

Elective Home Education

March 2021

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Introduction

Elective Home Education (EHE) is the term used where parents or carers of a child decide to educate their child at home. It is the legal duty of all parents and carers to ensure that their child receives an efficient, full-time education, suitable to the age, ability and aptitude of the child and any special educational needs they may have. Whilst the majority of children and young people attend one of their local schools, for a number of different reasons, some parents choose to educate their children at home.

Local Authorities have a statutory duty, under section 436A of the Education Act 1996, to make arrangements to enable them to establish (so far as it is possible) the identities of children in their area who are not receiving a suitable education. Kent County Council is supportive of parents who opt to educate their child at home. The Elective Home Education Support and Advice Officers work with families to establish and maintain a positive dialogue in the interest of the child to ensure that a high quality education is received, and children and young people are safeguarded.

This report provides an overview of children and young people (CYP) who were educated at home between 1st September 2019 and 31st August 2020. It also includes an analysis of new notifications for the period September to December 2020 to identify any impact from the Coronavirus Pandemic.

Summary

EHE children and young people are more likely to receive support from KCC Children's Services teams as compared to the overall KCC pupil population. A high proportion of EHE CYP had poor attendance whilst at school and more than expected had a fixed term exclusion. A large proportion of EHE CYP received SEN support or held an education, health and care plan (EHCP) to support any identified special educational needs or a disability whilst at school, predominantly for social, emotional and mental health needs. A much higher proportion of those educated at home had an episode of being recorded as not being in education, employment or training during the year after turning 16 years old when compared to the overall KCC pupil population.

Compared to last year (2018-19) the number of new EHE notifications opened has decreased by 22%. This decrease may be due to the Coronavirus pandemic which resulted in schools being closed from the 23rd March until September 2020, which could also be the reason for new notifications received between September to December 2020 increasing by 74% compared to the same period in 2019.

Data

From the data provided there were 3,793 children and young people recorded as educated at home between 1st September 2019 and 31st August 2020. Of these 1,229 (32.4%) were a new EHE notification opened during this period.

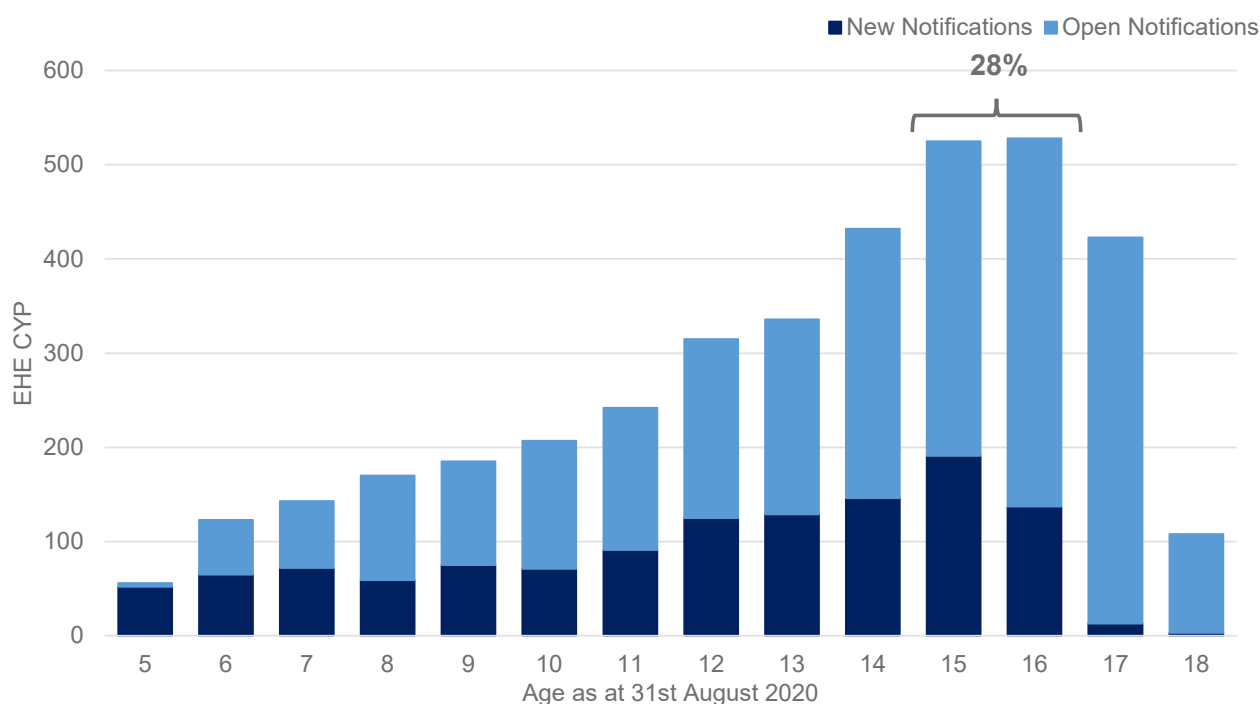
Kent Analytics have created an integrated dataset of all children and young people educated in Kent (state schools only) in the academic years R to 14. The dataset provides a holistic view of KCC pupil population and the issues affecting them¹. The EHE CYP have been matched to the integrated children and young person’s dataset for both 2018-19 and 2019-20. Of the 3,793 EHE children and young people, 3,673 were matched to one or both datasets, which is 96.8% of the EHE children and young people. Matching to the datasets enables the analysis of additional information collected about the EHE children and young people while they were at school.

