



Department
for Education

Statistical First Release

Destinations of key stage 4 and key stage 5 students, 2011/12

These are experimental statistics.

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Internet	Destinations of key stage 4 and key stage 5 students, 2011/12: June 2014

Of the 2010/11 cohort of young people from state-funded mainstream providers (other cohorts are shown within the SFR), these are the destinations they entered in 2011/12:

After key stage 4

89% of pupils were recorded in sustained education, employment and/or training

Of these, 86% were recorded in a sustained education destination and 2% in sustained employment and/or training. In 2010/11 the overall percentage in sustained education, employment and/or training destinations was also 89%.

After key stage 5

74% of young people were in sustained education, employment and/or training

Of these, two thirds (67%) of young people were recorded in a sustained education destination, with 53% going into a higher education institution (up from 48% in 2010/11). 6% of young people were recorded in a sustained employment and/or training destination. In 2010/11, the overall percentage in sustained education, employment and/or training was 69%.

1. Background and context

This statistical first release (SFR) shows the percentage of young people progressing to specified destinations in 2011/12. These are young people in key stage 4 (KS4) and key stage 5 (KS5) in 2010/11. All years referred to are academic years.

Two destination measures are published to show the destinations of young people:

- The KS4 measure is based on activity at academic age 16 (i.e. the year after the young person finished compulsory schooling)
- The KS5 measure is based on activity in the year after the young person took their A Level or other level 3 qualifications.

Destination measures are produced to improve accountability	Destination measures provide clear and comparable information on the success of schools and colleges in helping all of their pupils/students take qualifications that offer them the best opportunity to continue in education, employment or training.
New cohorts have been added this year	Last year, this SFR included destinations of pupils from mainstream state-funded schools and colleges. This year in addition, it includes the destinations from independent schools, maintained and non-maintained special schools, and for key stage 4 only, pupil referral units (PRUs) and other alternative provision.
A range of education destinations are captured	Destination measures capture students participating in a range of education destinations including: further learning at a school, at a college (further education or sixth form college), studying for an apprenticeship, or attending a higher education institution.
Employment and training destinations are also included	The percentage of students moving into employment/ training, recorded as not in education, employment or training (NEET) or accepting a deferred offer into higher education (including gap year students) are included.
New education destinations have been added this year	For the first time, this SFR records destinations for young people who went on to independent schools, special schools, specialist post-16 institutions, pupil referral units and other alternative provision.

Participation in a destination must be sustained for two terms

To be included in the measure, young people have to show sustained participation in an education or employment destination in all of the first two terms of the year after they completed KS4 or took A level or other level 3 qualifications (October 2011 to March 2012).

Destination not sustained

This includes students where for the majority of the 6 month period, the student was in education or employment/training but did not have continuous participation from October to March. Some of these young people may also have been reported as NEET for less than 3 months.

Destination not sustained/ recorded NEET

This includes students who were in education or employment/training but did not have continuous participation from October to March and had 3 or more months reported NEET. It also includes those with no education or employment participation but did have a record of being NEET.

Activity not captured

These young people may have been attending an independent school missing from our data, a Scottish or Welsh college or school, have left the country, been in custody or their whereabouts not known.

For further detail on exactly which students are included in each of these categories, see our [Technical Notes](#)

2. Education and employment destinations in the year after taking key stage 4, 2011/12, (KS4 National)

Pupils from state-funded mainstream schools

9 out of 10 pupils from state-funded mainstream schools were recorded in sustained destinations

89% of young people from state funded mainstream schools were recorded in a sustained education, employment and/or training destination the year after taking key stage 4. Of these, 86% were recorded in a sustained education destination, 2% in sustained employment and/or training, and 1% in a combination of education and employment/ training.

This has remained constant since last year

Compared to last year, the proportion of young people recorded in a sustained education, employment and/or training destination has remained constant, at 89% in both years.

