A National Statistics Publication for Scotland

Summary statistics for attainment, leaver destinations and healthy living, No. 4: 2014 Edition

17 June 2014

This publication presents post-appeal attainment information (2012/13), initial and sustained school leaver destinations (2012/13) and healthy living information (2014).

Supplementary data tables can be found at:
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/Datasets
Requests for further or additional analysis can be e-mailed to:
school.stats@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

Main Statistics

Attainment
1.1 18.3 per cent of school leavers left school with one or more passes at SCQF level 7 (Advanced Higher), while 1.5 per cent left with no passes at SCQF level 3 or better (Standard Grade Foundation/Access 3) (Table1, Chart 1). This compares to 18.2 per cent and 1.7 per cent respectively for the previous year.

Leaver destinations
1.2 The proportion of pupils who left school during or at the end of the academic year 2012/13, who were in positive destinations[1] in March 2014, was 90.0 per cent. This is higher than last year (89.5 per cent) and all preceding years. Since March 2009, the proportion in positive destinations has been lower than in September when initial leaver destinations are recorded. The March 2014 figure was 1.4 percentage points lower than the September 2013 figure of 91.4 per cent (Table 3, Chart 2).

Chart 1. Leaver Attainment by highest SCQF level achieved, 2012/13
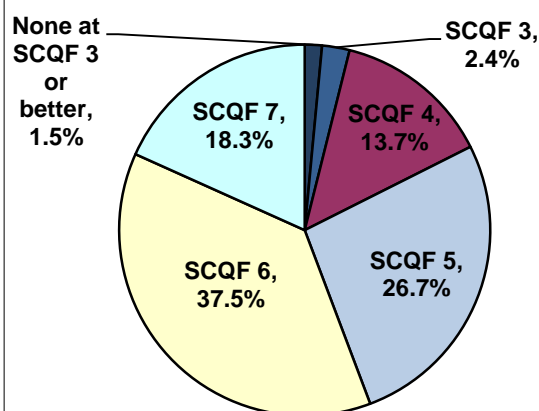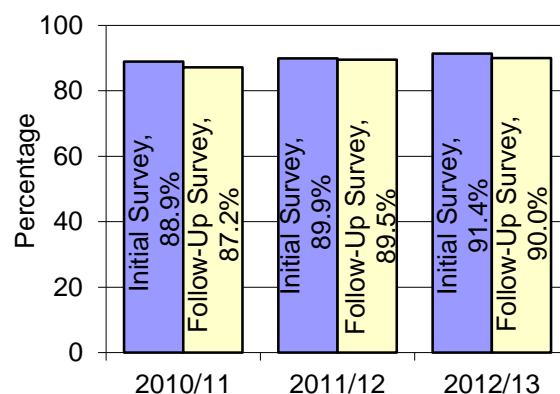

Chart 2. Percentage of leavers in positive destinations

1. Positive destinations include Higher Education, Further Education, Training, Employment and Voluntary Work, and from 2010/11 Activity Agreements, as defined in the Scottish Budget Spending Review 2007 http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/11/30090722/18

1.3 More school leavers were in Higher Education (36.3 per cent) than any other individual destination in March 2014. Employed (24.6 per cent) had the second largest proportion of leavers followed by Further Education (24.5 per cent), while 9.6 per cent were Unemployed and 3.2 per cent were in Training (Table 3, Chart 3).

1.4 In March 2014, 60.8 per cent of school leavers, from the academic year 2012/13, were in Higher or Further Education, an increase of 0.2 percentage points on the previous year (Table 3, Chart 4).

Attainment and destinations

1.5 School leavers, from the academic year 2012/13, in Higher Education in March 2014 had an average tariff score of 664 points, compared to 170 for Unemployed Seeking and 171 for Unemployed Not Seeking. The average score for school leavers in positive destinations (434) is more than twice that of school leavers not in positive destinations (171) (Table 6, Chart 5).

School Meals

1.6 In 2014, across all sectors, 18.8 per cent (126,388 pupils) of the total school roll were registered for free school meals – lower than the previous year (Table 9). Of those registered for free school meals and present on the survey day 85.0 per cent took a free meal, an increase from 84.2 per cent in 2013.

1.7 Of those pupils present on the survey day 49.8 per cent took a meal (free or paid for) supplied by the school, an increase from 49.5 per cent in 2013 (Table 9, Chart 6).

Physical Education

1.8 In February 2014, 96 per cent of schools (97 per cent of primary schools and 90 per cent of secondary schools) were meeting the target level of PE provision, up from 89 per cent in 2013. (Tables 10 and 11). Of the 106 schools not meeting the target in February, 65 schools stated that they will be meeting or exceeding it by August 2014.

Chart 3. Follow-Up destinations 2012/13
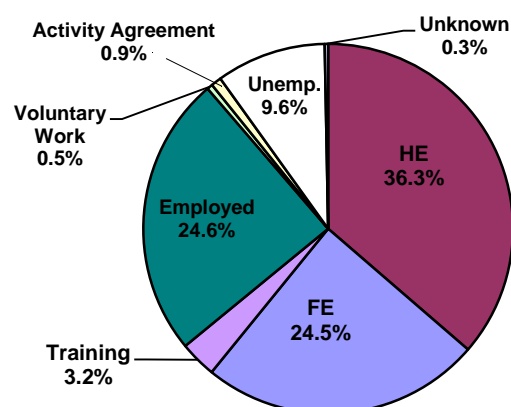

Chart 4. Percentage of leavers in the follow-up survey in HE and FE
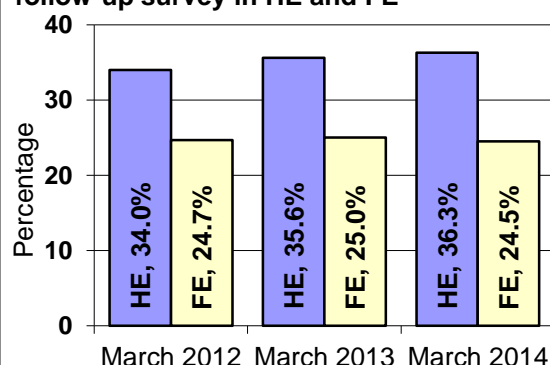

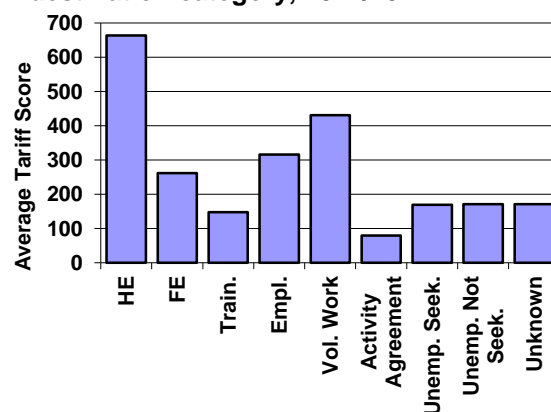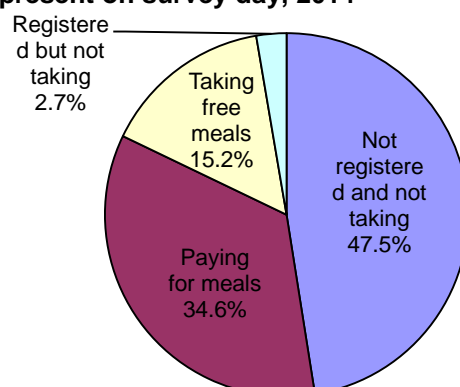**Chart 5. Average tariff score by follow-up destination category, 2012/13**

Chart 6. School meal uptake by pupils present on survey day, 2014

Tables

1. Introduction

1.1 This publication brings together Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA) attainment information and Skills Development Scotland (SDS) leaver destination information to present a picture of how achievement at school influences what happens within the first year after leaving school. Information from SDS was matched to the Pupil Census on a number of criteria (Scottish Candidate Number (SCN), Centre, Date of Birth, amongst others) and then matched to the SQA attainment data. For more information on the matching process please see background note 3.1.

