

Children Missing Education: Dashboard

2018/19 Academic Year

1. In Year Admissions

Figures for known In Year Admissions in the 2017/18 Academic Year are as follows:

	Primary Aged Children	Secondary Aged Children	Total
Number of in year admissions 2017/18 Academic Year	4,649	1,383	6,032
Number in year admissions 2018/19 Academic Year (as @ 31 March 19)	3,539	1,404	4,943

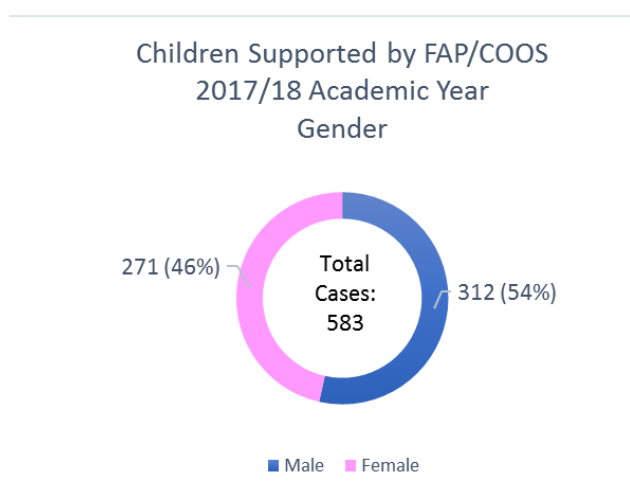
Source: Office of the Schools Adjudicator – June 2019 Nottinghamshire Return

2. Fair Access and Children Out of School

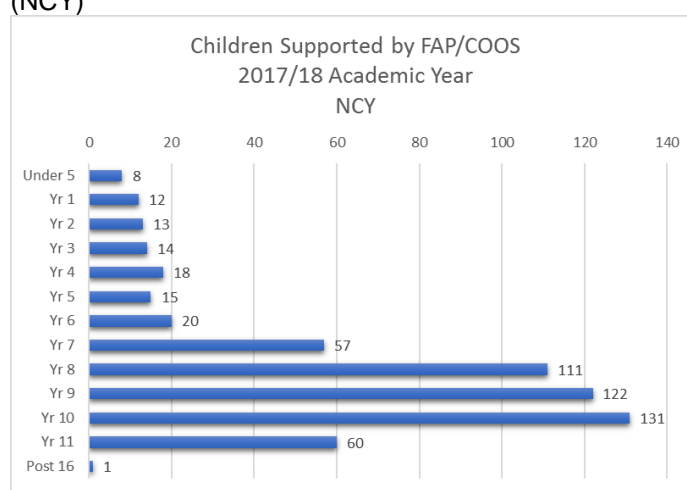
A total of 583 (10% of the total In Year Admissions for the 2017/18 Academic Year) were supported by Fair Access and/ or Children Out of School (FAP/ COOS) in the 2017/18 Academic Year. Of these 442 (76% of total FAP/ COOS cases) were Fair Access qualifying and 328 (56% of total FAP/ COOS cases) were out of school at the time of referral.

NOTE: Cases may be being supported by FAP/COOS at the same time and therefore cases may be duplicated in the above figure

2a. FAP/ COOS 2017/18 by gender



2b. FAP/ COOS 2017/18 by National Curriculum Year (NCY)



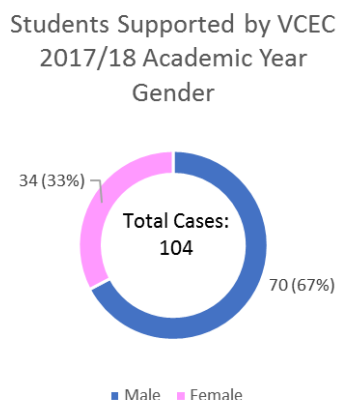
Notes: The above illustrates that more secondary aged children are referred through to FAP/ COOS than primary aged children. Referrals peak towards the end of secondary and there are several possible explanations for this that will need exploring in further detail in subsequent analyses. The data for the preceding 3 academic years shows an increase year on year in the number of cases referred to FAP/ COOS; the figures being 2016/17 527 referrals, 2015/16 380 referrals and 2014/15 348 referrals. Whilst this could be interpreted as an increase in need across these areas it could also be attributed to improved monitoring and tracking systems within the local authority to identify and support Children and Young People (CYP) who otherwise may have remained unknown to services.

3. Vulnerable Children Education Commissioning

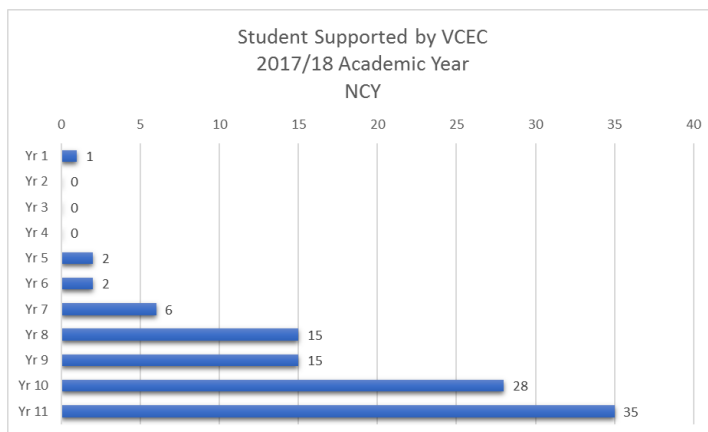
A total of 104 students were referred to the Vulnerable Children Education Commissioning (VCEC) board in the 2017/18 Academic Year. Of these cases 46 (44% of total) were referred to VCEC as part of the Fair Access process.

The total Educated Otherwise Than At School spend in 2017-18 as a result of referrals through this board was £1,444,353.

