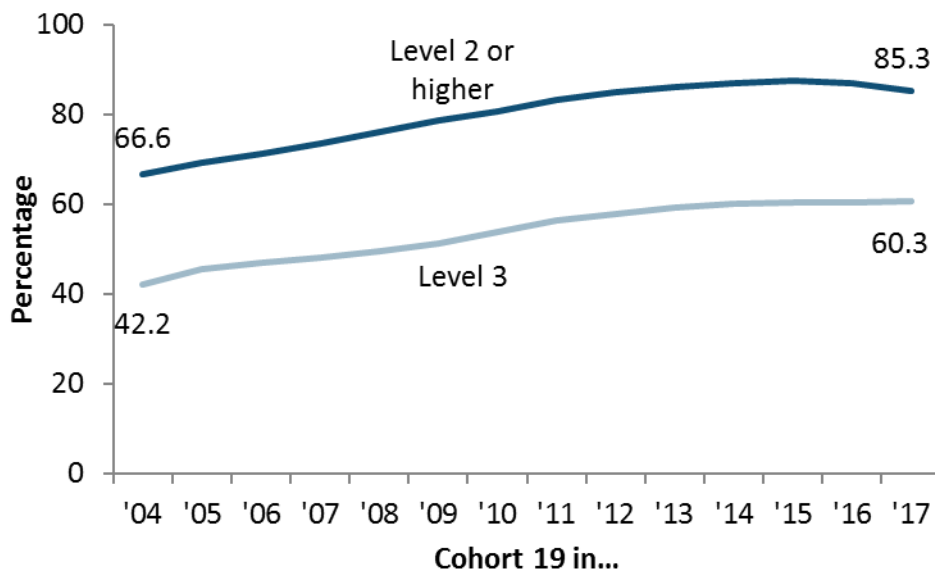




24 May 2018

Attainment of Level 2 by age 19 fell in 2017 for the second year running, but attainment of Level 3 by 19 increased slightly.

Percentage qualified to Level 2 and Level 3 by age 19
England, cohorts 19 in 2004-2017

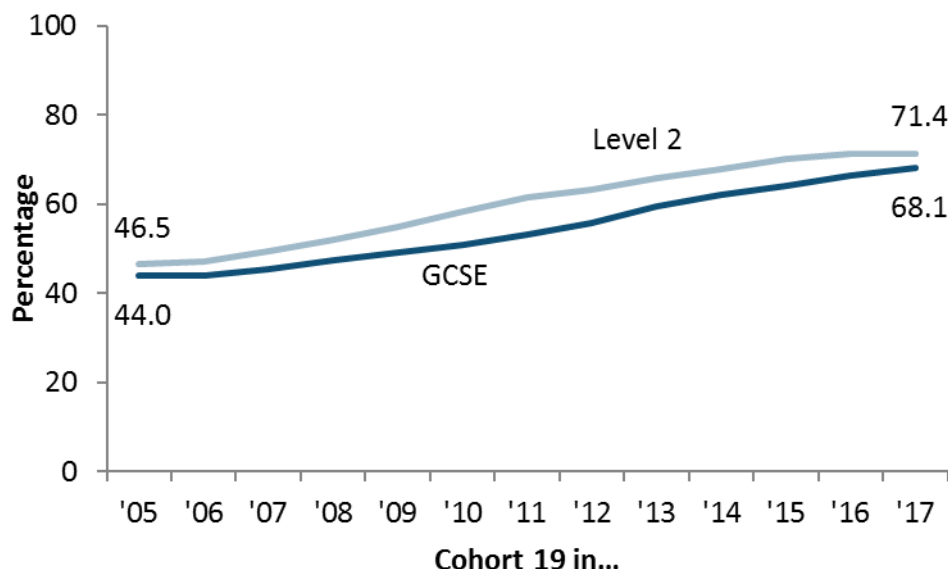


85.3 per cent of 19 year olds were qualified to Level 2 or higher in 2017, which is a decrease of 1.6 percentage points compared to 2016. This is the second consecutive fall following increases each year between 2004 and 2015.

60.6 per cent of 19 year olds were qualified to Level 3, up by 0.3 ppts since 2016.

Attainment of Level 2 English and maths by age 19 was unchanged from 2016 but there was a rise in the proportion attaining Level 2 via GCSEs.

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 2005-2017



Attainment of Level 2 (GCSE A*-C/9-4 or other Level 2 qualifications) in English and maths by age 19 remained unchanged from 2016 at 71.4 per cent in 2017.

Attainment of Level 2 via GCSE rose from 66.5 per cent to 68.1 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 but achieved both by age 19 - rose from 24.3 per cent to 25.8 per cent between 2016 and 2017.

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About this publication

These National Statistics provide the latest information at both national and local authority level on the attainment of 19 year olds from 2004 to 2017. 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 2017” refers to the cohort reaching their 19th birthday during the 2016/17 academic year.

In this publication

The following tables are included alongside this document:

- 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

The local authority data is also available to view through an interactive dashboard available at: <https://department-for-education.shinyapps.io/attainment-age-19/>

Underlying data is also published for all tables and the main attainment measures are also disaggregated to the level of local authority district and by pupil groups relating to socio-economic background (FSM and disadvantage) for 19 year olds in 2016 and 2017.

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 publications look and welcome feedback on any aspect of this document, including the new local authority dashboard, at post16.statistics@education.gov.uk

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

(Tables 1-5)

In 2017, 60.6 per cent of 19 year olds were qualified to Level 3, an increase of 0.3 percentage points (ppts) compared with the previous year and a reversal of a small decrease between 2015 and 2016. The proportion of young people aged 19 qualified to Level 3 increased each year since records began in 2004 from 42.2 per cent to 60.5 per cent in 2015, but with slower growth after 2012.

