

Aberdeen City Council

Community Planning Partnership Report

December 2013

- **Initial School Leaver Destination Return 2012/13**
- **National Training Programme Results
1st April 2013 to 30th September 2013**
- **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

Welcome to the December 2013 Community Planning Partnership (CPP) report. This report provides you and other local partners with information and analysis specific to your local authority:

- **The results of the Initial School Leaver Destination Return (2012/13)**
- **National Training Programme Results (April 2013 to September 2013)**
- **Unemployed seeking analysis (at 2nd December 2013).**

The team at SDS is committed to using our unique position to gather and share information with partners at a national and local level. Together we can use this information to inform our work for customers, including our joint contribution to the Scottish Government's Opportunities for All guarantee.

We hope you find this report useful and welcome your feedback and suggestions.



Damien Yeates
Chief Executive, Skills Development Scotland

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

Background

The School Leaver Destination Return (SLDR) is a statistical return undertaken by Skills Development Scotland (SDS) on behalf of the Scottish Government. The cohort is young people who left school between the 1st of August 2012 and the 31st of July 2013. We follow up these leavers to confirm their destinations as of 11th October 2013. The data is recorded on the SDS customer record system and transferred at an individual level to the Scottish Government analytical services unit. This enables us to agree on the cohort who will form the basis of both the initial and follow up destination reports.

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

Analysis

The analysis that follows is based on data recorded about leavers on our customer record system. It is only leavers from publicly funded mainstream secondary schools that are within the scope of the SLDR reports and any leaver that was identified as having moved outwith Scotland is excluded. This report relates to the **1,687** leavers from publicly funded secondary schools in **Aberdeen City Council**.

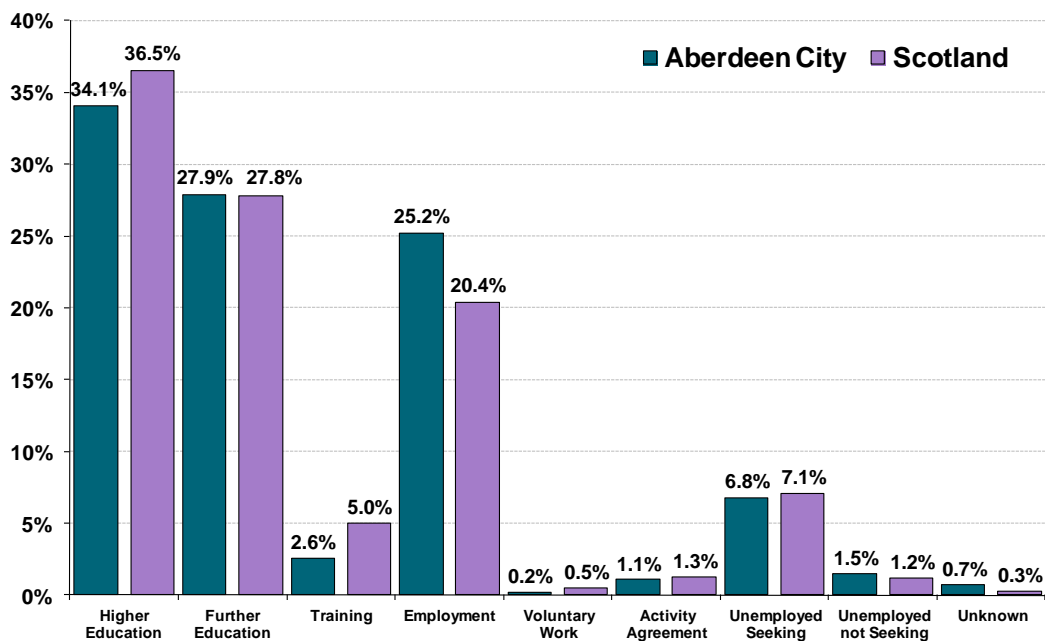
Section 1: Overview – Main Findings

- Overall the percentage of leavers entering a **positive destination**ⁱ is **91.0%**, a rise of 2.6 percentage points (pp)ⁱⁱ in comparison to 2011/12. This is 0.4pp below the national average of 91.4%. Aberdeen City Council is 21st out of 32 local authorities for the percentage of leavers entering a positive destination.
- The percentage of leavers entering **higher education (HE)** is **34.1%** which is 2.4pp lower than the national average of 36.5% and is the 10th lowest percentage of leavers entering HE in Scotland. In comparison to 2011/12 this is a fall within the authority of 2.4pp.
- The percentage of leavers entering **further education (FE)** has risen by 2.5pp to **27.9%** which is 0.1pp higher than the national average of 27.8%.
- The percentage of leavers entering **employment** has risen by 2.2pp since 2011/12 to **25.2%**. This percentage is 4.8pp above the national average of 20.4%.
- The percentage of leavers entering **training** has risen by 0.3pp to **2.6%** and is the 8th lowest level in Scotland and is 2.4pp below the national average (5.0%).
- The percentage of leavers who are **unemployed seeking**ⁱⁱⁱ is **6.8%**, 2.1pp lower than in 2011/12. This is 0.3pp lower than the national average.
- School leavers whose destination is **unknown**^{iv} is **0.7%** this year. This is 0.3pp lower than last year and is 0.4pp higher than the national average of 0.3%.

