



Statistical First Release

Destinations of key stage 4 and key stage 5 students, 2012/13

These are experimental statistics.

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The following figures relate to state-funded mainstream providers.

Destinations after key stage 4

In 2012/13, 91% of pupils were recorded in sustained destinations

91% of pupils were recorded in sustained education, employment or training destinations. 88% were recorded in education, 1% in employment or training and 1% in an education, employment or training combination destination.

There has been a small increase since 2010/11

From 2010/11 to 2012/13, the overall percentage going into sustained destinations has risen from 89% to 91%; this increase is reflected in education destinations which rose from 86% to 88%.

Destinations after key stage 5

In 2012/13, 71% of young people were recorded in sustained destinations

71% of students were recorded in a sustained destination the year after KS5, a decrease from 74% in 2011/12 but a slight increase from 69% in 2010/11. 63% were recorded in sustained education in 2012/13, compared to 67% last year and 62% in 2010/11.

HE students in 2012/13 are back to the same level as 2010/11

The changes across years are largely attributable to the percentage of students going into higher education (HE); this rose from 48% in 2010/11 to 53% in 2011/12 and then dropped back to 48% in 2012/13. This reflects a spike in the numbers of students going to HE in 2011/12, the year before the increase in tuition fees.

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1 Background and context

This statistical first release (SFR) shows the percentage of young people progressing to specified destinations in 2012/13. These are young people in key stage 4 (KS4) and key stage 5 (KS5) in 2011/12.

Two destination measures are published:

- The KS4 measure is based on activity 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.

All years referred to are academic years.

Destination measures are produced to improve accountability	Destination measures provide clear and comparable information on the success of schools and colleges in helping their young people take qualifications that offer them the best opportunity to continue in education, employment or training.
Cohorts remain the same this year	As for the cohorts last year, this SFR includes destinations of students from mainstream state-funded schools and colleges, independent schools, maintained and non-maintained special schools, and for key stage 4 only, pupil referral units (PRUs) and other alternative provision. Some free schools now appear in the mainstream and special cohorts at both key stages.
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.
Destinations of disadvantaged KS4 pupils are also available	This year, KS4 data have also been broken down to show destinations for disadvantaged pupils. These are the pupils who would have attracted the pupil premium at the end of the 2011/12 academic year.
KS5 students are only shown by fsm status	KS5 data are still only shown by free school meals. This is because pupil premium was not introduced until September 2011, after these students had left compulsory education.

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 2012 to March 2013).

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 more than 2 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 note](#)

2 Education and employment destinations in the year after taking key stage 4, 2012/13

Pupils from state-funded mainstream schools

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

91% 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, 88% were recorded in a sustained education destination, 1% in sustained employment and/or training, and 1% in a combination of education and employment/ training.

This has increased since last year

Compared to last year, the proportion of young people recorded in a sustained education, employment and/or training destination has increased by 2 percentage points, to 91%. This is mainly due to the increase in sustained education, particularly in FE colleges and school sixth forms, and the decrease in destinations that weren't sustained. See section 4 for further detail.

Most went to school sixth forms and further education colleges

A school sixth form continues to be the most popular destination for young people (38%) with further education colleges (FE college) the second most popular (34%). 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 last year. Apprenticeships are a subset of all other destinations.

A small percentage went on to employment and/or training

1% went on to a sustained employment and/or training destination (down from 2% in 2011/12).

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 (the same as 2011/12).

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 2% (down from 3% in 2011/12).

Others were not captured in the destinations data

2% of young people were not captured in the destination data, the same as 2011/12.

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

	number of students ¹	Destinations into:					total other ⁶
		sustained education destination	further education college	school sixth form	sixth Form college		
Total	551,580	88%	34%	38%	12%	4%	
Females	271,970	89%	32%	40%	14%	4%	
Males	279,610	87%	36%	36%	11%	4%	
Asian	44,230	93%	22%	49%	19%	2%	
Black	25,760	93%	27%	44%	19%	3%	
Other ²	9,230	92%	24%	52%	15%	2%	
Mixed	19,810	89%	30%	42%	13%	4%	
White	447,230	87%	36%	36%	11%	4%	
Disadvantaged ³ pupils	136,580	80%	40%	26%	10%	5%	
All other pupils	415,010	91%	32%	42%	13%	4%	
FSM ⁴ eligible	76,480	80%	40%	25%	10%	5%	
All other pupils	475,110	90%	33%	40%	13%	4%	
Statement of SEN ⁵	11,130	85%	56%	19%	5%	6%	
School Action/ School Action +	104,190	79%	46%	21%	7%	5%	
All other pupils	436,270	91%	31%	43%	14%	4%	

