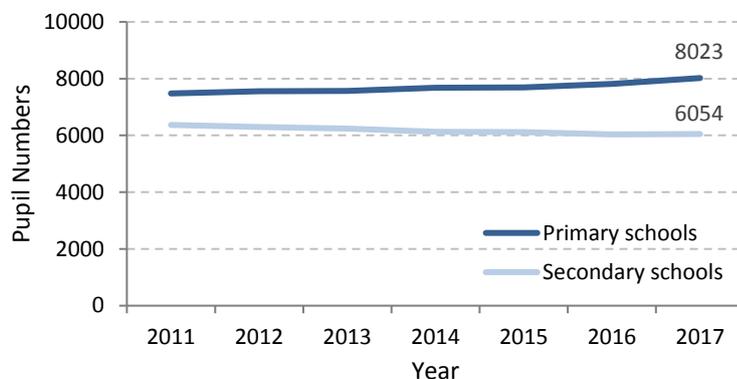


At a glance...

The aim of this report is to provide a picture of schools in Jersey and how they have changed over time. Information is presented on school and pupil numbers, average class sizes and pupil characteristics such as gender, first language, special educational needs (SEN) and Jersey Premium.

In January 2017:

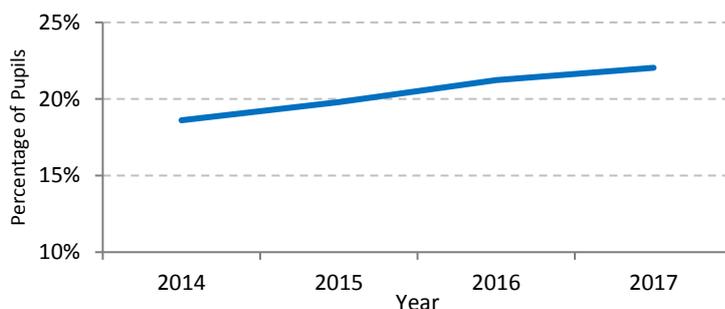
- **The total number of pupils in Jersey schools was 14,086**



In 2017, the number of pupils in Jersey primary schools increased by 2.6 per cent reflecting an annual increase of 202 pupils.

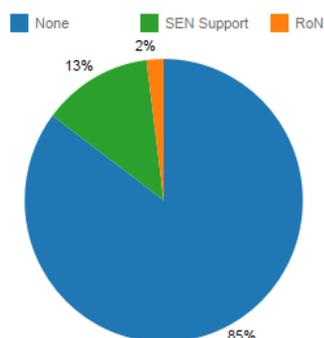
Following a decline in pupil numbers from 2011 to 2016, the number of pupils in Jersey secondary schools increased marginally in the latest year.

- **The percentage of pupils with EAL was 22.0**



The percentage of pupils in States schools with English as an additional language has increased by 3.4 percentage points since 2014.

- **The percentage of pupils with SEN was 14.8**



14.8 per cent of pupils in States schools in Jersey are classified as having special educational needs.

This represents 1,497 pupils, of which 200 have a Record of Need.

Introduction

Data used in this report is collected as part of the routine termly school census.

Overall pupil numbers reflect pupils of all ages in all schools in Jersey (including non-maintained schools). Due to the availability of data, statistics on pupil characteristics reflect pupils of compulsory school age in States provided schools only. Unless otherwise stated, all figures in this report are accurate as at January 2017.

Types of Schools

States schools are those maintained by the States of Jersey Education Department and include non-fee paying schools, fee-paying schools and special schools.

Non-maintained schools are also known as private, independent or non-States schools and are not administered by the States of Jersey Education Department.

Special schools provide education for pupils whose needs cannot be met within mainstream schools i.e. they provide educational provision to pupils with special education needs or those that need one to one provision or are not engaging with learning in a mainstream school.

Schools in Jersey

In January 2017, there were **31** primary schools, **9** secondary schools and **2** special schools in Jersey providing educational services for pupils of compulsory school age (see Appendix A for a full list of registered schools in Jersey).