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

Destinations	Aberdeen City Council			Scotland		
	2011/12 %	2012/13 %	% point change	2011/12 %	2012/13 %	% point change
Higher Education	36.5	34.1	-2.4	37.3	36.5	-0.8
Further Education	25.4	27.9	2.5	26.8	27.8	1.0
Training	2.3	2.6	0.3	4.6	5.0	0.4
Employment	23.0	25.2	2.2	19.8	20.4	0.6
Voluntary Work	0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1
Activity Agreement	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.4
Unemployed Seeking	8.9	6.8	-2.1	8.4	7.1	-1.3
Unemployed Not Seeking	1.7	1.5	-0.2	1.3	1.2	-0.1
Unknown	1.0	0.7	-0.3	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Positive Destinations	88.4	91.0	2.6	89.9	91.4	1.5
Total Leavers	1,818	1,687		50,885	52,801	

Graph 2: Local Authority Comparison to Scotland

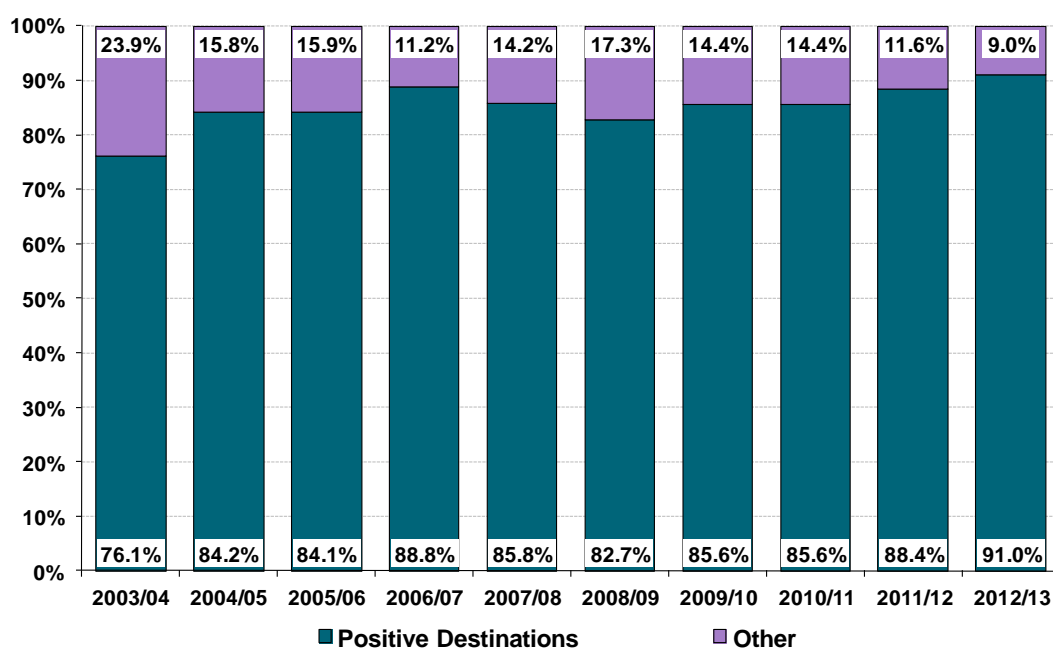


Section 1.1 - Annual Trends

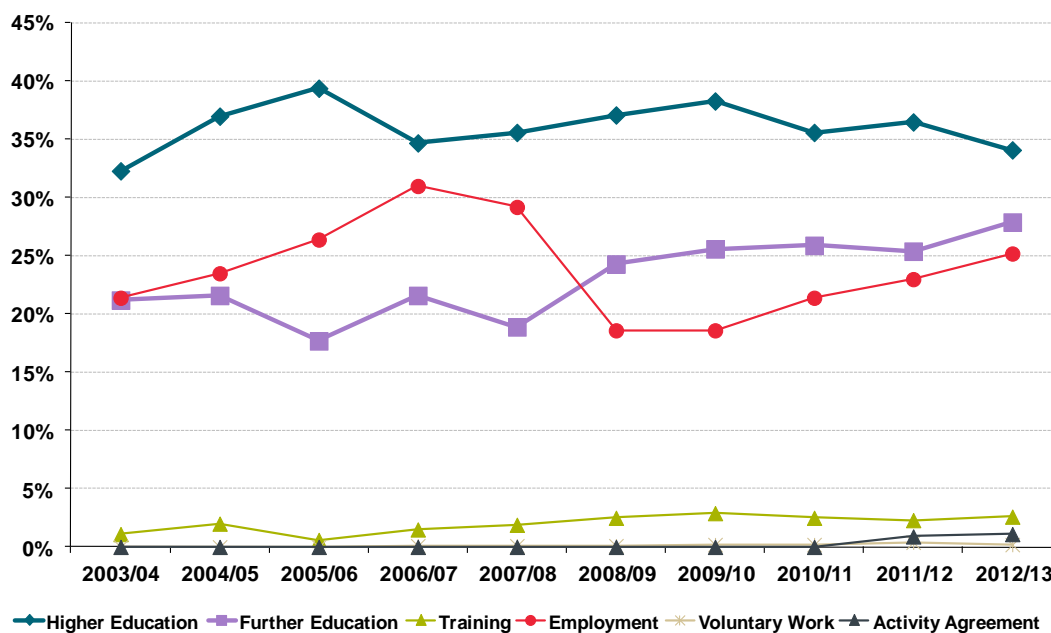
Table 3: Year on Year Destination Split

Year	Total	HE (%)	FE (%)	Training (%)	Employed (%)	Voluntary Work (%)	Activity Agreement (%)	U/E Seeking (%)	U/E NOT Seeking (%)	Not Known (%)
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
2012/13	1,687	34.1	27.9	2.6	25.2	0.2	1.1	6.8	1.5	0.7

