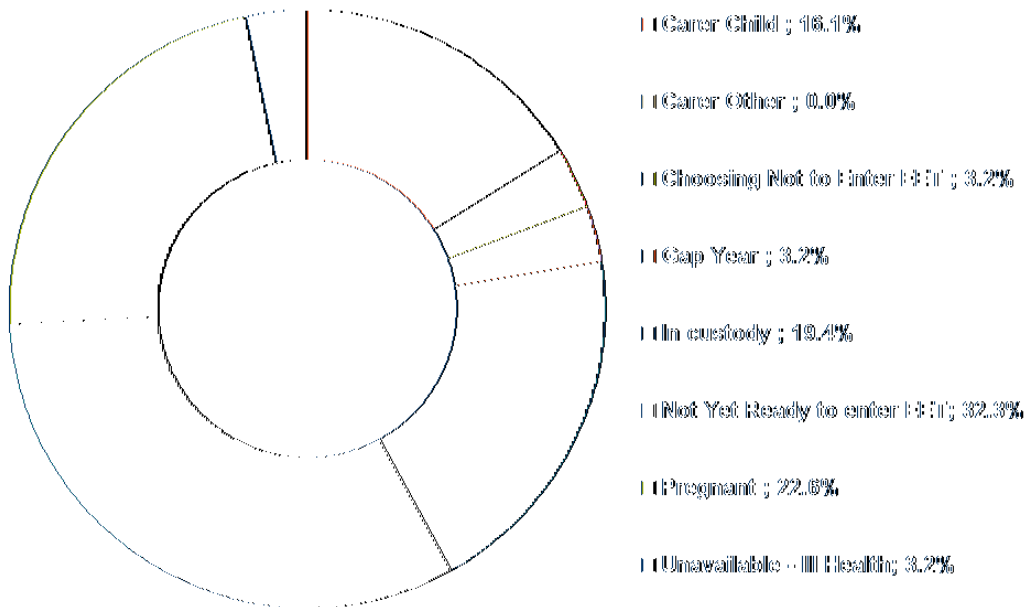
There were 161 leavers from Aberdeen City Council secondary schools who were reported as unemployed seeking in the SLDR. By using postcode and SDS centre, we were able to identify that, at the snapshot 14 of these leavers were living outside the local authority area, however, a further 12 unemployed seeking school leavers from other local authority schools were now residing within Aberdeen City Council boundaries. By using postcodes we were able to identify areas within the authority where unemployed school leavers were living. The analysis below is based on 159 leavers residing in the authority who could be mapped to an intermediate data zone based on their postcode. The table below shows the intermediate data zones with the highest percentage of unemployed leavers.

Intermediate Data zone^{ix}	Total	%
Heathryfold and Middlefield	16	10
Torry East	13	8
Torry West	10	6
Northfield	9	6
Stockethill	7	4
Bucksburn North	5	3
City Centre	5	3
Cummings Park	5	3
Garthdee	5	3
Mastrick	5	3
Oldmachar East	5	3
Summerhill	5	3

Unemployed NOT Seeking Leavers

There were 31 school leavers within this category. The highest proportion of leavers reported as unemployed not seeking are those who are not yet ready to enter education, employment or training (32.3%). This is followed by those who are pregnant (22.6%).

Graph 28: Individual Circumstances of those Unemployed NOT Seeking



Unknown Leavers

There were 18 school leavers whose destination was unknown at the time of SLDR.