■ Primary Schools

Of the primary schools registered in Jersey, 24 are States schools (22 non-fee paying and 2 fee paying) and 7 are non-maintained. The two fee paying States schools in Jersey are academically selective i.e. they admit some or all pupils based on certain academic selection criteria. One provides education for 7-11 year olds only. Specific admission criteria are determined by the non-maintained schools.

In 2016/2017 academic year, 18 of the States primary schools that provide education for 4-11 year olds also offered nursery provision (for children aged 3 to 4 years), one more than in the previous year.

The average size of States primary schools has grown by 20 pupils in the last six years, from 253 pupils per primary school on average in 2010/2011 to 273 in the latest year. To meet the needs of an increasing primary school population the number of classes has increased, with 14 additional classrooms created in total. The average class size has therefore not risen with the rise in school size.

■ Secondary Schools

The secondary schools in Jersey are made up of 7 States schools (5 non-fee paying schools and 2 fee paying schools) and 2 non-maintained schools. Of the 9 secondary schools, 3 are academically selective.

In 2016/2017, the size of secondary schools in Jersey ranged from 579 pupils to 825 pupils.

Class Sizes

Class size statistics presented in this section reflect compulsory school age pupils in States mainstream primary schools.

Education Department policy is that primary schools should generally not be allocated more than 26 pupils per class. For capacity or educational reasons the Chief Education Officer and the Minister of Education may approve the allocation of up to 30 pupils in a class.

In January 2017, class sizes in States primary schools ranged from 15 to 30 pupils in a class. The average class size was **25.0** across all States primary schools. This compares to an average class size in State-funded primary schools in England of **27.1** in January 2017.

It should be noted that class sizes statistics reflect all States mainstream schools including fee-paying States schools who are responsible for their own admissions. Excluding fee-paying States schools results in an average class size of **25.4** across States primary schools.

In January 2017, over a third (34.7%) of primary classes in States schools exceeded 26 pupils per class however no primary school in Jersey had a class with more than 30 pupils.

Pupils in Jersey

Pupil Numbers

Table 1: Primary, Secondary and all pupils in schools in Jersey; 2011 to 2017

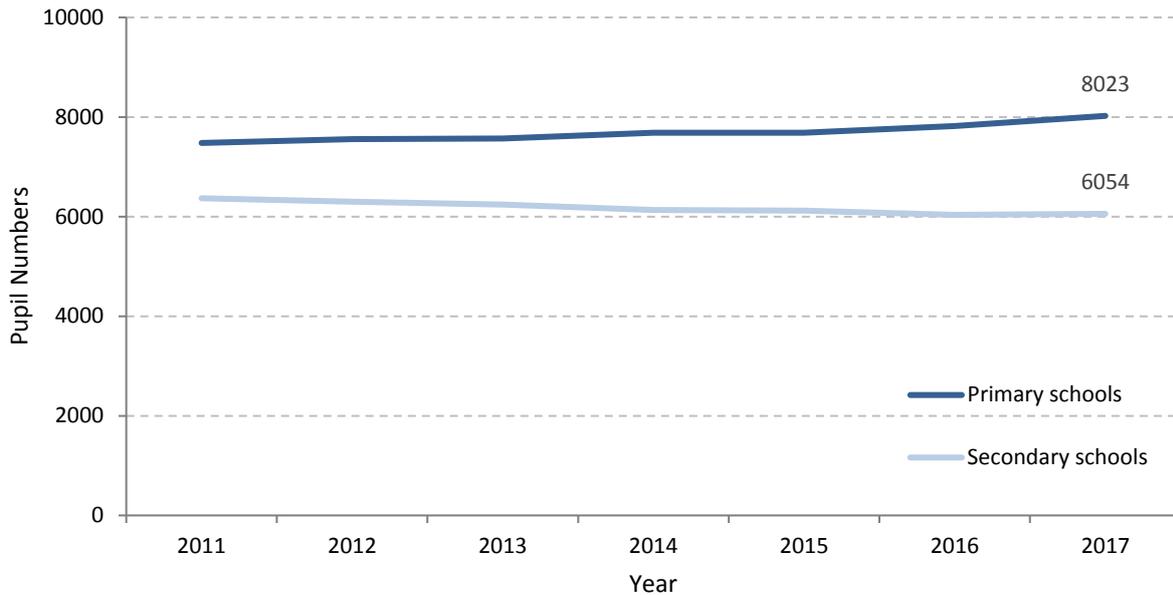
Year	States Primary Schools	States Secondary Schools	All School Types
2017	6,555	4,869	14,086
2016	6,405	4,870	13,821
2015	6,311	4,949	13,822
2014	6,304	4,957	13,817
2013	6,182	4,996	13,809
2012	6,145	5,050	13,855
2011	6,083	5,095	13,849