Most went to school sixth forms and further education colleges

A school sixth form was the most popular destination for young people (37%) with further education colleges (FE college) the second most popular (33%). The percentage that went on to sixth form colleges was 12%.

Some pupils took apprenticeships

5% went on to an apprenticeship the year after KS4. This has remained constant since 2010/11, at 5%.

A small percentage went on to employment and/or training

2% went on to a sustained employment and/or training destination (2% in 2010/11).

Some didn't complete two terms

6% of young people were not recorded in sustained destinations as they did not remain in education or employment/training for the required two terms of sustained participation.

Some others were recorded 'destination not sustained/ recorded NEET'

The proportion of young people who did not remain in a destination for the required two terms and had more than 2 months recorded NEET was 3%.

Others were not captured in the destinations data

2% of young people were not captured in the destination data.

Education destinations of KS4 pupils from state-funded mainstream schools: A summary of destinations by pupil characteristics

Table 1

	number of students	sustained education destination	further education college	Destinations into:			total other ⁴
				school sixth form	sixth Form college		
Females	275,350	87%	32%	38%	13%	4%	
Males	282,010	85%	35%	35%	11%	5%	
Asian	42,790	91%	23%	47%	17%	3%	
Black	25,110	91%	29%	40%	18%	3%	
Other ¹	9,050	91%	25%	50%	13%	2%	
Mixed	18,480	87%	31%	39%	12%	4%	
White	456,290	85%	35%	35%	11%	4%	
Not FSM ² eligible	481,290	88%	32%	39%	12%	4%	
FSM eligible	76,080	77%	40%	23%	9%	5%	
Without SEN ³	430,320	89%	30%	42%	14%	4%	
Statement of SEN	11,760	82%	54%	17%	4%	7%	
School Action/ School Action +	115,280	76%	45%	19%	6%	6%	

1 'Other' ethnic group – Chinese and any other ethnic group not included elsewhere

2 'FSM' – Free School Meals

3 'SEN' – Special Educational Needs

NB - figures may not sum due to rounding

4 'Total other' includes: an independent school, other FE provider, specialist post-16 institution, alternative provision or PRU, special school, UK HEI, sustained education combination destination

87% of females and 85% of males were in sustained education destinations

A higher percentage of females than of males were recorded in a sustained education destination (87% compared to 85%). The most common destination for girls was school sixth form (38%) followed by FE college (32%). For boys, 35% progressed to a school sixth form and 35% to a FE college.

The highest percentages in a sustained education destination were Asian, Black and 'other' ethnic group students

Comparing ethnic groups, Asian and Black students and those in the 'other' ethnic group had the highest percentage in sustained education (91%) while pupils of mixed ethnic groups (87%) and White students had the lowest percentages (85%).

FE colleges were the most common destination for FSM eligible pupils, compared to school sixth forms for non-FSM pupils

77% of pupils eligible for free school meals (FSM) were recorded in a sustained education destination with the most common destination being a FE college (40%). For pupils not FSM eligible, 88% were in a sustained education destination with the greatest percentage going to a school sixth form (39%).

Most common education destinations varied according to SEN status	82% of pupils with a statement of SEN were in a sustained education destination compared to 76% on 'school action/ school action plus' and 89% for those without SEN. The most common destination for pupils with a statement and on 'school action/ school action plus' was a FE college (54% and 45% respectively), while for pupils without SEN it was a school sixth form (42%).
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Pupils from independent schools

Destinations for independent school pupils are reported for the first time this year	At KS4, information is only available for 85% of independent schools; see section 6 for further explanation. Of those independent schools included in our measure, 92% of pupils were recorded in an education, training or employment destination, the year after key stage 4 (in 2011/ 12).
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2 out of 3 pupils who attended an independent school at KS4 went on to an independent school the following academic year	67% of pupils attending an independent school continued on to an independent school after KS4. The other education destinations attended by pupils from independent schools were state-funded school sixth forms (9%), sixth form colleges (8%) and FE colleges (8%).
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1 in 100 pupils did not complete two terms of sustained participation	1% of young people from independent schools were recorded as not remaining in education or employment/training for the required two terms of sustained participation.
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The activity of some pupils was not captured	The destinations of 6% of pupils from independent schools were not captured in the data.
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Pupils from special schools

