

The Island's Skills & Education

Education

This factsheet highlights key statistics associated with **Education** on the Isle of Wight. This includes **2009/10** results for Early Years, Key Stage 1 & 2, GCSEs and A-Levels. It also examines other areas, such as the performance of boys and girls, eligibility for free school meals (FSMs), class size, attendance, as well as the level of qualifications held by the Isle of Wight 16-64 year old population and an insight into children in poverty.

Where possible, figures have been compared with current and recent historical data for the South East and England (or Great Britain where applicable).

Context

School system

Two Tiers (Primary/Secondary)

With effect from 2011/12 academic year

Total number of pupils

18,885

(Source; Schools Census 2010 – Department for Education)

Break down of schools/no. pupils

Primary – 46 schools, including 21 which are Church of England (CoE) / Roman Catholic (RC)

Headcount of pupils (rounded) 6,280

Middle – 14 schools, including 1 CoE and 1 RC

Headcount of pupils (rounded) 5,805

High – 5 schools –

Headcount of pupils (rounded) 5,630

Independent – 2 schools, both CoE

Headcount of pupils (rounded) 885

Other - 5 schools / 285 pupils

(Source; Schools Census 2010 – Department for Education)

Class size

Average size of one teacher classes

This refers to the average class size of classes taught by a single teacher.

Average class size (one teacher classes): 2010						
	Isle of Wight		South East		England	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
2005	25.4	22.1	26.5	21.7	26.2	21.7
2006	25.3	22	26.5	21.5	26.3	21.5
2007	24.6	22.4	26.6	21.4	26.2	21.2
2008	24.5	20.7	26.6	21	26.2	20.9
2009	24.4	21.2	26.6	20.8	26.2	20.6
2010	25.1	21.6	26.7	20.7	26.4	20.5

(Source; Department for Education)

The average size of one teacher classes in primary schools on the Island has shown an increase compared with 2009. However, 2010 class sizes are lower than in previous years. Island figures indicate smaller class sizes compared with both the South East and England.

The average size of one teacher classes in secondary schools on the Island has shown an increase in recent years. However, 2010 class size is lower than in 2005, 2006 and 2007. Island figures indicate larger class sizes compared with both the South East and England.

Pupil teacher ratio

This refers to the number of teachers in a school divided by the number of students.

Isle of Wight Facts and Figures 2011/12

	Pupil teacher ratio: 2010					
	Isle of Wight		South East		England	
	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
2005	22	18.3	22.4	17.3	22.5	16.7
2006	21.7	17.3	21.8	17.1	22	16.6
2007	20.8	17.6	21.7	16.9	21.8	16.4
2008	21.2	17.2	21.5	16.5	21.6	16.1
2009	20.5	16.8	21.3	16.3	21.4	15.9
2010	21.4	16.6	21.2	15.9	21.3	15.6

(Source; Department for Education)

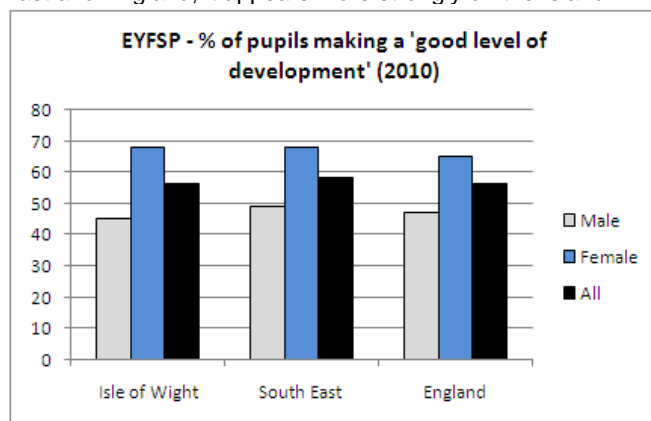
Results

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

One of the main indicators used to measure performance at this stage is the proportion of pupils gaining a 'good level of development', which measures performance against a threshold standard (DfE, 2010).