In January 2017, the total number of pupils enrolled in schools in Jersey was **14,086** (Nursery to Year 13), reflecting an increase of 265 pupils since January 2016. Prior to the latest annual increase, the overall number of pupils in schools (States and non-maintained) in Jersey remained broadly unchanged since 2011.

In addition to the 14,086 pupils enrolled in schools in Jersey, 611 were enrolled in years 12 and 13 at the further education college.

Figure 1 shows the number of pupils in primary and secondary schools in Jersey recorded in January (spring school census) each year from 2011 to 2017.

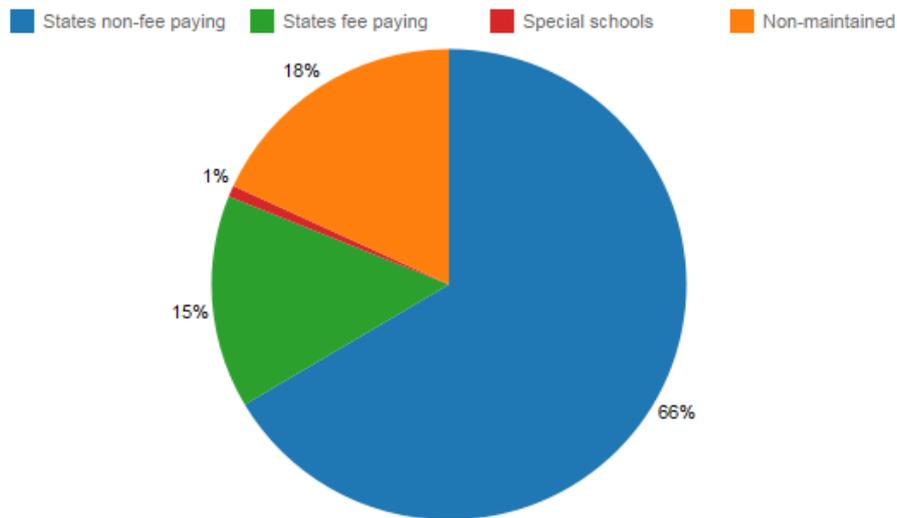
Figure 1: Number of pupils in all schools in Jersey; 2011 to 2017



Whilst the overall number of pupils in schools in Jersey remained relatively stable since 2011, the number of pupils in Jersey primary schools has grown by 7.3 per cent over the same period (2011 to 2017) reflecting an increase of 543 pupils. In the latest year, the number of primary school pupils has increased by 202 pupils taking the total number to 8,023.

In 2017, an increase in the number of secondary school pupils in Jersey was recorded for the first time in 6 years, taking the overall number to 6,054 in January 2017. The number of pupils in secondary schools in Jersey had fallen in each year from 2011 to 2016, reflecting a decrease of 5.2 per cent in pupil headcount in 5 years.

