

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment



Children are given the best start in life – Education and Skills

Last updated: September 2015

Introduction

This factsheet highlights the **2013/14 results** for Early Years, Key Stage 1, Key Stage 2, GCSEs and A-levels. There is also information about average class size, school absence rates, 16 to 18 year old NEET statistics (not in employment, education or training), and qualifications of those aged 16 to 64.

Isle of Wight Summary

- Average primary school class sizes were lower in 2014 than both the South East and England and the lowest since 2012
- Average secondary school class sizes were at their lowest in 2012 (the most recent data available)
- Primary school absence rates are lower (better) than the South East and England
- Secondary school absence rates are higher (worse) than both the South East and England
- Achievement of 5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C on the Island are the lowest since 2007/08
- Estimated number of NEETs has reduced every year over the past five years

Schools

Number of schools and pupils

	Schools	Pupils
Primary (Years R to 6)	41	9,076
Special Primary	1	65
Secondary (Years 7 to 11)	6	7,612
Special Secondary	1	145
Primary through Secondary*	3	929
Total	52	17,827

*These are private schools

Source: Department for Education

Pupil Referral Units

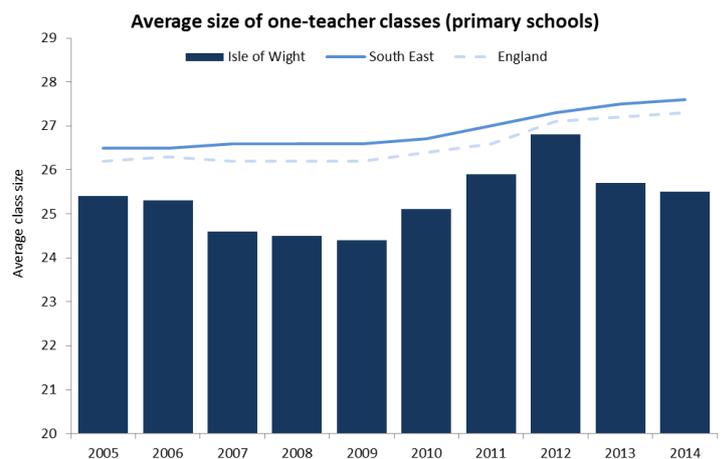
Pupil Referral Units (PRUs) provide tuition for a range of students who are not in mainstream schools for a variety of reasons, including students excluded from the normal schooling environment for problems with their behaviour, children suffering from certain medical conditions, children with autism and pregnant teenagers / teenage mothers.

In 2014 the Isle of Wight had two Pupil Referral Units:

- Clatterford Tuition Centre (age 11 to 16)
- Thompson House Tuition Centre (age 7 to 16)

Average size of one-teacher classes

In 2014, the average size of one-teacher classes in primary schools on the Isle of Wight was 25.5, a small decrease from 2013 (25.7). In comparison, both the South East (27.6) and England (27.3) had average class sizes that were higher than the Isle of Wight however they both experienced slight increases from 2013.

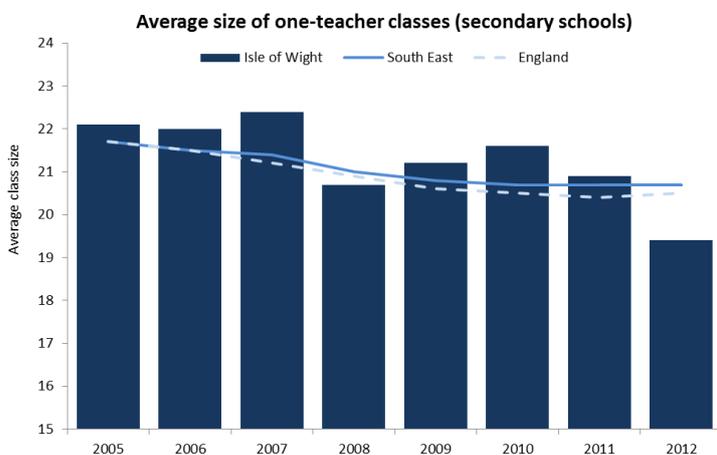


Source: Department for Education – In Your Area
www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-school-and-pupil-numbers

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In secondary schools in 2012 (the most recent data available for secondary schools), the average size of one-teacher classes on the Isle of Wight was 19.4, slightly lower than 2011. In comparison, both the South East (20.7) and England (20.3) had class sizes higher than the Island.



