

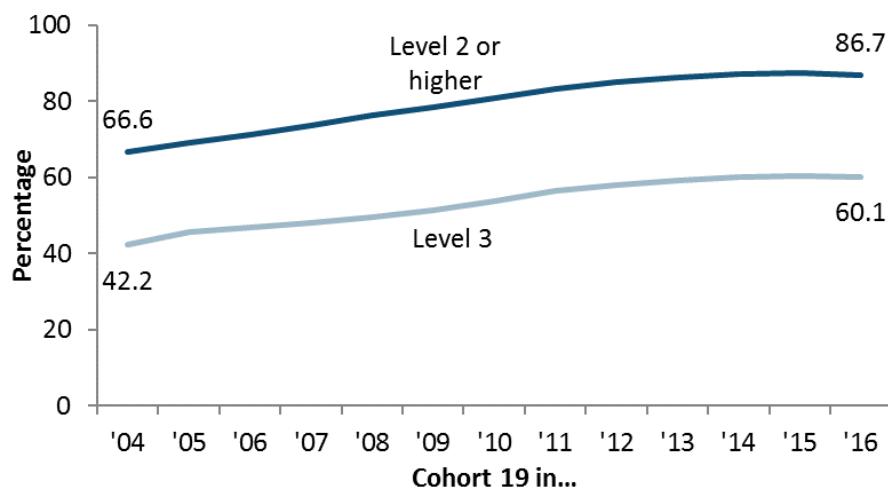


SFR 16/2017, 30 March 2017

Attainment of Level 2 and Level 3 by age 19 went down between 2015 and 2016, having previously increased each year since 2004.

Percentage qualified to Level 2 and Level 3 by age 19

England, cohorts 19 in 2004-2016



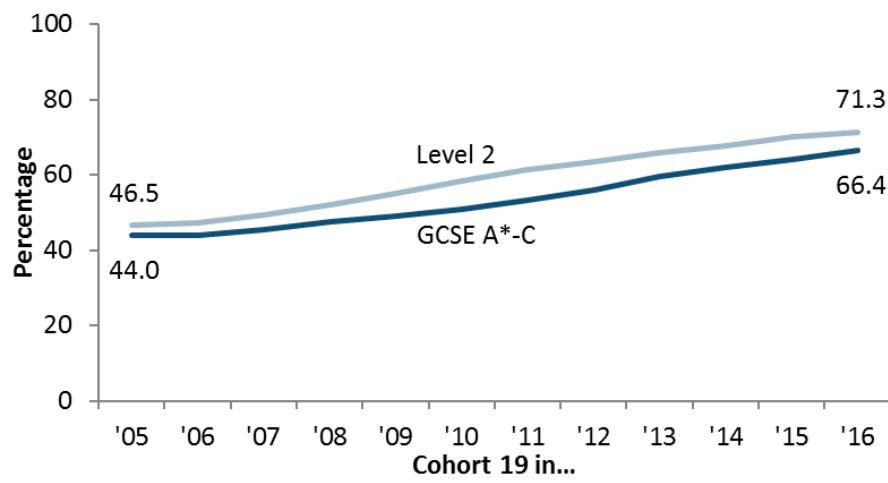
86.7 per cent of 19 year olds were qualified to Level 2 or higher in 2016. This is a decrease of 0.8 percentage points (pps) compared to 2015, but is 20.1 pps higher than the start of the time series in 2004.

60.1 per cent of 19 year olds were qualified to Level 3, down by 0.3 pps since 2015.

Attainment of Level 2 English and maths by age 19 continued to rise.

Percentage qualified to Level 2 in English and maths by age 19

England, young people in state schools at academic age 15, cohorts 19 in 2005-2016



Attainment of Level 2 (GCSE A*-C or other Level 2 qualifications) in English and maths by age 19 rose from 70.1 per cent in 2015 to 71.3 per cent in 2016.

For GCSE A*-C only it rose from 64.1 per cent to 66.4 per cent.

The progression rate between 16 and 19 - the proportion of young people who failed to achieve a Level 2 qualification in English and maths at age 16 who had achieved both by age 19 - rose from 22.4 per cent to 24.1 per cent between 2015 and 2016.

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About this release

This statistical first release (SFR) provides the latest information at both national and local authority level on the attainment of 19 year olds from 2004 to 2016. The figures are based on the matched administrative dataset consisting of data from the Individualised Learner Record (ILR), key stage 4 and 5 awarding body results and the School Census.

Young people “age 19 in 2016” refers to the cohort reaching their 19th birthday during the 2015/16 academic year.

In this publication

The following tables are included alongside the SFR:

- 1-5: National Tables
- 6-15: National Tables for those in the state sector at academic age 15
- 16-24: Local authority tables for those in the state sector at academic age 15 including pupil characteristics
- 25-27: Local authority tables

The accompanying Technical Document provides information on the data sources, their coverage and quality and explains the methodology used in producing the data.

Feedback

We are changing how our releases look and welcome feedback on any aspect of this document at
post16.statistics@education.gov.uk

1. National attainment to Level 2 and Level 3 at age 19

(SFR Tables 1-5)

In 2016, 60.1 per cent of 19 year olds were qualified to Level 3, a decrease of 0.3 percentage points (pps) compared with the previous year. Until 2016, the proportion of young people aged 19 qualified to Level 3 increased each year since records began from 42.2 per cent in 2004 to 60.4 per cent in 2015, but with slower growth each year between 2011 and 2015.

Table 1 shows the percentage of young people qualified to Level 3 by age and cohort. Rows represent each cohort of young people, e.g. those aged 19 in 2016. Figures on the lower diagonal of the table shows the latest attainment at each age for the cross-section of young people aged 16-19 in 2016.

Table 1: Percentage of young people qualified to Level 3, by age and cohort

England, cohorts 19 in 2004 and 2010-2019

Cohort 19 in...	Number	Attaining Level 3 by age...			
		16	17	18	19
2004	614,564	0.1	11.8	36.4	42.2
...
2010	665,139	0.1	16.9	44.7	53.8
2011	661,689	0.1	17.4	47.4	56.5
2012	640,619	0.1	18.2	48.9	57.9
2013	640,930	0.1	23.1	50.5	59.1
2014	626,238	0.1	23.4	51.3	60.0
2015	619,372	0.1	23.2	51.7	60.4
2016	631,710	0.1	22.7	51.6	60.1
2017	616,941	0.1	22.1	51.8	
2018	611,951	0.1	14.7		
2019	597,653	0.1			

Source: DfE, Matched Administrative Data

Table 1 shows that attainment of Level 3 by age 17 fell by 7.4 ppts between the last two cohorts (i.e. between 2015 and 2016), from 22.1 per cent down to 14.7 per cent. This coincides with the “decoupling” of AS levels from A levels as part of ongoing reforms, which means that the marks for the AS levels do not count towards the A level and they become standalone qualifications. The first 13 of the new AS levels have been taught in schools and colleges in England from September 2015¹, leading to a reduction in AS level entries² and in the number of people achieving Level 3 through AS levels³ at age 17.