Graph 4: Year on Year Positive/Other Destination Trend

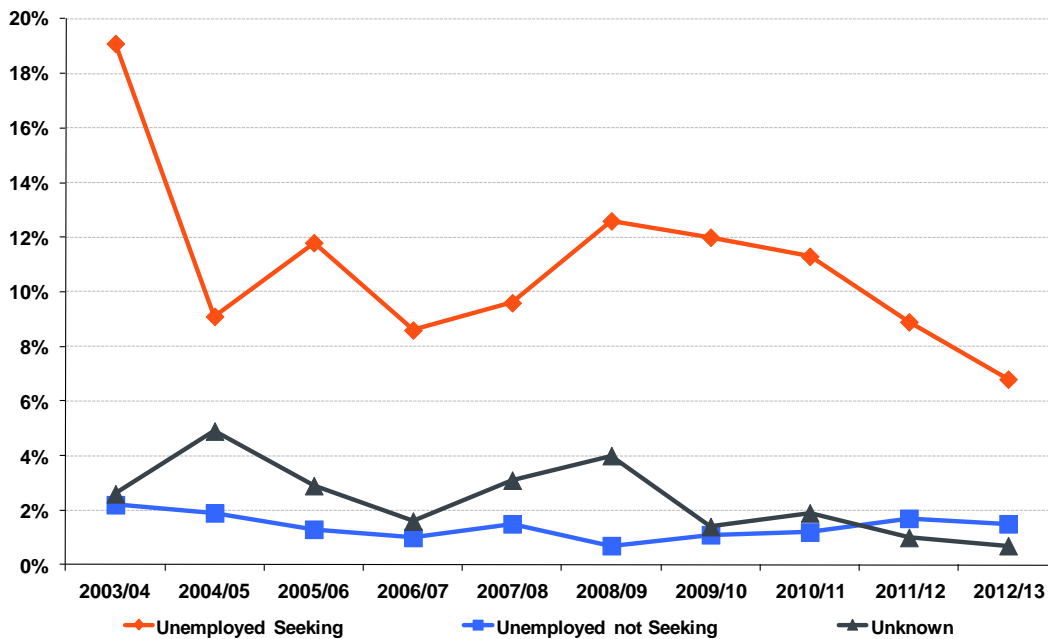


Graph 5: Year on Year Positive Destination Trend Analysis



- This year 34.1% of leavers entered higher education which is 2.4pp lower than last year. In the past decade, the year that saw the highest percentage of leavers enter HE was 2005/06 when 39.4% entered HE. The year that saw the lowest percentage of leavers enter this destination was 2003/04 when 32.3% of leavers entered HE. This year is 5.3pp lower than 2005/06 and is 1.8pp higher than 2003/04.
- The percentage of leavers entering FE this year is 27.9%. This is 2.5pp higher than last year and is the highest it has been in the past 10 years. 2005/06 saw the lowest level enter FE when 17.7% of leavers entered this destination. This year is 10.2pp higher than 2005/06.
- The percentage of leavers entering employment this year is 25.2%. This is 2.2pp higher than last year. In the past 10 years, the year that saw the highest percentage of leavers enter employment was 2006/07 when 31.0% of leavers entered this destination. The years that saw the lowest percentage of leavers enter this destination was 2008/09 and 2009/10 when 18.6% of leavers entered employment. This year is 5.8pp lower than 2006/07 and is 6.6pp higher than 2008/09 and 2009/10.
- The highest level of leavers entering training was reported in 2009/10 when 2.9% entered this destination. This year 2.6% of leavers entered training. This is 0.3pp higher than last year.
- Activity Agreements, which were only introduced in 2010/11, account for 1.1% of leavers within the authority. This is an increase of 0.2pp on 2011/12 and 0.2pp lower than the national average (1.3%).

Graph 6: Year on Year Other Destination Trend Analysis



- This year 6.8% of leavers are unemployed seeking which is 2.1pp lower than last year. In the past decade, the year that saw the highest level of unemployed seeking leavers was 2003/04 when 19.1% of leavers were reported in this destination. This year sees the lowest percentage of leavers being reported in this destination and is 12.3pp lower than 2003/04.
- In the past decade, the proportion of unemployed not seeking leavers was at its highest in 2003/04 when 2.2% of leavers were unemployed not seeking. Since then it has fallen and risen a couple of times. It reached its lowest level in 2008/09 when only 0.7% of leavers were reported in this destination. This year 1.5% of leavers are unemployed not seeking which is 0.2pp lower than last year.
- The percentage of leavers reported as unknown is 0.7% which is the the lowest it has 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	275	31.0	300	37.5
Further Education	218	24.5	252	31.5
Training	38	4.3	6	0.8
Employment	256	28.8	169	21.2
Voluntary Work	1	0.1	2	0.3
Activity Agreement	9	1.0	10	1.3
Unemployed Seeking	73	8.2	41	5.1
Unemployed Not Seeking	11	1.2	14	1.8
Unknown	7	0.8	5	0.6
Positive Destinations	797	89.8	739	92.5
Total Leavers	888		799	

- 92.5% of females enter positive destinations in comparison to 89.8% of males, a 2.7pp difference. This position mirrors that of the national picture where a greater percentage of females enter positive destinations compared to males.
- 69.1% of females continue with their studies post school in comparison to 55.5% of males, a difference of 13.6pp.
- 33.1% of males enter employment or training in comparison to 21.9% of females, a difference of 11.2pp.
- Males are more likely than females to be unemployed seeking with the split of unemployed leavers being 64/36%.

