



Degrees of Success
University Chances by Individual School
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This report accompanies the first publication of statistics for higher education destinations for individual schools with sixth forms and colleges in England.

Commentary in the report is by John O’Leary, data analysis by Lesley Kendall.

Higher Education Tables

- The individual figures for schools in England, listed in a separate data file to this report, include the proportion of sixth form students over three years who go on to Higher Education in general, and the proportion accepted at highly selective universities in particular.
- The aim of the tables is to provide an alternative way of measuring schools, in terms of what happens to young people after they have left – not just how many have surpassed a particular examination benchmark while at school.
- These show a strong link between the average results of A-levels and equivalent exams at a school or college and the chances of going to university; however, the tables also reveal large differences in university progression rates for schools with similar examination results, particularly when considering entry to highly selective universities.
- Beyond the results they produce, schools appear to differ considerably in the levels of aspiration they engender in their pupils and in the quality of preparation for selection for higher education.
- The figures are based on data provided by the Department for Education, UCAS and Oxford and Cambridge Universities individually. UCAS can not accept responsibility for any inferences or conclusions derived from the data by third parties.

Key National Findings

Acceptances into Higher Education

- 68.3% of sixth form pupils from 2343 schools and colleges in England were accepted into Higher Education overall over the three years. The proportions going onto HE vary for different school sectors: 69.0% in non selective state schools; 75.5% in independent schools; and 86.4% in selective state schools.
- In total 757,628 school leavers were accepted into Higher Education across the UK over the three years, from 863, 070 applicants.

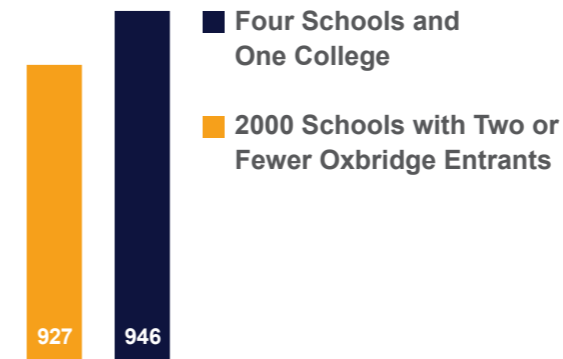
Acceptances to Highly Selective Universities

- Independent school pupils are more than twice as likely as pupils in comprehensive schools to be accepted into one of the most 30 highly selective universities: 48.2% of independent school pupils in England were accepted by these universities, compared with 18.0% of pupils in non selective state schools, and 47.6% in selective state schools.
- Overall, 27.3% of sixth form pupils from 3167 schools and colleges in the UK were accepted to the 30 most highly selective universities over three years.
- 100 elite schools composed of 87 independent schools and 13 grammar schools – just 3% of schools with sixth forms and sixth form colleges in the UK – accounted for over a tenth (11.2%) of admissions to highly selective universities during the three years.
- The study also suggests that the differences in the admissions rates to highly selective universities cannot be attributed solely to the schools’ average A-level or equivalent results.
- 58% of HE applicants from the 30 highest progression comprehensive schools (with average scores for students exceeding 3As grades at A-level) were accepted into the 30 most highly selective universities; this compares with 87.1% of applicants from the 30 highest progression independent schools and 74.1% from the 30 highest progression grammar schools.

Oxbridge Entrants

- Just under 2000 schools and colleges in the UK had two or fewer Oxbridge entrants over the three years – or less than one a year. They make up just under two thirds of all schools and colleges, and accounted for 5.6% of Oxbridge admissions over the three years.
- The total number of Oxbridge entrants from these 2000 schools and colleges over the three years -927 - is less than the number from 4 schools and one college who produced 946 Oxbridge entrants over the period.

Oxbridge Entrants



- 100 elite schools – making up 3% of schools with sixth forms and sixth form colleges in the UK – accounted for just under a third (31.9%) of admissions to Oxbridge during the three years. These schools are composed of 84 independent schools and 16 grammar schools.
- Independent school pupils are nearly seven times as likely as pupils in comprehensive schools to be accepted into Oxbridge: 5.2% of independent school pupils were accepted by Oxford and Cambridge, compared with 0.8% of pupils in non selective state schools, and 4.2% in selective state schools.

University Chances for State School Pupils by Local Area

- State pupils in Hammersmith and Fulham, Ealing, Redbridge, and Merton are twice as likely to be accepted at university as state pupils in Portsmouth.

- State pupils in Hammersmith and Fulham and Reading are more than 10 times as likely to be accepted at a highly selective university than state pupils in Rochdale, Hackney, Halton, Portsmouth, Tower Hamlets, or Knowsley.
- State pupils in Reading, Hammersmith and Fulham, Sutton and Buckinghamshire are more than 50 times as likely to be accepted at Oxford or Cambridge than pupils in Hackney, Rochdale, Knowsley, or Sandwell.

Recommendations

The Government should develop annual indicators detailing progression to HE as part of a ‘score card’ covering a range of progression measures tracking pupils after the age of 16, including employment, and vocational routes as well as higher education. These should become an integral part of the school inspection process.

There are a number of improvements that could be made to these Higher Education tables that the Government could consider: measuring the outcomes for all schools, including those without sixth forms; using individualised attainment data rather than school averages; using university entrant data rather than student acceptances; extending the tables to all UK schools.

Any new system of advice and guidance needs to cover higher education - whether concerning the subjects studied during school, or the opportunities available after school. Schools would also be encouraged to stay in touch with past pupils and invite them back to school to report on their experiences in higher education and beyond.

Finally, information on rates of progression should be supplied to universities to inform their outreach activities. Destinations data would be valuable both for selection purposes and to target widening participation initiatives.

One possibility is that universities could be expected to do some outreach work with the schools in their locality with low HE progression rates - as part of their access agreements agreed with the Office for Fair Access.

Introduction

School league tables provide valuable information on examination performance, but what happens then? Particularly at 18, examinations are a means to an end, with nearly 70 per cent of those staying on to the end of sixth form progressing to higher education. It is crucial that schools and colleges give high-quality guidance on career paths and offer the best possible preparation for students who choose the university route.

Universities disclose the types of school from which they attract their students, but this information does not reveal the often considerable differences between schools in similar circumstances and even with similar results. This report is an attempt to fill in the gaps, using the results and student destinations of 3,167 schools throughout the UK to identify trends both between different types of school and within institutions of similar levels of achievement. The objective is to determine whether there are lessons that can be learned from the most successful schools and colleges.

The data used in this analysis covers three years, 2007-09, in order to reduce the likelihood of distortion from unusually good or bad outcomes in a single year. Comparisons are made with other schools and colleges with similar scores on the tariff used by the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service. No conclusions are drawn about those scores; merely about the level of progression to higher education. Schools with fewer than ten higher education applicants per year have been excluded for data protection reasons.

This information may appear in the annual reports published by schools and colleges, although there is no legal requirement for it to be given in full. Consequently, destinations data will often be couched in the most advantageous form for the institution. An independent school may quote the number of leavers going to Oxford and Cambridge, while a comprehensive may give the numbers going on to higher education of any sort. Others again will name the universities that are taking their candidates, but not the numbers.

Schools cannot be blamed for portraying their results in the best possible light, but differences in practice make it hard for parents to compare performance. The figures in this report suggest that there are wide variations between apparently similar schools and colleges both in terms of the numbers going

on to HE and the types of university they attend. Beyond the results they produce, schools appear to differ considerably in the levels of aspiration they engender in their pupils and in the quality of preparation for selection for higher education.

This report looks at the proportion of students going to HE of any sort and the proportion going to the 30 most selective universities, known as the Sutton Trust 30. There is a further analysis of the proportion of students going to Oxford and Cambridge universities, but figures are not supplied for every school and college because in many cases the numbers are too small to be statistically significant. **Nearly 2,000 schools – more than half of our sample – sent no more than two students to Oxbridge over the three years of the study.**

However, the two categories of ‘selective’ universities and all higher education produce their own contrasts. A total of 532 schools had fewer than ten admissions to Sutton Trust 30 universities over the three years of the study, while at the ten most successful schools by this measure, more than a third of all students went on to selective universities. By calculating the mean scores of successful applicants in each category, it is possible to project the likely numbers of entrants from each school. Naturally, a large number of schools outperform the projections by a significant margin, but relatively few do so in both categories. The figures suggest that many schools focus on the less selective institutions in order to maximise progression to higher education, while others pay particular attention to a narrower range of candidates capable of entry to more selective universities.

This study confirms that schools with similar exam results can have very different progression rates. At two grammar schools with almost identical A-level results, for example, one recorded an average of 65 per cent of students going to selective universities, while the other managed only 28 per cent. At two low-scoring comprehensives, again with near-identical Ucas tariff scores, almost 70 per cent of 18-year-olds applied to higher education at one, only 33 per cent in the other.

Similar discrepancies can be found among independent schools and other sub-sets of state education. There are wide variations, for example, between local authorities, largely mirroring those in tables of examination results. On some measures,

stark differences are visible between whole regions. **All but one of the dozen authorities sending more than 2 per cent of state school A-level candidates to Oxford or Cambridge is in the south-east of England. Trafford is the exception.**

The gulf between different types of school in terms of progression to higher education is predictably large. The top 100 schools for admissions to the Sutton Trust 30 universities comprise 87 independent schools and 13 grammar schools. Between them, they account for only 3 per cent of the schools with sixth-forms and sixth-form colleges, but 11 per cent of entries to Oxford and Cambridge.

In England over the three years of the study, almost 88 per cent of those who applied to higher education from schools and colleges found a place somewhere, but the proportion ranged from 93 per cent in grammar schools and 91 per cent in independent schools to just over 80 per cent in further education colleges. In the most selective universities, not surprisingly, the differences were much greater. They were the destinations of almost 58 per cent of applicants in independent schools and 50 per cent in grammar schools, but only 22 per cent in comprehensive schools.

Yet it is the differences between schools with similar results, regardless of sector, that are the most revealing. Some schools, notably but not exclusively in the independent sector, far outperform the projections of their students’ progression both to higher education in general and to the Sutton Trust 30 universities. Their methods of guiding students’ choices and preparing them for university warrants further investigation.

Some schools are doing much better than others at enabling their students to fulfil their potential for degree-level study. While HE is not the most suitable destination for all pupils who stay on in education to the age of 18, it confers measurable advantages in the labour market as well as benefiting the individual in terms of personal development.

There is a high rate of progression to some form of higher education among sixth form students, but this is not the case at all schools. Rates of progression to the most selective universities are particularly variable, even allowing for differences in UCAS tariff scores.

Introduction

Since the rewards for social mobility and career advancement tend to be greatest at the more selective universities, this is a major concern.

Attainment, applications and HE progression

A series of studies by the Sutton Trust and others have confirmed that attainment in A-levels or equivalent examinations is by far the biggest factor determining the chances of being accepted into universities. Many of the stark findings on HE progression in this report reflect the differences in attainment levels between schools. But the HE tables also reveal different HE progression rates for individual schools with similar levels of attainment.

A report published in 2009 by the Trust and the Department for Business Innovation, and Skills found that pupils from independent schools in the top fifth of schools according to average A level attainment, on average made twice as many applications to 13 highly selective universities than their peers from comprehensive schools with similar overall levels of attainment.

As a consequence, a student with the equivalent of ABB at A level (including at least one ‘core academic’ A level) who attended an independent school had a 79% chance of entering one of the 500 most selective degree courses, compared with 70% for a similar student attending a state maintained school.

University Chances for Different Types of Schools

All the evidence in this study suggests that while the level of achievement at a school naturally has the greatest influence on progression to higher education, other factors are involved.

While there is no suggestion that universities – selective or otherwise – are swayed by the type of school a candidate has attended, there are significant differences even at this level of aggregation. This may point to areas of best practice in schools – in terms of the advice and guidance provided to students on subject choice at A-level or Higher Education more generally.

Not surprisingly, the likelihood of an application to higher education rises in line with the results of the school a pupil attends. But even at the lowest-scoring 20 per cent of schools, two-thirds of pupils apply to a university or higher education college and more than half are accepted. This rises to more than nine out of ten at the highest-achieving schools, where over eight out of ten find a higher education place (see table 1).

Table 1 - Proportion of Pupils at the End of Sixth Form in Different Types of Schools in England Accepted into Higher Education

		Total	Fifth of schools with highest exam results	Fifth of schools with lowest exam results
All schools	Number of schools	2343	469	469
	% accepted	68.3%	81.9%	52.2%
Academies	Number of schools	29		17
	% accepted	64.5%		63.6%
Comprehensive schools	Number of schools	1307	86	255
	% accepted	69.0%	78.4%	59.4%
General Further Education Colleges	Number of schools	185		122
	% accepted	42.6%		39.4%
Independent schools	Number of schools	436	236	3
	% accepted	75.5%	80.2%	53.2%
Modern schools	Number of schools	71		50
	% accepted	53.9%		48.8%
Selective schools	Number of schools	164	126	
	% accepted	86.4%	87.9%	
Sixth Form Colleges	Number of schools	98	21	4
	% accepted	68.1%	79.3%	66.4%
Tertiary Colleges	Number of schools	37		9
	% accepted	51.8%		45.8%

The two columns on the right show figures for the lowest and highest fifth of schools when ranked by the average point scores for A-levels or equivalent qualifications published by the DfE.

When it comes to the 30 most selective universities, however, the contrast is striking: they account for almost a quarter of all degree places, but there are markedly different success rates at different types of school. Only one sixth-former in 20 at the lowest-scoring schools goes on to one of the ST30 universities, while at the highest-scoring, more than half do (see table 2). Even when the comparison is limited to those who actually make university applications, the gap remains as wide: 7 per cent going to selective universities from the lowest-scoring schools, 55 per cent from the highest.

These divisions transcend categories of school, except that few of the lowest-scoring schools are grammar or independent schools. However, the ability range in the independent sector is more wide-ranging than many recognise: almost 5 per cent of the 438 schools in this survey are in the bottom two quintiles for their results at 18, whereas only one of the 165 selective state schools is in this position.

University Chances for Different Types of Schools

Table 2 - Proportion of pupils at the end of sixth form in different types of schools in England accepted into one of the 30 Highly Selective Universities.

		Total	Fifth of schools with highest exam results	Fifth of schools with lowest exam results
All schools	Number of schools	2343	469	469
	% accepted	23.8%	51.9%	4.9%
Academies	Number of schools	29		17
	% accepted	9.5%		4.7%
Comprehensive schools	Number of schools	1307	86	255
	% accepted	18.0%	34.0%	6.8%
General Further Education Colleges	Number of schools	185		122
	% accepted	2.7%		2.0%
Independent schools	Number of schools	436	236	3
	% accepted	48.2%	59.9%	12.7%
Modern schools	Number of schools	71		50
	% accepted	6.2%		3.3%
Selective schools	Number of schools	164	126	
	% accepted	47.6%	52.1%	
Sixth Form Colleges	Number of schools	98	21	4
	% accepted	18.5%	32.9%	3.9%
Tertiary Colleges	Number of schools	37		9
	% accepted	8.0%		2.5%

The two columns on the right show figures for the lowest and highest fifth of schools when ranked by the average point scores for A-levels or equivalent qualifications published by the DfE.

