



BRIEFING PAPER

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English Baccalaureate

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One page briefing

A performance measure for schools: 2010

The English Baccalaureate (EBacc) is a performance measure for schools in England, first applied in the 2010 school performance tables. It measures the achievement of pupils who have gained Key Stage 4 (GCSE level) qualifications in the following subjects:

- English
- mathematics
- history or geography
- the sciences; and
- a language

The Coalition Government stated that the principal purpose of the new measure was to increase the takeup of 'core' academic qualifications that best equipped a pupil for progression to further study and work.

The subject composition of the EBacc has been consistent since its introduction, aside from the addition in 2014 of some computing qualifications within the sciences aspect of the measure. Concerns have been raised about the impact on subjects that are not included. The decision not to include religious education was particularly controversial, along with creative subjects such as art and music.

A strengthened EBacc: 2015

The Conservative manifesto for the 2015 General Election proposed that the English Baccalaureate be made a requirement for English schools. In June 2015, the Government announced that pupils beginning Year 7 in September 2015 will study the EBacc at GCSE level, meaning they would take their GCSEs in those subjects in 2020.

The Government believes that a compulsory EBacc will enhance the prospects of pupils, particularly disadvantaged pupils, by ensuring they receive a core academic curriculum that allows them to retain options in subsequent education and in the employment market. Concerns have been raised that the EBacc may not be suitable for a significant number of pupils, and that teacher supply, particularly in languages, could pose problems for implementation.

In November 2015 the Government published a consultation setting out the aim that at least 90% of pupils in mainstream secondary schools should be entered for the EBacc, and seeking views on implementation. The consultation was open until 29 January 2016. No Government response has yet been published.

English Baccalaureate Certificates

Separately, a new qualification, the English Baccalaureate Certificate, was proposed by the Coalition Government in 2012, but this was not adopted. Reforms to GCSE qualifications were pursued instead.

1. Introduction and development: 2010-2015

1.1 What is the English Baccalaureate?

The English Baccalaureate is a performance measure for schools. The measure shows where pupils have secured a C grade or above across a core of academic subjects at key stage 4 and enables parents and pupils to see how their school is performing. It is not a qualification, although previously the Government had intended to issue certificates to recognise success in the English Baccalaureate. Those plans were subsequently abandoned.

The previous Government said that although the English Baccalaureate was not compulsory, it represented a core of subjects that it wanted pupils to have the opportunity to study, while acknowledging that other subjects and qualifications remain valuable in their own right. However, there is a strong incentive for schools to encourage pupils to take the specified subjects as the school performance tables include the English Baccalaureate.

The [gov.uk website](http://gov.uk) sets out the subjects that make up the English Baccalaureate:

- English
- mathematics
- history or geography
- the sciences
- a language¹

A [full list of the qualifications that count towards the EBacc is available](#) from the Department for Education.

Currently, to achieve the EBacc pupils need to attain:

- grade A*-C in English language GCSE and any grade in English literature GCSE;
- grade A*-C in mathematics GCSE;
- grade A*-C in either history or geography GCSE;
- grade A*-C in a language GCSE (modern or ancient); and
- grade A*-C in core and additional science GCSEs; or grade A*-C in GCSE double science award; or pupils need to enter three single sciences and achieve grade A*-C in at least two of them (the single sciences are biology, chemistry, computer science and physics).²

1.2 Announcement and introduction

The English Baccalaureate was announced on 6 September 2010 in a speech given by the then Education Secretary, Michael Gove, at

¹ Department for Education, [English Baccalaureate \(EBacc\)](#), 22 June 2015

² Department for Education, [Consultation on Implementing the English Baccalaureate](#), 3 November 2015, p13

Westminster Academy.³ Further details were set out in the schools white paper, [The Importance of Teaching](#), published in November 2010:

4.21 In most European countries school students are expected to pursue a broad and rounded range of academic subjects until the age of 16. Even in those countries such as the Netherlands where students divide between academic and vocational routes all young people are expected, whatever their ultimate destiny, to study a wide range of traditional subjects. So we will introduce a new award – the English Baccalaureate – for any student who secures good GCSE or iGCSE passes in English, mathematics, the sciences, a modern or ancient foreign language and a humanity such as history or geography. This combination of GCSEs at grades A*-C will entitle the student to a certificate recording their achievement. At the moment only around 15 per cent of students secure this basic suite of academic qualifications and fewer than four per cent of students eligible for free school meals do so⁴. So to encourage the take-up of this combination of subjects we will give special recognition in performance tables to those schools which are helping their pupils to attain this breadth of study.

4.22 Alongside the number of students who secure five good GCSEs including English and mathematics, the performance tables will record the number who secure the combination of GCSEs which make up the English Baccalaureate.

[...]

4.24 The English Baccalaureate will be only one measure of performance, and should not be the limit of schools' ambitions for their pupils. Schools will retain the freedom to innovate and offer the GCSEs, iGCSEs and other qualifications which best meet the needs of their pupils. Pupils will of course be able to achieve vocational qualifications alongside the English Baccalaureate. With the proper structures in place through the reform of the National Curriculum and the introduction of the English Baccalaureate schools will have the freedom and the incentives to provide a rigorous and broad academic education.

