

# Joint Strategic Needs Assessment



## Education and Skills 2016/17

Last updated: June 2019

### Isle of Wight Summary

**2016 to 2017**  
 Average primary school class sizes in 2017 were slightly higher than last year but still lower than both the South East and England

Primary school absence rates are equal to the South East and lower (better) than England

Secondary school absence rates are higher (worse) than both the South East and England

The proportion of children achieving a Good Level of Development at Early Years Foundation Stage Profile is higher than England but lower than the South East  
**GLD**

At KS2, the percentage of children achieving the expected standard in reading, writing and maths was lower than both the South East and England

Achievement of grade 5 or above in English and maths at GCSE on the Island is lower than both the South East and England.  
**Grade 5 in English and maths GCSE**

**Grade 4 in English and maths GCSE**  
 Achievement of grade 4 or above in English and maths at GCSE on the Island is lower than both the South East and England.

The average point score for A-level students is lower (worse) than both the South East and England  
**A-level**

**NEET**  
 The estimated proportion of NEETs is the second lowest of our comparators



### Introduction

This factsheet highlights the **2016/17 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.

### Schools

#### Number of schools and pupils

	Schools	Pupils
Primary (Years R to 6)	40	9,279
Special Primary	1	82
Secondary (Years 7 to 11)	8	7,179
Special Secondary	1	152
Primary through Secondary <sup>1</sup>	3	937
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>17,629</b>

<sup>1</sup>These are private schools

Source: Department for Education - <https://www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/schools-by-type?step=la&la=921>

#### Pupil Referral Units

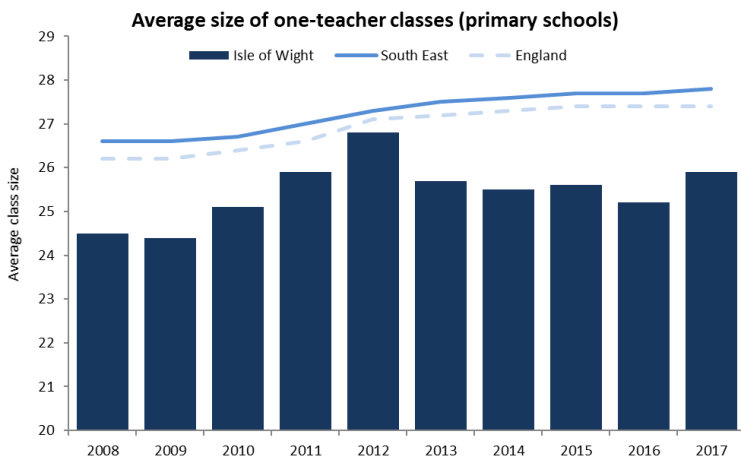
Pupil Referral Units (PRUs) provide tuition for a range of students who are not in mainstream schools for a variety of reasons, including students excluded from the normal schooling environment for problems with their behaviour, children suffering from certain medical conditions, children with autism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

The Isle of Wight has one Pupil Referral Unit – The Island Learning Centre, based in Hunnyhill, Newport.

#### Average size of one-teacher classes

In 2017, the average size of one-teacher classes in primary schools on the Isle of Wight was 25.9, an increase from 2016 (25.2). In comparison, both the South East (27.8) and England (27.4) had

average class sizes that were higher than the Isle of Wight.



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

## Pupil absence

Most recent data available for absence rates are for 2015/16.

Absence rates during 2015/16 show Isle of Wight primary schools with lower rates of ‘authorised’ absence and higher rates of ‘unauthorised’ absence than both the South East and England.

Secondary schools show higher rates for ‘unauthorised’ absences, but for ‘authorised’ absences the Island is higher than England but lower than the South East.

This means that primary schools show an equal ‘overall’ absence rate to the South East but lower than England. Secondary schools have a higher ‘overall’ absence rate than both.

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

Primary schools	Isle of Wight (%)	South East (%)	England (%)
Authorised	2.8	3.1	3.1
Unauthorised	1.1	0.8	0.9
<b>Overall</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>

Secondary schools	Isle of Wight (%)	South East (%)	England (%)
Authorised	3.9	4.0	3.8
Unauthorised	2.0	1.2	1.4
<b>Overall</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>

Overall absence rate for all schools combined (including special schools) was 4.8% for the Isle of Wight. This compares with a rate of 4.5% for the South East and 4.6% for England. England has remained the same as last year while the Isle of Wight and the South East have both decreased.

## Persistent absences

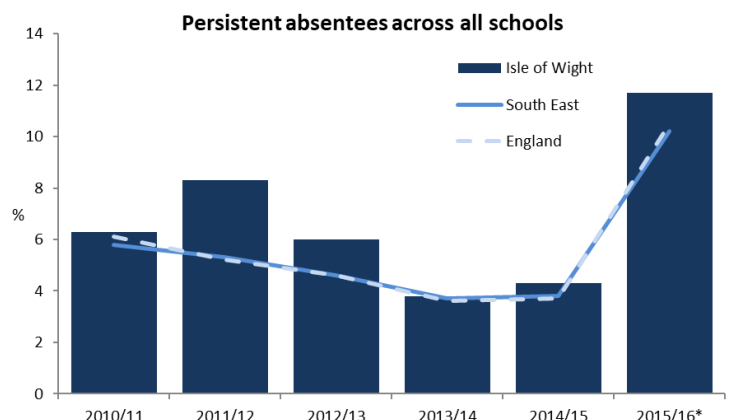
There is a lower percentage of persistent absentees in primary schools than the South East and England but a higher percentage in secondary schools.