This may explain why grammar schools are more successful than independents in terms of entry to higher education as a whole.

Roles are reversed, however, for the most selective universities. Particularly at the highest-achieving schools, the gap is noticeable: 60 per cent of those at such independent schools go on to ST30 universities, compared with 52 per cent at grammar schools and 35 per cent at comprehensives.

Comprehensives also have a marginally higher overall application rate than that in the independent sector, except in the top quintile – although these comprise the majority of independent schools. Again, the independent sector is far ahead in terms of selective universities at all levels of achievement. Even in the second quintile, 24 per cent of applicants are going to the ST30 universities, compared to 17 per cent at comprehensives.

Indeed, even the higher-achieving secondary moderns actually have a higher application rate to

all higher education institutions than independent schools with similar results. Inevitably, the limited ability range at secondary moderns prevents most of them from making a significant impact on selective universities, although some have creditable success rates.

Only 17 academies appear in the study because the remainder do not have results for all three years under examination. They have higher levels of application and acceptance to higher education as a whole than comprehensives in general, but their small numbers make comparisons unreliable. The academies' lead does not apply to selective schools, where they are slightly less successful than all comprehensives.

Sixth-form centres, too, are probably too thin on the ground to reach reliable conclusions. The 38 in this study cover every quintile of exam performance and have almost identical overall figures to comprehensive schools.

University Chances for Different Types of Schools

General further education and sixth-form colleges are more numerous, although FE colleges offer a broader range of courses and serve a wider range of ages and needs. Nevertheless, students taking A level or equivalent courses have the same ambitions as those in other parts of the system and require the same information, advice and guidance.

The FE colleges in this survey are clustered overwhelmingly in the lowest two quintiles, only six of the 173 colleges appearing in the next two quintiles and none in the highest-achieving. They have by far the lowest progression rate to higher education and especially to selective universities – noticeably lower than secondary modern schools, for example – with little more than 40 per cent of their students going on to university and only 3 per cent making it to one of the 30 most selective institutions. It may be fairer to judge them in terms of those who actually apply to university since so many of their students enrol for lower-level vocational courses. Progression rates to all higher education are then closer to those in comprehensive schools, at almost 80 per cent, but the figure for selective universities remains very low, at only 5 per cent.

Sixth-form colleges, by contrast, have very similar progression rates to comprehensives, although their exam results are slightly better on average. Roughly 20 per cent of comprehensives are in the bottom quintile for exam results, compared with less than 5 per cent of sixth-form colleges, and less than 8 per cent of comprehensives appear in the top quintile, compared with 20 per cent of sixth-form colleges. The colleges do have marginally higher progression rates than comprehensives among those who apply to universities, but their students are no more likely than comprehensive school sixth-formers to make an application in the first place.

Independent school pupils are nearly seven times as likely as pupils in comprehensive schools to be accepted into Oxbridge: 5.2% of independent school pupils were accepted by Oxford and Cambridge, compared with 0.8% of pupils in non selective state schools, and 4.2% in selective state schools (see table 3).

The success of the independent sector in terms of progression to higher education – and to the most selective universities – is well-known. At least part of that success appears to stem from their subject choices – both the courses taken and the number of

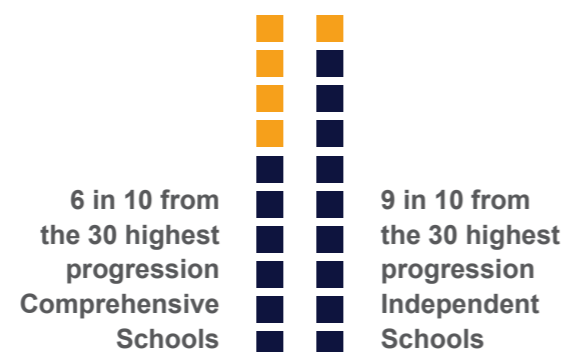
A levels they take, which suggest an emphasis on quality over quantity.

When schools' and colleges' results are analysed by points per examination entry, rather than the total points achieved by each candidate, there are only 36 comprehensive schools and 92 grammar schools in the top quintile. But when the measure is points per student, 83 comprehensives and 126 grammars appear in the highest-achieving group. In contrast, there are 331 independent schools in the top quintile using points per entry and 238 using points per subject.

Grammar schools in the top quintile show a very similar pattern of results to that in independent schools in the same quintile. The trend suggests that the most successful schools, with highly able pupils, target their examination entries more effectively than others.

Yet, considering the top 30 progression schools from each of the independent, comprehensive and grammar sectors suggests that subject choice is not the sole driver of different university prospects. Just under 6 in 10 pupils - 58% - from the 30 highest progression comprehensive schools (with average scores for students exceeding the equivalent of 3As grades at A-level) were accepted into the 30 most highly selective universities (see table 4). However at the 30 highest progression independent schools, the equivalent figure is closer to 9 in 10 (87.1%) of pupils accepted at these universities; and at the 30 highest achieving grammar schools it is 74.1%. As table 4 shows, the average achievement levels pupils for non-selective schools is only lower by a marginal amount – and unlikely to explain fully why the university chances vary so considerably.

Acceptances into the 30 Most Highly Selective Universities



University Chances for Different Types of Schools

Table 3 - Average % Accepted into Oxbridge

		Total	Fifth of schools with highest exam results	Fifth of schools with lowest exam results
All schools	Number of schools	2343	469	469
	% accepted	1.8%	5.8%	0.1%
Academies	Number of schools	29		17
	% accepted	0.5%		0.2%
Comprehensive schools	Number of schools	1307	86	255
	% accepted	0.8%	2.0%	0.2%
General Further Education Colleges	Number of schools	185		122
	% accepted	0.1%		0.1%
Independent schools	Number of schools	436	236	3
	% accepted	5.2%	7.9%	0.5%
Modern schools	Number of schools	71		50
	% accepted	0.0%		0.0%
Selective schools	Number of schools	164	126	
	% accepted	4.2%	5.0%	
Sixth Form Colleges	Number of schools	98	21	4
	% accepted	0.8%	1.6%	0.0%
Tertiary Colleges	Number of schools	37		9
	% accepted	0.3%		0.0%

Table 4 - University Progression Rates for for Top 30 Highest Achieving Schools

School type	Non-selective state	Independent	Selective state
Number	30	30	30
Average % of pupils accepted into HE	90.0%	94.3%	95.1%
Tariff mean score - ie average exam results per student -- for those accepted at HE	414.4	476.8	471.2
Average % of pupils accepted into highly selective universities	58.0%	87.1%	74.1%
Tariff mean score - ie average exam results per student -- for those accepted into highly selective universities	452.4	483.5	496.6

University Chances by Local Area

The most successful education authorities in terms of progression to higher education are familiar names from the LEA rankings that appear annually with school league tables.

In Hammersmith and Fulham, for example, 668 of the 771 state school sixth-formers (94.5 per cent) applied to higher education institutions over the three years of the study, and over 86 per cent went to university. In Reading, more than half of those staying on beyond GCSE progressed to one of the 30 most selective universities and an extraordinary 9 per cent went to Oxford or Cambridge.

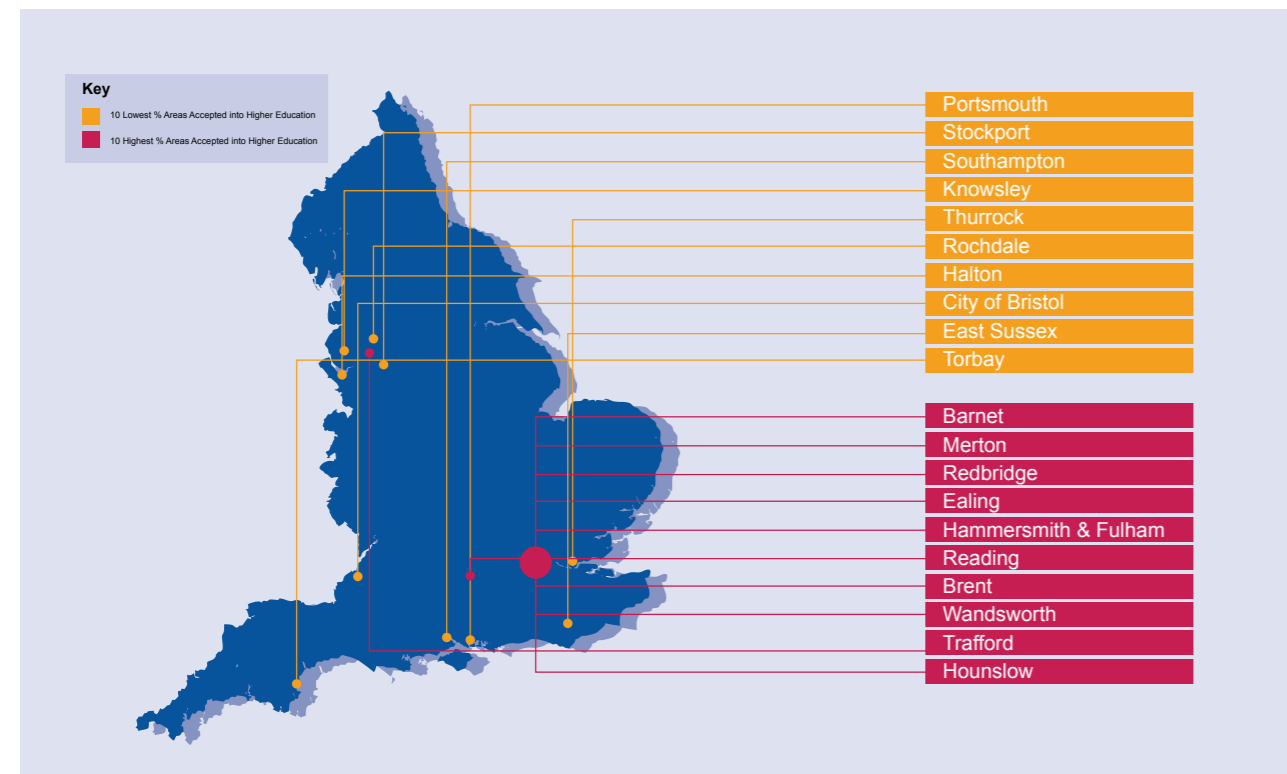
There is a need to understand the context of a local area in interpreting these results: successful grammar schools will often for example draw pupils from far outside a Local Authority area.

However, not a single student in Knowsley, near Liverpool, went to Oxford or Cambridge in the three years of this study. In Rochdale, only one out of more than 2,000 potential candidates did so (see figure 3).

Oxford and Cambridge (like many universities in the south of England) find it hard to attract applicants from the north. Students increasingly stay within reach of home, even if they are going away to study. But in both **Rochdale and Knowsley**, the proportion of sixthformers or teenage college students going on to any form of higher education (see figure 1) was below half and barely one student in 20 went to an ST30 university (see figure 2).

Nor are all southern authorities immune from the tendency to shy away from the very top universities. Merton, in south-west London, which has Wimbledon as its main centre of population, sent only four students to Oxbridge from its state schools and colleges, even though the average points score in its schools was exactly on the average for the whole of England and almost three in ten went to one of the 30 most selective universities.

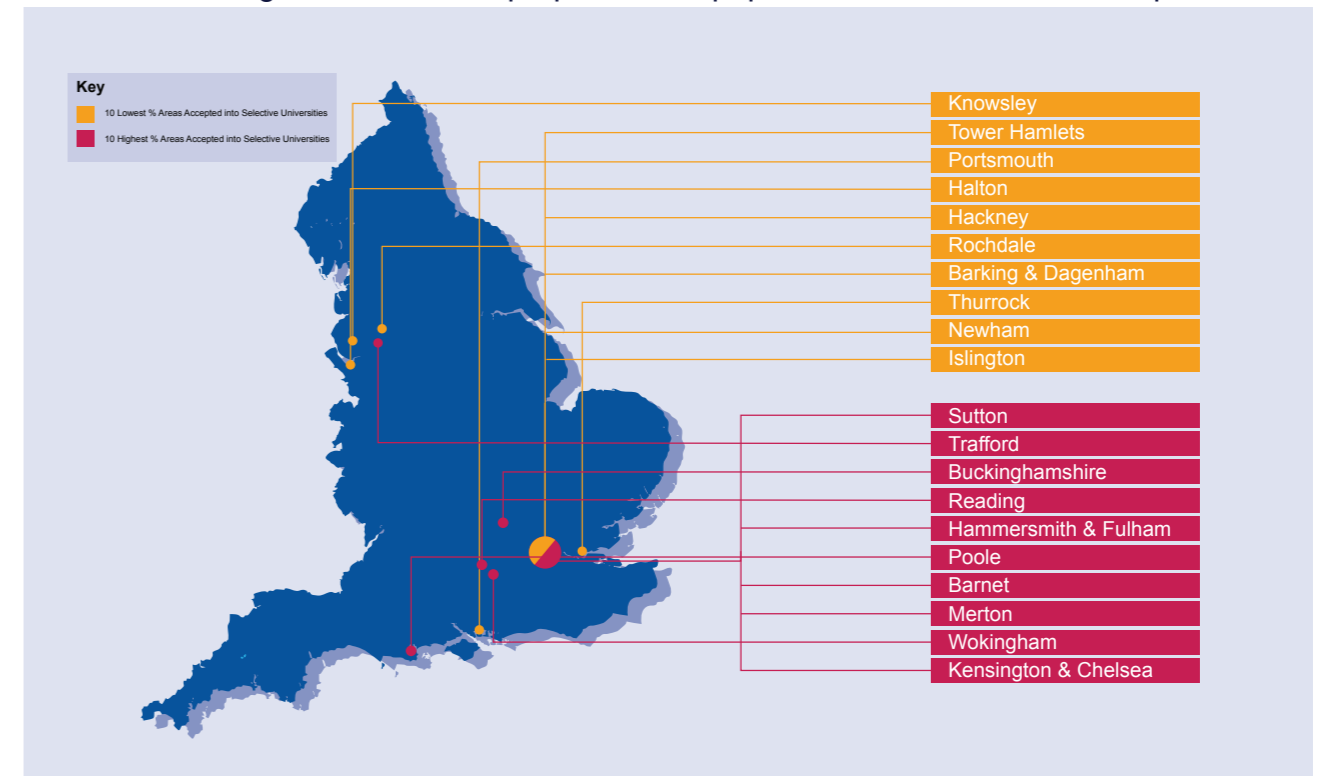
Figure 1 - State School Pupils Accepted into Higher Education by Area: local areas with the highest and lowest proportions of pupils at end of sixth form accepted