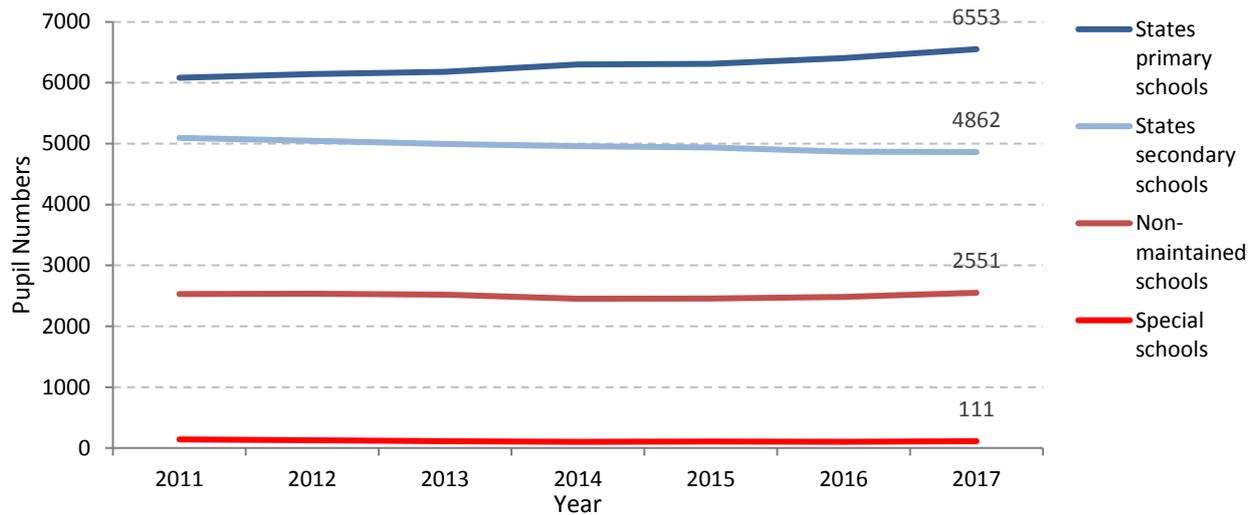
Figure 2: Pupils in Jersey by type of school attended; January 2017



A breakdown of pupils by type of school attended shows that in 2017, two thirds (66.5%) of all pupils were enrolled in States non-fee paying schools whilst a further one in seven (14.6%) were attending States fee-paying schools. Less than 1 per cent of all pupils in Jersey were educated in special schools.

In January 2017, almost a fifth (18.1%) of pupils in Jersey were enrolled in non-maintained schools.

Figure 3: Pupils in Jersey by type of school attended; January 2017



The increase in pupil numbers in States primary schools is similar to the increase seen in non-maintained primary schools. Since the 2011, the number of pupils in non-maintained primary schools has increased by 5.5%. In comparison, the number of pupils in non-maintained secondary schools has decreased by 4.5% over the same period (2011 to 2017).

Figure 4: Pupils enrolled in States schools in Jersey by their home parish; January 2017