The introduction of the English Baccalaureate did not require legislation; however, it was discussed during the debates on the *Education Bill* (now the *Education Act 2011*).⁵

The English Baccalaureate was first applied to the 2010 school performance tables, with 15.1% of pupils that year achieving the measure. In 2013, this figure had risen to 22.8%.⁶ Provisional figures for 2015 state that this has since risen to 23.9%.⁷ The respective figures for entry to the EBacc are 21.8%, 35.5% and 38.6% of pupils.⁸

³ [Speech by the Secretary of State for Education, at Westminster Academy, 6 September 2010](#)

⁴ Figures have been produced using the 2009 Key Stage 4 National Pupil Database. Further information on this database can be found on the Bristol University website: <http://www.bris.ac.uk/cmipo/plugin/>

⁵ e.g. see *Education Bill*, House of Commons Second Reading debate, HC Deb 8 February 2011 cc 178, 184, 186, 187 and 197; Commons [PBC 29 March 2011](#) cc721-24; House of Lords, Grand Committee, 1 July 2011 cc218-235GC and 13 July 2011 c312GC;

⁶ [PO 206611, 22 July 2014](#)

⁷ Department for Education, [Consultation on Implementing the English Baccalaureate](#), p17

⁸ *Ibid.*

Rationale

The then Government set out its rationale for introducing the English Baccalaureate in its response to an Education Committee report on the Baccalaureate in November 2011 (see section 1.4 of this note for information on the report). It stated that the principal purpose of the new measure was to increase the take-up of ‘core’ academic qualifications that best equipped a pupil for progression to further study and work:

2. The Government’s rationale for the establishment of the English Baccalaureate was set out in the written evidence which it provided to the Committee. That evidence was clear that expansion of qualification options, coupled with the “equivalence” attached to different qualifications for performance measurement, had distracted some schools from offering options based on the value of the qualifications for progression to further study and work.

3. There has been a worrying decline in the offer of some core subjects in key stage 4. Pupil GCSE entries in modern foreign language (MFL), history and science GCSEs have been falling sharply in recent years. Around three quarters of pupils attempted a MFL in 2002; by 2010 this figure had dropped to just over 43 per cent. Entries have fallen again this year, with French and German down by just over 13 per cent. The number of pupils entered for history and geography GCSE is also declining.

4. The Government introduced the English Baccalaureate to halt and reverse the falls in these subjects. Through the establishment of the EBacc measure in the 2010 performance tables, we have enabled parents and pupils to see for the first time how their school is performing in these key academic subjects, and hope to encourage schools to offer a core of academic subjects and open up opportunities to all of their pupils.⁹

1.3 Subject composition of the English Baccalaureate

The subject composition of the English Baccalaureate has been consistent since its introduction, aside from the recent inclusion of some computing qualifications within the sciences aspect of the measure.

The introduction of the English Baccalaureate was met with concerns that creative and technical subjects – such as art, music and information and communication technology (ICT) – are not included in the measure. The decision not to include religious education (RE) was particularly controversial.

The Education Select Committee report [The English Baccalaureate](#) considered the Government’s rationale for the chosen subjects. The Committee’s conclusions included:

68. We acknowledge that certain academic subjects studied at A-level are more valued by Russell Group universities than others. The EBac is founded on that university-based curriculum. However, our inquiry has uncovered significant issues with the

⁹ Education Committee, [The English Baccalaureate: Government response](#), HC 1577 2010-12, para 2-4

EBac's current composition, and there are certain subjects and qualifications where we are not clear on the rationale behind their exclusion. A focus on a fairly narrow range of subjects, demanding considerable curriculum time, is likely to have negative consequences on the uptake of other subjects. We encourage the Government to examine carefully the evidence presented to us, and suggest that it reconsiders the composition of the EBac on conclusion of the National Curriculum Review. More importantly, future performance measures must be well thought through.

69. We are glad that the Department for Education has recognised the potential impact of the EBac on teacher supply, and is working on solutions to any adverse effect this might have. However, academic subjects are not the only path to a successful future, and all young people, regardless of background, must continue to have opportunities to study the subjects in which they are likely to be most successful, and which pupils, parents and schools think will serve them best.

In a written answer to a Parliamentary Question on 11 January 2011, Nick Gibb, the Schools Minister said that the precise definition of the English Baccalaureate would be reviewed, and he stressed that the aim was to focus on core academic subjects; however, he said that study of other subjects would also be valuable.¹⁰ Subsequently, he said that he would publish information on all measures to be included in the 2011 performance tables (including the composition of the English Baccalaureate) in the DfE's Annual Statement of Intent, which would be published before the summer break:

Tony Cunningham: To ask the Secretary of State for Education when he plans to make a decision on the inclusion of religious education within the English Baccalaureate for the purposes of the 2011 school performance tables. [38975]

Mr Gibb: I intend to publish information on all measures to be included in the 2011 performance tables in our annual statement of intent, which will be published at

www.education.gov.uk/performancetables

We have not set an exact date for publication, but it will be before the summer break.¹¹

Lord Hill, the then Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Schools in the Lords, stated that the then Government was considering the subject makeup of the EBacc:

Question

Asked by **Baroness Jones of Whitchurch**

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether they are conducting reviews of the subjects currently making up the English Baccalaureate. [HL9974]

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Schools (Lord Hill of Oareford): The English Baccalaureate will encourage schools to offer a broad set of academic subjects to pupils aged 16-English, mathematics, the sciences, history or geography, and a language. It aims to increase the opportunities for all pupils-especially those in disadvantaged areas-to study a set

¹⁰ HC Deb 11 January 2011 c291W

¹¹ HC Deb 10 March 2011 c1231W

of subjects that will allow them to progress to further study or employment.

We are considering the make-up of the English Baccalaureate from 2011, and will announce the final composition before the end of the school term.¹²

The DfE's [Statement of Intent for the 2011 School and College Performance Tables](#), which was published on 21 July 2011, stated that the then Secretary of State was minded to leave the English Baccalaureate subjects unchanged:

20. Last year's publication of the English Baccalaureate (English Baccalaureate) prompted much interest and debate about the range of subjects which it should encompass. After consideration of representations, and to provide schools with certainty, the Secretary of State is minded to leave the subjects unchanged i.e. English, maths, two sciences, history or geography, and an ancient or modern foreign language.

21. However, from this year, AS levels taken in the relevant subject before the end of KS4 will now also count towards the English Baccalaureate. [...]

22. From this year, we will now show more information about each of the English Baccalaureate subject areas. The Performance Tables will show the number of pupils entered for each subject area – English, maths, science, languages and humanities. For each of English and maths, we will publish the percentage of the cohort who have attained grade A*-C (as we would expect every pupil to have been entered for these GCSEs); and for other subject areas, the percentage of those entered who have attained grade A*-C.

