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This document is the first issue of an annual summary of statistics bulletin that brings together information from the following sources:

- The annual census of pupils in publicly funded schools in Scotland, conducted on 23rd September 2010
- The annual census of teachers in publicly funded schools in Scotland, conducted on 23rd September 2010
- Information on pre-school education centres in Scotland, collected in the week commencing 6th September 2010.
- Attendance and absence in Scottish Schools in the 2009/10 academic year
- Exclusions from Scottish Schools in the 2009/10 academic year.

Supplementary data tables can be found at:

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 The total FTE **number of teachers** based in pre-school, primary, secondary and special schools, or visiting specialists, was 52,188, which was 796 fewer than the 2009 figure of 52,984. The pupil teacher ratio in schools increased from 13.2 in 2009 to 13.3 in 2010.

1.2 The percentage of pupils in the first three years of primary education (**P1-P3**) who were in class sizes of 18 or fewer, or in two-teacher classes of 36 or fewer, rose from 16.1 per cent in 2009 to 21.7 per cent in 2010 (Table 3.1).

1.3 **Absence (authorised and unauthorised)** across all sectors was 6.7 per cent in 2009/10, a slight increase from 6.6 per cent recorded in 2008/09. Absence from

school due to **temporary exclusion** accounted for 0.1 per cent of school days, same as in the three previous years.

1.4 During 2009/10 there were 30,211 **cases of exclusion** from local authority schools in Scotland, a decrease of 11 per cent from 2008/09 (33,917 exclusions) (Table 5.1)

1.5 At September 2010, 74 per cent of pre-school children had **access to a GTCS registered teacher** during census week, similar to January 2010.

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Pre-schools, Pupils and Teachers

Table 1.1 shows number of school, pupils, teachers and pupil teacher ratios across years. There were 92,030 children in 2,586 pre-schools, 365,321 pupils in 2,099 primary schools, 301,017 pupils in 372 secondary schools and 6,800 pupils in 163 special schools. The proportion of pupils in special schools continues to be about one per cent, with approximately 1.2 per cent of pupils spending all or most of their time in special schools or classes. There is a decreasing trend in the number of schools and pupils since the period shown (2003), with pupil numbers having fallen by a further 0.5 per cent since 2009.

The total number of teachers in all sectors or visiting specialists was 52,188, which is 796 fewer than the 2009 figure of 52,984. The pupil teacher ratio in schools increased from 13.2 in 2009 to 13.3 in 2010.

Statistics for Independent Schools are no longer being published and have not been included in this publication.

Table 1.1: Schools, pupils, teachers and pupil teacher ratios (PTR) by school sector, 2003-2010

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Schools								
Pre-schools ⁽⁴⁾	2,836	2,836	2,761	2,750	2,702	2,645	2,615	2,586
Primary	2,248	2,217	2,194	2,184	2,168	2,153	2,128	2,099
Secondary	386	386	385	381	378	376	374	372
Special	194	192	190	190	183	193	190	163
Pupils								
Pre-schools ⁽⁴⁾	103,140	96,460	105,810	111,720	106,060	105,420	107,420	92,030
Primary	406,015	398,100	390,260	382,783	375,946	370,839	367,146	365,321
Secondary	318,427	317,900	315,840	312,979	309,560	303,978	302,921	301,017
Special	7,680	7,389	7,140	6,975	6,709	6,756	6,673	6,800
Teachers⁽¹⁾								
Pre-schools ⁽⁴⁾	1,648	1,686	1,672	1,638	1,613	1,543
Publicly funded schools	50,877	51,442	52,207	53,043	53,411	52,697	51,371	50,645
Total based in schools	49,272	49,739	50,757	51,886	52,446	51,765	50,599	49,923
Primary	22,363	22,675	22,991	23,625	23,829	23,615	23,243	23,160
Secondary	24,881	25,071	25,735	26,186	26,573	26,067	25,371	24,849
Special	2,028	1,993	2,031	2,075	2,044	2,083	1,985	1,913
Centrally employed	1,605	1,703	1,450	1,157	964	933	772	722
Total	53,855	54,729	55,083	54,335	52,984	52,188
PTRs								
Publicly funded schools ⁽²⁾	14.4	14.1	13.7	13.2	13.0	12.9	13.2	13.3
Total based in schools ⁽³⁾	14.9	14.5	14.1	13.5	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.5
Primary	18.2	17.6	17.0	16.2	15.8	15.7	15.8	15.8
Secondary	12.8	12.7	12.3	12.0	11.6	11.7	11.9	12.1
Special	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.6

(1) See background note 3.1 and 3.2.

(2) All school based and centrally employed teachers contribute to this ratio.

(3) All school based teachers contribute to this ratio.

(4) 2010 (September) pre-school figures are not directly comparable with previous years. See background note 3.14

Publicly Funded Schools

Table 2.1 shows the teacher numbers in publicly funded schools for all sectors. There were 23,160 teachers in primary schools (23,243 in 2009), 24,849 teachers in secondary schools (25,371 in 2009), 1,913 teachers in special schools (1,985 in 2009). There were a further 722 teachers reported as centrally employed (772 in 2009). There were 1,543 teachers in pre-school in the September 2010 census.