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 2017. Figures on the lower diagonal of the table show the latest attainment at each age for the cross-section of young people aged 16-19 in 2017.

Table 1: Percentage of young people qualified to Level 3, by age and cohort
England, cohorts 19 in 2004 and 2011-2020

Cohort 19 in...	Number	Attaining Level 3 by age...			
		16	17	18	19
2004	614,564	0.1	11.8	36.4	42.2
...
2011	661,689	0.1	17.4	47.4	56.5
2012	640,619	0.1	18.2	48.9	58.0
2013	640,930	0.1	23.1	50.5	59.1
2014	626,238	0.1	23.4	51.4	60.0
2015	619,372	0.1	23.2	51.7	60.5
2016	631,710	0.1	22.8	51.7	60.3
2017	616,941	0.1	22.2	51.9	60.6
2018	611,951	0.1	14.7	51.6	
2019	597,653	0.1	5.8		
2020	587,245	0.0			

Source: DfE, Matched Administrative Data

Table 1 shows that attainment of Level 3 by age 17 has fallen by 16.4 ppts over the last three cohorts (i.e. between the 19 in 2016 and 2018 cohorts) from 22.2 per cent down to 5.8 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. This has led to a reduction in AS level entries¹ and in the number of people achieving Level 3 through AS levels² at age 17.

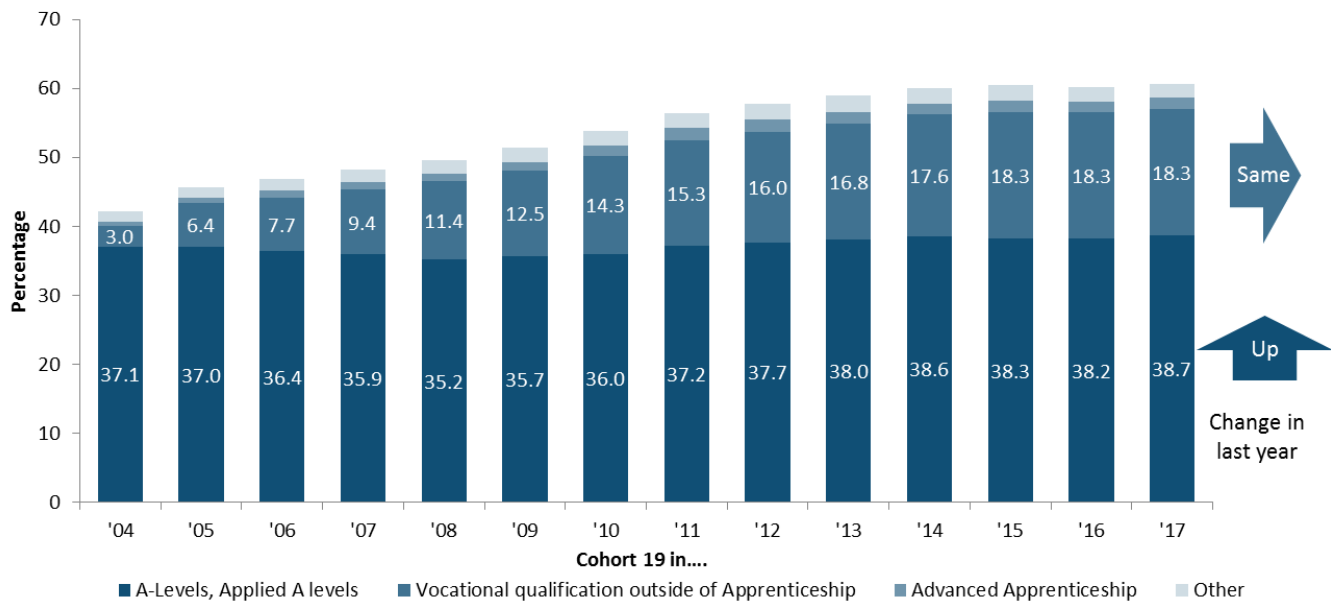
Figure 1 splits attainment at age 19 by qualification type and shows that the overall increase in percentage of young people qualifying to Level 3 by age 19 from 2004 was due mainly to an increase in attainment of vocational qualifications but since 2015 attainment of Level 3 vocational qualifications has remained unchanged.

The overall increase in Level 3 attainment at 19 between 2016 and 2017 was the result of an increase in the proportion attaining A-levels, which rose by 0.5 ppts to 38.7 per cent. There was a small (-0.2 ppts) fall in the proportion attaining Level 3 via AS levels, and attainment of level 3 via other qualifications (advanced apprenticeships and International Baccalaureate) was broadly unchanged. (Table 3)

¹ See [Revised A level and other 16-18 results in England, 2016/2017](#)

² In these statistics 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 2004-2017



Source: DfE, Matched Administrative Data

The percentage of young people qualified to Level 2 or higher decreased from 86.9 in 2016 to 85.3 per cent in 2017; this is the second consecutive fall in a series that had been otherwise rising each year since 2004. (Table 2).

Table 2: Percentage of young people qualified to Level 2 or higher, by age and cohort
England, cohorts 19 in 2004 and 2011-2020

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
...
2011	661,689	61.0	70.6	79.5	83.2
2012	640,619	64.0	73.7	82.0	85.1
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	67.7	76.2	84.1	86.9
2017	616,941	64.9	73.9	82.2	85.3
2018	611,951	63.5	72.2	80.6	
2019	597,653	64.1	72.2		
2020	587,245	63.9			

DfE, Matched Administrative Data

The decrease in Level 2 attainment at 19 between 2016 and 2017 was driven by a 2.7 ppts fall at age 16 between the 19 in 2016 and 2017 cohorts. This repeats the pattern from last year and is again likely to be attributable to changes to how vocational qualifications count in school performance tables from 2013/14³, leading to a reduction in attainment at age 16 of large vocational qualifications counted as “full Level 2” in

³ [Revised GCSE and equivalents results in England, 2013-2014](#)

these statistics. The impact of this change looks likely to stabilise during the next two years, with a further fall to 63.5 per cent Level 2 or higher for the 19 in 2018 cohort and subsequent increases.