Figure 1 splits attainment at age 19 by qualification type and shows that the overall increase in percentage of young people qualifying to Level 3 by age 19 from 2004 was due mainly to an increase in attainment of vocational qualifications.

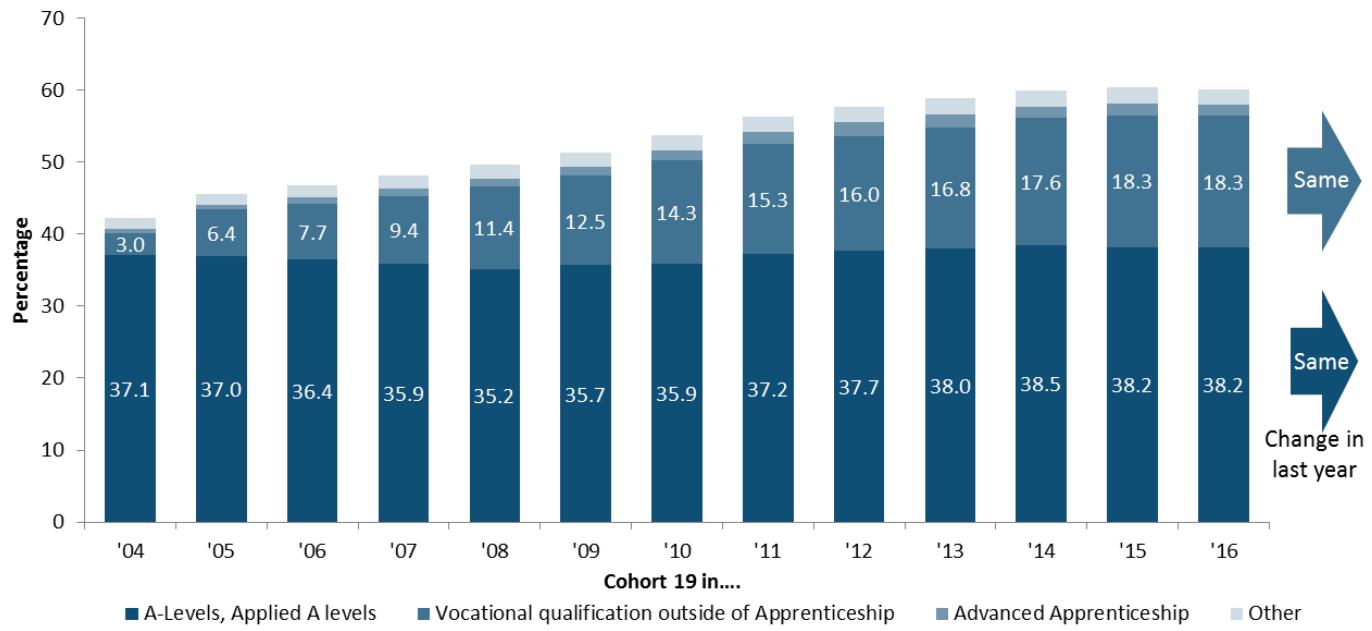
In 2016, 38.2 per cent of young people qualified to Level 3 through A levels; 18.3 per cent qualified through vocational qualifications. This represents no change from the previous year. The overall fall of 0.3 ppts in Level 3 attainment by age 19 was due a decrease in the proportion achieving Level 3 through other qualifications such as AS levels (down 0.2 ppts) and advanced apprenticeships (down 0.1 ppts) – see SFR Table 3 for more details.

¹ AS and A level reform facts

² A level and other 16-18 results in England SFR revised

³ In this SFR AS levels count for 25% of Level 3 and can be aggregated, so that four AS levels are counted as achievement of full Level 3. See Technical Document for more details.

Figure 1: Percentage attaining Level 3 at 19 by qualification type and cohort
England, cohorts 19 in 2004-2016



Source: DfE, Matched Administrative Data

The percentage of young people qualified to Level 2 or higher also decreased in 2016 for the first time since the start of the time series in 2004. In 2016, 86.7 per cent of 19 year olds were qualified to Level 2, down 0.8 ppts from 87.5 per cent in 2015. (**Table 2**).

Table 2: Percentage of young people qualified to Level 2 or higher, by age and cohort
England, cohorts 19 in 2004 and 2010-2019

Cohort 19 in...	Number	Attaining L2 or higher by age...			
		16	17	18	19
2004	614,564	49.5	56.5	62.3	66.6
...
2010	665,139	58.8	68.2	76.7	80.8
2011	661,689	61.0	70.6	79.5	83.2
2012	640,619	64.0	73.6	81.9	85.0
2013	640,930	67.2	76.0	83.4	86.1
2014	626,238	69.3	77.3	84.3	87.0
2015	619,372	69.5	77.5	84.8	87.5
2016	631,710	67.5	76.1	83.9	86.7
2017	616,941	64.9	73.8	82.0	
2018	611,951	63.4	72.0		
2019	597,653	62.7			

DfE, Matched Administrative Data

The decrease in Level 2 attainment at 19 between 2015 and 2016 was driven by a 2 ppts fall at age 16 between the 19 in 2015 and 2016 cohorts. The 19 in 2016 cohort was the first cohort whose results at age 16 are likely to have been affected by changes to how vocational qualifications would count in school performance tables from 2013/14⁴, leading to a reduction in attainment at age 16 of large vocational qualifications counting as “full Level 2” in this SFR. A further fall of 2.6 ppts in attainment at age 16 was

⁴ Revised GCSE and equivalents results in England, 2013-2014

observed in the 19 in 2017 cohort – the first whose results at the end of key stage 4 were reported under the new rules.

Although the overall proportion of young people attaining Level 2 by age 19 fell between 2015 and 2016, the proportion of young people attaining Level 2 between age 16 and 19 increased from 18.0 per cent to 19.2 per cent between these cohorts.

The remaining sections of the SFR report on attainment for young people who were in the state sector at academic age 15. As well as overall attainment for this group, we report on attainment by characteristics, as recorded in the School Census at academic age 15.