The Schools Minister said in evidence to the Education Select Committee (see section 1.4 of this paper for information on the enquiry), that although he considered the purpose of the English Baccalaureate was to try to remedy some of the perverse incentives in the league tables, it would not be an accountability measure, and there would be "no intervention measures from Government for schools that are achieving a low percentage in terms of the English Baccalaureate."¹³

A DfE [question and answer paper](#) noted:

Will you be judging school performance against the English Baccalaureate performance measure?

No. The new measure is just one piece of information in the achievement and attainment tables. We will continue to publish existing measures, including on the achievement of 5 or more GCSEs at A*-C grade, and we will introduce other measures over time to meet our White Paper commitment to make as much information available to parents and tax payers as possible on the performance of every school. We want the English Baccalaureate to encourage schools to offer the subjects included in it to their pupils but neither we, nor Ofsted, will take action with respect to schools on the basis of their performance against that measure.

Is the English Baccalaureate compulsory?

¹² HL Deb, 21 June 2011 ccWA277

¹³ House of Commons Education Committee, Fifth report of Session 2010-12, HC Paper 851, Ev18

No. We have been clear that schools remain free to offer the curriculum that is right for their pupils. The English Baccalaureate is not compulsory but it does represent a core of subjects we want pupils to have the opportunity to study. Other qualifications remain valuable in their own right and we will encourage all pupils to study rigorous non-English Baccalaureate subjects and qualifications alongside it so they benefit from a well-rounded education.

Religious education

The previous Government stressed that although the English Baccalaureate does not include RE, the teaching of RE in schools remains compulsory. The following response to a Parliamentary Question sets out the Government's position on the inclusion of RE in the English Baccalaureate:

Elizabeth Truss [holding answer 22 January 2013]: The Department for Education has received correspondence from and had a number of discussions with representatives of faith groups and faith based education establishments, including the Church of England, on the inclusion of religious studies in the English Baccalaureate.

The Government fully recognise the importance of RE, both to pupils' wider knowledge and to society as a whole, and its value as a demanding subject. We know pupils themselves find that RE offers them opportunities to engage with real world issues and to develop their understanding and appreciation of the beliefs and views of others. The teaching of RE remains compulsory throughout a pupil's schooling. There is time in the curriculum for pupils to take a GCSE in other subjects alongside an English Baccalaureate if they wish to do so, including Religious Studies GCSE, which has shown an increase in uptake in recent years.

As RE is a compulsory subject, including it alongside other humanities subjects in the EBacc could reverse the recent increases in the take up of history and geography, which survey evidence suggests has been one of the positive impacts of the EBacc's introduction.¹⁴

Creative subjects

The previous Government's position on the exclusion of creative subjects from the English Baccalaureate is set out in the following response to a Parliamentary Question:

Lyn Brown: To ask the Secretary of State for Education what assessment he has made of the omission of creative subjects from the English Baccalaureate on the creative economy. [137577]

Elizabeth Truss: This Government believe that artistic achievement, in all its forms, should be made accessible to every child. The English Baccalaureate measure, which is not compulsory, leaves space for pupils to study creative subjects alongside a strong academic core. We believe good school leaders will continue to make time for artistic and cultural education. We have no reason to believe there will be an impact on the contribution of creative industries to the economy, which

¹⁴ [HC Deb 23 Jan 2013 c327W](#)

amounts to £36 billion. We will continue to monitor take up of creative subjects at Key Stage 4.¹⁵

1.4 Education Committee report (July 2011)

In July 2011, the Commons Education Select Committee published its report, [The English Baccalaureate](#), which stated that the introduction of the measure had been hasty:

...any new performance or curriculum measures affecting schools should only be implemented after proper consultation with key stakeholders and the wider public – something which didn't happen with the English Baccalaureate (EBac).

[...] the Government should also have waited until after the conclusion of the National Curriculum Review before introducing the EBac.¹⁶

The report also argued that the Government should reconsider the Baccalaureate's subject composition when the then-ongoing National Curriculum Review was concluded, and that the proposed English Baccalaureate Certificate should be shelved as it might give "too much emphasis to one performance measure."¹⁷

Government response (November 2011)

In its [response](#) to the Committee's report, published in November 2011, the then Government stated that the Baccalaureate was a "first step" in making data on school performance available, and that it would consult on any future accountability measures that could lead to Government intervention in schools.¹⁸

The Government rejected any link between the English Baccalaureate and the National Curriculum review:

The English Baccalaureate is very different in purpose from the National Curriculum review and is not necessarily affected by its decisions. The National Curriculum review will determine what subjects should be made compulsory and at what ages, along with any content that should be taught to all young people. The EBacc is not compulsory—the information was made available to help parents find out more about pupils' achievement in key academic subjects, which we know parents themselves value and in recognition of the urgent need to halt and reverse the declining number of pupils who are taking up those subjects.¹⁹

The then Government also said it was considering options on certification of the English Baccalaureate, and would make a decision on how to proceed in due course.²⁰ This plan was subsequently abandoned (see section 3).

¹⁵ [HC Deb 25 Apr 2013 c1174W](#)

¹⁶ House of Commons Education Committee, [Think again about English Baccalaureate](#), say MPs, 28 July 2011

¹⁷ Education Committee, [The English Baccalaureate](#), 28 July 2011, HC 851 2010-12, para 84

¹⁸ Education Committee, [The English Baccalaureate: Government response](#), HC 1577 2010-12, para 9-10

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, para 12

²⁰ *Ibid.*, para 31

A Library standard note, [SN/SP/6798](#), provides more information on the National Curriculum review.

1.5 DfE report on the effect of the English Baccalaureate (February 2013)

In October 2012, the Department for Education published a report on [The Effects of the English Baccalaureate](#), carried out by Ipsos MORI; a revised edition of the findings was published in February 2013.