85% from maintained special schools were recorded in a sustained destination	85% of pupils from maintained special schools were recorded in an education, training and/ or employment destination after KS4; 83% went to an education destination.
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Approximately 4 in 10 pupils from a maintained special school went on to a special school the year later	42% of pupils went on to a special school the year after key stage 4 and 32% went to a FE college.
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Figures for pupils in sustained destinations from non-maintained special schools were higher than those from maintained special schools

93% of pupils at a non-maintained special school were recorded in an education, training or employment destination in 2011/12 after KS4; 92% went to a sustained education destination.

7 in 10 pupils from a non-maintained special school went to another special school

70% of pupils from non-maintained special schools remained in the special school sector and 16% went to a FE college.

Pupils from pupil referral units (PRUs) or in other alternative provision (AP)

Half of pupils from PRUs/ AP were recorded in a sustained destination

50% of pupils at a pupil referral unit (PRU) or in other alternative provision at KS4, were recorded in a sustained education, employment or training destination the year after.

Approximately 1/5 didn't complete two terms in a destination

A further 21% of young people did not remain in education or employment/training for the required two terms.

Another 1/5 were recorded 'destination not sustained/ recorded NEET'

The proportion of young people who did not remain in a destination for the required two terms and had more than 2 months recorded NEET was 21%. This compares to 3% of pupils from state-funded mainstream schools.

The activity of some pupils was not captured

The destinations of 8% of pupils from PRUs or in other alternative provision were not captured in the data.

3. Education and employment destinations in the year after taking key stage 5, 2011/12, (KS5 National)

Students from state-funded mainstream schools and colleges

Three quarters of young people from state-funded mainstream schools/colleges were in a sustained destination	74% of young people were recorded in a sustained education employment or training destination the year after taking A level or other level 3 qualifications (key stage 5) at a state-funded mainstream school or college. Of these, 67% were recorded in a sustained education destination, 6% in sustained employment and/or training, and 1% in a combination of education and employment/ training.
This is up 5 percentage points from last year...	The proportion of young people recorded in a sustained education, employment or training destination was up from 69% in 2010/11 to 74% in 2011/12.
As more young people went on to a higher education institution	53% of students from state-funded mainstream schools/colleges went to a higher education institution (HEI) in 2011/12. This is up from 48% of pupils in 2010/11, reflecting the increase in students going to HE in the year prior to the increase in tuition fees.
Some went to HEIs in the top third, to Oxbridge and to HEIs in the Russell Group	Of the 53% who went to a HEI in 2011/12, 16% were studying at an institution in the top third of HEIs (14% in 2010/11). See section 4 for methodology of the top third. Included within this top third, the University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge together attracted 1% and the Russell Group of Universities 11%.
While the biggest percentage of students in sustained education destinations went to HEIs, some students went elsewhere	9% of students went to a further education college (8% in 2010/11), with a further 2% studying in a school sixth form or sixth form college (3% in 2010/11). 3% were also recorded at 'other' further education providers.
Apprenticeships were taken by some	4% were studying for an apprenticeship. This is up from 3% in 2010/11.
Others went into employment/ training	6% were recorded in a sustained employment and/ or training destination. This has remained constant at 6% since 2010/11.
Almost 1 in 10 did not meet the sustained participation criteria	9% did not remain in education or employment/training for the required two terms.

Some did not sustain destinations/ were recorded NEET

The proportion of young people who did not remain in a destination for the required two terms and had more than 2 months recorded NEET was 2%.

Others could not be captured in the destinations data

15% of young people from state funded mainstream schools/ colleges were not captured in the destination data, compared to 20% in 2010/11. This decrease can largely be attributed to the increase in students going to HEIs.