There are differences in the methodology between the measures of attainment for young people who were in the state sector at academic age 15 and those relating to all young people nationally, so they should not be directly compared – see Coverage section in the Technical Document for further details.

2. Attainment of those in the state sector at academic age 15

(SFR Tables 6-15)

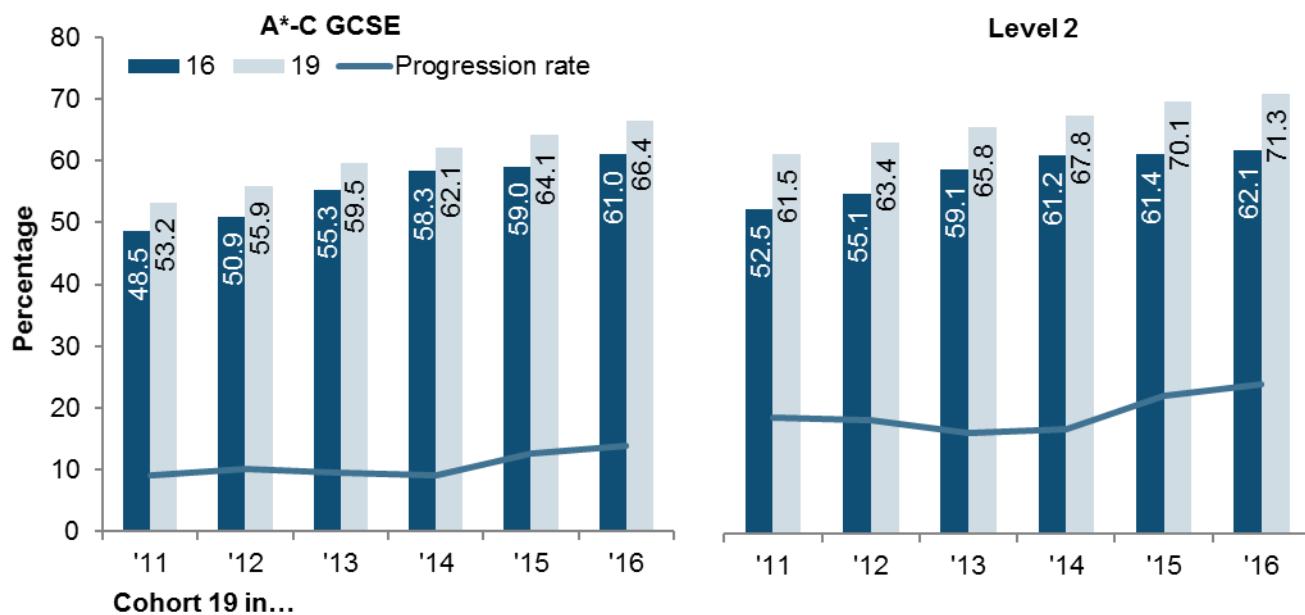
English and maths at Level 2 (GCSE A*-C and other Level 2 qualifications)

English and Maths (SFR Table 13)

In 2016, 71.3 per cent of young people had achieved Level 2 in English and maths by the age of 19, up from 70.1 per cent in 2015, with 66.4 per cent achieving this via A*-C GCSE⁵ and 4.8 per cent through other Level 2 qualifications (**Figure 2**). There has been an increase in the proportion of pupils progressing to Level 2 between 16 and 19. The overall progression rate - the proportion of young people who failed to achieve GCSE A*-C or another Level 2 qualification in English and maths at age 16 who had achieved this by age 19 – increased from 22.4 per cent in 2015 to 24.1 per cent in 2016. The GCSE progression rate in English and maths also increased, from 12.5 per cent to 13.9 per cent. These increases have been driven by higher progression rates in English. Progression rates in maths were at similar levels to last year (see below for more details).

Figure 2: GCSE A*-C and overall Level 2 English and maths attainment at ages 16 and 19, and progression between 16 and 19

England, young people in state schools at academic age 15, cohorts 19 in 2011-2016



*Progression rate line on the charts shows the proportion of young people not attaining at 16 who go on to do so by age 19

Source: DfE, Matched Administrative Data

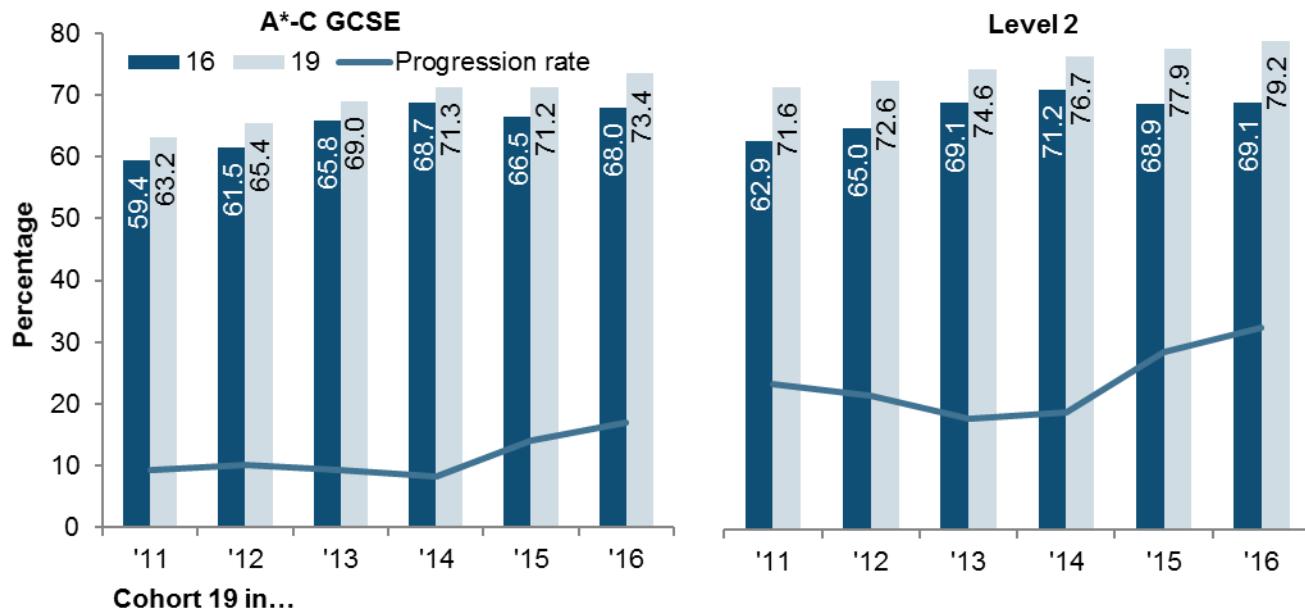
English (SFR Table 13)

In 2016, 79.2 per cent of young people had achieved Level 2 English by 19; 73.4 per cent achieved this via GCSE and the remaining 5.8 per cent had achieved another Level 2 English qualification. The GCSE progression rate increased from 14.0 per cent in 2014 to 17.1 per cent, and the overall progression rate increased from 28.7 per cent to 32.7 per cent in 2016 (**Figure 3**).