Where there is a comparison to the KCC pupil population, only the EHE children and young people in the academic year groups R-11 are analysed.

Findings

Age and Gender

Chart 1 – new notifications and open notifications by age: Over a quarter of the children and young people educated at home were aged between 15 and 16 years old (age at the end of the academic year 2019-2020).



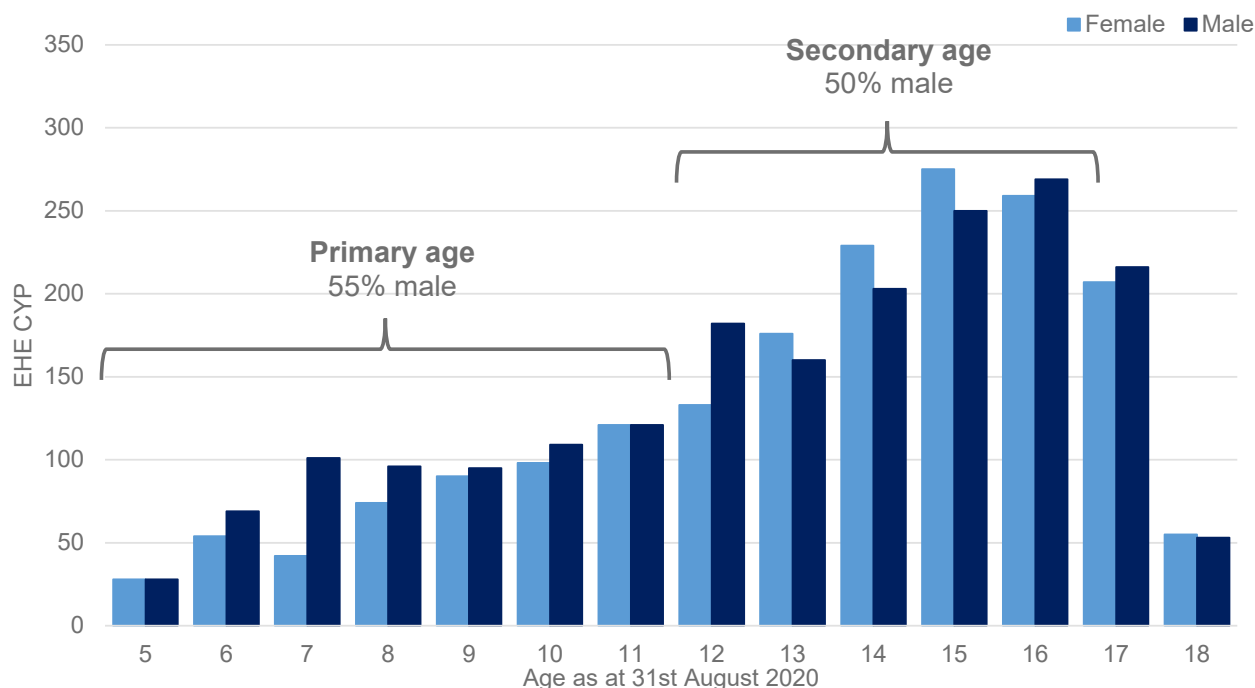
Source: All EHE CYP aged between 5 and 18 as at the 31st August 2020 (the end of the academic year 2019-20) using date of birth (1,229 new notifications and 2,564 open notifications).