1.2 School leaver attainment data is presented in this publication in keeping with a more outcomes-based approach. A tariff score has been calculated based on total attainment on leaving for each young person, using the Unified Points Score System. This system includes all passes and awards each individual has achieved for all levels of formal attainment at SCQF levels 3-7 from throughout their schooling (see background note 2.1). Leavers have been classified by identifying the highest SCQF level at which they achieved one or more passes.

1.3 This approach aligns more closely with the changes arising from the introduction of Curriculum for Excellence (CfE) and its more flexible approach to learning in terms of the range of qualifications available and when these can be taken. In time this information will help to monitor the effect of these changes on attainment and leaver destinations.

1.4 The information on school leaver destinations presented in this publication helps national and local partnership collaborations to improve post-16 transition planning for young people, particularly those who require *more choices and chances*[2]. It also contributes towards the Scottish Government's national indicator on increasing the proportion of young people in learning, training or work (previously School leavers, from Scottish publicly funded schools, in positive and sustained destinations: Further Education (FE), Higher Education (HE), employment or training). The national indicator has been updated to reflect Opportunities for All, the guarantee of an offer of a place in education or training for all young people aged 16-19 in Scotland, although it is currently still measured using the SDS leaver destination information while the systems are put in place to measure participation in learning, training or work. In time this publication will include information on young people participating in education and training along side school leaver destinations.

1.5 The data have also been linked with pupil characteristics from the Pupil Census. Looking at characteristics alongside attainment and school leaver destinations provides an insight into the educational outcomes for school leavers.

1.6 This publication also includes information from the Healthy Living Survey, conducted in late February 2014. The Healthy Living Survey combines the annual school meals survey and a PE survey introduced in 2012. The Healthy Living Survey data are collected at a school level and are not related to the other information in this publication. They are presented in sections 5 and 6.

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[2] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Education/edandtrainingforyoungple

2. Attainment

2.1 Qualifications in Scotland are based on the Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF). There are 12 levels on the framework, SCQF levels 1 to 7 are covered by school education. Standard Grades and Intermediates make up SCQF levels 3 to 5. These qualifications are usually taken in S3/S4. Standard Grades have three award levels, Foundation (SCQF level 3), General (SCQF level 4) and Credit, which has the highest SCQF level (SCQF level 5). Standard Grades have been supplemented with Intermediate 1 (SCQF level 4) and Intermediate 2 (SCQF level 5). Under CfE these qualifications will be phased out and replaced with National 3, 4 and 5 qualifications from 2013/14. Therefore this cohort of leavers are the last in which no leavers will have taken the new National qualifications. Further information on the new qualifications can be found at:
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Education/Schools/curriculum/qualifications

2.2 For most young people S4 is the last compulsory year of school, but many will choose to stay on and complete S5 and S6. Highers (SCQF level 6) are generally taken in S5/S6; Highers, sometimes along with Advanced Highers (SCQF level 7, usually taken in S6), are the qualifications required for entry into Higher Education. Under CfE, the Senior Phase (stages S4 to S6) will have greater flexibility providing more opportunity for learners to take National Courses over two years. Young people may choose not to take qualifications at National 4/5 and move straight to Highers.

2.3 The Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA) release pre-appeal results data in August each year, and then post-appeal data in December. Information is available by level (e.g. Higher) and subject, and also for unit attainment and for wider achievement in SQA Awards, for example. This data is available on their website for all centres and all learners combined (http://www.sqa.org.uk/sqa/48269.html). The attainment data used in this publication is based on SQA post-appeals data and is matched to leaver destination data and to pupil characteristics.

2.4 Table 1 shows that 42.8 per cent of school leavers, from 2012/13, left with one or more passes at SCQF levels 3 to 5 as their highest qualification. Only a small proportion (1.5 per cent) of school leavers attained no passes at Access 3/ Standard Grade Foundation (SCQF level 3) or better, while 55.7 per cent left with one or more passes at Higher or Advanced Higher (SCQF levels 6 and 7).

Table 1. Average tariff score of school leavers, by highest SCQF level at which one or more passes were achieved, 2010/11 to 2012/13

Average tariff Score, Column Percent (percentages may not total 100 due to rounding)

SCQF level	2010/11[1]		2011/12[1]		2012/13[1]	
	Average Tariff Score	Percentage of Leavers	Average Tariff Score	Percentage of Leavers	Average Tariff Score	Percentage of Leavers
No passes at SCQF 3 or better	0	2.1	0	1.7	0	1.5
Standard Grade Foundation/ Access 3 (SCQF 3)	25	2.5	26	2.4	27	2.4
Standard Grade General/ Intermediate 1 (SCQF 4)	98	16.0	99	14.4	101	13.7
Standard Grade Credit/ Intermediate 2 (SCQF 5)	216	26.8	218	25.8	220	26.7
Higher (SCQF 6)	496	35.6	505	37.5	501	37.5
Advanced Higher (SCQF 7)	790	16.9	798	18.2	802	18.3
All leavers	**385**	**53,936**	**406**	**50,665**	**407**	**52,441**

1. 137 2010/11 leavers, 220 2011/12 leavers and 351 2012/13 leavers were excluded on the basis that a robust match to the Pupil Census was not made. For more information on non-robust matches please see background note 3.1.

2.5 Between 2000/01 and 2008/09, the percentage of S4 pupils staying on at school until S6 remained largely unchanged at about 45 per cent. However, since 2009/10 the staying on rate has been increasing, reaching 61 per cent in 2013/14, possibly as a result of the recession. The majority of pupils stay on at school until 17 years or older (70 per cent). By staying on at school longer, pupils can increase their number of qualifications. For pupils leaving at 16 or under, their average tariff score was 154, compared to 498 for pupils who were 17. This of course has much to do with more able pupils staying on, rather than just the extra years in school. The majority of pupils (86.8 per cent) who left at 16 or under had one or more passes at SCQF levels 3 to 5 as their highest qualification, while 4.2 per cent left with no passes at SCQF level 3 or better. The majority of 17 year-old school leavers (72.5 per cent) achieved one or more passes at Higher or Advanced Higher as their highest qualification, while only 0.3 per cent left with no passes at SCQF level 3 or better (Table 2).

Table 2. Average tariff score of school leavers by age and highest SCQF level at which one or more passes were achieved, 2012/13

Column percent (percentages may not total 100 due to rounding)

	Age on 30th June 2013		
	16 or Under	17	18+
Average Tariff Score	154	498	549
SCQF Level	%	%	%
No passes at SCQF 3 or better	4.2	0.3	0.5
Standard Grade Foundation/ Access 3 (SCQF 3)	7.2	0.3	0.2
Standard Grade General/ Intermediate 1 (SCQF 4)	37.3	4.5	1.9
Standard Grade Credit/ Intermediate 2 (SCQF 5)	42.3	22.3	15.6
Higher (SCQF 6)	8.9	48.3	52.4
Advanced Higher (SCQF 7)	0.1	24.3	29.4
Number of leavers[1]	**15,733**	**24,044**	**12,664**

1. 351 leavers were excluded on the basis that a robust match to the Pupil Census was not made.

2.6 Attainment data by pupil characteristics and stage is available in the supplementary tables. In the Background Notes section there is a list of the tables published.

2.7 School level information, including attainment, is available on Scottish Schools Online (SSO). This website tends to be updated in December each year with the most recent pre-appeals data. It also shows local authority and national figures for comparison purposes. School level attainment information is also available upon request.
(http://www.educationscotland.gov.uk/scottishschoolsonline/index.asp)

3. Leaver Destinations

3.1 Skills Development Scotland (SDS) contact each young person they have identified as a school leaver in the September after they leave school and again the following March. SDS ask the school leaver what they are doing and record their primary destination (HE, employment etc.). This information is used to inform *16+ Learning Choices*[3], and other policy initiatives, and helps ensure that adequate support is provided for young people who may require help with entering and sustaining a positive destination. It is also used to monitor progress on the Scottish Government national indicator: "increase the proportion of young people in learning, training or work" (previously School leavers, from Scottish publicly funded schools, in positive and sustained destinations: Further Education (FE), Higher Education (HE), employment or training). This year this national indicator on the Scotland Performs website will indicate 'Performance Maintaining'. In the Background Notes section there is more detailed information on the different statuses and methodology used.