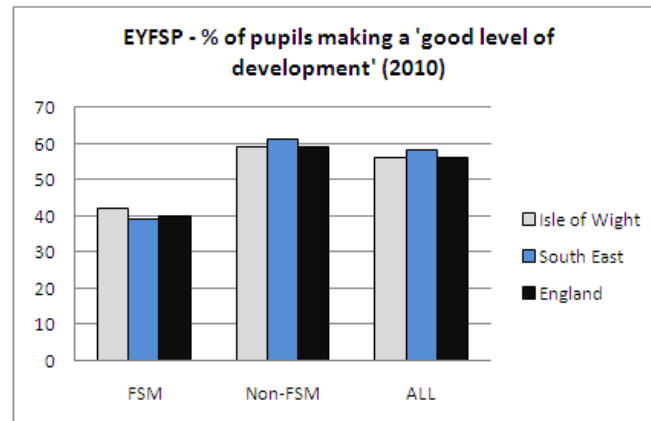
The percentage of pupils on the Island gaining a 'good level of development' is equal to that for England, and slightly lower than the South East.

The Island's statistics show girls outperforming boys at this stage. Although this gender 'gap' is also present in the South East and England, it appears more strongly on the Island.



(Source: Department for Education)

The percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals (FSMs) who were making a 'good level of development' on the Island was lower than those students not eligible for FSM. However, the Island had a higher percentage of pupils eligible for FSMs making a 'good level of development' than the South East and England.



(Source: Department for Education)

The Island's Skills & Education

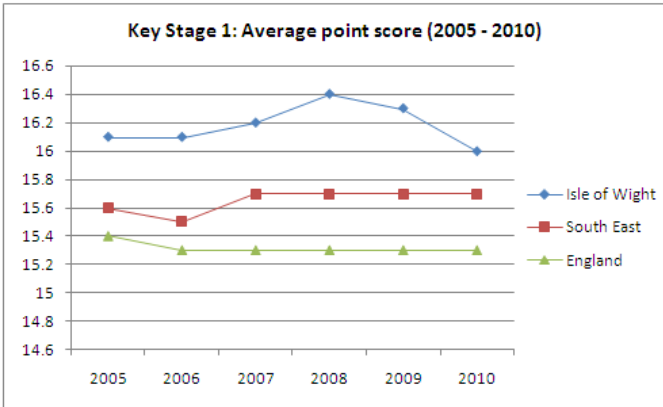
Key Stage 1: Age 5 – 7 (Year 1 & 2)

Key Stage 1: % of Isle of Wight pupils achieving level 2+ 2005 - 2010						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Reading	89	89	88	90	90	89
Writing	87	89	86	89	87	87
Mathematics	95	95	95	95	96	94
Science			96	95	96	95

Key Stage 1: Average point score 2005 - 2010						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Isle of Wight	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.4	16.3	16
South East	15.6	15.5	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7
England	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3

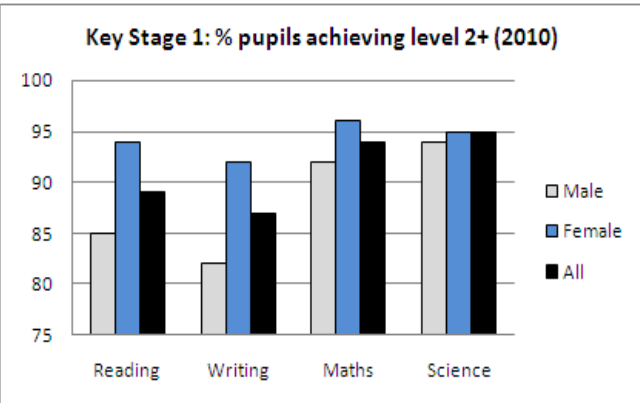
(Source; Department for Education)

Key Stage 1 results on the Island compare favourably with those in the South East and England, with a higher proportion of Island pupils gaining level 2+ in Reading, Writing, Maths and Science. In addition, the Island average point score was higher than both the South East and England. However, the following graph shows the average point score of Island pupils at Key Stage 1 has fallen in both 2009 and 2010.