⁵ This also includes IGCSEs

Figure 3: GCSE A*-C and overall Level 2 English attainment at ages 16 and 19, and progression between 16 and 19

England, young people in state schools at academic age 15, cohorts 19 in 2011-2016

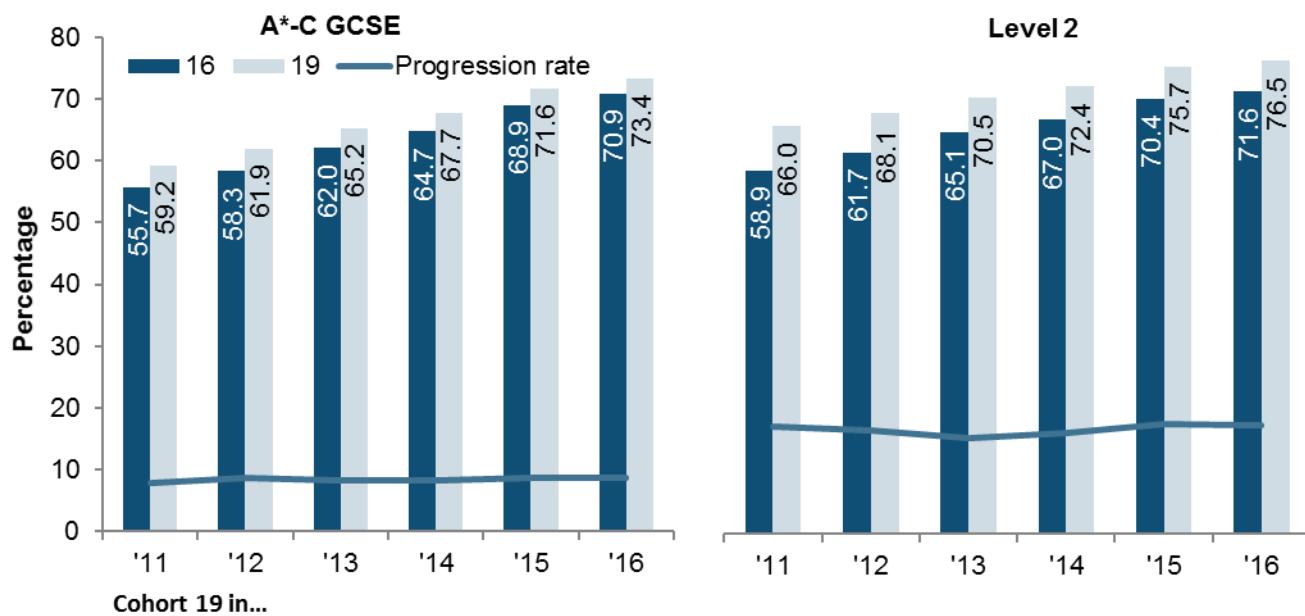


Source: DfE, Matched Administrative Data

Maths (SFR Table 13)

In maths, 76.5 per cent of young people achieved Level 2 by age 19 in 2016, with 73.4 per cent doing so through a GCSE A*-C and the remaining 3.1 per cent through another Level 2 qualification. The overall progression rate of 17.5 per cent is 0.2 ppts lower than in 2015. The GCSE progression rate of 8.7 per cent in 2016 was the same as in 2015 (**Figure 4**).

Figure 4: GCSE A*-C and all Level 2 maths attainment at age 16, 19 and progression between 16 and 19
England, young people in state schools at academic age 15, cohorts 19 in 2011-2016



Source: DfE, Matched Administrative Data

English and maths attainment at Level 2 – by pupil characteristics (SFR Tables 13a-13c)

The gender gap is more pronounced in English than maths at age 19

In English, 84.4 per cent of females attained Level 2 by age 19 compared to 74.2 per cent of males. The resulting attainment gap of 10.1 ppts is 0.2 ppts narrower than it was in 2015.

In maths, the difference between the genders is small with 77.1 per cent of females achieving Level 2 in the subject, compared to 76.0 per cent of males, although the gap is 0.3 ppts wider than in 2015.

74.3 per cent of females and 68.4 per cent of males had achieved Level 2 in both subjects by age 19 in 2016, with the attainment gap remaining broadly the same (+0.1 ppts) between 2015 and 2016.

Attainment of English and maths rose for both the FSM and non-FSM groups. The gap remained broadly the same

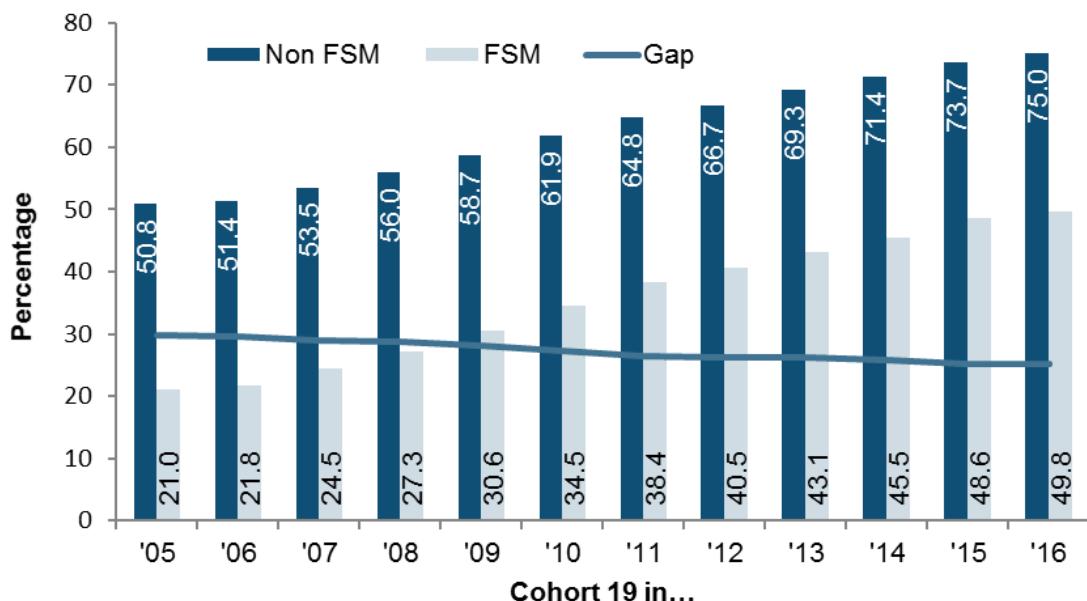
Attainment of Level 2 English and maths by age 19 rose from 48.6 per cent to 49.8 per cent for young people who were eligible for free school meals (FSM) at academic age 15, and from 73.7 per cent to 75.0 per cent for the non-FSM group (**see Figure 5**).