3.2 SDS release initial leaver destinations data in December, and this is available on their website (http://www.skillsdevelopmentscotland.co.uk/statistics/school-leaver-destination-returns/). They also publish information on the follow-up survey in coordination with this release. The 2012/13 initial destination information published here differs from the SDS release due to the removal of nine duplicate leaver records. However, the percentage of 2012/13 school leavers in positive initial destinations remains unchanged at 91.4 per cent.

Table 3. Percentage of school leavers by initial and follow up destination category, 2010/11 to 2012/13

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

	2010/11			2011/12			2012/13		
	Initial	Follow Up[2]	% point change	Initial	Follow Up[2]	% point change	Initial	Follow Up[2]	% point change
Destination Category									
Higher Education	35.8	34.0	-1.8	37.3	35.6	-1.7	36.5	36.3	-0.2
Further Education	27.1	24.7	-2.4	26.7	25.0	-1.7	27.8	24.5	-3.3
Training	5.6	3.5	-2.1	4.6	3.8	-0.8	5.0	3.2	-1.8
Employment	19.3	24.0	4.7	19.8	23.9	4.1	20.4	24.6	4.2
Voluntary Work	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.0
Activity Agreement[1]	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.7	-0.2	1.3	0.9	-0.4
Unemployed seeking	9.6	10.5	0.9	8.4	8.2	-0.2	7.1	7.9	0.8
Unemployed Not Seeking	1.2	1.7	0.5	1.3	1.8	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.5
Unknown	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0
Positive Destinations	88.9	87.2	-1.7	89.9	89.5	-0.4	91.4	90.0	-1.4
Number of Leavers	**54,073**	**53,850**		**50,885**	**50,668**		**52,792**	**52,611**	

1. In April 2011, the Scottish Government rolled out the use of Activity Agreements. See background note 3.2.7.
2. Leavers who moved outwith Scotland, were deceased, or who had returned to school between the initial and follow up survey were excluded.

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[3] http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/03/30180354/0

3.3 In September 2013, 91.4 per cent of school leavers, from the academic year 2012/13, were in positive destinations. By March 2014 this had decreased to 90.0 per cent. This is higher than the 89.5 per cent in March 2013 (Table 3). The decrease of 1.4 percentage points between September and March is larger than that seen the previous year, but smaller than the decrease for 2010/11 leavers.

3.4 The majority of school leavers were in Higher and Further Education (64.3 per cent) in the September after leaving school, with 20.4 per cent in Employment and 8.2 per cent were Unemployed (Table 3). This represents the highest proportion of school leavers in Higher and Further Education since comparable records began. The numbers in employment have gradually been increasing since the lowest recorded comparable statistic of 18.4 per cent in 2008/09. A time series of initial destinations, dating from the early 1990s, is available in the supplementary data.

3.5 By March 2014 the proportion of leavers in Higher Education and Further Education had decreased by 3.4 percentage points, while the proportion in Employment had increased by 4.2 percentage points (Table 3), compared to the previous September.

3.6 Monitoring initial and follow up destinations of school leavers gives an indication of their long term prospects and helps identify which young people may require help in maintaining a positive destination. The extent to which leavers remain in a destination category varies. The vast majority of school leavers who entered Higher Education in September 2013 were still in Higher Education the following March (94.4 per cent), while there was more movement in other destination categories, for example training (Table 4). The nature and duration of Training can differ and as a result individuals' outcomes are not always the same.

3.7 The scope of this collection is limited to school leavers, but other sources are available to assess patterns across the wider society. For example, information on employment trends more broadly is available within the Labour Market section of the Scottish Government website, and the Scottish Funding Council publishes data on participation in Higher Education.

Table 4. Percentage of school leavers who sustained a destination or moved into another destination category, 2012/13

Number of school leavers, Row Percent (percentages may not total 100 due to rounding)

Initial Destination	Number of School Leavers in the Initial Survey	Remained in their original destination at follow up survey	Follow up Destination								
			Moved to Higher Education	Moved to Further Education	Moved to Training	Became Employed	Entered Voluntary Work	Entered into an Activity Agreement	Became Unemployed Seeking	Became Unemployed Not Seeking	Unknown
Higher Education	19,268	94.4		1.9	*	2.6	0.1	*	0.7	0.2	0.0
Further Education	14,654	80.9	5.3		1.6	5.8	0.1	0.3	5.1	0.6	0.2
Training	2,615	27.3	*	7.9		29.0	0.6	2.2	30.5	1.9	*
Employment	10,769	89.4	0.9	2.2	1.1		0.2	0.1	5.4	0.6	0.1
Voluntary Work	271	52.4	*	3.0	5.2	24.9		*	8.6	3.7	0.0
Activity Agreement	693	36.2	*	5.2	17.9	9.5	*		24.1	6.0	*
Unemployed Seeking	3,733	41.5	0.9	5.7	11.8	28.6	0.8	2.9		5.2	2.7
Unemployed Not Seeking	619	67.9	*	2.5	2.5	7.2	*	2.6	16.2		0.0
Unknown	170	13.5	4.9	9.2	*	32.5	*	*	31.9	4.3	
Number[1] of Leavers in the Follow Up Survey	**52,611**		**19,091**	**12,910**	**1,671**	**12,968**	**242**	**492**	**4,142**	**914**	**181**

1. 181 School leavers from the initial survey moved outwith Scotland, were deceased or had returned to school between the initial and follow up surveys and were not included in the follow up survey.

3.8 The majority of school leavers are in the same positive destination (77.4 per cent) in March 2014 as they entered in September 2013 (Table 5). Small proportions moved from a positive destination to a negative destination (5.3 per cent) and from a negative destination to a positive one (3.9 per cent) (Table 5).

Table 5. Percentage of school leavers who sustained or moved destination, by age[1] 2012/13
Column Percent (percentages may not total 100 due to rounding)

	Age on 30th June 2013[1]			
	16 or under	17	18+	All Leavers[2]
Destination Category				
Same positive destination in both	61.9	83.1	85.7	77.4
Positive destination to another positive destination	11.3	8.1	7.0	8.8
Positive destination to a negative destination	11.1	3.0	2.6	5.3
Negative destination to a positive destination	6.3	3.0	2.6	3.9
Negative destination in both	9.3	2.7	2.1	4.6
Number of leavers	**15,656**	**23,986**	**12,633**	**52,275**

1. 351 leavers were excluded from the age analysis on the basis that a robust match to the Pupil Census was not made.
2. This percentage is based on all leavers except those who moved outwith Scotland, were deceased or who had returned to school between the initial and follow-up survey, they were excluded.

3.9 The proportion of leavers staying in a positive destination increases with age. Over 70 per cent of those aged 16 or under were in a positive destination in September and the following March, compared to over 90 per cent of 17 year-olds (Table 5). This will be linked to older school leavers staying on longer at school, attaining higher levels of qualifications and entering Higher Education, which has been shown to be a very sustainable destination.

4. Attainment and destinations

4.1 A comparison of attainment and subsequent leaver destinations shows the extent to which one influences the other. Table 6 shows that 98.6 per cent of leavers who achieved one or more passes at Advanced Higher entered a positive destination on leaving school. In comparison, about half of the 1.5 per cent of school leavers who achieved no passes at SCQF level 3 or better, entered a positive destination (Table 6).

