## Uptake of GCSE subjects 2022

Statistics Report Series No. 136

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17 November 2023

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## How to cite this publication

Lim, C.H.J. \& Gill, T. (2023). Uptake of GCSE subjects 2022. Statistics Report Series No. 136. Cambridge University Press \& Assessment.

## Introduction

This report is focused on the uptake of GCSE subjects in England in 2022. Uptake in a GCSE subject is defined as the number or percentage of students at the end of Key Stage 4 (KS4) taking the subject.

This report was produced using publicly available data from the Department for Education's (DfE) "Find and compare schools in England" service ${ }^{1}$. The dataset consisted of KS4 results in all subjects provided by each school in England. Other school information, such as schools' sex composition, admissions policy, and the number of disadvantaged pupils at the end of KS4 were also available. Only GCSEs (9-1) full course (both single and double award) were counted for this report.

In this report, GCSE uptake is presented by the following school classifications: school type, school attainment, school deprivation level, and school sex composition.

## Results

Tables 1 to 4 present the distribution of schools within each of the different school classifications. The total number of schools is not identical in each table, due to small amounts of missing or suppressed data within each classification. In certain circumstances, DfE suppressed some school data values to protect confidentiality and minimise identification risks. This usually happens when the measure covers only five or fewer students ${ }^{2}$.

## School type

GCSE qualifications are taught at several different types of school. In line with the uptake reports for 2019 and onwards (e.g., Gawedzka \& Gill, 2022), schools were assigned a school type based on their admissions policy and institution type as recorded in the dataset.

In this report, schools were classified into seven different school types: Academy (nonselective in highly selective area (HSA)), Academy (other non-selective), Academy (selective), Independent school, Non-selective in highly selective area, Other non-selective, and Selective. Other non-maintained schools, such as special schools, were excluded.

Table 1 presents the number and percentage of students and schools in each school type.

[^0]Table 1. GCSE students and schools, by school type.

| School type | N students | \% students | N schools | \% schools |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Academy (non-selective in HSA) | 30793 | 5.0 | 178 | 4.4 |
| Academy (other non-selective) | 393498 | 63.4 | 2223 | 55.1 |
| Academy (selective) | 23058 | 3.7 | 144 | 3.6 |
| Independent | 50026 | 8.1 | 803 | 19.9 |
| Non-selective in HSA | 5356 | 0.9 | 33 | 0.8 |
| Other non-selective | 115019 | 18.5 | 630 | 15.6 |
| Selective | 3065 | 0.5 | 20 | 0.5 |
| Total | $\mathbf{6 2 0 8 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |

## School attainment

Schools were ranked by their attainment at GCSE, based on the centre mean score per entry in the $\mathrm{DfE}^{3}$ dataset. This score was used to divide schools into three equally sized groups, representing low, medium, and high attainment. Table 2 presents the number of schools and GCSE students in each group, and the minimum, maximum and mean points score for each group.

Given that this is a school-level average, there would be some students who obtained high grades in a low attainment school, and some who obtained low grades in a high attainment school. However, a high attainment school will have more high-attaining students than a low attainment school, which has implications for uptake and teaching.

Table 2. School attainment/ability group. Values for minimum, maximum and mean are calculated based on candidates' average points per entry.

| Attainment group | Schools | Students | Minimum | Maximum | Mean |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Low | 1320 | 198368 | 0.9 | 4.7 | 4.1 |
| Medium | 1319 | 237303 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 5.1 |
| High | 1320 | 184439 | 5.5 | 8.8 | 6.4 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 9 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{6 2 0 1 1 0}$ | $\mathbf{-}$ | $\mathbf{-}$ | - |

## School deprivation level

Each school's deprivation level was derived based on the percentage of disadvantaged ${ }^{4}$ students in the school at the end of KS4. This measure was used to categorise schools into three equally-sized groups, representing low, medium, and high deprivation. Table 3 presents

[^1]the number of schools in each group and the minimum, maximum and mean percentage of disadvantage candidates for each group.

Some schools had no recorded value for this measure (mostly independent schools) and quite a few schools had a suppressed value due to the rule applied by DfE. These schools were all excluded from this categorisation.

Table 3. School deprivation group. Values for minimum, maximum and mean are calculated based on the percentage of disadvantaged candidates within a school.

| Deprivation group | Schools | Students | Minimum | Maximum | Mean |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Low | 1170 | 228376 | 0.0 | 19.0 | 12.7 |
| Medium | 991 | 172023 | 20.0 | 31.0 | 25.0 |
| High | 1067 | 170390 | 32.0 | 96.0 | 44.1 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 2 2 8}$ | $\mathbf{5 7 0 7 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{-}$ | $\mathbf{-}$ | - |

## School sex composition

School sex composition ${ }^{5}$ was recorded for each school in the DfE dataset. Table 4 shows the numbers and percentages of different types of schools.