3a. VCEC students 2017/18 by gender



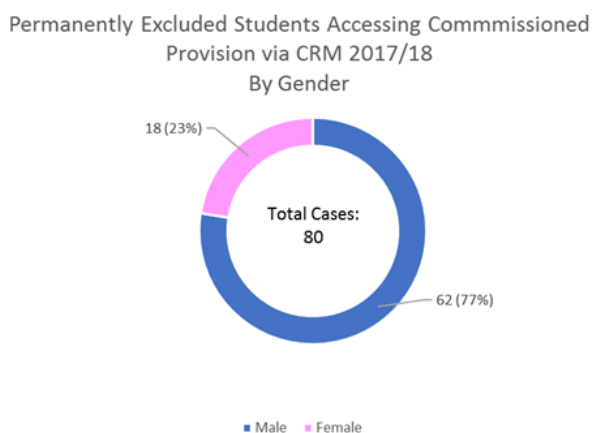
3b. VCEC students 2017/18 by NCY



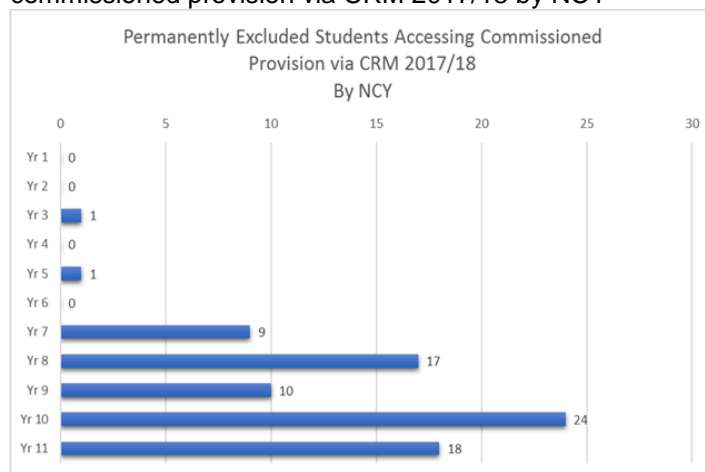
Notes: The data above shows the majority of cases heard at VCEC are secondary age with a sharp rise at Key Stage 4. It is possible this could be linked to increased trends seen in other service areas, notably higher numbers of CYP being registered as Electively Home Educated and a proportion of these needing a return to education at Key Stage 4. Further analysis of the reasons for referral to VCEC will be required to determine any definite trends.

80 permanently excluded students received funded alternative provision through the cost recovery method (CRM). These students may have been excluded in previous academic years but live in Nottinghamshire and therefore are our responsibility.

3c. Permanently Excluded Students accessing commissioned provision via CRM 2017/18 by gender



3d. Permanently Excluded Students accessing commissioned provision via CRM 2017/18 by NCY



Notes: The majority of CRM funded provision for Permanently Excluded students is made for secondary students, in line with the trend for Permanent Exclusions reported below for the 2017/18 Academic Year.

4. Fixed and Permanent Exclusions

In 2017/18 there were a total of 6,721 Fixed Term Exclusions and 61 Permanent Exclusions in Nottinghamshire schools.¹ The data is compared below to the previous academic year.

Academic Year	Total Fixed Term ²	Days Lost from Fixed Exclusion	Students with +1 Fixed Exclusion ³	Permanent
2016/17	6,535	13,556	2,638	58
2017/18	6,721	13,347	2,605	61

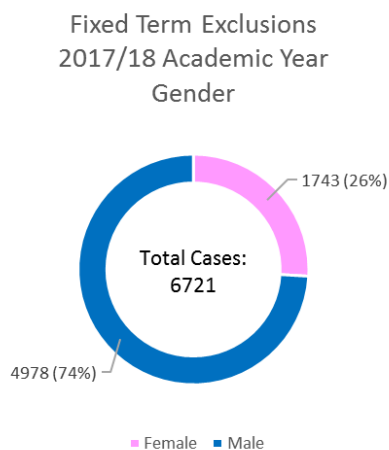
Notes:

1. Based on all recorded exclusions in Nottinghamshire schools. Does not include withdrawn, reinstated or lunchtime exclusions
2. A count of the number of exclusions by category
3. A count of unique individuals with 1 or more fixed period exclusion within the relevant period

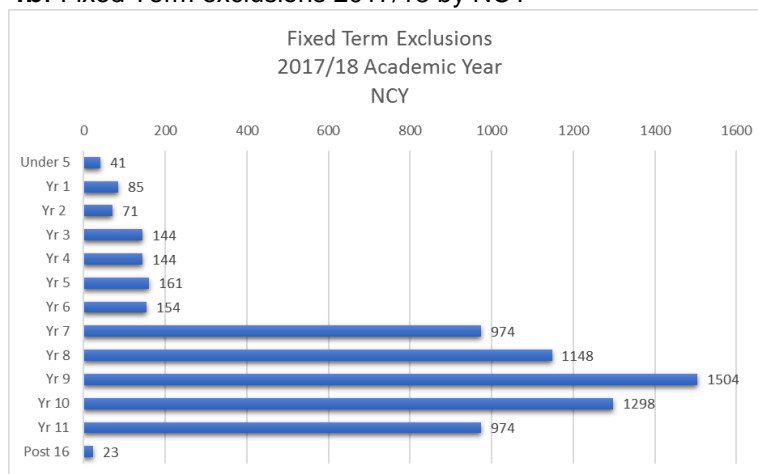
4(i) Fixed Term Exclusion

Of the 6,721 exclusions there were 2,605 individual students excluded, with 1,113 students having more than 1 exclusion. Charts below give data on the number of episodes of exclusion.

