

Statistical Bulletin

Education Series

A National Statistics Publication for Scotland



Summary statistics for attainment, leaver destinations and healthy living, No. 2: 2012 Edition 25 June 2012

This publication presents post-appeal attainment information (2010/11), initial and sustained school leaver destinations (2010/11) and healthy living information (2012).

Supplementary data tables can be found at:

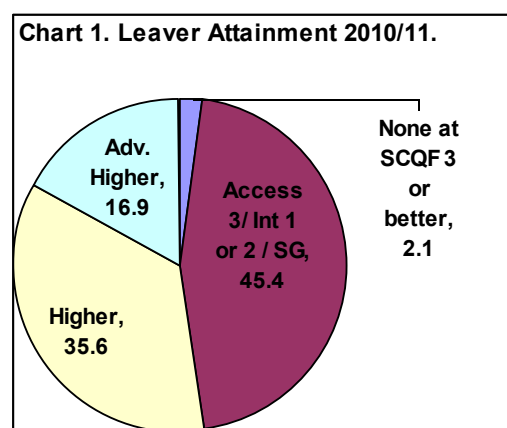
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/Datasets>

Requests for further or additional analysis can be e-mailed to:

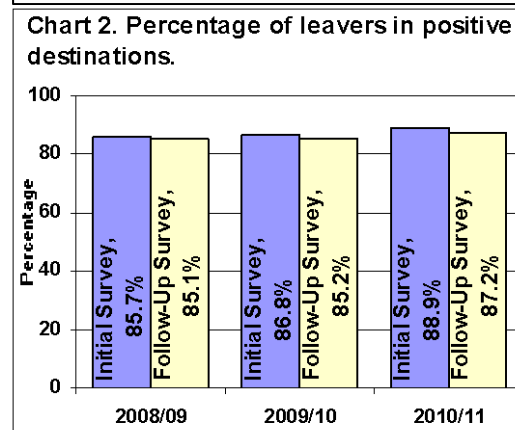
school.stats@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

Main Statistics

1.1 About 16.9 per cent of school leavers left school with one or more passes at SCQF level 7 (Advanced Higher), while just 2.1 per cent left with no passes at SCQF level 3 or better (Standard Grade Foundation/Access3) (Table 1, Chart 1). This compares favourably to 16.2 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively for the previous year.

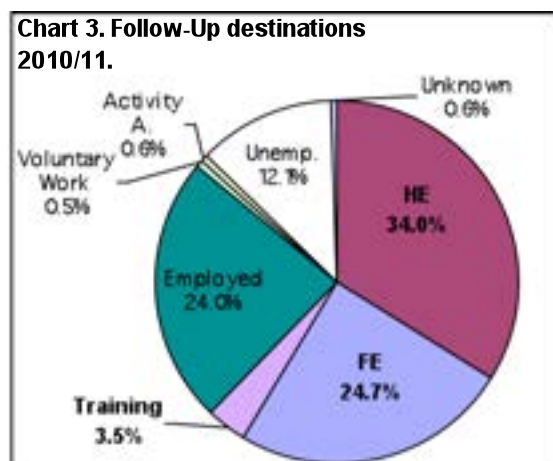


1.2 The proportion of pupils who left school during or at the end of the academic year 2010/11, who were in positive destinations¹ in March 2012, was 87.2 per cent. This is higher than last year (85.2 per cent) and all preceding years. The March 2012 figure was 1.7 percentage points lower than in September 2011 (88.9 per cent) when their initial leaver destinations were recorded. (Table 3, Chart 2). Since March 2009, positive destinations have been lower than those in September.