Persistent absence	Isle of Wight (%)	South East (%)	England (%)
Primary Schools	7.6	7.7	8.2
Secondary Schools	16.9	13.2	13.1
<b>Overall</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.5</b>

Source: Department for Education – Statistics: Pupil Absence  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-pupil-absence>

The Isle of Wight’s ‘persistent absentees’ across all schools combined, at 11.7%, is higher than the South East (10.2%) and England (10.5%). This is a notably larger gap than last year.

A revised persistent absence measure was introduced in September 2015, where a pupil enrolment is classified as a persistent absentee if they miss 10 per cent or more of their own possible sessions, rather than 15 per cent of a standard threshold.



NB. The definition changed in 2015 so data from 2015/16 onwards cannot be directly compared to previous years  
 Source: Department for Education - Pupil absence statistics  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-pupil-absence>

## Parental responsibility

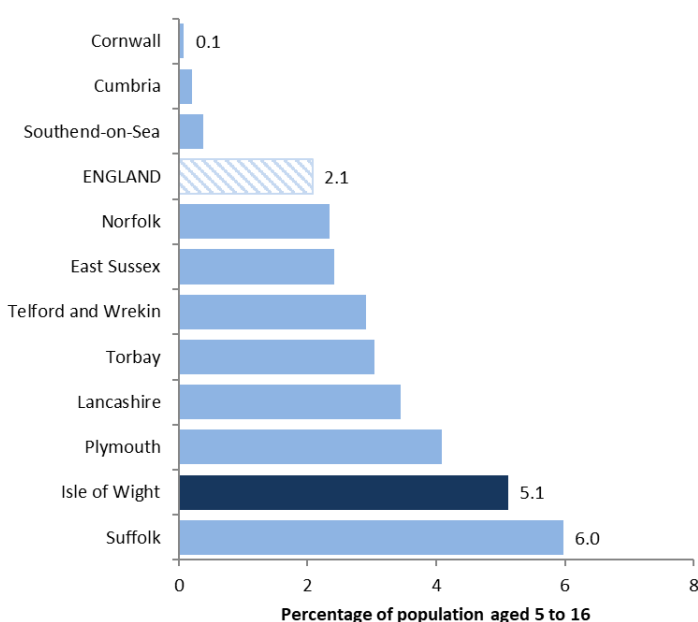
Local authorities and all schools have legal powers to use penalty notices (among other things) to address poor attendance at school. Penalty notices are fines of £60/£120 imposed on parents. They are an alternative to the prosecution of parents for failing to ensure that their child of compulsory school age regularly attend school.

Penalty notices can be issued to each parent for the attendance offence or offences. Penalty notices can be used where the child’s absence has not been authorised by the school.

The penalty is £60 if paid within 21 days of receipt rising to £120 if paid after 21 days but within 28 days. If the penalty is not paid in full by the end of the 28 day period, the local authority must decide whether to prosecute for the original offence or to withdraw the notice.

Source: Gov.uk - School attendance parental responsibility measures [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/581539/School\\_attendance\\_parental\\_responsibility\\_measures\\_statutory\\_guidance.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/581539/School_attendance_parental_responsibility_measures_statutory_guidance.pdf)

Penalty notices issued - percentage of population aged 5 to 16: 2015/16



Source: Gov.UK - Parental Responsibility Measures <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/parental-responsibility-measures>

## Results

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

Early Years Practitioners are 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.

### 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 2016/17, the percentage of Isle of Wight children in this age band that achieved this was 71.2%. This compares with a rate of 74.0% for the South East and 70.7% for England.

This is the first time in the last five years (since the new scoring profile was introduced) that the Isle of Wight has decreased from the previous year. The South East and England have continued to increase.

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Isle of Wight	45.1	64.4	71.7	71.8	71.2
South East	54.3	64.1	70.1	73.0	74.0
England	51.7	60.4	66.3	69.3	70.7

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

### Average Point Score

For 2016/17, the Average Point Score (across all the ELGs) for the Isle of Wight was 33.2 compared to the South East (35.3) and England (34.5). The Isle of Wight has decreased slightly since last year while the South East and England remained the same.