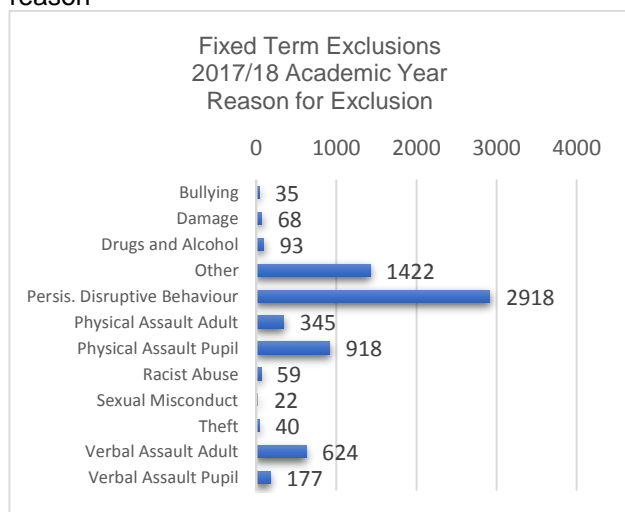
4a. Fixed Term exclusions 2017/18 by gender



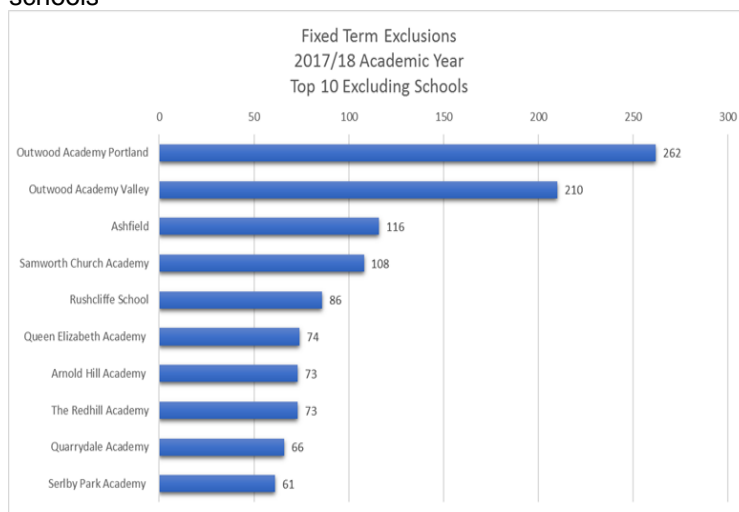
4b. Fixed Term exclusions 2017/18 by NCY



4c. Fixed Term Exclusions 2017/18 breakdown by reason



4d. Fixed Term Exclusions 2017/18 10 highest excluding schools



Notes: The trends seen in the data for Fixed Period Exclusions broadly reflect those seen nationally (DFE National Statistics), with a greater percentage of males being Fixed Term Excluded than females and a peak in numbers from NCY 8-10. Future analysis of data is required to build a picture year on year of trends and identify schools where students are losing the most days to learning as a result of use of Fixed Period Exclusions.

4(ii) Additional Analysis of FTE data for Children Under 5 and in Years 1 and 2

In the 2017/18 Academic Year there were 197 exclusions for children who were Under 5 or in Years 1 or 2 at the time of exclusion. This equated to 3% of the total Fixed Term Exclusions in 2017/18 (6,721). A breakdown by year group is:

Under 5	41
Year 1	85
Year 2	71

Fewer than 10% of exclusions in this age range were for female students.

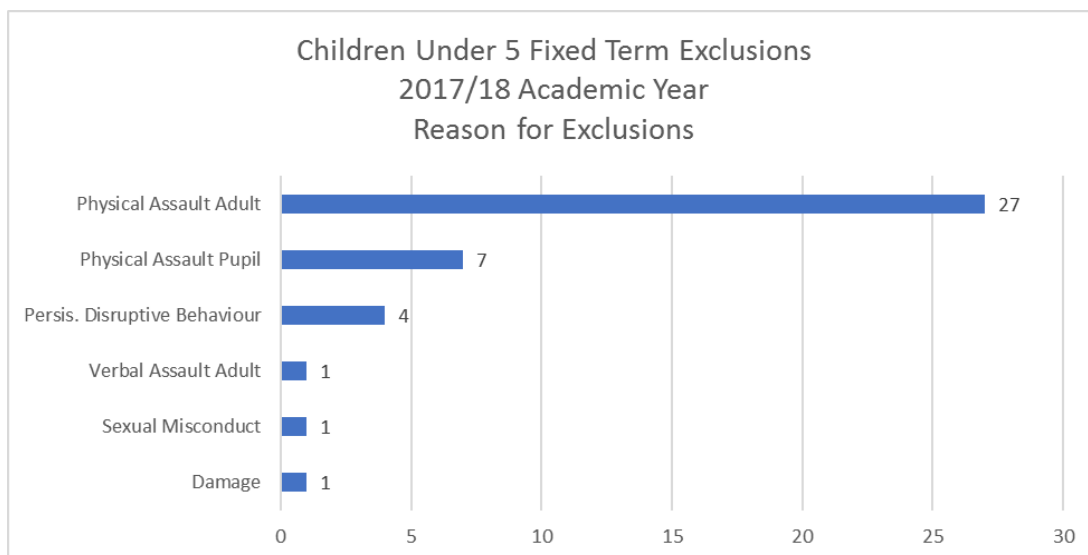
85% of exclusions in this age range were for children whose ethnicity was recorded as White British.