Table 6. Average tariff score of school leavers and highest SCQF level at which one or more passes were achieved by follow-up destination, 2012/13[1]

Average Tariff Score, Column Percent (percentages may not total 100 due to rounding)

Follow-up destination	Average Tariff Score	No passes at SCQF 3 or better	Standard Grade Foundation/ Access 3 (SCQF 3)	Standard Grade General/ Intermediate 1 (SCQF 4)	Standard Grade Credit/ Intermediate 2 (SCQF 5)	Higher (SCQF 6)	Advanced Higher (SCQF 7)	Number of Leavers
Higher Education	664	*	*	0.5	3.5	52.9	84.8	19,013
Further Education	262	17.9	19.8	33.8	43.2	18.0	4.7	12,802
Training	148	9.7	9.9	10.4	4.0	0.7	0.2	1,659
Employment	316	12.5	13.1	27.2	36.8	24.3	8.4	12,894
Voluntary Work	431	*	*	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	240
Activity Agreements	80	8.7	8.8	2.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	487
Unemployed Seeking	170	31.3	36.0	20.4	9.3	2.9	0.9	4,106
Unemployed Not Seeking	171	15.5	9.5	3.7	1.8	0.6	0.4	896
Unknown	171	2.7	2.3	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	178
Positive Destinations	434	50.6	52.3	75.2	88.6	96.4	98.6	47,095
Negative Destinations	171	49.4	47.7	24.8	11.4	3.6	1.4	5,180
All Leavers	**408**	**783**	**1,232**	**7,171**	**13,930**	**19,598**	**9,561**	**52,275**

1. 351 leavers were excluded on the basis that a robust match to the Pupil Census was not made. Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding.
* Percentages based on numbers of less than 5 have been suppressed for disclosure and quality reasons.

4.2 The main destinations for the 1.5 per cent of school leavers with no passes at SCQF level 3 or better are Unemployed Seeking (31.3 per cent) and Further Education (17.9 per cent) (Table 6). The pattern of destinations for those with one or more passes at SCQF level 3 as their highest qualification is similar to this, although there is a slightly higher proportion of these leavers going into positive destinations overall. For school leavers who have one or more passes at SCQF level 5 as their highest qualification, the main destinations on leaving are Further Education (43.2 per cent) and Employment (36.8 per cent), while the majority of school leavers with one or more Highers or Advanced Highers enter Higher Education (Table 6). This shows that as the attainment of leavers improves, the nature of the destination changes, with the likelihood of them going on to a positive destination increasing.

Table 7. Average tariff score of school leavers who sustained or moved destination by highest SCQF level at which one or more passes were achieved, 2012/13[1]

Average tariff score, Row Percentage (percentages may not total 100 due to rounding)

	Destination Category					
	Same positive destination in both	Positive destination to another positive destination	Positive destination to a negative destination	Negative destination to a positive	Negative destination in both	All leavers
Average Tariff Score	457	311	184	239	154	408
SCQF Level						
No passes at SCQF 3 or better	31.8	8.0	17.2	10.7	32.2	783
Standard Grade Foundation/ Access 3 (SCQF 3)	33.4	10.9	22.2	8.0	25.5	1,232
Standard Grade General/ Intermediate 1 (SCQF 4)	54.2	12.9	13.6	8.2	11.2	7,171
Standard Grade Credit/ Intermediate 2 (SCQF 5)	73.6	10.2	6.5	4.7	4.9	13,930
Higher (SCQF 6)	85.2	8.6	2.2	2.5	1.4	19,598
Advanced Higher (SCQF 7)	93.5	4.0	0.9	1.2	0.5	9,561
Number of Leavers	**40,450**	**4,609**	**2,796**	**2,036**	**2,384**	**52,275**

1. 351 leavers were excluded on the basis that a robust match to the Pupils Census was not made. Leavers who moved outwith Scotland, were deceased or who had returned to school between the initial and follow-up survey were excluded.

4.3 Those with a higher tariff score and qualifications at a higher SCQF level were more likely to be in the same positive destination in the follow-up survey. Table 7 also shows that higher proportions of leavers with lower qualifications move between positive and negative destinations than those leavers who have one or more passes at Higher or Advanced Higher.

4.4 Table 8 shows the attainment levels and follow-up leaver destinations for pupils by various characteristics taken from the Pupil Census. It shows the extent to which pupils from areas of high deprivation continue to have lower attainment and are less likely to enter positive destinations. Pupils with additional support needs similarly do less well. Leavers who identified their ethnicity as Chinese continue to have the highest levels of attainment and the highest proportion in positive destinations. Female leavers also continue to have higher attainment and are more likely to enter a positive destination. Attainment and destinations have improved on the whole for most groups. More information on attainment and destinations by pupil characteristics is available in the supplementary tables. A list of the tables available is in the background notes section.

Table 8. Average tariff score and follow-up leaver destinations, by pupil characteristic, 2009/10 to 2012/13

	Average Tariff Score				In a positive follow-up destination			
	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
Gender								
Male	346	358	377	377	83.7	86.0	88.4	88.9
Female	398	412	437	439	86.7	88.5	90.6	91.3
Ethnicity[1]								
White - Scottish	N/A	N/A	407	404	N/A	N/A	89.4	89.9
White - non-Scottish	N/A	N/A	427	438	N/A	N/A	89.8	91.8
White - UK	372	384	N/A	N/A	85.2	87.2	N/A	N/A
White - Other	360	389	N/A	N/A	85.5	89.2	N/A	N/A
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	443	449	446	464	87.5	87.7	86.0	91.8
Asian - Indian	483	444	523	513	92.9	94.3	93.5	91.3
Asian - Pakistani	400	430	470	458	88.2	89.7	92.7	91.8
Asian - Chinese	565	614	643	671	95.3	94.3	98.3	98.8
Asian - Other	442	450	460	455	91.6	88.0	94.2	95.7
African/ Black/ Caribbean[2]	379	391	431	433	90.7	91.7	94.9	91.7
All other categories [3]	226	300	491	430	76.8	81.7	92.7	90.2
Not Disclosed/Not known	277	321	338	348	79.9	84.4	88.7	87.9
Urban/Rural								
Large Urban Areas	356	375	398	397	83.5	85.7	88.0	88.7
Other Urban Areas	366	379	403	404	85.2	87.6	89.9	89.9
Accessible Small Towns	390	409	425	422	86.0	88.7	90.0	92.0
Remote Small Towns	390	392	408	417	88.7	88.5	91.2	92.9
Accessible Rural	406	401	422	418	86.3	87.5	89.6	90.0
Remote Rural	421	424	438	446	88.4	91.3	93.4	93.8
SIMD[4]								
0-20% (most deprived)	231	250	268	277	73.8	77.9	81.6	82.6
20-40%	309	317	337	337	82.1	83.9	86.9	87.5
40-60%	373	384	400	405	86.8	88.2	90.3	91.3
60-80%	437	444	469	467	90.2	91.9	93.1	93.5
80-100% (least deprived)	517	531	552	554	93.5	94.5	95.2	95.7
Additional Support Needs[5]								
ASN	142	190	226	241	71.3	76.8	81.9	81.9
No ASN	386	405	433	439	86.1	88.3	90.6	91.7

1. The categories used to collect ethnicity and national identity data changed in the 2011 pupil census to agree with the categories used in the main population census. This means they are not directly comparable with information collected in previous years and 'White – UK' and 'White – Other' could not be calculated. Some categories have been grouped together due to small numbers. Some categories contain between 100-200 leavers.
2. For 2011/12 and 2012/13 the 'African/ Black/ Caribbean' category includes 'African', 'African - Other', and the 'Caribbean or Black' categories.
3. For 2009/10 and 2010/11 'All other categories' includes 'Occupational, Gypsy and Other travellers' as well as the 'Other' category. For 2011/12 and 2012/13, 'All other categories' includes 'Other - other' and 'Other - Arab'.
4. Based on 2009 SIMD for 2009/10 and 2010/11, and 2012 SIMD for 2011/12 and 2012/13. More information on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation can be found at http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD.
5. Pupils who have a CSP IEP, Child Plan or Other Support Plan. See background note 6.1.

