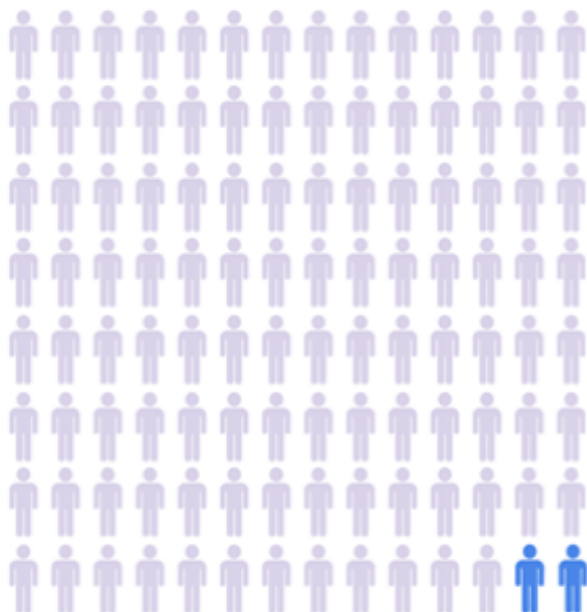


## An Official Statistics Publication for Scotland

24 September 2014

ISSN 1479-7569 (*online*)

### Education outcomes for Scotland's looked after children, 2012/13



This publication, an update to the fourth annual edition in the series, presents information on the educational outcomes of the 935 young people who were looked after at any point during 2012/13 and who left school during that academic year. These looked after children represent less than two per cent of the 52,441 young people who left school during 2012/13. They also represent six per cent of all children looked after at 31 July 2013. Each figure in the illustration below represents 468 young people.

In the academic year 2012/13:

#### Looked after school leavers\*

**79%** aged 16 or under

**116** average tariff score

**74%** in positive destinations  
nine months after leaving school

**91%** attendance

**233** exclusions per 1,000

*\*Based on children in one placement for all of 2012/13*

#### All school leavers

**30%** aged 16 or under

**407** average tariff score (a 35  
point increase on 2009/10)

**90%** in positive destinations nine  
months after leaving school (a five  
percentage point increase on  
2009/10)

**94%** attendance

**33** exclusions per 1,000 (a 27% fall  
since 2009/10)

# Contents

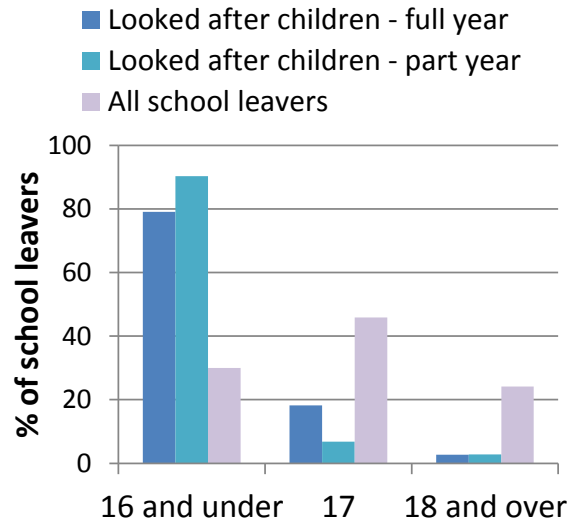
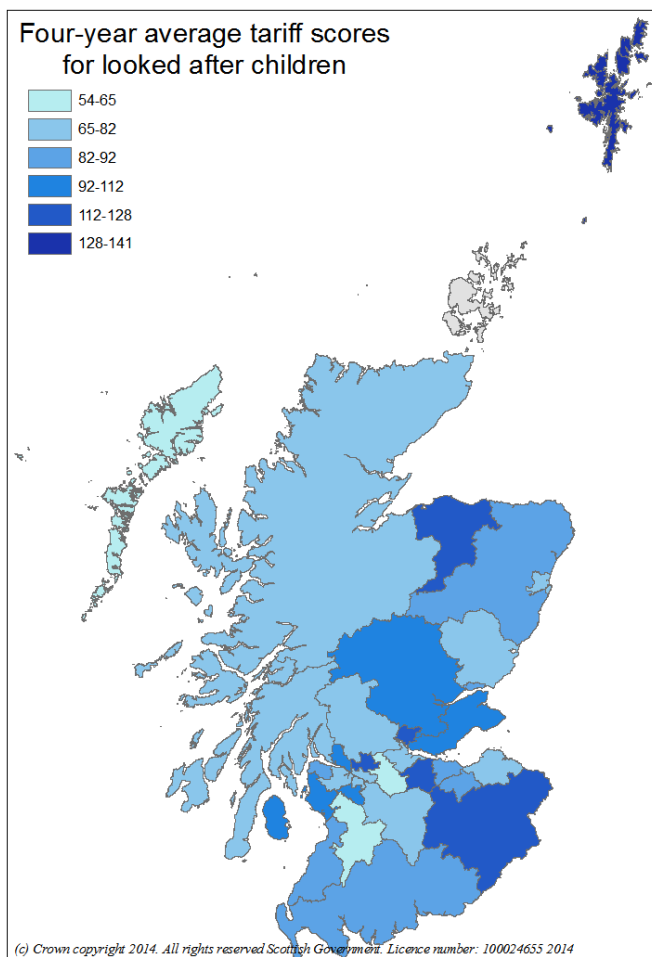
	<b>Page</b>
<b>Educational attainment</b>	
Age when leaving school	4
Average tariff scores	5
Cross-UK comparisons	7
<b>Post-school destinations</b>	
Initial and follow-up destinations	8
Sustained destinations	11
Cross-UK comparisons	12
<b>School attendance</b>	
Stage	14
Accommodation type	14
Number of looked after placements	15
<b>Exclusions</b>	
Rate of exclusions	17
Accommodation type	19
Number of looked after placements	20
<b>Background notes</b>	
Sources	21
Coverage and timing	21
Methodology	22
Definitions and notation	23
Data quality	27
Enquiries	28
<b>Annex A – List of publication tables</b>	29
<b>Annex B – List of additional tables</b>	31
<b>Annex C – Tariff Scores: Unified Points Score Scale</b>	33

## Further information

The information in this publication plus **additional tables** are available at:  
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/EducOutcomesLAC>.

Young people who are looked after by local authorities tend to leave school at younger ages than other young people. Partly because of this, looked after young people tend to have lower levels of educational qualification and are less likely to go on to positive destinations after school than young people who are not looked after, although there have been improvements over the last four years.

The numbers of looked after children leaving school each year at a local authority level are small (on average around 15 children per local authority). Map 1, which combines four years of data, shows generally higher levels of attainment in the south and east of Scotland,





although this pattern is not uniform. Data for Orkney has not been included as the number of children is too small to be robust.

A new category of part time looked after has been introduced for 2012/13 to enable an investigation of whether looked after young people with more stable recent circumstances have different outcomes to those who have undergone more change. This includes young people who left school who were looked after for only part of 2012/13 and those who were looked after for the full year in 2 or more placements. Full year looked after therefore only includes those looked after for the full year with one placement only and is therefore not directly comparable with previous years.

All figures refer to those young people with a robust match to the pupil census.

## Educational attainment

 Looked after children continue to have lower attainment. Their average tariff score is **improving** overall.

 Looked after young people experiencing only **one placement** have higher average attainment than those with more placements.

This section presents data on the educational attainment of young people who were looked after at some point between August 2012 and July 2013 and who left school during the academic year 2012/13.

### Age when leaving school

Looked after children tend to have lower levels of educational attainment than non-looked after children. These differences are, in part, linked to the fact that looked after children tend to leave school at younger ages than non-looked after children. As Table 1.1 shows, in 2012/13 almost eight in ten (79 per cent) of looked after school leavers were aged 16 and under (i.e. they left school at the earliest point they could) compared to three in ten (30 per cent) of school leavers more generally.