The report found that there had been “no significant change” in the proportion of Year 9 pupils who had chosen to take either the EBacc combination of subjects, or each of the individual EBacc subjects, since 2011, and that few schools had made changes in response to the EBacc, with still fewer planning to do so. The report noted that “virtually all schools offer all EBacc subjects,” and that “most schools (89%) say that their option blocks allow pupils who want to study towards the EBacc to do so,” with low pupil attainment being cited as the reason that pupils typically might not be offered the EBacc subjects.²¹

The report also stated:

The qualitative case studies highlighted that the way in which pupils select their GCSEs is largely unchanged by the EBacc: pupils select subjects they enjoy and are good at, and those which will help towards their career choices (if known). Many pupils do not opt for the EBacc combination because their talents and preferences lay elsewhere. From the case study work, the effect of the EBacc was most evident in encouraging pupils to study languages where they would not otherwise have chosen to do so.²²

²¹ Department for Education, [Revised :The effects of the English Baccalaureate, February 2013](#), p1

²² Ibid., p2

2. A strengthened English Baccalaureate: Developments since the 2015 Election

2.1 Conservative Manifesto and post-election announcements

The [Conservative Party manifesto](#) for the 2015 General Election stated that:

We will require secondary school pupils to take GCSEs in English, maths, science, a language and history or geography, with Ofsted unable to award its highest ratings to schools that refuse to teach these core subjects.²³

On 16 June 2015, the Education Secretary Nicky Morgan made a [speech](#) outlining the Government's plans; a compulsory EBacc would ensure pupils "study the core academic subjects at GCSE, the subjects that keep your options open, and allow you to enter the widest ranges of careers and university courses." The Secretary of State set out the Government's view that a compulsory EBacc would enhance the chances of disadvantaged pupils, highlighting that capable pupils are currently less likely to take history, geography, a language or triple science at GCSE than their peers if they are eligible for free school meals.²⁴

The DfE [press notice](#) announcing the change stated that the Government intended for pupils beginning Year 7 in September 2015 to study the EBacc at GCSE level, meaning they would take their GCSEs in those subjects in 2020. It noted that 39% of pupils sat the EBacc in 2014, up from 22% taking those subjects in 2010. The announcement indicated that a consultation on the proposals would follow, and that it did expect that the EBacc would not be appropriate for a small number of pupils.²⁵

2.2 The 90% target and the EBacc consultation

On 3 November 2015 the Education Secretary made a [speech](#)²⁶ to the think-tank Policy Exchange announcing the consultation on the EBacc. The DfE [announcement](#) of the speech stated:

Today the Education Secretary will announce a consultation on achieving the government's goal for 90% of pupils to be studying the vital Ebacc subjects of maths, English, science, a foreign language and either history or geography. She will also announce

²³ [Conservative Party Manifesto 2015](#), p34

²⁴ Department for Education, [Preparing children for a successful future through the Ebacc](#), 16 June 2015

²⁵ Department for Education, [New reforms to raise standards and improve behaviour](#), 16 June 2015

²⁶ Text at Department for Education, [Nicky Morgan: one nation education](#), 3 November 2015

plans for the proportion of pupils entering the EBacc to become a headline measure used to hold schools to account through Ofsted.²⁷

The consultation, [Implementing the English Baccalaureate](#), was published on the same day and was open until 29 January 2016. No Government response has yet been published.

The consultation makes the following central proposals:

- For the EBacc to become the “default option” for all pupils, with schools to determine the “small minority of pupils for whom taking the whole EBacc is not appropriate.” (The consultation subsequently makes clear that the Government intends that “in time, at least 90% of pupils in mainstream secondary schools should be entered for the EBacc.”²⁸)
- That the proportion of pupils entering the EBacc will become a headline measure of mainstream secondary school performance
- That EBacc entry and attainment will be given a more prominent role in the Ofsted inspection framework
- That EBacc entry and attainment data for similar mainstream secondary schools will be published to allow schools, parents, and Ofsted, to understand how they compare
- To add a measure to the additional information published by the DfE showing the EBacc Average Point Score - pupils’ achievements in individual qualifications are allocated performance table points, and this measure would give the average point score across the five EBacc “pillars”, with zero for a missing pillar
- That data will be published on the numbers of pupils entering and achieving the EBacc in special schools and alternative provision, although those providers will not be expected to meet the 90% ambition. The consultation asks how the measure should apply to more vocational education providers such as University Technical Colleges, studio schools and further education colleges.²⁹

The consultation also asks whether there is any potential for this policy to have a disproportionate impact upon any student with relevant protected characteristics under the *Equality Act 2010*.³⁰

A TES [article](#) published ahead of Nicky Morgan’s speech stated that the 90% threshold, rather than a compulsory EBacc, meant the initial policy had been “watered down.”³¹ A *Schools Week* [article](#) cited a Conservative source arguing against this interpretation, with the reduced figure being based on the exemption of pupils with special educational needs and those studying at vocational institutions.³²

On future inspection arrangements, the [consultation](#) states that:

²⁷ Department for Education, [Nicky Morgan: no tolerance of areas where majority of pupils fail](#), 3 November 2015

²⁸ Ibid., p19

²⁹ Department for Education, [Consultation on Implementing the English Baccalaureate](#), November 2015, p11

³⁰ Ibid., p30

³¹ Times Educational Supplement, [Tories to water down pledge to make EBacc compulsory for all](#), 2 November 2015

³² Schools Week, [90 per cent EBacc enrolment pledge not a climb-down, government claims](#), 2 November 2015

The increased importance of the EBacc will also be taken into consideration when schools are inspected...In future, EBacc entry and achievement will be given a more prominent role in determining whether schools are meeting these requirements although, as now, no single measure will determine the outcome of an inspection.³³

The Government's previously stated intention that schools not offering the EBacc would not be able to achieve particular ratings in Ofsted inspections (see section 2.1), is not mentioned in the [consultation](#).

