

North East Lincolnshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

All people in North East Lincolnshire fulfil their potential through skills and learning

North East Lincolnshire Council is committed to the delivery of the Council's two key priorities which are a Stronger Economy and Stronger Communities. The Council's outcomes framework is the means by which these priorities will be translated into action and is comprised of five overarching outcomes which are that all people in North East Lincolnshire will:

1. Enjoy and benefit from a strong economy
2. Feel safe and are safe
3. Enjoy good health and wellbeing
4. Benefit from sustainable communities
5. Fulfil their potential through skills and learning

This JSNA summary report regards the 'all people in North East Lincolnshire fulfil their potential through skills and learning outcome', the key focus for this outcome being:

- Children are ready for school and ready to learn
- Our learning provision is of high quality across all providers
- People of all ages have high aspirations and fulfil their potential to gain work

All People in North East Lincolnshire fulfil their potential through skills and learning

Strengths



70% of local children achieved a good level of development at the end of reception in 2017/18, which was in line with the that achieved for the Yorkshire and the Humber overall.



The percentage of half days missed by North East Lincolnshire pupils due to overall absence (4.7%) is the same as that for England overall.



The North East Lincolnshire rate and number of under-18 conceptions are at their lowest since the 1998 baseline.

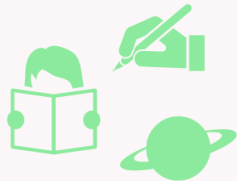


The percentage of North East Lincolnshire school pupils meeting the expected standard in 2017/18 end of key stage 2 tests in maths is higher than that for England overall.



Destination figures for Year 11 students show that 96% continue with further learning.

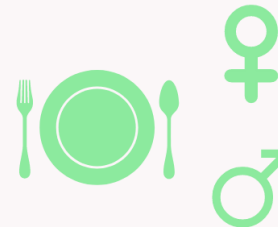
Weaknesses



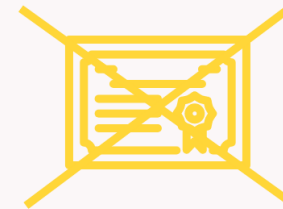
The percentages of key stage 1 school pupils meeting the expected standards for reading, writing, and science in North East Lincolnshire during 2017/18 are slightly lower than those achieved for England overall.



North East Lincolnshire has an under-16 conception rate double that of the England rate.



There are considerable attainment inequalities for children with free school meal status compared to those ineligible, pupils with SEN compared to those with no SEN, and for boys compared to girls.



The proportion of the North East Lincolnshire working age population with no qualifications is higher than that for Great Britain overall.

Starting and Developing Well

School readiness – the percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception (PHOF 1.2i)

This is a key measure of early years development across a wide range of developmental areas. Children from poorer backgrounds are more at risk of poorer development and the evidence shows that differences by social background emerge early in life¹. The data from the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) is used each year to inform plans for child development, informing Key Stage 1 teachers about each child's development and needs.

Children achieving a good level of development are those achieving at least the expected level within the following areas of learning: communication and language; physical development; personal, social and emotional development; mathematics and literacy.

Table 1 shows the proportion of children achieving a good level of development, with the proportion of North East Lincolnshire pupils achieving this remaining at 70% between 2016/17 and 2017/18.

Table 1 The percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of reception, England, Yorkshire and the Humber, North East Lincolnshire, boys/girls/all pupils, 2016/17 to 2017/18

Locality	Pupils achieving a good level of development					
	2016/17			2017/18		
	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls
North East Lincolnshire	70.8%	64.8%	77.1%	70.0%	63.2%	76.5%
Yorkshire and the Humber	68.8%	61.9%	75.9%	69.4%	62.7%	76.5%
England	70.7%	64.0%	77.7%	71.5%	65.0%	78.4%

Source: Department for Education (DfE), EYFS Profile: EYFS Profile statistical series

The percentage of North East Lincolnshire girls achieving a good level of development decreased from 77.1% in 2016/17 to 76.5% in 2017/18.

The percentage of North East Lincolnshire boys achieving a good level of development decreased from 64.8% in 2016/17 to 63.2% in 2017/18.

In 2017/18, the achievement of both girls and boys locally was just under that for England overall.

¹ Improving outcomes and supporting transparency - Part 2, Department of Health, 2012

Table 2 shows the proportion of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development. As can be seen, there does appear to be socio-economic inequalities since all achievements are lower than those presented in Table 1, however the achievement of local boys with free school meal status is higher than that of England overall, and has increased from 47.1% in 2015/16 to 56.1% in 2016/17. Note that the figures for 2018 have not yet been published at the time of writing.

Table 2 The percentage of children with free school meal status achieving a good level of development at the end of reception, England, Yorkshire and the Humber, North East Lincolnshire, boys/girls/all pupils, 2015/16 to 2016/17

Locality	Pupils achieving a good level of development					
	2015/16			2016/17		
	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls
North East Lincolnshire	56.2%	47.1%	66.7%	59.4%	56.1%	63.4%
Yorkshire and the Humber	52.5%	43.0%	62.7%	53.2%	45.0%	61.9%
England	54.4%	45.8%	63.5%	56.0%	48.1%	64.4%

Source: Department for Education (DfE), EYFS Profile: EYFS Profile statistical series

School readiness – the percentage of Year 1 pupils achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check (PHOF 1.2ii)

This indicator describes the number of Year 1 pupils achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check with pupils deemed to have met the required standard of phonic decoding if they scored 32 or more out of a possible 40 in the test. Phonics is a method of teaching to read and pronounce words. Decoding is the process of seeing written words and being able to say them out loud; it is necessary to understand what the letters are, the sounds made by each letter and how they blend together to create words.