Graph 8: Gender split within each destination

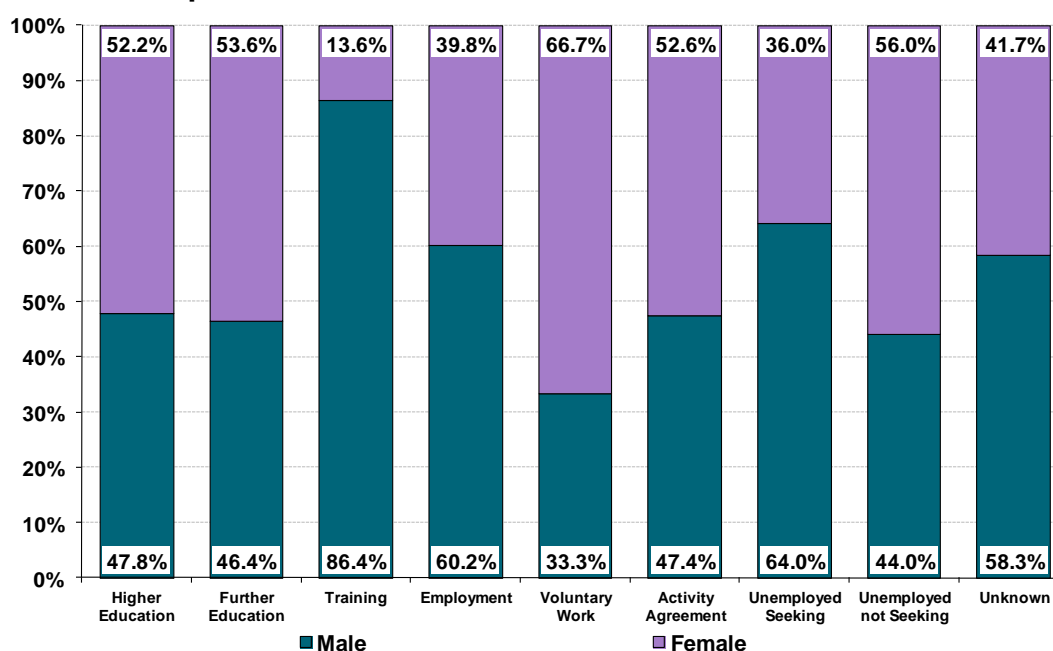
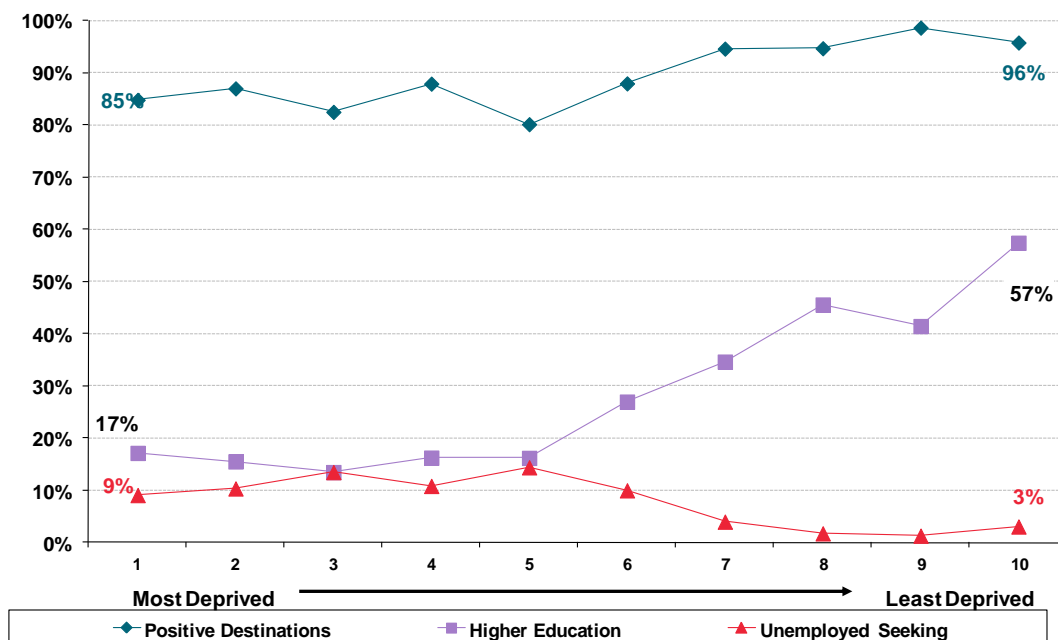


Table 9: Percentage Destinations by SIMD 2012

SIMD Decile ^v	Most Deprived → Least Deprived										Not Known
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Higher Education	17	16	13	16	16	27	35	46	41	57	22
Further Education	28	41	39	36	34	38	32	25	24	15	22
Training	7	5	6	2	4	2	1	2	1	1	6
Employment	25	24	21	33	24	21	25	22	32	23	28
Voluntary Work	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Activity Agreement	6	2	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	6
Unemployed Seeking	9	10	13	11	14	10	4	2	1	3	11
U/E Not Seeking	4	3	2	1	4	2	1	1	0	1	6
Unknown	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0
Positive Destinations	85	87	83	88	80	88	95	95	99	96	83
Total	99	193	126	166	111	100	75	114	229	456	18
% of Total Leavers	6	11	7	10	7	6	4	7	14	27	1

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. This is displayed in the graph which shows there is a 11pp difference in the positive destination percentages in SIMD 1 and SIMD 10.
- 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 10 is 57% and in comparison the proportion of leavers entering HE from SIMD 1 is 17%.
- Leavers from the more deprived areas are more likely to be unemployed seeking than leavers from the less deprived areas. Using SIMD 1, 9% of leavers become unemployed seeking compared to 3% from SIMD 10.