Table 2.1: Teachers in publicly funded schools by sector, by LA, 2010⁽¹⁾

	Pre-school ⁽³⁾	Primary	Secondary	Special	Centrally employed	Total
Aberdeen City	99	746	737	62	33	1,677
Aberdeenshire	108	1,264	1,300	49	20	2,741
Angus	33	555	604	-	17	1,208
Argyll & Bute	11	422	467	9	-	909
Clackmannanshire	15	225	224	28	8	500
Dumfries & Galloway	42	640	834	9	81	1,605
Dundee City	39	666	732	65	8	1,509
East Ayrshire	25	563	572	48	12	1,219
East Dunbartonshire	28	497	619	60	28	1,231
East Lothian	50	431	469	-	24	974
East Renfrewshire	35	504	658	23	10	1,231
Edinburgh City	167	1,396	1,504	171	79	3,318
Eilean Siar	2	179	182	-	5	368
Falkirk	33	712	749	68	4	1,565
Fife	87	1,723	1,714	47	74	3,646
Glasgow City	138	2,194	2,129	481	35	4,978
Highland	49	1,113	1,346	42	13	2,562
Inverclyde	19	342	392	39	4	797
Midlothian	38	361	411	26	13	849
Moray	8	392	475	-	45	920
North Ayrshire	39	621	661	43	24	1,388
North Lanarkshire	93	1,631	1,738	188	28	3,678
Orkney Islands	10	118	137	-	5	270
Perth & Kinross	50	663	642	23	11	1,389
Renfrewshire	22	742	770	78	1	1,613
Scottish Borders	34	511	583	11	11	1,151
Shetland Islands	18	170	206	-	8	402
South Ayrshire	43	501	568	24	34	1,169
South Lanarkshire	94	1,455	1,549	106	2	3,206
Stirling	23	404	499	23	30	980
West Dunbartonshire	11	421	459	34	31	956
West Lothian	80	976	869	70	24	2,020
All local authorities	1,543	23,140	24,800	1,826	722	52,031
Grant aided ⁽²⁾	-	21	49	87	-	157

(1) These figures refer to full-time equivalents of teachers – see background notes 3.1, 3.3 and 3.5.

(2) At September 2010 there was one grant-aided mainstream school, with primary and secondary departments, and seven grant-aided special schools. These schools are included in national totals, but are identified separately in the local authority level table.

(3) Includes partnership pre-school centres

Publicly Funded Schools

Table 2.2 shows the pupil teacher ratios in publically funded schools for all sectors (excluding pre-schools). PTRs give, on a comparable basis, a measure of the size of the workforce given the different sizes of the pupil population. Scotland saw an improving ratio between 2003 and 2008 and a reverse trend was observed in the last two years. Figures vary across local authorities over time. The largest increases in PTRs this year were seen in Aberdeen City, Clackmannanshire, East Lothian, Eilean Siar and Midlothian.

Table 2.2: Pupil teacher ratios in publicly funded schools (all sectors excluding pre-schools), 2003-2010⁽¹⁾

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Aberdeen City	12.8	13.1	13.2	12.2	12.3	13.0	12.8	13.6
Aberdeenshire	14.7	14.3	14.2	14.0	13.7	12.8	13.1	13.0
Angus	14.8	14.7	13.9	13.8	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.0
Argyll & Bute	15.4	14.0	13.2	13.1	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.6
Clackmannanshire	15.1	16.0	15.5	13.8	13.3	12.7	13.1	13.8
Dumfries & Galloway	14.6	14.2	13.6	13.1	12.7	12.3	12.4	12.5
Dundee City	13.4	12.6	12.7	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.8
East Ayrshire	15.3	15.1	14.5	14.3	13.2	13.5	13.2	13.6
East Dunbartonshire	15.5	14.8	14.0	13.6	13.1	13.1	13.6	13.3
East Lothian	15.3	14.7	13.9	14.0	13.9	14.1	13.7	14.4
East Renfrewshire	16.0	14.8	13.9	13.3	13.0	13.5	13.6	13.6
Edinburgh City	14.2	14.1	13.8	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.9	14.1
Eilean Siar	10.4	10.1	10.0	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.9
Falkirk	14.7	14.9	14.0	13.1	13.0	12.9	13.2	13.4
Fife	14.4	14.4	14.1	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.4
Glasgow City	14.2	13.5	13.0	12.5	12.3	12.4	13.2	13.4
Highland	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.3	12.5	12.3	12.6	12.5
Inverclyde	15.0	14.8	13.8	12.8	12.3	12.7	13.1	13.5
Midlothian	14.5	14.4	13.8	13.5	13.1	13.1	13.7	14.3
Moray	14.1	14.3	13.7	13.2	13.2	12.9	13.0	13.3
North Ayrshire	15.4	14.9	14.3	13.8	13.4	13.2	14.0	13.8
North Lanarkshire	14.8	14.8	14.0	13.5	13.0	13.1	13.4	13.6
Orkney Islands	11.5	11.7	11.2	10.9	11.1	10.4	10.5	10.5
Perth & Kinross	15.1	14.8	15.0	14.2	13.6	13.5	13.1	13.0
Renfrewshire	15.0	14.5	14.2	14.2	13.5	14.1	14.8	14.9
Scottish Borders	13.4	13.3	13.7	13.5	13.0	13.1	13.4	13.3
Shetland Islands	9.6	9.2	8.7	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.6
South Ayrshire	16.3	14.7	14.2	13.6	13.3	13.6	13.4	12.8
South Lanarkshire	15.4	14.6	13.8	13.6	13.4	13.2	13.5	13.9
Stirling	14.4	13.8	13.4	13.7	13.3	13.6	13.1	13.0
West Dunbartonshire	14.2	13.5	13.0	12.8	12.2	12.4	12.8	13.1
West Lothian	14.3	14.2	14.6	14.0	13.3	13.0	13.3	13.3
All local authorities	14.4	14.1	13.7	13.3	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.3
Grant aided	7.9	7.4	8.0	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.5	8.3

(1) See background note 3.1 and 3.2.

Publicly Funded Schools

Chart 1 shows the age profile of school teachers and the change since 2008. The age profile shows a major peak at age 55, and increasing numbers in the late twenties.