Section 4: Percentage Destinations by School

School	Total Leavers	Higher Education (%)	Further Education (%)	Training (%)	Employment (%)	Voluntary Work (%)	Activity Agreements (%)	Unemployed Seeking (%)	Unemployed Not Seeking (%)	Not Known (%)	Positive (%)
Aberdeen Grammar School	200	62.0	15.5	0.0	16.0	0.5	0.5	3.0	1.5	1.0	94.5
Bridge Of Don Academy	143	39.2	17.5	2.1	28.7	0.7	1.4	8.4	0.0	2.1	89.5
Bucksburn Academy	109	14.7	42.2	2.8	29.4	0.0	0.9	8.3	0.9	0.9	89.9
Cults Academy	199	61.8	18.1	1.0	14.6	1.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	96.5
Dyce Academy	97	35.1	33.0	0.0	20.6	1.0	1.0	6.2	0.0	3.1	90.7
Harlaw Academy	161	44.1	23.0	0.6	23.6	0.0	0.0	7.5	1.2	0.0	91.3
Hazlehead Academy	182	30.8	30.8	5.5	19.8	0.0	1.1	9.9	1.1	1.1	87.9
Kincorth Academy	131	24.4	24.4	3.8	33.6	0.0	0.8	10.7	1.5	0.8	87.0
Northfield Academy	118	5.1	29.7	0.8	35.6	0.8	0.8	22.9	4.2	0.0	72.9
Oldmachar Academy	198	50.5	16.7	1.5	24.7	0.5	0.5	4.0	0.5	1.0	94.4
St Machar Academy	175	17.1	32.6	5.7	21.7	0.0	2.9	13.7	4.6	1.7	80.0
Torry Academy	105	15.2	40.0	2.9	16.2	0.0	1.0	20.0	4.8	0.0	75.2
Aberdeen City Council	1,818	36.5	25.4	2.3	23.0	0.4	0.9	8.9	1.7	1.0	88.4

Report Section 2: National Training Programme Results Apr-Dec 2012

Individuals in the Aberdeen City Council area had access to all our National Training Programmes including: Modern Apprenticeships (MA), Skillseekers (SS), Get Ready for Work (GRfW), including Lifeskills, Training for Work (TfW) and Targeted Pathways.

New Starts created between 1st April 2012 and 28th December 2012			
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
MA 16-19	382	213	595
MA 20-24	214	80	294
MA 25+	115	73	188
Total	711	366	1,077
GRFW	101		101
Lifeskills	25		25
Total	126		126
TFW	44		44
Total New Starts	881	366	1,247

In Training as at 28th December 2012			
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)	In Training by Local Authority Area
MA 16-19	952	595	1,547
MA 20-24	320	128	448
MA 25+	389	142	531
Skillseekers	0	0	0
Targeted Pathways	0	0	0
Total	1,661	865	2,526

In Training as at 28th December 2012 (cont)			
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)	In Training by Local Authority Area
GRFW	33		33
Lifeskills	7		7
Total	40		40
TFW	3		3
Total In Training	1,704	865	2,569

Positive Outcomes achieved between 1st April 2012 and 28th December 2012			
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	283	434	65.2
MA 20-24 - Achievement of MA	71	92	77.2
MA 25+ - Achievement of MA	115	191	60.2
Skillseekers - Achievement of VQ	1	1	100.0
Targeted Pathways - Outcome	2	1	200.0
Achievement rate is the achievements divided by the leavers displayed as a percentage			
Total	472	719	65.6
GRFW & Lifeskills - Job Outcome	29		
GRFW & Lifeskills - Progression from GRFW to MA	12		
GRFW & Lifeskills - Progression from Lifeskills to GRFW	7		
GRFW & Lifeskills - Progression into Full-time education	7		
<i>GRFW & Lifeskills - Sustained Job</i>	14		
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			
Total (excluding GRFW Sustained Jobs)	69	109	50.5

Positive Outcomes achieved between 1 st April 2012 and 28 th December 2012 (cont)			
Type of Achievement	Total	Leavers	Achievement Rate (%)
TFW - Job Outcome	23		
TFW - Self Employment Outcome	0		
TFW - Retention in employment <i>*(see definition)</i>	7		
TFW - VQ 2 Outcome Payment	0		
TFW - Other Approved Qualification	10		
Achievement rate includes the job outcome and self employment outcome divided by the total leavers displayed as a percentage			
TFW Total	40	54	42.6

Total Achievements	581		
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Definitions:

TFW – Retention in Employment: A Retention in Employment Outcome can be claimed for the same trainee if they are 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.

Report Section 3: Characteristics of 16 – 19 Unemployed Seeking

The information that follows relates to 16 – 19 year olds recorded as being unemployed on the SDS customer records system. The extract was taken on Monday 11th February 2013 and relates to individuals who had been in contact with us during the last eight weeks or we have been notified by partners that the individual is unemployed.