Chart 1 shows the age of the children and young people who were educated at home between September 2019 and August 2020, broken down by new and open notifications. It shows that there are more CYP educated at home with increasing age, peaking at 15- and

¹ Taking a snapshot at the end of January of all pupils on the Kent school census, including those recorded as EHE and CME, as the base data, information relating to additional services provided by KCC and school outcomes are added to the dataset.

16-year-olds (academic year group 10 and 11). Over a quarter (28%) of CYP educated at home were aged between 15 and 16 years old.

Chart 2 EHE CYP by gender and age: There is no significant difference in gender when looking at all the children and young people educated at home, however there are proportionally more primary age males educated home.



Source: EHE CYP data

There was no significant difference in the number of males vs. females educated at home when looking at all EHE CYP. However, Chart 2 shows that proportionally more primary age pupils educated at home were male (55%). Looking at each individual age group, there were more males in age groups 7 to 12 years old than females and more females educated at home than males aged 14- and 15-year-olds.

Looking at **new notifications only**, there was no significant difference in numbers of males vs. females educated at home for children and young people. However, proportionally more of the 15-year-olds were female (58%), which is the age group identified with the highest number of new notifications opened.

Compared to last year the gender gap between the proportion of new CYP educated at home is changing. Of the new primary age CYP educated at home, the percentage of males fell from 57% to 56% and the percentage of secondary age males educated at home fell from 50% to 48%.

Districts and Wards

Table 1: There are proportionally more EHE notifications for children and young people living in East Kent, in particular from the more deprived districts Swale and Thanet.

Area	District	IMD 2019 National Rank	All EHE CYP	Year R-11 EHE CYP	Year R-11 EHE %	Year R-11 KCC Pupils % ¹
West	Dartford	154	260	227	7.0%	7.7%
	Gravesham	123	224	189	5.8%	7.4%
	Maidstone	185	478	415	12.7%	10.8%
	Sevenoaks	251	267	222	6.8%	6.8%
	Tonbridge & Malling	234	267	226	6.9%	8.3%
	Tunbridge Wells	274	208	172	5.3%	6.8%
West Total			1,704	1,451	44.5%	47.7%
East	Ashford	158	353	296	9.1%	8.6%
	Canterbury	179	308	268	8.2%	8.2%
	Dover	113	249	205	6.3%	6.9%
	Folkestone & Hythe	90	250	226	6.9%	6.4%
	Swale	56	458	395	12.1%	9.8%
	Thanet	30	384	336	10.3%	8.8%
East Total			2,002	1,726	52.9%	48.6%
Unknown/Outside Kent			87	85	2.6%	3.7%
Grand Total			3,793	3,262		

Source: English Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (IMD2019). Nationally, the local authority district with a rank of 1 is the most deprived, and the area ranked 317 is the least deprived. CYP educated at home between Sep 19 - Aug 20, match using home address/postcode.

Table 1 shows a breakdown of the EHE children and young people by the district they live in, compared to the overall KCC pupil population. It shows a slightly higher proportion of children and young people are educated at home in East Kent compared to the percentage of KCC pupils living in East Kent, 52.9% compared to 48.6% respectively.

The highest percentage of EHE children and young people are living in the more deprived districts in Kent, Swale and Thanet, which combined account for just under a quarter of all EHE children and young people (22.4%). In comparison Swale and Thanet combined only account for 18.6% of the total KCC pupil population, so there are more than expected children and young people being educated at home in these districts.

The percentage of EHE is also high in Maidstone (12.7%), which when compared to last year's report, is now significantly higher when you compare it against the percentage of all pupils that live in Kent (10.8%).