Table 11: School Leavers by Stage of Leaving

Stage of Leaving^{vi} Destination	Statutory Summer Leaver %	Statutory Winter Leaver %	Post Statutory Leaver %
Higher Education	0.4	1.4	45.2
Further Education	45.6	28.1	23.9
Training	4.6	2.9	2.1
Employment	26.5	41.0	23.2
Voluntary Work	0.7	0.0	0.1
Activity Agreement	3.2	2.9	0.5
Unemployed Seeking	13.4	18.7	4.0
Unemployed Not Seeking	3.9	2.9	0.8
Unknown	1.8	2.2	0.3
Positive Destinations	80.9	76.3	94.9
Total Leavers	283	139	1,265
% of Total Leavers	16.8	8.2	75.0

- 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 (45.2%). Overall 94.9% 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 76.3% of leavers reported entering a positive outcome. The highest proportion is reported in employment (41.0%). Statutory winter leavers are more than four times as likely to be reported as unemployed seeking than a post statutory leaver.
- The highest proportion of statutory summer leavers entered further education (45.6%), however they were also more than 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, 575 leavers entered higher education and 470 entered further education. Detailed analysis on the institution entered can be provided on 99.8% (1,043). The analysis below is based on 573 HE and 470 FE students.

Table 12: HE by Institution Type

Institution	Total	%
University/HE College	368	64
FE College	188	33
Other ¹	17	3

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

Table 13: HE Students by Institution^{vii}

Institution	Total	%
Robert Gordon University	120	20.9
University of Aberdeen	91	15.9
University of Edinburgh	40	7.0
Heriot-Watt University	21	3.7
University of Glasgow	19	3.3
University of Strathclyde	15	2.6
University of St Andrews	11	1.9
Edinburgh Napier University	9	1.6
University of Abertay, Dundee	8	1.4
University of Stirling	7	1.2
Other Learning Providers	29	5.1
Outwith Scotland	15	2.6
FE Colleges	188	32.8

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

Table 14: HE Students by FE Colleges

Institution	Total	%
North East Scotland College	182	95.8
Other Institutions / Learning Providers	8	4.2

Table 15: FE Students by FE Colleges

Institution	Total	%
North East Scotland College	461	98.1
Outwith Scotland	0	0.0
Other Institutions / Learning Providers	9	1.9

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

Detailed analysis on the course entered can be provided on 99.3% (1,038) of leavers. The analysis below is based on 570 HE and 468 FE students.

Table 16: HE Course Information^{viii}

Course Area	Total	%
Engineering	102	17.9
Science & Mathematics	68	11.9
Arts & Social Sciences	58	10.2
Admin, Management & Business	52	9.1
Art and Design	43	7.5
Law	35	6.1
Health & Medicine	33	5.8
Computing & ICT	27	4.7
Finance	22	3.9
Performing Arts	22	3.9
Social, Caring & Advisory	20	3.5
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	18	3.2
Communications & Media	15	2.6
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	15	2.6
Construction	12	2.1
Other Course Areas	28	4.9

Table 17: FE Course Information

Course Area	Total	%
Engineering	54	11.5
Social, Caring & Advisory	50	10.7
Hairdressing & Beauty	44	9.4
Art and Design	31	6.6
Computing & ICT	30	6.4
Admin, Management & Business	27	5.8
Animals, Land & Environment	27	5.8
Arts & Social Sciences	25	5.3
Garage Services	24	5.1
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	23	4.9
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	21	4.5
ASN Courses	20	4.3
Performing Arts	20	4.3
Construction	20	4.3
General Education (Highers, etc)	15	3.2
Other Course Areas	37	7.9

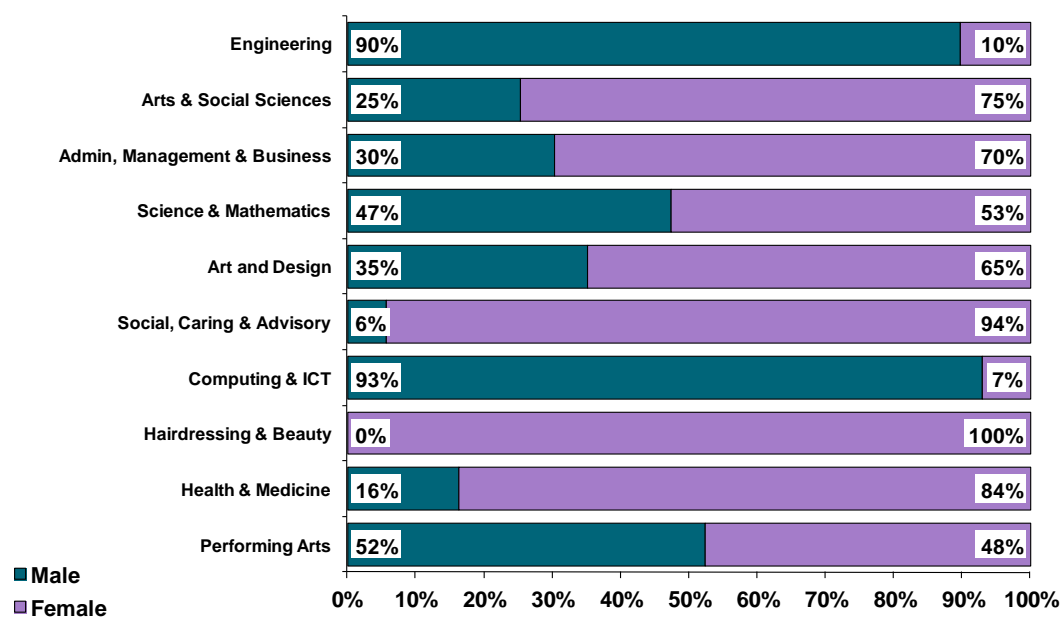
Only the top course areas with 5 or more leavers have been displayed above. All other course areas are captured under "Other Course Areas".