See Table 12 in the appendix for full data

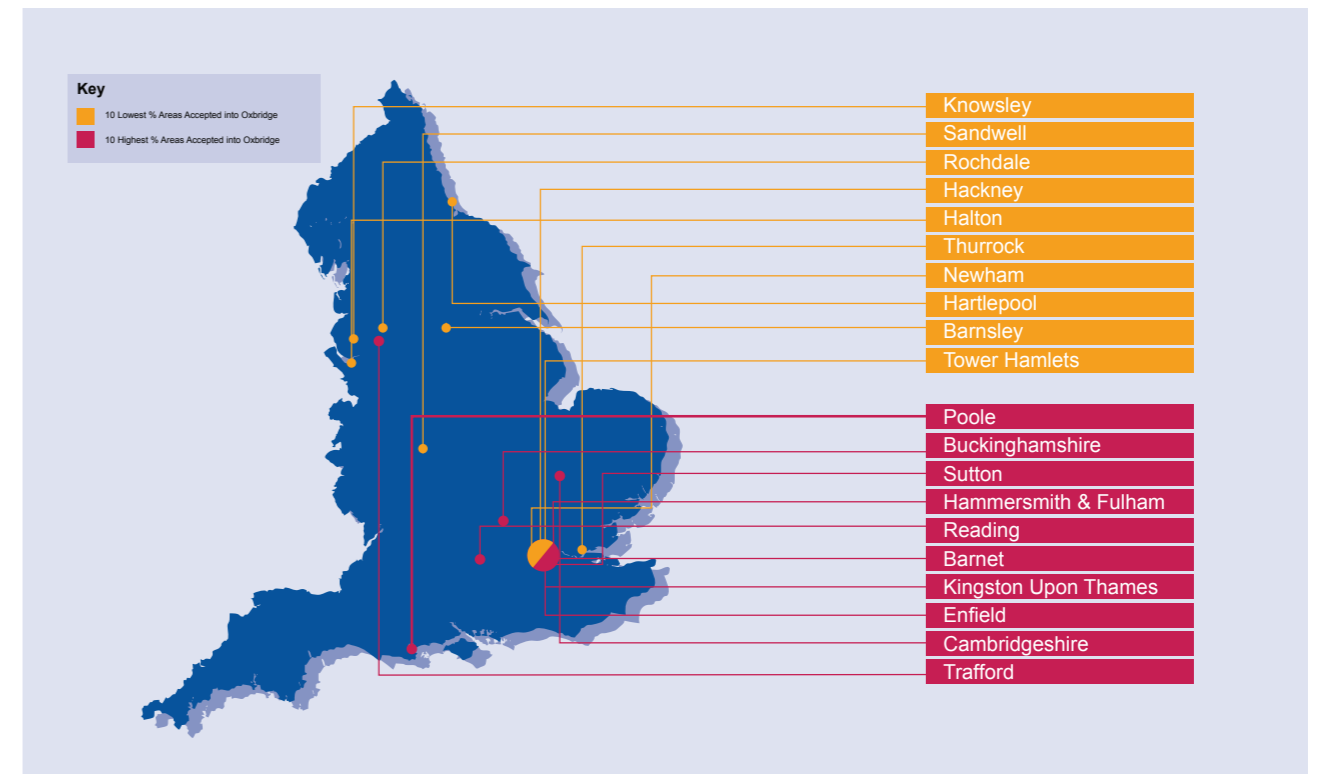
University Chances by Local Area

Figure 2 - State School Pupils Accepted into Highly Selective Universities by Area: local areas with the highest and lowest proportions of pupils at end of sixth form accepted



See Table 13 in the appendix for full data

Figure 3 - State School Pupils Accepted into Oxbridge by Area: local areas with the highest and lowest proportions of pupils at end of sixth form accepted



See Table 14 in the appendix for full data

University Chances by Local Area

Portsmouth, which has more deprivation and a much lower average points score in the two colleges that serve the post-GCSE population, also had only four Oxbridge entrants in the three years. A minority of those staying on in education beyond GCSE applied for higher education and only 4.5 per cent went to the most selective universities.

The figures in this study do not permit firm conclusions about the reasons for such apparent underperformance. But, where the most selective universities are concerned, subject choice and more general information, advice and guidance must be questioned. Of the city's 279 state-educated A-level candidates in 2010, only 14 took English literature and 11 maths. In the same year, 25 took media studies and 17 sports studies.

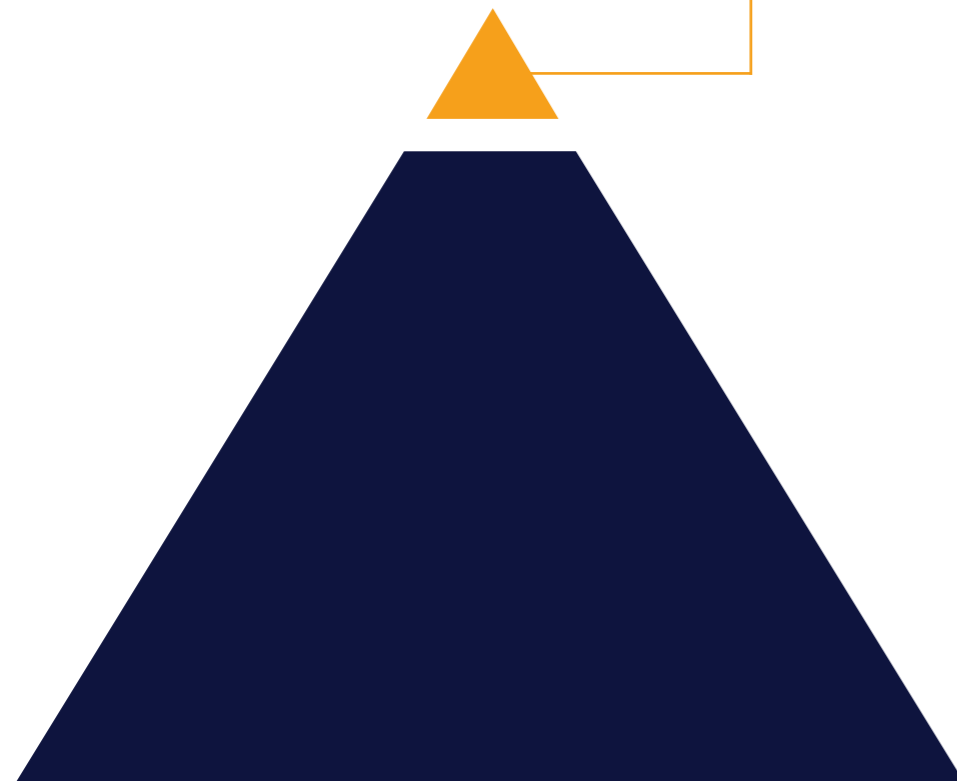
At Highbury College, the general further education college that takes two-thirds of those staying on in state education in Portsmouth beyond GCSE, less than one in five 16-18 year-olds take A level or the equivalent. But those who do take and last the course have an average points score for each

subject that is well ahead of the national average, excluding independent schools, and considerably higher than the average at Portsmouth College, the neighbouring sixth-form college. Yet Highbury's students achieve correspondingly lower scores than Portsmouth College's in total, raising questions about how many subjects are taken at each college. The pattern was similar in 2009.

A-level students in further education colleges generally appear to take fewer subjects than in other parts of the education system. The contrast is less apparent in national terms, but FE college students still do noticeably better in terms of points per entry than in their overall UCAS points they achieve. Since the latter is the currency of university entry, this cannot be to their advantage.

There are clear regional differences in the patterns of application to higher education and in acceptance rates. The top 14 authorities for the proportion of students applying to universities are all in London. They include two – Waltham Forest and Islington –

The top 14 authorities for the proportion of students applying to universities are all in London.

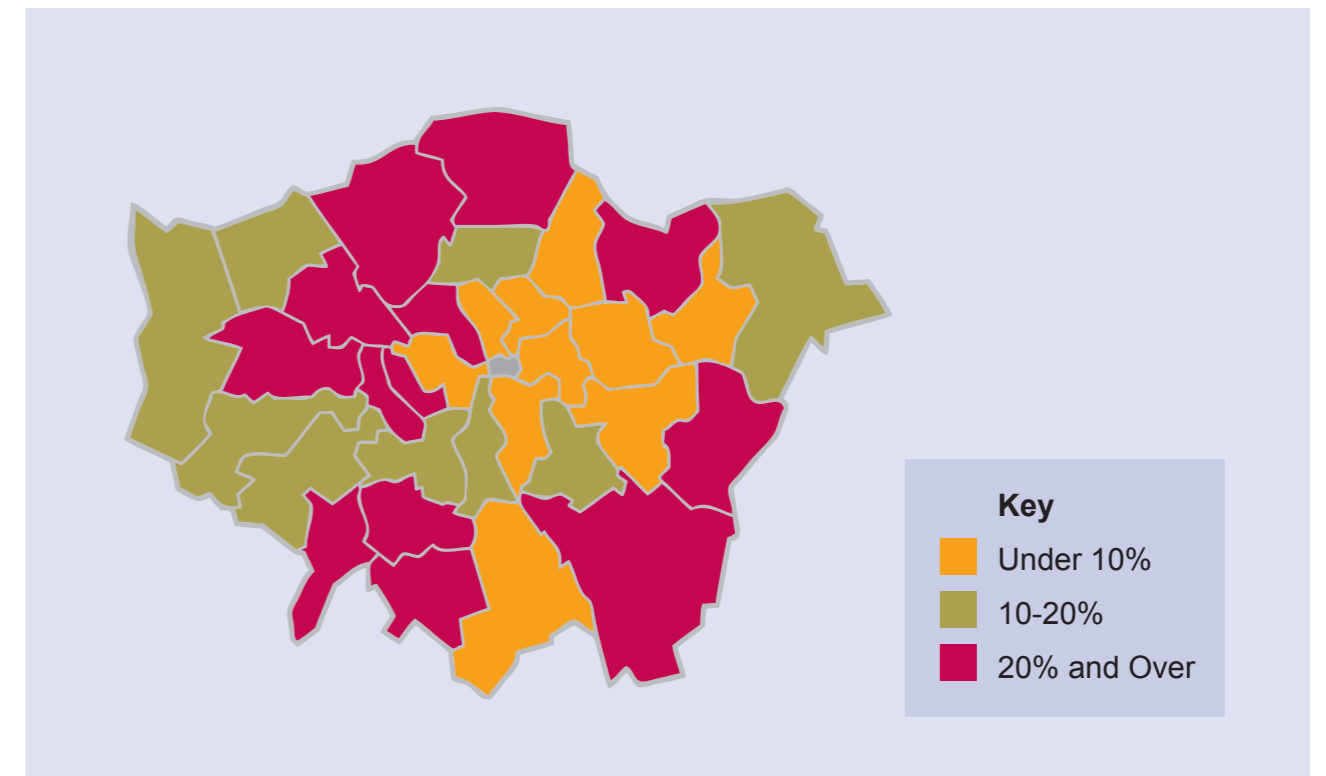


University Chances by Local Area

where the numbers going to selective universities are only 7 per cent and 5.8 per cent respectively. The 'capital effect' is not so pronounced for entry to the 30 most selective universities, although three London authorities appear in the top ten. The common denominator in this group appears to be prosperity, with the leading dozen authorities mainly covering affluent areas in the south of England. The bottom 20 authorities, which include eight in London, all send less than 10 per cent of their students to ST30 universities.

Inevitably, the same is true for Oxbridge entry. Only a dozen authorities send more than one student in 50 to the ancient universities. Apart from Trafford, in Greater Manchester, all of them are in the south of England. In London there are particularly stark inequalities in the chances of getting into a highly selective university between different boroughs (see figure 4).

Figure 4 - State School Pupils Accepted into Oxbridge by London Borough: local areas with the highest and lowest proportions of pupils at end of sixth form accepted



Progression into Higher Education

Much attention has been paid to widening participation in higher education as a whole. The figures in this study suggest that the problem does not lie primarily in sixth-forms, but earlier in secondary education. In the 2,343 English schools and colleges in this survey, 77 per cent of those who stayed on to Year 13 applied to higher education and 68 per cent were accepted.

Only in the lowest-performing further education colleges does the proportion applying to higher education drop fractionally below half, with less than 43 per cent securing places. But many students in such colleges are taking apprenticeships or another form of vocational training at sub-degree level.

In comprehensive schools as a whole, 78 per cent applied and 69 per cent were accepted. Even in the fifth of comprehensives with the lowest results, more than 70 per cent applied to higher education and almost 60 per cent were successful.

There remain considerable differences between types of institution, as well as between individual schools, however. In grammar schools, almost 93 per cent of sixth-formers apply and 86 per cent go to university or higher education college. The progression rates in independent schools are also high, with 82 per cent applying and 75 per cent securing a place somewhere in the higher education system.

These differences are explained to some extent by the ability range. It should be remembered, however, that many comprehensive school sixth-forms and sixth-form colleges are selective to some extent – albeit with lower thresholds for entry than most independent or grammar schools.

A total of 139 schools were marked out in the study for high performance in progression to higher education as a whole – given their average attainment. More than 80 of them were comprehensives, covering a broad range of UCAS scores.

Differences between schools are less marked on this measure than among acceptances for the 30 most selective universities. But there are still numerous examples of schools with near-identical results diverging in terms of progression to higher education. Two comprehensives in the south of England with mean UCAS points close to the

national average were 10 percentage points apart in progression to higher education, even among applicants.

Few schools are performing far above average for progression both to higher education as a whole and to the selective universities, suggesting that many concentrate on one or the other. Many of those performing close to national averages pride themselves on helping their students select the most suitable universities for their abilities and needs. William Farr School, in Welton, Lincolnshire, for example, is close to the national average in both categories, but 78 per cent of its applicants are accepted at their first-choice university. A thorough programme of information, advice and guidance makes this the top priority.

139 schools
marked for **high**
performance
in progression to
higher education

Progression into Higher Education

Table 5 - 10 High Performing Schools in the UK
Proportion of HE Applicants Accepted into Higher Education

School Name	School Type	Exam points per student	% of pupils accepted at university
The Kingsley School	IND	792	97
Welbeck Defence Sixth Form College	SFC	934	96
The Sixth Form Centre, Harborne At Lordswood Girls' School, Birmingham	COMP	720	96
Lingfield Notre Dame	IND	823	96
Hughes VI Form College	IND	686	95
King's High School Warwick	IND	897	95
Heathfield School, Pinner	IND	867	94
Stockport Grammar School	IND	874	94
The Marist Senior School	IND	861	94
Reading Blue Coat School	IND	879	94

Key to Table 5

These are 10 of 139 schools and colleges in England that have a significantly higher acceptance rate to higher education than other schools with similar average exam results at the end of sixth form study.

School Type

School and college type is given as it was in summer 2009. The following abbreviations are used in the table:

COMP	Comprehensive school
IND	Independent school (includes independent sixth form colleges)
SEL	Selective (grammar) school
SFC	Sixth form college

% of Pupils Accepted at University

Students accepted into HE are those UK domiciled students aged 18 or 19 first applying in 2007, 2008 or 2009. Sixth form pupils are those completing A-level or equivalent qualifications

Exam Points per Student

Listed for each school is the average point scores for A-levels or equivalent qualifications for pupils published annually by the Department for Education in school performance tables.

Progression to Selective Universities

Good exam results and high levels of progression to higher education as a whole are no guarantee of success among the 30 most selective universities, the figures in this study show (see appendix for tables 6, 7, 8).