**Table 1.1: Age of all school leavers and those who were looked after children, 2010/11 to 2012/13<sup>(1),(2)</sup>**

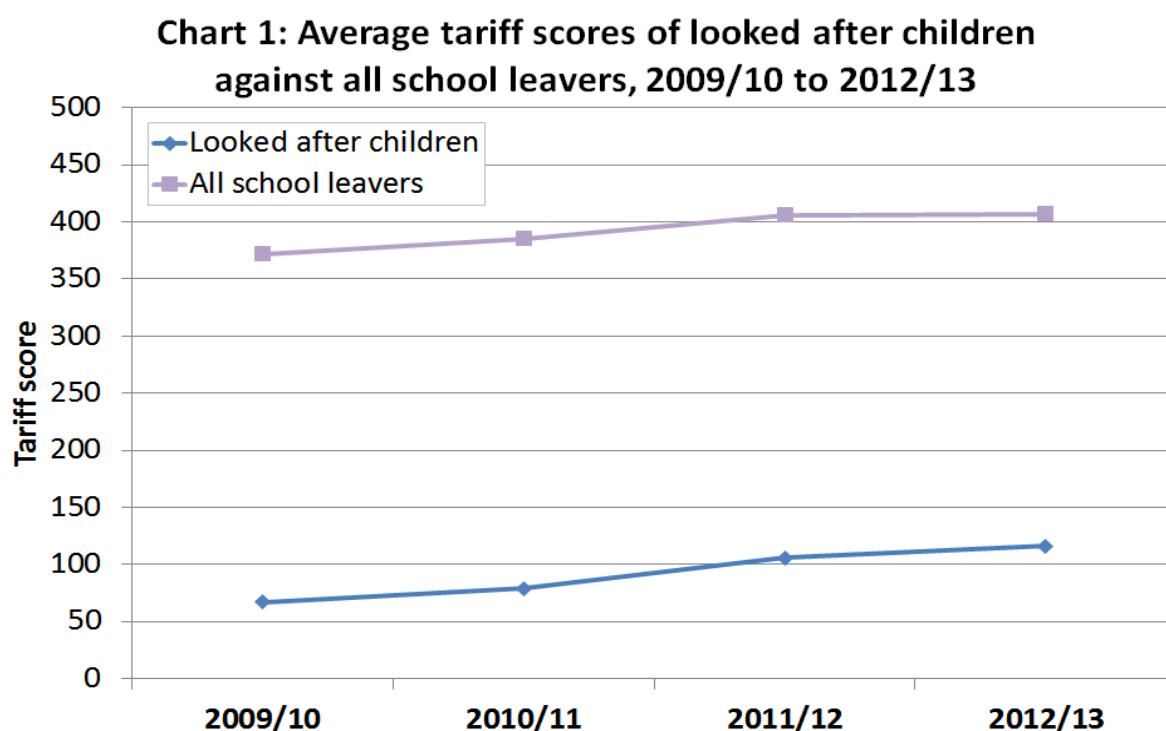
Age at 30 June	Looked after children (full year)			All school leavers		
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Percentage</b>						
16 and under	88	79	79	34	30	30
17	11	17	18	44	45	46
18 and over	1	4	3	22	25	24
<b>Number</b>						
16 and under	415	306	265	18,345	15,405	15,733
17	51	67	61	23,591	22,806	24,044
18 and over	6	15	9	11,910	12,454	12,664
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>53,846</b>	<b>50,665</b>	<b>52,441</b>

(1) The age refers to child's age the 30 June of the year they left school.

(2) In 2012/13 children who were looked after for the full year with 2 or more placements were included in the 'part year' figures to reflect issues around stability of placements. Care should therefore be taken when making direct comparisons with previous years.

## Average tariff scores

As schools and colleges in Scotland offer different types of qualifications which are not directly comparable, a system of Tariff Scores is used to measure attainment. Each grade in each type of qualification is assigned a number of points – from 120 points for a grade A at an Advanced Higher, to 1 point for an Access 2 unit. The tariff score for a young person is the sum of points for each of the qualifications they hold. The higher the tariff score, the higher the overall level of qualification.



Looked after children obtain much lower levels of qualification on average than all school leavers. In 2012/13 the average tariff score for looked after children was 116 compared to 407 for all school leavers. However, educational outcomes among looked after children have improved considerably over the last four years, with improvement slowing over the last two years, mirroring trends seen in the attainment of all school leavers. (Chart1, Table 1.2).

**Table 1.2: Average tariff scores of all school leavers and those who were looked after children, by age at 30 June, 2009/10 to 2012/13**

Age	Looked after children (full year)				All school leavers			
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
16 & under	51	57	63	71	141	145	149	154
17	198	226	255	286	489	491	498	498
18 & over	316	359	310	260	547	544	556	549
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>407</b>

(1) In 2012/13 children who were looked after for the full year with 2 or more placements were included in the 'part year' figures to reflect issues around stability of placements. Care should therefore be taken when making direct comparisons with previous years.

Table 1.3 focuses on full time looked after children with only one placement in 2012/13 (and is therefore consistent with 2012/13 data in table 1.2). This shows that the average tariff score of looked after children has increased by 48 points since 2009/10 – a bigger increase than the improvement seen for overall school leavers over the same period (35 tariff points).

When a young person is looked after there are various types of residence they could be placed in including: at home (where a child is subject to a Supervision Requirement and continues to live in their normal place of residence); foster care; residential unit or school; or a secure unit or a kinship care placement (where they are placed with friends or relatives).

**Table 1.3: Average tariff scores of looked after children who spent the whole of the academic year in a single placement and who left school during that year, by the accommodation type of that placement 2009/10 to 2012/13 <sup>(1),(2)</sup>**

	Average tariff score			
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>In the community:</b>				
At home with parents	*	35	40	43
With friends/relatives	87	*	164	118
With foster carers provided by LA	160	176	199	206
With foster carers purchased by LA	103	145	147	184
In other community <sup>(3)</sup>	*	-	*	*
<b>Residential accommodation:</b>				
In local authority home	66	49	82	88
In voluntary home	100	*	90	*
In other residential <sup>(4)</sup>	53	79	*	50
<b>Average tariff score</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>116</b>
	<b>Number of young people (full year)</b>			
<b>Total number</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>335</b>

(1) Cells containing \* represent small numbers that have been suppressed to maintain confidentiality.

(2) Average tariff score for children looked after only for part of 2012/13 was 66.

(3) Includes 'with prospective adopters'.

(4) Includes 'in residential school', 'in secure care accommodation', and 'crisis care'.

Educational attainment varies across the types of accommodation in which looked after children are placed. Of young people who were looked after for the whole year and left school during 2012/13, average tariff scores were highest for young people who were looked after by foster carers provided by the local authority (with an average score of 206) and lowest, for young people who were looked after at home (with an average score of 43) for the entire school year. For children looked after for only part

of the year, overall attainment appears worse, with an average score of 66. See accompanying Excel tables for 'part year' figures.

The apparent decrease in attainment for all looked after children in 2012/13 is due to the widening of the cohort to include those who were looked after for part of the year only. The average tariff scores for young people with more than one placement in 2012/13 are similar to those in 2009/10. Since 2009/10 the average tariff score for young people who had one placement during the year has increased by 19 tariff points (to an average of 87). For children who have had three or more placements, attainment has increased this year from last year, although there are relatively small numbers of children in these categories (Table 1.4a).

**Table 1.4a: Average tariff scores of looked after young people by number of placements during the academic year, 2009/10 to 2012/13<sup>(1)</sup>**

No. of placements	Average Tariff Score			
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
1	68	86	116	87
2	67	60	82	65
3	57	48	39	56
4 or more	41	42	33	62
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>84</b>

**Table 1.4b: Average tariff scores of looked after young people looked after for the whole or part of 2012/13 by number of placements during the academic year<sup>(1)</sup>**



No. of placements	Average Tariff Score		No. of young people	
	Full year	Part year	Full year	Part year
1	116	67	335	462
2	-	65	0	93
3	-	56	0	25
4 or more	-	62	0	20
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>600</b>

(1) In 2012/13 children who were looked after for the full year with 2 or more placements were included in the 'part year' figures to reflect issues around stability of placements. Care should therefore be taken when making direct comparisons with previous years.

## Cross-UK comparisons

The improvements seen in the proportion of looked after children in Scotland achieving qualifications over the last four years mirrors the general trend across the UK. Because of differences in the education systems between Scotland and the rest of the UK (and in the ages at which looked after children's qualifications are measured) it is not possible to directly compare qualification levels of looked after children. See background note 5.4 for further information.