Table 4. GCSE students and schools, by school sex.

| School sex | N schools | \% schools | N students | \% students |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Boys' School | 226 | 5.6 | 28370 | 4.6 |
| Girls' School | 369 | 9.2 | 43802 | 7.1 |
| Mixed School | 3436 | 85.2 | 548643 | 88.4 |
| Total | $\mathbf{4 0 3 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 2 0 8 1 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |

## Mean number of GCSEs taken

Tables 5-8 show the mean number of GCSEs taken by students, according to the different school classifications described above. For example, Table 5 shows that students in selective academies took on average 9.8 GCSEs, compared with the students in independent schools, who took on average only 4.6 GCSEs. This observation likely reflects that independent schools have a higher uptake of non-accredited qualifications (e.g., some IGCSEs/International GCSEs). ${ }^{6}$

Table 6 shows that students in the high attainment school group took on average 7.5 GCSEs, compared with those in the low attainment school group, in which students took on average 6.8 GCSEs. Table 7 shows that students in the low deprivation school group took on average 8.1 GCSEs, compared with students in the high deprivation school group, in which students

[^2]Table 5. Mean number of GCSEs taken by school type.

| School type | Total GCSE <br> entries | Total no. of <br> students | Mean GCSEs <br> taken |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Academy (non-selective in HSA) | 221495 | 30793 | 7.2 |
| Academy (other non-selective) | 2913879 | 393498 | 7.4 |
| Academy (selective) | 224999 | 23058 | 9.8 |
| Independent | 229509 | 50026 | 4.6 |
| Non-selective in HSA | 38079 | 5356 | 7.1 |
| Other non-selective | 870228 | 115019 | 7.6 |
| Selective | 30068 | 3065 | 9.8 |

took on average 6.9 GCSEs. Table 8 shows that at girls' schools, students took on average 7.9 GCSEs, compared with 7.7 GCSEs at boys' schools and 7.2 GCSEs at mixed schools.

Table 6. Mean number of GCSEs taken by attainment group.

| Attainment group | Total GCSE entries | Total no. of students | Mean GCSEs taken |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Low | 1356973 | 198368 | 6.8 |
| Medium | 1783098 | 237303 | 7.5 |
| High | 1387290 | 184439 | 7.5 |

Table 7. Mean number of GCSEs taken by deprivation group.

| Deprivation group | Total GCSE entries | Total no. of students | Mean GCSEs taken |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Low | 1850195 | 228376 | 8.1 |
| Medium | 1267333 | 172023 | 7.4 |
| High | 1181220 | 170390 | 6.9 |

Table 8. Mean number of GCSEs taken by school sex composition.

| School sex | Total GCSE entries | Total no. of students | Mean GCSEs taken |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Boys' School | 218456 | 28370 | 7.7 |
| Girls' School | 344333 | 43802 | 7.9 |
| Mixed School | 3965468 | 548643 | 7.2 |

## Uptake of individual GCSE subjects

The uptake of individual GCSE subjects is presented in Tables 9 to 12, according to the school classifications described in Tables 1 to 4. Subjects with overall uptake of less than $1 \%$ are not included. In each table, subjects are ordered by overall uptake (highest first). Thus, English Language had the highest level of uptake, being taken by $95.3 \%$ of GCSE students in mixed schools, $89 \%$ of students in boys' schools, and $89.7 \%$ of students in girls' schools.

It is expected that most students take core subjects, such as English, Mathematics and sci-
ence. However, there are alternatives to GCSEs in these subjects, such as (non-accredited) IGCSE/International GCSEs, BTECs and Cambridge Nationals, that are not included in these tables, so the percentages for these subjects are reduced. For example, as shown in Table 10, only $42.7 \%$ of the GCSE students in independent schools took English Language, compared to $99.1 \%$ of students in non-selective academies in highly selective area. For a detailed analysis of uptake of alternative qualifications in English schools see Gill (2016).