Table 18: HE/FE Course Areas Combined

Course Area	Total	%
Engineering	156	15.0
Arts & Social Sciences	83	8.0
Admin, Management & Business	79	7.6
Science & Mathematics	78	7.5
Art and Design	74	7.1
Social, Caring & Advisory	70	6.7
Computing & ICT	57	5.5
Hairdressing & Beauty	44	4.2
Health & Medicine	43	4.1
Performing Arts	42	4.0
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	41	3.9
Law	37	3.6
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	36	3.5
Animals, Land & Environment	35	3.4
Construction	32	3.1
Other Course Areas	131	12.6

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

Graph 19: Course Areas split by Gender



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

Course Area	Total	%
Social, Caring & Advisory	66	12.0
Arts & Social Sciences	62	11.3
Admin, Management & Business	55	10.0
Art and Design	48	8.7
Hairdressing & Beauty	44	8.0
Science & Mathematics	41	7.5
Health & Medicine	36	6.6
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	33	6.0
Animals, Land & Environment	29	5.3
Law	29	5.3
Performing Arts	20	3.6
Engineering	16	2.9
Finance	13	2.4
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	10	1.8
Teaching	10	1.8
Other Course Areas	37	6.7

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

Course Area	Total	%
Engineering	140	28.6
Computing & ICT	53	10.8
Science & Mathematics	37	7.6
Art and Design	26	5.3
Construction	26	5.3
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	26	5.3
Admin, Management & Business	24	4.9
Garage Services	24	4.9
Performing Arts	22	4.5
Arts & Social Sciences	21	4.3
Communications & Media	19	3.9
ASN Courses	14	2.9
Finance	10	2.0
General Education (Highers, etc)	8	1.6
Hospitality, Catering & Tourism	8	1.6
Other Course Areas	31	6.3

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

- The most popular course areas with male leavers are engineering (28.6%), computing & ICT (10.8%) and science & mathematics (7.6%), whereas the most popular course areas with female leavers are social, caring & advisory (12.0%), arts & social sciences (11.3%) and admin, management & business (10.0%)
- The most popular area for all leavers is engineering with 15.0% of all leavers choosing courses in this area. The male/female split in this course area is 90/10%. The next most popular area for all leavers is arts & social sciences. The gender split in this course area is 25/75%.
- Some course areas are significant in terms of gender. Most notably hairdressing & beauty with all leavers being female.

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. 425 young people entered employment and analysis can be provided on 97.6% (415) of those entering employment for whom we hold information about the occupational area entered.

Table 22: Top Occupational Areas

Occupational Area	Total	%
Hospitality & Catering / Travel & Tourism	77	18.6
Engineering	75	18.1
Retail, Sales & Marketing	70	16.9
Construction	49	11.8
Admin & Management	40	9.6
Social & Caring Occupations	29	7.0
Hairdressing & Beauty	17	4.1
Garage Services	14	3.4
Transport & Distribution	10	2.4
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	7	1.7
Health & Medicine	6	1.4
Computing & ICT	5	1.2
Other Occupational Areas	16	3.9

Table 23: Top Occupational Areas (Female only)

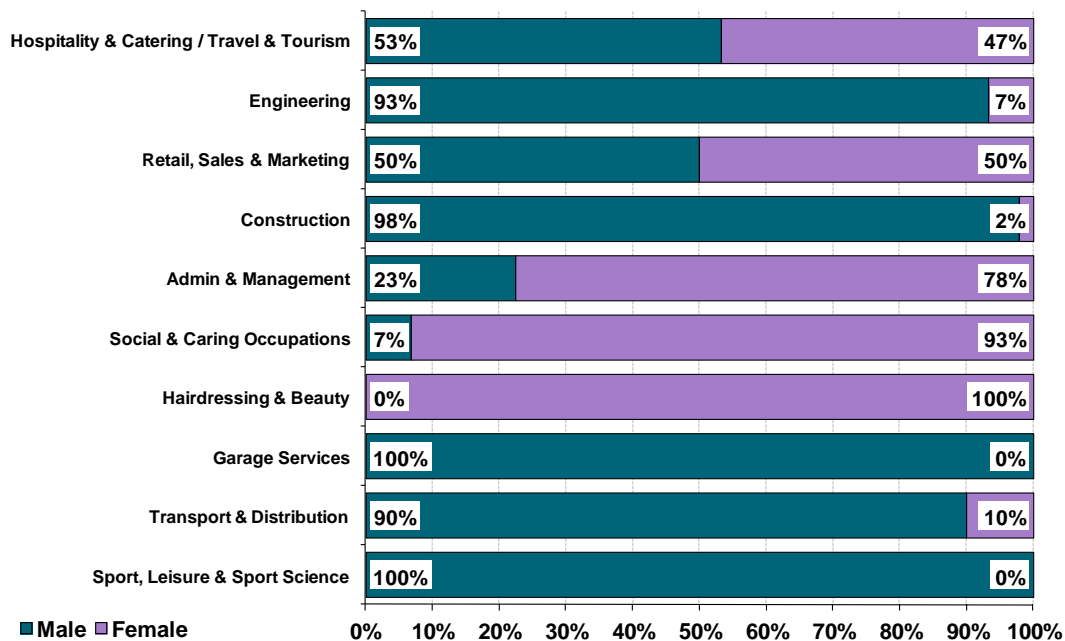
Occupational Area	Total	%
Hospitality & Catering / Travel & Tourism	36	21.6
Retail, Sales & Marketing	35	21.0
Admin & Management	31	18.6
Social & Caring Occupations	27	16.2
Hairdressing & Beauty	17	10.2
Engineering	5	3.0
Health & Medicine	5	3.0
Other Occupational Areas	11	6.6