Some of the impact of the falls at age 16 was offset by increased attainment between 16 and age 19, with the proportion of young people attaining Level 2 between these ages 16 and 19 rising to 20.4 per cent in 2017 compared with 19.3 per cent in 2016.

The remaining sections of this publication 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, which mean 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

(Tables 6-15)

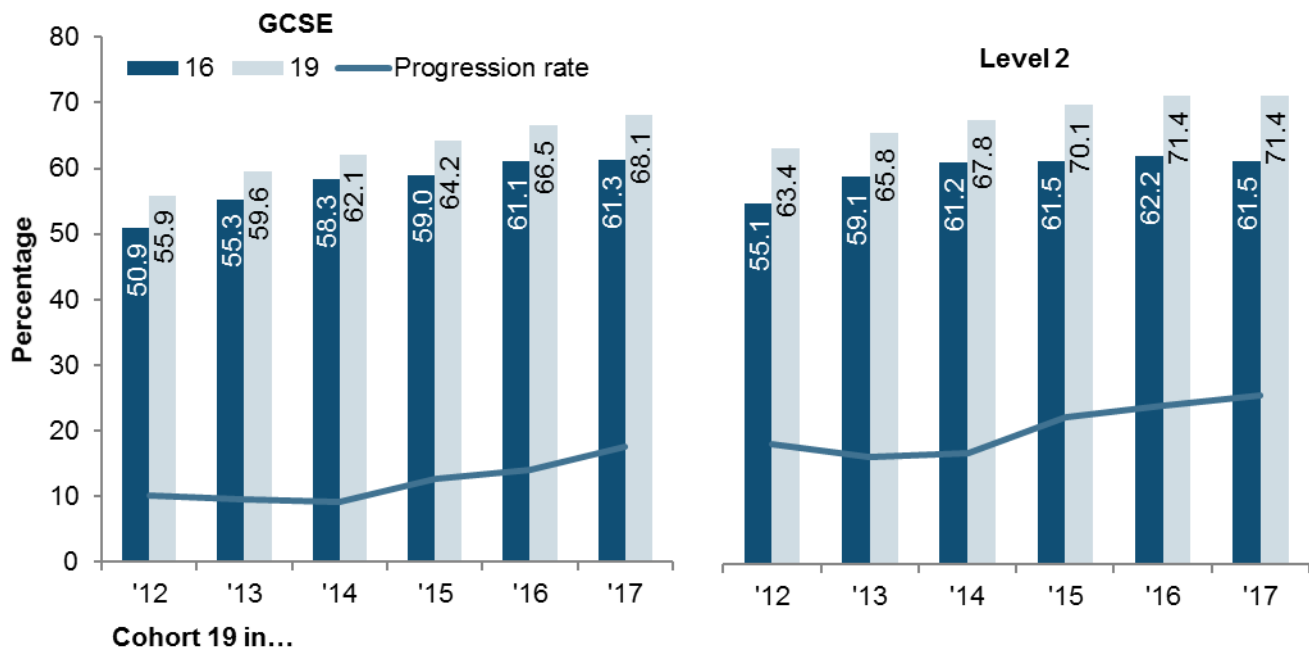
English and maths at Level 2 (GCSE⁴ and other Level 2 qualifications)

English and Maths (Table 13)

In 2017, 71.4 per cent of young people had achieved Level 2 in English and maths by the age of 19, which is the same as in 2016, but there was an increase in the proportion doing so via GCSEs, which rose by 1.6 ppts to 68.1 per cent (**Figure 2**). The progression rate - the proportion of young people who failed to achieve GCSE or another Level 2 qualification in English and maths at age 16 who had achieved this by age 19 - increased, from 24.3 per cent in 2016 to 25.8 per cent in 2017. Looking at the progression rate in English and maths for GCSE only, there was a bigger increase, from 14.0 per cent to 17.6 per cent. The shift towards attainment of GCSE English and maths as opposed to other Level 2 qualifications relates to English and maths funding policy. This has meant that from 2014/15 funding for young people in full time study aged between 16 and 19 who had not yet achieved Level 2 English and/or maths became conditional on them studying towards the English and/or maths qualification as part of their study programme. From 2015/16 it became a further condition that those who had achieved a D grade (or grade 3) were expected to study for a GCSE.