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>

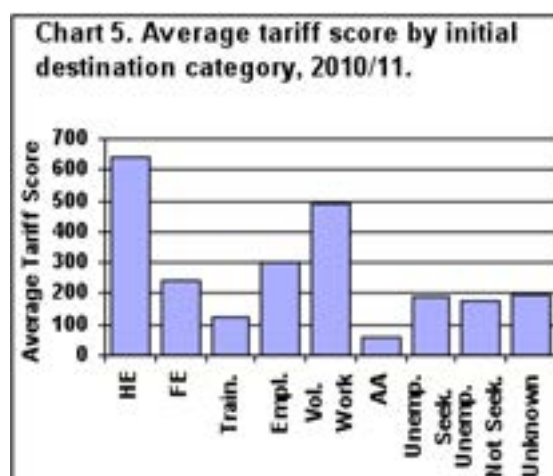
1.3 More school leavers were in Higher Education (34.0 per cent) than any other individual destination in March 2012. Further Education (24.7 per cent) had the second largest proportion of leavers followed by Employment (24.0 per cent), while 12.1 per cent were Unemployed and 3.5 per cent were in Training (Table 3, Chart 3).



1.4 In March 2012, 58.7 per cent of school leavers, from the academic year 2010/11, were in Higher or Further Education, an increase of 0.5 percentage points on the previous year (Table 3, Chart 4).



1.5 Staying on at school allows pupils to accumulate more qualifications, with the average tariff score rising with age. School leavers who were 17 in June 2011 had an average tariff score of 491, compared to 145 for those who were 16 or under. 72.0 per cent of 17 year-old school leavers left with one or more passes at Higher or better, compared to 7.9 per cent of leavers aged 16 or under. This compares to 72.3 per cent and 7.0 per cent respectively for the previous year (Table 2).



1.6 School leavers, from the academic year 2010/11, entering Higher Education (approx. three months after leaving school) had an average tariff score of 641 points, compared to 189 for Unemployed Seeking and 179 for Unemployed Not Seeking. The average score for school leavers in positive destinations (409) is more than twice that of school leavers not in positive destinations (188) (Table 6, Chart 5).

1.7 In 2012, across all sectors, 130,477 pupils (19.6 per cent of the total school roll) were registered for free school meals – a decrease of 777 (0.6 per cent) on the previous year. This decrease was due to a reduction in the number of local authorities with local free school meal initiatives in early primary in 2012. (Table 9).

1.8 Of those pupils present on the survey day 48.7 per cent took a meal (free or paid for) supplied by the school, an increase from 47.8 per cent in 2011 (Table 9).

1.9 In 2012, 84 per cent of primary schools were meeting the target of providing at least 120 minutes of PE to all pupils. In the secondary sector, 92 per cent of schools met the target of providing at least 100 minutes of PE to all pupils in S1 to S4 (Table 10).

Tables

Attainment and Leaver destinations

- Table 1. Average tariff score of school leavers by highest SCQF level at which one or more passes were achieved, 2008/09 to 2010/11.
- Table 2. Average tariff score of school leavers by age and highest SCQF level at which one or more passes were achieved, 2010/11.
- Table 3. Percentage of school leavers by initial and follow up destination category, 2008/09 to 2010/11.
- Table 4. Percentage of school leavers who sustained a destination or moved into another destination category, 2010/11.
- Table 5. Percentage of school leavers who sustained or moved destination, by age 2010/11.
- Table 6. Average tariff score and percentage of school leavers by highest SCQF level at which one or more passes were achieved at and initial destination category, 2010/11.
- 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, 2010/11.
- Table 8. Average tariff score and follow-up leaver destinations, by pupil characteristics, 2008/09 to 2010/11.

Healthy Living

- Table 9. Pupils taking school meals (free or paid for) and registered taking free school meals by sector 2007 to 2012.
- Table 10. Percentage of schools meeting PE target by local authority, 2012

1. Introduction

1.1 This publication brings together Scottish Qualification 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 The way attainment data for school leavers is presented in this publication is 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). Leavers have been classified by identifying the highest SCQF level at which a leaver achieved one or more passes. Now the young person's age at leaving school is used instead of their stage, to provide a measure of the effects of staying longer in education. To provide continuity tables using the previous method of presenting post-appeal attainment data have been produced. They can be found at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/Datasets>

1.3 This 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 us 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*¹. 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 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 along side 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 early 2012. The healthy living survey combines the annual school

¹ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Education/edandtrainingforyoungple>

meals survey and a new PE survey . 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 a sections 5 and 6.

