

The UK Education System

For University of Manchester Secondary PGCE



Objectives

- Identify the differences between types of school and college in the UK system
- Identify key features of the Secondary education system: the EBacc, Progress 8, school performance tables and Ofsted
- Explain the options for students at age 18 and their likely destinations

Contents

- The Primary School system and Secondary Transition
- Types of Secondary School
- The National Curriculum
- The Ebacc. and Performance Tables
- Post-16 education and school leavers
- University, Apprenticeships and Employment



Primary School:

- *Reception- aged 4/5 (perhaps 1 to 3 groups in each year)
- *Key Stage 1
- *Key Stage 2
- *Year 6: Standard Assessment Tests (SATs)
- *Transition to Secondary Schoolparents select where to apply.





Secondary School

- Arrive at Age 11 (year 7)
- Key Stage 3 (Years 7-9: ages 11-13). Curriculum written and developed by the school and/or Local Authority/Academy Chain
- Key Stage 4 (Years 10-11: ages 14-16). Students take 8-10 GCSE subjects (or Vocational options)
- Key Stage 5: Sixth Form (Years 12-13: ages 16-18)
- Form Tutor
- Behavioural Policy

The National Curriculum

The national curriculum in England

Key stages 3 and 4 framework document

NC structure

Programmes of study — what children should be taught — statutory entitlement

Key Stage	Age	Assessment
1	5-7	Teacher Assessed and tests/tasks
2	7-11	NC tests
3	11-14	Techer Assessed
4	14-16	GCSE
5	16 - 19	A levels

GCSE grade (From worst to best)	1	2	3	(minim um pass)	5	6	7	8	9
A level				U	E	D	С	В	Α
grades									
(From worst									
to best) grades									

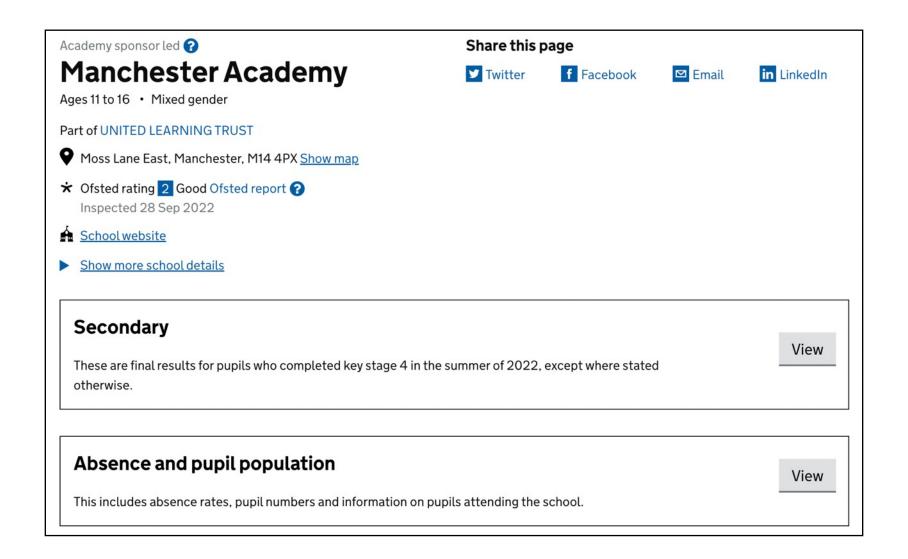
The EBacc and Performance Tables

The EBacc is a set of subjects at GCSE that keeps young people's options open for further study and future careers.

The FBacc is:

- English language and literature
- maths
- the sciences
- geography or history
- a language

What does this mean for subjects outside of the EBacc? Art, Design Technology, Business Studies, Health and Social Care, PE?



https://www.find-school-performance-data.service.gov.uk/school/134224/manchester-academy

School Types

- Local Authority School
- Academy
- Multi-Academy Trust (MAT)
- Grammar School
- Independent School
- Pupil Referral Unit
- Special School





Oak Trees

MULTI ACADEMY TRUST











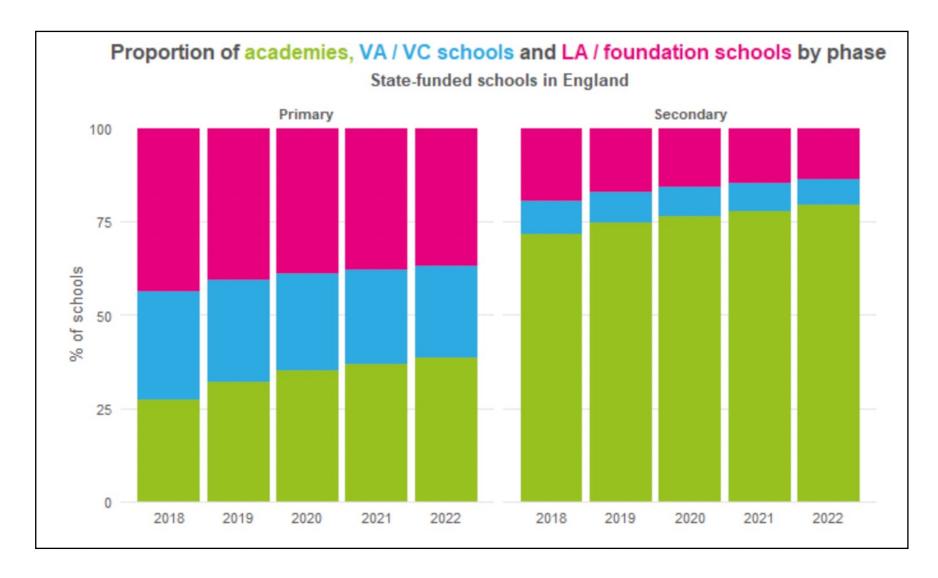
Key Differences

The Academy system has expanded over the last 10 years, with the majority of Secondary Schools now a stand alone Academy or part of a MAT

Academies- like independent schools- can choose their own curriculum and pay scales for staff

Academies are funded directly from the Department for Education

Multi-Academy Trusts may have 40+ schools (both Primary, Secondary, PRU and Special Schools)



Source: https://ffteducationdatalab.org.uk/2022/05/the-size-of-multi-academy-trusts/

What is an academy and what are the benefits?

mediaofficer, 14 October 2021 - Academies, Schools



https://educationhub.blog.gov.uk/2021/10/14/what-is-an-academy-and-what-are-the-benefits/

Colleges and post-16 education

- Sixth Form College: teach mainly A levels and some Vocational courses. Typically students aged 16-19, up to 3000+ students
- Further Education College: teach 16-19 and Adults, work-based learning and Apprenticeships. Some FE Colleges have 10000+ students





Ofsted

- Inspect all schools, colleges and childcare settings in the UK that are within the state sector
- Inspectors observe lessons over 1-4 days, speak to students and teachers and senior staff
- Awarded one of 4 grades: Outstanding, Good, Requires Improvement, Inadequate
- Cycle can be between 18months and 4 years or more



In 2019... (% of 18yr olds)

- Progressing to a Higher Education course: 47%
- Progressing to a Russell Group university: 12%
- Progressing to Oxbridge: 1%
- Entering employment: 25%
- NEET: 11.2%
- Apprenticeships: 9%
- Deferred university entry: 3%
- Degree level apprenticeships [number]: 10, 000
- Number of new undergraduates: 330, 000