Source: Department for Education – In Your Area

www.education.gov.uk/inyourarea/results/nat_921_leas_10.shtml

Pupil absence

Absence rates during 2013/14 show Isle of Wight schools with lower rates of ‘authorised’ absence and higher rates of ‘unauthorised’ absence than both the South East and England.

However, although primary schools show a lower ‘overall’ absence rate than the South East and England, secondary schools have a higher ‘overall’ absence rate.

The table below shows the ‘percentage of half-days missed’.

Primary schools	Isle of Wight (%)	South East (%)	England (%)
Authorised	2.8	3.0	3.0
Unauthorised	0.9	0.7	0.8
Overall	3.6	3.8	3.9

Secondary schools	Isle of Wight (%)	South East (%)	England (%)
Authorised	3.8	4.1	3.9
Unauthorised	2.2	1.2	1.3
Overall	6.0	5.3	5.2

Overall absence rates for all schools combined were 4.7% for the Isle of Wight. This compares with a rate of 4.5% for both the South East and England.

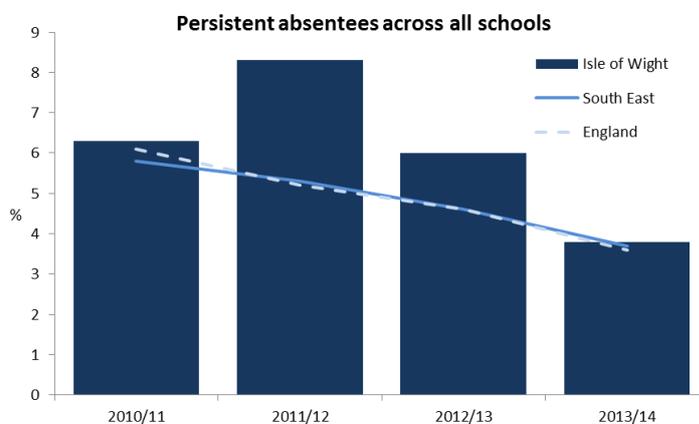
There is a lower percentage of persistent absentees in primary schools than the South East and England but a higher percentage in secondary schools. Persistent absentees are defined as having an overall absence rate of 15% (28 days) or more.

Persistent absence	Isle of Wight (%)	South East (%)	England (%)
Primary Schools	1.2	1.9	1.9
Secondary Schools	6.8	5.7	5.3
Overall	3.8	3.7	3.6

Source: Department for Education – Statistics: Pupil Absence

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education/series/statistics-pupil-absence

The Isle of Wight’s ‘persistent absentees’ across all schools combined, at 3.8%, is roughly in line with a rate of 3.7% for the South East and 3.6% for England. This is a notable improvement on the last two years.



Source: Department for Education - Pupil absence statistics

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-pupil-absence>

However, with the definition of persistent absence being 28 days or more, this still means that with 570 persistent absentees on the Isle of Wight in 2013/14, at least 15,960 days of school are still being missed.

Results

Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP): Age 0 to 5

From the 1 September 2012 a new Statutory Framework for the EYFSP was introduced. Practitioners are now required to assess against all 17 Early Learning Goals (ELGs) and decide whether each child has not yet achieved the ELG (emerging), has achieved the ELG (expected) or has gone beyond the ELG (exceeding).

A simple scoring system is assigned to each judgement made by the practitioner, with a judgement of 'emerging' scoring 1 point, 'expected' scoring 2 points and 'exceeding' scoring 3 points.

For more information about the new system, see: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/364021/SFR39_2014_Text.pdf

Achieving a 'Good Level of Development'

For a child to be judged as having reached a GLD, they must be judged to be either 'expected' or 'exceeding' in all the prime areas of learning and development and also in literacy and mathematics.

In 2014, the percentage of Isle of Wight children in this age band that achieved this was 64%. This compares with a rate of 64% for the South East and 60% for England.

The proportion of children achieving a GLD in 2014 increased for the Isle of Wight, the South East region and England. This could be down to the practitioners getting more used to the new way of judging the children.

	2012/13	2013/14
Isle of Wight	45	64
South East	54	64
England	52	60

Source: Department for Education – Early Years results www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education/series/statistics-early-years-foundation-stage-profile

Average Point Score

For 2014, the Average Point Score (across all the ELGs) for the Isle of Wight was 32.5 compared to the South East (34.7) and England (33.8). This was an increase in all area compared to 2013.