Table 3 shows the proportion of children achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check; the proportion of North East Lincolnshire pupils achieving this level being stable at 79% in both 2015/16 and 2016/17.

Table 3 The percentage of Year 1 pupils achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check, England, Yorkshire and the Humber, North East Lincolnshire, boys/girls/all pupils, 2015/16 to 2016/17

Locality	Pupils achieving a good level of development					
	2015/16			2016/17		
	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls
North East Lincolnshire	79.7%	77.4%	82.0%	79.0%	76.0%	82.5%
Yorkshire and the Humber	78.4%	74.5%	82.6%	78.8%	74.9%	82.8%
England	80.5%	76.9%	84.3%	81.1%	77.6%	84.8%

Source: Department for Education (DfE), EYFS Profile: EYFS Profile statistical series

The percentage of North East Lincolnshire girls achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in 2016/17 (82.5%), is similar to the figure for England overall (84.8%).

The percentage of North East Lincolnshire boys achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check in 2016/17 (76.0%), is also similar to the figure for England overall (77.6%).

Children from poorer backgrounds are more at risk of poorer development and the evidence shows that differences by social background emerge early in life. Table 4 shows the proportion of children with free school meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check. Again socio-economic inequalities are apparent with achievements being lower than those presented in Table 3.

Table 4 The percentage of children with free school meal status achieving the expected level in the phonics screening check, England, Yorkshire and the Humber, North East Lincolnshire, boys/girls/all pupils, 2015/16 to 2016/17

Locality	Pupils achieving a good level of development					
	2015/16			2016/17		
	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls
North East Lincolnshire	70.5%	64.5%	75.9%	67.9%	65.4%	71.0%
Yorkshire and the Humber	65.9%	60.9%	71.1%	65.4%	60.1%	70.9%
England	68.6%	63.6%	74.0%	68.4%	63.2%	73.9%

Source: Department for Education (DfE), EYFS Profile: EYFS Profile statistical series

Pupil absence (PHOF 1.3)

Parents of children of compulsory school age (aged 5 to 15 at the start of the school year) are required to ensure that they receive a suitable education by regular attendance at school or otherwise.

This indicator regards the percentage of half-days missed by pupils due to overall absence. Overall absence is the aggregation of authorised and unauthorised absences. Authorised absence is absence with permission from a teacher or other authorised representative of the school, which includes instances of absence for which a satisfactory explanation has been provided e.g. illness. Unauthorised absence is absence without permission from the school, which includes all unexplained or unjustified absences and arrivals after registration has closed. Figures relate to state funded primary and secondary schools and includes those that are maintained, academies and special schools.

Figure 1 shows that North East Lincolnshire has the seventh lowest percentage for overall absence out of the local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber. The North East Lincolnshire percentage of 4.7% is the same as the figure for England overall.

Figure 1 Percentage of half days missed by pupils due to overall absence (including authorised and unauthorised absence), England, Yorkshire and the Humber, and local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber, 2016/17

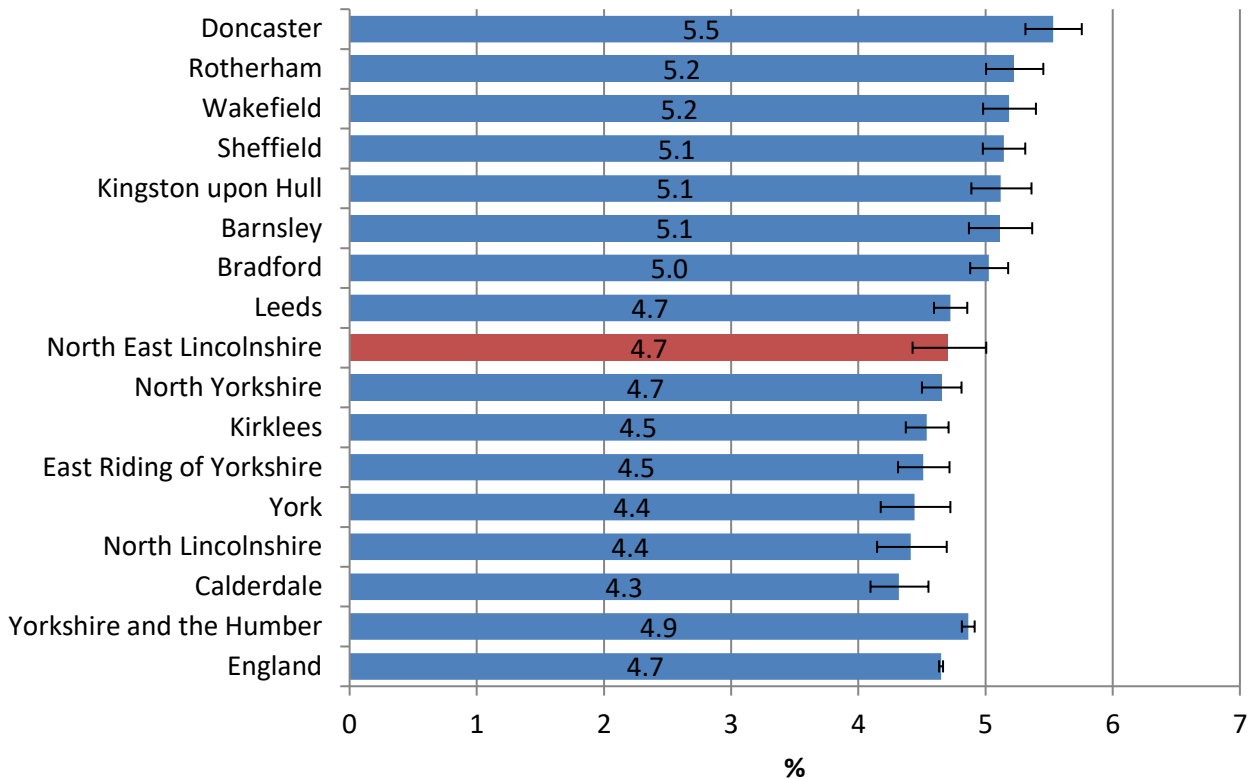


Figure 2 Percentage of sessions missed by pupils in state-funded primary, secondary and special schools, authorised/unauthorised/overall absence, 2016-17