5. School Meals

5.1 In 2012, a new Healthy Living Survey was introduced which incorporated the old school meals survey and new questions on Physical Education. This is an annual survey, normally collected in February each year, but collected in early March in 2013, from all publicly funded schools in Scotland. The school meal part of this survey collects information on the uptake of meals, both free and paid for, and registration for and uptake of free school meals. Only meals taken at lunchtime are included. Breakfast clubs are not included.

Table 9. Pupils taking school meals (free or paid for) and registered taking free school meals by sector, 2008 to 2014

		2008	2009	2010[1]	2011[2]	2012[3]	2013[4]	2014[3]
Pupils registered for free meals	Total	105,024	101,953	118,963	131,254	130,477	130,585	126,388
	Primary	63,519	62,058	72,791	82,772	81,096	81,364	77,791
	Secondary	37,647	36,034	42,513	44,441	45,077	45,018	44,224
	Special	3,858	3,861	3,659	4,041	4,304	4,203	4,373
Percentage of pupils registered for free meals	Total	15.4	15.2	17.8	19.7	19.6	19.6	18.8
	Primary	16.9	16.7	19.8	22.6	22.1	22.0	20.6
	Secondary	12.7	12.3	14.4	15.2	15.4	15.5	15.5
	Special	54.8	55.1	53.4	58.2	60.6	59.4	60.7
Pupils registered and present taking free meals	Total	76,048	74,548	86,175	93,977	97,096	97,542	95,444
	Primary	51,665	51,255	59,483	65,856	66,464	65,717	63,986
	Secondary	21,008	19,947	23,425	24,840	26,991	28,249	27,739
	Special	3,375	3,346	3,267	3,281	3,641	3,576	3,719
Percentage of registered pupils present taking free meals	Total	82.7	82.2	81.5	82.3	83.6	84.2	85.0
	Primary	88.6	88.8	88.4	87.6	89.0	88.4	88.7
	Secondary	69.8	67.6	66.7	69.9	71.7	74.7	76.6
	Special	96.1	95.8	99.0	95.1	94.7	94.7	94.8
Pupils present and taking meals (free or paid for)	Total	296,243	282,980	286,632	294,849	301,820	305,062	313,022
	Primary	177,606	173,832	175,803	180,791	186,081	186,271	192,666
	Secondary	113,379	103,915	105,564	108,981	110,376	113,587	115,150
	Special	5,258	5,233	5,265	5,077	5,363	5,204	5,206
Percentage of those present taking meals (free or paid for)	Total	47.1	45.1	46.1	47.8	48.7	49.5	49.8
	Primary	49.6	48.9	50.4	51.9	53.2	53.2	53.2
	Secondary	42.9	39.2	39.6	41.6	41.8	43.7	44.4
	Special	83.1	82.6	85.7	83.4	83.9	83.1	81.7

1. Eligibility for free school meals was extended in August 2009, see background note 3.4.1.
2. In August 2010, local initiatives increased eligibility for free school meals see background notes 3.4.3 and 3.4.4.
3. In 2012 and 2014, primary school free meal registrations were affected by a reduction in the number of local authorities with local initiatives.
4. In 2013, the Healthy Living Survey was carried out in March due to publicity around the presence of horse meat in some food products.

5.2 Information on levels of free school meal registration and school meal uptake is used to monitor the impact of Scottish Government policies around reducing deprivation and promoting healthy eating. In recent years, the Government has taken two actions intended to extend free school meal eligibility. These are:

- the passing of legislation in 2008, to enable local authorities to provide free school meals to children in primary 1-3.
- the extension of free school meal eligibility in August 2009 to include children whose parents or carers are in receipt of both maximum child tax credit and maximum working tax credit.

5.3 In 2014, the number of pupils registered for free school meals decreased by 4,197 on the previous year to 126,388 pupils (18.8 per cent of the total school roll). This decrease is largely due to a reduction in the number of local authorities providing free school meals to pupils in primary 1-3 under local initiatives.

5.4 The percentage of pupils present on the survey day who took a meal (free or paid for) supplied by the school increased slightly on the previous year to 49.8 per cent in 2014 (Table 9).

5.5 Statistics from this survey on the percentage of pupils registered for free school meals are also widely used as a measure of school level deprivation. However, the primary school data from 2011 onwards is not a reliable indicator of relative deprivation between local authorities due to the local free school meal initiatives for children in primary 1-3. However, from 2012 estimates of national free school meal registrations were calculated in order to provide a reliable measure of deprivation. In 2014, an estimated 76,392 primary pupils were registered for free school meals under national eligibility criteria, equivalent to 20.2 per cent of primary pupils, compared to 20.8 per cent in 2013. See background note 3.4.5 for details.

5.6 On 7 January 2014, the Scottish Government announced that from January 2015 free school meals will be available for all children in primary 1-3. As a result of this, from January 2015, the percentage of primary pupils registered for free school meals will no longer be a reliable measure of deprivation. Secondary school data is unaffected by these changes and so it is still possible for this to be used as an indicator of deprivation. However, this has some limitations as the percentage of pupils registered falls throughout secondary.

5.7 As an alternative, statistics on the percentage of pupils in each school who live in the 20% most deprived data zones in Scotland are now available in the school contact list at the following address:
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/Datasets/contactdetails

5.8 School meals data by urban/rural classification, size of school and local authority is available in the supplementary tables. In the Background Notes section there is a list of the tables published. School level information on school meals is also available. This can be found at the following address:
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/SchoolMealsDatasets

6. Physical Education

6.1 Increasing the amount of Physical Education pupils receive in school has been a government priority for a number of years. Increased physical activity can have a positive impact on a pupil's health, educational attainment and life chances. In 2011, the Scottish Government made a commitment to ensure that by 2014, every pupil will benefit from at least two hours of Physical Education in primary school and two periods (100 minutes) in S1 to S4. In order to monitor progress in meeting this commitment, questions on physical education provision in schools have been included in the new Healthy Living Survey since 2012. The latest Healthy Living Survey was conducted in the week beginning 24 February 2014 and also collected information on school meals. Questions on Physical Education provision will continue to be included in this survey next year and results published as part of this publication in June 2015.

6.2 Information on physical education provision in schools was also collected in 2005 and was published on the Scottish Government website in 'Progress towards the recommendations of the Physical Education Review Group' in January 2006.
http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2005/11/PEReport2005

6.3 In 2014, 96 per cent of all primary and secondary schools were meeting the target level of PE provision, an increase from 89 per cent in 2013. In primary, 97 per cent of schools were providing at least 120 minutes of PE to all pupils, an increase from 88 per cent in 2013.

6.4 In the secondary sector, 90 per cent of schools were providing at least 100 minutes of PE to all pupils in S1 to S4, compared to 91 per cent in 2013. The data clearly show that the main issue is with provision at S4. Focussing on S1 to S3, 96 per cent of secondary schools were meeting the target compared to 95 per cent in 2013.

6.5 Of the 106 schools not meeting the target level of PE provision, 65 (61 per cent) indicated that they would be in August 2014. Of the 71 primary schools not meeting the target, 47 (66 per cent) indicated that they would be in August 2014. Of the 35 secondary schools not meeting this target, 18 (51 per cent) indicated that they would be in August 2014.

6.6 It is a requirement of every primary school in Scotland to provide at least 2 hours of PE to all pupils and for every secondary school in Scotland to provide 100 minutes of PE to all pupils in S1-S4. For schools which are not meeting this requirement, the main reasons given are lack of facilities and problems with timetabling (for example, some schools operate a 45 minute period system).

6.7 PE data by urban/rural classification, size of school and local authority is available in the supplementary tables. The supplementary tables also contain school level PE data. In the Background Notes section there is a list of the tables published.