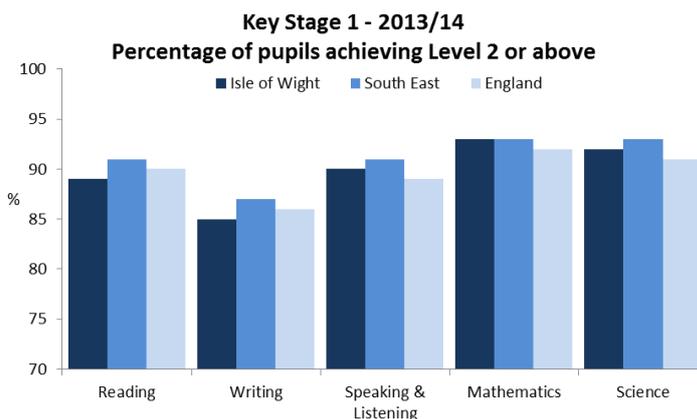
	2012/13	2013/14
Isle of Wight	31.0	32.5
South East	33.6	34.7
England	32.8	33.8

Source: Department for Education – Early Years results www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education/series/statistics-early-years-foundation-stage-profile

Key Stage 1: Age 5 to 7 (Years 1 and 2)

Achieving Level 2 or above

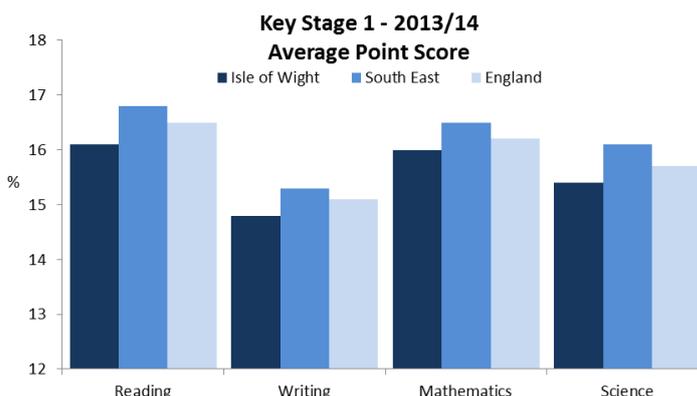
Results for 2014 show that the proportion of Isle of Wight students achieving Level 2 or above at Key Stage 1 in all subject areas covered: reading, writing, speaking & listening, mathematics and science, were the same as, or less (worse) than, the rates reported for the South East and for England.



Source: Department for Education - Key Stage 1 results www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education/series/statistics-key-stage-1

Average Point Score

For 2014, the Isle of Wight's Key Stage 1 Average Point Score for reading, writing, mathematics and science were all slightly lower to those achieved both by the South East and England.



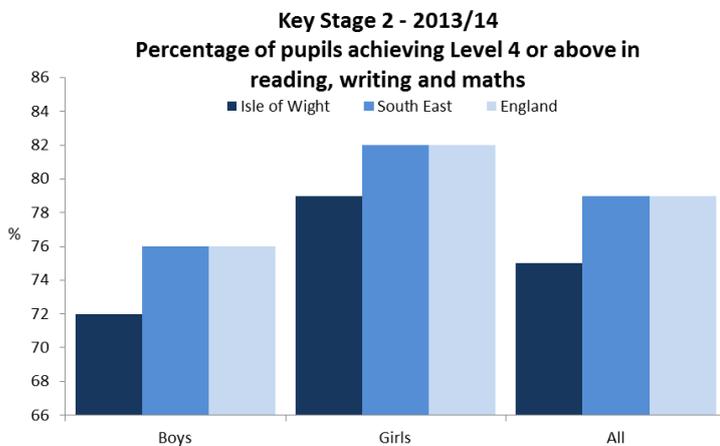
Source: Department for Education - Key Stage 1 results www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education/series/statistics-key-stage-1

Key Stage 2: Age 7 to 11 (Years 3 to 6)

Achieving Level 4 or above in reading, writing and maths

In 2014, the percentage of all pupils achieving Level 4 or above in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 on the Isle of Wight was 75%. This result was below that achieved for the South East (79%) and England (79%).

The graph below shows that in 2014, the level of achievement of girls compared to boys on the Isle of Wight is seven percentage points higher. The South East and England both have a slightly lower difference of six percentage points.