(Source; Department for Education)

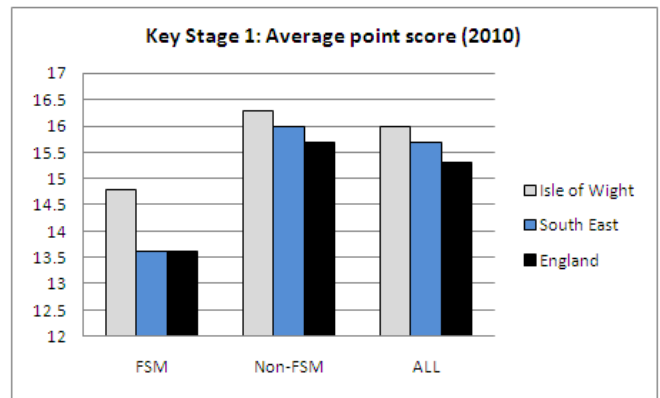
The following shows girls outperforming boys at Key Stage 1, with more girls gaining level 2+ in Reading, Writing, Maths, and Science. The gender difference is also shown by the average point score, where girls also scored higher than boys.



(Source; Department for Education)

Pupils eligible for FSMs on the Island had an average point score higher than the South East and England. In addition, the gap between those eligible for FSMs and those not eligible for FSMs was smaller on the Island than in the South East and England.

Isle of Wight Facts and Figures 2011/12



(Source; Department for Education)

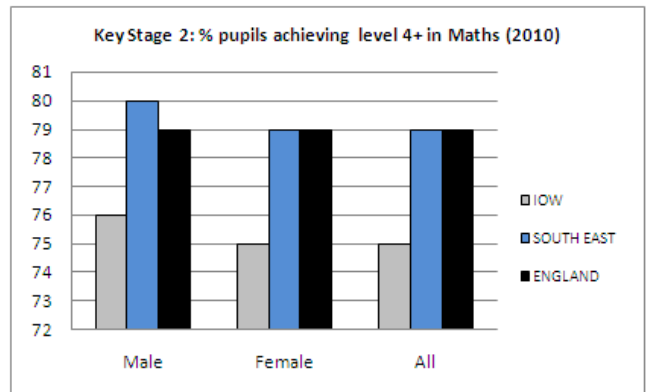
Key Stage 2: Age 7-11 (Year 3 to 6)

Key Stage 2: % of pupils achieving level 4+ in Maths 2005 - 2010						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Isle of Wight	69	74	72	70	76	75
South East	75	75	77	78	78	79
England	75	76	77	79	79	79

(Source; Department for Education)

The proportion of pupils achieving level 4+ in Maths at Key Stage 2 shows the Island trails both the South East and England.

The results in Maths show similar performance between girls and boys, with boys gaining a marginally higher proportion of level 4+ than girls. This performance was reflected in the results for the South East and England.



(Source; Department for Education)

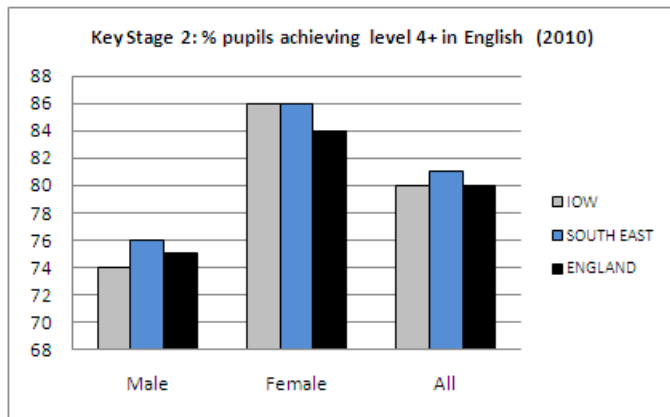
Key Stage 2: % of pupils achieving level 4+ in English 2005 - 2010						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Isle of Wight	76	78	79	74	76	80
South East	79	80	81	82	81	81
England	79	79	80	81	80	80

(Source; Department for Education)

The proportion of pupils achieving level 4+ in English at Key Stage 2 on the Island is similar to that in the South East and England. However, the Island's results have improved in 2008, 2009 and 2010, where as South East and England results have remained fairly stable during the same period.