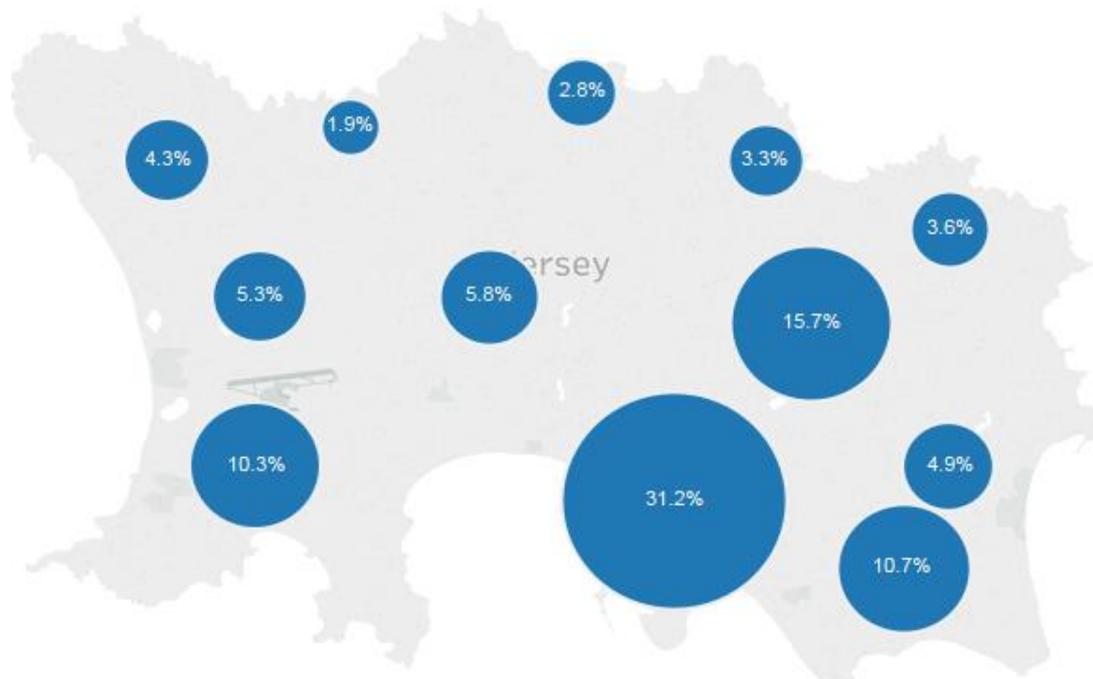


Figure 4 shows the distribution of pupils attending States schools in Jersey by parish of home residence. In January 2017, almost a third (31.2%) of all pupils attending States schools lived in the parish of St Helier and a further one in six (15.7%) lived in the parish of St Saviour. This is similar to the picture observed in January 2016.

■ Age and Gender¹

In January 2017, 50.1 per cent (6187 pupils) of Jersey pupils of compulsory school age were girls and 49.9 per cent (6150 pupils) were boys.

Figure 5: The age and gender of compulsory school age pupils in all schools in Jersey; January 2017

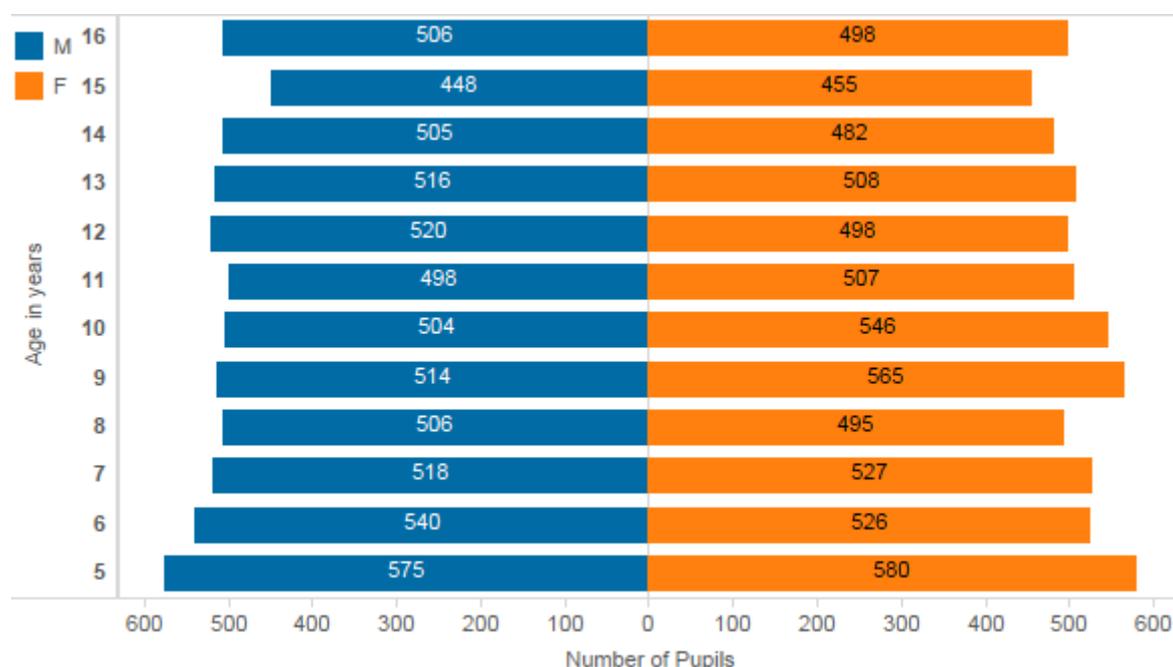


Figure 5 shows how cohort sizes vary by age and gender. In 2017, the number of 5 year olds in schools in Jersey is 254 greater than the number of pupils aged 15.