KS5 Students from state-funded mainstream schools and colleges: A summary of destinations by pupil characteristics

Table 2

Destinations into:

	number of students	sustained education destination	UK higher education institution(HEI)	top third of HEIs	Russell Group (including Oxford /Cambridge)	total other ⁴
Females	179,140	67%	53%	16%	11%	14%
Males	156,350	66%	52%	16%	10%	14%
Other ¹	5,600	80%	68%	26%	16%	12%
Asian	28,360	80%	67%	18%	11%	13%
Black	14,590	77%	65%	12%	5%	13%
Mixed	10,140	71%	57%	18%	12%	14%
White	267,940	65%	50%	15%	11%	14%
Not FSM	306,720	67%	53%	16%	11%	14%
FSM eligible	28,770	64%	47%	8%	4%	17%
Without SEN ²	153,650	75%	63%	23%	16%	12%
With SEN	10,930	70%	52%	14%	8%	18%
Without LDD ³	148,690	59%	44%	10%	6%	15%
With LDD	22,230	58%	40%	7%	4%	19%

1 'Other' ethnic group – Chinese and any other ethnic group not included elsewhere

2 'SEN' – Special Educational Needs (recorded for pupils in schools).

3 'LDD' – Learning Difficulties and/ or Disabilities (recorded for students in colleges)

4 'Total other' includes: an FE college, independent school, other further education provider, school sixth form, sixth form college and specialist provision.

NB - figures may not sum due to rounding

Half of females and half of males progressed to a HEI

53% of females from state-funded mainstream schools and colleges went onto a HEI (compared to 52% of males).

The proportion of students completing two terms sustained participation in a HEI differed by ethnic group	For ethnicity, the highest percentage progressing to a HEI were students of 'other' ethnic groups (68%) and Asian students (67%), compared to 65% of Black students, 57% of mixed ethnic groups and 50% of White students.
Pupils FSM eligible or with SEN or LDD were less likely to progress to a HEI than those without	There were greater proportions of pupils progressing to a HEI if not FSM eligible (53% compared to 47% FSM eligible), if without Special Educational Needs (63% compared to 52% with SEN) and if without Learning Difficulties and/ or disabilities (44% compared to 40% with Learning Difficulties and/or disabilities). To note, the key stage 5 measure is based only on young people taking A levels or other level 3 qualifications in 2010/11.
Pupils eligible for FSM were only half as likely to go to a top third HEI compared to other pupils	8% of young people who were FSM eligible attended an institution in the top third of HEIs compared to 16% for those not FSM eligible. Pupils with SEN were less likely to attend a top third HEI (14%) than those without SEN (23%). They were also less likely to attend a Russell Group HEI (8% compared to 16% for those without SEN). 10% of students without LDD attended a HEI in the top third compared to 7% with LDD.
<u>Students from independent schools</u>	
Higher proportions from independent schools went into sustained education destinations than from state funded providers	74% of young people from independent schools were recorded in a sustained education destination the year after taking key stage 5 at an independent school. This compares to 67% from state-funded schools and colleges.
More go on to HEIs and to top third HEIs compared to state funded providers	64% of young people from independent schools went to a HEI (compared to 53% from state-funded schools and colleges). 46% of those from independent schools went to an institution in the top third of HEIs. Included within the top third, the University of Oxford and Cambridge together attracted 5% and the Russell Group of Universities 38%. This compares to 1% and 11% for state funded mainstream providers.
Some young people did not complete two terms	4% of young people from independent schools did not remain in education or employment/training for the required two terms.
Others were not captured in the data	The destinations of 22% of young people from independent schools were not captured in the destinations data.

However, there is an indication some of those who were not captured took 'gap' years.

Approximately 3% of the KS5 cohort from independent schools were recorded in UCAS data as having a university acceptance for deferred entry (this compares to 1% from state-funded schools and colleges).