The results in English show there was a gender gap on the Island, with girls gaining a higher proportion of level 4+ than boys. A similar gender gap was reflected in the results of the South East and England.

The Island's Skills & Education

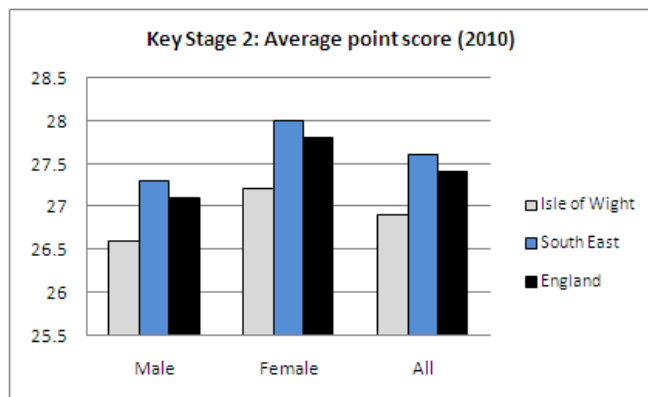


(Source: Department for Education)

The average point score at Key Stage 2 on the Island has fallen and is below both the South East and England. Although the Island shows a gap between boys and girls results, this is also reflected in the scores of the South East and England.

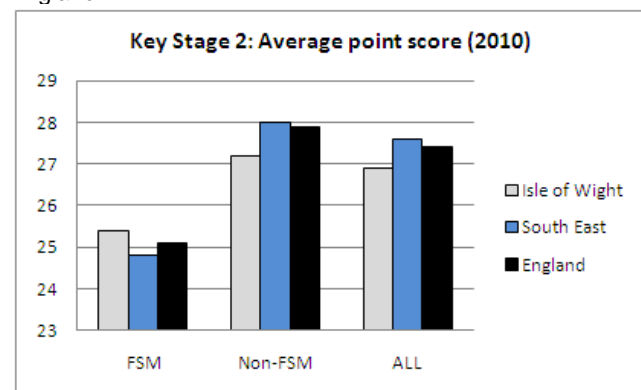
Key Stage 2: Average point score 2005 - 2010						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Isle of Wight	27.1	27.6	27.5	27	27.6	26.9
South East	27.7	27.9	28	27.9	27.9	27.6
England	27.6	27.8	27.9	27.8	27.9	27.4

(Source: Department for Education)



(Source: Department for Education)

Pupils eligible for FSMs on the Island had a Key Stage 2 average point score higher than the South East and England. The gap between those eligible for FSMs and those not eligible for FSMs on the Island was lower than the South East and England.



(Source: Department for Education)

The percentage of pupils making 2 levels progress from Key Stage 1 to Key Stage 2 shows the Island trails the South East and England in both English and Maths.

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Key Stage 1 to Key Stage 2: 2 levels progress - English					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Isle of Wight	74	80	74	70	75
South East	81	85	82	82	84
England	81	84	83	82	84

Key Stage 1 to Key Stage 2: 2 levels progress - Maths					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Isle of Wight	67	69	65	73	71
South East	73	76	77	79	81
England	74	76	78	81	83

(Source: Department for Education)

GCSE Results: Age 14-16 (Year 10 & 11)

The percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C grades in 2010 showed the Island trailing the South East and England. However, this was an increase from 2009, where as the South East and England has experienced lower increases.

On the Island girls gained a higher proportion of 5+ A*-C grades than boys. This pattern was reflected in the South East and England, although not as strongly as on the Island.