2.3 Reaction and discussion

Concerns about subject focus and attainment

Early reaction to the changes suggested that the move to a compulsory EBacc would reignite the debate on its subject make-up, the impact on other subjects, and the ability of schools to be flexible in their offer to pupils.³⁴

A [survey](#) of more than 1,600 school leaders conducted by SSAT (the Schools, Students and Teachers Network), conducted after the Secretary of State's 16 June speech, found that:

- 17% of respondents said they would make the EBacc compulsory if that were a requirement for an 'outstanding' judgement from Ofsted
- 42% were 'certain that they would not' make the EBacc compulsory even if it were a requirement for an outstanding grade
- Some respondents felt that the policy would be beneficial for some pupils, especially middle and high attainers who might not otherwise have picked academic subjects
- There was an 'overwhelming feeling' that the EBacc was not appropriate for all, and that its enforcement would work against schools providing personalised pathways for pupils³⁵

HM Chief Inspector, Sir Michael Wilshaw, raised concerns in an [interview](#) with the *TES* that the EBacc would be a problem for some students, and that he could "think of youngsters who would have been better suited to do English, maths and science and a range of vocational subjects."³⁶

The General Secretary of the Association of School and College Leaders, Brian Lightman, [criticised](#) the "narrow academic focus" of the EBacc for restricting the ability of schools to tailor education to individual pupils.³⁷

³³ Department for Education, [Consultation on Implementing the English Baccalaureate](#), November 2015, p24

³⁴ See discussion of the relationship with the new Progress 8 accountability measure in Gifted Phoenix, [Compulsory EBacc: A policy conundrum?](#), 21 May 2015

³⁵ SSAT, [EBacc for all? The findings from SSAT's national survey of school leaders, June 2015: a synopsis](#), 1 July 2015. [Full findings](#) also available on the SSAT website [accessed 9 July 2015]

³⁶ Times Educational Supplement, [Wilshaw and DfE on EBacc collision course](#), 25 September 2015

³⁷ SecEd, [A compulsory EBacc contradiction](#), 14 October 2015

Tony Breslin, an Associate in the Creative and Learning Development Team at the RSA, [argued](#) for an 'EBacc plus' that made more room for the creative arts.³⁸

The Deputy General Secretary of the NUT, Kevin Courtney, argued that it was "irresponsible to introduce measures that are likely to limit achievement for some learners at a time of high youth unemployment."³⁹

In press reports on the provisional GCSE results released by the DfE in October 2015, *TES* [highlighted](#) a slight decline in EBacc entries, from 38.7% to 38.6% in 2015, driven by a small decline in mathematics takeup and a larger one in languages.⁴⁰ *Schools Week* also [highlighted](#) 12 local authorities with a difference of more than 20% between the number of pupils entered for EBacc subjects and those achieving it.⁴¹

The National Society for Education in Art and Design's [Survey Report 2015-16](#), published in February 2016, found 44% of teachers reporting a decline in time for art and design subjects over the previous five years. Of those respondents reporting a decline in state schools, 93% believed that the EBacc had reduced opportunities for students to select the subjects.⁴²

Michelle Donelan, a member of the Education Committee, [wrote](#) to the Prime Minister in July 2016 to support the inclusion of Design and Technology on the EBacc as a single science subject. The letter was co-signed by 87 MPs.⁴³

The former Conservative Education Secretary, Lord Baker, criticised the EBacc target in an [Edge Foundation report, 14-19 Education – A New Baccalaureate](#), published in September 2016, stating that "this narrow academic curriculum will severely limit access to technical and creative subjects of the very kind needed in our new digital age."⁴⁴

[Results of a survey](#) by the National Union of Teachers and King's College London published in November 2016 included concerns about the impact of the EBacc, with 74% of respondent teachers stating that the EBacc had narrowed the Key Stage 4 curriculum offer in their schools.⁴⁵

³⁸ Royal Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, [Time for an Arts-Friendly EBacc plus?](#), 20 October 2015

³⁹ Telegraph, ['The reforms turning our schools into exam factories'](#), 21 January 2016

⁴⁰ Times Educational Supplement, [New GCSE stats: rise of the English Baccalaureate comes to a halt as languages decline](#), 15 October 2015

⁴¹ Schools Week, [GCSEs 2015: Local Authority Analysis – Who did well? \(And who did badly?\)](#), 15 October 2015

⁴² National Society for Education in Art and Design, [Survey Report 2015-16](#), February 2016, p5

⁴³ Michelle Donelan MP, [Letter to the Prime Minister](#), 29 July 2016

⁴⁴ Edge Foundation, [14-19 Education: A New Baccalaureate](#), September 2016, p4

⁴⁵ King's College London and National Union of Teachers, [NUT and King's College London research into Key Stage 4](#), 14 November 2016

Debates on arts subject inclusion and petition; takeup of arts subjects at GCSE and A level

House of Lords debate

The delivery of a rounded curriculum, and in particular the position of the arts in relation to the EBacc was discussed in a brief House of Lords [debate](#) on 4 February 2016. The Earl of Clancarty, a cross-bench peer, stated that:

...an EBacc without the arts should be unthinkable; a core curriculum without the arts will not raise standards but lower them. [...]

The EBacc is a flawed measure. It should either be radically reformed, or dropped entirely.⁴⁶

Several other peers also raised concerns about the absence of a creative or cultural subject from the EBacc.

Speaking for the Government, Lord Nash responded:

I reject suggestions that music and arts are not core subjects. We believe strongly that every child should experience a high-quality arts and cultural education throughout their time at school, which is why at key stage 4 all pupils at maintained schools have an entitlement to study an arts subject if they wish.

[...] enabling more pupils to leave school having studying a basic academic core is a commitment of the Government—and why we are doing this—which does not preclude the study of additional subjects, particularly creative ones.⁴⁷

Petition and Westminster Hall debate

A [petition](#) on the Parliamentary website for 'expressive arts' such as arts, music and drama to be included in the EBacc has at the time of writing received more than 100,000 signatures.

The Government responded that:

The government is committed to improving the life chances of young people and believes all young people should study the core academic subjects that give them the skills to succeed. The EBacc subjects provide a rigorous academic education and help to prepare young people for adult life. The EBacc forms only part of the school curriculum and all schools must deliver a curriculum that is balanced and broadly based.