Chart 1: Age profile, school based teachers all sectors, FTE, 2008-2010

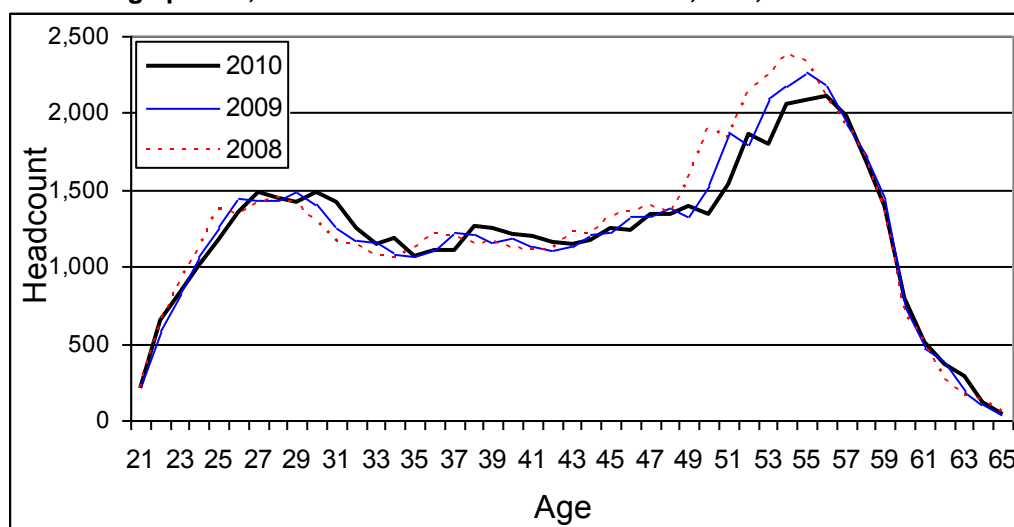


Chart 2 shows age profile of GTCS registered pre-school teachers (whose age was known), as at September 2010. The number of teachers generally increases with age, with a peak in the number of pre-school teachers aged between 53 and 57 year olds.

**Chart 2: Age profile, pre- school teachers all sectors, 2010
(based on 2,125 GTCS registered pre-school teachers with a known age)**

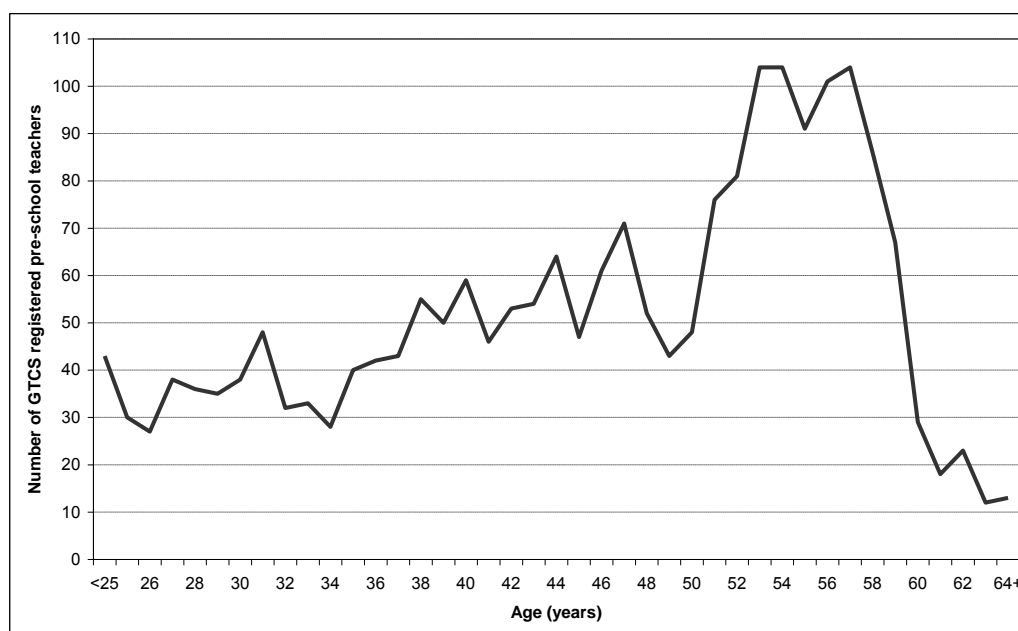


Table 2.3 shows main teacher characteristics, including gender, age, ethnicity and employment type, grade and mode of working by sector.

The proportion of teachers who were male was 24 per cent. In promoted posts this proportion was 32 per cent, with the figure being 27 per cent for heads and deputies. The average (mean) age of primary, secondary and special school teachers was 42.9 (fell slightly, from 43.0).

Publicly Funded Schools

Where ethnic background data was given (in 97.3 per cent of cases), 2.3 per cent of teachers were from non- UK white backgrounds, and 1.6 per cent from other minority ethnic groups.

There were 2,851 teachers in the probation induction scheme (3,044 in 2009), of which 1,745 were in primary schools and 1,106 were in secondary schools.

The proportion of teachers who had temporary contracts (including probationers) was 16 per cent (up from 15 per cent last year).

Twelve per cent of teachers were working part-time, with the rate higher amongst females (14.3 per cent) than males (5.0 per cent)

Table 2.3: Teacher characteristics: Proportions by gender, age, ethnicity and employment type, grade and mode of working by sector, 2010

	Pre-school	Primary	Secondary	Special	Centrally Employed	Total
Gender						
Female	95	92	61	80	85	76
Male	4	8	39	20	14	24
Unknown	1	-	-	-	1	-
Age (years) ⁽¹⁾						
Under 25	2	7	4	1	1	5
25 to 34	15	26	24	18	12	25
35 to 44	22	21	21	20	16	21
45 to 54	30	26	30	30	38	28
55 or over	24	20	21	31	33	21
Unknown	7	-	-	-	1	-
Average Age	48	42	43	47	49	43
Ethnicity ⁽¹⁾						
White – UK	..	95	92	92	74	93
White - Other	..	2	3	3	4	2
Minority Ethnic Group	..	1	2	3	3	2
Not Disclosed	..	2	3	1	19	3
Employment type						
Permanent	..	81	87	86	80	84
Temporary (non-induction)	..	12	9	14	20	11
Probationer induction scheme ⁽²⁾	..	8	4	-	-	6
Grade						
Head teacher	..	8	1	6	2	5
Percentage female		85	31	79	73	76
Depute head teacher	..	5	5	8	2	5
Percentage female		89	49	80	79	70
Principal teacher	..	7	27	11	10	17
Percentage female		92	57	80	89	65
Teacher	..	80	67	74	87	73
Percentage female		92	65	80	86	79
All - Percentage female	..	92	61	80	86	76
Mode of working						
Full-time	38	85	90	86	66	88
Percentage female	95	91	59	79	84	74
Part-time ⁽³⁾	62	15	10	14	34	12
Percentage female	95	95	82	88	89	90

(1) Excludes grant aided schools.