Figure 2: GCSE 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 2012-2017



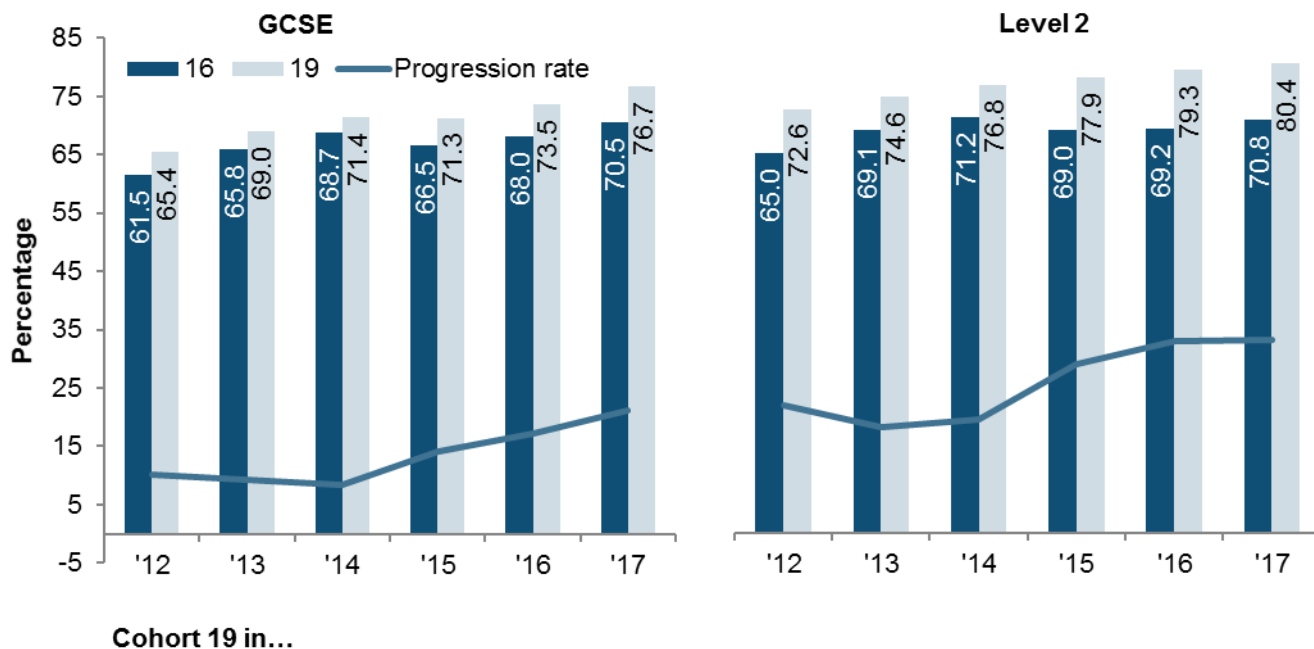
*Progression rate line on the charts shows the proportion of young people not attaining at 16 who go on to do so by age 19

English (Table 13)

In 2017, 80.4 per cent of young people had achieved Level 2 English by 19, up 1.1 ppts from 2016. This was driven by a rise in the proportion gaining Level 2 English via GCSEs (+3.2 ppts to 76.7%), which was somewhat offset by a fall in the proportion attaining via other Level 2 English qualifications (-2.1 ppts to 3.7%). The GCSE progression rate increased from 17.1 per cent in 2016 to 21.2 per cent, but the overall progression rate stayed almost unchanged, at 33.0 per cent compared with 32.8 per cent in 2016 (**Figure 3**).

⁴ 1 GCSE (including IGCSE) grades A* to C / 9 to 4 are level 2 passes. (The government introduced reformed GCSEs in 2017 with the revised numeric grading scale.)

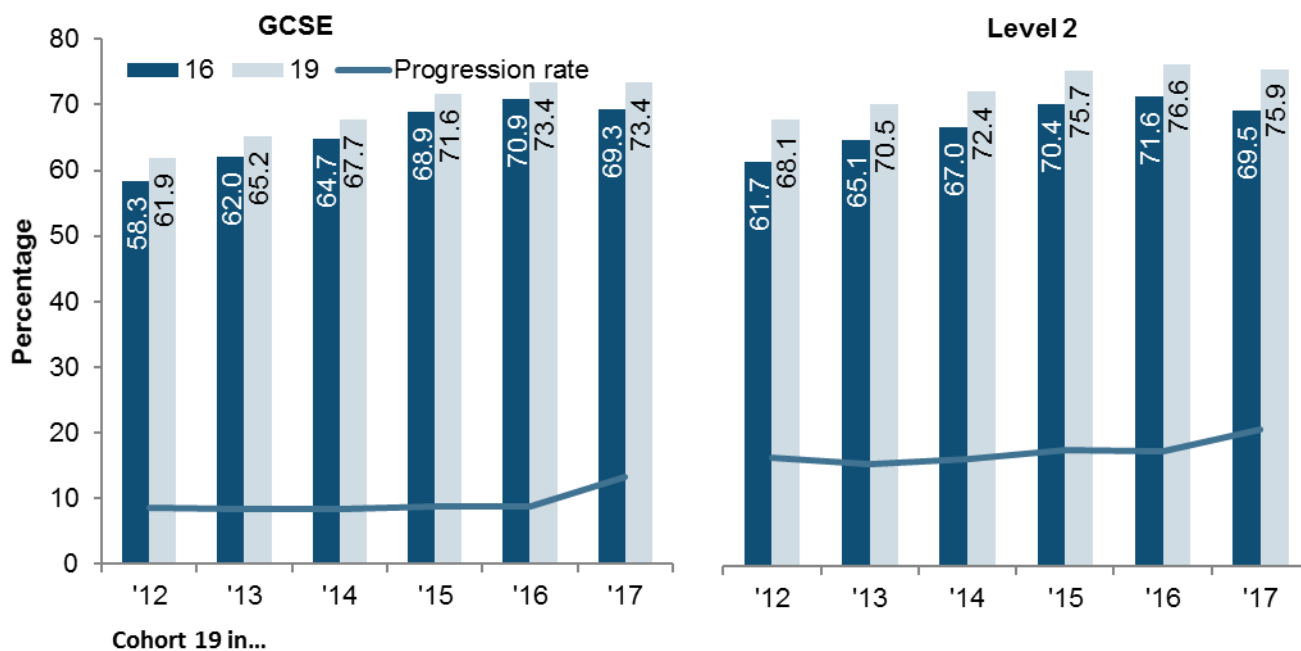
Figure 3: GCSE and overall Level 2 English attainment at ages 16 and 19, and progression between 16 and 19 England, young people in state schools at academic age 15, cohorts 19 in 2012-2017



Maths (Table 13)

In maths, 75.9 per cent of young people achieved Level 2 by age 19 in 2017, a fall of 0.7 pts compared to 2016. The proportion gaining Level 2 via GCSEs was unchanged at 73.4 per cent, but the proportion gaining through other Level 2 fell (-0.7 pts to 2.5 per cent). However, between the 19 in 2016 and 2017 cohorts there had been a fall in attainment of Level 2 maths at 16. So whilst overall attainment at 19 fell, there was still a 3.3 pts increase in the Level 2 progression rate between 16 and 19, and an even bigger increase in the GCSE progression rate (+4.5 pts to 13.2%) (Figure 4).