Last summer's results showed that both the proportion of young people studying EBacc subjects and the proportion studying arts GCSEs increased. Thousands more students took GCSEs in arts subjects in 2015 compared to the previous year.

The Government believes that arts subjects are important. That is why art and design and music are compulsory subjects within the national curriculum for 5 – 14 year olds. Pupils also have to study drama, as part of the English curriculum, and dance, as part of the PE curriculum. At key stage 4, the Government does not believe it is right that every student should have to study an arts subject, but all pupils in maintained schools have a statutory entitlement to be able to study an arts subject if they wish (comprising art and

⁴⁶ [HL Deb 4 Feb 2016 GC56-57](#)

⁴⁷ [HL Deb 4 Feb 2016 GC70-71](#)

design, music, dance, drama and media arts) as well as design and technology.⁴⁸

In advance of this, a digital debate was held on Twitter on 28 June with Catherine McKinnell MP - a [Storify summary](#) is available of the debate.

The Times Educational Supplement community have also [discussed the petition](#).

The issue was [debated](#) in Westminster Hall on 4 July 2016.⁴⁹ The Schools Minister stated that:

Nick Gibb: We have never said that pupils should study the EBacc subjects and nothing else. All schools will continue to offer a wide range of options outside the EBacc so pupils have the opportunity to study subjects that reflect their individual interests and strengths. The EBacc is limited in size so there is flexibility for pupils to take additional subjects of their choosing.⁵⁰

Catherine McKinnell stated:

While I have listened carefully to the Minister, I feel that the Government's policy and approach at the moment fundamentally risk undermining the benefits that can come from that experience. Many Members have set out powerfully their arguments for including arts in the core curriculum. At the most fundamental level we need these skills for our economy. If we put off children and young people who can flourish in those areas even though they may struggle in some other ones, the evidence shows that that would be a worrying trend.⁵¹

Teacher supply

Concerns have been raised about the supply of teachers in EBacc subjects, in particular languages, if uptake of these subjects is expanded.⁵² Teacher supply is discussed more broadly in the Library briefing [Teachers: supply, retention and workload](#), CBP 07222.

A [report](#) by the National Foundation for Educational Research (NFER) on the training and retention of teachers highlighted particular challenges for EBacc subjects, with potentially adverse consequences for pupil attainment:

Third, trainee entrants to teach some EBacc subjects, such as sciences, languages, and geography, are particularly low compared to target. For example, provisional figures for 2015 show that only 71 per cent of the target number of postgraduate entrants in physics were achieved. DfE figures for 2014 show that a significant number of pupils are being taught by a teacher without a relevant post A level qualification in their subject. This suggests that even where posts are being filled, headteachers may be finding recruitment more difficult.

These difficulties could also have implications for pupil outcomes. On the one hand, in their 2014 review, 'What makes great teaching?', the Sutton Trust concluded that the link between teachers' academic qualifications and student performance are

⁴⁸ Parliamentary Petition, [Include expressive arts subjects in the Ebacc](#)

⁴⁹ [HC Deb 4 Jul 2016 c180-222WH](#)

⁵⁰ Ibid., c214WH

⁵¹ Ibid., c220WH

⁵² Guardian, [There's nothing sadder than EBacc without teachers](#), 16 June 2015; Schools Week, [2,000 more MFL teachers needed for EBacc](#), 19 June 2015

weak. On the other hand, they do also report evidence that subject-specific knowledge is related to performance. Measures to recruit and retain teachers of certain subjects, with formal training in those subjects, are therefore important.⁵³

A further NFER [article](#) in February 2016 highlighted survey results which indicated that a significantly higher proportion of teachers in some EBacc subjects were considering leaving the profession compared to non-EBacc teachers. While mathematics and English appeared to be in a relatively strong position, the survey highlighted particular concerns relating to computing and languages:

Computing and languages not only appear to have the greatest numbers considering leaving teaching, but these subjects also have some of the greatest shortfalls in new teachers being recruited.⁵⁴

Education Datalab have [estimated](#) that 3,400 extra language teachers would be needed to provide an “EBacc for all”. It further stated that “we currently train about 1,500 language teachers a year just to maintain the current stock of teachers.”⁵⁵

Government view

The Schools Minister, Nick Gibb, [defended](#) the Government’s proposals against the charge that other subjects would be crowded out by a compulsory EBacc:

We should acknowledge that the curriculum always involves trade-offs: more time on one subject means less time on others. Over the years, I’ve been asked to add scores of subjects - from intellectual property, to Esperanto, to den building - to the national curriculum. Many of these are important and interesting.

The question, though, is always whether they are sufficiently important to justify reducing the time available for the existing subjects in the curriculum, and I make no apology for protecting space for the English Baccalaureate subjects wherever possible.

That is not to say, of course, that subjects outside the English Baccalaureate have no place in schools. The EBacc is a specific, limited measure consisting of only 5 subject areas and up to 8 GCSEs. Whilst this means that there are several valuable subjects which are not included, it also means that there is time for most pupils to study other subjects in addition to the EBacc, including vocational and technical disciplines which are also vital to future economic growth.

[...]

The supposed choice between a core academic curriculum on the one hand, and the study of a broad range of subjects on the other, is a false one. Before they begin to specialise, we have to ensure that all pupils have the chance to establish a solid academic foundation upon which they can build their future. Several high-performing countries, including South Korea, Japan

⁵³ National Foundation for Educational Research, [Should I Stay or Should I Go? NFER Analysis of Teachers Joining and Leaving the Profession](#), November 2015, p4-5

⁵⁴ National Foundation for Educational Research, [EBacc teacher recruitment and retention: even more challenging times ahead?](#), 4 February 2016

⁵⁵ Education Datalab, [Revisiting how many language teachers we need to deliver the EBacc](#), 11 March 2016

and the Netherlands, ensure that a core curriculum of academic subjects is studied and then examined at the age of 16.⁵⁶

The Minister argued in a subsequent [article](#) in the *Telegraph* that it was wrong to suggest that the EBacc would have an adverse impact on arts subjects, and that the positive effects of the EBacc policy were being seen in university applications:

Today, we have also published the final A-level results for 2015, suggesting a beneficial knock on effect of our EBacc policy at GCSE into A-level. This year, for the first time, over half of A-level entries have been in 'facilitating subjects' – those subjects recognised by top universities as standing pupils in the best stead whilst applying to university.⁵⁷

A Parliamentary Question [response](#) by Lord Nash provided the Government's view on the supply of language teachers:

Baroness Coussins: To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of how many additional Modern Languages teachers, if any, will be needed fully to implement the English Baccalaureate.