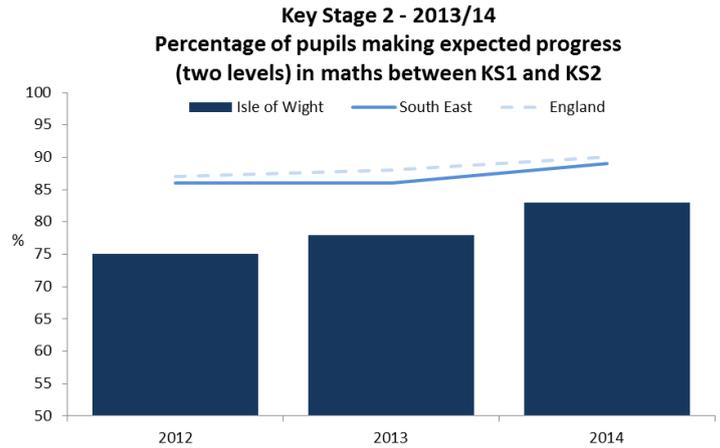


Source: Department for Education - Key Stage 2 results
www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education/series/statistics-key-stage-2

Expected progress in maths

Due to changes in the calculation of maths results between 2009 and 2012, it is not possible to offer an effective comparison between the years' outcomes. There was no level 6 in KS2 maths in 2009 and 2011 and only in single level tests in 2010. Level 6 tests were re-introduced in 2012. Figures for 2009 to 2011 are therefore not exactly comparable to those for 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Between 2012 and 2014 the Isle of Wight's results for children making the expected two levels of progress in maths between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2, have been consistently below those reported for the South East and for England although the gap appears to be narrowing.



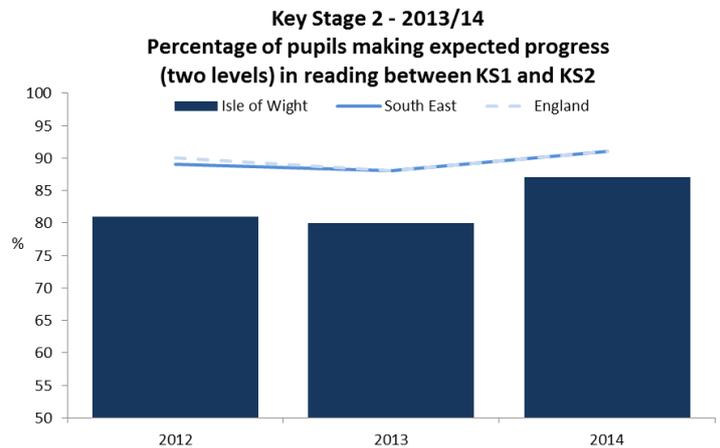
Source: Department for Education - Key Stage 2 results
www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education/series/statistics-key-stage-2

Expected progress in English

Again, due to changes in the format for testing at this level it is not possible to offer a direct comparison between 2012 and previous years. Results are now not for 'English' but for 'reading' and for 'writing'

Expected progress in reading

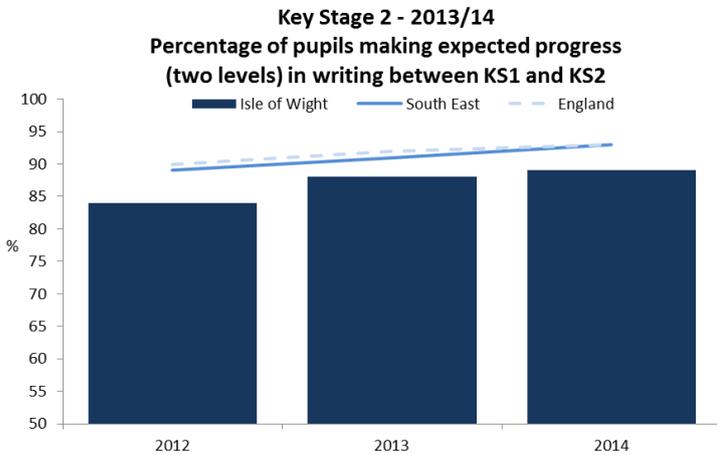
Between 2012 and 2014, the Isle of Wight's results for expected progress in reading have also been below the South East and England although in 2014 they increased and reduced the gap.



Source: Department for Education - Key Stage 2 results
www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education/series/statistics-key-stage-2

Expected progress in writing

Again, between 2012 and 2014, the Isle of Wight's results for expected progress in writing have been below the South East and England. The gap has slightly reduced over the last few years.