Footnotes:

- 1 Student numbers for ethnicity do not include 'unclassified'.
- 2 'Other' ethnic group – Chinese and any other ethnic group not included elsewhere
- 3 Disadvantaged pupils – those pupils eligible for pupil premium at the end of the 2011/12 academic year.
- 4 'FSM' – Free school meals
- 5 'SEN' – Special educational needs
- 6 '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
NB - figures may not sum due to rounding

89% of females and 87% of males were in sustained education destinations

The most common destination for girls was school sixth form (40%) followed by FE college (32%). For boys, 36% progressed to a school sixth form and 36% to a FE college.

The highest percentages in a sustained education destination by ethnicity were Asian and Black students.

Comparing ethnic groups, Asian and Black students had the highest percentage in sustained education (93%) while pupils of mixed ethnic groups (89%) and White students had the lowest percentages (87%). White students had the highest percentage going to further education colleges (36%) and the lowest percentage going to school sixth forms (36%). This compares to Asian students where 49% went to school sixth forms and 22% went to FE colleges.

FE colleges were the most common destination for disadvantaged pupils, compared to school sixth forms for all other pupils	80% of disadvantaged pupils were recorded in a sustained education destination with the most common destination being a FE college (40%). This is very similar to the breakdowns for FSM eligible pupils who are a subset of the wider disadvantaged group. For all other pupils, 91% were in a sustained education destination with the greatest percentage going to a school sixth form (42%).
Most common education destinations varied according to SEN status	85% of pupils with a statement of SEN were in a sustained education destination compared to 79% on 'school action/ school action plus' and 91% for those without SEN. The most common destination for pupils with a statement and on 'school action/ school action plus' was a FE college (56% and 46% respectively), while for pupils without SEN it was a school sixth form (43%).

Pupils from independent schools

At KS4, information is only available for 82% of independent schools (see section 7 for further explanation)	Of those independent schools included in our measure, 93% of pupils were recorded in an education, training or employment destination in 2012/13.
2 out of 3 pupils who attended an independent school at KS4 went on to an independent school the following academic year	68% 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 (7%).
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.
The activity of some pupils was not captured	The destinations of 6% of pupils from independent schools were not captured in the data.

Pupils from special schools

A higher percentage of pupils from non-maintained special schools went to sustained destinations than those from maintained special schools	94% of pupils at non-maintained special schools were recorded in an education, training or employment destination in 2012/13 after KS4; 93% went to a sustained education destination. This compares with 86% and 84% respectively for pupils from maintained special schools.
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Many pupils from special schools continued in special school destinations	71% of pupils from non-maintained special schools remained in the special school sector after key stage 4 and 17% went to a FE college. 44% of pupils from maintained special schools went on to a special school and 31% went to a FE college.
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Pupils from pupil referral units (PRUs) or in other alternative provision (AP)

Over half of pupils from PRUs/ AP were recorded in a sustained destination	52% 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.
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1 in 5 pupils didn't complete two terms in a destination	A further 20% of young people did not remain in education or employment/training for the required two terms.
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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 19%. This compares to 2% of pupils from state-funded mainstream schools.
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The activity of some pupils was not captured	The destinations of 9% of pupils from PRUs or in other alternative provision were not captured in the data. This compares with 2% for mainstream schools.
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3 Education and employment destinations in the year after taking key stage 5, 2012/13