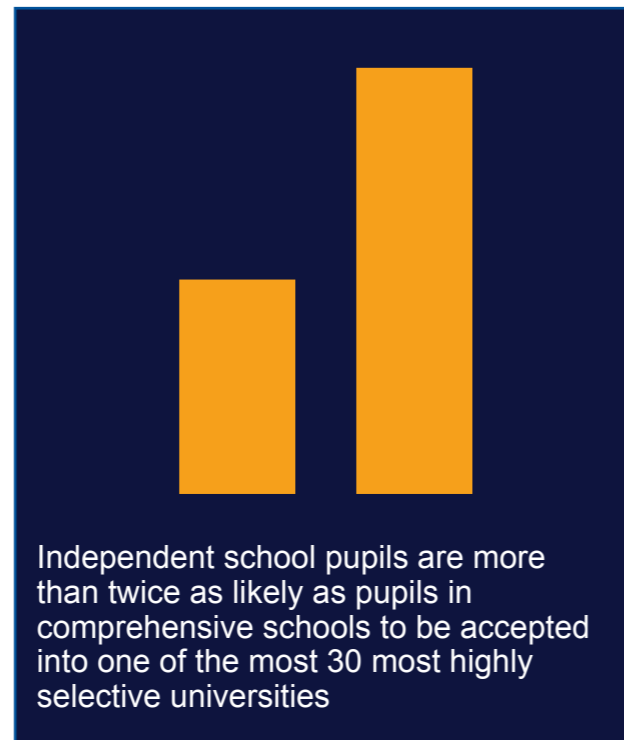
Even schools with very similar UCAS tariff points produced strikingly different outcomes over the three years of the study. At two grammar schools with near-identical points equating to more than three A grades at A level, one school saw 28 per cent of UCAS applicants enter one of the 30 selective universities; the other 55 per cent. An independent school with the same points averaged 67 per cent.

There will always be isolated examples of this sort in a large education system, but similar contrasts appear at all levels of results. At a comprehensive and an independent school in Cornwall with near-identical results, one sent 17 per cent to selective universities and the other 66 per cent. Both averaged 350 points including AS levels.

At two comprehensives in the north of England, also with identical results at only a slightly lower level, one sent 57 per cent of UCAS applicants to selective universities, the other 27 per cent.

Such differences cannot be explained by the ability range, but may be influenced by parental backgrounds, geography, curriculum and information, advice and guidance (IAG). One important factor for selective university entry is the sixth-form curriculum. The Russell Group universities have issued a list of 'facilitating' subjects that are valued more highly by for entrance than some of the newer vocational A levels. Over the past 15 years, there has been a significant fall in the numbers of 'facilitating' subjects taken, with comprehensive schools and colleges introducing a disproportionate share of the other subjects in order to appeal to a wider range of young people.

There are many good examples of effective IAG throughout the state sector, but there is widespread concern that poor advice may be contributing to the low progression rates in many comprehensive schools and further education colleges. Admissions staff in several of the ST30 universities report that it is commonplace for able candidates to seek places on degrees for which they are not qualified. The Russell Group's report *Informed Choices* was prompted by the large number of examples of this.



The move away from traditional academic subjects has been less prevalent in independent and grammar schools. According to the head of research at the Independent Schools Council, the preferred subjects for the Russell Group list tallies with independent school subjects. The curriculum in independent schools is designed with university entrance in mind.

Independent school pupils are more than twice as likely as those in comprehensives to be accepted into one of the most selective universities: independent schools had a 56 per cent success rate, compared with 23 per cent in non selective state schools, and almost 40 per cent in grammar schools.

At the ten schools with the highest admissions rates, over a third of university entrants from the schools went to ST30 universities during the three years. Yet more than 500 schools and colleges had less than ten 'Sutton Trust 30' entrants over the three years.

Out of more than 300 schools and colleges identified as having outstanding progression rates to ST30 universities, given their mean UCAS tariff scores, a large majority were in the independent sector. A total of 267 independent schools (out of 438 in the survey) did significantly better than the average for their results, compared with 20 grammar schools and 22 comprehensives.

Progression to Selective Universities

These figures strongly suggest that it is more than their exam results that give independent such an edge in admissions to the most selective universities. Some of their extra preparation for university applicants may require resources that are beyond the means of many state schools, but much of it is a matter of raising aspirations and following best practice that already exists in the most successful comprehensive and grammar schools.

Sutton Trust 30

The Sutton Trust 30 grouping of highly selective universities comprises universities in Scotland, England and Wales with over 500 undergraduate entrants each year, where it was estimated that less than 10 per cent of places are attainable to pupils with 200 UCAS tariff points (equivalent to two D grades and a C grade at A-level) or less. These 30 universities also emerge as the 30 most selective according to the latest Times University Guide.

Bath
Birmingham
Bristol
Cambridge
Cardiff
Durham
Edinburgh
Exeter
Glasgow
Imperial College
King's College London
Lancaster
Leeds
Leicester
Liverpool
LSE
Manchester
Newcastle
Nottingham
Oxford
Reading
Royal Holloway, London
Sheffield
Southampton
St Andrews
Strathclyde
Surrey
UCL
Warwick
York

Cockermouth School is not in the top 20 schools in Cumbria for its A-level results, which are below average nationally. But that does not mean that it fails at getting its students into university, selective or otherwise.

The school, which is a genuine all-ability comprehensive serving its local community, is one of only four comprehensive schools to be marked out for high levels of entry both to the most selective universities and to higher education as a whole.

Cockermouth's UCAS tariff mean of 275 points is comparatively modest, but more than 90 per cent of those applying to HE find a place, while 37 per cent go to one of the 30 most selective universities. The school also sent nine students to Oxbridge over the three years of the study.

The success rates are the result of meticulous planning. The school has a partnership arrangement with Newcastle University and regular visits to and from the University of Cumbria, but also to Oxford and Cambridge.

Teachers discuss higher education with the pupils at an early age, returning to the subject in more detail at the beginning of Year 12. Potential higher education candidates are then shown examples of where their predecessors have gone and options are investigated in detail.

Later in the process, punctuated by regular monitoring and assessment, a morning is devoted to personal statements and choices are finalised. Most opt for universities in the north of England, but there is a broad spread of applications.

Charlotte Dumbill, one of the two heads of sixth-form, said: "We encourage realistic aspirations. They apply for universities at the top end of what they can achieve, but we encourage them to include a broad range of universities."

Mrs Dumbill added: "We don't push them down the degree route if it is not right for them, but we have an aspirational parent body at the top end. The profile of the sixth-form has changed as it has grown and the social profile is now wider than further down the school. We are putting more and more into getting the right results."

Progression to Oxbridge

When ranked by the number of Oxbridge entrants, four schools and one college sent more students to the ancient universities over the three years than the bottom 2,000 schools and colleges put together. Between them, Westminster School, Eton College, Hills Road Sixth Form College, St Pauls School, London, and St Pauls Girls School accounted for 946 Oxbridge entrants over the period.

This stark contrast illustrates both the eminence of the leading schools, with their high-ability intakes, and the extent to which Oxbridge entry is still barely on the radar of many schools. More than 1,300 of the 3,167 schools and colleges in this study did not have a single Oxbridge entrant over the three years. Another 650 had no more than two.

Some of these schools have up to 100 students a year applying to higher education, many with a good success rate. But the absence of Oxbridge entrants is seen as a natural consequence of their intake, the ambitions of parents and perceptions of the selection system. The considerable outreach initiatives of the two universities appear not to have succeeded in persuading many pupils (or perhaps staff) in such schools that Oxbridge is a realistic ambition.

The small numbers progressing to Oxbridge from most schools mean that a school-by-school indicator would be statistically unreliable, vulnerable to huge swings from year to year. This report, therefore, includes the results only of the leading schools, while also showing entry by local authority.

A report by the Sutton Trust in 2008 showed that Oxbridge entry was dominated by 100 elite schools. This study confirms that finding. The 125 most successful schools on this measure are all selective and most are independent. Even the few comprehensive schools that appear in the top 200 draw most of their pupils from relatively prosperous backgrounds.

The 100 top schools make up 3 per cent of those with sixth forms and sixth-form colleges, but took more than 30 per cent of the places awarded by Oxford and Cambridge. They are composed of 84 independent schools and 16 grammar schools.

At the top four schools, all independent, more than a third of the UCAS applicants went to Oxford or Cambridge. At Westminster School and Eton

College, more than 70 students went to Oxbridge each year.

In some of the leading schools, there appears to be a particular link with one of the two universities. At Eton, for example, 133 students went to Oxford over the three years, but only 78 to Cambridge. At Queen Elizabeth's School, in Barnet, north London, 59 went to Cambridge, but only 29 to Oxford.

Independent school pupils are more than seven times as likely as those in comprehensives to be accepted at Oxbridge. Some 5.7 per cent of independent school pupils went on to Oxford or Cambridge over the three years, compared with 0.8 per cent in non-selective state schools and 3.4 per cent in grammar schools.

Given their selective intake, grammar schools would appear to be underrepresented among the most successful schools for Oxbridge entry, although they still win a significant share of the places overall. Comprehensives, with their broader intake, cannot hope to match them for the proportion of sixth-formers winning places, but some have a steady stream of Oxbridge entrants.

Camden School for Girls, in north London, for example, averaged 12 Oxbridge entrants per year, almost evenly split between the two universities. The Becket School, in West Bridgford, near Nottingham, averaged six places per year, with almost half of its UCAS applicants going to one of the most selective universities.

Most of the schools that enjoy regular success at Oxbridge have structured programmes for candidates for the two universities. These generally include practice interviews – often at partner schools – and regular sessions to ensure that candidates are engaging in their chosen subject beyond the curriculum.

For full tables see appendix 9, 10, 11.

When ranked by the number of Oxbridge entrants, four schools and one college sent more students to the ancient universities over the three years of this study than the bottom 2,000 schools and colleges put together.

Progression to Oxbridge

Top 10 Schools in the UK - Proportion of HE Applicants Accepted at Oxbridge

School Name	Type	Total Oxbridge acceptances over 3 years	% of HE applicants accepted at Oxbridge
St Pauls Girls School	IND	129	45.7%
Westminster School	IND	235	44.4%
The Stephen Perse Foundation	IND	42	41.2%
St Pauls School, London Sw13	IND	167	35.6%
North London Collegiate School	IND	107	32.5%
Winchester College	IND	106	32.4%
Wycombe Abbey School, High Wycombe	IND	74	32.3%
Oxford High School GDST	IND	70	31.0%
Magdalen College School, Oxford	IND	69	29.2%
Eton College	IND	211	28.1%

Top 10 State Schools in the UK - Proportion of HE Applicants Accepted at Oxbridge

School Name	Type	Total Oxbridge acceptances over 3 years	% of HE applicants accepted at Oxbridge
Queen Elizabeth's School, Barnet	SEL	88	22.0%
Colchester Royal Grammar School	SEL	72	18.8%
Reading School	SEL	64	16.7%
Colyton Grammar School	SEL	45	15.4%
Kendrick School	SEL	45	15.2%
The Tiffin Girls School	SEL	63	15.2%
The Latymer School	SEL	103	14.7%
Pate's Grammar School	SEL	75	14.7%
Henrietta Barnett School	SEL	45	12.9%
St Olave's Grammar School	SEL	61	12.3%

Top 10 Non Selective State Schools in the UK - Proportion of HE Applicants Accepted at Oxbridge

School Name	Type	Total Oxbridge acceptances over 3 years	% of HE applicants accepted at Oxbridge
Hills Road Sixth Form College	SFC	204	8.6%
Lady Margaret School	COMP	15	8.3%
Sturminster Newton High School	COMP	6	8.1%
Huntingdonshire Regional College	GFE	4	7.4%
Kingussie High School	COMP	3	7.3%
Camden School For Girls	COMP	36	7.2%
Colstons Girls School Academy	AC	5	6.8%
Watford Grammar School For Girls	COMP	34	6.7%
The Cherwell School	COMP	35	6.7%
Durham Johnston Comprehensive School	COMP	23	6.6%

Appendix 1 - Definitions, Assumptions and Caveats to the Data

1. Schools and Colleges

School and college type

School and college type is given as it was in summer 2009, although some schools have changed since then (mainly schools in England becoming academies). Type may have changed during the period considered: again, this will include many academies, and there have been various mergers in the college sector in England, some of which have merged small specialist colleges with larger general FE colleges.

Tables for individual schools have been published for all schools with data in England; however, the analysis and summary tables in this report are based on all schools in the UK.

England: type given by Department for Education in the 2009 achievement and attainment tables.

Wales: all maintained secondary schools are comprehensives. College type is taken from a list produced by CollegesWales in 2009 (no longer online – updated version at collegeswales.ac.uk/download.ashx?r=87) except for one site which was classified as Agriculture and Horticulture (Ag & H).

Scotland: all maintained secondary schools are comprehensives and all FE colleges have been classified as general FE.

Northern Ireland: a list of grammar schools is available from the Department of Education, Northern Ireland. All other secondaries are treated as comprehensive. All colleges are treated as general FE except for one site treated as Ag & H.

Channel Islands: one college treated as general FE. Schools are either grammar or comprehensive.

The following abbreviations are used in the tables:

AC	Academy (England only)
ADP	Specialist art, design and performing arts college
Ag & H	Specialist agriculture and horticulture college
COMP	Comprehensive school
GFE	General FE college
HE	Higher education institution
IND	Independent school (includes independent sixth form colleges)

MOD	Modern school (England only)
SEL	Selective (grammar) school
SFC	Sixth form college
Sixth Form Centre	A comprehensive school with an age range of 16-18
TC	Tertiary college

What counts as a school or college?

Many colleges operate from more than one site, or operate separate units within one site, e.g. a 'sixth form college' within a general FE college. UCAS tends to treat these as separate entities and we have maintained this approach.

Sixth form numbers

Numbers of sixth form students taking A-levels and equivalent qualifications are taken from Department for Education's Achievement and Attainment Tables (now Performance Tables). Only schools and colleges with complete data for 2007 to 2009 are included so those which opened, closed, merged or changed status are excluded, as are some with small numbers of students. Note that these will include students who are not regarded as UK-domiciled for the purpose of applying to applying education. This may mean that for some independent schools with a high proportion on non-UK domiciled students, the figures will suggest a lower proportion of UK students progressing to HE than is actually the case.

Average point scores for A-levels or equivalent qualifications

In the published HE destination tables for schools for England, we have listed for each school the average point scores for A-levels or equivalent qualifications for pupils published annually by the Department for Education in school performance tables, based on a scoring system developed by the Qualification and Curriculum Authority. Under the QCA scoring system, A-level points are calculated as follows: A grade equals 270; B =240; C = 210; D = 180; E = 150.

The figures quoted in the annual performance tables for schools and sixth form colleges are different to those used under the tariff deployed by the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service, also based on for A-levels or equivalent qualifications. This UCAS tariff is also used and referred to in this summary report. Under the UCAS tariff system, A-level points are calculated as follows: A grade equals 120 points ; B =100; C = 80; D = 60; E = 40.

Appendix 1 - Definitions, Assumptions and Caveats to the Data

Schools with high progression rates

In the published HE destination tables we have flagged schools and colleges that have a significantly higher acceptance rate to higher education or selective universities than other schools with a similar average exam results at the end of sixth form study.

2. Student Applicants

Applicants are those UK domiciled students aged 18 or 19 first applying in 2007, 2008 or 2009. These include students attending schools in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. Three years of data was used to provide a robust but still recent measure of participation rates to higher education. Schools with less than ten applicants in any one application round are excluded from the UCAS data file and hence from the analysis. UCAS can not accept responsibility for any inferences or conclusions derived from the data by third parties.