(2) See background note 3.4.

(3) Includes pre-school teachers who are peripatetic or shared with other centres.

Publicly Funded Schools

Table 3.1 shows the distribution of pupils in publicly funded schools by ranges of class size. At September 2010, 18.1 per cent of P1-P3 pupils were taught in classes of 18 or fewer. When we include those taught by two teachers at all times with a class size of 36 or less, the percentage rises to 21.7 per cent (up 5.6 percentage points from 2009). The number of pupils taught in classes of 26 or more has been decreasing from 63,207 in 2005 to 35,259 by September 2009, but has risen recently to 42,616.

Table 3.1: Class sizes of P1-P3 pupils, 2005-2010⁽¹⁾

Class Size	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
0 - 18	17,292	16,912	18,931	20,287	20,598	28,730
19 - 20	12,560	13,196	16,658	16,364	16,734	14,757
21 - 25	68,023	67,211	75,857	81,208	83,017	72,562
26 - 30	61,099	57,399	41,160	34,804	33,888	40,867
31 or more	2,108	2,154	1,691	1,283	1,371	1,749
Of which: Classes over 18 taught by 2 teachers						
19 - 36	4,146	3,011	4,632	3,536	4,433	5,621
37 or more	280	240	199	205	137	133
% in classes of 18 or fewer	10.7	10.8	12.3	13.2	13.2	18.1
% in classes of 18 or less or in 2 teacher classes of 36 or less	13.3	12.7	15.3	15.5	16.1	21.7

(1) In previous years the figure published was the percentage of P1-P3 pupils in classes of 18 or fewer. This year's publication also includes a time series of comparable figures including two-teacher classes with 36 or less.

Publicly Funded Schools

Table 3.2 shows the percentage of P1-P3 pupils in classes of 18 or less. The Scottish Government is committed to reducing class sizes in the early stages of primary education. The proportion of pupils in classes of 18 or less varies across local authorities, with the island local authorities and Argyll and Bute in recent years recording the highest proportion of pupils in small classes. The existence of large numbers of small schools in these areas is one of the main reasons for this. There has been a steady increase at the national level of pupils in classes of 18 or less, rising from 13.3 per cent in 2005 to 21.7 per cent in 2010. A number of local authorities have invested resources to lower class sizes.

Table 3.2: Percentage of P1-P3 pupils in classes of size 18 or less or in two teacher classes with a pupil teacher ratio of 18 or less, 2005-2010⁽¹⁾

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Aberdeen City	7.2	12.7	8.6	7.4	7.7	11.9
Aberdeenshire ⁽²⁾	16.0	16.1	15.6	13.3	13.0	12.6
Angus	7.1	6.5	13.8	12.8	17.9	26.8
Argyll & Bute	33.9	33.1	40.7	37.4	37.5	48.8
Clackmannanshire	16.0	12.4	23.7	20.4	20.0	28.2
Dumfries & Galloway	18.7	18.2	16.6	25.6	23.7	24.9
Dundee City	7.0	6.0	5.6	4.7	6.5	27.2
East Ayrshire	8.8	13.6	15.0	9.4	41.5	41.4
East Dunbartonshire	5.1	8.1	9.9	10.3	10.8	28.3
East Lothian	14.2	9.9	6.2	7.0	7.9	8.9
East Renfrewshire	8.5	10.2	9.9	5.4	6.5	32.5
Edinburgh, City of	7.5	7.1	12.8	14.1	14.5	16.5
Eilean Siar	69.5	70.7	72.5	66.6	57.9	74.7
Falkirk	6.9	7.9	11.7	11.0	7.7	12.6
Fife	14.2	10.2	19.2	12.9	16.1	26.0
Glasgow City	13.0	12.5	15.5	12.9	9.4	9.8
Highland	24.2	21.8	24.2	26.0	26.2	30.1
Inverclyde	10.1	9.2	16.8	8.2	10.2	20.6
Midlothian	11.3	8.1	8.6	12.9	24.7	9.2
Moray	7.3	7.4	12.6	16.9	7.2	26.1
North Ayrshire	6.9	10.5	9.3	5.8	6.5	25.1
North Lanarkshire	12.7	11.8	13.5	14.7	11.4	10.1
Orkney Islands	48.1	32.4	41.4	43.0	44.8	51.5
Perth & Kinross ⁽²⁾	24.4	19.9	19.9	16.7	17.0	23.3
Renfrewshire	9.3	7.3	7.8	8.5	8.3	33.1
Scottish Borders	12.8	12.9	17.7	27.0	30.7	30.1
Shetland Islands	58.2	55.6	51.0	53.0	43.4	43.3
South Ayrshire	12.6	16.9	14.0	17.2	24.3	25.7
South Lanarkshire	14.8	13.4	16.2	20.4	17.2	23.7
Stirling	12.5	12.8	15.4	12.3	17.5	23.0
West Dunbartonshire	12.8	11.9	18.1	23.2	20.8	31.6
West Lothian	10.8	9.2	10.5	24.8	25.5	19.8
Scotland ⁽³⁾	13.3	12.7	15.3	15.5	16.1	21.7

(1) In previous years this table did not include two teacher classes with a pupil teacher ratio of 18 or less.

(2) 2008 and 2009 figures for Aberdeenshire and 2009 for Perth & Kinross have been revised due to a number of classes being incorrectly recorded as having two teachers.

(3) The Scotland figure includes the one grant aided mainstream school.

Publicly Funded Schools

Table 3.3 shows pupil characteristics which include ethnicity, additional support needs and English as an Additional Language. Of the 656,108 pupils whose ethnic background was known, 92.0 per cent were recorded as being White-UK. The other largest ethnic backgrounds include White-Other (2.7 per cent), Asian Pakistan (1.6 per cent) and Mixed (1.1 per cent).