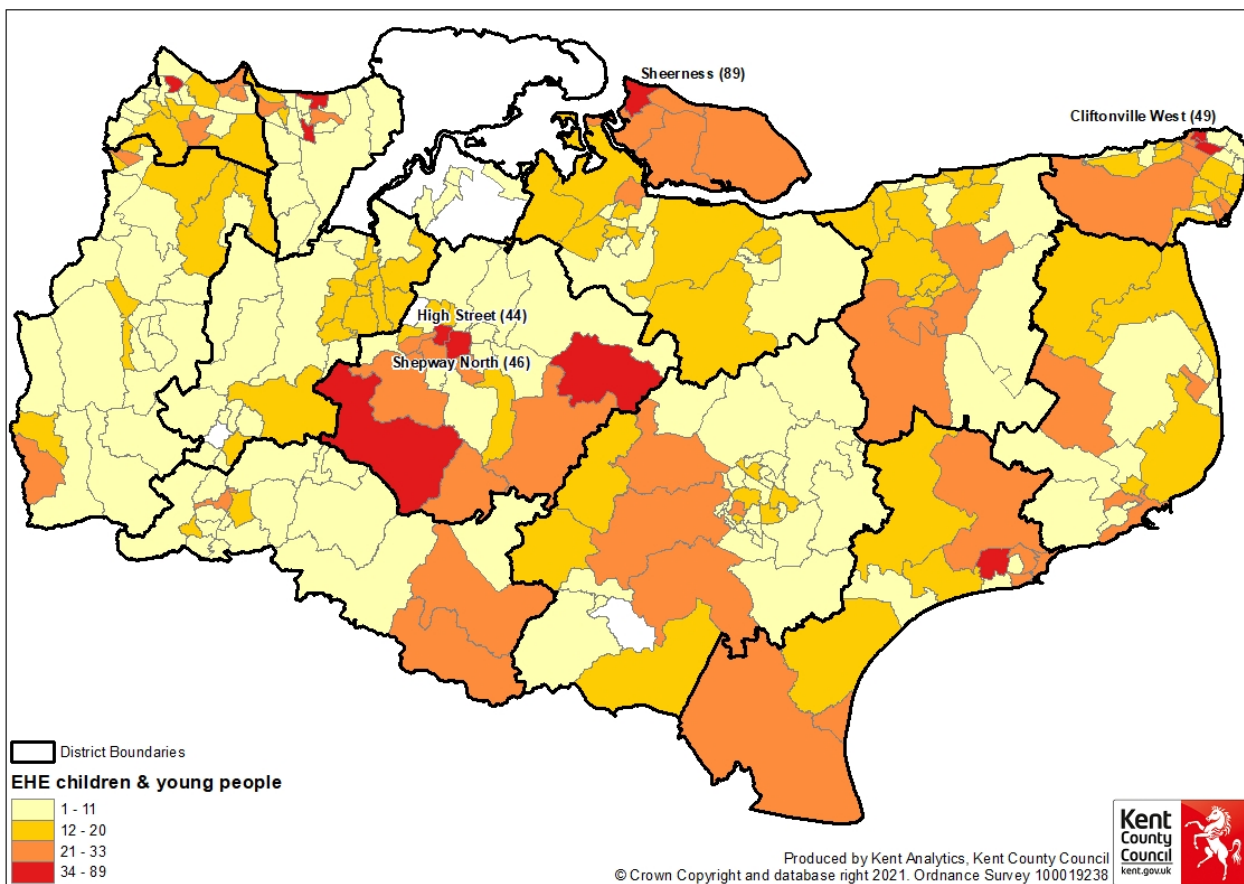
¹ Source: KCC school pupils (including EHE and CME) as at January 2020, Integrated Children and Young People's dataset 2019-20

Looking at **new notifications only**, there was an increase in the number of new notifications opened in Maidstone compared to last year. Of all new EHE notifications opened for CYP aged between 5 and 16 years old 14.0% were in Maidstone, which has increased from 11.2% of new notifications recorded in 2018-19.

Map 1 shows the total number of children and young people educated at home living in Kent by ward. It highlights four wards with the highest number of EHE children and young people.

- Sheerness in Swale
- Cliftonville West in Thanet
- High Street in Maidstone
- Shepway North in Maidstone.

Map 1: Four wards across the county have more than 40 EHE children and young people.



Source: All EHE children and young people between Sep 19 to Aug 20, matched using home address or postcode (3,704)

Ethnicity

Table 2: There are proportionally more Gypsy/Roma and Traveller of Irish Heritage children and young people educated at home when compared to the pupil population.

Ethnicity	All EHE CYP	Year R-11 EHE CYP	Year R-11 EHE %	Year R-11 KCC Pupils % ¹
White – British	2,609	2,217	68.0%	76.9%
Gypsy / Roma	292	248	7.6%	1.1%
Other White Background	91	76	2.3%	6.1%
Other Mixed Background	57	51	1.6%	2.4%
Traveller of Irish Heritage	42	37	1.1%	0.1%
White & Black Caribbean	42	41	1.3%	1.0%
White & Asian	31	25	0.8%	1.4%
Black African	17	16	0.5%	2.7%
White & Black African	15	14	0.4%	0.8%
Black Caribbean	12	11	0.3%	0.2%
White - Irish	11	10	0.3%	0.3%
Chinese	7	7	0.2%	0.3%
Other Ethnic Groups	23	19	0.6%	5.3%
Not yet obtained	236	215	6.6%	0.5%
Refused	6	5	0.2%	0.6%
Sub Total	3,491	2,992		
Unknown	302	270	8.3%	0.3%
Total	3,793	3,262		