Source: DfE, Statistical First Releases, <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-pupil-absence>

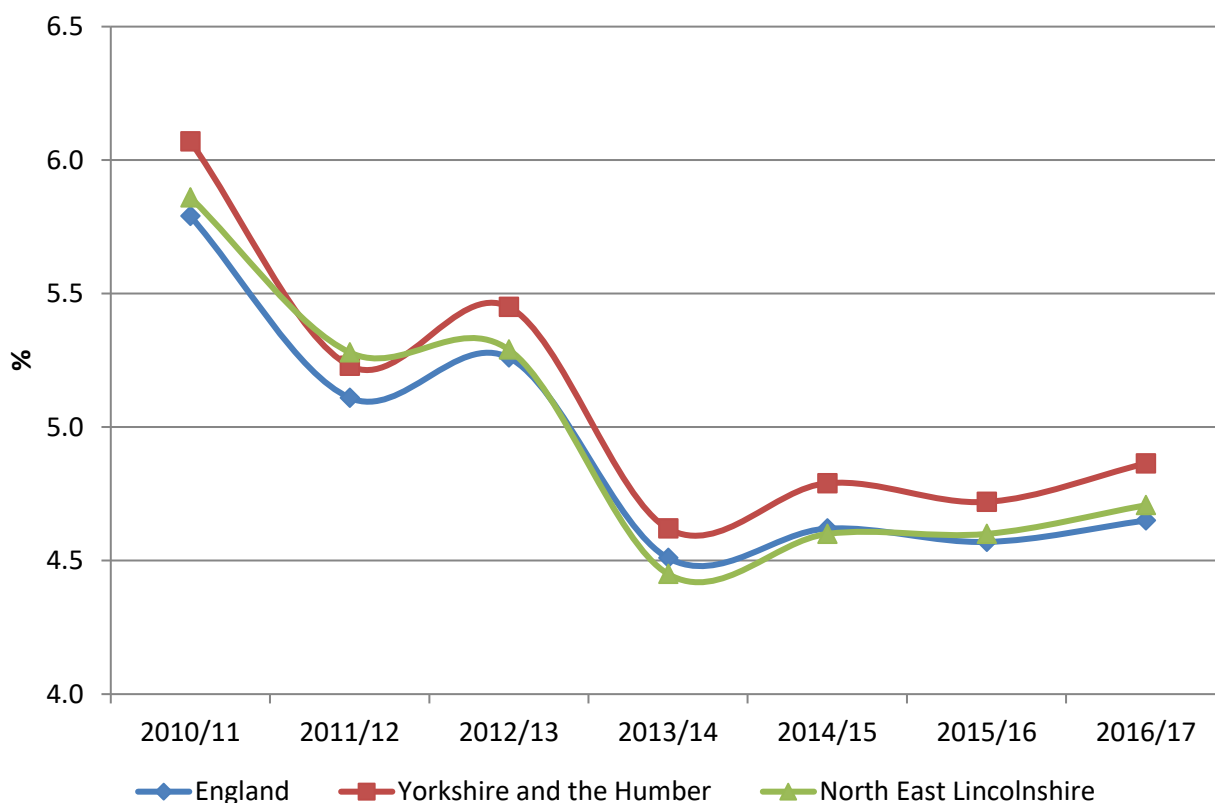
Figure 2 shows that for overall absences, North East Lincolnshire is in line with the England figure (4.7%), and has a slightly lower figure than that of the Yorkshire and the Humber (4.9%). North East Lincolnshire has lower authorised absence rates (3.1%) than for England overall (3.4%). North East Lincolnshire has higher unauthorised absence rates (1.6%) than for England overall (1.3%). Table 5 shows absence rates for state-funded primary, secondary, and specialist schools in North East Lincolnshire.

Table 5 Percentage of half days missed by pupils due to overall, authorised, and unauthorised absence by school type, North East Lincolnshire, 2016/17

	Overall	Authorised	Unauthorised
State-funded primary schools	4.2%	2.9%	1.2%
State-funded secondary schools	5.4%	3.2%	2.2%
Specialist schools	7.5%	6.8%	0.7%
State-funded primary, secondary and specialist schools	4.7%	3.1%	1.6%

Source: DfE, Statistical First Releases, <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-pupil-absence>

Figure 3 Percentage of half days missed by pupils due to overall absence, England, Yorkshire and the Humber and North East Lincolnshire, 2010/11 to 2016/17



Source: DfE, Statistical First Releases, <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-pupil-absence>