69,587 pupils (just over 10 per cent of all pupils) attended a special schools or attended a mainstream school and had an Additional support need recorded. This will include pupils with Co-ordinated support plans (CSP), Individualised Education Programme or some other type of need. The 'Other' category was collected for the first time this year and includes : Child plans, short term or temporary support and support that is not covered in the CSP or IEP. If only pupils in a special school or in mainstream schools with a CSP or IEP are counted, the figure is 46,502, a 5 per cent increase from 2009.

Table 3.3: Pupil characteristics: ethnicity, additional support needs and English as an additional language by gender, 2010⁽¹⁾

	Female	Male	Total
Ethnicity			
White – UK	296,710	307,094	603,804
White – Other	8,548	9,015	17,563
Mixed	3,513	3,584	7,097
Asian – Indian	1,494	1,634	3,128
Asian – Pakistani	5,048	5,329	10,377
Asian – Bangladeshi	297	298	595
Asian – Chinese	1,188	1,102	2,290
Asian – Other	1,589	1,619	3,208
Black – Caribbean	66	69	135
Black – African	1,647	1,729	3,376
Black – Other	238	280	518
Occupational Traveller	105	101	206
Gypsy / Traveller	277	271	548
Other Traveller	28	32	60
Other	1,517	1,686	3,203
Not known / not disclosed	7,832	8,935	16,767
Additional Support Needs (ASN)			
CSP	1,092	2,366	3,458
IEP	13,706	29,572	43,278
Other	9,533	16,124	25,657
Total pupils with ASN	23,583	46,004	69,587
English as an Additional Language	10,787	11,953	22,740
Total Pupils	330,182	342,956	673,138

(1) Data for ethnicity and English as an Additional Language does not include grant aided special schools

Attendance and Absence

Table 4.1 shows national attendance, absence and temporary exclusion rates over the 5 year period 2005/06 to 2009/10.

Since 2005/06 pupils' rate of attendance at Scottish schools has fluctuated between 93.1 and 93.2 per cent; and pupils' rate of absence (authorised and unauthorised combined) has fluctuated between 6.9 and 6.7 per cent. The rate of temporary exclusions has remained static, at 0.1 per cent, over the five year period.

A change in attendance and absence recording procedures means that comparisons over time for certain absence reasons, sickness and truancy in particular, are not reliable. However comparisons of overall attendance, combined authorised and unauthorised absence and temporary exclusions are still comparable over time.

Table 4.1: Percentage Attendance and Absence by detailed reason, 2005/06 to 2009/10⁽¹⁾

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Attendance	93.1	93.3	93.2	93.3	93.2
In school	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.4	91.3
Late	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Work experience	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sickness with education provision	-	-	-	-	-
Authorised absence	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9
Sickness without education provision	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5
Very late	-	-	-	-	-
Authorised holidays	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Exceptional domestic circumstances	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other authorised	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.2
Unauthorised absence	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8
Unauthorised holidays	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Truancy, including unexplained absence	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2
Exceptional domestic circumstances (unauthorised)	-	-	-	-	-
Other unauthorised	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
All absences (authorised and unauthorised)	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7
Temporary exclusion	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

(1) This information will be affected by differing reporting practices across local authorities and over time

Table 4.2 shows the 2009/10 national attendance rate across each sector broken down by Looked After status, additional support needs and SIMD (15% most deprived (MD) versus 85% least deprived (LD)).

As in previous years, in 2009/10, children looked after by local authorities had a lower attendance rate than other pupils, particularly those looked after at home. The attendance rate of secondary school pupils looked after at home by the local authority was 77.1 per cent - 14.3 percentage points lower than secondary pupils not looked after by the local authority. Similarly pupils with additional support needs in mainstream schools had a lower attendance rate than pupils with no additional support needs, with the difference again being greater in secondary school.

Pupils living in areas with higher levels of deprivation had lower attendance rates, with the effect being greater in secondary school. In secondary schools, pupils living in areas associated with most deprivation (based on lowest 15 per cent of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2009 (SIMD)) had an attendance rate 4.7 percentage points lower than the pupils living in areas associated with least deprivation.

Table 4.2: Percentage attendance by Looked After status, Additional Support Needs and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD 2009), by sector, 2009/10.

	Percentage Attendance			
	Primary	Secondary	Special	Total
All Pupils	94.9	91.2	90.6	93.2
Looked after by LA				
Looked after at home	91.7	77.1	85.7	85.0
Looked after away from home	95.9	89.0	93.7	93.0
All pupils looked after by LA	93.6	82.1	88.2	88.4
Not looked after by LA	94.9	91.4	91.2	93.3
Additional Support Needs				
Children with ASN	92.9	87.2	90.7	90.3
Children with no ASN	95.0	91.5	#	93.4
SIMD				
15%MD	92.7	87.3	88.7	90.4
85%LD	95.4	92.0	91.8	93.8

Attendance and Absence

Table 4.3 shows local attendance rates over the 5 year period 2005/06 to 2009/10. In 2009/10 the percentage attendance in Scottish mainstream schools ranged from 91.6 in Glasgow City to 95.1 in East Renfrewshire. This range of variation in attendance rates is consistent with the preceding years.