Table 24: Top Occupational Areas (Male only)

Occupational Area	Total	%
Engineering	70	28.2
Construction	48	19.4
Hospitality & Catering / Travel & Tourism	41	16.5
Retail, Sales & Marketing	35	14.1
Garage Services	14	5.6
Transport & Distribution	9	3.6
Admin & Management	9	3.6
Sport, Leisure & Sport Science	7	2.8
Computing & ICT	5	2.0
Other Occupational Areas	10	4.0

Only the top 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 most popular area of employment entered by all school leavers is Hospitality & Catering / Travel & Tourism with 18.6% of school leavers who enter employment taking up a position in this industry. The gender split of this area shows that mainly males are working in this area with a 53/47% split. The next two most popular employment areas for school leavers this year are Engineering (18.1%) followed by Retail, Sales & Marketing (16.9%).
- When examining occupational areas by gender we see that the top three areas for females are Hospitality & Catering / Travel & Tourism, Retail, Sales & Marketing and Admin & Management. With males, the top three areas are Engineering, Construction and Hospitality & Catering / Travel & Tourism.
- 28.2% of male leavers who enter employment enter Engineering occupations, which equates to 70 leavers and 21.6% of female leavers enter Hospitality & Catering / Travel & Tourism occupations, which is the equivalent of 36 leavers.
- There is a gender imbalance in the occupational areas of Hairdressing & Beauty with the all leavers being female and Garage Services with all leavers being male.

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^{ix}.

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	64
Female	47	36
Stage of Leaving		
Statutory Summer Leaver	17	33
Statutory Winter Leaver	8	23
Post Statutory Leaver	75	44
SIMD Decile (SIMD 2012)		
1 (most deprived)	6	8
2	11	18
3	7	15
4	10	16
5	7	14
6	6	9
7	4	3
8	7	2
9	14	3
10 (least deprived)	27	12
Unknown	1	2

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 23%. A similar situation is evident for statutory summer leavers with 17% and 33% respectively.
- Although male leavers account for 53% of the leaving cohort, they account for 64% of leavers reported as unemployed seeking. Female leavers account for 47% of the leaving cohort with 36% of them being reported as unemployed seeking.

Table 27: Unemployed Seeking Leavers by Intermediate Data zone

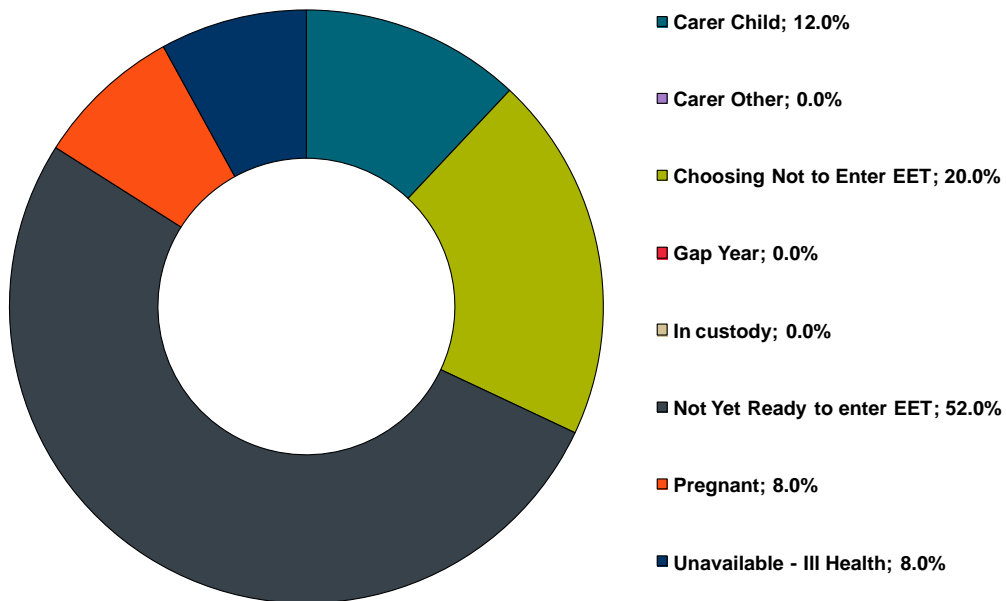
There were 114 leavers from Aberdeen City Council secondary schools who were reported as unemployed seeking in the SLDR. By using postcode and SDS centre, we were able to identify that, at the snapshot 1 of these leavers was living outside the local authority area, however, a further 6 unemployed seeking school leavers from other local authority schools were 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 117 leavers residing in the authority who could be mapped to an intermediate data zone based on their postcode. The table below shows the top intermediate data zones with the highest percentage of unemployed leavers. Only data zones with five or more leavers have been displayed due to disclosure reasons.

Intermediate Data zone^x	Total	%
Northfield	12	10.3
Sheddocksley	11	9.4
Garthdee	7	6.0
Cummings Park	6	5.1
Torry West	6	5.1
Stockethill	5	4.3
Balgownie and Donmouth West	5	4.3
Mastrick	5	4.3
Midsocket	5	4.3

Unemployed NOT Seeking Leavers

There were 25 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. Those who have caring responsibilities for their own children or who were pregnant represent 20.0% of the cohort.