Figure 4: GCSE and overall 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 2012-2017



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

In English, 85.5 per cent of females attained Level 2 by age 19 compared to 75.5 per cent of males. The resulting attainment gap of 10.0 ppts is unchanged since 2016.

In maths, the difference between the genders remains relatively small with 76.7 per cent of females achieving Level 2 in the subject, compared to 75.1 per cent of males, but the gap of 1.6 ppts was 0.6 ppts wider than in 2016.

74.4 per cent of females and 68.6 per cent of males had achieved Level 2 in both subjects by age 19 in 2017, with the attainment gap remaining the same at 5.8 ppts between 2016 and 2017.

Attainment of English and maths fell for the FSM group and was unchanged for the non-FSM group. The gap increased

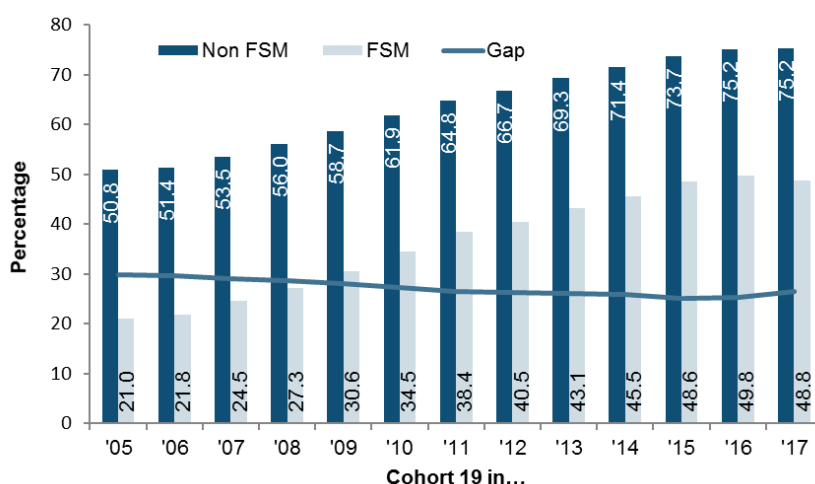
Attainment of Level 2 English and maths by age 19 fell from 49.8 per cent to 48.8 per cent for young people who were eligible for free school meals (FSM) at academic age 15, and was unchanged for the non-FSM group at 75.2 (see Figure 5). This resulted in the gap in attainment of Level 2 English and maths widening by 1.1 ppts

The widening gap was driven by an increase in the gap in attainment of Level 2 maths by age 19. Although both the FSM and non-FSM groups saw attainment of Level 2 maths fall, it was more pronounced for the FSM group (-2.0 ppts vs -0.6 ppts for the non-FSM group).

The gap in English and maths attainment between young people with SEN⁵ and their peers was roughly unchanged

In 2017, 35.8 per cent of young people who were identified to have SEN (special educational needs) at age 15 attained Level 2 English and maths by age 19. Although this was 0.4 ppts lower than in 2016, there was also a fall in English and maths attainment among young people without SEN (-0.6 ppts to 80.1 per cent) leading to the gap remaining relatively unchanged (-0.1 ppts to 44.3 per cent).

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 2005-2017



Source: DfE, Matched Administrative Data

⁵ This publication includes statistics for the first cohort to reach 19 years of age since the implementation of the Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) reforms. Findings are reported using the new categories introduced by those changes. Where comparisons are made with 2016 they are for equivalent groupings of pupils. For further information see also [Special educational needs in England: January 2017](#)

Level 3 attainment by age 19 (Tables 6, 9, 15a)

The proportion of young people in the state sector at academic age 15 who attained Level 3 by age 19 increased by 0.3 ppts to 57.5 per cent in 2017, returning to the 2015 level following a small decrease between 2015 and 2016.

Between 2016 and 2017, the increase in attainment of Level 3 by 19 was similar between males and females leaving the gap almost unchanged from 2016 at 10.0 ppts.

Of those not eligible for FSM at 15, 61.1 per cent had achieved Level 3 by age 19 compared to 35.9 per cent of those who were eligible (Table 6). Compared with 2016 this is an increase of 0.3 ppts for those not eligible for FSM and a decrease of 0.4 ppts for those eligible for FSM, resulting in a 0.6 ppts increase in the gap. This has led to the FSM gap rising above 25 ppts for the first time since 2008. (Figure 7). 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 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 2011-2017

Characteristics at academic age 15	Cohort 19 in...									
	2005	2006	....	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Male	37.9	38.5	....	48.8	51.1	52.0	52.7	53.0	52.3	52.6
Female	47.3	48.7	....	58.6	59.4	60.8	61.6	62.3	62.2	62.6
Not eligible for FSM	46.3	47.2	....	56.7	58.3	59.6	60.5	61.0	60.8	61.1
Eligible for FSM	19.9	21.0	....	32.0	34.1	35.3	35.7	36.4	36.3	35.9
No Identified SEN		49.6	....	62.1	64.3	65.7	66.2	65.8	64.9	64.7
All SEN Pupils		12.0	....	22.9	26.0	27.9	28.2	28.7	28.0	28.1
25% most deprived	25.2	26.4	....	39.5	41.8	43.7	45.0	46.2	46.3	46.8
25% least deprived	60.9	61.6	....	68.9	70.2	70.6	71.3	71.1	70.5	70.9

Source: DfE, Matched Administrative Data

Attainment of Level 3 by age 19 within the group with SEN rose marginally (+0.2 ppts to 28.1 per cent) and fell marginally within the non-SEN group (-0.2 ppts to 64.7 per cent). This led to the attainment gap between these groups narrowing by 0.4 ppts to 36.5 ppts.