Students from state-funded mainstream schools and colleges

7 in 10 young people from state- funded mainstream schools/colleges were in a sustained destination	71% 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, 63% were recorded in a sustained education destination and 7% in sustained employment and/or training.
This is down from last year but up from 2010/11	The proportion of young people recorded in a sustained education, employment or training destination was down from 74% in 2011/12 but up from 69% in 2010/11.
Fewer young people went on to a higher education institution	48% of students from state-funded mainstream schools/colleges went to a higher education institution (HEI) in 2012/13. This is down from 53% of students in 2011/12, reflecting the decrease in students going to HE in the first year that tuition fees increased (see section 4 - Trends).
..and in particular to HEIs that were not in the top third (see section 5 for methodology of the top third)	Of the 48% who went to a HEI in 2012/13, 16% were studying at an institution in the top third of HEIs (same as 2011/12). Included within this top third, the University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge together attracted 1% and the Russell Group of Universities 11%, the same proportions as 2011/12. A smaller percentage went to other HEIs this year, 30% compared to 35% in 2011/12.
While the biggest percentage of students in sustained education destinations went to HEIs, some students went elsewhere	10% of students went to a further education college (9% in 2011/12), with a further 3% studying in a school sixth form or sixth form college (2% in 2011/12). 3% were also recorded at 'other' further education providers.
Apprenticeships were taken by some	5% were studying for an apprenticeship. This is up from 4% in 2011/12. Apprenticeships are a subset of all other destinations.
Others went into employment/ training	7% were recorded in a sustained employment and/ or training destination (6% in 2011/12).
1 in 10 did not meet the sustained participation criteria	10% did not remain in education or employment/training for the required two terms (9% in 2011/12).

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%, the same as last year.

Others could not be captured in the destinations data 17% of young people from state funded mainstream schools/ colleges were not captured in the destination data, compared to 15% in 2011/12.

Education destinations of KS5 students from state-funded mainstream schools and colleges: A summary of destinations by student characteristics

	number of students ¹	sustained education destination	Destinations into:				total other ⁶
			UK higher education institution (HEI)	top third of HEIs	Russell Group (including Oxford /Cambridge)		
Total	345,790	63%	48%	16%	11%	16%	
Females	185,500	64%	48%	16%	11%	15%	
Males	160,280	63%	47%	16%	11%	16%	
Asian	28,710	78%	64%	20%	12%	14%	
Black	14,750	77%	62%	13%	6%	15%	
Other ²	5,600	78%	65%	27%	18%	13%	
Mixed	10,680	66%	51%	19%	12%	16%	
White	269,000	61%	45%	15%	11%	16%	
FSM eligible ³	31,670	64%	45%	8%	5%	19%	
All other students	314,120	63%	48%	16%	11%	15%	
With SEN ⁴	12,320	66%	47%	13%	8%	19%	
All other school students	157,080	70%	57%	23%	16%	13%	
With LDD ⁵	24,990	56%	35%	7%	4%	21%	
All other college students	151,400	57%	40%	9%	6%	17%	

Footnotes:

- 1 Student numbers for ethnicity do not include 'unclassified'.
- 2 'Other' ethnic group – Chinese and any other ethnic group not included elsewhere
- 3 FSM eligibility is identified when in year 11, at the end of compulsory education.
- 4 'SEN' – Special Educational Needs (recorded for students in schools).
- 5 'LDD' – Learning Difficulties and/ or Disabilities (recorded for students in colleges).
- 6 'Total other' includes: an FE college, independent school, other further education provider, school sixth form, sixth form college, specialist provision and education combination.
NB - figures may not sum due to rounding

Just under half of both females and males progressed to a HEI	48% of females from state-funded mainstream schools and colleges went onto a HEI, compared to 47% of males.
The proportion of students completing two terms sustained participation in a HEI differed by ethnic group	By ethnicity, the highest percentage progressing to a HEI were students of 'other' ethnic groups (65%) and Asian students (64%), compared to 62% of Black students, 51% of mixed ethnic groups and 45% of White students.
Students FSM eligible or with SEN or LDD were less likely to progress to a HEI than those without	There was a lower proportion of students progressing to a HEI if eligible for FSM (45%) compared to all other students (48%). Students with Special Educational Needs (47%) were less likely to progress to a HEI compared to all other school sixth form students (57%). Similarly, students with learning difficulties and/or disabilities (35%) were less likely to progress to a HEI compared to all other college students (40%).
Students eligible for FSM were only half as likely to go to a top third HEI compared to all other students	8% of young people who were FSM eligible went to an institution in the top third of HEIs compared to 16% of all other students. Students with SEN were less likely to attend a top third or Russell Group HEI (13% and 8% respectively) compared to all other schools sixth form students (23% and 16% respectively). A lower proportion of students with LDD (7%) attended a HEI in the top third compared to all other college students (9%).