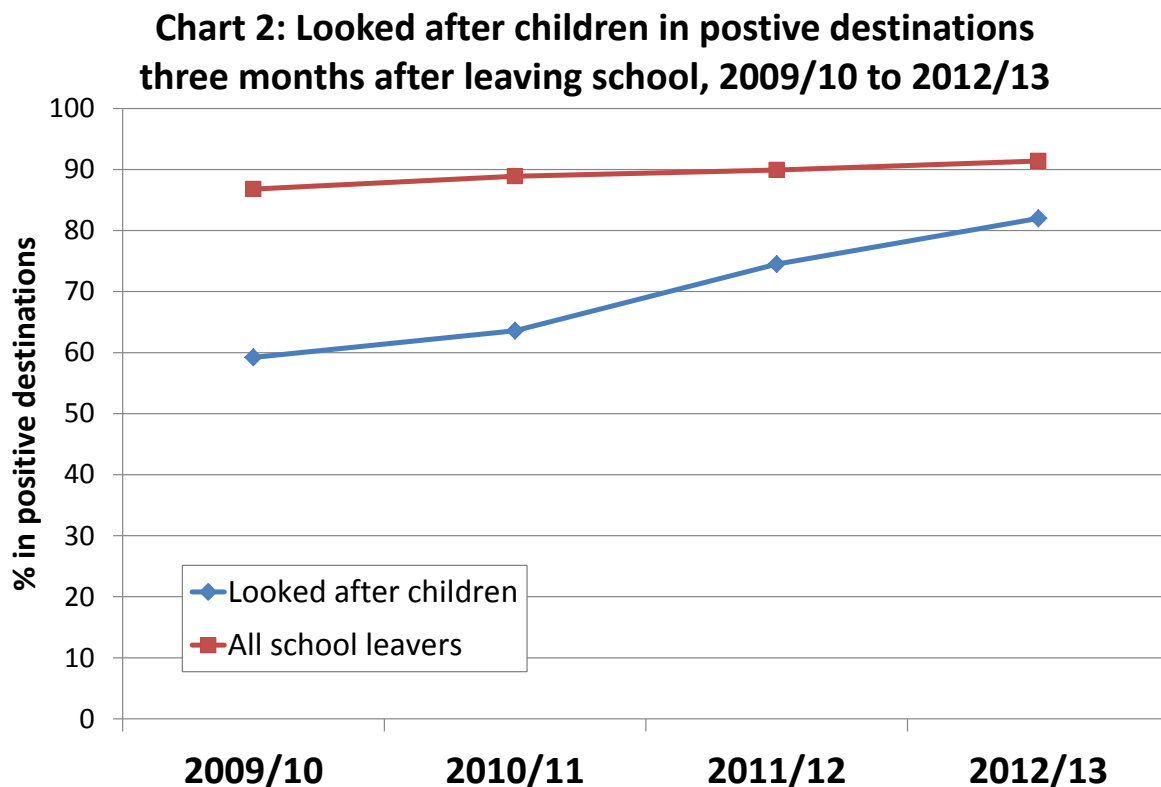
## Post-school destinations of looked after children

	Looked after children less likely to go into <b>positive destinations</b> after they leave school
	Looked after children are less likely than non-looked after children to maintain initially positive destinations

This section presents data on the initial and follow up destinations of looked after young people who left school during the academic year 2012/13.

### Initial and follow-up destinations

Young people are followed up twice after leaving school to assess their initial destination (three months after they leave school) and their follow up destination (nine months after leaving school). A young person is said to be in a positive destination if they are in education, employment, training, voluntary work or an activity agreement. For more information on school leaver destination categories, see background note 4.11.



The lower proportion of looked after children going into positive destinations is likely to be related to looked after young people leaving school at younger ages. Between



2009/10 and 2012/13 the proportion of looked after young people going into a positive destination post-school improved more quickly than for all school leavers, meaning that the gap narrowed.

**Table 2.1: Percentage of school leavers by *initial* destination, for all school leavers and those who were looked after children for the full academic year, 2009/10-2012/13 <sup>(1),(6)</sup>**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Looked after children</b>				
Higher Education	1	*	5	4
Further Education	33	31	36	41
Training	18	15	15	15
Employment	6	9	*	12
Voluntary work	1	*	*	*
Activity Agreement <sup>(2)</sup>	-	6	10	10
Unemployed seeking work	36	32	19	13
Unemployed not seeking work	5	*	6	5
Unknown	0	*	1	*
<i>% in a positive destination</i> <sup>(3),(4),(5)</sup>	<b>59</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>All school leavers</b>				
Higher Education	36	36	37	36
Further Education	27	27	27	28
Training	5	6	5	5
Employment	19	19	20	20
Voluntary Work	0	1	0	1
Activity Agreement <sup>(2)</sup>	-	1	1	1
Unemployed Seeking	11	10	8	7
Unemployed Not Seeking	1	1	1	1
Unknown	1	0	0	0
<i>% in a positive destination</i> <sup>(3),(4),(5)</sup>	<b>87</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>91</b>

(1) Cells containing \* represent small numbers that have been suppressed to maintain confidentiality.

(2) Activity Agreements were introduced in 2010/11 and therefore are not included in 2009/10 figures.

(3) Positive destination includes higher education, further education, training, voluntary work, employment. From 2010/11 it also includes activity agreements, which affects the per cent in a positive destination between 2009/10 and 2010/11.

(4) Due to rounding some totals will not equal the sum of their parts.

(5) See publication tables for part year data

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/EducOutcomesLAC>.

(6) In 2012/13 children who were looked after for the full year with 2 or more placements were included in the 'part year' figures to reflect issues around stability of placements. Care should therefore be taken when making direct comparisons with previous years.

Eight in ten (82 per cent) of children looked after for a full year in a single placement who left school during 2012/13 were in a positive destination at the time of the September initial destination survey, compared with nine in ten (91 per cent) of all 2012/13 school leavers (Table 2.1). Among looked after young people 45 per cent

were either in Higher or Further Education. Under two-thirds (63 per cent) of children looked after for part of the year were in positive destinations initially (see publication tables for part year data).

**Table 2.2: Percentage of school leavers by *follow-up* destination, for all school leavers and those who were looked after children for the full academic year, 2009/10-2012/13<sup>(1),(6)</sup>**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<b>Looked after children</b>				
Higher Education	1	2	3	4
Further Education	25	22	29	32
Training	12	14	13	10
Employment	7	10	11	15
Voluntary work	3	0	0	*
Activity Agreement <sup>(2)</sup>	-	7	9	11
Unemployed seeking work	47	36	24	19
Unemployed not seeking work	7	7	8	6
Unknown	2	2	1	*
<i>% in a positive destination</i> <sup>(3),(4),(5)</sup>	<b>44</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>All school leavers</b>				
Higher Education	34	34	36	36
Further Education	25	25	25	25
Training	3	4	4	3
Employment	23	24	24	25
Voluntary Work	1	1	1	0
Activity Agreement <sup>(2)</sup>	-	1	1	1
Unemployed Seeking	12	11	8	8
Unemployed Not Seeking	2	2	2	2
Unknown	1	1	1	0
<i>% in a positive destination</i> <sup>(3),(4),(5)</sup>	<b>85</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>90</b>

(1) Cells containing \* represent small numbers that have been suppressed to maintain confidentiality.

(2) Activity Agreements were introduced in 2010/11 and therefore are not included in 2009/10 figures.

(3) Positive destination includes higher education, further education, training, voluntary work, employment. From 2010/11 it also includes activity agreements, which affects the per cent in a positive destination between 2009/10 and 2010/11.

(4) Due to rounding some totals will not equal the sum of their parts.

(5) See publication tables for part year data

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/EducOutcomesLAC>.

(6) In 2012/13 children who were looked after for the full year with 2 or more placements were included in the 'part year' figures to reflect issues around stability of placements. Care should therefore be taken when making direct comparisons with previous years.