Delayed applications

Some of these applicants will also have applied in the year following their first application. In these cases, the destination is taken as that following the second application. (UCAS is informed by a university that a student has been accepted: the student may decide not to take up the place and apply again in a subsequent application round.)

A small proportion of students may have made more than two applications or may have initially applied in one year, not applied in the following year but then applied in a subsequent year. These later applications have been ignored. (The greater the interval between first application and a subsequent one, the greater the likelihood that factors other than the school attended are influencing students decisions.)

Deferred applications

Approximately 20,000 applicants made at least one application for deferred entry into university each of the past three years. These applicants appear in the UCAS statistics only in the year in which they apply.

3. Higher Education Institutions

Participation rates are for all UK higher education institutions on the UCAS database

Sutton Trust 30

The Sutton Trust 30 grouping of highly selective universities comprises universities in Scotland, England and Wales with over 500 undergraduate entrants each year, where it was estimated that less than 10 per cent of places are attainable to pupils with 200 UCAS tariff points (equivalent to two D grades and a C grade at A-level) or less. These 30 universities also emerge as the 30 most selective according to the latest Times University Guide.

University of Bath
 University of Birmingham
 University of Bristol
 University of Cambridge
 Cardiff University
 University of Durham
 University of Edinburgh
 University of Exeter
 University of Glasgow
 Imperial College
 King's College London
 Lancaster University
 University of Leeds
 University of Leicester
 University of Liverpool
 London School of Economics & Political Science
 University of Manchester
 University of Newcastle
 University of Nottingham
 University of Oxford
 University of Reading
 Royal Holloway, University of London
 University of Sheffield
 University of Southampton
 University of St Andrews
 University of Strathclyde
 University of Surrey
 University College London
 University of Warwick
 University of York

Oxbridge Data

Data from Cambridge and Oxford Universities were obtained directly from the two universities and combined. These data are included in this report, but do not form part of the published tables for schools. The figures are based on student acceptances over three years between 2007 and 2009.

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 6 - Top 100 Schools in the UK
Proportion of HE Applicants Accepted at Highly Selective Univeristies (ST30)

School Name	School type	Total ST30 acceptances over 3 years	% of HE applicants accepted at ST30 unis	Exam points per student accepted into highly selective universities
North London Collegiate School	IND	305	92.7%	504.3
Withington Girls' School	IND	222	92.1%	571.0
Oxford High School GDST	IND	203	89.8%	472.9
Magdalen College School, Oxford	IND	211	89.4%	467.4
St Catherine's School, Bramley	IND	152	88.9%	486.5
Westminster School	IND	470	88.8%	543.2
Manchester Grammar School	IND	493	88.8%	430.2
St Pauls School, London Sw13	IND	416	88.7%	464.6
Haberdashers' Aske's School For Girls, Elstree	IND	330	88.5%	421.3
Guildford High School	IND	221	88.4%	461.2
Winchester College	IND	288	88.1%	472.6
King Edward VI High School For Girls	IND	209	87.8%	548.9
Queen Elizabeth's School, Barnet	SEL	350	87.5%	487.0
The Perse School	IND	282	87.3%	454.2
James Allens Girls School	IND	238	87.2%	504.8
Haberdashers' Askes's Boys ' School	IND	399	87.1%	427.8
King's College School	IND	398	87.1%	565.9
Royal Grammar School Guildford	IND	347	87.0%	425.3
St Marys School, Ascot	IND	120	87.0%	457.0
Manchester High School For Girls, Manchester	IND	242	86.7%	451.1
St Pauls Girls School	IND	244	86.5%	471.4
Cheltenham Ladies' College	IND	262	86.5%	446.6
Wycombe Abbey School, High Wycombe	IND	198	86.5%	513.9
The Lady Eleanor Holles School	IND	219	86.2%	520.1
Merchant Taylors' School, Northwood	IND	343	85.1%	493.8
Hampton School	IND	412	84.8%	564.7
Sevenoaks School	IND	391	84.1%	607.8
King Edward's School, Edgbaston	IND	294	83.5%	510.1
Notting Hill & Ealing High School	IND	173	83.2%	416.7
King Edward VI School, Southampton	IND	264	82.5%	404.9
Abingdon School	IND	258	82.4%	426.0
The Stephen Perse Foundation	IND	84	82.4%	518.7
St Swithun's School	IND	133	82.1%	513.8
Marlborough College	IND	442	82.0%	435.0
St. Helen's School	IND	205	82.0%	413.3
The School Of St Helen & St Katharine	IND	199	81.9%	434.1
Oundle School	IND	421	81.7%	419.3
Pate's Grammar School	SEL	416	81.6%	520.5

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 6 - Top 100 Schools in the UK
Proportion of HE Applicants Accepted at Highly Selective Univeristies (ST30)

City Of London School For Girls	IND	177	81.6%	445.3
Colyton Grammar School	SEL	238	81.5%	568.9
St Albans School	IND	277	81.5%	477.2
Reading School	SEL	312	81.5%	443.3
City Of London School	IND	292	81.3%	449.1
University College School	IND	244	81.3%	425.7
The Godolphin And Latymer School	IND	226	81.3%	448.2
Rugby School	IND	372	81.2%	435.9
Downe House School	IND	186	81.2%	492.0
Charterhouse	IND	372	81.0%	405.2
Bancrofts School	IND	267	80.9%	437.9
Badminton School	IND	72	80.9%	429.1
Colchester Royal Grammar School	SEL	308	80.6%	592.8
St Albans High School For Girls	IND	186	80.5%	417.9
Highgate School	IND	324	80.4%	425.5
Loughborough High School	IND	187	80.3%	500.9
The Tiffin Girls School	SEL	333	80.2%	517.2
Harrow School	IND	334	79.9%	436.3
Benenden School	IND	143	79.9%	406.0
St Olave's Grammar School	SEL	397	79.9%	476.8
South Hampstead High School	IND	174	79.8%	428.6
Tonbridge School	IND	328	79.8%	435.1
Reigate Grammar School	IND	260	79.8%	446.4
Nottingham High School For Girls	IND	238	79.6%	492.5
Tormead School, Guildford	IND	144	79.6%	485.5
Alleyn's School, Dulwich	IND	318	79.5%	492.1
Radley College	IND	314	79.5%	443.6
Kendrick School	SEL	235	79.4%	475.2
Bolton School Girls' Division	IND	242	79.1%	483.2
St Mary's School, Calne	IND	86	78.9%	429.9
King Edward VI Grammar School, Chelmsford	SEL	345	78.8%	543.9
Dulwich College	IND	363	78.6%	418.5
Putney High School	IND	142	78.5%	421.0
Headington School, Oxford	IND	174	78.4%	421.1
Eton College	IND	589	78.3%	474.3
The King's School, Chester	IND	235	78.1%	415.1
King Edward VI Camp Hill School For Boys	SEL	240	77.9%	580.1
Abbey School, Reading	IND	164	77.7%	434.7
The Latymer School	SEL	544	77.7%	434.3
Eltham College	IND	227	77.5%	404.8
St Peter's School, York	IND	243	77.1%	430.9
Wimbledon High School	IND	161	77.0%	428.7

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 6 - Top 100 Schools in the UK
Proportion of HE Applicants Accepted at Highly Selective Universities (ST30)

School Name	School Type	Total ST30 acceptances over 3 years	% of HE applicants accepted at ST30 unis	Exam points per student accepted into highly selective universities
Maynard School	IND	110	76.9%	414.4
Whitgift School, South Croydon	IND	303	76.9%	450.1
Kings School, Canterbury	IND	342	76.9%	426.3
Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-Upon-Tyne	IND	390	76.8%	436.0
Henrietta Barnett School	SEL	267	76.7%	426.7
Sherborne School For Girls	IND	101	76.5%	382.7
The Grange School, Northwich	IND	214	76.4%	498.0
Bradford Grammar School	IND	300	76.3%	425.7
Nottingham High School	IND	237	76.2%	508.0
Wilson's School	SEL	289	76.1%	522.6
King's High School Warwick	IND	155	76.0%	400.6
Wellington College, Crowthorne	IND	340	75.9%	387.8
City Of London Freeman's School	IND	192	75.9%	490.6
The Queen's School, Chester	IND	107	75.9%	435.8
Loughborough Grammar School, Loughborough	IND	276	75.8%	494.4
Latymer Upper School	IND	366	75.6%	435.1
Shrewsbury School	IND	253	75.5%	398.3
Cheadle Hulme School	IND	267	75.4%	448.1
Tudor Hall School	IND	84	75.0%	387.8
Canford School	IND	271	74.9%	413.0

Key to Tables 6,7,8

Total ST30 acceptances over 3 years

The total number of students accepted during the years 2007-09 by one of the highly selective 'Sutton Trust 30' universities (defined on page 17).

% of HE applicants accepted at ST30 unis

The proportion of UCAS applicants over the three years accepted by one of the highly selective 'Sutton Trust 30' universities (defined on page 17).

Exam points per student accepted into highly selective universities

The average attainment measure used in these tables is the tariff deployed by the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service, also based on for A-levels or equivalent qualifications. Under the UCAS tariff system, A-level points are calculated as follows: A grade equals 120 points ; B =100; C = 80; D = 60; E = 40. We list the average for pupils accepted by one of the highly selective 'Sutton Trust 30' universities.

School Type

School and college type is given as it was in summer 2009. The following abbreviations are used in the tables:

AC	Academy
ADP	Specialist art, design and performing arts college
Ag & H	Specialist agriculture and horticulture college
COMP	Comprehensive school
GFE	General FE college
HE	Higher education institution
IND	Independent school (includes independent sixth form colleges)
MOD	Modern school
SEL	Selective (grammar) school
SFC	Sixth form college
Sixth form centre	A comprehensive school with an age range of 16-18
TC	Tertiary college

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 7 - Top 100 State Schools in the UK
Proportion of HE Applicants Accepted at Highly Selective Universities (ST30)

School Name	School type	Total ST30 acceptances over 3 years	% of HE applicants accepted at ST30 unis	Exam points per student accepted into highly selective universities
Queen Elizabeth's School, Barnet	SEL	350	87.5%	487.0
Pate's Grammar School	SEL	416	81.6%	520.5
Colyton Grammar School	SEL	238	81.5%	568.9
Reading School	SEL	312	81.5%	443.3
Colchester Royal Grammar School	SEL	308	80.6%	592.8
The Tiffin Girls School	SEL	333	80.2%	517.2
St Olave's Grammar School	SEL	397	79.9%	476.8
Kendrick School	SEL	235	79.4%	475.2
King Edward VI Grammar School, Chelmsford	SEL	345	78.8%	543.9
King Edward VI Camp Hill School For Boys	SEL	240	77.9%	580.1
The Latymer School	SEL	544	77.7%	434.3
Henrietta Barnett School	SEL	267	76.7%	426.7
Wilson's School	SEL	289	76.1%	522.6
Blue Coat School, Liverpool	SEL	330	74.5%	476.6
The Judd School, Tonbridge	SEL	307	73.3%	462.4
King Edward VI Camphill School For Girls	SEL	265	73.0%	531.3
Lady Margaret School	COMP	132	72.9%	407.6
Watford Grammar School For Girls	COMP	370	72.8%	417.3
Newstead Wood School For Girls	SEL	291	71.3%	462.3
Altrincham Girls Grammar School	SEL	312	70.9%	502.0
Tiffin School	SEL	353	70.7%	434.0
Dr Challoners Grammar School	SEL	369	70.4%	533.3
Royal Grammar School, Buckinghamshire	SEL	376	69.4%	439.6
Watford Grammar School For Boys	COMP	341	69.2%	430.8
Dr Challoner's High School	SEL	283	69.0%	440.0
Altrincham Grammar School For Boys, Altrincham	SEL	273	68.9%	501.4
King Edward VI Five Ways School	SEL	334	68.9%	497.1
Dame Alice Owen's School	COMP	401	68.4%	407.1
Colchester County High School For Girls	SEL	229	68.2%	497.7
Ermysted's Grammar, Skipton	SEL	161	67.6%	522.7
Sutton Grammar School For Boys	SEL	221	67.6%	483.0
Cardinal Vaughan Memorial School	COMP	292	67.4%	398.3
Wallington County Grammar School	SEL	267	67.4%	517.8
Lancaster Royal Grammar School	SEL	277	67.1%	508.5
Nonsuch High School For Girls	SEL	294	66.7%	499.5
St Ninians High School, Giffnock	COMP	188	66.2%	576.9
Tonbridge Grammar School	SEL	280	66.0%	471.8

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 7 - Top 100 State Schools in the UK
Proportion of HE Applicants Accepted at Highly Selective Univeristies (ST30)

JFS	COMP	406	66.0%	384.8
Stratford Upon Avon Grammar School For Girls	SEL	210	65.8%	476.9
Sir William Borlase's Grammar School	SEL	316	65.7%	458.1
Wolverhampton Girls' High School	SEL	199	65.5%	501.3
Chelmsford County High School, Chelmsford	SEL	245	64.8%	540.5
Torquay Boys Grammar School	SEL	276	64.8%	501.9
Adams' Grammar School	SEL	237	64.8%	465.2
Queen Mary's Grammar School For Boys	SEL	198	64.1%	494.3
King Edward VI School, Warwickshire	SEL	132	63.8%	516.6
Skinner's School	SEL	186	63.1%	391.6
Hills Road Sixth Form College	SFC	1494	63.0%	471.6
Lancaster Girls Grammar School	SEL	264	62.4%	515.7
Woodford County High School, Woodford Green	SEL	225	62.3%	409.8
Tunbridge Wells Girls' Grammar School	SEL	197	62.1%	422.0
Caistor Grammar School, Market Rasen	SEL	129	62.0%	483.0
Aylesbury Grammar School	SEL	315	62.0%	456.3
Douglas Academy	COMP	109	61.9%	473.5
Bishop Vesey's Grammar School	SEL	242	61.7%	473.7
St Michael's Catholic Grammar School	SEL	211	61.5%	464.0
King Edward VI Handsworth School	SEL	203	61.5%	524.0
Bishop Wordsworth's Grammar School	SEL	219	61.0%	429.2
Kings School, Grantham	SEL	191	60.4%	467.6
Hillhead High School	COMP	53	60.2%	442.2
Welbeck Defence Sixth Form College	SFC	270	60.0%	404.3
Ripon Grammar School	SEL	180	59.6%	492.1
Redland High School For Girls	Sixth form centre	87	59.6%	410.2
St Ambrose College	SEL	150	59.5%	449.3
Wirral Grammar School For Girls	SEL	226	59.0%	513.1
Skipton Girls' High School	SEL	151	59.0%	486.8
Newport Girls' High School	SEL	79	59.0%	480.3
Beaconsfield High School	SEL	256	58.9%	418.8
The Belvedere Academy	AC	79	58.5%	475.6
Poole Grammar School	SEL	227	58.5%	510.0
Aylesbury High School	SEL	300	58.5%	427.9
Westcliff High School For Boys, West Cliff	SEL	195	58.4%	487.9
The London Oratory School	COMP	284	58.3%	400.3
Wycombe High School, High Wycombe	SEL	306	58.2%	427.7
Wirral Grammar School For Boys	SEL	197	58.1%	469.9
South Wilts Grammar School	SEL	241	58.1%	459.6
Hockerill Anglo-European College	COMP	77	57.9%	517.9