Graph 28: Individual Circumstances of those Unemployed NOT Seeking



Unknown Leavers

There were 12 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	169	53.8	24.3	2.4	14.2	0	0	5.3	0	0	94.7
Bridge Of Don Academy	137	31.4	27.7	2.9	30.7	0.7	0.7	5.8	0	0	94.2
Bucksburn Academy	90	18.9	33.3	4.4	27.8	0	0	7.8	7.8	0	84.4
Cults Academy	170	72.4	9.4	1.2	14.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0	0.6	98.8
Dyce Academy	98	34.7	29.6	1	29.6	0	1	4.1	0	0	95.9
Harlaw Academy	169	33.7	29.6	3	22.5	0	1.2	4.7	4.1	1.2	89.9
Hazlehead Academy	177	25.4	31.6	1.1	26.6	0	2.3	10.7	0.6	1.7	87
Kincorth Academy	118	29.7	32.2	3.4	28	0	0.8	5.1	0.8	0	94.1
Northfield Academy	122	10.7	36.1	2.5	30.3	0	4.1	12.3	2.5	1.6	83.6
Oldmachar Academy	170	41.2	22.9	1.2	30.6	0	0.6	2.4	0	1.2	96.5
St Machar Academy	184	20.1	33.2	2.7	26.6	0.5	0	13.6	2.2	1.1	83.2
Torry Academy	83	12	33.7	9.6	28.9	0	3.6	9.6	2.4	0	88
LA Total	1,687	34.1	27.9	2.6	25.2	0.2	1.1	6.8	1.5	0.7	91.0

Report Section 2: National Training Programme Results Apr-Sep 2013

Individuals in the Aberdeen City Council area had access to our National Training Programmes, including Modern Apprenticeships (MA) and the new Employability Fund.

New Starts created between 1st April 2013 and 30th September 2013			
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) ^{xi}	Starts by Local Authority Area
MA 16-19	245	151	396
MA 20-24	127	52	179
MA 25+	136	59	195
Total	508	262	770
Employability Fund Stage 2	30		
Employability Fund Stage 3	30		
Employability Fund Stage 4	46		
Total	106	-	106
Total New Starts	614	262	876

MA in-training as at 30th September 2013			
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	956	622	1,578
MA 20-24	382	154	536
MA 25+	301	155	456
Total	1,639	931	2,570

MA outcomes achieved between 1st April 2013 and 30th September 2013

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	160	228	70.2
MA 20-24 - Achievement of MA	63	94	67.0
MA 25+ - Achievement of MA	124	148	83.8
Achievement rate is the achievements divided by the leavers displayed as a percentage			
Total	347	470	73.8

As the Employability Fund was introduced only in April 2013, outcome progression related figures are currently unrepresentative of its success. We will report in-training and outcome figures at the end of the first full year.

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 2nd December 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	41	66	21	34	62	35
17	41	62	25	38	66	38
18	23	72	9	28	32	18
19	8	50	8	50	16	9
Total	113	64	63	36	176	

Due to rounding, totals may not equal 100%.

Individuals will enter and leave the unemployed group as their circumstances change, for instance, 47% (82) 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	45	10	7	0	62
17	59	4	3	0	66
18	26	3	2	1	32
19	13	1	2	0	16
Total	143 (81%)	18 (10%)	14 (8%)	1 (1%)	

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, 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	25	35	2	0	62
17	15	15	21	15	66
18	8	8	6	10	32
19	8	0	1	7	16
Total	56 (32%)	58 (33%)	30 (17%)	32 (18%)	176

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 2013 Ranking

SIMD Decile (2012)	Most Deprived → Least Deprived										Not Known
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	21 12%	41 23%	29 16%	20 11%	12 7%	14 8%	5 3%	7 4%	9 5%	10 6%	

Unemployed Table 5: Unemployed Seeking by Intermediate Datazone

Intermediate Data zone	Total	%
Northfield	17	10
Torry East	13	7
Torry West	11	6
Garthdee	9	5
Woodside	9	5
Sheddocksley	9	5
Heathryfold and Middlefield	9	5
Hilton	7	4
Midsocket	6	3
Tillydrone	6	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 employability programmes. It also includes those participating in placements through the community jobs fund. In addition, it includes leavers who are participating in training programmes not funded by SDS e.g. vocational programmes funded by local authorities or third sector organisations.

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

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

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

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

iii **Unemployed Seeking:** This category includes those who are in contact with SDS and are known by them to be seeking employment or training. This is based on regular contact between SDS and the customer. This does not refer to the definition of 'unemployed' used by the Department for Work and Pensions to calculate published unemployment rates. This group also included some of those individuals undertaking personal skills development.

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

v **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>.

^{vi} **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.

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

^{viii} **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.

^{ix} **Personal Skills Development:** This status includes leavers who participate in learning opportunities/personal and social development activities with the aim of improving their confidence and employability. These programmes can be viewed as a stepping stone to a positive destination. The programmes may be delivered by community learning and development or third sector organisations. In 2010/11, SDS provided the individual level detail of all recorded PSD statuses to the Scottish Government's Education, Information and Analytical Services: Schools Unit. They returned the official SLDR destination mapping to SDS on an individual programme by programme basis and this mapping has become the blueprint for this year's mapping.

^x **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.

^{xi} As all MAs are employed, LA data based on the employer address is included in the table. This is only applicable for new starts and in-training.