Therefore, this information may differ when compared to that of the Department for Work and Pensions, especially for the 18/19 year old age groups. We are working with DWP to close the information gap on 18/19 year olds.

Unemployed Table 1: Unemployed Seeking, by gender & age

Age Group	No. Male	%	No. Female	%	Total	% Age
15/16	59	56	47	44	106	36
17	67	66	34	34	101	34
18	40	68	19	32	59	20
19	18	62	11	38	29	10
Total	184	62	111	38	295	

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100.

Individuals will enter and leave the unemployed group as their circumstances change, for instance, **49% (145)** of those within the current unemployed seeking cohort had secured at least one positive destination since leaving school.

The unemployed group is fluid and table 2 provides an overview of the period of time customers have been recorded as unemployed seeking based on the start date of the newest unemployed seeking status.

Please note, we may have supported a customer for a period of time as unemployed seeking but after 8 weeks of non contact we would update their destination to unknown. If we subsequently make contact with a customer, a new unemployed seeking status would be recorded. The duration in table 2 is measured from the newest point of contact.

Unemployed Table 2: Unemployed Seeking, by age & duration of current unemployed status

Age Group	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	> 12 months	Total
15/16	91	10	5	0	106
17	76	12	11	2	101
18	46	5	7	1	59
19	22	3	2	2	29
Total	235 (80%)	30 (10%)	25 (8%)	5 (2%)	

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100.

By comparison, table 3 is based upon the last participation recorded on our client management system. Participation includes school, further education, higher education, national training programmes (MA, Skillseekers, GRfW, TfW, etc), employment, activity

agreement or voluntary work. The duration has been calculated from the end date of the last known positive destination to the date of the extract. If no positive destination has been recorded on our client management system then the duration has been calculated from the statutory school leaving date of the customer.

Unemployed Table 3: Unemployed Seeking, by age & duration since last positive status

Age Group	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	> 12 months	Total
15/16	63	22	20	1	106
17	18	28	29	26	101
18	8	8	19	24	59
19	6	2	5	16	29
Total	95 (32%)	60 (20%)	73 (25%)	67 (23%)	295

Due to rounding totals may not equal 100.

Using customer postcodes we can map information about the unemployed seeking cohort by SIMD decile and intermediate data zones as in Table 4 and 5 below:

Unemployed Table 4: Unemployed Seeking by SIMD 2012 Ranking

SIMD Decile (2012)	Most Deprived → Least Deprived										Not Known
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	42 14%	50 17%	57 19%	40 14%	23 8%	20 7%	7 2%	12 4%	19 6%	20 7%	

Unemployed Table 5: Unemployed Seeking by Intermediate Datazone

Intermediate Data zone	Total	%
Torry East	28	9
Heathryfold and Middlefield	27	9
Northfield	23	8
Garthdee	17	6
Mastrick	14	5
Torry West	14	5
City Centre	10	3
Sheddocksley	10	3
Bucksburn North	8	3
Cummings Park	8	3

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 Targeted Pathways to Apprenticeships, Get Ready for Work or Lifeskills programmes. It also includes those participating in placements through the community jobs fund. In addition, leavers who are in receipt of an allowance and the programme they are participating in, is 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 **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 at the point of the return and not the concentration of SIMD within a local authority. The Scottish Government has a useful tool that helps identify SIMD areas:
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/SIMDInteractive>.

v **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 passed 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 passed their statutory leave date and have left school at any stage throughout the year.

^{vi} **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.

^{vii} **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.

^{viii} **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. For the 2011/12 SLDR return, 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.

^{ix} **Intermediate Data zone Geography:** The data zone is the key small area statistical geography in Scotland. The intermediate geography is built up from data zones and can be used to disseminate statistics that are not suitable for release at the data zone level. Due to the small number of individuals it has been decided to use the intermediate level geography. There are 1,235 intermediate zones in Scotland, containing on average 4,000 household residents and these have been designed to respect local authority boundaries as at 2001 Census.