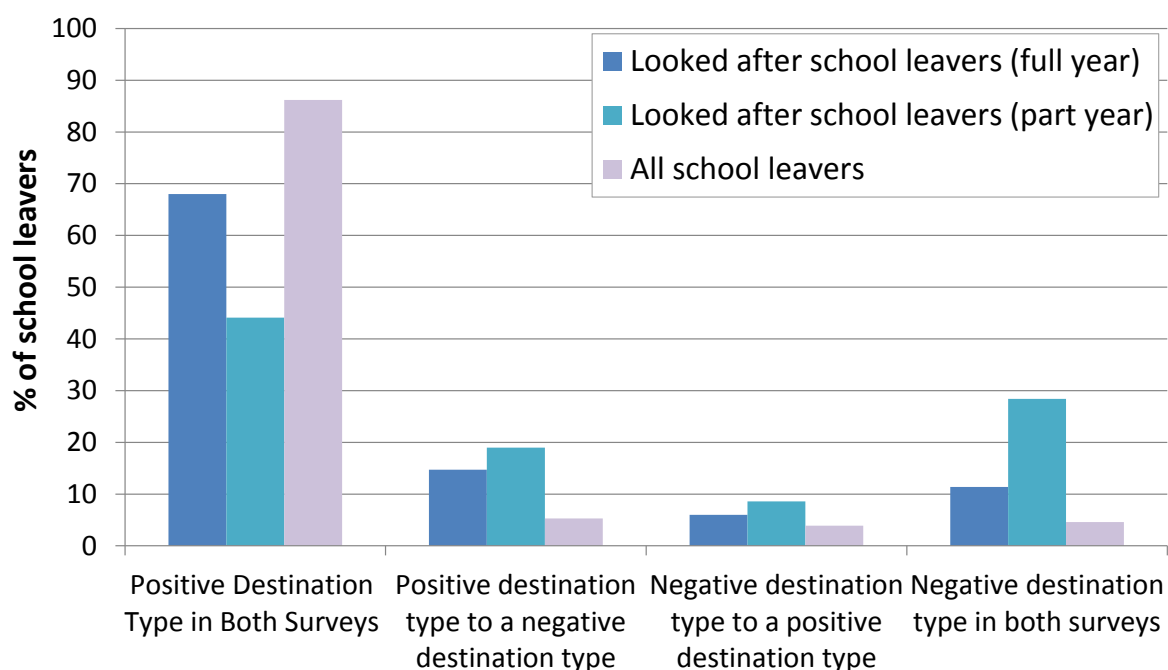
Non-looked after children are more likely to maintain a positive destination nine months after leaving school than looked after children. By the time of the March follow-up destination survey, three-quarters (74 per cent) of whole-year looked after children who left school during 2012/13 were in a positive destination, compared with 90 per

cent of all 2012/13 school leavers. The rate of positive destinations among looked after children at follow up survey has overall improved over the last four years. Of leavers looked after for part of 2012/13, only 53 per cent were in a positive destination at this stage (see publication tables for part year data).

### Sustained destinations

As well as looking at what proportion of young people were in positive destinations three and nine months after leaving school, we also consider what proportion maintain positive destinations at both points. Looked after children are more likely to be in negative destinations (such as unemployment) in both the surveys than non-looked after children. One in nine (11 per cent) of school leavers looked after for the full year (and one in four of those looked after for part of the year) were in a negative destination in both surveys in 2012/13 compared to less than one in twenty (five per cent) of all school leavers. Looked after children are also less likely to be in a positive destination in both surveys. Only 68 per cent of full-year looked after children (and 44 per cent of part-year) who left school during 2012/13 were in a positive destination in both surveys, compared with 86 per cent for all school leavers (Chart 3, Table 2.3). The proportion of looked after children being in positive destinations in both surveys has overall increased by 32 percentage points since 2009/10. The gap in the proportion of all school leavers maintaining positive destinations compared to looked after children has overall narrowed over the last four years, and has decreased (from 25 percentage points in 2011/12 to 18 percentage points in 2012/13) between 2011/12 and 2012/13.

**Chart 3: Initial and follow-up destinations of looked after children and all school leavers, 2012/13**



The main difference in outcomes between looked after and non- looked after young people is in the proportion who start in a positive destination and move to a negative one. A large proportion of looked after children (15 per cent looked after full-year, 19 per cent looked after part-year) moved from a positive initial destination to a negative follow up one, compared to five per cent of all 2012/13 school leavers. Looked after children also had a much higher proportion in a negative destination in both surveys than all school leavers. However the proportion of looked after children moving from a positive destination at the initial survey to a negative one at the follow up survey has overall decreased over the last four years, but was steady over the last year.

**Table 2.3: Percentage of school leavers by *sustained* destination for all school leavers and those who are looked after children, 2012/13**

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
	<b>Looked after children</b>			
Positive destination in both surveys	35.8	45.9	60.2	68.0
Positive to negative destination	23.5	17.8	14.5	14.7
Negative to positive destination	8.6	9.1	6.5	6.0
Negative destination in both surveys	32.1	27.1	18.7	11.4
	<b>All school leavers</b>			
Positive destination in both surveys	80.0	82.6	84.9	86.2
Positive to negative destination	6.9	6.3	5.1	5.3
Negative to positive destination	5.2	4.6	4.6	3.9
Negative destination in both surveys	7.9	6.4	5.4	4.6

## Cross-UK comparisons

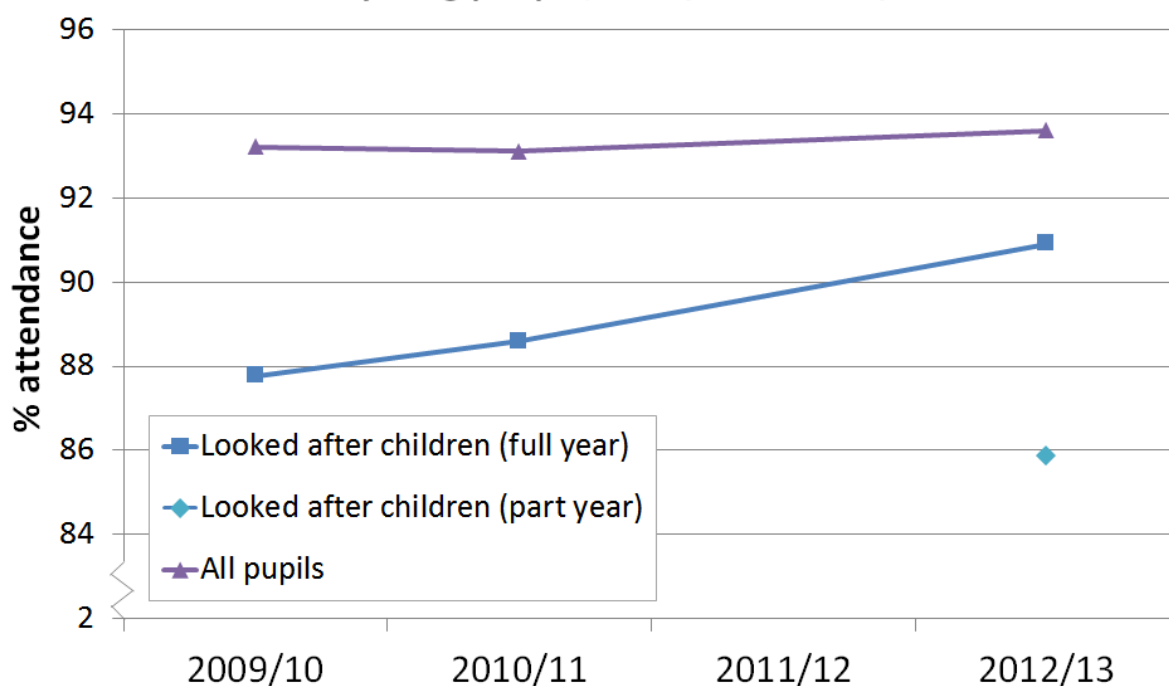
The improvements seen in the proportion of looked after children in Scotland moving into positive destinations after leaving school over the last four years mirrors the general trend across the UK overall. Because of differences in the education systems between Scotland and the rest of the UK (and in the ages at which looked after children's qualifications are measured) it is not possible to directly compare qualification levels of looked after children. See background note 5.4 for further information.

## School attendance of looked after children

- ↑
Looked after children still have poorer school attendance, but percentage attendance is improving
  
- ★
Children looked after at home have the poorest attendance records of all looked after children

This section presents data on the school attendance of looked after young people, comparing overall attendees with looked after children. Attendance data is now only collected every two years, so the information for 2012/13 is the first available since the 2010/11 publication and data is not available for 2011/12.

**Chart 4: Percentage attendance of all pupils and looked after young people, 2009/10 to 2012/13**



The school attendance of all pupils is recorded individually. Overall attendance is over 90 per cent for all pupils, although this is higher in primary schools than it is for secondary and special schools. Looked after young people consistently have lower school attendance than average, although this shows slight improvement.