The FSM attainment gap of 25.3 ppts is broadly the same as in 2015 (+ 0.2 ppts).

English and maths attainment of all SEN groups has improved in the last year

17.1 per cent of young people who had a Statement of SEN (special educational needs) at academic age 15 attained Level 2 in English and maths by age 19, compared to 35.4 per cent of the School Action Plus group, 43.4 per cent of the School Action group, and 80.5 per cent of those with no identified SEN at 15. These are all higher than the equivalent rates last year. The gap between those with no SEN and the School Action Plus and Statement of SEN groups decreased (by 1.2ppts and 0.8ppts respectively). However, a small (+0.1ppts) rise in the gap between the no SEN group and the School Action group meant that overall the gap between young people with no identified SEN and any form of SEN at 15 remained the same at 44.4 ppts.

Figure 5: Level 2 English and maths attainment by age 19 by FSM eligibility at 15
England, young people in state schools at academic age 15, cohorts 19 in 2005-2016



Source: DfE, Matched Administrative Data

Level 3 attainment by age 19

(SFR Tables 6, 9, 15a)

The proportion of young people in the state sector at academic age 15 who attained Level 3 by age 19 decreased by 0.4 ppts to 57.1 per cent in 2016 following a slower rate of increase in each of the previous four years.

Between 2015 and 2016, there was a larger decrease in attainment of Level 3 at 19 by males (-0.7ppts) than females (-0.2ppts), leading to the gap between males and females to increase from 9.3 ppts to 9.9 ppts.

Of those not eligible for FSM at 15, 60.7 per cent had achieved Level 3 by age 19 compared to 36.2 per cent of those that were eligible (**Table 6**). Both of these were lower than in 2015 (by 0.3 ppts and 0.2 ppts respectively) but the gap remained broadly the same (down 0.1 ppts to 24.5 ppts) (**Figure 7**). The gap at Level 3 has stayed between 24 and 25 ppts since 2009, with some year on year fluctuation within this. Nearly two thirds (63 per cent) of non-FSM pupils who achieved Level 3 by 19 did so through A Levels/International Baccalaureate compared to 45 per cent of the FSM group (see SFR Table 15a).

Table 6: Percentage of young people qualified to Level 3, by pupil characteristics and cohort

England, young people in state schools at academic age 15, cohorts 19 in 2005-2006 and 2010-2016

Characteristics at academic age 15	Cohort 19 in...									
	2005	2006	....	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Male	37.9	38.5	....	45.5	48.8	51.1	52.0	52.7	52.9	52.2
Female	47.3	48.7	....	56.3	58.6	59.4	60.8	61.6	62.3	62.1
Not eligible for FSM	46.3	47.2	....	53.9	56.7	58.3	59.6	60.5	61.0	60.7
Eligible for FSM	19.9	21.0	....	29.7	32.0	34.1	35.3	35.7	36.4	36.2
No Identified SEN		49.6	....	58.4	62.1	64.3	65.7	66.2	65.8	64.8
All SEN Pupils		12.0	....	19.4	22.9	26.0	27.9	28.2	28.7	27.9
25% most deprived	25.1	26.4	....	35.5	39.5	41.7	43.7	45.0	46.2	46.2
25% least deprived	60.9	61.6	....	66.9	68.9	70.2	70.6	71.3	71.1	70.4

Source: DfE, Matched Administrative Data

The gap of 36.9 ppts between non-SEN and SEN pupils is 0.2 ppts smaller than it was in 2015 with 64.8 per cent of those without SEN at 15 having attained Level 3 by 19 compared to 27.9 per cent of those with SEN at 15. In 2016 31.2 per cent of SEN pupils without a Statement of SEN achieved this level by 19 compared to 13.7 per cent of those with a Statement of SEN. The proportion those with a SEN Statement qualified to Level 3 increased by 0.3 ppts and the proportion for those with SEN but without a SEN Statement decreased by 0.7 ppts compared with 2015.

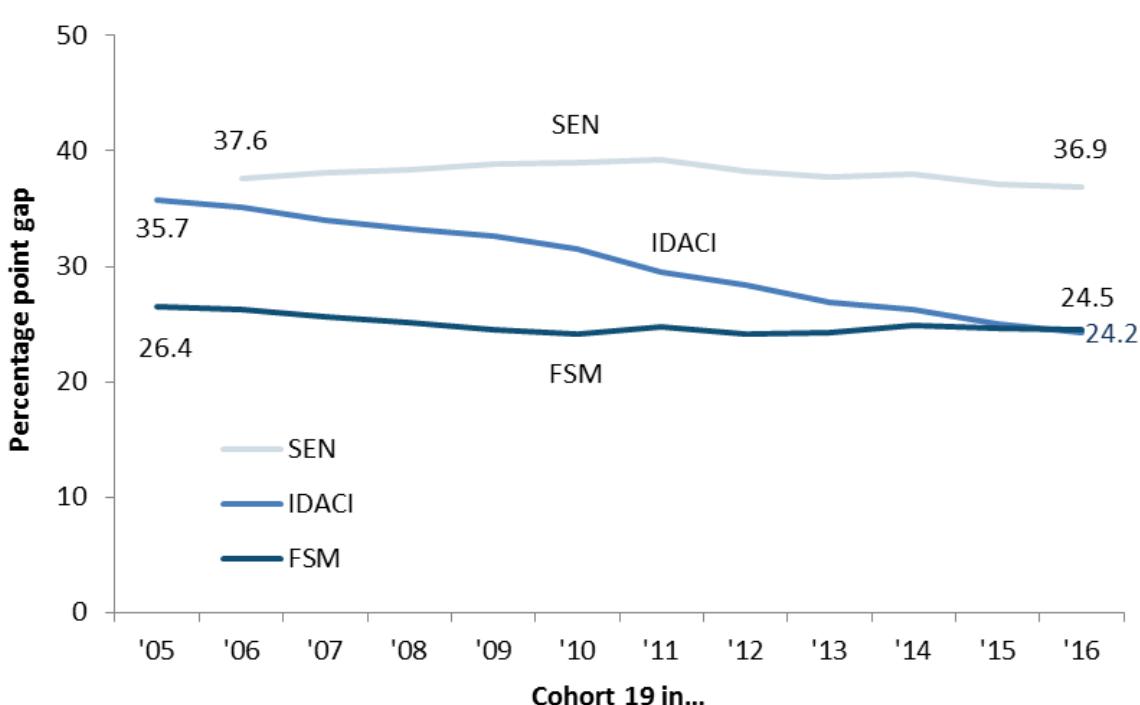
70.4 per cent of those living in the 25% least deprived areas at academic age 15 (as measured by the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)⁶) had achieved Level 3 by age 19 compared to 46.2 per cent of those in the 25% most deprived areas. The gap of 24.2 ppts is 0.7 ppts lower than last year's gap of 25.0 ppts.