Table 10: Percentage of primary schools meeting PE target[1] by local authority, 2012 to 2014

	Primary % of schools		
	2012	2013	2014[3]
Aberdeen City	77	67	96
Aberdeenshire	79	87	97
Angus	62	100	94
Argyll & Bute	83	87	98
Clackmannanshire	95	95	100
Dumfries & Galloway	79	82	96
Dundee City	86	100	100
East Ayrshire	100	100	95
East Dunbartonshire	73	95	100
East Lothian	83	83	100
East Renfrewshire	100	100	100
Edinburgh, City of	79	89	93
Eilean Siar	78	89	100
Falkirk	55	62	100
Fife	90	94	100
Glasgow City	99	96	97
Highland	80	84	97
Inverclyde	67	75	80
Midlothian	80	77	100
Moray	91	96	100
North Ayrshire	91	92	96
North Lanarkshire	91	95	99
Orkney Islands	85	100	100
Perth & Kinross	99	90	99
Renfrewshire	96	98	100
Scottish Borders	89	79	78
Shetland Islands	61	84	94
South Ayrshire	100	98	100
South Lanarkshire	78	81	97
Stirling	68	85	98
West Dunbartonshire	100	100	100
West Lothian	75	85	86
Scotland[2]	**84**	**88**	**97**

1. Target provision of Physical Education refers to at least 120 minutes per week in primary.
2. The Scotland total includes Jordanhill, the mainstream grant aided school.
3. Of the 71 primary schools not meeting the PE target, 47 (66 per cent) have indicated they will be in August 2014.

Table 11: Percentage of secondary schools meeting PE target by local authority, 2012 to 2014[1]

| | 2012 | 2013 | 2014[3] | | | | |
| | Secondary | Secondary | Secondary (S1-S4)[2] | | | | Secondary |
	% of schools	% of schools	S1	S2	S3	S4	% of schools
Aberdeen City	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Aberdeenshire	88	76	82	94	94	65	65
Angus	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Argyll & Bute	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Clackmannanshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dumfries & Galloway	100	88	100	100	100	94	94
Dundee City	56	100	100	100	100	100	100
East Ayrshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
East Dunbartonshire	100	88	100	100	100	88	88
East Lothian	0	17	100	100	83	33	33
East Renfrewshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Edinburgh, City of	78	83	91	96	96	96	91
Eilean Siar	63	83	100	100	75	75	80
Falkirk	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Fife	95	95	100	100	100	89	89
Glasgow City	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Highland	90	72	100	100	97	93	93
Inverclyde	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Midlothian	67	67	100	100	100	100	100
Moray	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North Ayrshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North Lanarkshire	96	100	100	100	100	100	100
Orkney Islands	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Perth & Kinross	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Renfrewshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Scottish Borders	100	100	100	100	100	67	67
Shetland Islands	75	63	100	100	75	75	75
South Ayrshire	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
South Lanarkshire	100	100	100	100	100	76	76
Stirling	86	71	57	57	57	57	57
West Dunbartonshire	100	100	100	100	100	60	60
West Lothian	91	91	91	91	91	82	82
Scotland[4]	**92**	**91**	**98**	**98**	**97**	**91**	**90**

1. Target provision of Physical Education refers to at least 100 minutes per week in secondary timetabled periods.
2. In 2014 there was one junior high school in Eilean Siar which offer only stages S1 and S2.
3. Of the 35 secondary schools not meeting the PE target, 18 (51 per cent) have indicated they will be in August 2014.
4. The Scotland total includes Jordanhill, the mainstream grant aided school.

Background Notes

1. National Statistics Publication

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

These statistics undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference. This publication has been assessed by the UK Statistics Authority.

2. Sources and Methodology

2.1 Attainment

Information on National Qualifications are obtained from the Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA). The Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF) is used as the basis for reporting attainment. The SCQF levels are shown below for information.

Scottish Credit and Qualifications Framework (SCQF) levels:	
Level 7	Advanced Higher at A-C
Level 6	Higher at A-C
Level 5	Intermediate 2 at A-C; Standard Grade (Credit)
Level 4	Intermediate 1 at A-C; Standard Grade (General)
Level 3	Access 3 cluster; Standard Grade (Foundation)
Level 2	Access 2 cluster

2.2 Leavers

Information on the destination of leavers from publicly funded schools was provided to the Scottish Government by Skills Development Scotland (SDS). SDS collected information on the destination of each young person they had identified as being a school leaver during September 2013 (initial destination) and March 2014 (follow-up destination).

The initial destinations data provide information on the outcomes for young people approximately three months after leaving school while the follow-up survey provides information on the outcomes of young people approximately nine months after leaving school. These collections should be seen as complementary to one another but it should be noted that various factors may affect the results at different time periods. The initial destinations data is no longer published in a separate publication, but is combined within this publication.

A school leaver is classed as a young person of school leaving age who left school during or at the end of the school year, where the school year is taken to run from 1 August to 31 July. Their age was calculated as of 30th June 2013.

2.3 Follow up destination

Due to the very high follow up rate, 99.0 per cent, again we have decided not to estimate missing data for those leavers not contacted in March 2014 in line with the approach adopted with 2009/10 data onwards. This is a slight methodological

change to information in 2008/09 and for years previous to this, where those who were not contacted during March had their destinations imputed, and is the result of the improved follow up rate. Instead of imputing a destination for those who were not followed up, we have agreed to use the most up to date information that SDS hold on these leavers.

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

In March 2014, SDS were unable to contact 820 leavers to confirm the current destination they held, some of which had requested not to be contacted. Of these, 181 have an unknown destination while for 639, SDS either received an updated destination outwith the March survey period or no information to say that they had changed destination. For these 639, the most up-to-date destination SDS held was used.

2.4 Healthy Living Survey
The information comes from the latest Healthy Living Survey conducted in March 2014 for all publicly funded schools in Scotland. This survey was conducted in the week commencing 24th February 2014. In 2013, the collection was rescheduled to the first week of March due the publicity around the presence of horse meat in school meals. This was to ensure that the data produced was as representative of a usual school day as possible. For more information on this survey and for a detailed breakdown at local authority and school level, please refer to our supplementary data tables.

3. Definitions and Data Quality

For further information on our quality assurance process, see the School Education statistics Validation Process section on the Scottish Government website at: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/collectionprocess

3.1 Attainment and leavers data matching
In 2012/13, 99.3 per cent of leavers could be matched to a pupil census record by Scottish Candidate Number (SCN) (or a combination of student ID and centre) and at least one other piece of information. For those leavers with no Scottish Candidate Number in the original data, matching on school, Student ID, gender, postcode and date of birth is carried out. All matching is done within certain constraints:

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

The breakdown of how matches were assigned is shown in the following table:

Match Type, 2012/13	Number	%
scn,student id,centre,gender,postcode,dob	41,692	79.0
scn,centre,gender,postcode,dob	6,992	13.2
scn,centre,gender,dob	3,544	6.7
scn,gender,dob	152	0.3
scn,centre,gender,postcode	38	0.1
scn,centre,gender	13	0.0
student id,centre,gender,postcode,dob	7	0.0
student id,centre,gender,dob	2	0.0
scn,centre	1	0.0
No Robust Match		
centre,gender,postcode,dob	177	0.3
centre,gender,postcode	45	0.1
No match found	129	0.2
All	**52,792**	**100**

If after matching on a number of criteria the SCN, centre number or DOB were missing from the Pupil Census, then the SDS information supplied for these was used. After being matched to the Pupil Census the data were then matched to the SQA attainment data using the SCN. Records that had not been matched to the Pupil Census using the SCN or Student ID and Centre were excluded from analysis involving attainment on the basis that they were not robustly matched and could lead to inaccurate data being matched on attainment.

3.2 Leaver Destination
All destinations are based on self-reporting by school leavers. The following categories for leaver destinations are included in this Statistical Bulletin.

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

3.2.2   Higher Education: includes leavers following HND (Higher National Diploma) or HNC (Higher National Certificate) courses, degree courses, courses for the education and training of teachers and higher level courses for professional qualifications. It also includes programmes at a level higher than the standard of the National Qualifications, i.e. above SCQF level 7. Leavers with a deferred, unconditional place in higher education have also been included in this category.