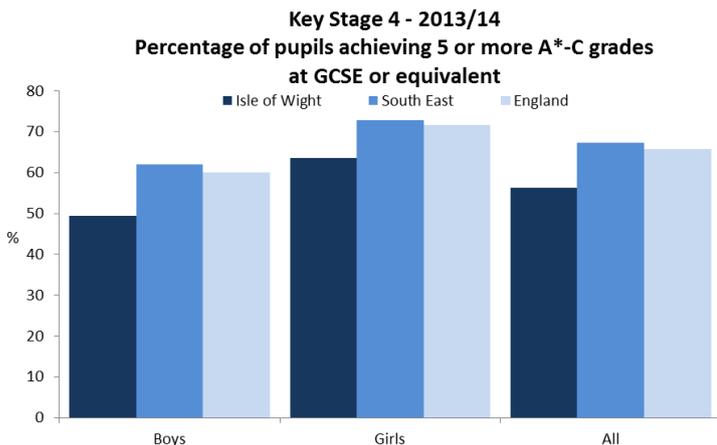


Source: Department for Education - Key Stage 2 results
www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education/series/statistics-key-stage-2

Key Stage 4 – GCSEs: Age 14 to 16 (Years 10 and 11)

Achieving 5 or more GCSEs grade A*-C

The proportion of Isle of Wight pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C grade GCSEs in 2014 was 56.3%. This result was around ten percentage points lower than the rates achieved across the South East (67.4%) and England (63.8%).

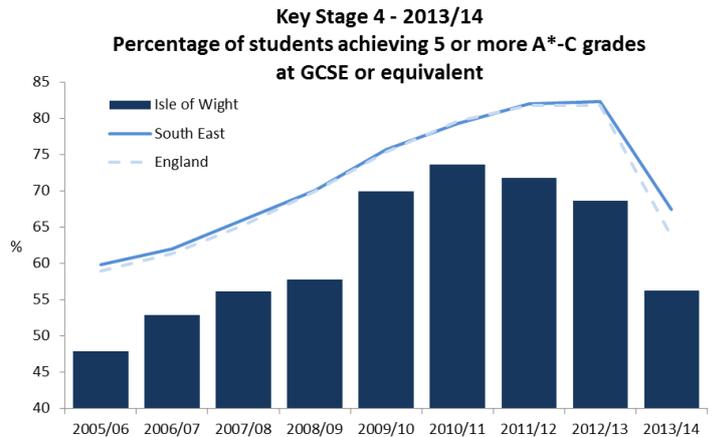


Source: Department for Education - Key Stage 4 (GCSE) results
www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education/series/statistics-gcse-key-stage-4

Once again, as per the regional and national trend, it was the girls who achieved the highest percentage of passes with 63.6% on the Island against 49.5% for the boys.

After a period of six years of improving performance and only minor drops over the last two years, the Isle of Wight's performance in 2014 fell to its lowest level since 2007/08. However, the

South East and England fell by larger amounts so the gap is smaller than it has been in recent years.

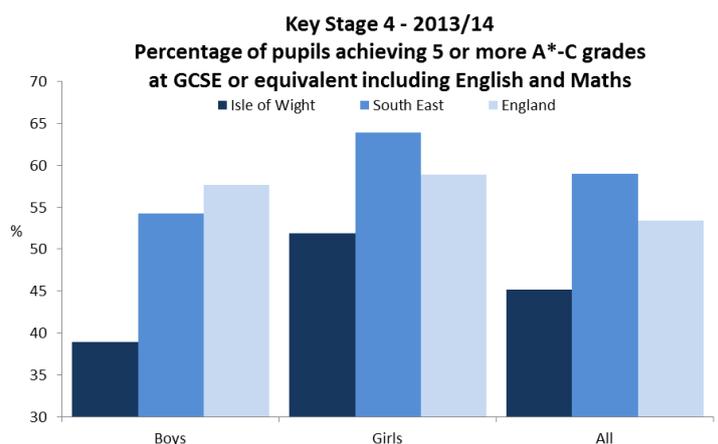


Source: Department for Education - Key Stage 4 (GCSE) results
www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education/series/statistics-gcse-key-stage-4

Achieving 5 or more GCSEs grade A*- C including maths and English

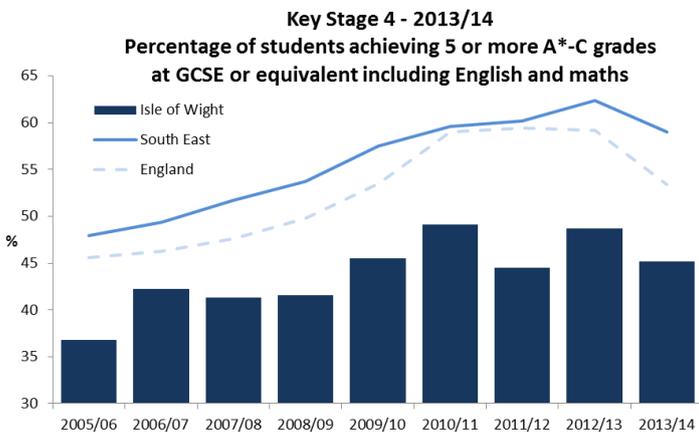
For 2014, the proportion of Isle of Wight pupils achieving five or more A*-C grades at GCSE including both English and maths was 45.2%. This pass rate was around 14 percentage points lower than that achieved by the South East (59.0%) and around eight percentage points below that for England (53.4%).