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 level 3-5. 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 in recent years with Intermediate 1 (SCQF level 4) and Intermediate 2 (SCQF level 5). Under CfE these qualifications will be phased out and be replaced with National 4 and 5 qualifications from 2013/14. Further information on this 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; these, 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 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 Table 1 shows that 45.4 per cent of school leavers, from 2010/11, left with one or more passes at SCQF levels 3-5 as their highest qualification. Only a small proportion (2.1 per cent) of school leavers attained no passes at Access 3/ Standard Grade Foundation (SCQF level 3) or better, while over half, 52.5 per cent, left with one or more passes at Higher or Advanced Higher.

Table 1. Average tariff score of school leavers, by highest SCQF level at which one or more passes were achieved, 2008/09 to 2010/11.

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

SCQF level	2008/09 ¹		2009/10 ²		2010/11 ³	
	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	3.0	0	2.6	0	2.1
Standard Grade Foundation/ Access 3 (SCQF 3)	24	3.1	24	2.8	25	2.5
Standard Grade General/ Intermediate 1 (SCQF 4)	98	19.7	98	17.4	98	16.0
Standard Grade Credit/ Intermediate 2 (SCQF 5)	211	26.3	215	26.8	216	26.8
Higher (SCQF 6)	494	32.4	497	34.1	496	35.6
Advanced Higher (SCQF 7)	779	15.5	782	16.2	790	16.9
All leavers	356	53,412	372	54,011	385	53,936

1. 120 leavers were excluded on the basis that a robust match to the Pupil Census was not made.

2. 86 leavers were excluded on the basis that a robust match to the Pupil Census was not made.

3. 137 leavers were excluded on the basis that a robust match to the Pupil Census was not made.

4. For more information on non-robust matches to the Pupil Census please see background note 3.1.

2.4 Between 2000/01 and 2008/09, the percentage of S4 pupils staying on at school until S6 remained largely unchanged at about 45 percent. However, in 2009/10 and 2010/11, possibly as a result of the recession, the percentage of S4 pupils staying on to S6 increased, reaching 54 per cent in 2010/11. The majority of pupils stay on at school until 17 years or older (65.8 per cent). By staying on at school longer pupils can increase their qualifications. For pupils leaving at 16 or under their average tariff score was 145, compared to 491 for pupils who were 17. This of course has much to do with more academically able pupils staying on, rather than just the extra years in school. The majority of pupils (86.7 per cent) who left at 16 or under had one or more passes at SCQF levels 3-5 as their highest qualification, while 5.4 per cent left with no passes at SCQF level 3 or better. The majority of 17 year-old school leavers (72.0 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, 2010/11.

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

	Age on 30th June 2011		
	16 or Under	17	18+
Average Tariff Score	145	491	544
SCQF Level	%	%	%
No passes at SCQF 3 or better	5.4	0.3	0.5
Standard Grade Foundation/ Access 3 (SCQF 3)	7.0	0.2	0.2
Standard Grade General/ Intermediate 1 (SCQF 4)	40.3	4.6	1.3
Standard Grade Credit/ Intermediate 2 (SCQF 5)	39.4	22.9	15.0
Higher (SCQF 6)	7.9	48.4	53.2
Advanced Higher (SCQF 7)	0.1	23.7	29.7
Number of leavers	18,435	23,591	11,910

1. 137 leavers were excluded on the basis that a robust match to the Pupil Census was not made.

3. Leaver Destinations

3.1 Skills Development Scotland contact each young person they have identified as a school leaver in the September after they leave school and the following March. They ask the school leaver what they are doing and record their destination (HE, employment etc.). This information is used to inform *16+ Learning Choices*², amongst other things, 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 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). This year the Scotland Performs website will be showing 'performance improving'.

Table 3. Percentage of school leavers by initial and follow up destination category, 2008/09 to 2010/11.