Table 9. Uptake of individual subjects by school sex composition (percentage of students at the end of KS4).

| Subject | Boys' <br> School | Girls' <br> School | Mixed <br> School | Overall <br> uptake |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| English Language | 89.0 | 89.7 | 95.3 | 94.6 |
| Mathematics | 85.7 | 86.2 | 94.7 | 93.7 |
| English Literature | 86.5 | 88.7 | 93.8 | 93.1 |
| Science: Double Award | 43.7 | 48.8 | 70.1 | 67.4 |
| Geography | 46.2 | 44.3 | 44.4 | 44.5 |
| History | 42.1 | 41.6 | 44.7 | 44.3 |
| Religious Studies | 44.8 | 55.9 | 33.4 | 35.5 |
| Biology | 41.9 | 39.6 | 25.1 | 26.9 |
| Chemistry | 42.3 | 39.1 | 24.6 | 26.5 |
| Physics | 41.8 | 38.5 | 24.7 | 26.4 |
| French | 23.7 | 28.7 | 19.1 | 20.0 |
| Spanish | 19.6 | 28.2 | 17.4 | 18.3 |
| Business Studies: Single | 19.3 | 14.3 | 15.9 | 16.0 |
| Computer Studies / Computing | 21.9 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 12.6 |
| Design \& Technology | 2.3 | 9.5 | 12.3 | 12.5 |
| Physical Education / Sports Studies | 14.1 | 9.9 | 11.2 | 11.3 |
| Art \& Design (Fine Art) | 10.1 | 13.7 | 10.7 | 10.8 |
| Art \& Design | 4.0 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 8.8 |
| Drama \& Theatre Studies | 6.7 | 14.3 | 8.2 | 8.6 |
| D\&T Food Technology | 3.5 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 8.2 |
| Art \& Design (Photography) | 2.1 | 2.8 | 6.9 | 6.3 |
| German | 11.1 | 9.3 | 5.1 | 5.7 |
| Music | 7.1 | 7.7 | 5.2 | 5.4 |
| Media / Film / TV Studies | 2.3 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Sociology | 1.0 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Social Science: Citizenship | 2.7 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Statistics | 4.3 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Psychology | 1.5 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Art \& Design (Textiles) | 0.0 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Latin | 6.2 | 4.8 | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| Art \& Design (Graphics) | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Art \& Design (3D Studies) | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| Dance | 0.1 | 2.8 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Economics | 5.3 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.1 |

Table 10. Uptake of individual subjects by school type (percentage of students at the end of KS4).
$\left.\begin{array}{lrrrrrrr}\hline \text { Subject } & \begin{array}{r}\text { Academy } \\ \text { (non-sel in } \\ \text { HSA) }\end{array} & \begin{array}{r}\text { Academy } \\ \text { (other } \\ \text { non-sel) }\end{array} & \begin{array}{r}\text { Academy } \\ \text { (sel) }\end{array} & & & \begin{array}{r}\text { Independent }\end{array} & \begin{array}{r}\text { Non-sel in } \\ \text { HSA }\end{array} \\ \text { non-sel }\end{array}\right]$

Table 10. Uptake of individual subjects by school type (percentage of students at the end of KS4). (continued)

| Subject | Academy (non-sel in HSA) | Academy (other non-sel) | Academy (sel) | Independent | Non-sel in HSA | Other non-sel | Selective |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Statistics | 5.9 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 5.5 | 2.3 | 3.3 |
| Psychology | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 5.9 | 2.5 | 0.4 |
| Art \& Design (Textiles) | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 1.4 |
| Latin | 0.1 | 0.4 | 5.7 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 9.1 |
| Art \& Design (Graphics) | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 |
| Art \& Design (3D Studies) | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 0.0 |
| Dance | 2.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.6 |
| Economics | 0.7 | 0.8 | 7.3 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 2.0 |

Table 11. Uptake of individual subjects by school attainment (percentage of students at the end of KS4).

| Subject | Low | Medium | High |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| English Language | 98.6 | 98.8 | 85.2 |
| Mathematics | 98.6 | 98.8 | 82.1 |
| English Literature | 96.9 | 97.6 | 83.7 |
| Science: Double Award | 77.7 | 73.4 | 48.8 |
| Geography | 41.7 | 45.9 | 45.7 |
| History | 45.8 | 46.6 | 39.9 |
| Religious Studies | 26.5 | 36.3 | 44.2 |
| Biology | 19.4 | 24.8 | 37.8 |
| Chemistry | 18.9 | 24.4 | 37.3 |
| Physics | 19.0 | 24.5 | 37.0 |
| French | 14.7 | 20.3 | 25.4 |
| Spanish | 14.1 | 17.9 | 23.3 |
| Business Studies: Single | 10.6 | 18.3 | 18.7 |
| Computer Studies / Computing | 10.0 | 12.6 | 15.2 |
| Design \& Technology | 10.1 | 12.8 | 14.6 |
| Physical Education / Sports Studies | 5.9 | 12.5 | 15.5 |
| Art \& Design (Fine Art) | 10.7 | 10.4 | 11.6 |
| Art \& Design | 10.1 | 8.8 | 7.4 |
| Drama \& Theatre Studies | 5.8 | 8.7 | 11.6 |
| D\&T Food Technology | 7.3 | 9.0 | 8.2 |
| Art \& Design (Photography) | 8.3 | 6.8 | 3.7 |
| German | 2.6 | 4.8 | 10.2 |
| Music | 3.2 | 5.2 | 8.2 |
| Media / Film / TV Studies | 3.3 | 4.9 | 3.9 |
| Sociology | 3.6 | 4.9 | 3.2 |
| Social Science: Citizenship | 3.2 | 3.6 | 2.7 |
| Statistics | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.1 |
| Psychology | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| Art \& Design (Textiles) | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Latin | 0.1 | 0.2 | 4.3 |
| Art \& Design (Graphics) | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.3 |
| Art \& Design (3D Studies) | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.7 |
| Dance | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.5 |
| Economics | 0.2 | 0.9 | 2.2 |
|  |  |  |  |