As before, girls outperformed boys with a difference of 13 percentage points which was greater than at either regional (ten percentage points) or national levels (one percentage point).



Source: Department for Education - Key Stage 4 (GCSE) results
www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education/series/statistics-gcse-key-stage-4

The trend shown for five or more A*-C grade GCSEs including English and maths shows that in recent years the Isle of Wight's performance has shown no definite trend, while in the South East and England there has been a definite drop in performance in 2013/14 compared to previous years.



Source: Department for Education - Key Stage 4 (GCSE) results
www.gov.uk/government/organisations/departement-for-education/series/statistics-gcse-key-stage-4

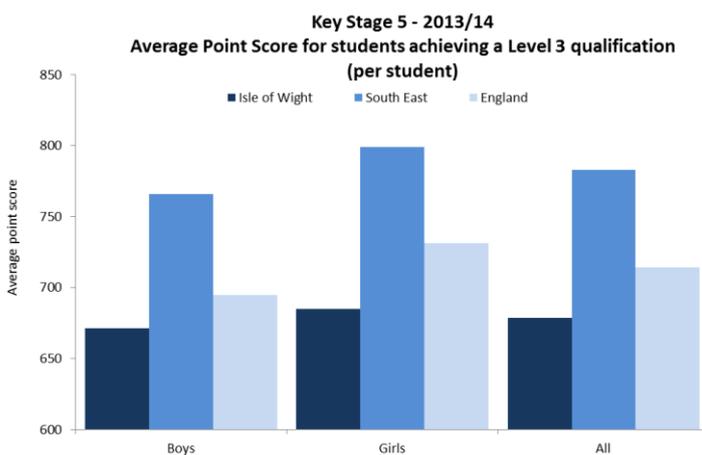
Post-16 education

Key Stage 5 – A-levels: Age 16 to 18 (Years 12 and 13)

For 2014, the 'average point score per student' achieved for the Isle of Wight was 678.6 points. This result was lower than the scores achieved for the South East region (782.9 points) and for England (714.0 points).

The data shows that at A-level (or equivalent), girls on the Isle of Wight achieved higher average scores per student than boys, with a difference of 13 points in favour of the girls.

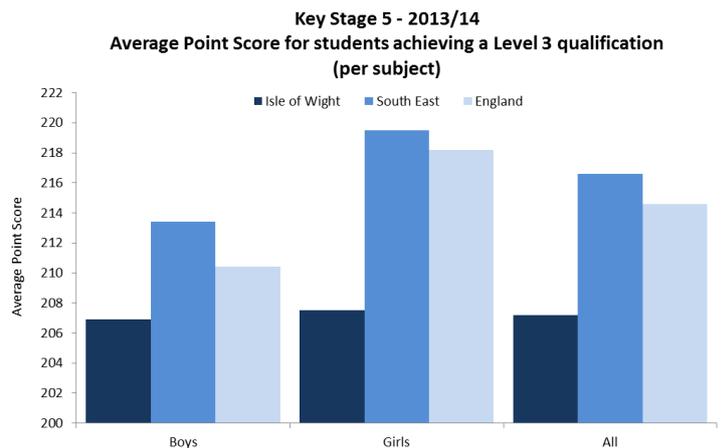
There was a larger margin of difference in the South East and England, with girls outperforming boys by 33 points in the South East and 37 points in England.



Source: Department of Education - Key Stage 5 (A-Levels) results
www.gov.uk/government/organisations/departement-for-education/series/statistics-a-as-levels-key-stage-5

The 'average point score per subject' for the Isle of Wight in 2014 was 207.2. This result is below the scores for both the South East (216.6 points) and for England (214.6 points).

The Isle of Wight's 'average point score per subject' at A-level for both girls and boys was very close with less than one point difference favouring the girls. While regionally and nationally, there were larger differences (six points in South East and eight points in England), favouring the performance of girls.