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

	2008/09			2009/10			2010/11		
	Initial	Follow Up	% point change	Initial	Follow Up	% point change	Initial	Follow Up	% point change
Destination Category									
Higher Education	34.9	33.6	-1.3	35.7	33.7	-2.0	35.8	34.0	-1.8
Further Education	27.0	23.9	-3.1	27.1	24.5	-2.6	27.1	24.7	-2.4
Training	5.1	4.4	-0.7	5.2	3.4	-1.8	5.6	3.5	-2.1
Employment	18.4	22.9	4.5	18.5	23.1	4.6	19.3	24.0	4.7
Voluntary Work	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.0
Activity Agreement ¹							0.5	0.6	0.1
Unemployed seeking	11.5	12.6	1.1	11.3	12.3	1.0	9.6	10.5	0.9
Unemployed Not Seeking	1.6	1.9	0.3	1.3	1.8	0.5	1.2	1.7	0.5
Unknown	1.2	0.4	-0.8	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3
Positive Destinations	85.7	85.1	-0.6	86.8	85.2	-1.6	88.9	87.2	-1.7
Number of Leavers	53,532	53,324		54,097	53,842		54,073	53,850	

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

2. Leavers who moved outwith Scotland, were deceased or who had returned to school between the initial and follow up survey were excluded.

3.2 In April 2011 the Scottish Government rolled out the use of Activity Agreements to improve the employability of vulnerable and disadvantaged young people. These include elements of training, volunteering, learning in various community settings and other developmental activities. These are recorded as a separate category as they do not fit into any of the existing groups. They accounted for 0.6 per cent of school leavers in March 2012 (Table 3).

² <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/03/30180354/0>

3.3 In September 2011 88.9 per cent of school leavers, from the academic year 2010/11, were in positive destinations. By March 2012 this had decreased to 87.2 per cent. This is higher than the 85.2 per cent in March 2011 (Table 3). This decrease of 1.7 percentage points between September and March was similar to that seen the previous year, which was 1.6 percentage points, but was smaller than that seen for the 2007/08 leavers at 2.4 percentage points.

3.4 The majority of school leavers entered Higher and Further Education (63.0 per cent) in the September after leaving school, with 19.3 per cent entering Employment and under 11 per cent being Unemployed (Table 3). This represents the highest proportion of school leavers in Higher and Further Education and the third lowest in Employment since comparable records began. A time series of initial destinations, going back to the early 1990s, is available in the [supplementary data](#).

3.5 By March 2012 the proportion of leavers in Higher Education and Further Education had decreased by 4.3 percentage points, while the proportion in Employment had increased by 4.7 percentage points (Table 3).

3.6 Monitoring where a young person goes on leaving school and where they are several months later gives an indication of their long term prospects and 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 (92.8 per cent) in September 2011 were still there the following March, 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. Similarly, the disproportionate impact of the recession on young people doesn't always allow for smooth progression.

Leaver Destinations

Table 4. Percentage of school leavers who sustained a destination or moved into another destination category, 2010/11.

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

	Number of School Leavers in the Initial Survey	Remained in their original destination	Follow Up Destination								Unknown	
			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		
Initial Destination												
Higher Education	19,374	92.8		2.2	0.1	3.3	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	
Further Education	14,677	83.6	1.5		2.1	5.6	0.1	0.2	6.1	0.4	0.4	
Training	3,025	23.1	0.0	5.4		30.4	0.4	1.4	37.0	1.4	0.9	
Employment	10,447	88.4	0.8	1.7	1.0		0.3	*	7.1	0.6	*	
Voluntary Work	260	58.3	1.9	*	3.9	20.1		*	8.9	2.3	*	
Activity Agreement	280	41.4	0.0	*	19.6	4.3	*		25.7	5.0	0.0	
Unemployed Seeking	5,184	48.1	0.6	4.8	12.5	24.0	1.0	2.1		4.0	3.0	
Unemployed Not Seeking	662	74.2	*	3.1	2.9	7.2	*	1.5	9.7		*	
Unknown	164	44.5	*	16.8	3.9	15.5	*	0.0	12.9	3.2		
Number¹ of Leavers in the Follow Up Survey	53,850		18,298	13,293	1,860	12,925	285	312	5,642	898	337	

1. 223 leavers who moved outwith Scotland, were deceased or who had returned to school between the initial and follow up survey were excluded.

2. * Percentages based on small numbers have been suppressed for disclosure and quality reasons.

Attainment and Leaver Destinations

3.7 The majority of school leavers are in the same positive destination (74.8 per cent) in March 2012 as they entered in September 2011 (Table 5). Small proportions moved from a positive destination to a negative destination (6.3 per cent) and from a negative destination to a positive one (4.6 per cent) (Table 5).