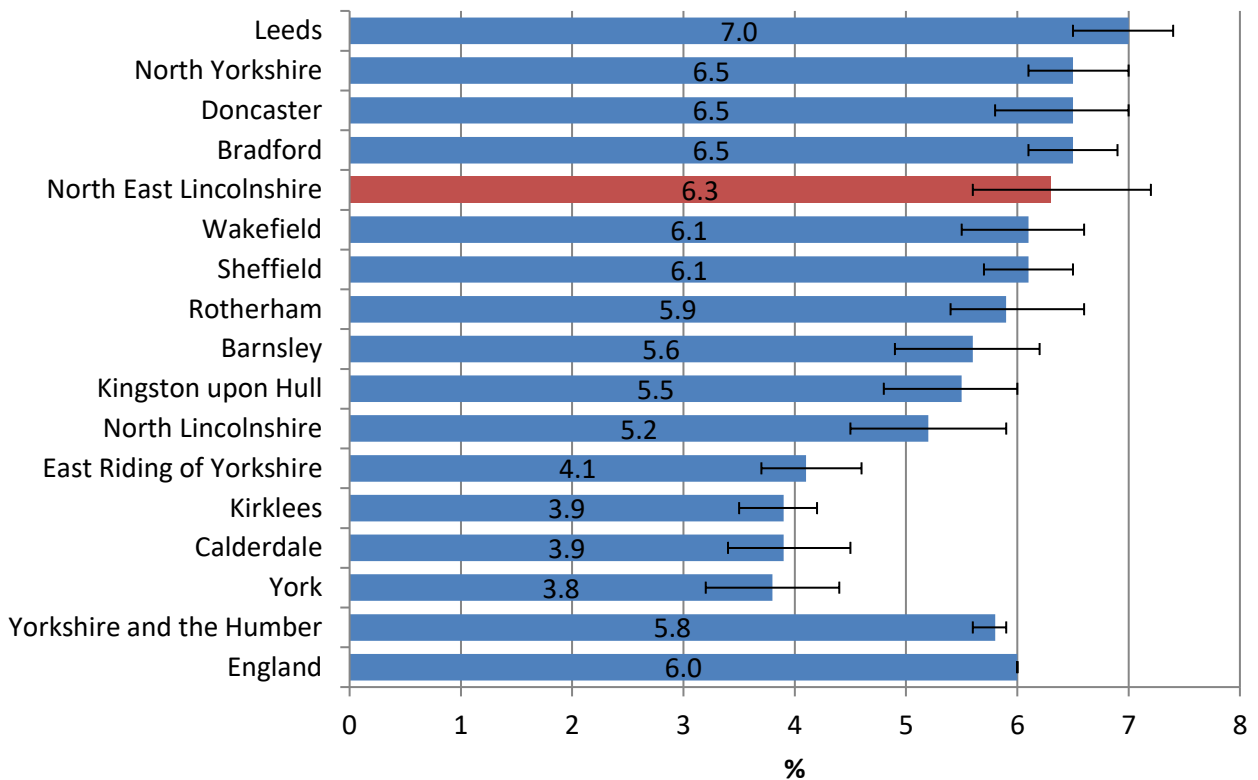
Figure 3 above shows the percentage of half days missed by pupils due to overall absence. Figures have fluctuated over recent years, with the North East Lincolnshire rate closely mirroring the national and regional rates.

National analysis shows that school absence increases with deprivation and that improving attendance (i.e. tackling absenteeism) in schools is crucial to increasing social mobility and to ensuring every child can meet their potential.

Percentage of 16-17 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) (PHOF 1.5)

Young people who are not engaged in education, employment or training are at greater risk of a range of negative outcomes, including poor health, depression or early parenthood. Legislation was introduced in 2013/14 that required all young people to remain in some form of education or training until the end of the academic year in which they turn 17.

Figure 4 Percentage of 16-17 year olds not in education employment or training or whose activity is not known, England, Yorkshire and the Humber, and local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber, 2017



Source: DfE

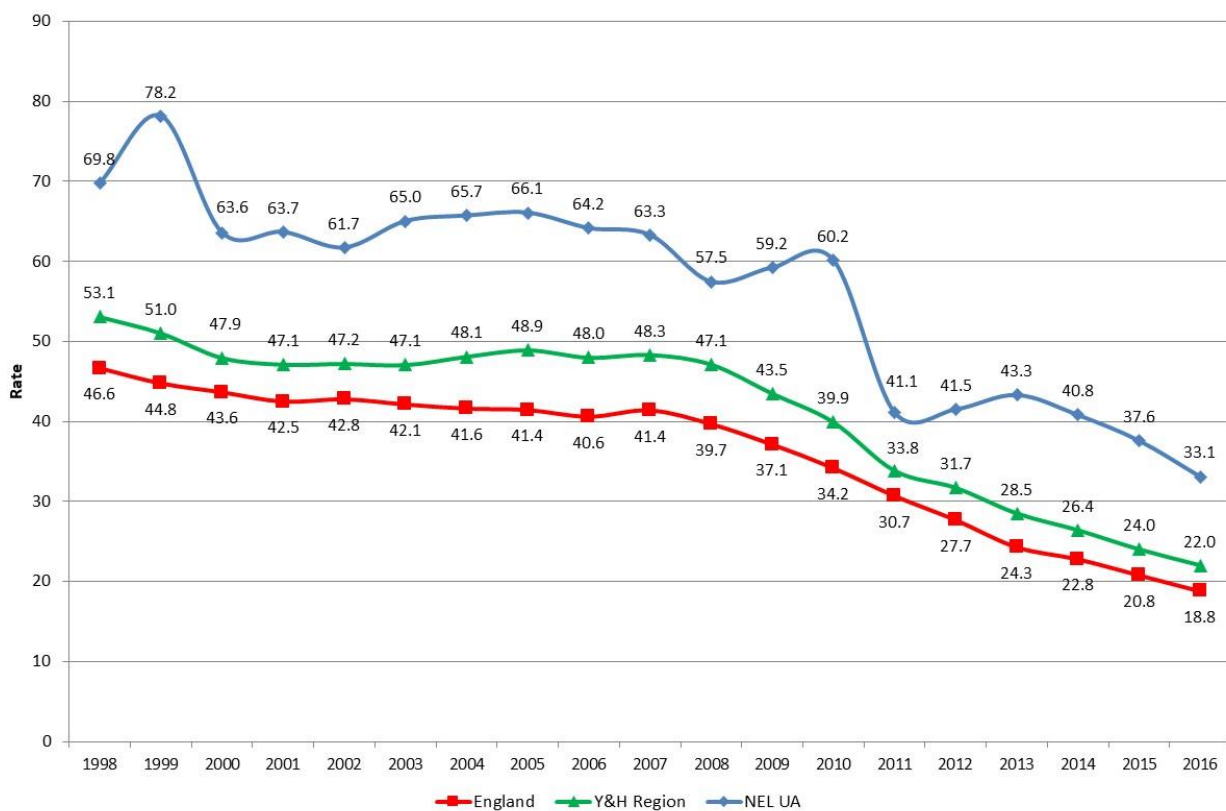
Figure 4 shows that North East Lincolnshire has the fifth highest percentage of NEET 16 to 17 year olds out of all the local authorities in the Yorkshire and the Humber. The North East Lincolnshire percentage of 6.3% is just above the regional and national figures, and is a rise from 6.0% in 2016.