	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Isle of Wight	31.0	32.5	33.5	33.5	33.2
South East	33.6	34.7	35.2	35.3	35.3
England	32.8	33.8	34.3	34.5	34.5

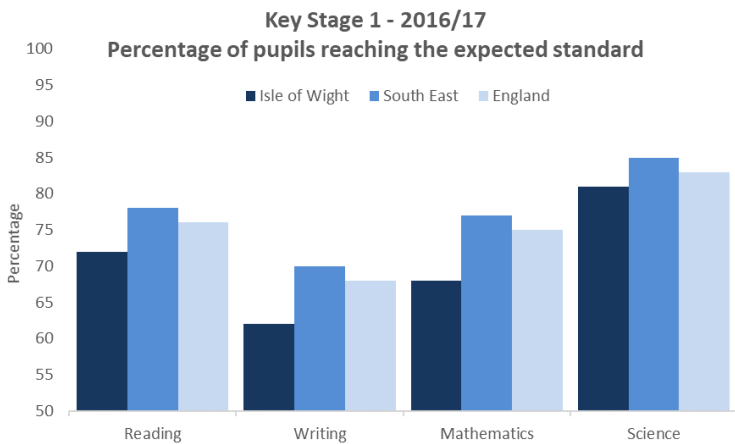
Source: Department for Education – Early Years results [www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education/series/statistics-early-years-foundation-stage-profile](http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-education/series/statistics-early-years-foundation-stage-profile)

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

#### Reaching the expected standard

Results for 2016/17 show that the proportion of Isle of Wight students reaching the expected

standard at Key Stage 1 were less (worse) than the rates reported for both the South East and England in all subject areas covered: reading, writing, mathematics and science.



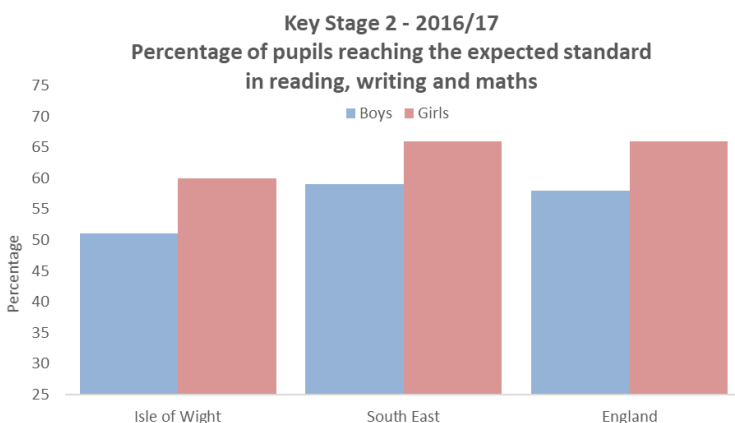
Source: Department for Education - Key Stage 1 results  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-key-stage-1> (Accessed 1 May 2019)

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

### Reaching the expected standard in reading, writing and maths

In 2016/17, the percentage of all pupils reaching the expected standard in reading, writing and maths at Key Stage 2 on the Isle of Wight was 55%. This result was below that achieved for the South East (63%) and England (62%).

The graph below shows that in 2016/17, the level of achievement of girls compared to boys on the Isle of Wight was nine percentage points higher. The gap in the South East was seven points and England had eight percentage points difference.



Source: Department for Education - Key Stage 2 results  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-key-stage-2> (Accessed 2 May 2019)

### Expected progress

A school's progress scores for reading, writing and mathematics are calculated as its pupils' average progress scores. This means that school level

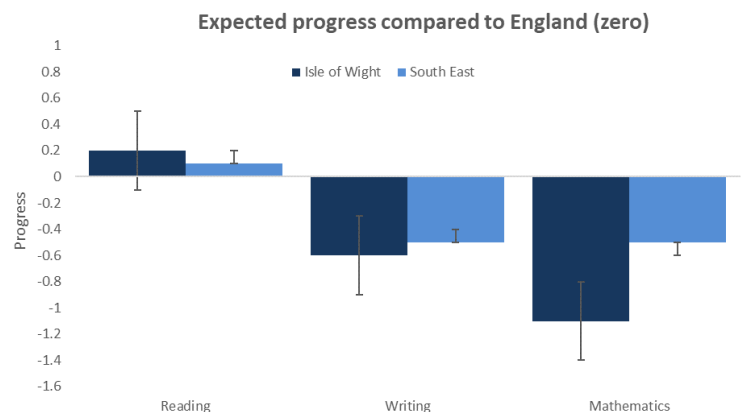
progress scores are presented as positive and negative numbers either side of zero. Similarly, average scores are aggregated up to other geographical levels:

- A score of 0 means pupils in this school, on average, do about as well at key stage 2 as those with similar prior attainment nationally.
- A positive score means pupils in this school on average do better at key stage 2 than those with similar prior attainment nationally.
- A negative score means pupils in this school on average do worse at key stage 2 than those with similar prior attainment nationally.

A negative score does not mean that pupils did not make any progress between key stages 1 and 2. A negative score means that they made less progress than other pupils nationally with similar prior attainment.

For further information see:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/primary-school-accountability>



Source: Department for Education - Key Stage 2 results  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-key-stage-2>

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

### Reformed GCSEs 2017

In 2017, pupils sat reformed GCSEs in English language, English literature and maths for the first time, graded on a 9 to 1 scale. New GCSEs in other subjects are being phased in for first teaching from September 2016 to 2018.

The headline measure for the new scale is an achievement of grade 5 or above – a 'strong pass'. This figure does not have a comparator in previous years.