Table 12. Uptake of individual subjects by school deprivation (percentage of students at the end of KS4).

| Subject | Low | Medium | High |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| English Language | 99.3 | 99.1 | 98.9 |
| Mathematics | 99.4 | 99.2 | 99.0 |
| English Literature | 98.4 | 98.0 | 97.5 |
| Science: Double Award | 62.8 | 74.3 | 79.7 |
| Geography | 49.0 | 45.1 | 41.5 |
| History | 47.1 | 46.9 | 45.9 |
| Religious Studies | 39.3 | 34.9 | 33.4 |
| Biology | 35.8 | 23.9 | 18.0 |
| Chemistry | 35.6 | 23.6 | 17.6 |
| Physics | 35.7 | 23.7 | 17.6 |
| French | 24.0 | 19.0 | 16.8 |
| Spanish | 20.1 | 16.5 | 18.4 |
| Business Studies: Single | 22.0 | 15.2 | 10.2 |
| Computer Studies / Computing | 15.1 | 12.1 | 10.1 |
| Design \& Technology | 15.8 | 11.8 | 8.5 |
| Physical Education / Sports Studies | 16.2 | 10.0 | 5.0 |
| Art \& Design (Fine Art) | 11.2 | 10.8 | 10.0 |
| Art \& Design | 8.0 | 9.0 | 10.1 |
| Drama \& Theatre Studies | 10.7 | 7.8 | 5.4 |
| D\&T Food Technology | 10.7 | 8.5 | 5.6 |
| Art \& Design (Photography) | 5.0 | 7.7 | 7.9 |
| German | 9.5 | 4.3 | 2.1 |
| Music | 7.0 | 4.7 | 3.1 |
| Media / Film / TV Studies | 5.3 | 4.8 | 2.8 |
| Sociology | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.5 |
| Social Science: Citizenship | 2.6 | 3.4 | 4.1 |
| Statistics | 2.7 | 3.8 | 3.3 |
| Psychology | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.2 |
| Art \& Design (Textiles) | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Latin | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Art \& Design (Graphics) | 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Art \& Design (3D Studies) | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 |
| Dance | 1.8 | 1.4 | 0.7 |
| Economics | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
|  |  |  |  |

## References

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ This can be accessed here: https://www.find-school-performance-data.service.gov.uk/
    ${ }^{2}$ The applied suppression rule was explained in the "abbreviations" file that accompanied the dataset. As stated in the file, different measures might have different rules applied.

[^1]:    ${ }^{3}$ Average points per entry is derived by converting each qualification awarded at KS4 into points and dividing the total by the number of qualifications for which a school was entered. For single award GCSEs, points were equal to the grade (grade $9=9$ points, etc.). For double award GCSEs graded $99-11$, points were as follows: $99=18,98=17, \ldots, 21=3,11=2$. Each double award GCSE was given a weight of two, representing two GCSE entries when calculating the average points per entry. The DfE did not publish the grades for entries that were impacted by Covid. Hence, for this calculation, only those entries without Covid-impacted grades are included. However, these Covid-impacted entries are still included in the calculation for uptake of the individual subjects.
    ${ }^{4}$ Defined as those who attract pupil premium funding: that is, pupils claiming free school meals at any point in the last six years, and pupils in care, or who left care through adoption or another formal route.

[^2]:    ${ }^{5}$ The word 'sex' is used throughout the report to describe the different types of schools as it best reflects the admission policy at the time of data collection, and is consistent with terms used by DfE in their reports.
    ${ }^{6}$ However, we can't know this for certain, because these non-accredited qualifications are not included in the DfE data.