Under-18 conceptions (PHOF 2.4)

Teenage pregnancy continues to be a significant public health issue, with North East Lincolnshire having a higher rate of under-18 conceptions than both the national and regional rates. Children of teenage mothers are generally at increased risk of poverty, low educational attainment, poor housing, poor health, and have lower rates of economic activity in adult life.

Figure 5 details the progress that has been made regarding reducing the under-18 conception rate since 1998 which was the baseline period for the 1999 Teenage Pregnancy Strategy.

Figure 5 Under-18 conception rates per 1000 female population aged 15-17 years, for England, Yorkshire and the Humber, and North East Lincolnshire UA, 1998 to 2016



Source: ONS

The latest local rolling annual rate (2017 quarter 2) is a rate of 29.5 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15 to 17 years, and this is the lowest rate that has been achieved since the 1998 baseline, however the rate remains higher than both the Yorkshire and the Humber (20.7) and England (18.2) rates.

Within the Yorkshire and the Humber, North East Lincolnshire has the second highest rate of under 18 conceptions. The quarter 2 2017 rolling annual under 18 conception rates for all the local authorities within the Yorkshire and the Humber are detailed in Figure 6. Of all the local authorities in England, North East Lincolnshire has the tenth highest quarter 2 2017 under 18 conception rate.

Figure 6 Under 18 conception rates per 1000 female population aged 15-17 years, for England, Yorkshire and the Humber, and the 15 LAs in the Yorkshire and the Humber, quarter 2 2017 rolling annual rates

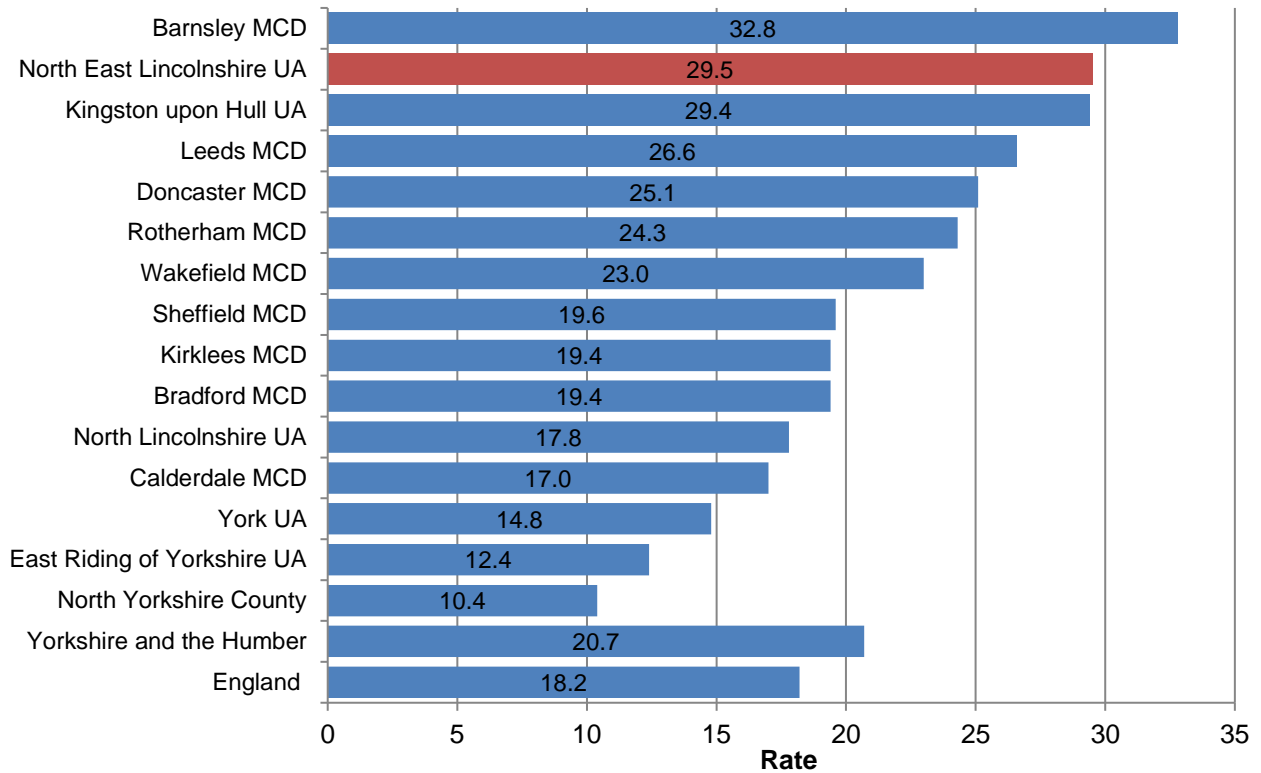
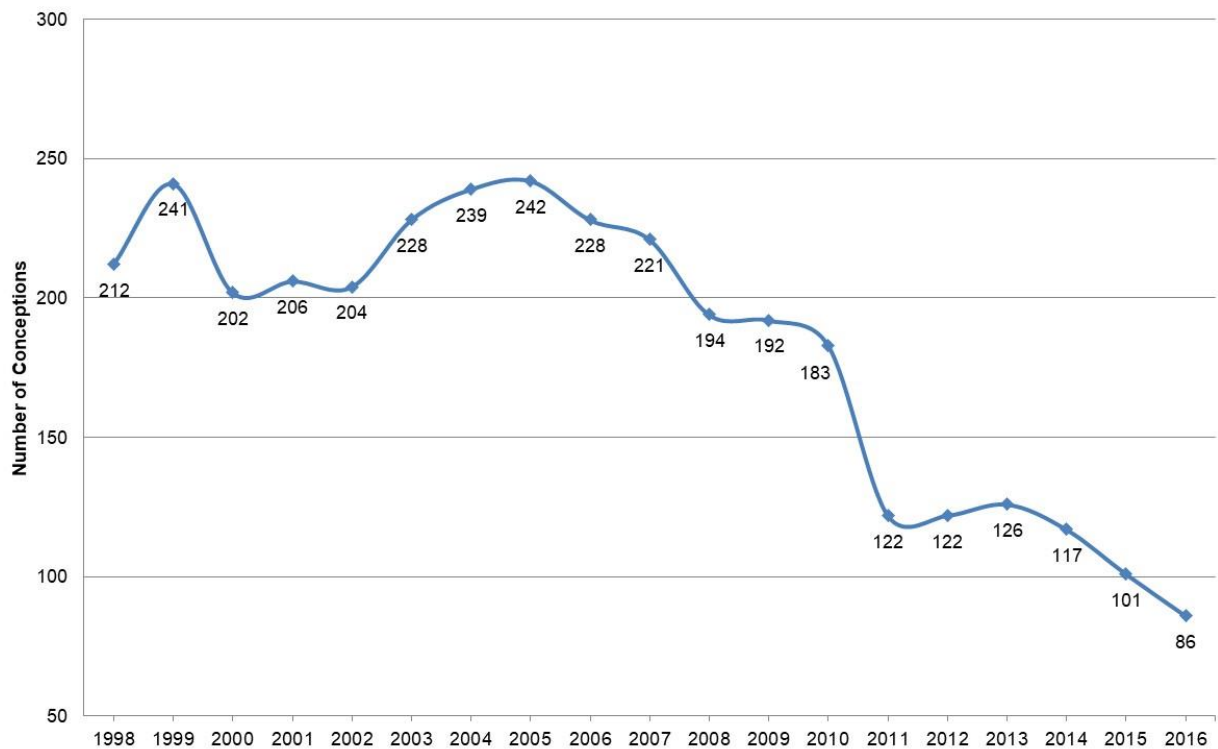