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 7 - 100 Top 100 State Schools in the UK
Proportion of HE Applicants accepted at Highly Selective Univeristies (ST30)

Royal Latin School	SEL	306	57.7%	404.3
Bourne Grammar School	SEL	186	57.6%	474.6
Sir Thomas Rich's School	SEL	195	57.5%	450.6
King David High, Liverpool	COMP	127	57.2%	400.1
Durham Johnston Comprehensive School	COMP	199	57.2%	419.1
Cranbrook School	SEL	237	57.1%	392.0
Queen Elizabeth's High School, Gainsborough	SEL	209	57.1%	463.0
West Kirby Grammar School	SEL	246	56.8%	487.4
Mearns Castle High School	COMP	160	56.7%	482.2
Sutton Coldfield Grammar School For Girls	SEL	194	55.9%	491.1
King Edward VI Aston	SEL	177	55.7%	479.0
Loreto Grammar School, Altrincham	SEL	185	55.6%	398.3
Parmiter's School	COMP	226	55.3%	405.3
Parkstone Grammar School	SEL	244	55.1%	482.2
St Lukes High School	COMP	40	54.8%	538.2
St Bernard's Catholic Grammar School	SEL	179	54.6%	463.5
Guildford County School	COMP	86	54.4%	424.4
St Mary's R C High, Chesterfield	COMP	194	54.3%	464.6
St Ninian's High School, Glasgow	COMP	45	54.2%	520.3
Torquay Grammar School For Girls	SEL	175	54.2%	395.8
St Thomas Aquinas School, Glasgow	COMP	33	54.1%	426.1
Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Penrith	SEL	160	53.9%	474.0
Ilford County High School, Ilford	SEL	200	53.8%	435.5

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 8 - Top 100 Comprehensive Schools in the UK
Proportion of HE Applicants accepted at Highly Selective Univeristies (ST30)

School Name	Total ST30 acceptances over 3 years	% of HE applicants accepted at ST30 unis	Exam points per student accepted into highly selective universities
Lady Margaret School	132	72.9%	407.6
Watford Grammar School For Girls	370	72.8%	417.3
Watford Grammar School For Boys	341	69.2%	430.8
Dame Alice Owen's School	401	68.4%	407.1
Cardinal Vaughan Memorial School	292	67.4%	398.3
St Ninians High School, Giffnock	188	66.2%	576.9
JFS	406	66.0%	384.8
Douglas Academy	109	61.9%	473.5
Hillhead High School	53	60.2%	442.2
The London Oratory School	284	58.3%	400.3
Hockerill Anglo-European College	77	57.9%	517.9
King David High, Liverpool	127	57.2%	400.1
Durham Johnston Comprehensive School	199	57.2%	419.1
Mearns Castle High School	160	56.7%	482.2
Parmiter's School	226	55.3%	405.3
St Lukes High School	40	54.8%	538.2
Guildford County School	86	54.4%	424.4
St Mary's R C High, Chesterfield	194	54.3%	464.6
St Ninian's High School, Glasgow	45	54.2%	520.3
St Thomas Aquinas School, Glasgow	33	54.1%	426.1
Camden School For Girls	268	53.6%	397.0
Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Ashbourne	136	53.1%	467.9
Wallace Hall Academy	45	52.9%	477.7
The King's School, Peterborough	244	52.7%	476.5
Williamwood High School	155	52.4%	562.4
Cowbridge Comprehensive School	188	51.6%	438.8
Ecclesbourne School	234	51.5%	442.6
Eastwood High School	73	51.4%	492.2
Our Lady's High School, Motherwell	41	51.3%	434.4
Boclair Academy, Glasgow	73	51.0%	445.8
The Cherwell School	267	50.9%	448.4
St Aidans & St John Fisher Associated Sixth Form, Harrogate	384	50.8%	470.6
Bearsden Academy	115	50.7%	462.8
St Thomas Of Aquins High School, Edinburgh	58	50.4%	471.2
Ilkley Grammar School	189	50.4%	429.3
Park Mains High School	77	50.3%	480.8
Lenzie Academy, Glasgow	132	50.2%	487.8

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 8 - Top 100 Comprehensive Schools in the UK
Proportion of HE Applicants accepted at Highly Selective Univeristies (ST30)

Mill Hill County High School	308	50.1%	390.7
Fallibroome High	185	50.0%	393.1
Roundwood Park School, Harpenden	156	50.0%	446.8
Stewarton Academy, Kilmarnock	41	50.0%	411.8
Caerleon Comprehensive School	185	50.0%	467.8
St Georges School, Harpenden	202	49.9%	391.9
West Bridgford School	158	49.7%	467.5
King Edward VII School, Sheffield	265	49.5%	406.6
Grange Academy, Kilmarnock	53	49.5%	448.7
Greenock Academy, Greenock	53	49.5%	463.1
Largs Academy	92	49.5%	461.3
Old Swinford Hospital, Stourbridge	179	49.4%	388.0
Notre Dame High School, Glasgow	41	49.4%	441.8
Bartholomew School, Witney	76	49.4%	412.0
The Becket School	142	49.3%	478.7
Turnbull High School, Glasgow	56	49.1%	485.8
St Benedicts Upper School, Bury St Edmunds	82	49.1%	490.0
St Matthews Academy, Saltcoats	52	49.1%	449.1
The Downs School	98	49.0%	425.3
Gourock High School	49	49.0%	476.1
St Columbas High School, Gourock	24	49.0%	427.3
Shawlands Academy, Glasgow	66	48.9%	409.2
Kingussie High School	20	48.8%	503.5
Stirling High School, Stirling	55	48.7%	501.8
James Gillespie High School	107	48.6%	497.8
Auchinlek Academy	34	48.6%	487.3
Paisley Grammar School	51	48.6%	454.7
Malton School	67	48.6%	489.1
Prestwick Academy	67	48.6%	474.7
Holyrood Secondary School	111	48.5%	480.1
Fulford School	186	48.3%	472.6
Our Lady & St Patrick's High School	55	48.2%	460.9
King David High School, Manchester	132	48.2%	405.6
Boroughmuir High School	105	48.2%	467.3
St Andrews High School, Coatbridge	39	48.1%	439.5
Silverdale School	200	48.1%	417.4
Stokesley School	166	48.0%	434.5
Ysgol Brynhyfryd	118	48.0%	482.0
Calderglen High School	82	48.0%	471.6
Kenilworth School	244	47.9%	425.2
Audenshaw School	147	47.9%	496.6
Lourdes Secondary School, Glasgow	33	47.8%	473.9

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 8 - Top 100 Comprehensive Schools in the UK
Proportion of HE Applicants accepted at Highly Selective Universities (ST30)

School Name	Number of Applicants	Proportion Accepted (%)	Exam Points per Student
St Mary's Rc Comprehensive, Ilkley	142	47.8%	483.4
St Bartholomews School	180	47.6%	456.5
Dunblane High School	60	47.6%	461.3
Notre Dame High School, Greenock	48	47.5%	484.9
Lochgilphead High School, Lochgilphead	28	47.5%	483.5
Northampton School For Boys	237	47.4%	485.8
Bishopbriggs Academy	72	47.4%	490.8
Stonelaw High School, Glasgow	36	47.4%	436.8
Fortrose Academy	60	47.2%	496.2
Balfron High School	77	47.2%	467.0
St John The Baptist Rc Secondary School	108	47.2%	408.1
Harrogate Grammar School	248	47.1%	441.4
St Edwards College	198	46.9%	384.9
St Peter The Apostle High School	60	46.9%	428.2
Radyr Comprehensive School, Cardiff	161	46.7%	399.3
Woodfarm High School	50	46.3%	545.6
St Cuthbert's High School, Newcastle	86	46.2%	393.0
St Ambrose High School	73	46.2%	453.6
Tapton School	271	46.2%	435.9
St Leonard's Catholic School	154	46.1%	374.3
St Andrews Academy	50	45.9%	466.8

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 9 - Top 100 Schools in the UK
Proportion of HE Applicants Accepted at Oxbridge

School Name	Type	Total Oxbridge acceptances over the three years	% of HE applicants accepted at Oxbridge	Exam points per student accepted into highly selective universities
St Pauls Girls School	IND	129	45.7%	471.4
Westminster School	IND	235	44.4%	543.2
The Stephen Perse Foundation	IND	42	41.2%	518.7
St Pauls School, London	IND	167	35.6%	464.6
North London Collegiate School	IND	107	32.5%	504.3
Winchester College	IND	106	32.4%	472.6
Wycombe Abbey School, High Wycombe	IND	74	32.3%	513.9
Oxford High School GDST	IND	70	31.0%	472.9
Magdalen College School, Oxford	IND	69	29.2%	467.4
Eton College	IND	211	28.1%	474.3
City Of London School For Girls	IND	59	27.2%	445.3
James Allens Girls School	IND	67	24.5%	504.8
Haberdashers' Aske's School For Girls, Elstree	IND	90	24.1%	421.3
Guildford High School	IND	60	24.0%	461.2
King's College School	IND	104	22.8%	565.9
Royal Grammar School Guildford	IND	88	22.1%	425.3
Queen Elizabeth's School, Barnet	SEL	88	22.0%	487.0
University College School	IND	62	20.7%	425.7
Sevenoaks School	IND	96	20.6%	607.8
Haberdashers' Askes's Boys ' School	IND	94	20.5%	427.8
South Hampstead High School	IND	44	20.2%	428.6
Manchester Grammar School	IND	109	19.6%	430.2
Cheltenham Ladies' College	IND	59	19.5%	446.6
Colchester Royal Grammar School	SEL	72	18.8%	592.8
The Perse School	IND	59	18.3%	454.2
The Godolphin And Latymer School	IND	49	17.6%	448.2
City Of London School	IND	63	17.5%	449.1
St Catherine's School, Bramley	IND	30	17.5%	486.5
Highgate School	IND	69	17.1%	425.5
Reading School	SEL	64	16.7%	443.3
The School Of St Helen & St Katharine	IND	40	16.5%	434.1
Withington Girls' School	IND	39	16.2%	571.0
Abingdon School	IND	50	16.0%	426.0
St Marys School, Ascot	IND	22	15.9%	457.0
Tonbridge School	IND	65	15.8%	435.1
Colyton Grammar School	SEL	45	15.4%	568.9
Kendrick School	SEL	45	15.2%	475.2
The Tiffin Girls School	SEL	63	15.2%	517.2

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 9 - Top 100 Schools in the UK
Proportion of HE Applicants Accepted at Oxbridge

The Lady Eleanor Holles School	IND	38	15.0%	520.1
The Latymer School	SEL	103	14.7%	434.3
Pate's Grammar School	SEL	75	14.7%	520.5
Loughborough High School	IND	34	14.6%	500.9
St Mary's School, Cambridge	IND	9	14.1%	408.5
Roedean School (including St Mary's Hall)	IND	12	13.8%	427.1
Alleyn's School, Dulwich	IND	55	13.8%	492.1
Kings School, Canterbury	IND	60	13.5%	426.3
Badminton School	IND	12	13.5%	429.1
Whitgift School, South Croydon	IND	53	13.5%	450.1
Oundle School	IND	68	13.2%	419.3
King Edward VI High School For Girls	IND	31	13.0%	548.9
St Swithun's School	IND	21	13.0%	513.8
Hampton School	IND	63	13.0%	564.7
Henrietta Barnett School	SEL	45	12.9%	426.7
Harrow School	IND	54	12.9%	436.3
Brighton College	IND	46	12.8%	414.7
King Edward's School, Edgbaston	IND	44	12.5%	510.1
Queen's Gate School	IND	9	12.3%	403.2
St Olave's Grammar School	SEL	61	12.3%	476.8
Latymer Upper School	IND	59	12.2%	435.1
St Mary's School, Calne	IND	13	11.9%	429.9
Radley College	IND	47	11.9%	443.6
Downe House School	IND	27	11.8%	492.0
Ashford School, Ashford	IND	8	11.8%	418.9
Merchant Taylors' School, Northwood	IND	47	11.7%	493.8
Rugby School	IND	53	11.6%	435.9
Loughborough Grammar School, Loughborough	IND	42	11.5%	494.4
Newstead Wood School For Girls	SEL	47	11.5%	462.3
Bancrofts School	IND	38	11.5%	437.9
King Edward VI Grammar School, Chelmsford	SEL	50	11.4%	543.9
Canford School	IND	41	11.3%	413.0
The Grammar School At Leeds	IND	67	11.3%	455.7
Exeter School	IND	32	11.3%	428.1
Dr Challoners Grammar School	SEL	59	11.3%	533.3
Tiffin School	SEL	56	11.2%	434.0
Chetham's School Of Music	IND	8	11.1%	387.1
Chelmsford County High School, Chelmsford	SEL	42	11.1%	540.5
Fettes College, Edinburgh	IND	28	11.1%	488.0
Dean Close School	IND	25	11.1%	406.2
Putney High School	IND	20	11.0%	421.0

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 9 - Top 100 Schools in the UK
Proportion of HE Applicants Accepted at Oxbridge

Wells Cathedral School	IND	15	10.9%	396.7
Bishop Wordsworth's Grammar School	SEL	39	10.9%	429.2
Saint Gabriel's School	IND	8	10.8%	408.1
St Bees School	IND	8	10.7%	465.2
United World College Of The Atlantic	IND	14	10.6%	544.5
Wimbledon High School	IND	22	10.5%	428.7
Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-Upon-Tyne	IND	53	10.4%	436.0
Abbey School, Reading	IND	22	10.4%	434.7
Dulwich College	IND	48	10.4%	418.5
Headington School, Oxford	IND	23	10.4%	421.1
Charterhouse	IND	47	10.2%	405.2
Moir House Girls School	IND	5	10.2%	396.0
Sheffield High School For Girls	IND	23	10.2%	429.2
King Alfred School, London	IND	8	10.1%	409.7
Benenden School	IND	18	10.1%	406.0
The Portsmouth Grammar School	IND	40	10.0%	415.3
St Francis' College	IND	7	10.0%	424.8
Chigwell School	IND	20	10.0%	413.1
Nottingham High School	IND	31	10.0%	508.0
Bristol Grammar School	IND	43	9.9%	410.1
St Peter's School, York	IND	31	9.8%	430.9

Key to Tables 9,10,11

Total Oxbridge acceptances over 3 years

The total number of students accepted during the years 2007-09 accepted by Oxford or Cambridge universities.

% of HE applicants accepted at Oxbridge

The proportion of UCAS applicants over the three years accepted by accepted by Oxford or Cambridge universities.

Exam points per student accepted into highly selective universities

The average attainment measure used in these tables is the tariff deployed by the Universities and Colleges Admissions Service, also based on for A-levels or equivalent qualifications. Under the UCAS tariff system, A-level points are calculated as follows: A grade equals 120 points ; B =100; C = 80; D = 60; E = 40. We list the average for pupils accepted by one of the highly selective 'Sutton Trust 30' universities.