Source: EHE CYP data and Integrated Children and Young People's dataset 2018-19 & 2019-20, matched EHE CYP

Using information from the EHE CYP source data and the Integrated Children and Young People's datasets, it was possible to obtain the ethnicity for 92% of the EHE CYP. Table 2 shows that the highest proportion of EHE CYP are White British (68%), which is less than the overall KCC pupil population (76.9%). There are a higher percentage of Gypsy/Roma EHE children and young people when compared to the percentage of the Kent pupil population, 7.6% compared to 1.1% respectively. There is also a higher percentage of Traveller of Irish Heritage, 1.1% of CYP educated at home compared to 0.1% of the KCC pupil population.

¹ Source: KCC school pupils (including EHE and CME) as at January 2020, Integrated Children and Young People's dataset 2019-20

The remaining analysis in this report is of the 3,768 children and young people educated at home that were matched to either or both Integrated Children and Young People’s datasets for 2018-19 and 2019-20. The matched data provides additional information collected about the EHE children and young people while they were at school.

Matching was based on a combination of the UPN, name, date of birth and postcode. Of these, 305 were matched to the 2018-19 dataset only, 282 to the 2019-20 dataset only and 3,086 were matched to both datasets, which provides two years of education information.

Key Indicators

Children’s and Young People’s Services Support

Table 3: When compared to the KCC pupil population a much higher proportion of EHE children and young people were known to other KCC services.

Service (September 2019 to August 2020)	ALL Matched EHE CYP	Year R-11 Matched EHE CYP %	Year R – 11 KCC Pupils ¹ %
Early Help Support ²	14.7%	15.2%	6.9%
CSWS Support ³	9.3%	9.5%	4.5%
Children in Need ⁴	2.6%	2.6%	1.5%
Child Protection Plan ⁵	1.4%	1.5%	0.6%
Known to Youth Offending Team ⁶	1.3%	1.3%	0.2%
Total Matched EHE CYP	3,368	3,031	

Using the 2019-20 Integrated Children and Young People’s dataset, Table 3 provides a breakdown of the 3,368 children and young people that were educated at home, and matched to the dataset, who were known to other KCC Children’s Services during the period September 2019 to August 2020.

When compared to KCC pupils for the same period, a much higher proportion of EHE children and young people were supported by other Children’s Services teams. Over 15% requested support which proceeded to Early Help between September 2019 to August 2020, compared to only 6.9% of KCC pupils. Whereas 9.5% had support from Children’s Social Work Services (CSWS) during this period, compared to only 4.5% of KCC pupils.

¹ Source: KCC school pupils (including EHE and CME) as at January 2020, Integrated Children and Young People’s dataset 2019-20.

² Requested for support proceeding to Early Help between September 2019 and August 2020.

³ Request for support proceeding to Children’s Social Work Services (CSWS) between September 2019 to August 2020

⁴ Children and young people who were a child in need between September 2019 and August 2020 (and they did not have a child protection plan or was a child in care).

⁵ Children and young people who had a child protection plan between September 2019 and August 2020 (and they were not a child in care).