GCSEs: % achieving 5+ A*-C						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Isle of Wight	45.4	47.9	52.7	55.7	57.8	69.9
South East	57.6	59.7	62	66.1	70.1	75.7
England	56.3	59.2	62	65.3	70	75.3

(Source: Department for Education)

The percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C grades including Maths and English in 2010 showed the Island trailing the South East and England. Despite this the Island's results have shown an increase from 2009.

Girls on the Island gained a higher proportion of 5+ A*-C grades including Maths and English than boys. A similar gap was experienced in the South East and England.

GCSEs: % achieving 5+ A*-C including Maths and English						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Isle of Wight	34.9	36.8	42.2	41.3	41.6	45.5
South East	46.5	47.9	49.4	51.7	53.7	57.5
England	42.6	44.1	45.9	48.4	50.9	53.4

(Source: Department for Education)

The percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-G grades in 2010 shows the Island trails the South East, but is ahead of England.

The Island's girls achieved a higher proportion of 5+ A*-G grades than boys. A similar pattern was also evident in the South East and England.

GCSEs: % achieving 5+ A*-G						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Isle of Wight	88.5	89.3	92.1	89.9	92.7	94.1
South East	91.1	92.1	92.7	93.3	94.1	95.1
England	89	90.5	91.7	91.6	92.3	92.7

(Source: Department for Education)

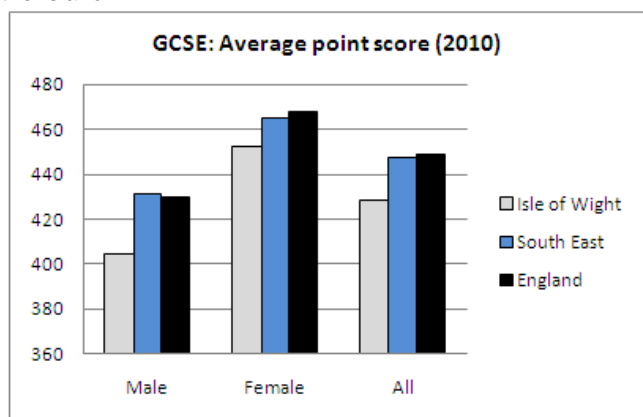
The average GCSE and equivalent point score shows the Island trails the South East and England, although the gap had decreased from 2009.

The Island's Skills & Education

Average GCSE and equivalent point score per pupil						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Isle of Wight	314.7	325.7	355	366.3	385.6	428.5
South East	359.2	369.3	381.8	399.5	421.4	447.7
England	349.1	360.3	368.4	391.8	418.9	448.8

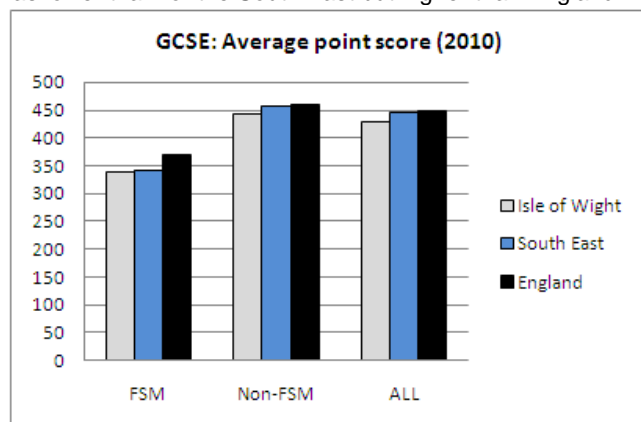
(Source; Department for Education)

The average GCSE / equivalent point score on the Island shows a significant gap between the genders, with the girls average higher than the boys. The gap between boys and girls is evident in the South East and England, but is smaller than on the Island.



(Source; Department for Education)

Pupils eligible for FSM on the Island had an average point score lower than the South East and England. The gap between those eligible for FSMs and those not eligible for FSMs on the Island was lower than for the South East but higher than England.



(Source; Department for Education)

Post 16 education

This section looks at A-level results on the Island for 2010, although there are a number of other options students can choose at this age.

