



National College for
Teaching & Leadership

Ad-hoc notice: Initial teacher training

**Provider level census information for the
2014 to 2015 academic year.**

2 July 2015

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Initial Teacher Training Census

Published data

On the 27 November 2014, the Department published the annual initial teacher training (ITT) census statistical first release (SFR). The [2014 ITT census SFR](#) provides information on the number of new entrants starting an initial teacher training programme in England in the 2014 to 2015 academic year by route, subject and some trainee characteristics.

Provider level data

This ad-hoc release is an extension to the 2014 ITT census SFR, and provides ITT census data by route and subject at individual provider level.

This release contains two main excel tables:

- Table 1: Provider level data on the number of ITT trainees.
- Table 2: Provider level data broken down by route and subject.

Both tables contain flags for region and local authority. There are totals split by postgraduate and undergraduate as well as totals by degree class, gender, ethnicity and age.

We have included the UK Provider Reference Number (UKPRN) to enable users to link the data to other sources.

As this is the first time provider level data has been published in this format we would welcome comments and feedback delivered to the email below:

TA.DataAssessment@education.gsi.gov.uk

Going forward, we intend to publish these provider level tables in the ITT census SFR which is usually published in November.

Definitions

There are differences between “providers” and “routes” and definitions are given below.

Types of providers

All ITT providers offer courses which lead to the award of qualified teacher status (QTS).

1. School centred initial teacher training (SCITT)

Schools are taking more control of teacher training. Those that have been accredited by Government to run their own training leading to QTS are called SCITTs. Some SCITTs are partnered with an HEI so they can offer postgraduate certificate in education (PGCE) awards.

2. Higher education institutions (HEI)

These provide undergraduate or postgraduate courses. All HEIs are able to offer courses which lead to the award of a PGCE.

ITT routes in the 2014 ITT Census

1. School Direct (postgraduate only)

This school-led option offers practical, hands-on training and education based in schools across the country. School Direct courses are designed by groups of schools – with a university or a SCITT as a partner provider. Most School Direct courses also include a [PGCE and/or master’s-level credits](#). Trainees can either receive a salary, under the School Direct salaried route (SD(S)), and be employed by the school paid as an unqualified teacher while they train, or trainees pay tuition fees, under the School Direct fee route (SD(fee)), are eligible for student loans and could receive a bursary depending on the subject.

2. Provider led: SCITT (postgraduate only)

SCITTs provide practical, hands-on teacher training, delivered by experienced teachers based in their own school or a school in their network. Trainees pay their own fees and could receive a bursary depending on the subject.

3. Provider led: HEI - postgraduate

Trainees enrol on a one year postgraduate course and this includes school placements for a minimum of 18 weeks for primary teachers and 24 weeks for secondary teachers. Trainees pay their own fees and could receive a bursary depending on the subject.

4. Provider led: HEI - undergraduate

This route is for candidates who choose to do a three or four year teaching course as an undergraduate degree leading to QTS.

ITT Routes not in the 2014 ITT census

1. Teach First

The [Teach First programme](#) aims to raise levels of pupil attainment in challenging schools. It is a two year programme of ITT and leadership development that recruits high quality graduates. The trainees are paid as unqualified teachers in the first year of the programme while they train to become teachers.

Teach First has been funded mainly by the Department for Education since 2002, and in addition, they receive income from the fees they charge participating schools, as well as from business and voluntary sector supporters.

2. Troops to Teach

Two year Troops to Teachers courses are for people who are, or have been, in the armed forces. This salaried employment-based route leads to QTS and a degree qualification.

3. Assessment Only

Assessment Only allows candidates to demonstrate that they already meet all of the standards for QTS. This route is for experienced unqualified teachers with a degree where they can achieve QTS without having to do any further training.

Descriptive Summary

Providers

There were 194 ITT providers in the 2014 to 2015 academic year. 71 providers were HEIs and 123 are SCITTs. Of the 71 HEIs, 42 provided both undergraduate and postgraduate courses.

The providers vary in size from 1,455 trainees at Edge Hill University to four trainees at Merseyside, Manchester and Lancashire SCITT, and at the North West Teaching School Alliance SCITT. These numbers include provider led and School Direct trainees.

The data shows that 78% of all providers were supporting both provider led and School Direct routes. All but two HEIs delivered provider led and School Direct routes, with one delivering only provider led and the other delivering only School Direct. 10% of SCITTs delivered only provider led places.

Regions

As at census day, the North West region had the highest number of trainees starting on courses in the 2014 to 2015 academic year, whilst the North East had the fewest. Table 1 shows that the North East region had the lowest number of providers (14), whilst the South East had the highest number of providers (33).

It is important to note that fewer trainees or training providers in one region does not mean that there is a shortage of teachers in that region. Data on teacher vacancies by region can be found in the [School Workforce Census](#). There is no regional target for ITT entrants in the 2014 to 2015 academic year (see the [Teacher Supply Model](#)). Trainees do not necessarily go on to teach in the region in which they trained.

Table 1: Trainees and providers

	Total number of trainees	Total number of providers
South East	4,890	33
East of England	2,671	28
London	5,445	27
South West	2,946	21
West Midlands	3,153	19
North West	5,712	18
East Midlands	2,553	17
Yorkshire and The Humber	3,177	16
North East	1,603	14
Non-regional providers	6	1
England	32,156	194

Characteristics of trainees

The provider level excel tables 1 and 2 show that providers attract a diverse range of trainees with different characteristics. There is wide variation in the proportion of trainees by class of degree, gender, ethnicity and age. For example:

- Providers in London tend to have higher proportions of trainees of minority ethnic origins than other regions.
- The University of Cambridge had the highest proportion of postgraduate trainees with first class degrees (35%).
- The Wessex Schools Training Partnership had the highest proportion of male trainees (64%).
- The Southfields Academy Teaching School SCITT had the highest proportion of trainees over 25 years of age (100%).

Methodology

Data collection

The ITT census is collected each year on the second Wednesday in October. Although the census date for the academic year 2014 to 2015 was 8 October 2014, the collection remained open until 31 October 2014 to allow providers time to input and check their records. The provisional data for the 2014 to 2015 academic year was extracted on Monday 10 November 2014, for both the forecast and actual trainees. Census returns were provided and signed off by all providers.

The data presented in this report are provisional, as there are updates taken in the January and July following the census date and data are finalised in the November census of the following year.

Coverage

The ITT census covers England only.

Confidentiality

Data are anonymised, with cases less than 5 being marked with a “*” to ensure that individual trainees cannot be identified. Data are unrounded.

Filters applied to published census

The provider level data are based on the same extraction as the 2014 ITT census SFR published on 27 November 2014. They are based on actual registrations and exclude forecast data. The text below explains the conditions applied to the raw census returns to capture the correct number of trainees that are included:

- Census registration type = “Actual” or “Actual (user defined)”. This ensures no post census registrations are included. “Actual” means live on census date.
- Census status = “Trainee used in Census”. This ensures no invalid entries are included, such as those who left before the course started.
- Year of student = 1. This excludes “Draft” or “Deferred”. Some trainees start the registration process but do not complete the process and others register for their first year then defer for a year.
- Year of programme = 1. This ensures only first year trainees are included.
- Programme Type excludes “assessment only trainees” or “self-funded trainees”.
- Route excludes “Teach First”, “Troops to Teach” or “Assessment Only”.

- Commencement date is before or equal to 8/10/2014 - the actual census date.
- The date the trainee left their programme is greater than '8/10/2014' or 'blank'. This will mean the trainee was still registered at census date.



National College for Teaching & Leadership

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