School Type

School and college type is given as it was in summer 2009. The following abbreviations are used in the tables:

AC	Academy
ADP	Specialist art, design and performing arts college
Ag & H	Specialist agriculture and horticulture college
COMP	Comprehensive school
GFE	General FE college
HE	Higher education institution
IND	Independent school (includes independent sixth form colleges)
MOD	Modern school
SEL	Selective (grammar) school
SFC	Sixth form college
Sixth form centre	A comprehensive school with an age range of 16-18
TC	Tertiary college

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 10 - Top 100 State Schools in the UK
Proportion of HE Applicants Accepted at Oxbridge

School Name	Type	Total Oxbridge acceptances over the three years	% of HE applicants accepted at Oxbridge	Exam points per student accepted into highly selective universities
Queen Elizabeth's School, Barnet	SEL	88	22.0%	487.0
Colchester Royal Grammar School	SEL	72	18.8%	592.8
Reading School	SEL	64	16.7%	443.3
Colyton Grammar School	SEL	45	15.4%	568.9
Kendrick School	SEL	45	15.2%	475.2
The Tiffin Girls School	SEL	63	15.2%	517.2
The Latymer School	SEL	103	14.7%	434.3
Pate's Grammar School	SEL	75	14.7%	520.5
Henrietta Barnett School	SEL	45	12.9%	426.7
St Olave's Grammar School	SEL	61	12.3%	476.8
Newstead Wood School For Girls	SEL	47	11.5%	462.3
King Edward VI Grammar School, Chelmsford	SEL	50	11.4%	543.9
Dr Challoners Grammar School	SEL	59	11.3%	533.3
Tiffin School	SEL	56	11.2%	434.0
Chelmsford County High School, Chelmsford	SEL	42	11.1%	540.5
Bishop Wordsworth's Grammar School	SEL	39	10.9%	429.2
Wilson's School	SEL	37	9.7%	522.6
Stratford Upon Avon Grammar School For Girls	SEL	31	9.7%	476.9
Altrincham Grammar School For Boys, Altrincham	SEL	38	9.6%	501.4
Royal Grammar School, Buckinghamshire	SEL	52	9.6%	439.6
Adams' Grammar School	SEL	35	9.6%	465.2
Sutton Grammar School For Boys	SEL	31	9.5%	483.0
Aylesbury Grammar School	SEL	46	9.1%	456.3
Hills Road Sixth Form College	SFC	204	8.6%	471.6
Lancaster Royal Grammar School	SEL	35	8.5%	508.5
Nonsuch High School For Girls	SEL	37	8.4%	499.5
Lady Margaret School	COMP	15	8.3%	407.6
Simon Langton School For Boys	SEL	29	8.2%	440.1
Sturminster Newton High School	COMP	6	8.1%	410.8
Dr Challoner's High School	SEL	33	8.0%	440.0
King Edward VI School, Warwickshire	SEL	16	7.7%	516.6
Wolverhampton Girls' High School	SEL	23	7.6%	501.3
Torquay Boys Grammar School	SEL	32	7.5%	501.9
Poole Grammar School	SEL	29	7.5%	510.0

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 10 - Top 100 State Schools in the UK
Proportion of HE Applicants Accepted at Oxbridge

Huntingdonshire Regional College	GFE	4	7.4%	0.0
The Judd School, Tonbridge	SEL	31	7.4%	462.4
Kingussie High School	COMP	3	7.3%	503.5
Camden School For Girls	COMP	36	7.2%	397.0
Westcliff High School For Boys, West Cliff	SEL	23	6.9%	487.9
Tonbridge Grammar School	SEL	29	6.8%	471.8
Colstons Girls School Academy	AC	5	6.8%	378.1
Ermysted's Grammar, Skipton	SEL	16	6.7%	522.7
Watford Grammar School For Girls	COMP	34	6.7%	417.3
The Cherwell School	COMP	35	6.7%	448.4
Durham Johnston Comprehensive School	COMP	23	6.6%	419.1
Dame Alice Owen's School	COMP	38	6.5%	407.1
Tunbridge Wells Girls' Grammar School	SEL	20	6.3%	422.0
The Becket School	COMP	18	6.3%	478.7
Larkmead School	COMP	4	6.3%	452.7
Colchester County High School For Girls	SEL	21	6.3%	497.7
King Edward VI Five Ways School	SEL	30	6.2%	497.1
Southend High School For Boys	SEL	20	6.2%	492.5
Wycombe High School, High Wycombe	SEL	32	6.1%	427.7
Hockerill Anglo-European College	COMP	8	6.0%	517.9
The Belvedere Academy	AC	8	5.9%	475.6
King Edward VI Camp Hill School For Boys	SEL	18	5.8%	580.1
Skinner's School	SEL	17	5.8%	391.6
Methodist College	SEL	41	5.7%	403.9
Bournemouth School, Bournemouth	SEL	23	5.7%	425.9
Westcliff High School For Girls, Westcliff On Sea	SEL	20	5.6%	455.3
The London Oratory School	COMP	27	5.5%	400.3
Cardinal Vaughan Memorial School	COMP	24	5.5%	398.3
Woodford County High School, Woodford Green	SEL	20	5.5%	409.8
Sullivan Upper School	SEL	23	5.5%	410.7
Skipton Girls' High School	SEL	14	5.5%	486.8
Alfreton Grange Arts College, Formerly Mortimer Wilson Secondary School	COMP	2	5.4%	400.0
Devonport High School For Boys	SEL	18	5.4%	488.8
Marling School	SEL	15	5.3%	419.6
Beechen Cliff School	COMP	12	5.2%	444.5
Dunraven School, London	COMP	11	5.2%	385.5
St Bernard's Catholic Grammar School	SEL	17	5.2%	463.5
Bury St Edmunds County Upper School	COMP	11	5.1%	393.4
Gordon's School	COMP	8	5.1%	382.6
Easthampstead Park School	COMP	5	5.1%	386.6

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 10 - Top 100 State Schools in the UK
Proportion of HE Applicants Accepted at Oxbridge

School Name	Type	Rank	% of HE Applicants Accepted at Oxbridge	Exam points per student accepted into highly selective universities
King Edward VI Aston	SEL	16	5.0%	479.0
King Alfreds Community And Sports College	COMP	15	5.0%	450.8
King Edward VI Camphill School For Girls	SEL	18	5.0%	531.3
Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Lincs	SEL	14	4.9%	499.1
Madras College	COMP	14	4.8%	510.1
South Wilts Grammar School	SEL	20	4.8%	459.6
Redland High School For Girls	Sixth form centre	7	4.8%	410.2
Sir William Borlase's Grammar School	SEL	23	4.8%	458.1
Altrincham Girls Grammar School	SEL	21	4.8%	502.0
Parkstone Grammar School	SEL	21	4.7%	482.2
Watford Grammar School For Boys	COMP	23	4.7%	430.8
Parmiter's School	COMP	19	4.6%	405.3
Torquay Grammar School For Girls	SEL	15	4.6%	395.8
Tytherington High School	COMP	9	4.6%	381.1
Wallington High School For Girls	SEL	24	4.6%	434.1
The Henry Box School	COMP	12	4.6%	400.8
The Holy Trinity School	COMP	12	4.6%	440.4
Newport Girls' High School	SEL	6	4.5%	480.3
The Grey Coat Hospital	COMP	14	4.5%	383.5
Cheney School	COMP	11	4.4%	378.8
St Mary's Rc Comprehensive, Ilkley	COMP	13	4.4%	483.4
High Storrs School	COMP	18	4.4%	397.2
Bourne Grammar School	SEL	14	4.3%	474.6
Silverdale School	COMP	18	4.3%	417.4
Ilford County High School, Ilford	SEL	16	4.3%	435.5
Wallington County Grammar School	SEL	17	4.3%	517.8

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 11 - Top 100 Comprehensive Schools in the UK
Proportion of HE Applicants Accepted at Oxbridge

School Name	Total Oxbridge acceptances over the three years	% of HE applicants accepted at Oxbridge	Exam points per student accepted into highly selective universities
Lady Margaret School	15	8.3%	407.6
Sturminster Newton High School	6	8.1%	410.8
Kingussie High School	3	7.3%	503.5
Camden School For Girls	36	7.2%	397.0
Watford Grammar School For Girls	34	6.7%	417.3
The Cherwell School	35	6.7%	448.4
Durham Johnston Comprehensive School	23	6.6%	419.1
Dame Alice Owen's School	38	6.5%	407.1
The Becket School	18	6.3%	478.7
Larkmead School	4	6.3%	452.7
Hockerill Anglo-European College	8	6.0%	517.9
The London Oratory School	27	5.5%	400.3
Cardinal Vaughan Memorial School	24	5.5%	398.3
Alfreton Grange Arts College, Formerly Mortimer Wilson Secondary School	2	5.4%	400.0
Beechen Cliff School	12	5.2%	444.5
Dunraven School, London	11	5.2%	385.5
Bury St Edmunds County Upper School	11	5.1%	393.4
Gordon's School	8	5.1%	382.6
Easthampstead Park School	5	5.1%	386.6
King Alfreds Community And Sports College	15	5.0%	450.8
Madras College	14	4.8%	510.1
Watford Grammar School For Boys	23	4.7%	430.8
Parmiter's School	19	4.6%	405.3
Tytherington High School	9	4.6%	381.1
The Henry Box School	12	4.6%	400.8
The Holy Trinity School	12	4.6%	440.4
The Grey Coat Hospital	14	4.5%	383.5
Cheney School	11	4.4%	378.8
St Mary's Rc Comprehensive, Ilkley	13	4.4%	483.4
High Storrs School	18	4.4%	397.2
Silverdale School	18	4.3%	417.4
Wood Green School, Witney	11	4.2%	386.3
Radyr Comprehensive School, Cardiff	14	4.1%	399.3
Lawnswood School	8	4.0%	391.3
Ullapool High School, Ullapool	2	4.0%	467.1
Ecclesbourne School	18	4.0%	442.6

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 11 - Top 100 Comprehensive Schools in the UK
Proportion of HE Applicants Accepted at Oxbridge

Coloma Convent Girls School	14	3.9%	397.4
Holt School, Wokingham	11	3.9%	379.9
Saffron Walden County High School	19	3.9%	417.5
George Abbot School	17	3.8%	454.2
The Coleshill School	4	3.8%	404.0
Eirias High School	12	3.8%	535.3
Banchory Academy	9	3.8%	488.8
Richard Hale School, Hertford	9	3.8%	459.4
Hardenhuish School	9	3.6%	424.4
Lady Hawkins School, Kington	2	3.6%	472.6
Fulford School	14	3.6%	366.0
Emmanuel College, Gateshead	12	3.6%	357.4
Charters School	14	3.6%	429.2
St Aidans & St John Fisher Associated Sixth Form, Harrogate	27	3.6%	470.6
Castle School Sixth Form	12	3.6%	446.2
Claydon High School	4	3.5%	362.0
Elliott School	6	3.5%	372.8
Swanshurst School	8	3.5%	352.2
Caerleon Comprehensive School	13	3.5%	393.1
Ralph Allen School	7	3.5%	389.0
Park House School, Newbury	8	3.5%	426.4
St Bartholomews School	13	3.4%	456.5
Kennet School	10	3.4%	490.9
Mill Hill County High School	21	3.4%	390.7
Stanwell School	13	3.4%	476.9
Graveney School	26	3.4%	408.3
Lochgilphead High School, Lochgilphead	2	3.4%	483.5
All Hallows School, Cheshire	7	3.4%	465.7
The Blue School	8	3.3%	444.4
Kings Of Wessex Upper School	11	3.3%	392.1
St John's School & Community College	8	3.3%	427.2
Chipping Norton School, Chipping Norton	7	3.3%	391.6
Benjamin Britten High School, Lowestoft	3	3.3%	396.7
The Nelson Thomlinson School	8	3.3%	489.0
St Marys Catholic School, Bishops Stor	6	3.3%	373.7
Ysgol Dewi Saint	3	3.3%	450.7
St Gregory's Science College	4	3.3%	401.1
Guilsborough School	8	3.3%	406.1
St Laurence School	7	3.2%	376.0
The King's School, Peterborough	15	3.2%	476.5
St Cuthbert's High School, Newcastle	6	3.2%	393.0

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 11 - Top 100 Comprehensive Schools in the UK
Proportion of HE Applicants Accepted at Oxbridge

Bishop Stopford School, Kettering	15	3.2%	392.4
St Georges School, Harpenden	13	3.2%	391.9
Egglescliffe School	11	3.2%	427.5
Northampton School For Boys	16	3.2%	485.8
Loreto College, St Albans	7	3.2%	454.2
Cardinal Newman School, Hove	10	3.2%	411.7
Ysgol Tryfan	3	3.2%	424.1
Backwell School, Bristol	11	3.2%	408.2
Prince William School	9	3.2%	403.7
South Wolds Community School	6	3.2%	392.7
John Kyrle High School	7	3.2%	384.8
Guildford County School	5	3.2%	424.4
Welshpool High School	5	3.2%	389.8
Davenant Foundation School	12	3.2%	416.9
West Bridgford School	10	3.1%	467.5
Lakes School, Windermere	4	3.1%	425.4
Llanidloes High School	4	3.1%	408.7
Richmond School	12	3.1%	363.6
Lymm High School	15	3.1%	419.0
The Ashcombe School	10	3.1%	467.6
St Mary's R C High, Chesterfield	11	3.1%	464.6
St Philip Howard High School	4	3.1%	393.7
Chew Valley School	6	3.0%	387.0

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 12 - Proportion of State School Pupils Going into Higher Education by Local Authority

Education authority	Average number of pupils completing sixth form study each year	% of students accepted
City of London	0	
Hammersmith and Fulham	237	86.4%
Ealing	796	81.7%
Redbridge	1979	80.9%
Merton	247	80.7%
Barnet	2563	78.9%
Reading	387	78.7%
Brent	1266	78.7%
Wandsworth	1228	77.1%
Trafford	1347	77.0%
Hounslow	1374	76.7%
Enfield	1559	76.4%
Sutton	1575	76.0%
Kensington and Chelsea	532	75.8%
Waltham Forest	1696	75.8%
Poole	672	75.6%
Stockton-on-Tees	623	75.2%
Richmond upon Thames	1354	75.1%
Manchester	1675	74.7%
Camden	952	74.6%
Birmingham	3803	74.5%
Buckinghamshire	3481	74.5%
Lewisham	1193	74.0%
Luton	1100	74.0%
Wokingham	747	73.4%
Islington	1374	73.4%
Newcastle upon Tyne	1769	72.3%
Slough	965	72.2%
Milton Keynes	1165	72.1%
Bexley	1276	71.4%
Kirklees	2646	71.3%
Hertfordshire	7271	71.2%
Liverpool	2312	70.4%
Oldham	1616	70.2%
Bedford	1018	69.9%
Blackpool	1104	69.9%
Kingston upon Thames	1617	69.8%
Calderdale	977	69.6%
Cheshire West and Chester	2287	69.5%
Leicester	2078	69.4%

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 12 - Proportion of State School Pupils Going into Higher Education by Local Authority