Children Under 5

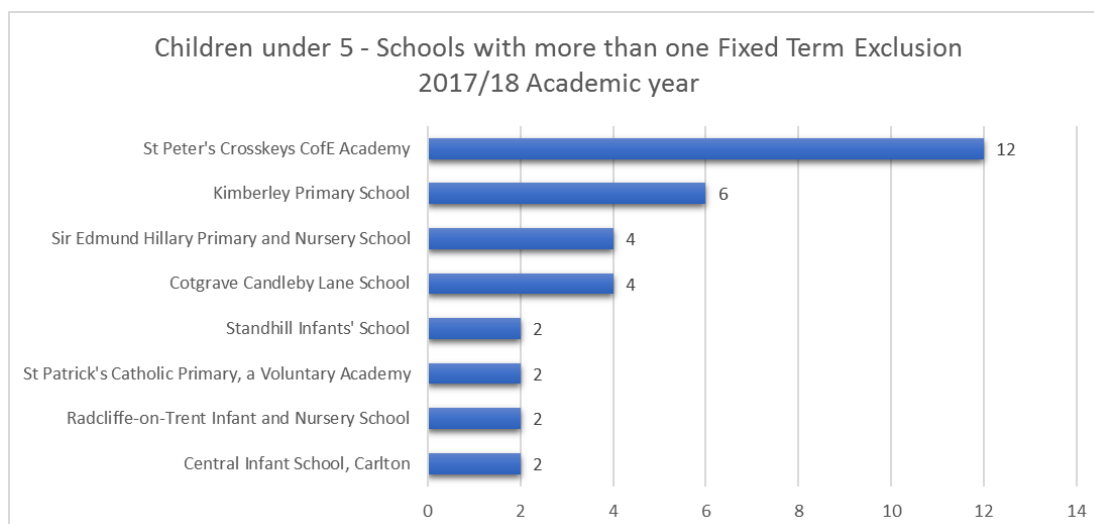
Of the 41 exclusions for this year group there were 16 individual children excluded, with 9 of these children having more than 1 fixed term exclusion.

This equated to 65 days lost from exclusion for Under 5 children.

4e. FTE Under 5 2017/18 by reason



4f. Schools with more than one Fixed Term Exclusion for Under 5's



Destinations for the 16 excluded children in the 2017/18 Academic Year:

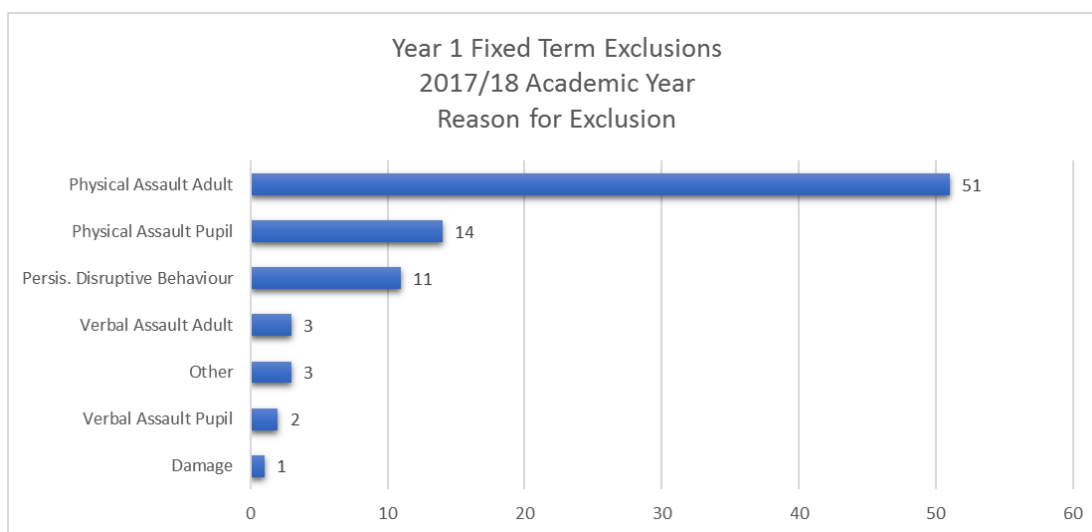
- 12 students remain on roll of the excluding school;
- 3 have moved to another school in the county as part of the In-Year admissions routine;
- 1 child has moved to a school in Nottingham City.

Year 1 Children

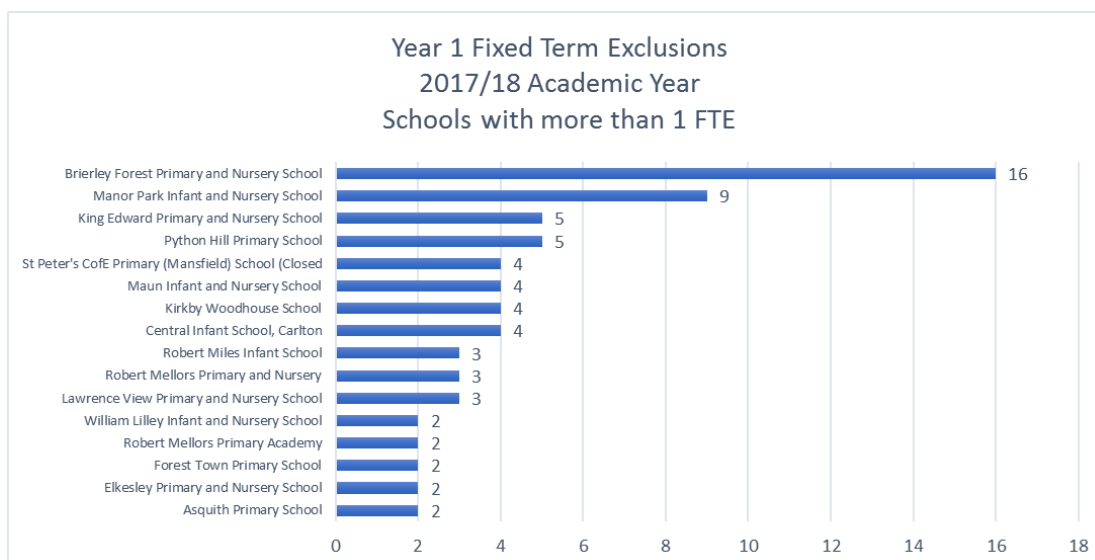
Of the 85 exclusions for this year group there were 39 individual children excluded, with 19 of these children having more than 1 Fixed Term Exclusion.