Figure 7 shows the annual number of North East Lincolnshire under-18 conceptions since 1998. The 86 conceptions during 2016 is the lowest annual number of conceptions since the 1998 baseline. Also during 2016, 44.2% (38 of the 86 conceptions) of North East Lincolnshire under 18 conceptions led to an abortion (an increase from 40.6% in 2015), which is similar to the Yorkshire and the Humber (44.3%) figure and lower than the England (51.8%) figure

Figure 7 Number of under-18 conceptions for North East Lincolnshire UA, 1998 to 2016

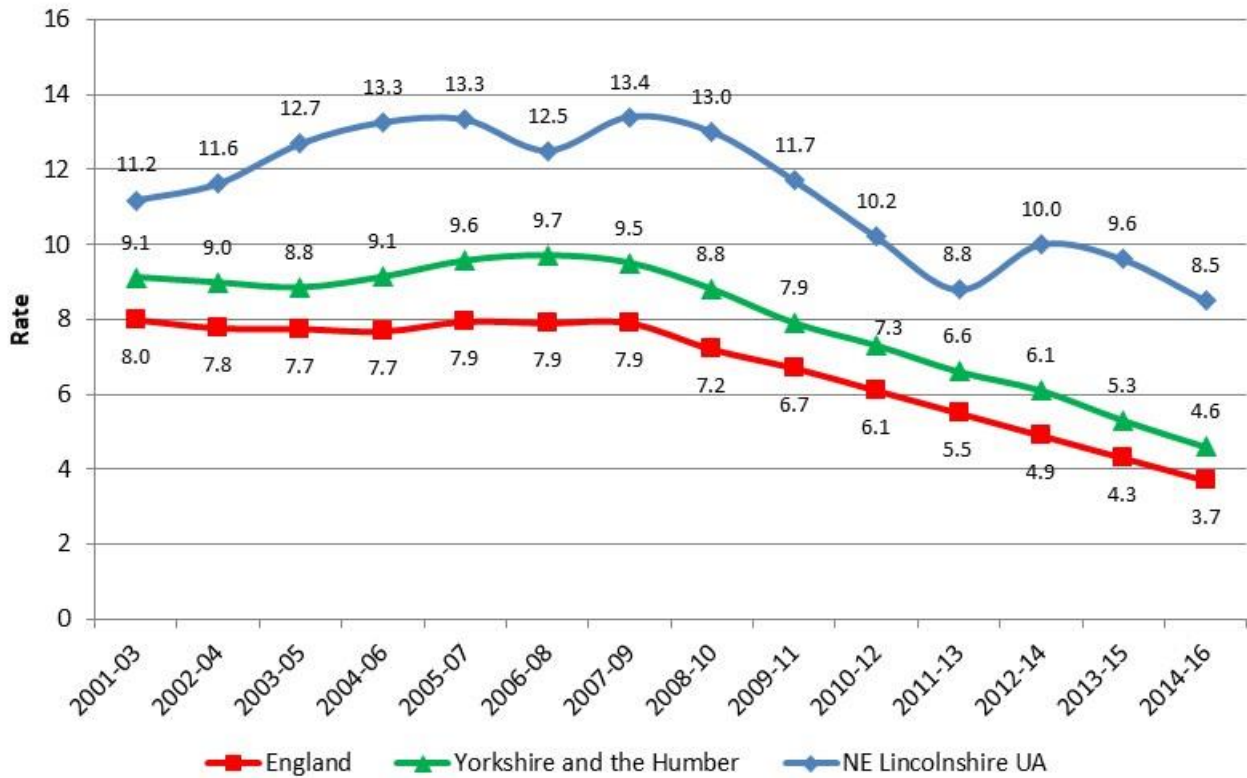


Source: ONS

There are considerable variations in under-18 conception rates between wards. Aggregated conception figures for the period 2013 to 2015 show that six wards (Waltham, Wolds, Humberston and New Waltham, Scartho, Haverstoe, and Immingham) have under-18 conception rates which are significantly lower than the North East Lincolnshire rate, and two wards (East Marsh and West Marsh) have under-18 conception rates which are significantly higher than the North East Lincolnshire rate.

Figure 8 shows the under-16 conception rate trend since 2001-03. For the period 2014-16, North East Lincolnshire has an under 16 conception rate of 8.5 conceptions per 1000 female population aged 13-15 years. This is higher than both the Yorkshire and the Humber (4.6) and England (3.7) rates. Year on year reductions of the North East Lincolnshire rate were achieved from 2007-09 to 2011-13, however the rate then increased during 2012-14, before decreasing again through to 2014-16. The reduction achieved for North East Lincolnshire from the 2001-03 baseline is lower than the reductions achieved for both the Yorkshire and the Humber and England, with the local 2014-16 rate more than double that of the England rate.

Figure 8 Under-16 conception rates per 1000 female population aged 13-15 years, for England, Yorkshire and the Humber, and North East Lincolnshire UA, 2001-03 to 2014-16



Source: ONS

School attainment

There is a strong association between qualifications and future employment. Children from poor households are more likely to leave school with lower literacy and numeracy skills, fewer qualifications, and to be excluded from school than children from more affluent homes. Children with lower educational attainment are more likely to experience poorer health as adults. Education increases self-esteem and confidence, employment and life opportunities.

The national curriculum in England covers learning for all children aged 5 to 16 years in state schools. The national curriculum is divided into 4 key stages. Targets defined in the national curriculum are assessed at the end of each key stage. The organisation of school years into key stages is presented in Table 6.