## Stage

**Table 3.1: Percentage attendance of all pupils and looked after young people by stage, 2009/10 to 2012/13<sup>(1),(2),(3)</sup>**

Stage	2009/10	2010/11	2012/13
<b>Looked after full year</b>			
Primary	93.5	93.6	94.4
Secondary	80.5	82.8	87.2
Special	84.8	82.9	86.1
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>87.8</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>90.9</b>
<b>Looked after part year<sup>(2)</sup></b>			
Primary	N/A	N/A	93.0
Secondary	N/A	N/A	78.4
Special	N/A	N/A	79.2
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>85.9</b>
<b>All pupils</b>			
Primary	94.9	94.8	94.9
Secondary	91.2	91.1	91.9
Special	90.6	90.0	90.5
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>93.1</b>	<b>93.6</b>

(1) From 2010/11, data only collected biennially

(2) Data on children looked after for part of the year only available from 2012/13

(3) In 2012/13 children who were looked after for the full year with 2 or more placements were included in the 'part year' figures to reflect issues around stability of placements. Care should therefore be taken when making direct comparisons with previous years.

Children looked after for all of 2012/13 have an attendance rate which is five percentage points higher (90.9 per cent) than children looked after for part of the year (85.9 per cent). Among pupils looked after for the whole year, primary school pupils have higher rates of attendance than secondary and special school pupils, constantly above 94 per cent. Among secondary pupils looked after for the whole year attendance rates have increased by over six per cent since 2010/11.

## Accommodation type and gender

For children looked after for a full year before leaving school there is little gender difference in rates of attendance. The highest rates of attendance are seen in children in residential schools and the lowest rates among children looked after at home. The average attendance rate of children looked after for only part of 2012/13 is five per cent below those looked after for the full year.

**Table 3.2: Percentage attendance for looked after children by accommodation type and gender, 2012/13<sup>(3)</sup>**

<b>Single type of accommodation during 2012/13</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Looked after full year</b>			
<b>In the community</b>			
At home with parents	82.2	81.4	81.7
With friends/relatives	93.1	92.8	92.9
With foster carers provided by LA	96.7	96.7	96.7
With foster carers purchased by LA	96.7	96.7	96.7
In other community <sup>(1)</sup>	95.4	95.5	95.4
<b>Residential Accommodation</b>			
In local authority home	87.0	88.4	87.8
In voluntary home	90.1	89.5	89.7
In residential school	92.6	98.4	97.1
In other residential <sup>(2)</sup>	90.3	95.7	93.4
Unknown	85.4	89.3	87.5
<b>Total full year</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>90.9</b>
<b>Looked after part year</b>			
<b>In the community</b>			
At home with parents	81.5	81.5	81.5
With friends/relatives	90.1	90.2	90.2
With foster carers provided by LA	88.1	92.2	89.9
With foster carers purchased by LA	87.1	90.6	89.2
In other community <sup>(1)</sup>	97.5	96.7	97.1
<b>Residential Accommodation</b>			
In local authority home	*	*	*
In voluntary home	78.4	79.1	78.8
In residential school	*	*	*
In other residential <sup>(2)</sup>	*	79.0	*
Unknown/Multiple placements	88.1	89.1	88.6
<b>Total part year</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>85.9</b>

(1) Includes 'with prospective adopters'.

(2) Includes 'in secure care accommodation', and 'crisis care'.

(3) In 2012/13 children who were looked after for the full year with 2 or more placements were included in the 'part year' figures to reflect issues around stability of placements. Care should therefore be taken when making direct comparisons with previous years.

## Number of looked after placements

The overall number of placements experienced by looked after children gives a mixed message. In general, research suggests that children who experience more placements have lower attendance rates, however this is not clearly shown in these data. Attendance rates are highest (90-91 per cent) among pupils who have been



looked after for all of 2012/13 in one placement, and for children looked after for part of 2012/13 who have had two placements.

**Table 3.3: Percentage attendance for looked after children, by number of placements and gender, 2012/13**

<b>Number of placements</b>	<b>Girls</b>	<b>Boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>Looked after full year</b>		
1	91.1	90.7	90.9
2	-	-	-
3 (or more)	-	-	-
<b>Total looked after full year</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>90.9</b>
	<b>Looked after part year</b>		
1	84.3	84.4	84.4
2	89.1	90.2	89.7
3	87.6	86.6	87.1
4	81.9	85.0	83.6
5 (or more)	77.4	84.4	81.0
<b>Total looked after part year</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>85.9</b>



## School exclusions of looked after children

	Rates of exclusions among looked after children continue to fall
	Looked after children are much more likely to be excluded from school than the average pupil

This section presents data on the numbers and rates of exclusions of looked after children in comparison with the general school population. Exclusions data is now only collected every two years, so the information for 2012/13 is the first available since the 2010/11 publication and data is not available for 2011/12.

Table 4.1 shows the total number and rate of exclusions. As children can be excluded more than once per year they will be counted more than once in these figures. The rate of exclusions among looked after children is much higher than in the general school population (233 cases per 1,000 looked after pupils, compared to 33 per 1,000 in the general school population), but is falling at a faster rate.

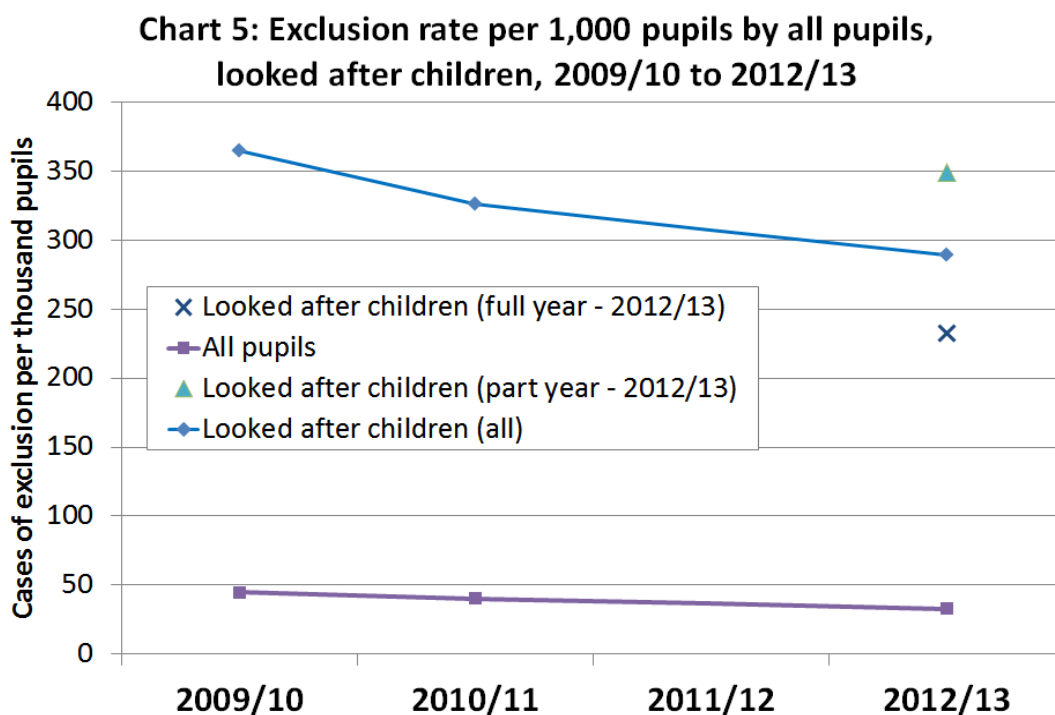
**Table 4.1: Exclusion rate per 1,000 pupils by all pupils, looked after children and stage, 2009/10 to 2012/13<sup>(1),(2)</sup>**

Stage	Cases of exclusion per 1,000 pupils		
	2009/10	2010/11	2012/13
	<b>Looked after full year</b>		
Primary	123	96	72
Secondary	642	588	381
Special	591	516	547
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>233</b>
	<b>Looked after part year<sup>(1)</sup></b>		
Primary	N/A	N/A	105
Secondary	N/A	N/A	571
Special	N/A	N/A	630
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>350</b>
	<b>All pupils</b>		
Primary	12	11	10
Secondary	82	72	58
Special	174	148	148
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>33</b>

(1) Data on children looked after for part of the year only available from 2012/13.