Table 5. Percentage of school leavers who sustained or moved destination, by age¹ 2010/11.

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

Destination Category	Age on 30th June 2011			
	16 or under	17	18+	All Leavers ²
Same positive destination in both	58.6	82.5	84.9	74.8
Positive destination to another positive destination	10.1	6.7	6.3	7.8
Positive destination to a negative destination	12.2	3.8	2.4	6.3
Negative destination to a positive destination	7.3	3.3	3.1	4.6
Negative destination in both	11.8	3.7	3.4	6.4
Number of leavers	18,312	23,526	11,880	53,850

1. 137 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.

3.8 The proportion of leavers staying in a positive destination increases with age. Over 68 per cent of those aged 16 or under were in a positive destination in September and the following March, compared to over 89 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 Table 6 shows that over 97 per cent of leavers who achieved one or more passes at Advanced Higher entered a positive destination on leaving school. In comparison, the proportion drops to almost 54 per cent for the 2.1 per cent of school leavers achieving no passes at SCQF level 3 or better (Table 6). This shows the extent to which attainment of qualifications influences the initial destinations of school leavers.

Table 6. Average tariff score and percentage of school leavers by highest SCQF level at which one or more passes were achieved and initial destination category, 2010/11.

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

	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
Initial Destination								
Higher Education	641	*	*	0.6	4.5	56.7	84.8	19,350
Further Education	245	20.9	25.7	38.4	46.1	18.7	5.3	14,644
Training	126	14.6	18.1	17.0	6.8	0.7	0.1	3,012
Employment	299	10.9	10.2	20.6	29.7	18.1	6.7	10,419
Voluntary Work	493	*	*	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	257
Activity Agreements	62	5.8	4.8	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	280
Unemployed Seeking	189	34.8	33.7	19.4	10.9	4.6	1.8	5,161
Unemployed Not Seeking	179	10.5	5.5	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.4	655
Unknown	193	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	158
Positive Destinations	409	53.7	59.5	78.1	87.6	94.8	97.6	47,962
Negative Destinations	188	46.3	40.5	21.9	12.4	5.2	2.4	5,974
All Leavers	385	1,140	1,372	8,654	14,443	19,188	9,139	53,936

1. 137 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.

2. * percentages based on numbers of less than 5 have been suppressed for disclosure and quality reason

4.2 The main destination for the 2.1 per cent of school leavers with no passes at SCQF level 3 or better is Unemployed Seeking (34.8 per cent) and Further Education (20.9 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 higher proportion of these leavers going into positive destinations. 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 (46.1 per cent)

and Employment (29.7 per cent), while the majority of school leavers with one or more Highers or Advanced Highers enter Higher Education (Table 6).

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, 2010/11.

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

	Destination Category					All leavers
	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	
Average Tariff Score	441	292	182	232	157	385
SCQF Level						
No passes at SCQF 3 or better	29.0	7.2	17.3	10.1	36.4	1,130
Standard Grade Foundation/ Access 3 (SCQF 3)	30.9	9.1	19.5	10.5	29.9	1,361
Standard Grade General/ Intermediate 1 (SCQF 4)	52.0	11.1	15.1	8.2	13.6	8,598
Standard Grade Credit/ Intermediate 2 (SCQF 5)	71.0	9.5	7.2	5.8	6.5	14,374
Higher (SCQF 6)	85.2	7.1	2.6	2.9	2.2	19,124
Advanced Higher (SCQF 7)	93.2	3.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	9,131
Number of Leavers	40,229	4,182	3,397	2,467	3,443	53,718

1. 137 leavers were excluded on the basis that a robust match to the Pupils Census was not made.

2. 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 increased the likelihood of being in the same positive destination in the follow-up survey. Pupils that are in the same positive destination in both September and March had an average tariff score of 441 compared to 292 for leavers that were in a different positive destination, 182 for leavers who went from a positive to a negative destination, 232 for leavers who went from a negative to a positive destination and 157 for those that were in a negative destination in both (Table 7). 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 (Table 7).