Students from independent schools

Higher proportions from independent schools went into sustained education destinations than from state funded providers	69% of young people from independent schools were recorded in a sustained education destination the year after taking key stage 5. This compares to 63% from state-funded schools and colleges.
More go on to HEIs and to top third HEIs compared to state funded providers	60% of young people from independent schools went to a HEI (compared to 48% from state-funded schools and colleges). 46% of those from independent schools went to an institution in the top third of HEIs, compared to 16% from state-funded institutions. Included within the top third, the University of Oxford and Cambridge together attracted 5% and the Russell Group of Universities 37%. 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 27% of young people from independent schools were not captured in the destinations data.
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However, there is an indication some of those who were not captured took 'gap' years	Approximately 6% of the KS5 cohort from independent schools was recorded in UCAS data as having a university acceptance for deferred entry (this compares to 2% from state-funded schools and colleges).
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Students from special schools

The cohort from special schools was small but most destinations were education destinations	Of the 120 students who completed level 3 qualifications in special schools, 77% were included in a sustained education, employment or training destination after KS5; 76% were in a sustained education destination.
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4 Trends

KS4 destinations for state-funded mainstream pupils 2010/11 to 2012/13.

Table 3

Destinations year	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Number of students	568,410	557,360	551,580
Overall sustained education, employment or training destination	89%	89%	91%
Sustained education destination ¹	86%	86%	88%
Further education college	33%	33%	34%
School sixth form	37%	37%	38%
Sixth form college	12%	12%	12%
Other education destinations ²	4%	4%	4%
Other sustained destinations ³	3%	3%	2%
Apprenticeships ⁴	5%	5%	5%
Destination not sustained	9%	9%	8%
Activity not captured	2%	2%	2%

Footnotes

1. From 2011/12 onwards, education destinations also include independent schools, special schools, post 16 specialist institutions, pupil referral units and alternative provision; these comprise less than 0.5% of destinations.
 2. For 2010/11, other education destinations include other FE providers, higher education institutions and education combinations. From 2011/12 onwards, other education destinations additionally include independent schools, special schools, post 16 specialist institutions, pupil referral units and alternative provision.
 3. Other sustained destinations include employment, training and education/employment/training combination destinations.
 4. Apprenticeships are a subset of all other destinations.
- NB: totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The overall percentage has increased	From 2010/11 to 2012/13 the overall percentage going into a sustained education, employment or training destination has risen from 89% to 91%.
Education destinations have contributed to this increase	Sustained education destinations have increased from 86% to 88% between 2010/11 and 2012/13.
This is reflected in the percentage going to further education colleges and school sixth forms	Both further education colleges and school sixth forms have increased by one percentage point over the period (33% to 34% and 37% to 38% respectively).
Apprenticeships have remained constant	Apprenticeships have remained at 5% for the three years. (Apprenticeships are a subset of all other destinations).
The percentage not sustaining a destination for 6 months has dropped slightly	The proportion of pupils who did not sustain their destination for the required period (October to March) has fallen by one percentage point since 2010/11 (9% to 8%).

KS5 destinations for state-funded mainstream students 2010/11 to 2012/13.

Table 4

Destinations year	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Number of students	341,200	335,490	345,790
Overall sustained education, employment or training destination	69%	74%	71%
Sustained education destination ¹	62%	67%	63%
UK HEI	48%	53%	48%
Top third ²	14%	16%	16%
Russell group (incl Oxbridge)	8%	11%	11%
Other education destinations ³	14%	14%	16%
Other sustained destinations ⁴	7%	7%	8%
Apprenticeships ⁵	3%	4%	5%
Destination not sustained	10%	11%	12%
Activity not captured	20%	15%	17%
Recorded as UCAS acceptance for deferred entry (gap year) ⁶	3%	1%	2%

Footnotes

1. From 2011/12 onwards, education destinations also include independent schools, special schools and post 16 specialist institutions; these comprise less than 0.5% of destinations.
2. See Annex A for institutions included in the top third.
3. For 2010/11, other education destinations include further education colleges, other FE providers, school sixth forms, sixth form colleges and education combinations. From 2011/12 onwards, other education destinations additionally include independent schools, special schools and post 16 specialist institutions.
4. Other sustained destinations include employment, training and education/employment/training combination destinations.
5. Apprenticeships are a subset of all other destinations.
6. UCAS deferred entry (gap years) are identified only from students reported as destination not sustained or activity not captured. NB: totals may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Some changes in destinations reflect the rise in tuition fees

2011/12 was the year before the rise in tuition fees and, as a result, saw an increase in students going to higher education institutions. This also impacted on the overall percentage going into sustained destinations, with a rise in 2011/12 followed by a fall in 2012/13.

The overall percentage going into a sustained education, employment or training destination has increased

From 2010/11 to 2012/13 the overall percentage going into a sustained education, employment or training destination has risen from 69% to 71%.