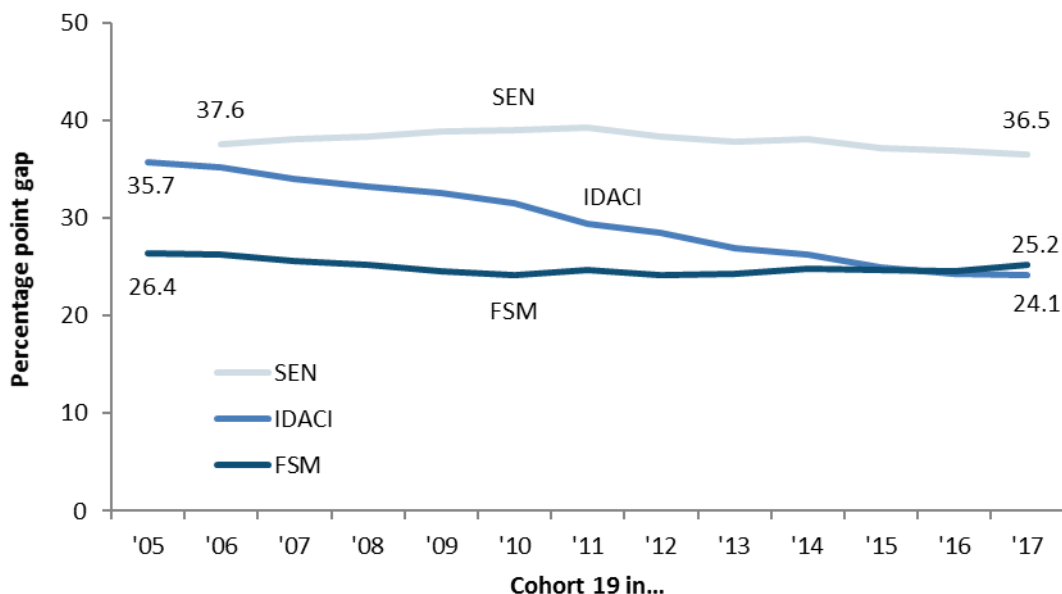
70.9 per cent of those living in the 25% least deprived areas at academic age 15 (as measured by the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)⁶) had achieved Level 3 by age 19 compared to 46.8 per cent of those in the 25% most deprived areas. The gap of 24.1 ppts was 0.2 ppts lower than last year's gap of 24.3 ppts.

Figure 6 shows that while the SEN Level 3 attainment gap has narrowed this year, and the FSM Level 3 attainment gap has been rising, these gaps have remained broadly constant across the time series. The IDACI deprivation gap has consistently narrowed over the last decade and is 11.6 ppts lower than in 2005 when the series began.

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 2005-2017

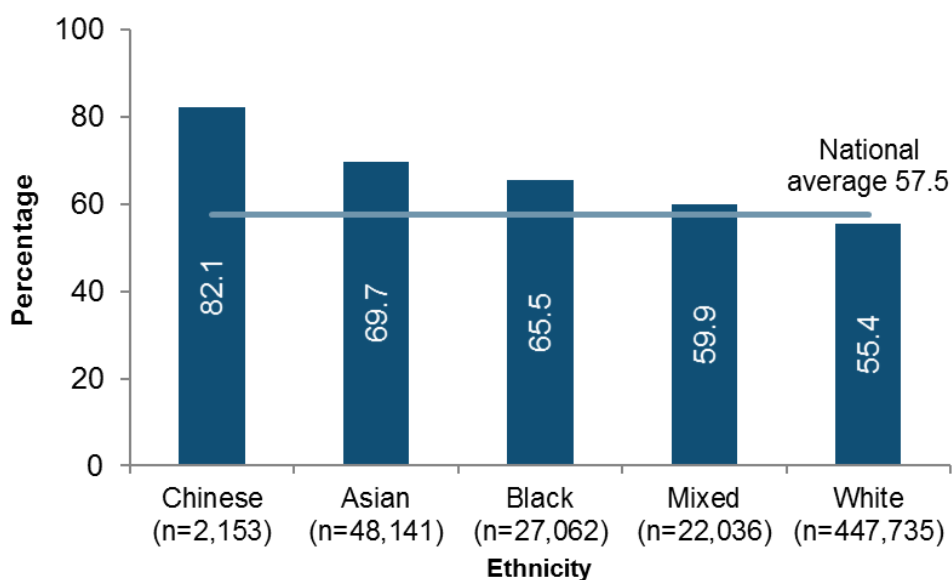


Source: DfE, Matched Administrative Data

Chinese students have the highest Level 3 attainment, with 82.1 per cent achieving this level by the age of 19 in 2017 (Figure 7). This is 24.6 pts higher than the national average and 12.4 per cent higher than the Asian summary group (69.7 per cent). 65.5 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 55.4 per cent. However, the white group was the only summary ethnic group to see an increase in Level 3 attainment between 2016 and 2017 (+0.4 pts). The attainment rate of the Chinese and black groups fell by 2.3 pts and 0.8 pts respectively, with the mixed and Asian groups relatively unchanged (both -0.1 pts).