Table 6 School year designations, England

School Year	Age	Key stage	Name	Traditional Name	Tests
Nursery	3-4	KS0 EYFS			
Reception	4-5	KS0 EYFS			
Year 1	5-6	KS1	Primary	Infants	Phonics screening
Year 2	6-7	KS1	Primary	Infants	SATS
Year 3	7-8	KS2	Primary	Juniors	
Year 4	8-9	KS2	Primary	Juniors	
Year 5	9-10	KS2	Primary	Juniors	
Year 6	10-11	KS2	Primary	Juniors	SATS
Year 7	11-12	KS3	Secondary	Lower Secondary	End of year tests
Year 8	12-13	KS3	Secondary	Lower Secondary	
Year 9	13-14	KS3	Secondary	Lower Secondary	
Year 10	14-15	KS4	Secondary	Upper Secondary	GCSE
Year 11	15-16	KS4	Secondary	Upper Secondary	
Year 12	16-17	KS5	FE	6 th Form / College	e.g. A Level, NVQs
Year 13	17-18	KS5	FE	6 th Form / College	e.g. A Level, NVQs

Key stage 1

Tables 7 to 10 show the percentages of pupils meeting expected standards at key stage 1 for the years 2016 to 2018 and for a range test subjects. In general, North East Lincolnshire performance has been maintained over the three years period, with performance just short of the England average. Girls consistently outperform boys which is also a national trend.

Again analysis shows that the percentages of school pupils eligible for free school meals and meeting the expected standards at key stage 1 are lower than those for pupils not eligible.

Note that key stage 2018 figures are provisional at time of publication.

Table 7 Percentage of key stage 1 school pupils meeting the expected standard in reading

	2016	2017	2018		2018 Boys	2018 Girls
England	74%	76%	75%		71%	80%
Yorkshire & Humber	71%	72%	72%		68%	77%
North East Lincolnshire	72%	73%	71%		66%	77%

Table 8 Percentage of key stage 1 school pupils meeting the expected standard in writing

	2016	2017	2018		2018 Boys	2018 Girls
England	66%	68%	70%		63%	77%
Yorkshire & Humber	63%	66%	67%		61%	74%
North East Lincolnshire	68%	69%	68%		61%	76%

Table 9 Percentage of key stage 1 school pupils meeting the expected standard in maths

	2016	2017	2018		2018 Boys	2018 Girls
England	73%	75%	76%		75%	77%
Yorkshire & Humber	70%	73%	74%		73%	75%
North East Lincolnshire	72%	74%	73%		71%	76%

Table 10 Percentage of key stage 1 school pupils meeting the expected standard in science

	2016	2017	2018		2018 Boys	2018 Girls
England	82%	83%	83%		80%	85%
Yorkshire & Humber	79%	80%	80%		78%	83%
North East Lincolnshire	79%	82%	80%		77%	83%

Key stage 2

Key Stage 2 examinations are undertaken by children aged 11 and in Year 6 of primary school. Tables 11 and 12 show that North East Lincolnshire key stage 2 achievements for reading and grammar, punctuation and spelling are slightly behind the England figure, however Table 13 shows that the North East Lincolnshire key stage 2 achievement for mathematics is slightly ahead the England figure.