Lord Nash: The Department for Education considers the resulting change to teacher demand carefully each time a teaching or curriculum-related policy change is announced.

The department does this by adding policy assumptions into the Teacher Supply Model (TSM), which informs the Initial Teacher Training (ITT) targets each year.

Further details as to how the policy assumption process is managed within the TSM itself can be found in both the 2015/16 TSM and the accompanying user guide, which have been published online at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/teacher-supply-model>

We will factor the Ebacc commitment into future TSMs as required, and publish online in keeping with our usual approach to forecasting teacher supply requirements. This will be informed by the Ebacc consultation that we are planning to run later on in the Autumn.⁵⁸

2.4 Sutton Trust briefing: impact of the EBacc

In July 2016, the Sutton Trust published [Changing the Subject](#), a briefing on how the EBacc and [Attainment 8](#) reforms were changing results.⁵⁹

The briefing assessed the impact on pupils in schools which had significantly adjusted their educational offer following the introduction of these measures. They found that pupils, in particular those on the

⁵⁶ Department for Education, [Nick Gibb: the social justice case for an academic curriculum](#), 11 June 2015

⁵⁷ Telegraph, '[The claim that EBacc squeezes out the arts is wrong](#)', 21 January 2016

⁵⁸ [PQ HL 2320 \[Languages: Teachers\]](#), 28 September 2015

⁵⁹ Attainment 8 shows pupils' average achievement in the same suite of subjects as the Progress 8 measure. Progress 8 measures students' progress across eight subjects: English; mathematics; three other English Baccalaureate (EBacc) subjects (sciences, computer science, geography, history and languages); and three further subjects, which can be from the range of EBacc subjects, or can be any other approved, high-value arts, academic, or vocational qualification.

pupil premium, had benefitted from the changes. The report did, however, also state that head teachers had told the trust that the Government's 90% target was both inappropriate for many pupils and unachievable due to teacher shortages.

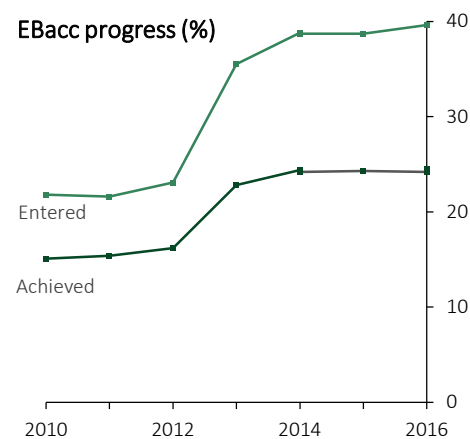
The report set out the following key findings:

- 300 secondary schools – we call them curriculum change schools – transformed their Key Stage 4 curriculum between 2010 and 2013 in response to government policy, achieving a rise in the proportion of pupils entering the EBacc from 8% to 48%.
- We find that pupils at these schools largely benefitted from these changes. They were more likely to achieve good GCSEs in English and maths, refuting claims that the more academic curriculum would distract focus from these core subjects.
- Those pupils who attended the curriculum change schools were 1.7 percentage points more likely to be taking an A level or other level 3 qualification after the age of 16 and 1.8 percentage points less likely to have dropped out of education entirely.
- Pupil premium students benefitted most from the changes at these schools, essentially because low and middle prior attainment students increased take-up of EBacc subjects most. As a result, the pupil premium gap closed a little more than in schools with similar pupil intake demographics, including a six percentage point narrowing of the EBacc gap.
- Nevertheless, pupil premium students still do not have fair access to the EBacc curriculum subjects nationally, compared to students with similar prior attainment. We have identified nearly an 8% gap in languages take-up which translates 11,000 disadvantaged students and an 11% gap in humanities, equivalent to 15,000 students missing out.
- Although our evidence demonstrates that schools have successfully moved towards an EBacc aligned curriculum, our survey of headteachers confirms that delivering the EBacc to 90% of students is beyond the reach of many schools given specialist teacher shortages. Moreover, these headteachers believe that it is not appropriate for many students.⁶⁰

⁶⁰ Sutton Trust, [Changing the Subject: How are the EBacc and Attainment 8 reforms changing results?](#), July 2016

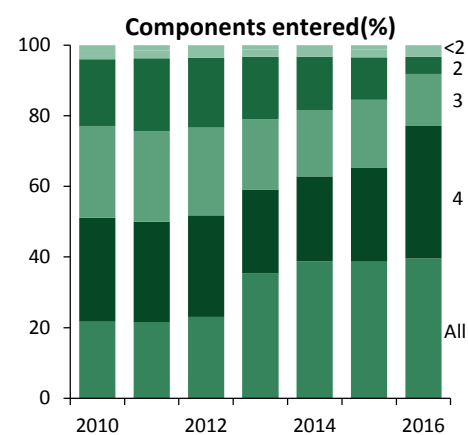
3. Pupils entering and achieving the EBacc

In 2010 22% of pupils at the end of key stage 4 in state-funded schools entered (all components of) the EBacc and 15% achieved it.⁶¹ These pupils took their exams before the EBacc was announced by the Coalition Government and pupils in the following two years had either started their GCSE subjects or taken their options when the announcement was made. Schools/pupils therefore had limited scope to change the subjects they offered/decided, ie. to take EBacc subjects instead of other GCSEs or equivalent examinations. The chart opposite shows that in 2013 –the first year when courses/options could be fully affected by the EBacc- the proportion of pupils entering the EBacc increased to 36% and those achieving it to 24%. Since then the increase has been more modest; to 40% entering and 25% achieving in 2016.