Figure 7: Level 3 attainment by ethnic summary group

England, young people in state schools at academic age 15, cohort 19 in 2017



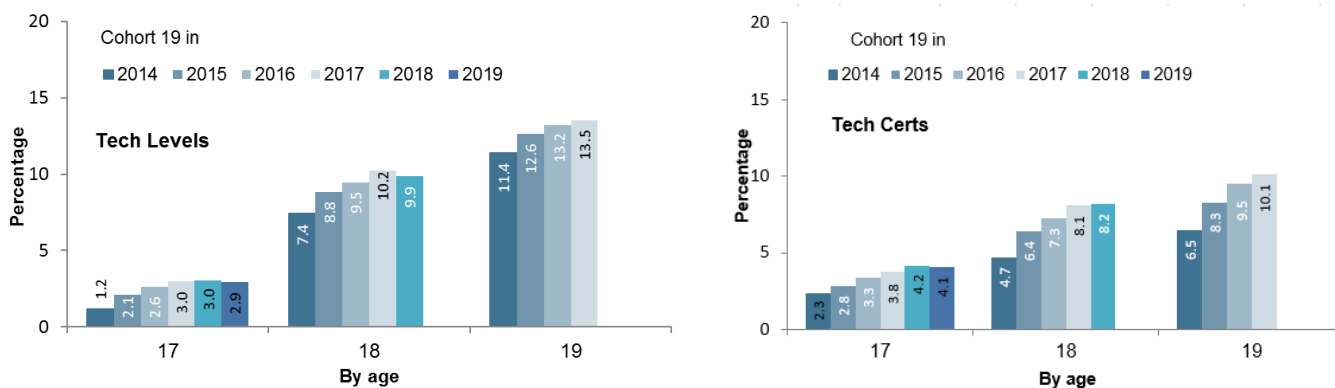
Source: DfE, Matched Administrative Data

There has been an increase in the proportion of young people achieving tech level and tech certificate qualifications. Tech levels are level 3 qualifications for post-16 students wishing to specialise in a specific

occupation or occupational group. Tech certificates are similar level 2 qualifications which cover jobs and careers where employers recruit at this level or where a level 2 qualification is needed before the student can progress to Level 3. Since 2014 there have been year-on-year increases in the proportion of young people attaining Tech Level and Tech Cert qualifications by the age of 19. The increase will be due in part to changes in the qualifications branded as tech levels/tech certs each year. Larger proportions of young people have achieved Tech Levels than Tech Certs, except at age 16, where slightly more Tech Certs have been achieved.

In 2017, 13.5 per cent of young people had achieved a tech level by the age of 19, which is 0.3 ppts higher than in 2016; 10.1 per cent had achieved a tech cert by the age of 19, which is 0.6 ppts higher than in 2016. At younger ages, attainment has been largely flat between 2016 and 2017, and there was a fall of 0.3 ppts in the proportion gaining tech levels at 17.

Figure 8: Proportion of young people achieving tech level and tech cert qualification by age and cohort
England, young people in state schools at academic age 15, cohorts 19 in 2014-2019



Source: DfE, Matched Administrative Data

Level 2 attainment by age 19 (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 1.7 ppts between 2016 and 2017, to 83.6 per cent – the second consecutive annual decrease. As noted earlier, this was driven by a fall in attainment at 16 between the 19 in 2016 and 2017 cohorts. However, between these cohorts attainment of Level 2 between age 16 and 19 rose – again for the second year running - by 1.3 ppts to 19.5 per cent.

The Level 2 attainment gap widened between the main characteristic comparison groups: gender; FSM; SEN

In 2017 80.4 per cent of males achieved Level 2 by age 19 compared with 86.9 per cent of females. The gender gap widened by 0.5 ppts from 2016 to 6.4 ppts.

66.4 per cent of pupils eligible for free school meals at 15 achieved Level 2 by age 19 in 2017 compared to 86.5 per cent of those that were not. Although attainment by both groups decreased, the decrease was bigger within the FSM group (-4.0 ppts) than the non-FSM group (1.4 ppts), which led to the attainment gap widening to 20.1 ppts.

Three fifths (60.0 per cent) of those with a SEN at 15 achieved Level 2 by the age of 19 which is 4.1 ppts lower than in 2016. 89.3 per cent of those without a SEN at 15 achieved this level (-1.6 ppts vs 2016) leading to an attainment gap of 29.3 ppts, which is 2.5 ppts wider than last year.

There were falls in attainment of Level 2 at 19 in each IDACI quartile, but those in more deprived quartiles saw bigger falls. The proportion of those who lived in the 25% most deprived areas at 15 who achieved

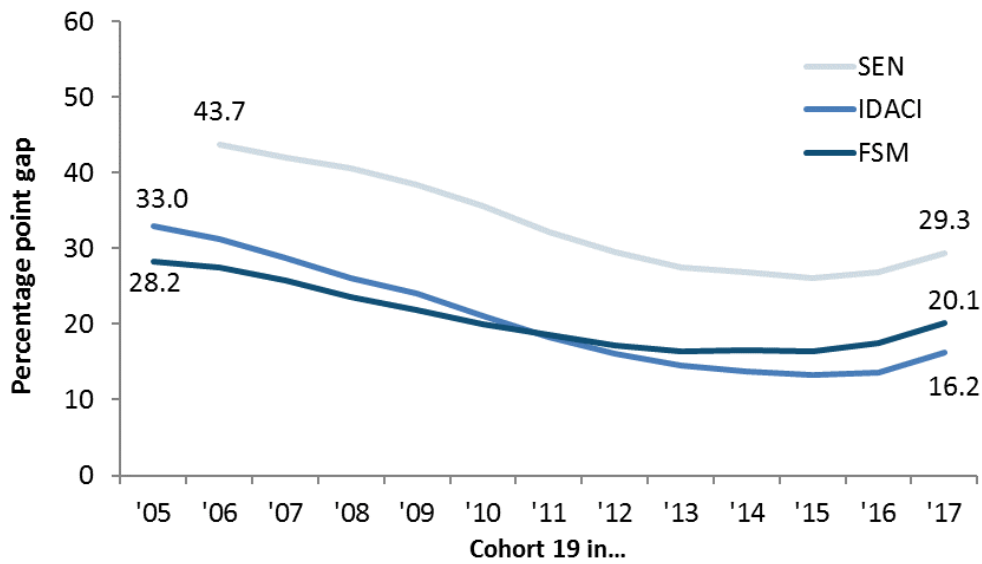
Level 2 by age 19 decreased by 3.1 ppts in 2017, to 75.4 per cent. This is 16.2 ppts lower than those who lived in the 25% least deprived areas of the country at 15, whose attainment fell 0.5 ppts to 91.6 per cent.