■ First Language

The language that pupils experience at home during early development and continue to experience in the home or community. If a pupil experiences more than one language (which may include English) during early development, then they are deemed to have English as an additional language (EAL) and the language other than English is recorded as their first language. This measure is not a measure of English language proficiency or a good proxy for recent immigration.

Table 2: Percentage of pupils with English as an additional language in States schools in Jersey; 2014 to 2017

Year	States Primary Schools	States Secondary Schools	All States Schools
2017	24.9	17.8	22.0
2016	24.6	16.3	21.2
2015	23.0	15.2	19.8
2014	22.2	13.6	18.6

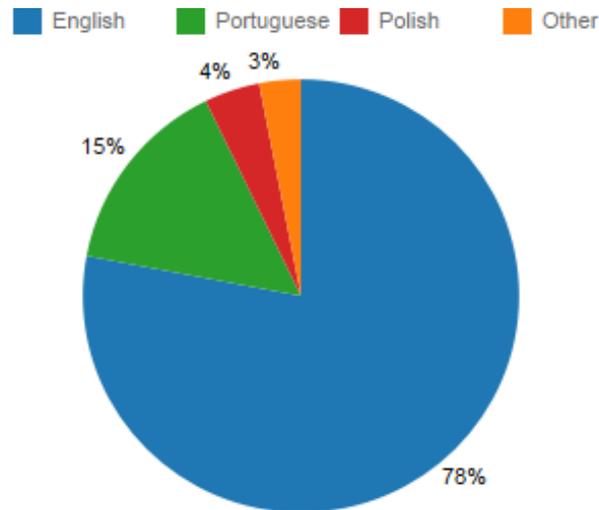
In January 2017, over a fifth (22.0%) of all pupils of compulsory school age in States schools were recorded as having English as an additional language. This has increased by 3.4 percentage points since 2014.

It should be noted that the increase in the number of pupils with English as an additional language is not necessarily driven by an increase in direct current immigration. Instead it could be driven by an increase in

¹ The Department supports pupils questioning or changing their gender. If the school is unsure which gender to record for a particular pupil, the gender is recorded according to the wishes of the pupil and/or parent.

the number of children born to non-Jersey born women (compared to those born to Jersey-born women). It is also in part likely to reflect more accurate recording of first language information in schools in Jersey in recent years.

Figure 6: First languages of pupils in States schools in Jersey; 2017



A quarter (24.9%) of all primary school pupils in Jersey experienced languages other than English during early development. In State-funded primary schools in England the comparable figure is 20.6 per cent. The proportion of primary school pupils in Jersey who experienced a language other than English is similar to in the English local authorities of Walsall (24.4%), Richmond upon Thames (25.5%) and Newcastle upon Tyne (26.5%).

In States secondary schools in Jersey, the proportion of pupils of compulsory school age that experienced a language which is known or believed to be other than English is 17.8 per cent. In State-funded secondary schools in England the comparable figure is 16.2 per cent. The proportion of secondary school pupils who have English as an additional language is the same as in Sheffield (17.8%) and similar to in Bristol (17.0%) and Newcastle upon Tyne (19.0%).

Of the pupils in States schools who have English as an additional language, over two-thirds have Portuguese as a first language (67.4%) and almost a fifth (18.6%) have Polish.

■ Looked After Children

A child is deemed to be 'looked after' if he or she is:

- subject to a Care Order, Interim Care Order, or Emergency Protection Order; or
- not subject to any legal orders but a person with parental responsibility has agreed to them living with foster carers, in a residential home or with a family member and has signed a consent form; or
- not subject to any legal orders but has signed their own consent form.

A looked after child ceases to be looked after when he or she turns 18 years old. On reaching his or her 18th birthday, the status of the child changes from being looked after to being a young adult eligible for help and assistance from the local authority.

The total number of looked after children (of compulsory school age) enrolled in States schools in Jersey is 48; this corresponds to 23 looked after children in primary schools, 18 in secondary schools and 7 in special schools. In addition to this, other Jersey looked after children were educated off-island.