This equated to 155 days lost from exclusion for children in Year 1.

4g. FTE Year 1 2017/18 by reason



4h. Schools with more than one Fixed Term Exclusion for Year 1



The destinations of the 39 children excluded whilst in Year 1 in the 2017/18 Academic Year are:

- 21 children remain on roll at their excluding school;
- 10 children have moved to other schools within Nottinghamshire as part of normal admissions procedures;

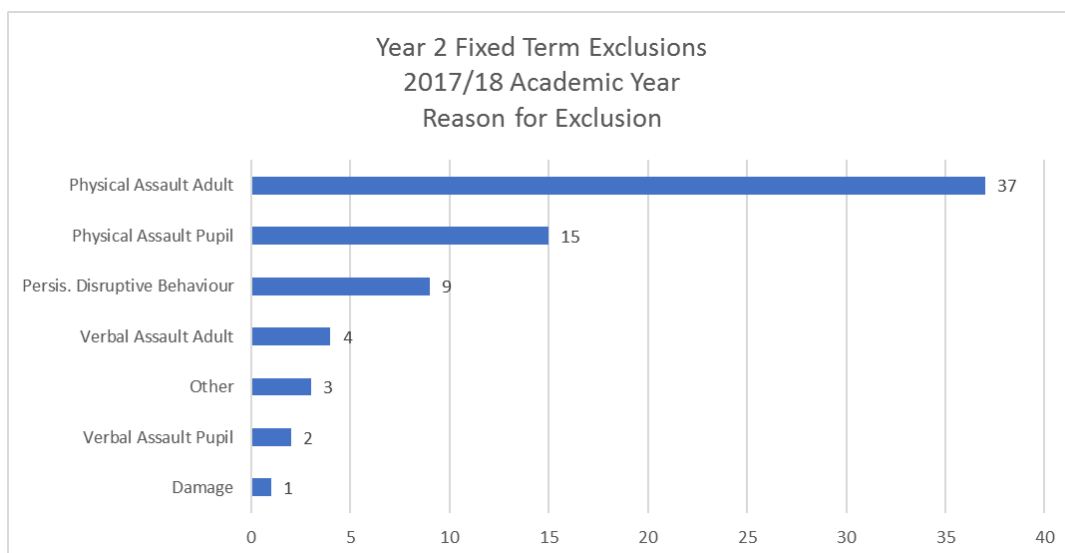
- 2 children were either Looked After at the time of exclusion or Looked After by Nottinghamshire since exclusion and have since moved to mainstream schools outside of Nottinghamshire;
- 4 children have been issued with Education, Health and Care plans, of these 3 children have left their excluding school to attend Special Schools in Nottinghamshire and 1 child remains on roll of the excluding school;
- 2 children from Year 1 were eventually Permanently excluded either within the same academic year or the 2018/19 year, both children were supported by Education Other Than at School;

Year 2 Children

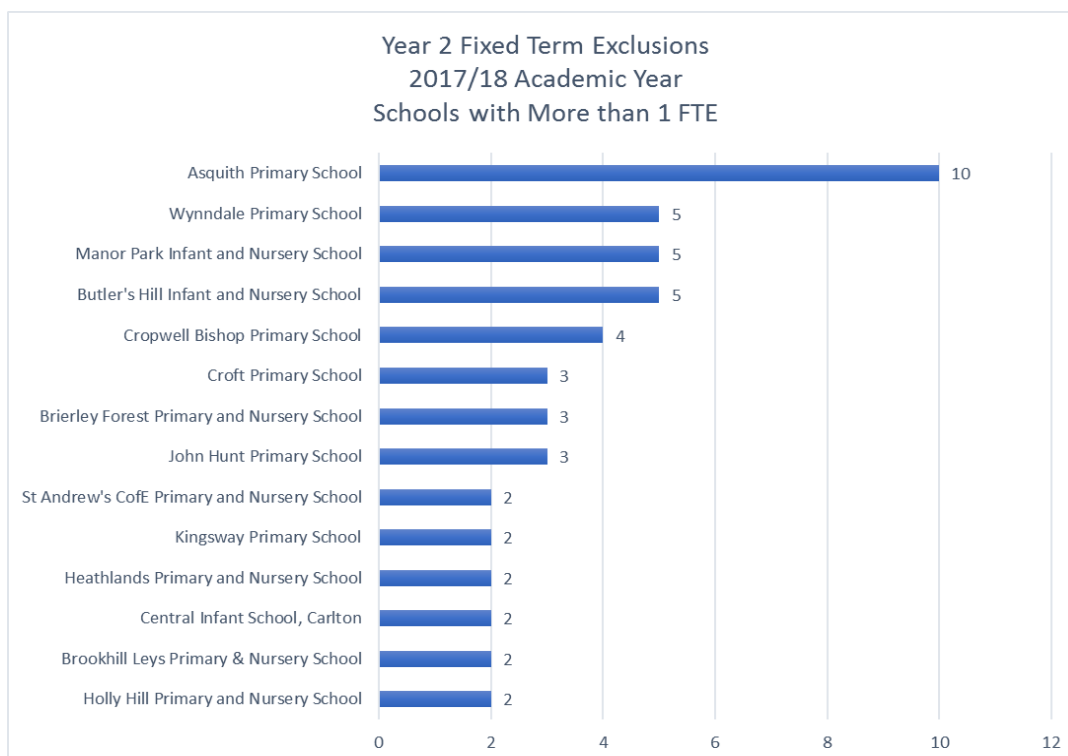
Of the 71 exclusions for this year group there were 41 individual children excluded, with 15 of these children having greater than 1 fixed term exclusion.