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

93.3 per cent of Chinese young people had attained Level 2 by age 19 in 2017 compared to 87.1 per cent of the Asian summary group, 85.6 per cent of the black summary group, 83.6 per cent of the mixed summary group and 83.0 per cent of the white summary group. There were falls of similar magnitude (between 1.6 and 2.2 ppts) across all the summary ethnic groups compared to 2016.

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 2005-2017



Source: DfE, Matched Administrative Data

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 2017 cohort.
- 11 Percentage of young people qualified to Level 3, by characteristics and age, for the 19 in 2017 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 2017 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 2017 cohort.
- 12c Percentage of young people qualified to Level 3 by age 19, by ethnicity and FSM eligibility, for the 19 in 2017 cohort.
- 13 Attainment at ages 16 and 19 in English and maths at Level 2, GCSE and other level 2 qualifications
- 13a Attainment at age 16 and 19 in English and maths at Level 2, GCSE and other level 2 qualifications, by gender, for the 19 in 2017 cohort
- 13b Attainment at age 16 and 19 in English and maths at Level 2, GCSE and other level 2 qualifications, by eligibility for free school meals (FSM) at 15, for the 19 in 2017 cohort
- 13c Attainment at age 16 and 19 in English and maths at Level 2, GCSE and other level 2 qualifications, by special educational needs (SEN) status at 15, for the 19 in 2017 cohort
- 13d Attainment at age 16 and 19 in English and maths at Level 2, GCSE and other level 2 qualifications, by IDACI (Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index), for the 19 in 2017 cohort
- 13e Attainment at age 16 and 19 in English at Level 2, GCSE and other level 2 qualifications, by ethnicity, for the 19 in 2017 cohort
- 13f Attainment at age 16 and 19 in maths at Level 2, GCSE and other level 2 qualifications, by ethnicity, for the 19 in 2017 cohort
- 13g Attainment at age 16 and 19 in English and maths at Level 2, GCSE and other level 2 qualifications, by ethnicity, for the 19 in 2017 cohort
- 14a Progression in English and maths at Level 2 between 16 and 19, GCSE and other level 2 qualifications, 19 in 2017 cohort
- 14b Progression in English and maths between 16 and 19, GCSE and below, 19 in 2017 cohort
- 14c Attainment at age 16 and 19 in English and maths at Level 2, GCSE and other level 2 qualifications, by main level 2 qualification type attained, 19 in 2017 cohort
- 14d Attainment at age 16 and 19 in English and maths at Level 2, GCSE and other level 2 qualifications, by main Level 3 qualification type attained, 19 in 2017 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

- 16 Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to Level 2 or higher, by FSM eligibility and local authority.
- 17 Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to Level 2 or higher with English and maths, by FSM eligibility and local authority.
- 18 Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to Level 3, by FSM eligibility and local authority.
- 19 Population by FSM eligibility and local authority.
- 20 Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to Level 2 or higher, by SEN status and local authority.
- 21 Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to Level 2 or higher with English and maths, by SEN status and local authority.
- 22 Percentage of 19 year olds qualified to Level 3, by SEN status and local authority.
- 23 Population by SEN status and local authority.
- 24 Percentage attaining GCSE 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

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

We preserve confidentiality	The Code of Practice for Official Statistics requires that the confidentiality of individuals must be protected The Code or Practice is available at: Code of Practice for Statistics .
so we suppress some figures,	Percentages based on small cohorts are suppressed and regional/national totals rounded in some tables. Underlying data are similarly suppressed. Detail on the primary need of young people with special educational needs is omitted from the underlying data.
adopt symbols to help identify this	Symbols are used in the tables as follows: - not available . no known cases x publication of that figure would be disclosive

4. Further information is available

Previous Level 2 and 3 Attainment by Age 19 publication	Level 2 and 3 attainment by young people aged 19 in 2016
Key Stage 4 results	Revised GCSE and equivalent results in England: 2016 to 2017
A level and other level 3 results	A level and other 16 to 18 results: 2016 to 2017 (revised)
Destination Measures of key stage 4 and key stage 5 pupils	Destinations of KS4 and KS5 pupils: 2016
Examination results in Wales, 2016/17	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.
Attainment, school leaver destinations and healthy living: education statistics summary	Results of the initial and follow-up surveys of leaver destination (S3-S6), post-appeal attainment, school meals and physical education provision (Scotland, June 2017)
Qualifications and destinations of Northern Ireland school leavers 2015/16	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 publication. 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 publication 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/9-4 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 in this publication 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 recent years (see the [Revised GCSE and equivalent results in England 2016 to 2017, Quality and Methodology](#) for the most recent information). Lists of Level 3 and Level 2 qualifications that count in the post-16 performance tables [are available on line](#). These changes have not been reflected in this publication, 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, 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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Department
for Education



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Reference: Level 2 and 3 attainment in England: Attainment by age 19 in 2017 (National Statistics)



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