Pupils from special schools

The cohort from special schools was small, but of those from a special school, 82% went to a sustained destination

Of the 120 pupils who completed level 3 qualifications in special schools, 82% were included in a sustained education, employment or training destination after KS5.

4. Where the numbers come from

We use the National Pupil Database (NPD)

Data from the National Pupil Database (NPD) were used to calculate the destination measures. The NPD is a longitudinal database linking pupil/student characteristics (eg age, gender, and ethnicity) to school and college learning aims and attainment information for children in schools and colleges in England.

For education destinations, six administrative data sources from the NPD are used

Six administrative data sources used in compiling the NPD have been used to determine the education destinations, namely:

- Individualised Learner Record (ILR) covering English colleges and further education (FE) providers
 - School Census (SC) covering English schools. This also includes maintained and non-maintained special schools.
 - Awarding Body data for independent schools
 - Alternative provision (AP) and Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) census
 - Specialist post-16 institution (SPIs) data from the Education Funding Agency (EFA)
 - Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) covering United Kingdom Higher Education Institutions
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For employment/training, NEET and accepted deferred HE offers, we use two sources

In addition to the data sources above, we compile information of employment/ training, NEET and accepted HE offers from the following datasets:

- National Client Caseload Information System (NCCIS) covering English local authorities.
 - Universities & Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS) covering United Kingdom Higher Education Institutions.
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The 'top third' of HEIs provides an indication of the most selective Higher Education Institutions. The group is calculated by BIS

The Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) calculate the top third most selective HEIs. They do this by grouping HEIs by mean UCAS tariff score from the top three A level grades of entrants. The HEIs included in this group change every year, although 88% of HEIs remained in the top third for 6 consecutive years, from 2006/07 to 2011/12. The calculation is restricted to the top three A level attainment; pupils who study other qualifications at key stage 5 will be excluded. (See annex A for the list of HEIs in the top third). For more on the top third see the technical note.

Russell Group	The Russell Group represents 24 leading UK universities which have a strong focus on teaching and research. The universities included in the Russell Group are listed in Annex A.
Characteristic data at key stage 4 were captured at Year 11	For KS4, gender, ethnicity, and pupils eligible for and claiming free school meals were captured at year 11 from the NPD. Special Educational Needs (SEN) were captured at Year 11 from the NPD and Census.
Where characteristics data at KS5 came from was a little more complicated	Gender was captured at year 13 from the NPD and awarding body data. Year 11 census data captured ethnicity information for students in colleges, as the ILR does not collect information on ethnicity; year 13 census data were used for young people in school at KS5. Pupils eligible for and claiming free school meals (FSM) is only relevant up to year 11; FSM data for KS5 students were therefore captured from Census and NPD data and were identified if they were claiming at any time in year 11. For pupils in schools, SEN status was taken from the 2010/11 school census at KS5, whilst for young people in colleges, the LDD indicators were taken from 2010/11 ILR. Learners were included if they had an indicator at any point during the year.

5. How the numbers are shown

We preserve confidentiality	The Code of Practice for Official Statistics requires we take reasonable steps to ensure that our published or disseminated statistics protect confidentiality.
So we omit numbers	Any institution with fewer than 6 pupils in their 2010/11 cohort had all of their data suppressed. For the main tables, any figures lower than 3 in the reporting lines were suppressed. For the characteristic tables, any figures lower than 6 were suppressed.
And we round numbers	To preserve anonymity, we show totals to the nearest 10 and breakdowns to the nearest 5. As a result of suppression and rounding, totals in text and in tables may not always equal the sum of their component parts.
And adopt symbols to help identify this	Symbols are used in the tables as follows: 0 where any number is shown as 0, the original figure was zero x small number suppressed to preserve confidentiality (.) not applicable (-) positive % less than 0.5 (*) 0, 1, 2 suppressed in UCAS data only