Table 4.3: Percentage attendance by local authority, 2005/06 to 2009/10⁽¹⁾

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Aberdeen City	93.3	93.3	93.3	93.1	93.4
Aberdeenshire	94.6	94.7	94.9	94.7	94.4
Angus	93.9	94.4	94.5	94.5	94.2
Argyll & Bute	93.6	94.1	94.0	94.1	94.3
Clackmannanshire	93.6	93.8	93.8	93.6	93.6
Dumfries & Galloway	94.8	94.7	94.3	94.1	94.1
Dundee City	91.7	92.3	92.5	92.4	92.2
East Ayrshire	92.6	93.0	92.9	93.6	92.9
East Dunbartonshire	94.4	95.0	94.8	95.2	94.9
East Lothian	94.0	94.1	94.2	94.4	94.1
East Renfrewshire	95.1	95.6	95.6	95.4	95.1
Edinburgh, City of	92.7	93.4	93.0	93.1	93.1
Eilean Siar	93.7	93.9	93.9	93.7	94.1
Falkirk	92.2	93.1	93.4	93.9	93.6
Fife	92.9	92.8	92.8	93.0	92.8
Glasgow City	90.8	91.0	91.1	91.5	91.6
Highland	93.3	93.3	93.4	93.2	92.6
Inverclyde	92.7	93.2	93.1	93.1	92.6
Midlothian	93.1	93.6	93.5	93.6	93.1
Moray	93.9	93.4	93.8	94.3	93.9
North Ayrshire	92.5	92.8	93.0	93.0	93.3
North Lanarkshire	91.9	91.9	92.1	92.4	92.1
Orkney Islands	94.8	94.6	94.9	94.4	93.7
Perth & Kinross	93.7	93.6	93.5	93.7	93.8
Renfrewshire	93.2	93.3	93.1	93.4	93.8
Scottish Borders	94.2	94.5	94.4	94.5	94.2
Shetland Islands	94.5	94.4	94.8	94.7	94.4
South Ayrshire	92.9	92.8	92.8	93.1	92.8
South Lanarkshire	93.1	93.3	93.1	93.2	93.4
Stirling	92.8	93.1	93.5	93.4	92.9
West Dunbartonshire	92.4	92.8	92.8	92.9	93.0
West Lothian	93.5	93.7	93.7	93.8	93.7
Grant Aided	96.4	95.3	94.8	96.2	96.1

(1) This information will be affected by differing reporting practices across local authorities and over time

Exclusions

Table 5.1 below provides information on the number of cases of exclusion over the last six academic years. Over 99 per cent of all exclusions are for a fixed period of time, referred to here as temporary exclusions, and pupils are expected to return to their original school when the exclusion period is completed. In a small number of cases, 67 in 2009/10, an excluded pupil is „removed from the register’. When this occurs a pupil does not return to their original school and will be educated at another school or via some other form of provision.

Table 5.1: Cases of exclusion and rate per 1,000 pupils by type of exclusion, 2004/05 to 2009/10

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Exclusions in total	41,974	42,990	44,794	39,717	33,917	30,211
Of which:						
Temporary exclusions	41,703	42,726	44,546	39,553	33,830	30,144
Removed from register	271	264	248	164	87	67
Exclusion rate per 1,000 pupils	58.1	60.4	63.9	57.5	49.9	44.7
Of which						
Temporary exclusion rate	57.8	60.0	63.5	57.3	49.7	44.6
Removed from register rate	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1

The number of exclusions has been falling year on year since 2006/07. This is the result of the adoption of a wide range of approaches to manage behaviour and a range of provision beyond the classroom where needed for children with social, emotional and behavioural needs. Identification of behaviour issues and intervention at an early stage prevents the need for exclusion in many cases.

Table 5.2: Cases of exclusion and rate per 1,000 pupils by looked after status, disability, additional support needs and Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD 2009), by sector, 2009/10

	Cases of exclusions	Rate per 1,000 pupils
Assessed or declared disabled	798	70
Not assessed or declared disabled	29,114	44
Looked after by local authorities	3,875	355
Not looked after by local authorities	26,336	40
Pupils with Additional Support needs	7,651	174
Pupils with no Additional support needs	22,261	35
Lowest 20% of SIMD (Most deprived)	13,076	91
Highest 20% of SIMD (Least deprived)	1,614	12

The exclusion rate per 1,000 pupils, for pupils who have an additional support need, is almost 5 times higher than those who have no additional support needs. Similarly, for pupils who are looked after by the local authority, the rates of exclusions per 1,000 pupils are almost 9 times greater than pupils who are not looked after by the local authority.

Deprivation also plays an important factor in the likelihood of exclusion. Rates of exclusions per 1,000 pupils are 7 times greater for pupils living in the 20% most deprived areas compared with pupils living in the 20% least deprived as defined by the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation.

Pre-schools

Table 6.1 shows that there were 92,030 children registered for pre-school places funded by the local authority at September 2010, and that 97.1% of eligible children were registered for the ante-pre-school or pre-school year of pre-school education. These figures are based on a series of estimations and some children may be counted more than once if they are registered to receive local authority funded pre-school education at more than one centre.

Table 6.1: Local Authority and partnership pre-school education registrations, September 2010

	Under 3 year olds	Ante-pre-school	Percentage of those eligible for ante-pre-school	Pre-school	Percentage of those eligible for pre-school	Ante-pre-school + pre-school	Percentage of those eligible for ante-pre-school or pre-school	Deferred Entry	Percentage of those eligible for deferred entry	Total
Aberdeen City	190	1,140	96.0	2,110	93.8	3,240	94.5	240	22.7	3,670
Aberdeenshire	170	1,310	91.3	2,760	95.8	4,070	94.2	230	16.0	4,480
Angus	30	610	100.0	1,110	92.7	1,720	95.1	170	29.8	1,920
Argyll & Bute	10	430	107.3	840	107.0	1,270	107.4	60	15.9	1,340
Clackmannanshire	40	350	109.1	540	88.7	890	96.1	50	17.3	980
Dumfries & Galloway	50	890	115.2	1,570	101.9	2,450	106.2	100	13.0	2,600
Dundee City	90	730	90.0	1,430	93.8	2,160	92.3	190	25.3	2,440
East Ayrshire	80	680	100.4	1,320	98.7	2,000	99.5	50	8.3	2,130
East Dunbartonshire	40	570	115.0	1,120	110.8	1,700	112.5	90	17.0	1,830
East Lothian	70	530	86.3	1,200	99.8	1,730	95.2	130	21.2	1,930
East Renfrewshire	60	560	115.6	1,070	109.7	1,630	112.0	90	17.8	1,770
Edinburgh City	330	2,380	97.1	4,660	99.9	7,040	98.9	560	24.6	7,930
Eilean Siar	10	170	120.6	240	87.4	410	97.9	20	18.7	450
Falkirk	0	860	92.2	1,690	92.7	2,550	92.5	90	10.7	2,650
Fife	230	2,180	104.2	4,040	99.0	6,220	100.7	280	13.7	6,730
Glasgow City	740	2,630	79.1	5,690	88.6	8,320	85.4	280	9.0	9,340
Highland	190	1,310	109.1	2,400	101.1	3,710	103.7	320	27.0	4,220
Inverclyde	90	410	95.8	820	97.6	1,230	96.9	60	14.9	1,390
Midlothian	10	440	91.6	960	100.7	1,400	97.8	100	21.3	1,510
Moray	40	520	108.5	920	98.5	1,440	101.7	80	18.8	1,570
North Ayrshire	130	740	96.7	1,530	100.4	2,270	99.1	70	9.3	2,470
North Lanarkshire	270	2,090	101.9	3,680	91.3	5,770	94.9	190	9.5	6,230
Orkney Islands	10	110	106.9	220	107.7	330	106.8	50	44.3	390
Perth & Kinross	50	680	91.2	1,370	94.9	2,040	93.5	180	26.4	2,270
Renfrewshire	160	980	100.5	1,790	93.4	2,770	95.9	130	13.4	3,050
Scottish Borders	30	670	108.9	1,180	96.1	1,850	100.3	100	16.6	1,980
Shetland Islands	0	120	95.3	270	103.8	390	100.3	60	45.6	460
South Ayrshire	30	610	110.8	1,120	102.7	1,730	105.4	60	11.3	1,820
South Lanarkshire	220	1,790	99.9	3,480	97.8	5,270	98.5	180	10.0	5,670
Stirling	140	510	110.4	990	105.6	1,500	107.1	70	15.0	1,710
West Dunbartonshire	100	590	106.4	1,050	99.2	1,640	101.7	80	16.2	1,830
West Lothian	50	1,040	91.0	2,070	91.7	3,110	91.4	160	14.5	3,320
Scotland	3,630	28,620	98.0	55,250	96.6	83,870	97.1	4,530	16.1	92,030
<i>Scotland as reported</i>	<i>3,280</i>	<i>25,730</i>		<i>50,690</i>		<i>76,420</i>		<i>4,220</i>		<i>83,920</i>