Table 11 Percentage of school pupils meeting the expected standard in end of key stage 2 tests in reading, 2018

	All	Boys	Girls
England	75%	71%	79%
Yorkshire & Humber	72%	69%	76%
North East Lincolnshire	73%	70%	77%

Table 12 Percentage of school pupils meeting the expected standard in end of key stage 2 tests in grammar, punctuation and spelling, 2018

	All	Boys	Girls
England	77%	73%	82%
Yorkshire & Humber	75%	71%	80%
North East Lincolnshire	75%	72%	80%

Table 13 Percentage of school pupils meeting the expected standard in end of key stage 2 tests in mathematics, 2018

	All	Boys	Girls
England	75%	75%	76%
Yorkshire & Humber	74%	73%	74%
North East Lincolnshire	77%	78%	76%

Again there are stark inequalities with the percentage of pupils with SEN meeting the expected standards at the end of key stage 2 being considerably lower than pupils with no identified SEN.

Key stage 4

Attainment 8 is part of the new secondary accountability system that was implemented for all schools from 2016. Attainment 8 is the average score obtained by a student for their best 8 GCSE results.

Figures presented in Table 14, show the average Attainment 8 score of North East Lincolnshire pupils for 2017/18 was 42.8, which is slightly lower than the 44.3 average Attainment 8 score for England overall. Again girls outperform boys both locally and nationally.

As can be seen from Table 14, attainment levels have fluctuated between 2014/15 and 2017/18, with the most recent local attainment figures now at their lowest level during this period. In 2018, Attainment 8 had a maximum point score of 90, compared to a maximum of 87 to 2017, as a result of the phased

introduction of reformed GCSEs. This difference should therefore be taken into account when considering any change in Attainment 8 scores between 2017 and 2018.

Table 14 Average Attainment 8 score per pupil, 2014/15 to 2017/18

Area	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18		2017/18 Boys	2017/18 Girls
England	47.4	48.5	44.6	44.3		41.3	47.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	46.9	48.9	45.4	44.9		42.2	47.7
North East Lincolnshire	45.2	47.8	43.8	42.8		39.9	45.9

Source: DfE

Once again national analysis shows the presence of inequalities, for instance the Average Attainment 8 score for pupils eligible for free school meals is lower than the attainment of pupils not eligible.

GCSEs in England have been reformed to keep pace with universities' and employers' demands. The new grade scale makes it clear to everyone that students have studied the new GCSEs. It also has more higher grades compared to the old A* to G grades, to give sixth forms, colleges, universities and employers the opportunity to better distinguish between students of different abilities. The reform has been phased over a number of years and it will take until summer 2020 for all reformed GCSE subjects to move to the new grade scale. However, most of the subjects taken in large numbers by students are now graded from 9 to 1. As a comparison the bottom of the new grade 4 is comparable to the bottom of the old grade C. Table 15 shows the percentage of pupils achieving a 9-4 pass in English and mathematics, which is therefore similar to the old indicator of A-C GCSE results.

Table 15 Percentage of pupils who achieved a 9-4 pass in English and maths GCSEs

	All	Boys	Girls
England	59.1%	55.1%	63.3%
Yorkshire & Humber	62.1%	58.1%	66.2%
North East Lincolnshire	59.7%	55.0%	64.5%

Figures from Table 15 show that the percentage of North East Lincolnshire pupils achieving a 9-4 pass in English and maths GCSEs (59.7%) is very similar to the achievement for England overall (59.1%). Again girls outperform boys by some margin with 55.0% of North East Lincolnshire boys achieving a 9-4 pass in English and maths GCSEs, compared with 64.5% of girls.

Living Well

Working age people – qualification levels

Qualifications are often essential requirements for career development and progression. Table 16 presents figures for the attainment of working age people by qualification level. The proportion of the North East Lincolnshire working age population with an NVQ 4 equivalent and above qualification (HND, degree, higher degree or equivalent) is 22.0%, which is lower than both the percentages for Great Britain (38.6%) and regional (33.0%). The proportion of the North East Lincolnshire working age population with no qualifications is 9.7% which is again higher than the percentage for Great Britain (7.7%).

Table 16 Qualifications of working age people aged 16 to 64 years, England, Yorkshire and the Humber, North East Lincolnshire, by qualification level (including equivalents), 2017

	NVQ4 and above	NVQ3 and above	NVQ2 and above	NVQ1 and above	Other qualifications	No qualifications
Great Britain	38.6%	57.2%	74.7%	85.4%	6.9%	7.7%
Yorkshire & Humber	33.0%	52.3%	71.1%	83.4%	7.0%	9.5%
North East Lincolnshire	22.0%	40.0%	62.9%	80.4%	9.9%	9.7%

Source: Annual Population Survey

Participation in further education

Destination figures of year 11 students as at 1 November are available from the DfE. Figures for North East Lincolnshire show 96% of students continue with further learning.

Table 17 Year 11 destinations, North East Lincolnshire, 2016 to 2017

Cohort	1 November 2016	1 November 2017
	1705 (95.5% into further learning)	1692 (96% into further learning)
FE	89% (n=1518)	89.3% (n=1510)
Employment with accredited training, including those on apprenticeship	4.5% (n=77)	4.2% (n=71)
Employment no training	1% (n=16)	0.8% (n=14)
Traineeship or other training EFA funded training	2% (n=34)	2.4% (n=41)
NEET	3.1% (n=53)	2.6% (n=44)
Not known	0.3% (n=5)	0.4% (n=7)
Re-engagement provision	0.1% (n=2)	0.3% (n=5)

Literacy rates

The percentage of North East Lincolnshire adults aged 16-64 years achieving level 2 (equivalent to GCSE grades A*-C) and above for numeracy is 18.75%; this being lower than the England percentage of 22.54%. The percentage of North East Lincolnshire adults achieving level 2 and above for literacy is 50.92%; this also being lower than the England percentage of 54.3%².

² Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS), 2011