Source: Department of Education - Key Stage 5 (A-Levels) results
www.gov.uk/government/organisations/departement-for-education/series/statistics-a-as-levels-key-stage-5

While some young people may consider A Levels and possibly a degree as their preferred option for further education, it should be noted that there are other options available both through vocational qualification and apprenticeships.

16 to 18 year old not in education, employment or training (NEET)

The term NEET stands for those young people aged 16 to 18 years old 'Not in Education, Employment or Training'. This period in their life captures the transition from state education to employment and the decisions made then can have a lasting effect on their future.

Nationally, the number of young people who are NEET is seen as a serious concern and those who are NEET aged 16 to 18 are by age 21 more likely to be unemployed, earn less, have a criminal record and suffer worse health and depression than their peers.

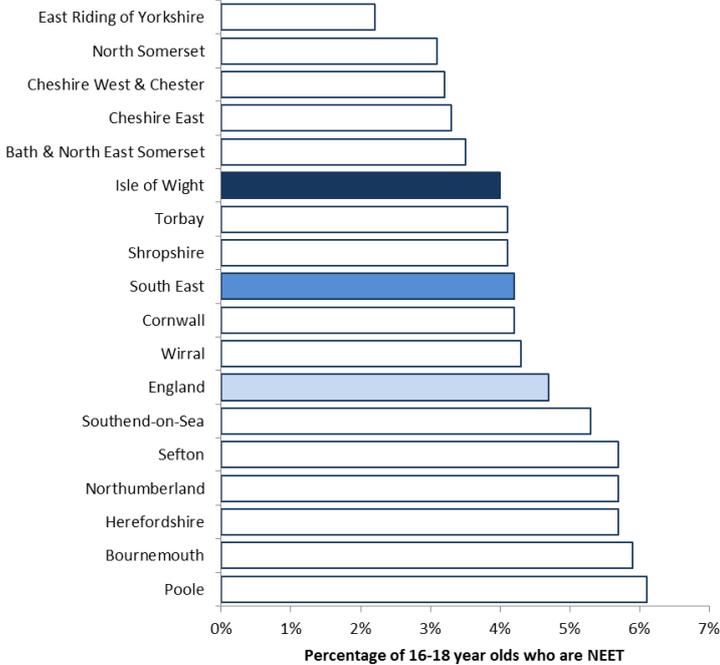
Disadvantaged young people are thought to be more likely to become NEET. Nationally 29% of 18 year olds who had claimed free school meals were NEET, compared with 13% of those who had not.

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In 2014, (an average of the results for November 2014, December 2014 and January 2015), the Isle of Wight had an estimated 180 NEETs. This is a rate of 4.0% of all 16 to 18 year olds known to the Local Authority. In addition, the activities of a further 16.5% of 16 to 18 year olds were 'not known'.

Estimated number of NEETs - 2014



NB. The Isle of Wight's comparators are calculated using the CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) nearest neighbours model

Source: Department for Education – 16 to 18 year olds not in education, employment or training <http://www.education.gov.uk/childrenandyoungpeople/youngpeople/participation/neet/a0064101/16-to-18-year-olds-not-in-education,-employment-or-training>

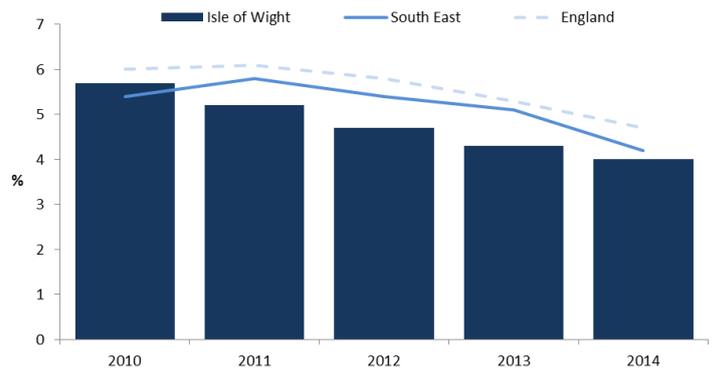
In comparison, the South East had a total of 11,490 NEETs. This number converts to a rate of 4.2% of all young people in that age group and was slightly above the Island level. This is a decrease from 14,540 and 5.4% in 2012. For those 16 to 18 year olds whose activities were 'not known', the rate was 12.5%, lower than the proportion for the Island but higher than 2012 (11%).

In the case of England, the total number of NEETs was 80,830 with the rate being 4.7%, down from 100,040 and 5.7% in 2012.