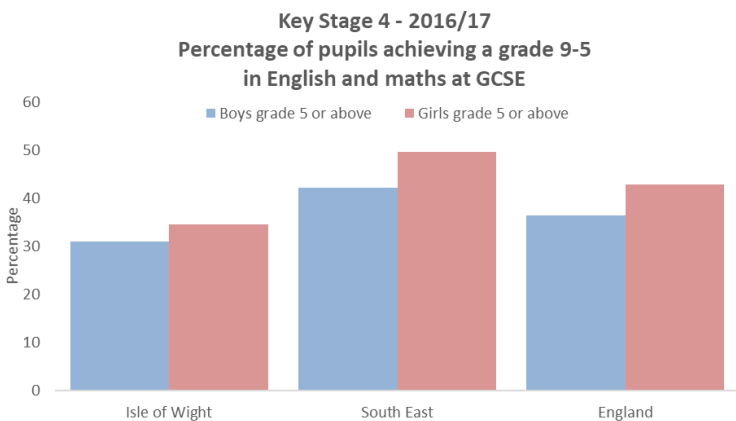
A secondary measure is the achievement of grade 4 or above – a 'standard pass'. This figure is

comparable to previous data because the bottom of a grade 4 in reformed GCSEs maps onto the bottom of a grade C of unreformed GCSEs.

### Achieving grade 9-5 in English and maths

The proportion of Isle of Wight pupils achieving grade 9-5 in English and maths in 2016/17 was 32.6%. This result was around 13 percentage points lower than the South East (45.8%) and seven percentage points lower than England (39.6%).

This indicator is not comparable with previous years as the grading is different.

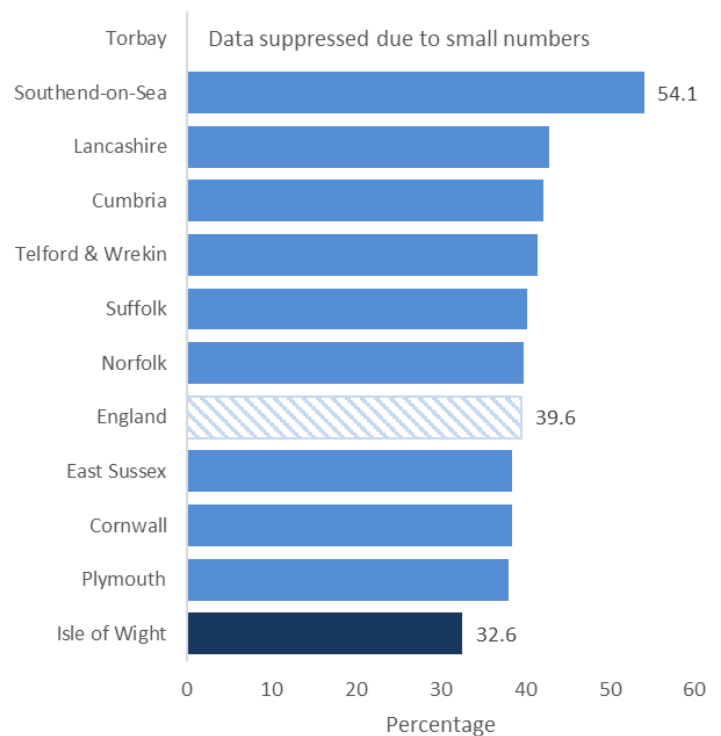


Source: Department for Education - Key Stage 4 (GCSE) results  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-gcses-key-stage-4>

As per the regional and national trend, it was the girls who achieved the highest percentage of passes with 34.6% on the Island against 30.9% of boys.

Comparing ourselves to the Children's Services comparator authorities for this indicator, we have the lowest percentage of pupils achieving grade 9-5 with just 32.6%.

### Key Stage 4 - 2016/17 Percentage of pupils achieving grade 9-5 in English and maths at GCSE

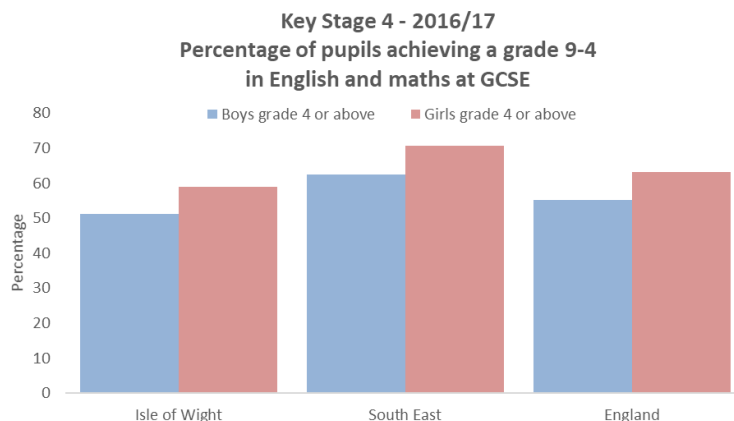


Source: Department for Education - Key Stage 4 (GCSE) results  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-gcses-key-stage-4>

### Achieving grade 9-4 in English and maths

The secondary indicator of a grade 9-4 pass is comparable to the previous grade A\*-C indicator.

The proportion gaining this level of grade was 54.8% – around 12 percentage points lower than the South East (66.5%) and around four percentage points lower than England (59.1%).