■ Special Educational Needs (SEN)

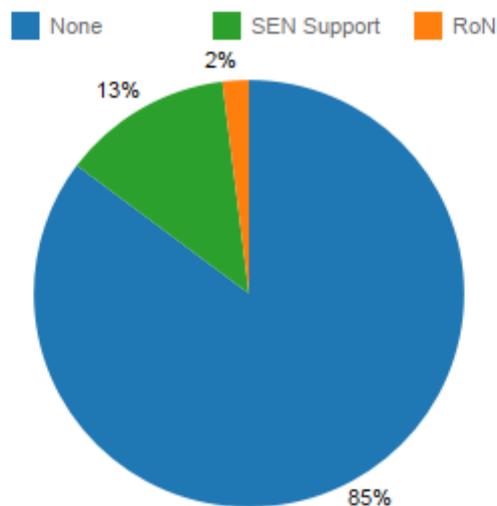
SEN Classifications

SEN support: Extra or different help is given from that provided as part of the school's usual curriculum. The class teacher and special educational needs co-ordinator (SENCo) may receive advice or support from outside specialists.

Record of Need (RoN): A pupil is said to have a record of need when a formal assessment of their special educational needs has been made. A document is in place that sets out the child's needs and the extra help they should receive.

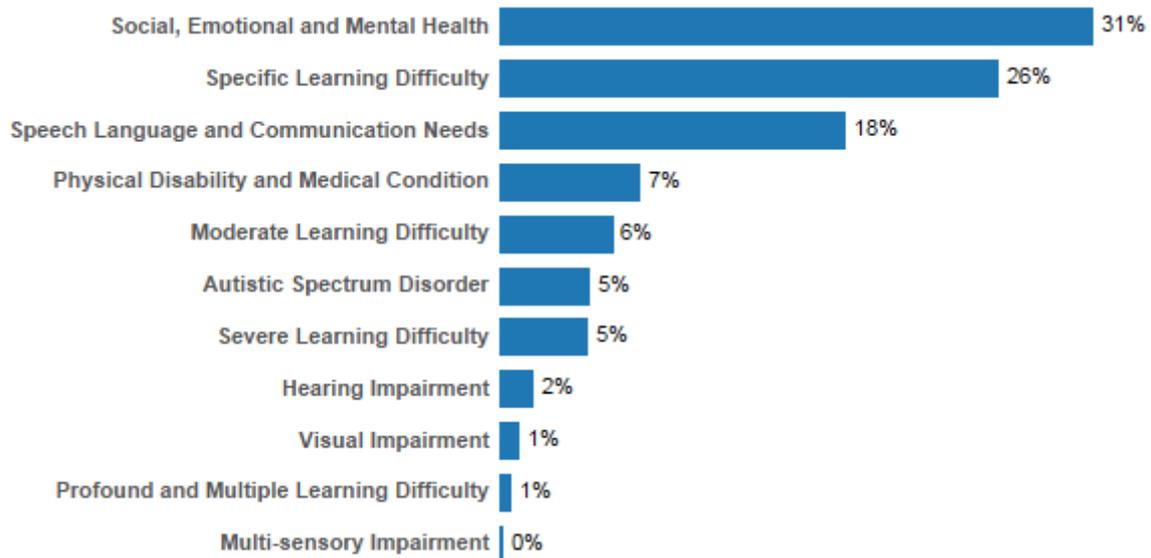
In January 2017, around one in seven (14.8%) pupils of compulsory school age in States schools in Jersey were classified as having Special Education Needs. This represents 1,497 pupils, of which 200 had a Record of Need.

Figure 7: SEN classifications of pupils in States schools in Jersey; 2017



In Jersey, the most common need across all States schools is Social, Emotional and Mental Health. In January 2017, around a third (30.5%) of all pupils with SEN were recorded as Social, Emotional and Mental Health. A further quarter were recorded as having a Specific Learning Difficulty (25.7%) and around a sixth were recorded as having Speech, Language and Communication Needs (17.8%).

Figure 8: Pupils with SEN by description in States schools in Jersey; 2017



■ Jersey Premium

Jersey Premium is a targeted funding programme for schools which was introduced in 2017 to help all children get the very best from their education. The funding is designed to ensure that all pupils receive high-quality teaching based on a detailed understanding of their needs or barriers to learning.