The percentage going into education destinations has risen slightly over the period

Between 2010/11 and 2012/13, education destinations have risen by one percentage point from 62% to 63%

<p>Higher education destinations have remained the same but the percentage going to the top universities has increased</p>	<p>Sustained higher education destinations rose 5 percentage points between 2010/11 and 2011/12 (from 48% to 53%) but then fell back by the same amount between 2010/11 and 2012/13, reflecting the impact of the changes to tuition fees. Between 2010/11 and 2012/13, the percentage going to a top third university (which includes Oxford and Cambridge) has increased from 14% to 16% and the percentage going to a Russell group university has increased from 8% to 11%.</p>
<p>Other education destinations have seen an increase this year</p>	<p>Other education destinations, which include further education colleges, have risen by two percentage points since 2011/12 (from 14% to 16%).</p>
<p>Apprenticeships have risen steadily</p>	<p>Apprenticeships rose from 3% to 4% between 2010/11 and 2011/12 then to 5% in 2012/13. This was reflected in an increase in destinations to further education colleges.</p>
<p>The percentage not sustaining a destination for 6 months has risen slightly</p>	<p>The proportion of students who did not sustain their destination for the required period (October to March) has risen by two percentage points (10% to 12%) over the three year period.</p>
<p>The percentage of students with no activity captured is down overall</p>	<p>Activity not captured fell by 5 percentage points (20% to 15%) between 2010/11 and 2011/12 but then rose by two percentage point to 17% in 2012/13. This is an overall drop of three percentage points over the three years. The large reduction between 2010/11 and 2011/12 can be attributed to the increase in HE destinations as more students appeared in destination data. Possible reasons for activity not captured could be that the young person was attending an independent school that was not captured in the awarding body data, a Scottish or Welsh college or school, they had left the country, were in custody or their whereabouts were not known.</p>
<p>Gap year data reflects the percentages in higher education destinations</p>	<p>The proportion of students recorded as UCAS acceptance for deferred entry (gap year) dropped from 3% to 1% between 2010/11 and 2011/12 but rose to 2% in 2012/13, reflecting the trends in higher education destinations.</p>

5 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. Due to the earlier release of 2012/13 KS5 destination measures, the latest top third list available is for 2011/12. The calculation is restricted to the top three A level attainment; students 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.
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Characteristic data at key stage 4 were captured at Year 11	For KS4, gender, ethnicity, and pupils eligible for 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. Disadvantaged pupils were captured from the NPD where they were identified as either having been eligible for free school meals at some point in the last 6 years or having been looked after continuously for 6 months or more during the year.
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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. FSM data for KS5 students were captured from census and NPD data and were identified if they were claiming at any time in year 11 (students eligible for and claiming free school meals (FSM) is only relevant up to year 11). For students in schools, SEN status was taken from the 2011/12 school census at KS5, whilst for young people in colleges, the LDD indicators were taken from 2011/12 ILR. Learners were included if they had an indicator at any point during the year.
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6 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.
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So we omit numbers	Any institution with fewer than 6 learners in their 2011/12 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.
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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.
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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
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7 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. 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.
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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.
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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 82% of independent schools were included in the KS4 cohort. All independent schools at KS5, where students were taking A level or other level 3 qualifications, were included.
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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 2012/13 and these are the most recent data to have been matched. This publication is therefore reporting on 2011/12 KS4 and KS5 (A level or other level 3 qualification/s) students who went on to destinations in 2012/13. This SFR is being published earlier than previous cohorts.
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Coverage – England only	The destination measures data only reports information from schools and colleges in England.
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8 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... [Destination measures](#) are still available on gov.uk. for the years 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2011/12.

Pupil characteristics data were published from 2010/11.

Want to see these figures on Performance Tables? We publish the KS4 education destinations on the [School Performance Tables](#) website for KS4. We have done this for the last 2 years.

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](#)

9 Do you have a query? Would you like to give feedback?

If from the media Press Office News Desk, Department for Education, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3BT. 020 7925 6789

If non-media Destination measures, Department for Education, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3BT. 0370 000 2288
Destination.measures@education.gsi.gov.uk

10 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. Due to the earlier release of KS5 destination measures, the latest top third list available is for 2011/12.

Russell Group institutions are indicated with an asterisk.

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



Department for Education

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Any enquiries regarding this publication should be sent to us at Destination.measures@education.gsi.gov.uk

This document is also available from our website at: www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-destinations