This equated to 140 days lost to learning from exclusion for children in Year 2.

4i. FTE Year 2 2017/18 by reason



4j. Schools with more than one Fixed Term Exclusion for Year 2



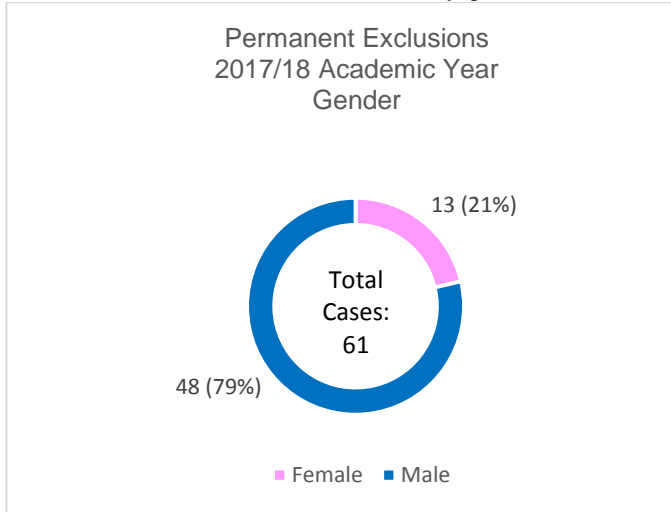
The destinations of the 41 children excluded whilst in Year 2 in the 2017/18 Academic Year are:

- 26 children remain on roll at their excluding school;
- 9 children have moved to other schools within Nottinghamshire as part of normal admissions procedures;
- 2 children were either Looked After at the time of exclusion or Looked After by Nottinghamshire since exclusion and have since moved to mainstream schools outside of Nottinghamshire;
- 2 children have been issued with Education, Health and Care plans, 1 of these children has left their excluding school to attend Special School in Nottinghamshire. The other child that now has an EHCP had a permanent exclusion withdrawn and are still roll of the excluding school, but following support from EOTAS are now also on roll at a Nottinghamshire Special School;
- 1 child from Year 2 was eventually Permanently excluded either within the same academic year or the 2018/19 year, this child is now supported by Education Other Than at School;
- Of the children detailed above 3 children have subsequently moved to schools outside Nottinghamshire or have left the county.

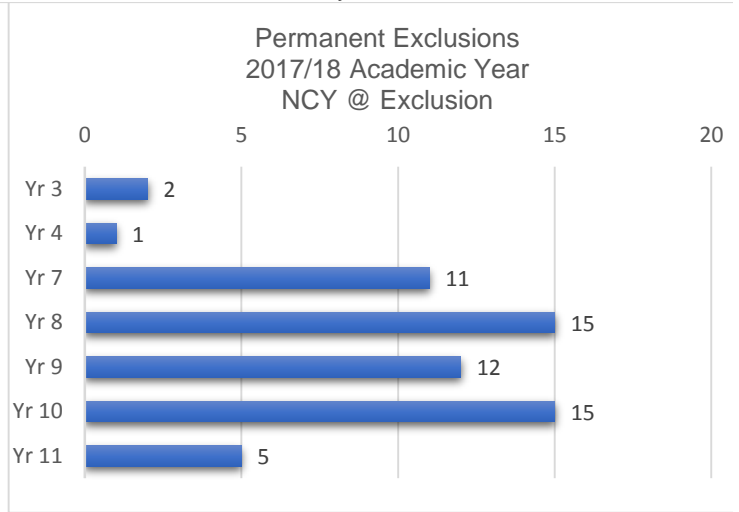
Additional analysis was carried out for Children Under 5, Year 1 and Year 2 due to concern regarding the Fixed Term Exclusions reported for this age group. Data trends were reflected consistently within this age group with the majority of exclusions being issued for male students. When compared to National data the data recorded in Nottinghamshire shows a lower rate of FTE for this cohort, with Nottinghamshire schools reporting between 0.10-0.75 fewer exclusions than the National figure.

4(iii) Permanent Exclusions

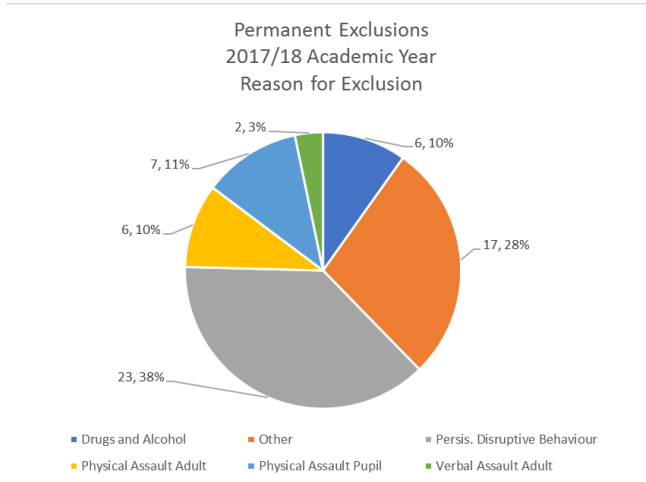
4k. Permanent Exclusions 2017/18 by gender