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

3.2.4   Training: includes leavers who are on a training course and in receipt of an allowance or grant, such as the national training programme Get Ready for Work. It also includes leavers who are on local authority or third sector funded training programmes who are in receipt of a training allowance.

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

3.2.6 Voluntary Work: includes those undertaking voluntary work, with or without financial allowance, who are not 'unemployed and actively seeking', as per the unemployed definition and those participating in Project Scotland/CSV or other voluntary programmes.

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

3.2.8 Unemployed and seeking employment or training: includes those who are registered with Skills Development Scotland and are known by them to be seeking employment or training. This is based on regular contact between Skills Development Scotland and the client. This does not refer to the definition of 'unemployed' used by the Department of Work and Pensions to calculate published unemployment rates. Young people participating in Personal Skills Development (see below) who do not fit in any of the existing categories are counted in this category

3.2.9 Personal Skills Development: 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 towards a positive destination. They are often delivered by a community learning and development or third sector organisation.

3.2.10 Unemployed and not seeking employment or training: includes all those individuals who are not seeking employment or training for a range of reasons. The reasons may involve sickness, prison, pregnancy, caring for children or other dependents or taking time out.

3.2.11 Unknown: includes all leavers whose destination is not known either to Skills Development Scotland or to the school attended.

Destination unknown (both surveys): includes individuals who were not able to be contacted at either the September or the March/April survey point.

NB: categories 3.2.8 and 3.2.10 are comparable to the single 'other known destination' category from publications prior to 2002/03.

3.3 Tariff Score Scale
The Tariff Score Scale is an extended version of the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) Scottish Tariff points system. A full list of courses, awards and corresponding tariff points is listed below. The tariff score of a pupil is calculated by simply adding together all the tariff points accumulated from all the different course levels and awards he/she attains.

The relativities between types of certification are taken from the principle that the value of an A award at one level is as close as possible to, but lower than, the value of a C award at the next level above. For example, a pupil getting five Standard Grades would collect between 40 and 190 points, based on lowest to highest possible results. Five Standard Grades with the highest result along with three Highers and one Advanced Higher at A, would amount to 526 points.

Course Level	Award	Tariff Points
Advanced Higher	A	120
Advanced Higher	B	100
Advanced Higher	C	80
Advanced Higher	D	72
Higher	A	72
Higher	B	60
Higher	C	48
Higher	D	42
Intermediate 2	A	42
Standard Grade	1	38
Intermediate 2	B	35
Intermediate 2	C	28
Standard Grade	2	28
Intermediate 2	D	24
Intermediate 1	A	24
Standard Grade	3	22
Intermediate 1	B	20
Advanced Higher	Unit	20
Intermediate 1	C	16
Standard Grade	4	16
Higher	Unit	12
Intermediate 1	D	12
Standard Grade	5	11
Standard Grade	6	8
Access 3	Cluster	8
Intermediate 2	Unit	7
Unallocated Unit	(NC Module)	6
Unallocated Unit	(Short Course)	6
Intermediate 1	Unit	4
Standard Grade	7	3
Access 3	Unit	2
Access 2	Unit	1
Baccalaureate Interdisciplinary project	1	60
Baccalaureate Interdisciplinary project	2	50
Baccalaureate Interdisciplinary project	3	40

3.4 School Meals

3.4.1 Pupils entitled to free school meals are those within families who receive Income Support (IS) or Income-based Job Seekers Allowance (IBJSA). Those within families who receive support under Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999 may also be entitled. Children whose parents or carers receive Child Tax Credit, do not receive Working Tax Credit and had an annual income (as assessed by the Inland Revenue) of below £15,910 (from April 2013) were also entitled. As of August 2009 eligibility was extended to include children whose parent/s or carer/s are in receipt of both maximum child tax credit and maximum working tax credit. Young people in school education who receive any of these benefits in their own right are also entitled to receive free school meals.

3.4.2 A trial took place in five local authorities (East Ayrshire, Fife, Glasgow, Scottish Borders and West Dunbartonshire) in 2007/08 where all P1-P3 pupils were provided with free school meals. Uptake rates in the trial authorities among P1-P3

pupils increased from 53 per cent to 75 per cent and among all primary pupils from 50 per cent to 60 per cent during the trial[4]. This had a noticeable effect, in 2007/08, on the national uptake rates, both for primary and overall, as calculated through the School Meals Survey. In 2007/08, the national uptake rate was 47.1 per cent, however when trial authorities were excluded the rate decreased to 45.1 per cent. Similarly, in 2007/08, the uptake rate in Primary schools was 49.6 per cent when trial authorities were included but decreased to 46.4 per cent when trial authorities were excluded. The difference in uptake rates in the years following the trial was less pronounced.

3.4.3   In August 2010, local initiatives were introduced in most local authority areas to increase eligibility for free school meals among pupils in the first three years of primary school. These initiatives are aimed at promoting healthy eating in early years and vary by local authority. Examples of these initiatives include increasing free school meal eligibility to cover all primary one pupils or all primary one to three pupils in selected schools. Many of the pupils who are eligible and receiving free school meals under these local initiatives would not have been entitled under national eligibility criteria. Therefore, while the data from 2011 onwards provides an accurate measure of the number of pupils who are able to receive free school meals, this does not result in a comparable measure of deprivation, either over time or between local authorities, due to the differing eligibility criteria which in some cases are not related to deprivation.

3.4.4   One local authority, Falkirk, provided information on pupils registered for free school meals in 2011 under national eligibility only. This is not considered to have had a significant effect on the overall findings of the survey. The extent to which free school meals registrations for local authorities have changed from previous years data will depend on whether local initiatives were introduced and the scope of them.

3.4.5   From 2012, in order to provide school level data on free school meal registrations for primary that can be used as a measure of deprivation, estimates of national eligibility have been produced. These estimates have been calculated using information on local initiatives and levels of free school meal registrations in 2010. They are available at local authority and school level in supplementary data tables.

3.5 Physical Education
3.5.1 **Physical Education** must be during curriculum time and either taught or led by a GTCS registered class or PE specialist teacher. It includes certificated and non-certificated PE. It includes, for example, dance, but does not include walking to school, drama, etc. The guidance for the Healthy Living Survey was improved by way of clarifying what a school must do to meet the Physical Education target. This improvement in the data collection methodology may have resulted in a reduction in schools claiming to meet the target, however this reduction is not a real one.

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[4] 'Evaluation of the Free School Meals Trial for P1 to P3 pupils' can be found at the following web address: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/08/29114033/0

4. UK Comparisons

4.1 Attainment
Scotland has a different set of qualifications to the rest of the UK and comparisons cannot be made directly. In order to compare attainment between UK countries we recommend using the results of the OECD PISA survey.

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

4.3 Free school meals
There are a number of differences in the eligibility criteria for free school meals across the UK including the local healthy eating initiatives in some local authorities in Scotland which mean that the data is not comparable.

5. List of supplementary tables

A large number of additional tables are produced in Excel on or after the publication date and are published on the Scottish Government website. A list of these tables is supplied below for information.