Level 3: A-level results:

The average A-level point score per student in 2010 shows the Island trails the South East and England. However, the Island's score has increased from 2009.

The average A-level point score per entry shows the Island trails the South East and England. The Island's average point score by entry increased from 2009, but slower than the South East and England.

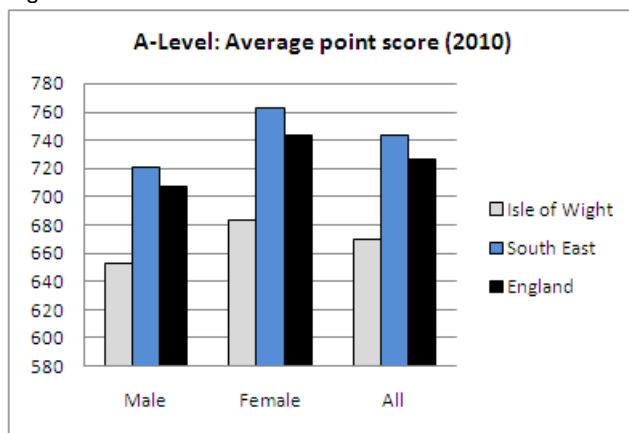
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Average A-level points score per student					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Isle of Wight	602	608.2	649.1	646.8	670
South East	718.2	725.4	736.2	734.1	743.4
England	700.9	711.2	739.8	721.1	726.5

Average A-level point score per entry					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Isle of Wight	192.7	192.7	201.9	206.1	206.7
South East	205.5	206.4	208.8	210.6	213.4
England	202.2	203.6	209.4	208.3	211.1

(Source; Department for Education)

The table below shows the Island's average A-level point score, and indicates girls are outperforming boys. However, this performance gender gap is greater in the South East and England.



(Source; Department for Education)

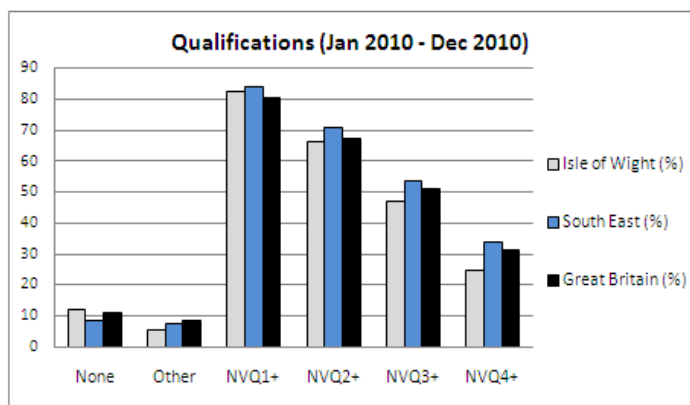
16-64 year olds: Qualifications, 2010

The Island has fewer people aged 16-64 with NVQ4, NVQ3 or NVQ2 than the South East or Great Britain. The Island also has more people with no qualifications than the South East and Great Britain.

Qualifications (2010)			
	Isle of Wight	South East	Great Britain
NVQ4 and above	24.9	33.9	31.3
NVQ3 and above	46.8	53.8	51.0
NVQ2 and above	66.0	70.8	67.3
NVQ1 and above	82.6	84.1	80.2
Other qualifications	5.4	7.5	8.5
No qualifications	12.0	8.5	11.3

(Source; ONS Annual Population Survey, NOMIS)

The Island's Skills & Education



(Source; ONS Annual population Survey, NOMIS)

Absence

Absence rates

Overall absence rates, authorised absence rates and persistent absence on the Island in 2010 were higher than both the South East and England. However, unauthorised absence was slightly lower on the Island than the South East and England.