(2) In 2012/13 children who were looked after for the full year with 2 or more placements were included in the 'part year' figures to reflect issues around stability of placements. Care should therefore be taken when making direct comparisons with previous years.

Rates among children looked after for all of 2012/13 compared to those only in care for part of the period again show a large disparity, with a rate much higher from the part year group. These figures are shown on Chart 5 as individual points as they are only available for 2012/13.



**Table 4.2: Number of different pupils excluded and exclusion rate per 1,000 pupils by all pupils, looked after children and sector, 2012/13<sup>(1)</sup>**

Stage	No. of pupils excluded	Rate per 1,000 pupils
<b>Looked after full year</b>		
Primary	99	36
Secondary	367	367
Special	73	216
<b>Looked after part year</b>		
Primary	114	48
Secondary	536	230
Special	64	278
<b>All pupils</b>		
Primary	2,069	6
Secondary	9,783	33
Special	451	67

(1) In 2012/13 children who were looked after for the full year with 2 or more placements were included in the 'part year' figures to reflect issues around stability of placements. Care should therefore be taken when making direct comparisons with previous years.

Where Table 4.1 presents data on the total number of exclusions, including potential multiple counts of the same child, Table 4.2 presents data on the total number of children excluded, resulting in lower figures. Among children looked after for a full year the rate of exclusion is around ten times higher in secondary than in primary schools.

## Accommodation type

**Table 4.3: Cases of exclusions for looked after children, by accommodation type, 2012/13<sup>(3)</sup>**

Single Type of Accommodation during 2012/13	Total exclusions for looked after children	Exclusions per 1,000 pupils who were looked after
<b>Looked after full year</b>		
<b>In the community</b>		
At home with parents	577	367
With friends/relatives	213	143
With foster carers provided by LA	184	135
With foster carers purchased by LA	86	148
In other community <sup>(1)</sup>	*	*
<b>Residential accommodation</b>		
In local authority home	115	816
In voluntary home	45	1,154
In residential school	*	*
In other residential <sup>(2)</sup>	11	208
Unknown	0	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>233</b>
<b>Looked after part year</b>		
<b>In the community</b>		
At home with parents	501	255
With friends/relatives	100	156
With foster carers provided by LA	57	193
With foster carers purchased by LA	18	261
In other community <sup>(1)</sup>	*	*
<b>Residential accommodation</b>		
In local authority home	141	1,165
In voluntary home	*	*
In residential school	6	273
In other residential <sup>(2)</sup>	24	727
Unknown/Multiple placements	872	499
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>350</b>

(1) Includes 'with prospective adopters'.

(2) Includes 'in secure care accommodation' and 'crisis care'.

(3) In 2012/13 children who were looked after for the full year with 2 or more placements were included in the 'part year' figures to reflect issues around stability of placements. Care should therefore be taken when making direct comparisons with previous years.

As with attendance, there is a similar disparity between types of accommodation in the rates of exclusions for both full year and part year looked after children. Those children in residential accommodation tend to have higher rates of exclusions than looked after in the community. Children looked after at home have a noticeably higher exclusion rate than others looked after in the community (Table 4.3).

There is a tendency for looked after children with a greater number of placements to have a higher rate of exclusions. For both children looked after for part of the year and the whole year, rates of exclusion are similar among children with one placement but increase with multiple placements.

**Table 4.4: Cases of exclusions for looked after children, by number of placements, 2012/13<sup>(1)</sup>**

<b>Number of placements</b>	<b>Total exclusions</b>	<b>Exclusions per 1,000 pupils who were looked after</b>
		<b>Looked after full year</b>
1	1,235	233
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>233</b>
		<b>Looked after part year</b>
1	853	268
2	534	425
3	204	614
4	94	913
5 (or more)	40	690
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>350</b>

(1) In 2012/13 children who were looked after for the full year with 2 or placements were included in the 'part year' figures to reflect issues around stability of placements. Care should therefore be taken when making direct comparisons with previous years.

# Background notes

## 1. Sources

1.1 This document is the fourth annual summary of the educational outcomes of Scotland's looked after children. It links information from the Children Looked After statistics 2012-13 with the School Leaver Initial and Follow-up Destination Surveys September 2013 and March 2014, SQA attainment data and the attendance, absence and exclusion collections. Education outcome figures for all children in Scotland are available here: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/01103>

1.2 The **looked after children** statistics were collected by Children and Families statistics team in the Scottish Government from local authorities. Demographic information on all children looked after (including the most recent data covering children who were looked after between 1 August 2012 and 31 July 2013) <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/PubChildrenLookedAfter>

1.3 The **qualifications** data were collected by the Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA). The grade boundaries and publication schedules of this information is available here: <http://www.sqa.org.uk/sqa/48269.html>

1.4 The **leaver destinations** data were collected by Skills Development Scotland (SDS). Destinations data were published in Summary Statistics for Attainment, Leaver Destinations and Healthy Living in Scotland No.4, 2014: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/06/7503/0>

1.5 Information on **attendance and absence** from school and **exclusions** from school is only available every two years by the School statistics team in the Scottish Government from local authorities. No data was available for 2011/12, so figures are only available for 2010/11 and 2012/13.

## 2. Coverage and Timing

2.1 The **looked after children** data were collected on all children/young people who were looked after continuously from 1 August 2012 and 31 July 2013 and every placement that took place during these episodes.

2.2 The survey forms, data specifications and guidance notes for the data presented in this publication (and previous years' publications) can be seen at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/SurveyChildrenLookedAfter>

2.3 The **qualifications** data were collected by the Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA). Annex C gives information on how the tariff scores are calculated.

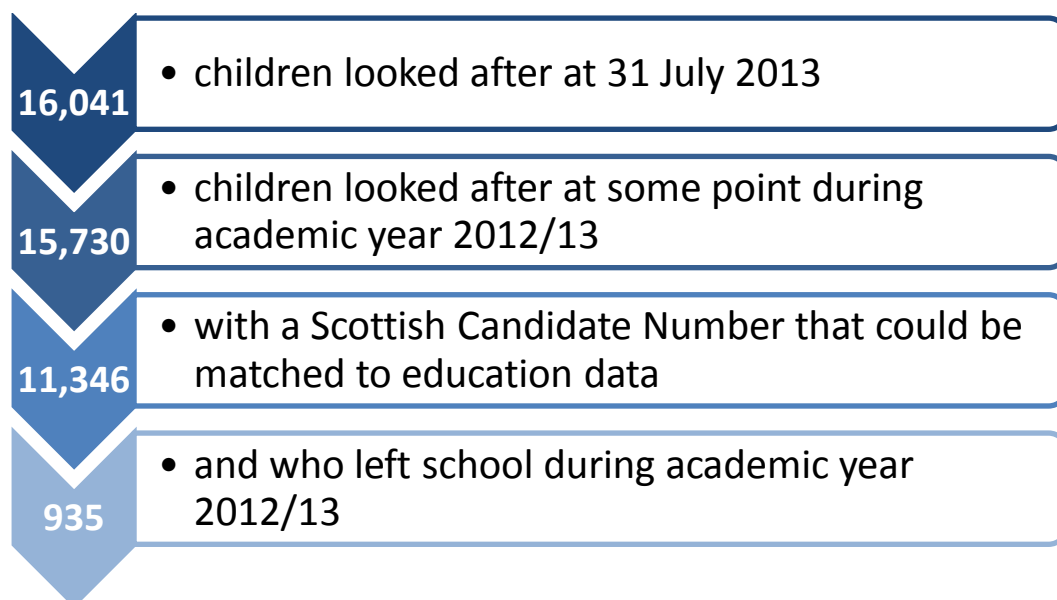
2.4 The **leaver destinations** data were collected on each young person identified by Skills Development Scotland (SDS) as being a school leaver in the September 2013 survey (initial destination, approximately three months after leaving school) and the March 2014 survey (follow-up destination, approximately nine months after leaving school). The time of year that a young person leaves school can affect their destinations in these surveys, as a young person leaving school in December who starts a course in the following September could be counted as being in a negative destination in the initial survey, but a positive destination in the follow-up survey.