Figure 6 shows that while the SEN and FSM Level 3 attainment gaps have narrowed this year, the overall pattern has been stable across the time series. The IDACI deprivation gap is the one that has consistently narrowed over the last decade and is 11.5 ppts lower than 2005 when the data started.

⁶ See Technical Document for more information about Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

Figure 6: Level 3 attainment gaps by age 19 by special educational needs (SEN), eligibility for free school meals (FSM) and most/least deprived IDACI quartiles

England, young people in state schools at academic age 15, cohorts 19 in 2005-2016

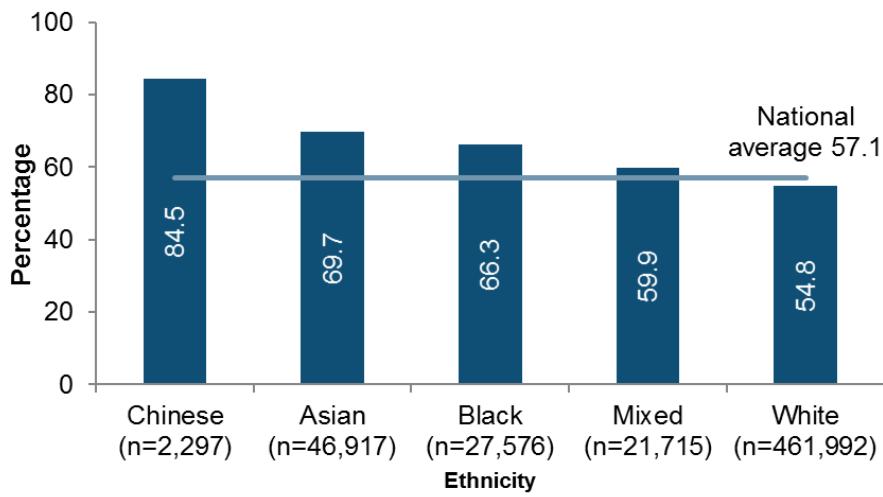


Source: DfE, Matched Administrative Data

Chinese students have the highest Level 3 attainment, with 84.5 per cent achieving this level by the age of 19 in 2016 (**Figure 7**). This is 27.4 ppts higher than the national average and 14.7 per cent higher than the Asian group (69.7 per cent). 66.3 per cent of the Black summary ethnic group and 59.9 per cent of the Mixed summary group achieve Level 3 by age 19 which are all above the national average. The White summary group has the lowest Level 3 attainment at 54.8 per cent. The attainment rate of Chinese students has decreased the most of all summary ethnic groups in the last year (-1.1 ppts), with attainment in the White and Mixed summary groups both decreasing by 0.6 ppts, and the Black and Asian summary groups showing increases of 0.7 and 0.2 ppts respectively.

Figure 7: Level 3 attainment by ethnic summary group

England, young people in state schools at academic age 15, cohort 19 in 2016



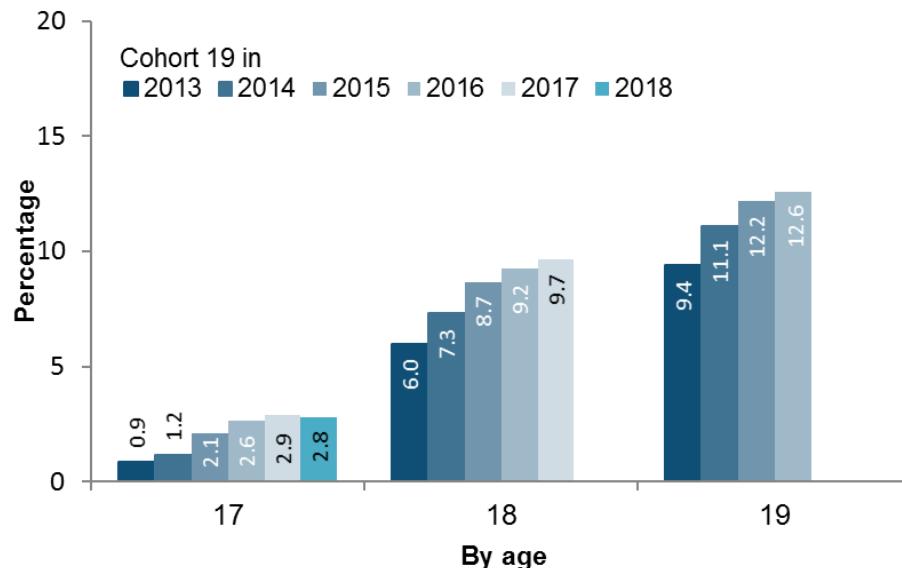
Source: DfE, Matched Administrative Data

There has been an increase in the proportion of young people achieving tech level qualifications, which are Level 3 qualifications for students wishing to specialise in a specific occupation or occupational group. Each

tech level has the backing of at least five employers or a relevant industry body. They were reported separately in 16-19 performance tables for the first time in 2016⁷. Each cohort has had a higher proportion achieving a tech level than the cohort before although this will partly be due to more qualifications being branded as a tech level each academic year.

In 2016, 12.6 per cent of young people had achieved a tech level by the age of 19, which is 0.4 ppts higher than in 2015. At age 18 the proportion achieving tech levels rose by 0.4 ppts to 9.7 per cent compared to last year, but at age 17 attainment was broadly flat (down 0.1 ppts to 2.8 per cent).

Figure 8: Proportion of young people achieving tech level qualification by age and cohort
England, young people in state schools at academic age 15, cohorts 19 in 2013-2018



Source: DfE, Matched Administrative Data

Level 2 attainment by age 19 (SFR Tables 6-8)

(summary continues on to next page)

The proportion of young people in the state sector at academic age 15 who attained Level 2 by age 19 **decreased** ...