(1) See Background Note 3.14.

Table 6.2 below shows that 74 per cent of children had access to a GTCS registered teacher during census week, similar to January 2010. This includes children whose access was to a teacher providing only ad hoc or occasional support to the centre during census week.

Table 6.2: Percentage of children with access to a GTCS registered teacher by local authority, September 2010

	Percentage of children who had access to a GTCS registered teacher during census week...					Total
	... in centres under a regular arrangement			... in centres with only ad hoc support from external teachers		
	with no ad hoc support from external teachers	and with ad hoc support from external teachers	all centres under a regular arrangement			
Aberdeen City	39.8	35.7	75.4	0.0	75.4	
Aberdeenshire	60.4	23.1	83.6	1.1	84.7	
Angus	51.2	17.5	68.7	0.0	68.7	
Argyll & Bute	28.9	22.0	50.9	1.3	52.3	
Clackmannanshire	79.5	0.0	79.5	0.0	79.5	
Dumfries & Galloway	44.1	23.9	68.1	0.0	68.1	
Dundee City	58.5	18.5	77.0	0.7	77.7	
East Ayrshire	36.5	23.6	60.1	0.0	60.1	
East Dunbartonshire	53.9	27.2	81.1	6.4	87.5	
East Lothian	53.8	33.4	87.2	0.0	87.2	
East Renfrewshire	73.5	15.1	88.6	0.0	88.6	
Edinburgh City	55.7	17.7	73.4	0.0	73.4	
Eilean Siar	16.2	14.8	31.0	0.0	31.0	
Falkirk	83.6	14.4	98.0	0.0	98.0	
Fife	76.8	6.8	83.6	0.0	83.6	
Glasgow City	46.1	22.9	69.0	0.6	69.6	
Highland	54.5	11.8	66.3	1.8	68.1	
Inverclyde	68.1	6.3	74.3	1.9	76.3	
Midlothian	67.3	30.3	97.6	0.0	97.6	
Moray	20.3	7.3	27.6	3.1	30.7	
North Ayrshire	46.9	17.6	64.5	0.0	64.5	
North Lanarkshire	39.6	17.0	56.6	0.5	57.2	
Orkney Islands	32.5	55.3	87.8	0.0	87.8	
Perth & Kinross	51.3	32.2	83.5	1.0	84.4	
Renfrewshire	54.5	17.7	72.2	0.0	72.2	
Scottish Borders	62.8	6.4	69.2	0.7	69.9	
Shetland Islands	65.4	11.8	77.2	0.0	77.2	
South Ayrshire	67.0	29.3	96.3	0.0	96.3	
South Lanarkshire	53.6	20.9	74.5	2.7	77.2	
Stirling	55.4	11.1	66.5	0.0	66.5	
West Dunbartonshire	45.3	4.2	49.5	0.0	49.5	
West Lothian	84.1	14.7	98.8	0.0	98.8	
Scotland	55.1	18.7	73.7	0.7	74.4	

(1) See Background Notes 3.11 – 3.12.

BACKGROUND NOTES

1. Sources

1.1 The information in this publication is derived from a number of sources: the pupil census, the staff census, the pre-school education census and the attendance and absence collection. The 2010 pupil and staff censuses were carried out on 23rd September 2010. The pre-school education census took place in the week commencing 6th September 2010. The attendance and absence data is based on school attendance levels recorded during the previous academic year, so the latest information available is for 2009/10.

2. Coverage and Timing

2.1 The staff and pupil censuses cover all publicly funded schools in Scotland (local authority and grant-aided). Where a school has more than one department, for example a secondary school with a primary department, these are counted as separate schools.

2.2 Information on the attendance and absence of pupils is provided to the Scottish Government by the local authorities and managers of mainstream grant-aided schools. The information reported in this compendium does not cover attendance and absence in grant-aided special schools, independent schools or pre-school establishments.

2.3 The information shown for attendance and absence and exclusions is for the academic year 2009/10. Schools which closed during the academic session 2009/10, and for which data was available, were included.

2.3 The pre-school education census covers all (i.e. public, private and voluntary) Day Care for Children Services registered with the Care Commission shortly before the census took place. All registered services were sent a survey form, but not all of these registered services provide pre-school education. Services that responded saying that they did not provide pre-school education are not included in this publication. Also, not all services responded to the census. The response rate was 86%. Therefore, when necessary, information has been imputed using information from the January 2010 census. Where this was not possible (e.g. a pre-school education centre that opened after January 2010) then alternative imputation methods have been used, or results shown as 'not known'.