Source: Department for Education - Key Stage 4 (GCSE) results  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-gcses-key-stage-4>

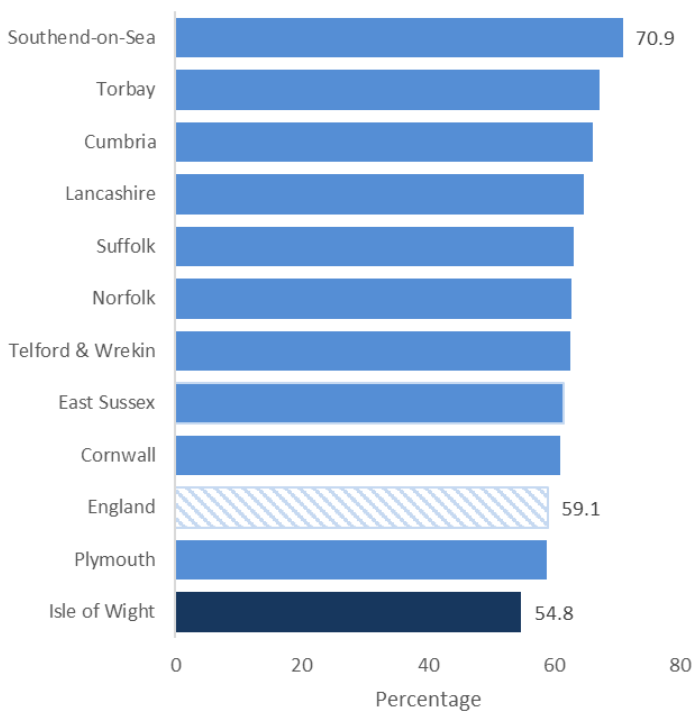
Once again, as per the regional and national trend, it was the girls who achieved the highest percentage of passes with 59.0% on the Island against 51.1% for the boys. This shows increases

compared to last year's figures of 56.4% for girls and 47.5% for boys. The percentage point increases were bigger than those shown by the South East and England.

	Boys	Girls
Isle of Wight	+3.6	+2.6
South East	+0.6	+0.7
England	+0.2	-0.7

Comparing ourselves to our comparator authorities for this indicator, again, we have the lowest percentage of pupils achieving with 54.8%.

**Key Stage 4 - 2016/17**  
**Percentage of pupils achieving grade 9-4 in English and maths at GCSE**



Source: Department for Education - Key Stage 4 (GCSE) results  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-gcses-key-stage-4>

### Achieving the English Baccalaureate

The English Baccalaureate is also graded in the same way as the GCSEs (in the certain subjects) with a 9-1 grading system. Achievement is also measured in the grade 9-5 and grade 9-4 bands.

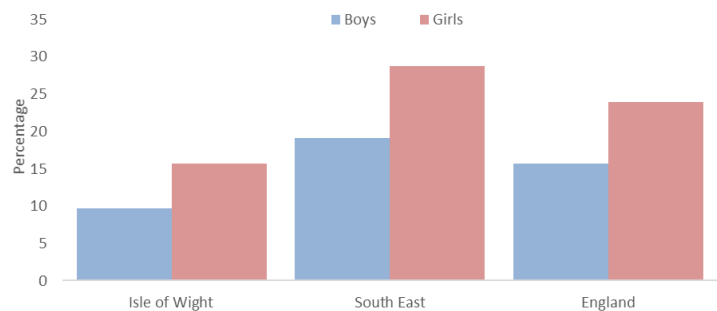
For 2016/17, the proportion of Isle of Wight pupils achieving the English Baccalaureate (EBacc) including grade 9-5 in English and maths was 12.5%. This pass rate was around 11 percentage points lower than that achieved by the South East (23.8%) and around seven percentage points below that for England (19.7%).

Looking at the achievements including grade 9-4 in English and maths (the comparison with last year's grade A\*-C), the Isle of Wight had a 14.1% achievement – Around 12 percentage points lower than the South East (25.9%) and around eight percentage points below England (21.9%).

Comparing this against last year's figures shows the Isle of Wight has increased its score from 13.3% while both the South East's and England's scores have fallen from 27.3% and 23.1% respectively)

For an achievement including grade 9-5 in English and maths, girls outperformed boys in all areas with a difference of six percentage points for the Isle of Wight which was a smaller gap than at either regional (almost ten percentage points) or national levels (almost seven percentage points).

**Key Stage 4 - 2016/17**  
**Percentage of pupils achieving all components of the English Baccalaureate including grade 9-5 in English and maths**



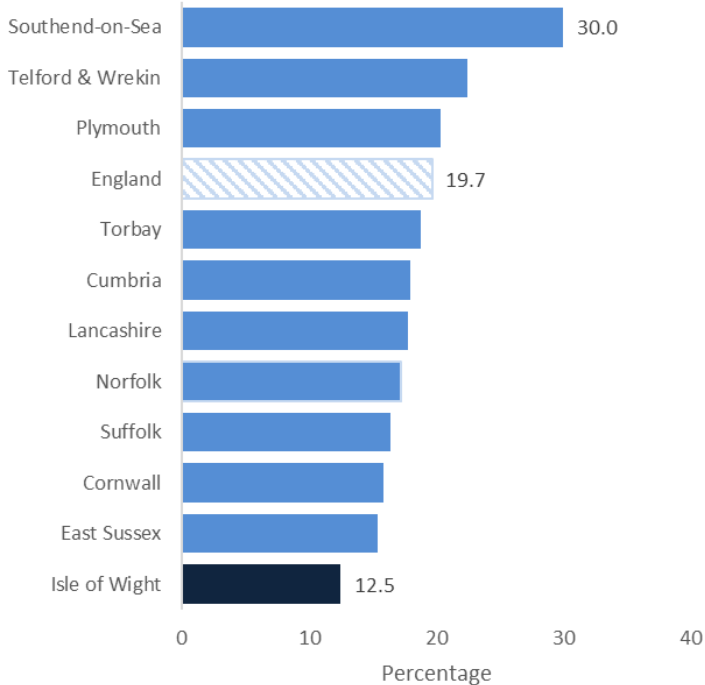
Source: Department for Education - Key Stage 4 (GCSE) results  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-gcses-key-stage-4>