### 3. Methodology

#### Matching looked after children data to school outcomes

3.1 As reported in Children’s Social Work Statistics 2012-13<sup>1</sup>, there were 16,041 children looked after on 31 July 2013. The population used in this publication was established through the following process:

#### Illustration 3: Children included in this publication, 2012/13



3.2 The methodology was updated this year to include children looked after for only a part of the year. However, this resulted in the misallocation of some children between categories, and has led to the data being corrected and republished. To reflect issues around stability of placements, children who were looked after for the full

<sup>1</sup> Children’s Social Work Statistics 2012-13, <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2014/03/8922>

year in 2013/13 with 2 or more placements were included in the 'part year' figures to reflect issues around stability of placements. Full year looked after therefore only includes those looked after for the full year with one placement only and is therefore not directly comparable with previous years. Further consideration will be given on how best to present this data for future releases.

3.2 Children are assigned a Scottish Candidate Number when they start primary school. Children might not have a Scottish Candidate Number if they are not old enough to start primary school, have deferred entry to primary school, or have been educated at home, in an independent school or outside Scotland. The looked after children collection also holds information on young people who are beyond minimum school leaving age and who may have already left school at the time of the pupil census.

3.3 For school leavers in 2012/13, 935 pupil records matched with the school leavers cohort provided by Skills Development Scotland, suggesting that looked after children represented under two per cent of the entire school leaver cohort.

### **Follow up destination**

3.4 Due to the very high follow-up rate (99 per cent of all leavers), as in previous years we have not imputed destinations for those leavers not contacted in March 2013.

## **4. Definitions and notation**

### **Children Looked After**

4.1 Local Authorities have a responsibility to provide support to certain vulnerable young people, known as looked after children. A young person may become looked after for a number of reasons, including neglect, mental, physical or emotional abuse, parental substance misuse or poor parenting skills, complex disabilities which require specialist care, or involvement in the youth justice system.

4.2 *Looked after child* – The definition of a looked after child is in section 17(6) of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995, as amended by Schedule 2, para 9(4) of the Adoption and Children (Scotland) Act 2007. A child is looked after when he or she is:

- (a) provided with accommodation by a local authority under section 25 of the 1995 Act or
- (b) subject to a supervision requirement made by a children's hearing, in terms of section 70 of the 1995 Act or
- (c) subject to an order, authorisation or warrant made under Chapter 2, 3 or 4 of Part II of the 1995 Act, and according to which the local authority has

responsibilities in respect of the child. These include a child protection order, a child assessment order, an authorisation from a justice of the peace to remove a child to a place of safety or maintain a child in a place of safety, removal to a place of safety by a police constable, or a warrant to keep a child in a place of safety made by a children's hearing or a sheriff or

- (d) living in Scotland and subject to an order in respect of whom a Scottish local authority has responsibilities, as a result of a transfer of an order to it under the Children (Reciprocal Enforcement of Prescribed Orders etc. (England and Wales and Northern Ireland) (Scotland) Regulations 1996. These 1996 Regulations were made under section 33 of the 1995 Act or
- (e) subject to a permanence order made after an application by the local authority under section 80 of the 2007 Act.

4.3 *Supervision Requirement* – A children's hearing is a lay tribunal which considers and makes decisions on the welfare of the child or young person before them, taking into account all the circumstances including any offending behaviour. The hearing has to decide on the measures of supervision which are in the best interests of the child or young person. If the hearing concludes compulsory measures of supervision are necessary, it will make a Supervision Requirement which will determine the type of placement for the child. In most cases the child will continue to live at home but will be under the supervision of a social worker. In some cases the hearing will decide that the child should live away from home with relatives or other carers.

#### 4.4 *Types of placement*

- At home with parent(s): at home with parent(s) or 'relevant person(s)' as defined in Section 93(2)(b) of the Children's (Scotland) Act 1995
- With friends/relatives: placed with friends or relatives who are not approved foster carers. Also referred to as 'kinship care'.
- With foster carers provided by the local authority
- With foster carers purchased by the local authority
- With prospective adopters
- Other community: such as supported accommodation, hospital (e.g. at birth)
- Local authority home: in local authority children's home/hostel, local authority home/hostel for children with learning disabilities, local authority home/hostel for physically disabled children
- Voluntary home: in voluntary children's home/hostel, in voluntary home/hostel for children with learning disabilities, in voluntary home/hostel for physically disabled children
- Residential school: in local authority residential school (home/hostel), in voluntary residential school (home/hostel), in private school, in independent school
- Secure accommodation



- Crisis care: for example: in women's refuge, in local authority hostel for offenders, in voluntary hostel for offenders, in local authority hostel for drug/alcohol abusers, in voluntary hostel for drug/alcohol abusers
- Other residential: a known residential setting but does not fit with one of the above

4.5 There is information on the process by which children come to be looked after and legislation governing this on the Scottish Government website:  
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/People/Young-People/protecting/lac>

## **School information**

4.6 *Scottish Candidate Number* – A unique number created by the Scottish Qualifications Authority and assigned to each child by their school when they enter the Scottish School Education System (usually in Primary 1).

4.7 The results contained in this publication are deemed fit for purpose, but should be treated as provisional whilst the quality and completeness of the Scottish Candidate Number for Scotland's looked after children being submitted by local authority social work services departments improves over time. In 2012/13 the proportion of Scottish Candidate Numbers provided was 81 per cent (compared to 84 per cent in 2011/12).

## **Educational attainment**

4.8 *Tariff Scores* – The Unified Points Score Scale is based on an extended version of the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) Scottish Tariff points system. The tariff scores assigned to each qualification are currently being assessed and may be revised in future years. A full list of courses, awards and corresponding tariff points is listed in Annex C. The tariff score of a pupil is calculated by adding together all the tariff points accumulated from all the different course levels and awards that they attain.

4.9 Under the current scoring system 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.

## **School leaver destinations**

4.10 *School leaver* – A school leaver is classed as a young person of school leaving age who left a publically funded secondary 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 of school leavers was calculated as of 30 June 2013. Young people of school leaving age who left a publically funded special school are not counted in this publication.

4.11 *Post-school destinations* – All destinations self-reported by school leavers. The categories for leaver destinations are:

- *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, Intermediate 1, Intermediate 2, Higher, Advanced Higher and the National Certificate of Education of England, Wales or Northern Ireland at Advanced Level. Leavers with a deferred, unconditional place in higher education have also been included in this category.
- *Further Education* – includes leavers undertaking full-time education which is not higher education and who are no longer on a school roll.
- *Training* – includes leavers who are on a training course and in receipt of an allowance or grant, such as *Get Ready for Work* and *Skillseekers* (non-employed). Prior to 2009/10 only leavers on a national training programme were included. In 2009/10 leavers who were on a local authority funded training programme in receipt of a training allowance were included.
- *Employment* – includes those who are employed and in receipt of payment from their employers. It includes young people undertaking training in employment through *Skillseekers* and Modern Apprenticeships.
- *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.
- *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) are counted in this category.
- *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. Prior to 2002/03 this category and *Unemployed and not seeking employment or training* were combined under a single *Other known destination category*.
- *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. Prior to 2002/03 this category and

*Personal skills development* were combined under a single *Other known destination* category.

- *Activity Agreement* – An agreement between a school leaver and an advisor. The school leaver takes part in a programme of learning and activity which helps them to become ready for formal learning or employment. Activity agreements are designed to assist young people who face barriers to achieving positive destinations once they leave school. Activity agreements were only included as a destination from 2010/11 onwards. Full guidance on activity agreements can be found at the following link.  
<http://www.emascotland.com/documents/2013/ActivityAgreementGuidance.doc>
- *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.

4.12 *Positive destinations* – includes higher education, further education, training, voluntary work, employment and activity agreements. This is in line with the definition of positive destinations set out in Indicator 10 of the Scottish Budget Spending Review 2007: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2007/11/30090722/18>

## 5. Data Quality

5.1 This is an Official Statistics Publication. Official 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 not yet been assessed by the UK Statistics Authority.

5.2 The Children and Families statistics team undertake a range of validation checks on the **looked after** children data as part of the quality assurance process of preparing this publication. These procedures include trend analysis, comparing against other available sources, and checking outliers with data providers. Local authorities are then asked to confirm their data. In cases where concerns about data quality outweigh the value of having an estimated figure publically available, we would not publish particular information (e.g. legal reason data from the looked after children collection).