Entry to English and maths GCSE has remained broadly constant since 2010. The increase in EBacc 'entry' has been driven by more pupils taking the other elements, particularly humanities where entry rates went from just under 50% in 2012 to just over 60% in 2013 and have since increased to almost 74%. The proportion taking two sciences increased from 63% in 2010 to 87% in 2016 with most of the increase in the last two years. Entry to languages went from 40% to 59% over the same period, but has not changed since 2013.

While the percentage of pupils entered for the EBacc has not increased a great deal in the past few years the proportion of entering four components ('near misses' to entry) has increased from 24% to 38% as shown opposite. In 2016 77% of pupils either entered the EBacc or entered four components, up from 52% in 2012.



Girls are more likely to enter the EBacc than boys (45% v 34% in 2016). Pupils eligible for free school meals were half as likely as other pupils to enter the EBacc in 2015. Pupils from Indian, Chinese, 'other Asian' and some mixed ethnic backgrounds were also more likely to enter.⁶² Entry rates were also above average at converter academies and free schools. In 2016 83% of pupils at grammar schools entered the EBacc; more than double the average. 75% achieved the EBacc; three times the state sector average.⁶³

EBacc entry rates varied to a relatively small degree by region. In 2016 Most have overall rates of 36-38%. The two exceptions are the South East with 42% and London with 50%. There was much more variation

EBacc entry 2016

Top 5

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Hammersmith and Fulham | 65% |
| Kingston upon Thames | 61% |
| Barnet | 60% |
| Wandsworth | 58% |
| Southwark | 58% |

Bottom 5

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| Oldham | 25% |
| Knowsley | 24% |
| Sandwell | 22% |
| Middlesbrough | 20% |
| Blackpool | 19% |

⁶¹ [GCSE and equivalent results: 2015 to 2016 \(provisional\)](#), DfE

⁶² [Revised GCSE and equivalent results in England: 2014 to 2015](#), DfE

⁶³ [GCSE and equivalent results: 2015 to 2016 \(provisional\)](#), DfE

by local authority with rates going from below 20% to more than 60%.
The top and bottom five local authorities are listed opposite.

4. English Baccalaureate Certificates

The November 2010 Schools White Paper, [The Importance of Teaching](#), said that the Government was seeking advice from the Office of Qualifications and Examinations Regulation (Ofqual) on changes to restore confidence in GCSEs. The proposed changes included a return to exams taken at the end of the course, and measures to improve the assessment of spelling, punctuation and grammar.

The next stage of the reforms was announced on 17 September 2012, when the then Education Secretary, Michael Gove, made an oral statement in the House of Commons. This was made against the background of concern about the grading of GCSEs in English. Mr Gove announced that the Government intended to replace GCSEs with new qualifications, to be called English Baccalaureate Certificates (EBCs), which would cover the core academic subjects that make up the English Baccalaureate – English, Mathematics, sciences, history, geography and languages. He also proposed a single awarding organisation in each subject, for a period of five years.⁶⁴

Following the Secretary of State's statement, the DFE launched a consultation entitled [Reforming Key Stage 4 Qualifications](#). The consultation closed on 10 December 2012.⁶⁵

Strong concerns were expressed about the content and implementation of the proposed EBCs. In particular, there was concern about the treatment of creative subjects - such as art, drama, music, and ICT, and sport.⁶⁶ There was also concern about the single awarding system. These issues were explored in some detail in an Opposition Day debate on examination reform in the House of Commons on 16 January 2013.⁶⁷

The House of Commons Education Select Committee voiced concerns about proposed EBCs in its report, [From GCSEs to EBCs](#), and asked for more evidence that EBCs were necessary, and said that the Government was "trying to do too much, too fast."⁶⁸ The Committee said that the GCSE brand was not damaged beyond repair.⁶⁹ The Government's response was published in April 2013.⁷⁰

⁶⁴ [HC Deb 17 Sep 2012 c653-655](#)

⁶⁵ Department for Education, [Reforming Key Stage 4 Qualifications](#), September 2012

⁶⁶ See, for example, a Guardian article on 10 December 2012: [Education in brief: will EBCs raise achievement for all students?](#)

⁶⁷ HC Deb 16 Jan 2013 c877-938

⁶⁸ House of Commons Education Committee, [Education Committee publishes report on GCSE reform](#), 31 January 2013

⁶⁹ House of Commons Education Committee, [From GCSEs to EBCs: the Government's proposals for reform](#), January 2013, Eighth Report of Session 2012-13, HC 808-I

⁷⁰ House of Commons Education Committee, [From GCSEs to EBCs: the Government's proposals for reform: Government Response to the Committee's Eighth Report of Session 2012-13](#), April 2013, Seventh Special Report of Session 2012-13, HC 1116

By the time the response was published, the proposed EBCs had been abandoned. In its response to a consultation on the proposals, the Government stated:

During the consultation period, many argued convincingly that GCSEs themselves could, with comprehensive reform, once again be highly respected qualifications in which pupils, employers and further and higher education institutions can have faith. Therefore, we have decided that GCSEs should be comprehensively reformed in order to command the respect our pupils deserve as reward for their hard work.⁷¹

The Education Secretary made a statement to the House on 7 February 2013 which stated that the reforms were “a bridge too far... [to] have just one wholly new exam in each subject was one reform too many at this time.”⁷²

The Library standard note on [GCSE, AS and A Level reform](#), SN06962, provides information on the Government’s reform of qualifications after the abandonment of EBCs.

⁷¹ Department for Education, [Reforming Key Stage 4 qualifications consultation: Government response](#), February 2013, p12

⁷² [HC Deb 7 Feb 2013 c441](#)

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