For an achievement including grade 9-4 in English and maths, once again, girls outperformed boys in all areas but with bigger gaps between the sexes. The Isle of Wight had a gap of eight percentage points compared to the South East's 11 and England's ten).

When compared to our comparator authorities, for an achievement including grade 9-5 in English and maths, the Isle of Wight has the lowest achievement rate of 12.5%.

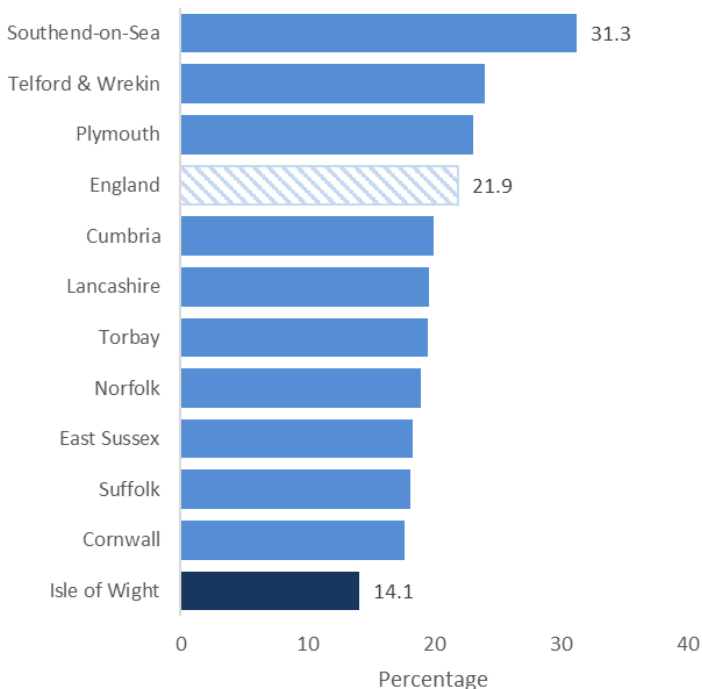
Also, with an achievement including grade 9-4 in English and maths, the Island is again bottom of the list with a rate of 14.1%.

**Key Stage 4 - 2016/17**  
**Percentage of pupils achieving all components of the English Baccalaureate including grade 9-5 in English and maths**



Source: Department for Education - Key Stage 4 (GCSE) results  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-gcses-key-stage-4>

**Key Stage 4 - 2016/17**  
**Percentage of pupils achieving all components of the English Baccalaureate including grade 9-4 in English and maths**



Source: Department for Education - Key Stage 4 (GCSE) results  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-gcses-key-stage-4>

**Attainment 8**

Attainment 8 (A8) looks at pupils' average performance across eight subjects. It is not a threshold measure but gives an average grade that pupils have achieved across the basket of subjects.

The maximum Attainment 8 score for a pupil taking only GCSE qualifications was 87 in 2017 (80 in 2016). A pupil who achieved two grade 9s in the English and maths slots and six A\* grades across the EBacc and open slots in qualifying subjects, would have a point score of 87.

In 2016/17, the Isle of Wight's score was 40.1. Regionally, the South East score was 47.4. Nationally the score was 44.6.

**Progress 8**

Progress 8 aims to capture the progress a pupil makes from the end of key stage 2 to the end of key stage 4. It compares pupils' achievement – their Attainment 8 score – with the average Attainment 8 score of all pupils nationally who had a similar starting point (or 'prior attainment'), calculated using assessment results from the end of primary school. Progress 8 is a relative measure, which means that the overall national score is close to zero and remains the same between years.

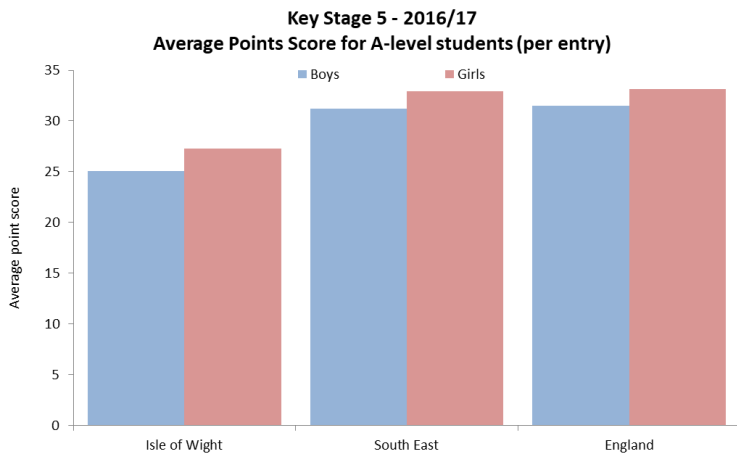
England's score in 2016/17 was -0.03. The Isle of Wight score was -0.36 compared to the South East score of -0.02, meaning that the Island did not do as well as England as a whole but the South East region did slightly better.