When compared with our immediate neighbouring authorities, Southampton had a rate of 4.8% NEET and 11.0% 'not known', while on the whole, Portsmouth fared worse with 7.0% NEET and 20.9% 'not known'.

Over the last five years, you can see that NEETs are slowly coming down. This follows the regional and national trend.

Estimated number of NEETs



Source: Department for Education – 16 to 18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) <http://www.education.gov.uk/childrenandyoungpeople/youngpeople/participation/neet/a0064101/16-to-18-year-olds-not-in-education,-employment-or-training>

Adults

Adult literacy and numeracy levels are as follows:

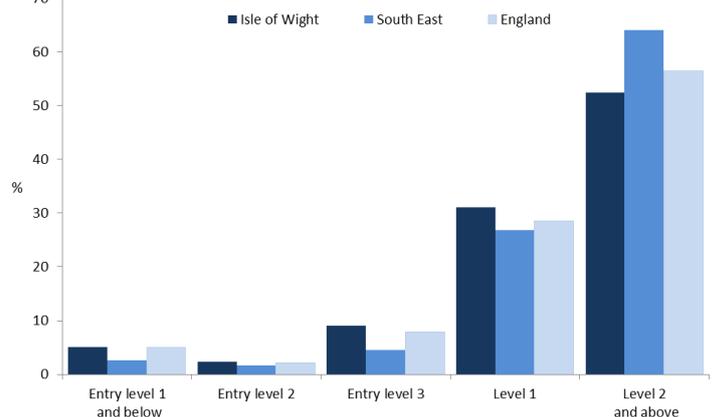
Entry Level 1 – Standards expected of ages 5 to 7
 Entry Level 2 – Standards expected of ages 7 to 9
 Entry Level 3 – Standards expected of ages 9 to 11

Level 1 – Equivalent of GCSE grade D - G
 Level 2 – Equivalent of GCSE grade A* - C

Adult Literacy

According to the 2011 Skills for Life survey, the Isle of Wight has a higher proportion of adults than the South East or England at all levels except Level 2.

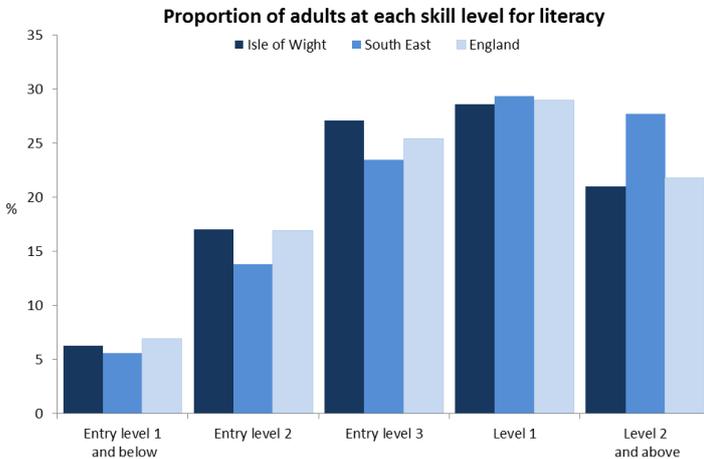
Proportion of adults at each skill level for literacy



Source: 2011 Skills for Life Survey www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/2011-skills-for-life-survey-small-area-estimation-data

Adult Numeracy

Similar to literacy, the Isle of Wight has higher numbers of adults than the South East and England at Entry Levels 1, 2 and 3 but lower at Levels 1 and 2.



Source: 2011 Skills for Life Survey
www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/2011-skills-for-life-survey-small-area-estimation-data

16 to 64 year olds: Qualifications (Jan-Dec 2014)

NVQ Level equivalents are as follows:

- Level 1: GCSE grades D - G
- Level 2: GCSE grades A* - C
- Level 3: AS and A level
- Level 4+: Certificate of Higher Education; HNC, HND, Foundation degree

Based on the most recent figures available from the Annual Population Survey undertaken by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), the Isle of Wight when compared with the South East region as a whole, and England, had a markedly lower proportion of people qualified to either NVQ levels 2, 3 and 4.

By comparison, for NVQ Level 1, the margin of difference for the rates of people qualified was much narrower between the Isle of Wight (87.4%) and the South East (89.2%) and exceeded the rate for England (85.1%).

The proportion of people on the Isle of Wight with 'no qualifications' was 6.9%, slightly lower than that of England (8.6%), but remained higher than the South East (5.6%).



Source: NOMIS – Isle of Wight Labour Market Profile
www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157281/report.aspx