5.1 The following supplementary tables on attainment and leaver destinations are available at http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/leavedestla/follleavedestat

Table name and details	Date available
Attainment Statistics	
Table A1.1: S4 roll by year and gender	17/6/2014
Table A1.2: S4 Attainment	17/6/2014
Table A1.3: S5 Attainment	17/6/2014
Table A1.4: S6 Attainment	17/6/2014
Table A1.5: Attainment of the pupils who were in S4 in 2010/11 by the end of each stage	17/6/2014
Table A1.6: Average tariff score of S4 pupils, by characteristic of pupil, 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table A1.7. Average tariff score of S4 pupils by ethnic background and gender, 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table A1.8. Average tariff score of S4 pupils, by ethnic background and deprivation (SIMD), 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table A1.9. Highest qualifications attained by leavers, by gender, 2009/10 to 2012/13 (percentages)	17/6/2014
Table A1.10. Highest qualifications attained by leavers, by gender, 2009/10 to 2012/13 (numbers)	17/6/2014
Table A1.11. Highest qualifications attained by leavers, by characteristic of pupil, 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table A1.12. Highest qualifications attained by leavers at SCQF level 3 to 5, by subject and gender, 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table A1.13. Total qualifications attained by leavers at SCQF level 6, by subject, grade and gender, 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table A1.14. Total qualifications attained by leavers at SCQF level 7, by subject, grade and gender, 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table A2.1. Average tariff score of school leavers by highest SCQF level at which 1 or more passes were achieved, 2007/08 to 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table A2.2. Average tariff score of leavers, by age, 2007/08 to 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table A2.3. S4 Attainment by Local Authority: 1999 - 2013	17/6/2014

Table A2.4. S5 Attainment by Local Authority: 1999 - 2013	17/6/2014
Table A2.5. S6 Attainment by Local Authority: 1999 - 2013	17/6/2014
Table A2.6. Highest qualifications of secondary school leavers by local authority, total numbers and percentages, 1997/98 to 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table A3.1. Single year attainment in all special schools, by SCQF level, year and gender: 2004/05 to 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table A3.2. Highest qualifications attained by leavers with additional support needs, by ASN, 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table A3.3. Total qualifications attained by leavers from secondary and special schools with additional support needs, ASN, 2012/13	17/6/2014
Leaver Destinations	
Table L1.1. Percentage of school leavers from publicly funded secondary schools in Scotland by follow-up destination category and gender: 2009/10 to 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table L1.2. Percentage of school leavers from publicly funded schools in Scotland by follow-up destination category: 2006/07 to 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table L1.3. Percentage of school leavers from publicly funded secondary schools in Scotland by follow-up destination category and stage of leaving, 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table L1.4. Staying on rates in publicly funded secondary schools in Scotland, 2000/01 to 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table L2.1. Percentage of school leavers from publicly funded secondary schools in Scotland by follow-up destination category and 6-fold urban/rural classification of school, 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table L2.2. Percentage of school leavers from publicly funded secondary schools in Scotland by follow-up destination category and 2012 SIMD Decile, 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table L2.3. Percentage of school leavers from publicly funded secondary schools in Scotland by follow-up destination category and Additional Support Needs, 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table L2.4. Percentage of school leavers from publicly funded secondary schools in Scotland by follow-up destination category and Free School Meals registration, 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table L2.5. Percentage of school leavers from publicly funded secondary schools in Scotland by follow-up destination category and ethnic background, 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table L2.6. Percentage of school leavers from publicly funded secondary schools in Scotland by follow-up destination category and national identity, 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table L2.7. Percentage of school leavers from publicly funded secondary schools in Scotland by follow-up destination category and whether declared or assessed disabled, 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table L2.8. Percentage of school leavers from publicly funded schools in Scotland by highest qualifications attained and follow-up destination, 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table L2.9. Percentage of school leavers from publicly funded schools in Scotland by total qualifications attained and follow-up destination, 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table L3.1. Percentage of school leavers by follow-up destination and Local Authority: 2007/08 to 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table L3.2. Number of school leavers by follow-up destination and Local Authority: 2007/08 to 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table L3.3. Average tariff score of school leavers by follow-up destination and Local Authority, 2007/08 to 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table L3.4. Percentage of school leavers by initial destination and Local Authority: 1997/98 to 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table L3.5. Number of school leavers by initial destination and Local Authority, 1997/98 to 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table L3.6. Average tariff score of school leavers by initial destination and Local Authority, 2007/08 to 2012/13	17/6/2014
Table L4.1. Percentage of secondary and special school leavers from publicly funded schools in Scotland by reason for support and initial destination category, 2012/13	17/6/2014

5.2 The following supplementary tables on school meals and Physical Education are available at http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/MealsSD/mealspesd

School Meals	
Table 1: Pupils registered for free school meals by sector, 2006 to 2014	17/6/2014
Table 2: Registered pupils taking free school meals by sector, 2006 to 2014	17/6/2014
Table 3: Pupils taking school meals (free or paid for) by sector, 2003 to 2014	17/6/2014
Table 4a: Number of pupils taking school meals (free or paid for) by size of school, publicly funded primary schools, 2014	17/6/2014
Table 4b: Number of pupils taking school meals (free or paid for) by size of school, publicly funded secondary schools, 2014	17/6/2014
Table 5: Percentage of pupils taking school meals (free or paid for) by urban/rural indicator of school, 2014	17/6/2014
Table 6: Percentage of pupils taking meals (free or paid for) by rate of free school meal registration (deprivation indicator), 2014	17/6/2014
Table 7: Number of primary school pupils registered and taking free school meals, 2014	17/6/2014
Table 8: Percentage of primary school pupils registered and taking free school meals, 2014	17/6/2014
Table 9: Number and percentage of primary school pupils taking school meals (free or paid for), 2014	17/6/2014
Table 10: Percentage of primary school pupils registered for free school meals, 2006 to 2014	17/6/2014
Table 11: Percentage of primary school pupils registered for free school meals and present, taking free school meals, 2006 to 2014	17/6/2014
Table 12: Percentage of primary school pupils present taking school meals (free or paid for), 2003 to 2014	17/6/2014
Table 13: Number of secondary school pupils registered and taking free school meals, 2014	17/6/2014
Table 14: Percentage of secondary school pupils registered and taking free school meals, 2014	17/6/2014
Table 15: Number and percentage of secondary school pupils taking school meals (free or paid for), 2014	17/6/2014
Table 16: Percentage of secondary school pupils registered for free school meals, 2006 to 2014	17/6/2014
Table 17: Percentage of secondary school pupils registered for free school meals and present, taking free school meals, 2006 to 2014	17/6/2014
Table 18: Percentage of secondary school pupils present taking school meals (free or paid for), 2003 to 2014	17/6/2014
Table 19: Number of special school pupils registered and taking free school meals, 2014	17/6/2014
Table 20: Percentage of special school pupils registered and taking free school meals, 2014	17/6/2014
Table 21: Number and percentage of special school pupils taking school meals (free or paid for), 2014	17/6/2014
Physical Education	
Table 22: Primary schools meeting PE target by rural/urban classification, 2014	17/6/2014
Table 23: Secondary schools meeting PE target by rural/urban classification, 2014	17/6/2014
Table 24: Primary schools and pupils meeting PE target by school size, 2014	17/6/2014
Table 25: Secondary schools and pupils meeting PE target by school size, 2014	17/6/2014
Table 26: Percentage of schools meeting PE target by local authority, 2012 to 2014	17/6/2014
Table 27: Primary schools meeting PE target by Local authority, 2012 to 2014	17/6/2014
Table 28: Secondary schools meeting PE target by Local authority, 2014	17/6/2014

Charts	
Chart 1: Percentage registered for free school meals, 2006 to 2014	17/6/2014
Chart 2: Percentage of those registered who take free school meals, 2006 to 2014	17/6/2014
Chart 3: Percentage of pupils present taking school meals (free or paid for), 2003 to 2014	17/6/2014
Chart 4: Meals taken by pupils in primary and secondary schools, 2014	17/6/2014
School level	
Table 29: Physical Education provision and other school variables, 2014	17/6/2014
Table 30: Information on primary schools with pupils registered for free school meals under local initiatives and estimates of pupils registered under national entitlement	17/6/2014

6. Abbreviations

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

7. Costs

7.1 Attainment There is no additional cost to SQA to supply the attainment data.

7.2 Leavers The total costs (salary including NI & pension) to Skills Development Scotland of collecting this information for 2012/13 was £409,540. This translates to £7.76 per leaver over both initial and follow-up surveys. This is a reduction from 2011/12 costs due to the methodology changes mentioned in section 2.3 of the background notes.

7.3 Healthy Living The estimated cost to local authorities, based on staff time only, of providing us with the Healthy Living Survey data in 2014 was £8,000.

8. Enquiries

Copies of this publication are available on the Scottish Government's website at http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/01103.

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☐ are available via the Datasets section of the website:
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