**Post-16 education**

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

The 'average point score per entry' for A-level students on the Isle of Wight in 2016/17 was 26.30. This result was below the scores for both the South East (32.14 points) and for England (32.39 points).

In 2016/17 the gap between boys and girls on the Isle of Wight is just over 2 points, both regionally and nationally the gap is just under 2 points.



Source: Department of Education - Key Stage 5 (A-Levels) results  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-attainment-at-19-years>

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.

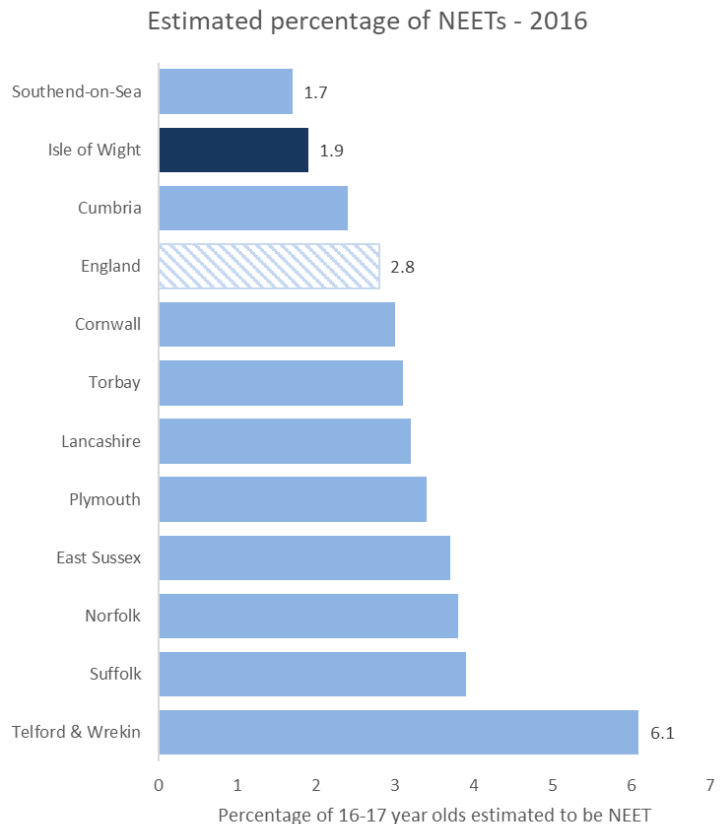
Nationally, the number of young people who are NEET is seen as a serious concern and those who are NEET aged 16 and 17 are by age 21 more likely to be unemployed, earn less, have a criminal record and suffer worse health and depression than their peers.

This measure is the number of 16 and 17 year olds who are NEET expressed as a proportion of all 16 and 17 year olds known to the local authority (i.e. those who were educated in government-funded schools). Refugees, asylum seekers and young adult offenders are excluded.

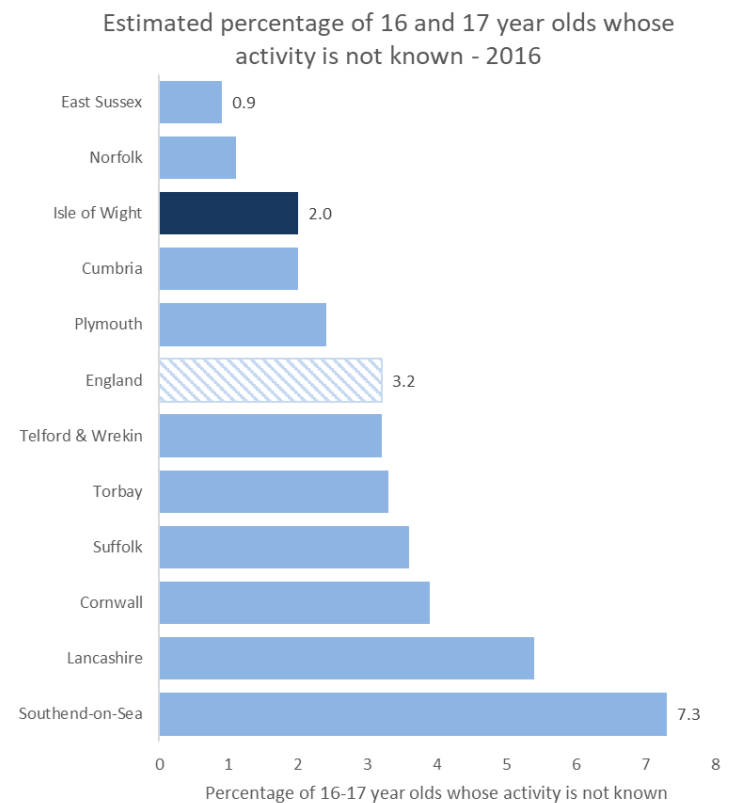
DfE have shifted the period for which the annual average is made from November to January to December to February. Furthermore, DfE have also relaxed the requirement on authorities to track academic age 18 year olds. As such, these figures cannot be compared with NEET publications for previous years.