	Isle of Wight	South East	England
Overall Absence in All Schools	6.57	5.96	6.04
Authorised Absence in All Schools	5.65	5.01	5.00
Unauthorised Absence in All Schools	0.92	0.94	1.04
Persistent Absentees in All Schools	3.40	2.90	2.90

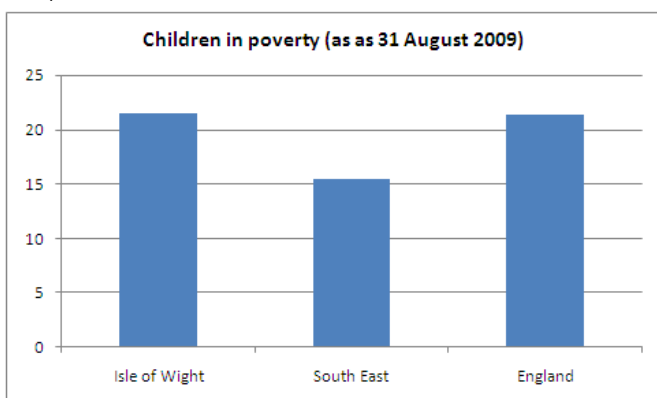
(Source; Department for Education)

Exclusions

The number of students excluded from Island schools rose by nearly a quarter from 2009-10 to 2010-11, with the majority of these being in years 9, 10 and 11. During the academic year 2010-11 there were a total of 829 exclusions involving 442 pupils, with 821 fixed term exclusions and 9 permanent exclusions. A total of 1,874 days were lost due to fixed term exclusions across the year. The rise is due to schools tightening up on disruptive behaviour and responding to parents concerns.

Children receiving free school meals

Percentage of children in "Poverty" (snapshot as at 31 August 2009):



(Source: HM Revenue and Customs)

The basis for this measurement is; the number of children living in families in receipt of Child Tax Credit whose reported income is less than 60 per cent of the median income, or in receipt of Income Support or (Income-Based) JobSeekers Allowance, divided by the total number of children in the area (determined by Child Benefit data).

Isle of Wight Facts and Figures 2011/12

The results suggest that the Island is almost at parity with the figure for the rest of England but significantly higher than that at a regional level.

The table below should be considered only as estimates to the rates for young people receiving FSMs who went on to enter higher education, over the three year period 2006/07 and 2008/09. The numbers receiving FSMs and entering higher education has remained below 10% over the three periods applied, while the numbers for those who had not received FSMs going on to higher education dipped in the second period before recovering to almost regain parity the period after.

While a marginal reduction was seen in the overall numbers entering higher education between the first and third period, caution should be applied when comparing the variance in 'gap' evidenced between years, since the make-up of the non-FSM may have varied in terms of affluence and other factors which will have impacted on the educational attainment and progression made for that year.

Estimated percentage of maintained school pupils aged 15 by FSM-status who entered higher education by age 19:

	FSM	Non-FSM	Gap (pp)	All
2006/07	9	29	20	26
2007/08	9	25	16	23
2008/09	8	28	19	24

(Source Department for Business, Innovation and Skills)

Note: FSM or non-FSM refers to whether pupils were receiving free school meals or not.

Percentage figures are rounded: gap figures were calculated from unrounded data and may, therefore, not correspond to the gap between rounded percentages. Percentages below 0.5 are not shown in the tables.

Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)

The IMD 2010 suggests that there were 13 LSOAs within the 20% most deprived areas nationally for Education, Skills and Training and a further 26 LSOAs within the 40% of areas most deprived nationally. The indicator measures the extent of deprivation in terms of education, skills and training in an area and takes into consideration factors such as the proportion of those aged under 21 not entering higher education and proportion of young people not staying on in school or non-advanced education above age 16.

See also: ['Indices of Deprivation 2010' Factsheet June 2011](#)

Sources of Information

- School numbers – School Census 2010, Department for Education
- Results – Department for Education
- Qualifications – ONS Annual Population Survey, NOMIS
- Absence – Department for Education
- Children receiving free school meals – HM Revenues and Customs – Child Poverty Statistics (NI 116 – The proportion of children in poverty)
- Pupils receiving Free School Meals entering Higher Education by age 19 – Department for Business, Innovation and Skills