5.3 There is more information on the data quality of the administrative sources underlying this publication here:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/sourcesandsuitability/StatementAdminSources>

### Cross-UK comparisons

5.4 Differences in the education systems of Scotland and the rest of the UK make cross-UK comparisons invalid. The equivalent figures from across the UK are published here:

#### England

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/outcomes-for-children-looked-after-by-las-in-england>

#### Wales

<https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Health-and-Social-Care/Social-Services/Childrens-Services/Children-Looked-After>

#### Northern Ireland

[http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats\\_research/stats-cib-3/statistics\\_and\\_research-cib-pub/children\\_statistics/stats\\_and\\_research\\_cib\\_children\\_in\\_care.htm](http://www.dhsspsni.gov.uk/index/stats_research/stats-cib-3/statistics_and_research-cib-pub/children_statistics/stats_and_research_cib_children_in_care.htm)

5.5 Work has been undertaken between the Scottish Government and administrations from England, Wales and Northern Ireland to document clearly the differences between each administration's **looked after children** statistics and to scope out the feasibility and need for a comparable dataset. Further developments from this work have been published on the Scottish Government children's statistics web site at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/socialservicestats>

## 6. Enquiries

Please send any **media enquiries** to Russell Fallis on 0131 244 2087 or Lesley Brown on 0131 244 4001.

The information in this publication plus **additional tables** are available at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/EducOutcomesLAC>

Email any requests for **further analysis** to [children.statistics@scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:children.statistics@scotland.gsi.gov.uk).

If you would like to receive notification of forthcoming statistical publications, please register your interest on the Scottish Government ScotStat website at:

[www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/scotstat](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/scotstat) .

Children and Families Statistics,  
24 September 2014

## ANNEX A

# Education outcomes of looked after children, 2012/13

## Publication tables

Excel versions of these tables are available here:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/EducOutcomesLAC>.

### Introduction

- Illustration 1 Proportion of school leavers who were looked after, by age, 2012/13
- Map 1 Average tariff scores of looked after children, by local authority, 2009/10 to 2012/13

### Educational attainment

- Table 1.1 Age of all school leavers and those who were looked after children, 2010/11 to 2012/13
- Chart 1 Average tariff scores of looked after children against all school leavers, 2009/10 to 2012/13
- Table 1.2 Average tariff scores of all school leavers and those who were looked after children, by age at 30 June, 2009/10 to 2012/13
- Table 1.3 Average tariff scores of looked after children who spent the entire academic year in a single placement and who left school during that year, by accommodation type of that placement
- Table 1.4a Average tariff scores of looked after children, by number of placements during the academic year, 2009/10 to 2012/13
- Table 1.4b Average tariff scores of looked after young people looked after for the whole or part of 2012/13 by number of placements during the academic year

### Post-school destinations

- Chart 2 Looked after children in positive destinations three months after leaving school, 2009/10 to 2011/13
- Chart 3 Initial and follow-up destinations of looked after children and all school leavers, 2012/13

Percentage of **all school leavers** and **looked after school leavers**:

- Table 2.1 by initial destination, 2009/10 to 2012/13
- Table 2.2 by follow-up destination, 2009/10 to 2012/13
- Table 2.3 by sustained destination, 2010/11 to 2012/13
- Illustration 2 Children included in this publication, 2012/13

## **Attendance**

Table 3.1: Percentage attendance of all pupils and looked after young people by stage, 2009/10 to 2012/13

Chart 4 Percentage attendance of all pupils and looked after young people, 2009/10 to 2012/13

Table 3.2: Percentage attendance for looked after children, by accommodation type and gender, 2012/13

Table 3.3: Percentage attendance for looked after children, by number of placements and gender, 2012/13

## **Exclusions**

Table 4.1: Cases of Exclusion rate per 1,000 pupils by all pupils, looked after children and stage, 2009-13

Chart 5 Exclusion rate per 1,000 pupils by all pupils, looked after children, 2009/10 to 2012/13

Table 4.2: Number of different pupils excluded and exclusion rate per 1,000 pupils by all pupils, looked after children and sector, 2012/13

Table 4.3: Cases of exclusions for looked after children, by accommodation type, 2012/13

Table 4.4: Cases of exclusions for looked after children, by number of placements, 2012/13

## Education outcomes of looked after children, 2012/13

### Additional tables

Excel versions of these tables are available here:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Children/EducOutcomesLAC>

#### **Educational Attainment of Looked after children who leave school**

Table 1.1 average tariff score of children looked after for full year, by local authority responsible for the looked after child 2012/13

Table 1.2 average tariff scores of children looked after for full year, by local authority responsible for the looked after child over three years- 2009-13

#### **Destinations of looked after children who leave school**

Percentage of **all school leavers** and **looked after school leavers**:

Table 2.1 by initial and follow-up destination, by local authority responsible for the looked after child, 2012/13

Table 2.2 Percentage of looked after children who spent the whole of academic year 2012/13 in a single placement, who left school during 2012/13 and were in a positive destination, by initial or follow up destination category and accommodation type

#### **Attendance**

Percentage of **all school leavers** and **looked after school leavers**:

Table 3.1 Percentage attendance for looked after children, by the local authority responsible for the looked after child and gender, 2012/13

Table 3.2 Percentage attendance for looked after children, by whether or not the child had a current care plan, 2012/13

Table 3.3 Percentage attendance for looked after children, by whether or not the child had a co-ordinated support plan, 2012/13

Table 3.4 Percentage attendance for looked after children, by whether or not the child was educated within or outwith their 'corporate parent' authority, 2012/13

## **Exclusions**

- Table 4.1 Cases of exclusion for looked after children by local authority responsible for the looked after child and gender, 2012/13
- Table 4.2 Cases of exclusions for looked after children by whether or not the child had a current care plan, 2012/13
- Table 4.3 Cases of exclusions for looked after children, by whether the child was educated within or outwith their 'corporate parent' authority, 2012/13

## **Future requests for data**

Where we receive regular requests for specific breakdowns of this information (and the data can be published) then we will add this information to the additional tables link above.



## Tariff Scores: Unified Points Score Scale

The tariff scores assigned to each qualification are currently being assessed and may be revised in future years, but the points allocated to each qualification for this publication are shown below.

Grade	Tariff points				
	Advanced Higher	CSYS	Higher	Intermediate 2	Intermediate 1
A	120	120	72	42	24
B	100	100	60	35	20
C	80	80	48	28	16
D	72	-	42	24	12
Unit	20	-	12	7	4

Grade	Tariff points	
	Standard Grade	Baccalaureate Interdisciplinary project
1	38	60
2	28	50
3	22	40
4	16	-
5	11	-
6	8	-
7	3	-

Grade	Tariff points
Access 3	
Cluster	8
Unit	2

Grade	Tariff points
Access 2	
Unit	1

Grade	Tariff points
Unallocated unit	
NC Module	6
Short Course	6

## AN OFFICIAL STATISTICS PUBLICATION FOR SCOTLAND

Official and National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the Code of Practice for Official Statistics. Both undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs and are produced free from any political interference.

### Correspondence and enquiries

For enquiries about this publication please contact:

Ian Volante,  
Children and Families Analysis,  
Telephone: (0131) 244 4883,  
e-mail: [children.statistics@scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:children.statistics@scotland.gsi.gov.uk)

For general enquiries about Scottish Government statistics please contact:

Office of the Chief Statistician, Telephone: 0131 244 0442,  
e-mail: [statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk)

### How to access background or source data

The data collected for this publication:

- are available in more detail through Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics
- are available via an alternative route
- may be made available on request, subject to consideration of legal and ethical factors. Please contact [childrens.statistics@scotland.gov.uk](mailto:childrens.statistics@scotland.gov.uk) for further information
- cannot be made available by Scottish Government for further analysis as Scottish Government is not the data controller.

### Complaints and suggestions

If you are not satisfied with our service or have any comments or suggestions, please write to the Chief Statistician, 3WR, St Andrews House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG, Telephone: (0131) 244 0302, e-mail [statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:statistics.enquiries@scotland.gsi.gov.uk).

If you would like to be consulted about statistical collections or receive notification of publications, please register your interest at [www.scotland.gov.uk/scotstat](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/scotstat)  
Details of forthcoming publications can be found at [www.scotland.gov.uk/statistics](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/statistics)

ISSN 1479-7569    ISBN 978-1-78412-796-1

### Crown Copyright

You may use or re-use this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. See: [www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/](http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence/)