3. Definitions and Data Quality

Teachers (Tables 2.1 – 2.4)

3.1 Unless clearly stated as **headcount**, figures are always **full-time equivalents**. Where a teacher works in more than one school, this is counted as one person in the headcount.

3.2 In 2009 it was identified that a considerable number of teachers, particularly probationer teachers, were missing from returns. As a result of this 2007 and 2008 figures were revised and published alongside the first release of 2009 data. The 2010 publication now also includes the revised figures for 2003 to 2006 censuses, and some small further revisions to data for 2007 to 2009.

3.3 Figures for the **special school** sector are compiled from special schools only, and do not include teachers of special classes in mainstream schools. There may be inconsistency between schools and between local authorities in the reporting of special schools and special classes, as well as changes between years. We therefore advise caution when comparing results with previous years and across local authorities.

A few authorities do not have special schools, and may fund places in neighbouring authorities for their pupils. Special schools data include those where there were no pupils based, but which received pupils based in other schools.

3.4 The Teacher **Induction Scheme**, for newly qualified **probationer** teachers, was introduced in 2002. Probationers on the scheme have 70 per cent of the normal class contact time without this affecting their full time equivalence.

3.5 There are some differences in the way in which authorities deal with **centrally employed teachers**. In some cases these **visiting specialists** are considered as allocated to the schools where they teach, and have been included, with relevant partial FTE, in the school-level data. In other cases they are included in the centrally employed staff table. We are also aware that local authorities have changed procedures for reporting during recent years, so figures are not comparable.

Pupils numbers (Tables 3.1 – 3.3)

3.6 A **class** is a group of pupils normally supervised by one teacher. However, when a class is large and cannot be split, for instance an additional class is not available, team teaching may be used. Team teaching is when two teachers are present in the class at all times. When this occurs, the pupil teacher ratio will not exceed maximum class size regulations. Only pupils on the school roll have been included in the figures in order to avoid double counting of pupils.

Maximum class sizes in primary schools are as follows:

- 30 for single stage class P1-P3 (with 25 set as a norm for P1)
- 33 for single stage class P4-P7
- 25 for composite stage class

3.7 Education authorities must have arrangements in place to identify pupils with additional support needs and from among them those who may require a **Co-ordinated Support Plan** (CSP) and the particular additional support needs of the pupils so identified. **Individualised Educational Programmes** (IEPs) are written plans setting targets that a child with additional support needs is expected to achieve. Targets should be limited in number and focus on key priorities of learning. They should be simple, clearly expressed and measurable.

The statutory criteria and content for a CSP and IEP Plan can be found in the supporting children's learning code of practice at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/08/11140218/0>

Attendance and Absence (Tables 4.1 – 4.2)

3.8 The data for attendance and absence is affected by ongoing differences in recording procedures across local authorities and over time. Therefore caution should be taken when comparing local authorities and when considering year on year national level figures, particularly for sickness, other authorised absence and truancy.

3.9 Percentages for authorised and unauthorised absence relate to the total number of possible attendances. For many schools this is 380 half-day sessions during the school year. However, all but two schools in the Lothians and Edinburgh and three schools in Highland operate 342 (longer) half-day sessions in the school year.

3.10 Pupils arriving **late** are marked as such, with a distinction made for those arriving in the second half of a morning or the second half of the afternoon. Where summary data is necessary, if a pupil has attended most of an opening it is counted as attendance, but if they have been absent for most of a session it is included as authorised absence. They are of course still separately identified as being late but present for some of the time in the schools' systems for management purposes. Schools were also given the possibility of including all late marks on a pupil's record as attendance, if it is deemed beneficial for encouraging attendance. The distinction is also used in judging attendance records of those receiving bursaries and allowances.

Pre-schools (Table 5.1 – 5.2)

3.11 As in previous years, pre-school education centres were asked how many children had access to a General Teaching Council for Scotland (GTCS) registered teacher during census week. In the guidance notes, "access to a teacher" was defined as "the teacher being present in a pre-school education setting when the child is in attendance", and it was acknowledged that systems for providing access to teachers vary.

3.12 Pre-school education centres were also asked whether they received occasional or ad hoc support from any external GTCS registered teachers. This could be instead of, or in addition to, any teacher(s) providing pre-school education under a regular arrangement.

3.13 Full-time equivalent is the total number of hours worked by all staff members divided by the number of hours in a standard full-time working week, which was specified as 35 hours.

3.14 The September 2010 Pre-School Education figures are not directly comparable with figures collected in previous January Pre-School Census. This is particularly the case for the number of children receiving ante-pre-school education (as the September Census will not include children who become eligible and start to receive local authority funded pre-school education in January). As a result, this may also affect the number of teachers (full-time equivalent and headcount), as pre-school centres may take on additional teachers, or increase teachers working hours as a result of the new 'intake'. Please note that this does not affect the percentage of eligible children receiving pre-school education, or the percentage of children who have 'access' to a pre-school teacher.

4. Rounding

4.1 All percentages and FTEs are rounded separately and breakdowns may consequently not sum to Scotland figures.

5. Symbols used

5.1 The following symbols are used:

.. = not available

- = nil or rounds to nil

= not applicable

6. General

6.1 **This is a National Statistics publication.** National Statistics are produced to high professional standards set out in the National Statistics Code of Practice. They undergo regular quality assurance reviews to ensure that they meet customer needs. They are produced free from any political interference.

6.2 The report was edited by: Gary Sutton, Kasia Bejtka, Laura McConnell and Paul Gona.

6.3 All tables are available on the Scottish Government website at <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/00879>

6.3 Additional information on Teacher and pupil statistics can be found through the following link:
www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/Datasets

and Pre-schools:

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

7. Enquiries

7.1 Public enquiries (non-media) about the information contained in this bulletin should be addressed to:

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7.2 Media enquiries about the information contained in this notice should be addressed to:

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1st December, 2010

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