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. In 2010/11, leavers who identified their ethnicity as Chinese had the highest levels of attainment and the highest proportion in positive destinations. (Table 8). Attainment and destinations have improved on the whole for most groups.

Table 8 . Average tariff score and follow-up leaver destinations, by pupil characteristic, 2008/09 to 2010/11.

	Average Tariff Score			In a positive follow-up destination		
	08/09	09/10	10/11	08/09	09/10	10/11
Gender						
Male	331	346	358	83.8	83.7	86.0
Female	382	398	412	86.5	86.7	88.5
Ethnicity¹						
White - UK	356	372	384	85.2	85.2	87.2
White - Other	348	360	389	87.0	85.5	89.2
Mixed	418	443	449	87.9	87.5	87.7
Asian - Indian	482	483	444	95.4	92.9	94.3
Asian - Pakistani	402	400	430	89.1	88.2	89.7
Asian - Chinese	576	565	614	96.5	95.3	94.3
Asian - Other	438	442	450	89.5	91.6	88.0
Black	358	379	391	89.6	90.7	91.7
All other categories ⁴	306	226	300	81.0	76.8	81.7
Not known/ Disclosed	287	277	321	76.9	79.9	84.4
Urban/Rural						
Large Urban Areas	343	356	375	83.2	83.5	85.7
Other Urban Areas	351	366	379	85.5	85.2	87.6
Accessible Small Towns	381	390	409	87.1	86.0	88.7
Remote Small Towns	373	390	392	87.5	88.7	88.5
Accessible Rural	380	406	401	86.2	86.3	87.5
Remote Rural	391	421	424	88.9	88.4	91.3
SIMD²						
0-20%	216	231	250	74.9	73.8	77.9
20-40%	288	309	317	81.6	82.1	83.9
40-60%	360	373	384	86.3	86.8	88.2
60-80%	423	437	444	90.9	90.2	91.9
80-100%	511	517	531	93.2	93.5	94.5
Additional Support Needs						
ASN	120	142	190	67.6	71.3	76.8
No ASN	368	386	405	86.1	86.1	88.3

1. Some categories have been grouped together due to small numbers. Some categories contain between 100-200 leavers.

2. Based on 2009 SIMD. More information on the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation can be found at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD>

3. Pupils who have a CSP IEP or Other Support Plan, RON was still in use in some cases until 2009.

4. All other categories includes 'Occupational, Gypsy and Other Travellers' as well as the 'Other' category

5. School Meals

5.1 In 2012, a new Healthy Living Survey was introduced which incorporates the old school meals survey and new questions on physical education. This is an annual survey, collected in February each year 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.

Table 9. Pupils taking school meals (free or paid for) and registered taking free school meals by sector 2007 to 2012

		2007	2008	2009	2010 ⁽¹⁾	2011 ⁽²⁾	2012 ⁽³⁾
Pupils registered for free meals	Total	111,321	105,024	101,953	118,963	131,254	130,477
	Primary	67,523	63,519	62,058	72,791	82,772	81,096
	Secondary	39,857	37,647	36,034	42,513	44,441	45,077
	Special	3,941	3,858	3,861	3,659	4,041	4,304
Percentage of pupils registered for free meals	Total	16.0	15.4	15.2	17.8	19.7	19.6
	Primary	17.6	16.9	16.7	19.8	22.6	22.1
	Secondary	13.2	12.7	12.3	14.4	15.2	15.4
	Special	55.3	54.8	55.1	53.4	58.2	60.6
Pupils registered and present taking free meals	Total	79,935	76,048	74,548	86,175	93,977	97,096
	Primary	54,414	51,665	51,255	59,483	65,856	66,464
	Secondary	21,576	21,008	19,947	23,425	24,840	26,991
	Special	3,945	3,375	3,346	3,267	3,281	3,641
Percentage of registered pupils present taking free meals	Total	79.7	82.7	82.2	81.5	82.3	83.6
	Primary	87.1	88.6	88.8	88.4	87.6	89.0
	Secondary	64.0	69.8	67.6	66.7	69.9	71.7
	Special	94.6	96.1	95.8	99.0	95.1	94.7
Pupils present and taking meals (free or paid for)	Total	294,921	296,243	282,980	286,632	294,849	301,820
	Primary	169,231	177,606	173,832	175,803	180,791	186,081
	Secondary	120,192	113,379	103,915	105,564	108,981	110,376
	Special	5,498	5,258	5,233	5,265	5,077	5,363
Percentage of those present taking meals (free or paid for)	Total	46.1	47.1	45.1	46.1	47.8	48.7
	Primary	46.3	49.6	48.9	50.4	51.9	53.2
	Secondary	44.9	42.9	39.2	39.6	41.6	41.8
	Special	84.2	83.1	82.6	85.7	83.4	83.9