...by 0.8 ppts between 2015 and 2016, to 85.3 per cent. As noted earlier, this was driven by a fall in attainment at 16 between the 19 in 2015 and 2016 cohorts. However, between these cohorts attainment of Level 2 between age 16 and 19 rose by 1.3 ppts to 18.1 per cent.

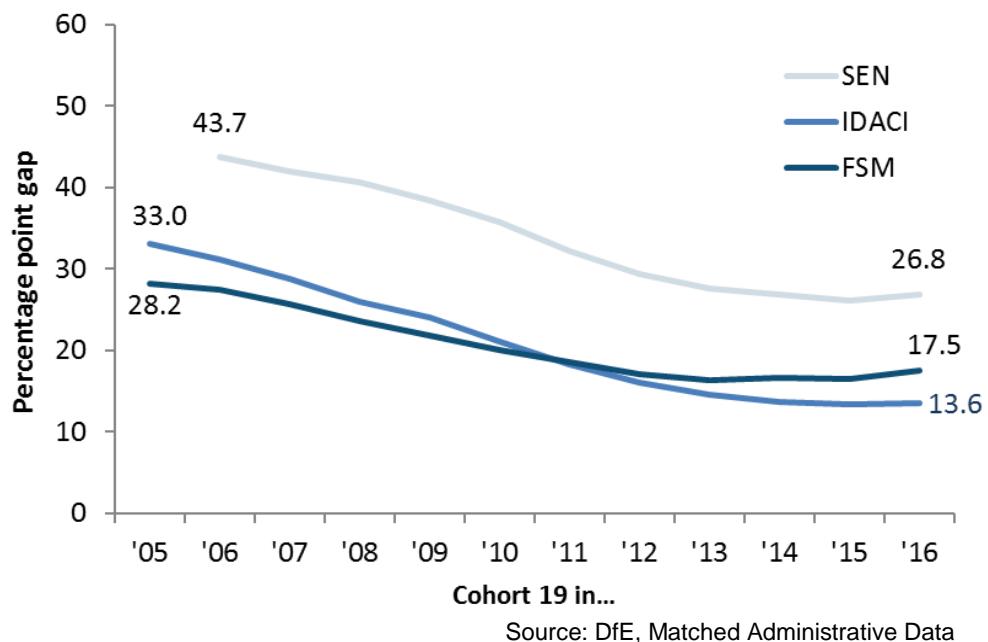
The proportion gaining Level 2 with English and maths by age 19 **increased** but at a slower rate to the previous year

68.6 per cent of 19 year olds in 2016 achieved Level 2 with English and maths, an increase of 0.7 ppts compared to last year. This is lower than the 2.1 ppts rise observed between 2014 and 2015.

⁷ 2016 performance tables: technical and vocational qualifications

The Level 2 attainment gap widened between the main characteristic comparison groups: gender; FSM; SEN	In 2016 82.3 per cent of males achieved Level 2 by age 19 compared with 88.3 per cent of females. The gender gap widened by 0.4 ppts from 2015 to 6.0 ppts. 70.4 per cent of pupils eligible for free school meals at 15 achieved Level 2 by age 19 in 2016 compared to 87.9 per cent of those that were not. The FSM figure decreased by 1.6 ppts in the last year and the non-FSM figure decreased by 0.6 ppts, which led to the attainment gap widening to 17.5 ppts. Nearly two thirds (64.0 per cent) of those with a SEN at 15 achieved Level 2 by the age of 19 which is 1.8 ppts lower than in 2015. 90.9 per cent of those without a SEN at 15 achieved this level leading to an attainment gap of 26.8 ppts, which is 0.7 ppts wider than last year.
As with Level 3, Chinese young people had the highest proportion of 19 year olds qualified to Level 2 or higher, but attainment decreased across all summary groups	94.9 per cent of Chinese young people had attained Level 2 by age 19 in 2016 compared to 89.0 per cent of the Asian summary group, 87.8 per cent of the Black summary group, 85.6 per cent of the Mixed summary group and 84.6 per cent of the White summary group. The Asian, White and Black summary groups each saw attainment fall by 0.9 ppts compared to last year, with smaller falls in the Chinese (-0.7 ppts) and Mixed (-0.6 ppts) groups.

Figure 9: Level 2 attainment gaps by age 19 by special educational needs (SEN), eligibility for free school meals (FSM) and most/least deprived IDACI quartiles
England, young people in state schools at academic age 15, cohorts 19 in 2005-2016



3. Accompanying tables

The following tables are available in Excel format on the Department's statistics website ([16 to 19 Attainment Statistics](#)):

National tables

- 1 Percentage of young people qualified to Level 2 or higher, and Level 3, by age and cohort.
- 2 Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to Level 2 or higher, by qualification type and cohort.
- 3 Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to Level 3, by qualification type and cohort.
- 4 Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to Level 2 or higher, by institution type and cohort.
- 5 Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to Level 3, by institution type and cohort.

State sector tables

- 6 Attainment of Level 2, Level 2 with English and maths, and Level 3, by age and cohort.
- 7 Percentage of young people qualified to Level 2 or higher by age 19, by characteristics and cohort.
- 8 Percentage of young people qualified to Level 2 or higher with English and maths by age 19, by characteristics and cohort.
- 9 Percentage of young people qualified to Level 3 by age 19, by characteristics and cohort.
- 10 Percentage of young people qualified to Level 2 or higher, and Level 2 or higher with English and maths, by characteristics and age, for the 19 in 2016 cohort.
- 11 Percentage of young people qualified to Level 3, by characteristics and age, for the 19 in 2016 cohort.
- 12a Percentage of young people qualified to Level 2 or higher by age 19, by ethnicity and free school meals (FSM) eligibility, for the 19 in 2016 cohort.
- 12b Percentage of young people qualified to Level 2 or higher with English and maths by age 19, by ethnicity and FSM eligibility, for the 19 in 2016 cohort.
- 12c Percentage of young people qualified to Level 3 by age 19, by ethnicity and FSM eligibility, for the 19 in 2016 cohort.
- 13 Attainment at ages 16 to 19 in English and maths at GCSE A*-C and other Level 2 qualifications.
- 13a Attainment at age 16 and 19 in English and maths at GCSE A*-C and other Level 2 qualifications, by gender.
- 13b Attainment at age 16 and 19 in English and maths at GCSE A*-C and other Level 2 qualifications, by FSM eligibility.
- 13c Attainment at age 16 and 19 in English and maths at GCSE A*-C and other Level 2 qualifications, by special educational needs (SEN) status at 15.
- 13d Attainment at age 16 and 19 in English and maths at GCSE A*-C and other Level 2 qualifications, by IDACI (Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index).
- 13e Attainment at age 16 and 19 in English at GCSE A*-C and other Level 2 qualifications, by ethnicity.
- 13f Attainment at age 16 and 19 in maths at GCSE A*-C and other Level 2 qualifications, by ethnicity.
- 13g Attainment at age 16 and 19 in English and maths at GCSE A*-C and other Level 2 qualifications, by ethnicity.
- 14a Progression in English and maths between 16 and 19 (GCSE A*-C and other Level 2 qualifications), 19 in 2016 cohort.
- 14b Progression in English and maths between 16 and 19 (GCSE A*-C and below), 19 in 2016 cohort.
- 14c Attainment at age 16 and 19 in English and maths at GCSE A*-C and other Level 2 qualifications by main Level 2 qualification type attained, 19 in 2016 cohort.
- 14d Attainment at age 16 and 19 in English and maths at GCSE A*-C and other Level 2 qualifications by main Level 3 qualification type attained, 19 in 2016 cohort.
- 15a Percentage attaining Level 3 at 19 by qualification type and FSM eligibility.