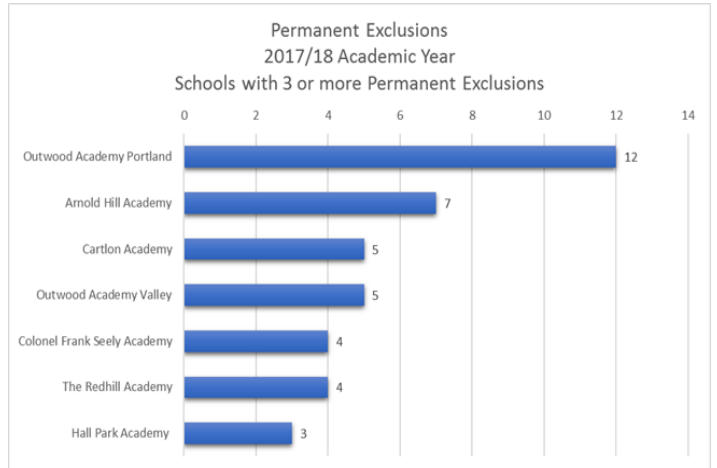
4l. Permanent Exclusions by NCY



4m. Permanent Exclusions 2017/18 breakdown of reasons



4n. Academic Year 2017/18 schools with more than 3 Permanent Exclusions

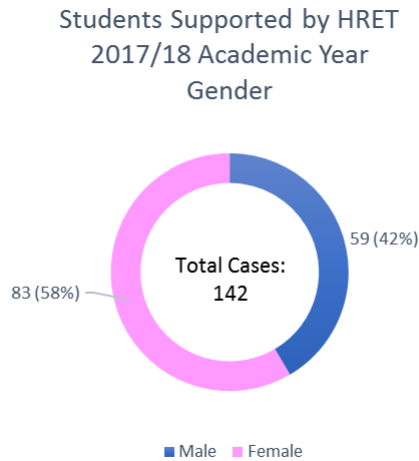


Notes: Again, data broadly reflects National trends with a higher percentage of males Permanently Excluded and a peak in exclusions mid secondary. Less Permanent Exclusions were issued in year 11 than any other NCY in Secondary and this may correlate with the increase in use of reduced timetables at this point. This will require further analysis in future years when a broader data set is collated.

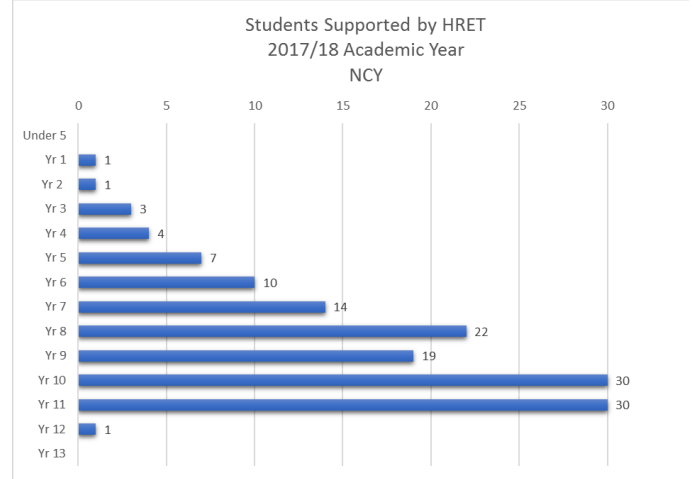
5. Students Supported by HRET

In the 2017/18 Academic Year 142 students were supported by the Health-Related Education Team (HRET).

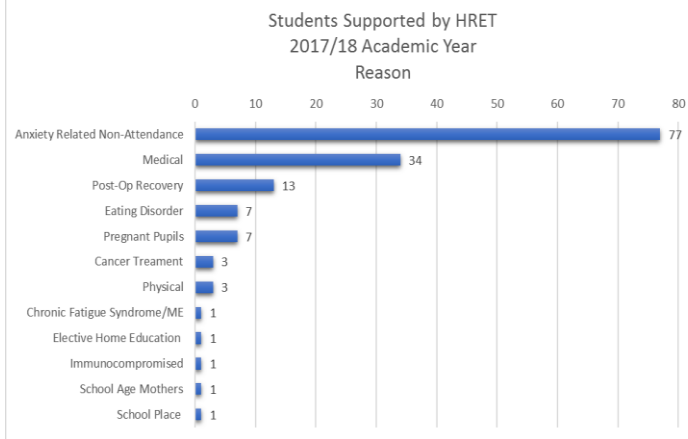
5a. HRET students 2017/18 by gender



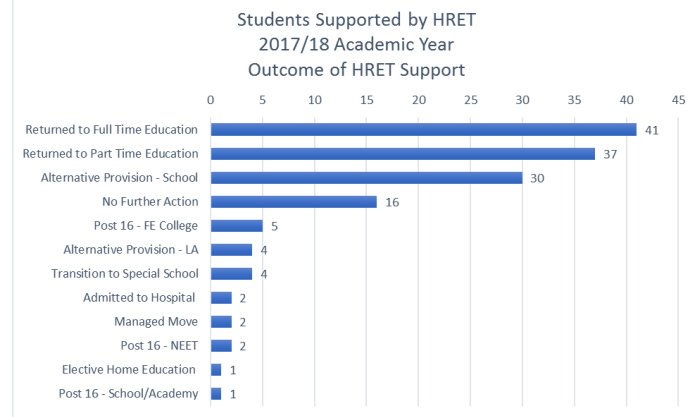
5b. HRET students 2017/18 by NCY



5c. HRET students 2017/18 by reason



5d. HRET students 2017/18 by outcome



Notes: HRET data again shows a greater number of Secondary cases are supported, with the same trend as FAP/ COOS and VCEC of an increase towards and into Key Stage 4. As with the FAP/ COOS data analysis of trends across future years will be required to try and identify trends and reasons for this. Most cases (86%) successfully returned to school, Alternative Provision made by a school, or a post 16 destination with only 3% requiring Alternative Provision to be made by the local authority. By far the largest number of students referred for support (54%) were due to Anxiety Related Non-Attendance with 77 referrals, with medical cases totalling less than half this number.

6. Students on Reduced Timetables or Alternative Provision

In the 2017/18 Academic Year there were 671 students reported by Nottinghamshire Schools to be accessing school arranged Reduced Timetables or Alternative Provision.