Available evidence demonstrates that a significant proportion of pupils who are eligible for Jersey Premium don't go on to achieve at the levels that would normally be expected for their ability. Jersey Premium funding has therefore been targeted at raising the educational attainment and personal aspirations of all eligible pupils, across the full ability range.

Who is eligible?

- Children from households that have claimed Income Support for a total of 12 months or more within last five years;
- Children who live in a household that *could* receive Income Support but have not yet lived in Jersey for five years or more;
- Looked After Children.

The overall percentage of pupils of compulsory school age in States schools in Jersey that were known to be eligible to receive Jersey Premium funding in January 2017 was **21.0** per cent, reflecting 2,132 pupils.

States primary schools have an average rate of eligibility of 21.6 per cent of pupils compared to 20.2 per cent of pupils in secondary schools.

Appendix A

States non-fee paying primary schools	States fee-paying primary schools	Non-maintained primary schools	Special schools
Bel Royal Primary School d'Auvergne School First Tower School Grands Vaux School Grouville School Janvrin School La Moye School Les Landes School Mont Nicolle School Plat Douet School Rouge Bouillon School Samarès School Springfield School St. Clement's School St. John's School St. Lawrence School St. Luke's School St. Martin's School St. Mary's School St. Peter's School St. Saviour's School Trinity School	Jersey College Preparatory Victoria College Preparatory	Beaulieu Convent Primary School De La Salle Primary School FCJ Primary School Helvetia House School St. Christopher's School St. George's Preparatory School St. Michael's Preparatory School*	d'Hautrée House School Mont à l'Abbé School
States non-fee paying secondary schools	States fee-paying secondary schools	Non-maintained secondary schools	
Grainville School Haute Vallée School Hautlieu School Le Rocquier School Les Quennevais School	Jersey College for Girls Victoria College	Beaulieu Convent School De La Salle College	

*St Michael's Preparatory school also offers provision for pupils in years 7 and 8

Technical notes

Definitions

1. **States schools** are schools maintained by the States of Jersey Education Department and include non-fee paying schools, fee paying schools and special schools.
2. **Non-maintained schools** are also known as private, independent or non-States schools and are not administered by the States of Jersey Education Department. Thus they retain the right to select their pupils and are funded in whole or in part by charging their pupils tuition rather than relying on public funding
3. **Special schools** provide education for pupils whose needs cannot be met within mainstream schools i.e. pupils with special education needs or those that need one to one provision or are not engaging with learning in a mainstream school.
4. **First Language** is the language that pupils experience at home during early development and continue to experience in the home or community. If a pupil experienced more than one language (which may include English) during early development, then they are deemed to have English as an additional language (EAL) and the language other than English is recorded as their first language. This measure is not a measure of English language proficiency or a good proxy for recent immigration.
5. **Looked after children** are those who are:
 - subject to a Care Order, Interim Care Order, or Emergency Protection Order; or
 - not subject to any legal orders but a person with parental responsibility has agreed to them living with foster carers, in a residential home or with a family member and has signed a consent form; or
 - not subject to any legal orders but has signed their own consent form.

6. Jersey Premium

Under this scheme, schools in Jersey can receive extra funding for pupils who are eligible, which is used to directly support their learning.

Who is eligible?

- Children from households that have claimed Income Support for a total of 12 months or more within last five years;
- Children who live in a household that *could* receive Income Support but have not yet lived in Jersey for five years or more;
- Looked After Children.

7. Special Educational Needs

In Jersey, pupils with Special Educational Needs are classified as follows;

SEN Support: Extra or different help is given from that provided as part of the school's usual curriculum. The class teacher and special educational needs co-ordinator (SENCo) may receive advice or support from outside specialists.

Record of Need (RoN): A pupil is said to have a record of need when a formal assessment of their special educational needs has been made. A document is in place that sets out the child's needs and the extra help they should receive.

Data sources

8. Statistics on pupil numbers and characteristics in Jersey are compiled using the following principal data sources:
 - Spring school census records;
 - Pupil information extracted directly from the schools' Management Information System

The above information is validated by schools on a termly basis.