- 15b Percentage attaining Level 3 at 19 by qualification type and IDACI quartile (Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index).

Local Authority tables, state sector at 15

- 16a Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to Level 2 or higher, by FSM eligibility and local authority.
- 16b Number of 19 year olds qualified to Level 2 or higher, by FSM eligibility and local authority.
- 17a Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to Level 2 or higher with English and maths, by FSM eligibility and local authority.
- 17b Number of 19 year olds qualified to Level 2 or higher with English and maths, by FSM eligibility and local authority.
- 18a Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to Level 3, by FSM eligibility and local authority.
- 18b Number of 19 year olds qualified to Level 3, by FSM eligibility and local authority.
- 19 Population by FSM eligibility and local authority.
- 20a Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to Level 2 or higher, by SEN status and local authority.
- 20b Number of 19 year olds qualified to Level 2 or higher, by SEN status and local authority.
- 21a Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to Level 2 or higher with English and maths, by SEN status and local authority.
- 21b Number of 19 year olds qualified to Level 2 or higher with English and maths, by SEN status and local authority.
- 22a Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to Level 3, by SEN status and local authority.
- 22b Number of 19 year olds qualified to Level 3, by SEN status and local authority.
- 23 Population by SEN status and local authority.
- 24a Percentage attaining GCSE A*-C or other Level 2 qualifications in English and maths at age 19, for those who had not achieved this level by age 16, by local authority.
- 24b Number attaining GCSE A*-C or other Level 2 qualifications in English and maths at age 19, for those who had not achieved this level by age 16, by local authority.
- 24c Number not attaining GCSE A*-C or other Level 2 qualifications in English and maths at age 16, by local authority.

Local Authority tables, all learners

- 25a Percentage of young people studying in each local authority at age 16 who attain Level 2 or higher, by age and cohort.
- 25b Number of young people studying in each local authority at age 16 who attain Level 2 or higher, by age and cohort.
- 26a Percentage of young people studying in each local authority at age 16 who attain Level 3, by age and cohort.
- 26b Number of young people studying in each local authority at age 16 who attain Level 3, by age and cohort.
- 27 Local authority census figures for measuring post-16 attainment.

When reviewing the tables listed on the previous page, please note:

We preserve confidentiality	The Code of Practice for Official Statistics requires us to take reasonable steps to ensure that our published or disseminated statistics protect confidentiality.
so we suppress some figures,	Values of 1 or 2, or a percentage based on 1 or 2 pupils are suppressed. Some additional figures are rounded to the nearest 5 to prevent the possibility of a suppressed figure being revealed. Following a risk assessment, underlying data are provided at national level with no suppression. Detail on the primary need of young people with special educational needs is omitted from the underlying data. It was concluded that this sufficiently protects confidentiality of individuals. This suppression is consistent with our Statistical policy statement on confidentiality .
adopt symbols to help identify this	Symbols are used in the tables as follows: . not available x publication of that figure would be disclosive

4. Further information is available

Previous Level 2 and 3 Attainment by Age 19 SFR	Level 2 and 3 attainment by young people aged 19 in 2016
Key Stage 4 results	Revised GCSE and equivalents results in England, 2015 to 2016
A level and other level 3 results	A level and other 16 to 18 results: 2015 to 2016 (revised)
Destination Measures of key stage 4 and key stage 5 pupils	Data on key stage 4 (KS4) and key stage 5 (KS5) students in education, employment and training destinations
Examination results in Wales, 2015/16 - Final	An annual report collated by the Welsh Government from examination bodies on the results of external examinations taken by pupils aged 15 or 17, which includes GCSE and A Levels by subject.
Summary statistics for attainment, leaver destinations and healthy living	This publication presents post review attainment for 2014/15 school leavers, initial and follow up school leaver destinations for 2014/15, and information on the healthy living survey taken in February 2016.
Qualifications and Destinations of Northern Ireland school leavers	This contains information on the qualifications and destinations of Northern Ireland school leavers. The tables relate to the destination (e.g. higher education/further education/employment) and highest level of qualification obtained for grammar and non-grammar school leavers, by sex of pupil and management type.

5. National Statistics

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods, and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

The Department has a set of [statistical policies](#) in line with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

6. Technical information

A technical document accompanies this SFR. This provides further information on the data sources, their coverage and quality and explains the methodology used in producing the data, including how it is validated and processed. Ages given in this SFR are at the end of the academic year.

Note to users

Attainment of Level 2 equates to achievement of 5 or more GCSEs at grades A*-C or a Level 2 vocational qualification of equivalent size. Attainment at Level 3 equates to achievement of 2 or more A-levels or an equivalent sized vocational qualification.

The attainment statistics published in this SFR are used to monitor trends in attainment over time, both nationally and at local authority level, and changes in attainment within different groups. However, the measures of “full” Level 2 and Level 3 qualifications are now somewhat dated, and do not reflect recent changes to policies governing the vocational qualifications that count in the School and College Performance Tables. The performance tables have undergone several methodological changes in the last 3 years (see the [GCSE and equivalent results in England methodology paper](#) for more information). Lists of Level 3 and Level 2 qualifications that count in the post-16 performance tables [are available online](#). These changes have not been reflected in this SFR, as it is used to show cumulative levels of attainment by age 19, and these changes have yet to impact fully on attainment by age 19. However, new tables relating to attainment of approved tech level qualifications by age are now provided (see the Technical Document for more details).

7. Get in touch

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