Academic Year	Number of Responses			Total Students
	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term	
2015/16	396	518	566	676
2016/17	356	424	495	633
2017/18	342	451	509	671

NOTE: Data is currently captured from schools on a termly basis, an involvement is added per term per student. Termly data does not therefore reflect the total number of students.

6a. Schools Data

The response rate from schools to the collection is as follows:

	Autumn Term 17	Spring Term 18	Summer Term 18
Total Responses	328 (97.7%)	328 (97.6%)	331 (98.5%)

Number of schools who confirmed that they had children on roll who were not accessing their full education entitlement, or had been placed in alternative provision by the school:

	Autumn Term 17	Spring Term 18	Summer Term 18
Total with a Positive Return	96 (28.6%)	106 (31.5%)	105 (31.3%)

The number of schools who did not supply a response to the collection:

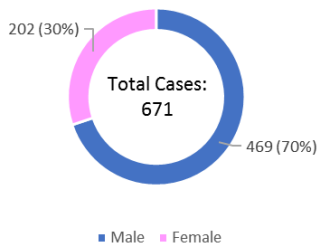
	Autumn Term 17	Spring Term 18	Summer Term 18
Total Non-Returners	10 (3%)	8 (2.4%)	5 (1.5%)

The number of non-returners in the summer 2018 term was at its lowest (5) since the collection commenced. However, it should be noted, that almost half of the schools returned their data after the deadline, resulting in the analysis being delayed.

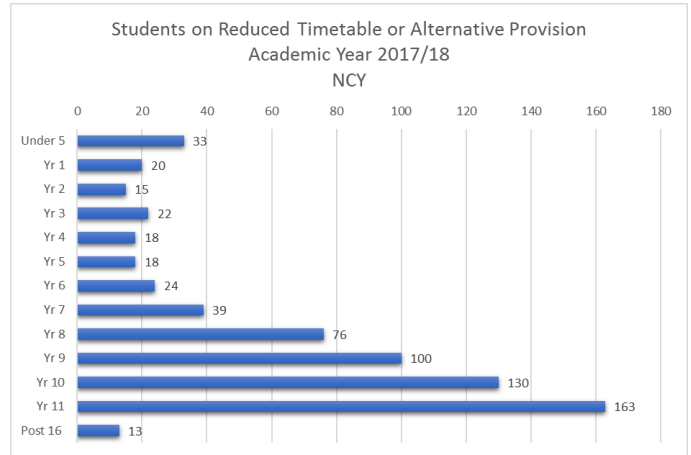
Notes: The above charts those CYP returned by schools in the termly part-time timetable collection which asks schools to send details of CYP who are not accessing the recommended 25 hours of education. The very small number of schools not returning the data has reduced and the increase in numbers can be partly explained by the schools understanding more clearly what is required. Children who are not seeing an increase in hours term on term are now reviewed by an appropriate lead officer and contact made with the school to discuss a way forward. Any CYP not showing improvement are discussed at the CME Monitoring Board. The data shows a trend over the 3 academic years for numbers of CYP accessing reduced hours or alternative provision to increase as the school year progresses. This could be interpreted as reflecting experience of teams in the local authority of school placements being under pressure in the latter stages of the academic year.

6b. Reduced timetables or Alternative Provision by gender

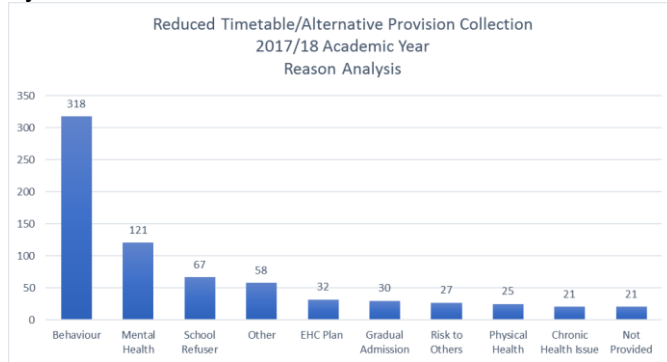
Students on Reduced Timetable or Alternative Provision
Academic Year 2017/18
Gender



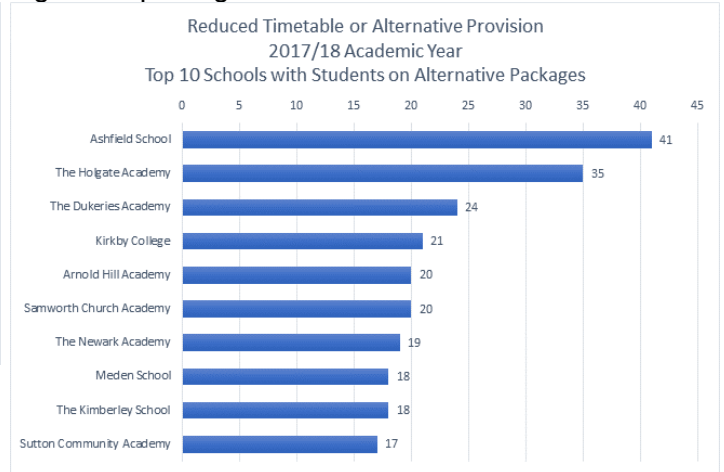
6c. Reduced timetables or Alternative Provision by NCY



6d. Reduced timetables or Alternative Provision by reason



6e. Reduced timetables or Alternative Provision 10 highest reporting schools



Notes: The data above shows a higher percentage of males than females being offered a reduced timetable or Alternative Provision from school, the same trend as the VCEC and exclusions data. Use of reduced timetables and Alternative Provision increases steadily throughout secondary, peaking in year 11. The main reason reported (44%) for use of a reduced timetable or Alternative Provision is 'behaviour' and it could be therefore inferred that schools are seeing more challenging behaviour as students progress through school and are increasingly using these interventions because of this. The highest reporting schools will need to be monitored term by term and a strategic approach agreed if the same schools are consistently identified.