6. Essential points to note

Remember the statistics are experimental.....	Destination measures are published as "experimental statistics" and do not display the National Statistics Logo, as data are still being evaluated and remain subject to further testing in terms of their reliability and ability to meet customer needs. The figures should be treated with caution as this is the first year for which data on independent schools, special schools and alternative provision have been produced. There are still high percentages of activity not captured in the key stage 5 measure, probably due to limited employment and unemployment data from some Local Authorities. As improvements are made to the methodology of the measures, the data will be judged to establish whether the statistics meet the quality standards to be published as National Statistics in future years.
Be careful when making comparisons between years	Some of the differences between the years may be attributable to the tightening of methodology or improvements in data matching so any comparisons should be treated with caution.
Coverage of independent schools	Inclusion of pupils from independent schools at key stage 4 is restricted to schools where the NPD cohort matches exactly to the cohort from the awarding body data. If they did not align, the school was excluded from the cohort of the destination measures. Approximately 85% of independent schools were included in the KS4 cohort. All independent schools at KS5, where there were students taking A level or other level 3 qualifications, were included.
You may have noticed there is a bit of a time lag.....	Creation of the destination measures requires higher education (HESA) data to be matched to the pupil data in the National Pupil Database. The HESA data used in this Release are for the academic year 2011/12 and these are the most recent data to have been matched. This publication is therefore reporting on 2010/11 KS4 and KS5 (A level or other level 3 qualification/s) students who went on to destinations in 2011/12.
Coverage – England only	The destination measures data only reports information from schools and colleges in England.

7. Where to go for further details

For a detailed technical note A detailed technical note is published alongside the statistical first release here: [Destination Measures: Technical note](#)

For local authority, regional, parliamentary constituency or school level data... There are a range of tables available for download, with breakdowns for KS4 and KS5 at national, local authority, parliamentary constituency and institutional level. These are available for state-funded mainstream, independent schools, special schools and, for KS4 only, PRUs and other alternative provision. Characteristics breakdowns are available for state-funded mainstream schools and colleges.

For previously published figures... These are still available on gov.uk. [2010/11](#) and [2009/10](#) destinations are published. Pupil characteristics data were published as a separate SFR ([2010/11](#) only).

Want to see these figures on Performance Tables? We publish the KS4 education destinations in the School Performance Tables for KS4 [School Performance Tables](#). We have done this once before.

For some related publications The DfE Participation in Education, Training and Employment by 16-18 year olds SFR is published here:

[DfE Participation in Education, Training and Employment](#)

The BIS Widening Participation Measures are published at:

[BIS Widening Participation Measures](#)

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9. Annex A: Top Third HEIs and Russell Group

Below is the list of the top third Selective HEIs for 2011/12, calculated according to mean UCAS A level tariff score of entrants. Items with an asterisk were in the Russell Group

Aston University	University of Birmingham*
Cardiff University*	University of Bristol*
Central School of Speech and Drama	University of Cambridge*
City University	University of Durham*
Courtauld Institute of Art	University of East Anglia
Glasgow School of Art	University of Edinburgh*
Goldsmiths College	University of Exeter*
Guildhall School of Music & Drama	University of Glasgow*
Heythrop College	University of Kent
Imperial College of Science, Technology & Medicine*	University of Lancaster
Kings College London*	University of Leeds*
London School of Economics and Political Science*	University of Leicester
Loughborough University	University of Liverpool*
Queen Mary and Westfield College*	University of Manchester*
Queens University of Belfast*	University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne*
Royal Academy of Music	University of Nottingham*
Royal College of Music	University of Oxford*
Royal Holloway and Bedford New College	University of Reading
Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama	University of Sheffield*
Royal Veterinary College	University of Southampton*
School of Oriental and African Studies	University of St Andrews
School of Pharmacy	University of Strathclyde
St Georges Hospital Medical School	University of Surrey
University College London*	University of Sussex
University of Aberdeen	University of Warwick*
University of Bath	University of York*



Department for Education

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