In 2016 (an average of the results for December 2016, January 2017 and February 2017) the proportion of NEETs on the Isle of Wight was 1.9%. In addition, the activities of a further 2.0% of 16 to 17 year olds were 'not known'. Both these

results put us lower (better) than most of our comparators.



Source: LG Inform - Proportion of 16 and 17 year old who were NEET  
<https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lgastandard?mod-metric=9613>  
 Accessed 31 May 2019



Source: LG Inform - Proportion of 16 and 17 year olds where their activity was not known  
<https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lgastandard?mod-metric=9614>  
 Accessed 31 May 2019



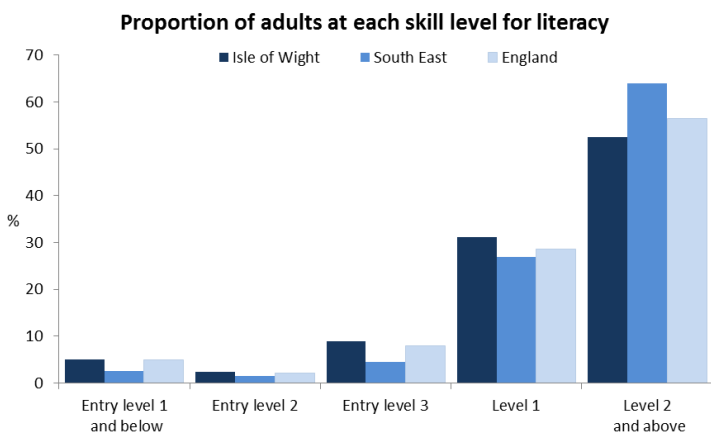
**Adults**

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**

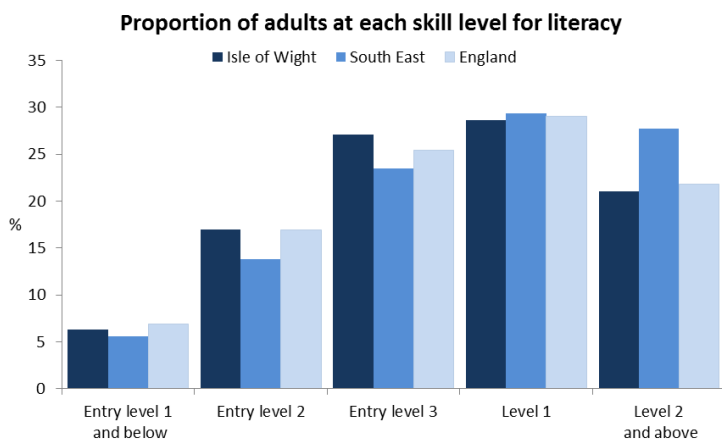
According to the 2011 Skills for Life survey (the most recent available), the Isle of Wight has a higher proportion of adults than the South East or England at all levels except Level 2 and above.



Source: 2011 Skills for Life Survey  
[www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/2011-skills-for-life-survey-small-area-estimation-data](http://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 and above.



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

**16 to 64 year olds: Qualifications (Jan-Dec 2016)**

NVQ Level equivalents are as follows:

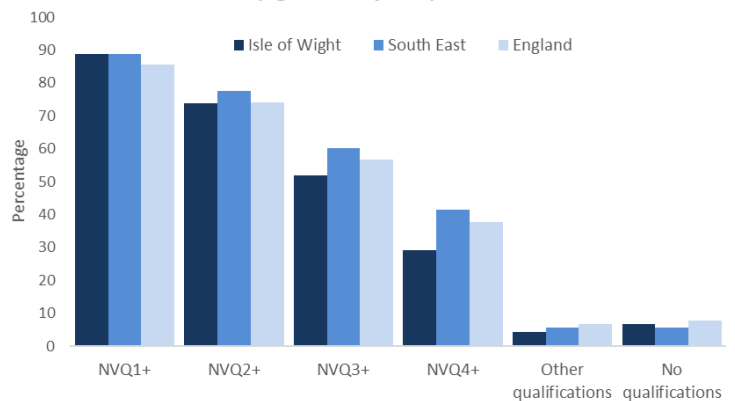
- Level 1: GCSE grades D - G
- Level 2: GCSE grades A\* - C
- Level 3: AS and A level
- Level 4+: Certificate of Higher Education; HNC, HND, Foundation degree

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 and England, had a lower proportion of people qualified to either NVQ levels 2, 3 and 4 – becoming more marked with each level up.

By comparison, for the first time since 2006, the rate of people qualified to NVQ Level 1 was higher for the Isle of Wight (88.9%) than both the South East (88.8%) and England (85.5%).

The proportion of people on the Isle of Wight with 'no qualifications' remained the same at 6.7%, lower than that of England (7.8% down from 8.4% in 2015) and higher than the South East (5.5% down from 6.3%).

**Qualifications held by working age population (age 16-64 years) - 2016**



Source: NOMIS - Isle of Wight Labour Market Profile  
<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157281/report.aspx#tabquals>