East Riding of Yorkshire	1557	69.1%
Hillingdon	1616	69.1%
Bury	1785	69.1%
Derbyshire	3237	69.0%
Bolton	1198	68.9%
Newham	1307	68.7%
Central Bedfordshire	1201	68.7%
Blackburn with Darwen	1244	68.4%
Wirral	2168	68.3%
Leeds	2907	68.2%
Bradford	2385	68.0%
Westminster	1194	67.8%
Haringey	534	67.7%
Windsor and Maidenhead	755	67.5%
Sefton	2112	67.5%
Darlington	1113	67.1%
Wigan	2052	66.8%
St. Helens	1418	66.8%
Sheffield	2522	66.8%
North Tyneside	922	66.4%
Derby	1189	66.2%
Sunderland	1229	66.2%
Sandwell	327	66.1%
Leicestershire	3876	66.1%
Warwickshire	3646	65.9%
Coventry	1570	65.7%
Harrow	1396	65.5%
Southwark	290	65.2%
Lancashire	6374	65.0%
Tower Hamlets	921	64.8%
Doncaster	1372	64.8%
Dudley	2747	64.7%
Cumbria	2616	64.7%
Barking and Dagenham	802	64.7%
Bromley	2408	64.6%
Cambridgeshire	3317	64.4%
Wiltshire	2203	64.4%
West Berkshire	996	64.4%
Wolverhampton	1318	64.2%
Lambeth	369	64.2%
Warrington	1268	64.0%
Redcar and Cleveland	837	64.0%

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 12 - Proportion of State School Pupils Going into Higher Education by Local Authority

Cheshire East	2411	64.0%
Havering	1716	63.9%
Northumberland	1640	63.6%
Shropshire	1690	63.4%
Herefordshire	1178	63.3%
Solihull	1904	63.2%
Hackney	535	63.2%
Kent	8153	63.0%
Oxfordshire	3726	62.5%
Essex	7616	62.3%
Nottinghamshire	3378	62.2%
Croydon	1704	62.2%
Staffordshire	4762	62.0%
Lincolnshire	3969	61.9%
Gloucestershire	4273	61.6%
Rotherham	1744	61.5%
Suffolk	3569	61.4%
Walsall	1494	61.3%
Worcestershire	2938	61.1%
North Somerset	1093	61.0%
Surrey	6993	61.0%
Middlesbrough	797	60.8%
Kingston Upon Hull, City of	1359	60.7%
Stoke-on-Trent	1124	60.5%
North Yorkshire	4116	60.3%
Bracknell Forest	455	60.3%
Telford and Wrekin	1097	60.2%
Northamptonshire	3875	60.0%
Wakefield	1654	59.8%
Gateshead	1027	59.8%
Hampshire	10657	59.7%
South Tyneside	525	59.7%
Nottingham	1829	59.6%
Plymouth	1593	59.4%
Devon	3585	59.0%
Durham	2213	58.9%
Somerset	3326	58.9%
Brighton and Hove	1702	58.9%
Southend-on-Sea	1691	58.5%
Hartlepool	622	58.2%
South Gloucestershire	1322	58.1%
Bath and North East Somerset	1133	58.1%

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 12 - Proportion of State School Pupils Going into Higher Education by Local Authority

York	1538	58.0%
Cornwall	3067	58.0%
North Lincolnshire	1199	57.8%
Medway	1734	57.8%
Isle of Wight	626	57.8%
Greenwich	813	56.8%
Peterborough	994	56.2%
Barnsley	924	55.7%
Dorset	2130	55.6%
Norfolk	4436	55.2%
Swindon	993	54.3%
West Sussex	4328	53.9%
Bournemouth	1062	53.3%
Tameside	1136	52.9%
North East Lincolnshire	961	52.5%
Torbay	941	52.4%
East Sussex	2752	51.9%
Bristol, City of	1555	51.6%
Halton	464	50.3%
Rochdale	731	49.8%
Thurrock	955	49.4%
Knowsley	367	48.4%
Southampton	984	45.7%
Stockport	2935	45.3%
Portsmouth	374	40.2%
Rutland	0	
Salford	0	
Total Sum - DfE Total N (number at end of A/AS or equivalent study)	286347	64.2%

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 13 - Proportion of State School Pupils Going into Highly Selective Universities by Local Authority

Education authority	Average number of pupils completing sixth form study each year	% of pupils accepted at selective universities
City of London	0	
Hammersmith and Fulham	237	58.5%
Reading	387	52.6%
Buckinghamshire	3481	36.3%
Trafford	1347	36.3%
Sutton	1575	35.7%
Poole	672	34.3%
Barnet	2563	29.9%
Merton	247	29.1%
Wokingham	747	27.7%
Kensington and Chelsea	532	26.4%
Birmingham	3803	26.0%
Manchester	1675	25.6%
West Berkshire	996	25.2%
Slough	965	25.0%
Ealing	796	25.0%
Wirral	2168	24.5%
Hertfordshire	7271	23.7%
Wiltshire	2203	23.6%
Torbay	941	23.4%
Kingston upon Thames	1617	23.3%
Cambridgeshire	3317	23.3%
Cheshire West and Chester	2287	23.1%
North Yorkshire	4116	23.1%
Camden	952	23.0%
Redbridge	1979	22.7%
Leeds	2907	22.7%
Brent	1266	22.4%
Wigan	2052	22.3%
Enfield	1559	22.1%
Gloucestershire	4273	21.7%
Herefordshire	1178	21.6%
Stockton-on-Tees	623	21.6%
Cumbria	2616	21.4%
Bromley	2408	21.4%
Lancashire	6374	21.3%
Derbyshire	3237	21.2%
Bexley	1276	21.1%
Kirklees	2646	21.0%

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 13 - Proportion of State School Pupils Going into Highly Selective Universities by Local Authority

Windsor and Maidenhead	755	20.8%
Oxfordshire	3726	20.2%
Cheshire East	2411	20.2%
Sheffield	2522	20.1%
Liverpool	2312	19.9%
Hounslow	1374	19.8%
Surrey	6993	19.6%
Kent	8153	19.6%
Hampshire	10657	19.5%
Bury	1785	19.3%
Leicestershire	3876	19.2%
Lincolnshire	3969	19.2%
Shropshire	1690	19.2%
Warwickshire	3646	19.0%
Northumberland	1640	18.8%
Sefton	2112	18.8%
North Somerset	1093	18.4%
Calderdale	977	18.3%
Telford and Wrekin	1097	18.2%
Bracknell Forest	455	18.2%
Bath and North East Somerset	1133	18.1%
York	1538	17.9%
Somerset	3326	17.6%
North Tyneside	922	17.5%
St. Helens	1418	17.4%
Brighton and Hove	1702	17.3%
Dorset	2130	17.2%
Nottinghamshire	3378	17.2%
Warrington	1268	17.0%
Central Bedfordshire	1201	17.0%
Oldham	1616	16.8%
Wandsworth	1228	16.8%
Devon	3585	16.7%
Bolton	1198	16.7%
Bedford	1018	16.5%
Worcestershire	2938	16.2%
Haringey	534	16.2%
Bournemouth	1062	16.0%
Derby	1189	16.0%
Southend-on-Sea	1691	16.0%
Solihull	1904	16.0%
Milton Keynes	1165	15.6%

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 13 - Proportion of State School Pupils Going into Highly Selective Universities by Local Authority

Nottingham	1829	15.5%
Essex	7616	15.4%
East Riding of Yorkshire	1557	15.4%
Swindon	993	15.4%
Darlington	1113	15.4%
Dudley	2747	15.3%
West Sussex	4328	15.0%
Redcar and Cleveland	837	15.0%
Gateshead	1027	14.8%
Richmond upon Thames	1354	14.6%
Peterborough	994	14.6%
North Lincolnshire	1199	14.5%
Leicester	2078	14.5%
Durham	2213	14.3%
Suffolk	3569	14.3%
Harrow	1396	14.2%
Doncaster	1372	14.2%
Bristol, City of	1555	14.1%
Rotherham	1744	14.1%
Lewisham	1193	13.9%
Hillingdon	1616	13.8%
Northamptonshire	3875	13.7%
Walsall	1494	13.6%
Havering	1716	13.5%
Blackpool	1104	13.5%
Coventry	1570	13.3%
South Gloucestershire	1322	13.3%
Wakefield	1654	13.2%
Newcastle upon Tyne	1769	12.9%
Bradford	2385	12.9%
Tameside	1136	12.6%
Blackburn with Darwen	1244	12.5%
Cornwall	3067	12.5%
Staffordshire	4762	12.0%
Stockport	2935	12.0%
Hartlepool	622	11.8%
Norfolk	4436	11.8%
Medway	1734	11.7%
Plymouth	1593	11.6%
Isle of Wight	626	11.6%
South Tyneside	525	11.5%
Stoke-on-Trent	1124	11.5%

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 13 - Proportion of State School Pupils Going into Highly Selective Universities by Local Authority

Wolverhampton	1318	11.2%
East Sussex	2752	11.0%
Southampton	984	10.5%
Lambeth	369	10.5%
Sunderland	1229	10.0%
Westminster	1194	9.4%
Luton	1100	9.4%
North East Lincolnshire	961	9.4%
Croydon	1704	9.2%
Barnsley	924	8.8%
Middlesbrough	797	8.4%
Southwark	290	7.6%
Greenwich	813	7.4%
Waltham Forest	1696	7.0%
Kingston Upon Hull, City of	1359	6.6%
Sandwell	327	6.1%
Islington	1374	5.8%
Newham	1307	5.7%
Thurrock	955	5.7%
Barking and Dagenham	802	5.3%
Rochdale	731	5.1%
Hackney	535	5.0%
Halton	464	4.7%
Portsmouth	374	4.5%
Tower Hamlets	921	4.4%
Knowsley	367	3.6%
Rutland	0	
Salford	0	
Total Sum - DfE Total N (number at end of A/AS or equivalent study)	286347	17.8%

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 14 - Proportion of State School Pupils Going into Oxbridge Universities by Local Authority

Education authority	Average number of pupils completing sixth form study each year	% of students accepted at Oxbridge
City of London	0	
Reading	387	9.4%
Hammersmith and Fulham	237	5.9%
Sutton	1575	3.3%
Buckinghamshire	3481	3.2%
Poole	672	2.8%
Barnet	2563	2.7%
Kingston upon Thames	1617	2.7%
Enfield	1559	2.5%
Cambridgeshire	3317	2.4%
Trafford	1347	2.1%
Camden	952	2.1%
Kensington and Chelsea	532	2.0%
Torbay	941	1.9%
Bromley	2408	1.8%
Wiltshire	2203	1.7%
Telford and Wrekin	1097	1.6%
West Berkshire	996	1.5%
Southend-on-Sea	1691	1.5%
Herefordshire	1178	1.5%
Gloucestershire	4273	1.4%
Brighton and Hove	1702	1.4%
Hertfordshire	7271	1.4%
Oxfordshire	3726	1.4%
Birmingham	3803	1.4%
North Yorkshire	4116	1.3%
Windsor and Maidenhead	755	1.3%
Brent	1266	1.2%
Kent	8153	1.2%
Wandsworth	1228	1.2%
Sheffield	2522	1.2%
Somerset	3326	1.2%
Essex	7616	1.2%
Manchester	1675	1.2%
Bath and North East Somerset	1133	1.2%
Lambeth	369	1.2%
Hampshire	10657	1.1%
Kirklees	2646	1.1%
Warwickshire	3646	1.1%

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 14 - Proportion of State School Pupils Going into Oxbridge Universities by Local Authority

Cheshire East	2411	1.1%
Bedford	1018	1.0%
Slough	965	1.0%
Devon	3585	1.0%
Leeds	2907	1.0%
Ealing	796	1.0%
Bournemouth	1062	1.0%
Northumberland	1640	1.0%
Lincolnshire	3969	1.0%
Bracknell Forest	455	1.0%
Wokingham	747	0.9%
Wirral	2168	0.9%
Cumbria	2616	0.9%
Bexley	1276	0.9%
Stockton-on-Tees	623	0.9%
Cheshire West and Chester	2287	0.9%
Suffolk	3569	0.9%
West Sussex	4328	0.9%
Hounslow	1374	0.8%
Gateshead	1027	0.8%
Warrington	1268	0.8%
Swindon	993	0.8%
Plymouth	1593	0.8%
Wigan	2052	0.8%
Redbridge	1979	0.8%
York	1538	0.8%
Derbyshire	3237	0.8%
Haringey	534	0.8%
Newcastle upon Tyne	1769	0.8%
Westminster	1194	0.8%
Darlington	1113	0.8%
Surrey	6993	0.8%
Sefton	2112	0.8%
Lancashire	6374	0.7%
Shropshire	1690	0.7%
East Riding of Yorkshire	1557	0.7%
Medway	1734	0.7%
Nottinghamshire	3378	0.7%
Peterborough	994	0.7%
Dorset	2130	0.7%
Central Bedfordshire	1201	0.7%
Milton Keynes	1165	0.7%

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 14 - Proportion of State School Pupils Going into Oxbridge Universities by Local Authority

Wolverhampton	1318	0.7%
North Somerset	1093	0.7%
Leicestershire	3876	0.7%
Worcestershire	2938	0.7%
Doncaster	1372	0.7%
Durham	2213	0.6%
Dudley	2747	0.6%
South Gloucestershire	1322	0.6%
Liverpool	2312	0.6%
Richmond upon Thames	1354	0.6%
Lewisham	1193	0.6%
Northamptonshire	3875	0.6%
Nottingham	1829	0.6%
Hillingdon	1616	0.6%
Isle of Wight	626	0.6%
Walsall	1494	0.6%
Norfolk	4436	0.6%
East Sussex	2752	0.6%
Merton	247	0.5%
Cornwall	3067	0.5%
Calderdale	977	0.5%
Staffordshire	4762	0.5%
Oldham	1616	0.5%
Bristol, City of	1555	0.5%
Solihull	1904	0.5%
Rotherham	1744	0.5%
Stockport	2935	0.5%
Harrow	1396	0.5%
South Tyneside	525	0.4%
Southampton	984	0.4%
Redcar and Cleveland	837	0.4%
Havering	1716	0.4%
Blackpool	1104	0.4%
Middlesbrough	797	0.4%
North Lincolnshire	1199	0.4%
Greenwich	813	0.4%
Derby	1189	0.4%
Bradford	2385	0.4%
Bolton	1198	0.4%
Stoke-on-Trent	1124	0.4%
North East Lincolnshire	961	0.4%
Croydon	1704	0.4%

Appendix 2 - School Rankings

Table 14 - Proportion of State School Pupils Going into Oxbridge Universities by Local Authority

Islington	1374	0.4%
Luton	1100	0.4%
North Tyneside	922	0.4%
Portsmouth	374	0.4%
St. Helens	1418	0.4%
Blackburn with Darwen	1244	0.3%
Southwark	290	0.3%
Coventry	1570	0.3%
Tameside	1136	0.3%
Wakefield	1654	0.3%
Leicester	2078	0.3%
Bury	1785	0.3%
Waltham Forest	1696	0.3%
Barking and Dagenham	802	0.3%
Sunderland	1229	0.3%
Kingston Upon Hull, City of	1359	0.2%
Tower Hamlets	921	0.2%
Barnsley	924	0.2%
Hartlepool	622	0.2%
Newham	1307	0.2%
Thurrock	955	0.1%
Halton	464	0.1%
Hackney	535	0.1%
Rochdale	731	0.0%
Knowsley	367	0.0%
Sandwell	327	0.0%
Rutland	0	
Salford	0	
Total Sum - DfE Total N (number at end of A/AS or equivalent study)	286347	1.0%