(1) Eligibility for Free Meal Entitlement 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, primary school free meal registrations were affected by a reduction in the number of local authorities with local initiatives.

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 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 and an annual income below £6,420 and the commencement of legislation in August 2010 to enable local authorities to provide free school meals to children in Primary 1-3. In 2012, due to a reduction in the number of local authorities

with local free school meal initiatives, the number of pupils registered for free school meals decreased by 777 (a 0.6 per cent decrease) on the previous year to 130,477 pupils (19.6 per cent of the total school roll). 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 48.7 per cent in 2012 (Table 9).

5.3 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 deprivation between local authorities due to the local free school meal initiatives. However, in 2012 estimates of national free school meal registrations were calculated in order to provide a reliable measure of deprivation. In 2012, an estimated 77,360 primary pupils were registered for free school meals under national eligibility criteria, equivalent to 21.1 per cent of primary pupils. See background note 3.4.5 for details.

5.4 Secondary school data is unaffected by these changes and so can continue to be used as a comparable deprivation measure.

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-S4. In order to monitor progress in meeting this commitment, questions on physical education provision in schools were included in the new healthy living survey. The healthy living survey was conducted in February 2012 and also collects information on school meals. Questions on physical education provision will be included in this survey and results published as part of this publication in June 2013 and 2014.

6.2 Information on physical education provision in schools was last 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 2012, 84 per cent of primary schools were meeting the target of providing at least 120 minutes of PE to all pupils. In the secondary sector, 92 per cent of schools met the target of providing at least 100 minutes of PE to all pupils in S1 to S4.

Table 10: Percentage of schools meeting PE target by local authority, 2012⁽¹⁾

	Primary	Secondary (S1-S4) ⁽²⁾				Secondary S1-S4
	% of schools	% of schools				
		S1	S2	S3	S4	
Aberdeen City	77	100	100	100	100	100
Aberdeenshire	79	94	94	88	88	88
Angus	62	100	100	100	100	100
Argyll & Bute	83	100	100	100	100	100
Clackmannanshire	95	100	100	100	100	100
Dumfries & Galloway	79	100	100	100	100	100
Dundee City	86	100	100	56	56	56
East Ayrshire	100	100	100	100	100	100
East Dunbartonshire	73	100	100	100	100	100
East Lothian	83	100	100	17	0	0
East Renfrewshire	100	100	100	100	100	100
Edinburgh, City of	79	96	91	87	87	78
Eilean Siar	78	63	63	50	50	63
Falkirk	55	100	100	100	100	100
Fife	90	100	100	100	95	95
Glasgow City	99	100	100	100	100	100
Highland	80	97	97	90	93	90
Inverclyde	67	100	100	100	100	100
Midlothian	80	100	100	67	67	67
Moray	91	100	100	100	100	100
North Ayrshire	91	100	100	100	100	100
North Lanarkshire	91	100	100	96	96	96
Orkney Islands	85	100	100	100	100	100
Perth & Kinross	99	100	100	100	100	100
Renfrewshire	96	100	100	100	100	100
Scottish Borders	89	100	100	100	100	100
Shetland Islands	61	100	100	75	75	75
South Ayrshire	100	100	100	100	100	100
South Lanarkshire	78	100	100	100	100	100
Stirling	68	100	100	100	86	86
West Dunbartonshire	100	100	100	100	100	100
West Lothian	75	100	100	100	91	91
Scotland⁽³⁾	84	98	98	93	93	92

(1) Target provision of physical education refers to at least 120 minutes per week in primary and at least 100 minutes per week in secondary timetabled periods.

(2) There are four junior high schools in Eilean Siar which offer only stages S1 and S2

(3) 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 where each young person, they had identified as being a school leaver, was during September 2011 (initial destination) and March 2012 (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.

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.

Age was calculated as of 30th June 2011.

The initial destinations data were published in "Summary Statistics for Schools in Scotland, No. 2: 2011 edition" on 7th December 2011:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/PubDestinationLeavers>

2.3 Follow up destination

Due to the very high follow-up rate, 98.4 per cent, again we have decided not to impute destinations for those leavers not contacted in March 2012. 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.

In March 2012, SDS were unable to contact 852 leavers to confirm the current destination they held, some of which had requested not to be contacted. Of these 337 have an Unknown destination while for 515 SDS either received an updated destination outwith the March survey period or no information to say that they had changed destination. For these 515 the most up-to-date destination SDS held was used.

In March 2010, SDS were able to follow up 97.3 per cent of all school leavers from 2008/09. For 2.3 per cent statistical methods were used to impute the follow-up destinations of these individuals based on their initial destination and known characteristics of those who were followed up and those who were not. For 0.4 per cent of leavers, Skills Development Scotland had not been able to obtain any destination information at either survey point. These individuals are included in 'Other destinations' at both September and March, consistent with the treatment of unknown destinations in the publication "Destinations of Leavers from Scottish Schools: 2007/08". There was insufficient information to impute a destination for them so they are shown in 'Destination Unknown (both surveys)'. A technical note detailing the process by which 2008/09 follow-up leaver destinations were imputed for those who were not followed up is available through:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/06/29094327/10>

2.4 School meals

The information comes from the latest survey of school meals conducted in February 2011 for all publicly funded schools in Scotland. 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

Attainment and leavers (Tables 1 – 7)

3.1 Data Matching

In 2010/11, 99.7 per cent of leavers could be matched to a pupil census record by Scottish Candidate Number (SCN) 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 SP (Special School), AD (Adult Learner) or S3 or above 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, 2010/11	Number	%
scn,student id,centre,gender,postcode,dob	50,056	92.6
scn,centre,gender,dob	3,666	6.8
scn,gender,dob	145	0.3
scn,centre,gender,postcode,dob	33	0.1
scn,centre,gender,postcode	25	0.1
scn,centre,gender	8	0.0
student id,centre,gender,postcode,dob	1	0.0
student id,centre,gender,postcode	1	0.0
scn,centre	1	0.0
No Robust Match		
centre, gender, postcode	49	0.1
centre, gender, postcode, dob	14	0.0
No match found		
	74	0.1
All	54,073	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 SCN. Records that had not been matched to the Pupil Census using 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.

3.1.1 Excluding non-robust matches A much larger number of non-robust matches were removed from the 2007/08 data when compared to the 2008/09 data, however this still accounted for less than 4 per cent of leavers. The reduction in the number of non-robust matches between 2007/08 and 2008/09 is due to improvements in the collection of Scottish Candidate Numbers in the SDS leavers data. When comparing the attainment data from the SDS cohort to the previously published local authority leavers attainment data, for both 2007/08 and 2008/09, small differences are apparent. However, after looking into these differences in detail we concluded that this difference in the number of robust matches did not skew the results or effect overall trends. The change in methodology to use SDS data rather than local authority data had a much larger effect but still left trends largely unchanged. Please contact us for further details.

3.2 Leaver Destination

All destinations are based on self-reporting by school leavers. The following categories for leaver destinations are included in the Statistics Publication Notice.

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

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.

3.3 Unified Points Score Scale

The Unified Points 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
CSYS	A	120
Advanced Higher	B	100
CSYS	B	100
Advanced Higher	C	80
CSYS	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 (Table 9)

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. Also entitled are 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 £15,860 (from April 2011). 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 and an annual income below £6,420. 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 trial³. 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 more recent years 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 2011 and 2012 data 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 In 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

³ '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>

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 (Table 10)

3.5.1 **Physical education** (as defined in the Curriculum for Excellence), 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.

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. Costs

5.1 Leavers and healthy living We currently do not have estimates of the cost of these surveys.

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

6. Enquiries

Copies of this publication are available on the Scottish Government's website at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/00975>

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