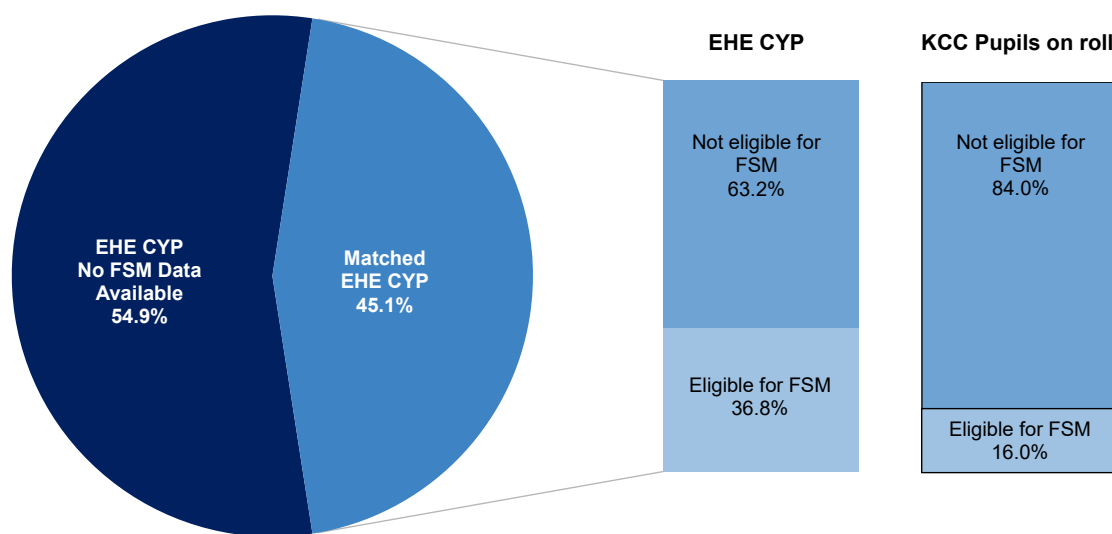
⁶ Children and young people who were known to the youth offending team (YOT) between September 2019 and August 2020. Those with a substantive outcome and those that worked with other organisations of interest i.e. police, probation, community safety.

Looking at **new notifications only**, there was an increase in the proportion of children and young people who were known to the Youth Offending Team compared to last year. Of all new EHE notifications opened for CYP 2.1% were known to YOT, which has increased from 1.0% of new notifications recorded in 2018-19.

Also, the percentage of new notifications that had received CSWS support increased from 13.1% (2018-19) to 14.1% (2019-20).

Free School Meals

Chart 3: A high proportion of children and young people who were educated at home were eligible for free school meals whilst at school.



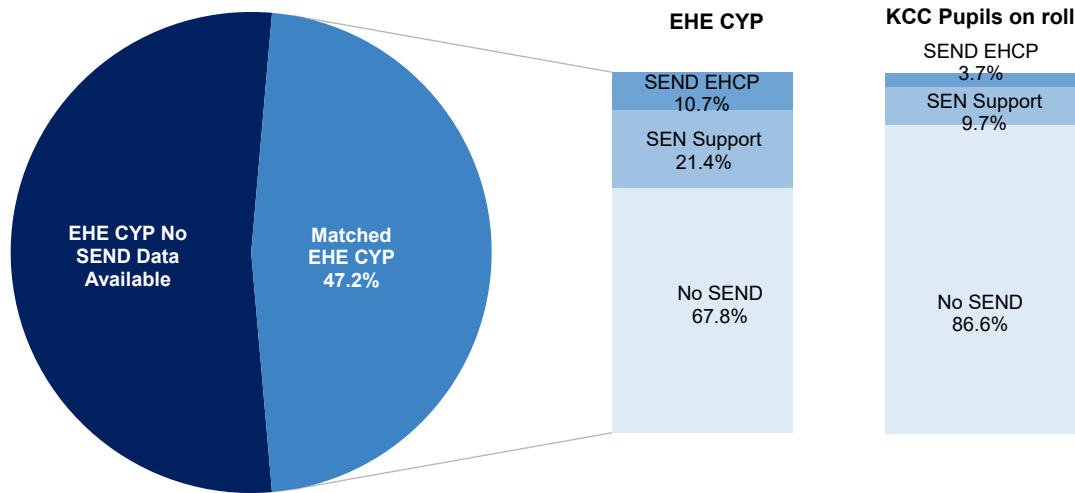
Source: Integrated Children and Young People’s dataset 2018-19 & 2019-20, matched EHE CYP (recorded as on roll only). KCC pupils on roll as at January 2020 only. This indicator does not include universal free school meals for all children in year 2 or below.

Using information from the Integrated Children and Young People’s datasets it was possible to obtain the free school meal eligibility for 1,656 (45.1%) EHE CYP that matched to the datasets. Chart 3 shows that of these children and young people over a third (36.8%) were eligible for free school meals whilst at school, which is much higher than the 16.0% of KCC pupils on roll that were eligible for free school meals.

Looking at **new notifications only**, there was an increase in the proportion of children and young people that were eligible for free school meals compared to last year. Of all new EHE notifications opened during the Academic year 2019-20 for CYP aged between 5- and 16-years olds 38.5% were eligible for free school meals, compared with 36.6% of new notifications recorded in 2018-19.

Special Educational Needs and Disabilities

Chart 4: Just under a third of matched EHE children and young people received SEN support or had an EHCP whilst at school.



Source: Integrated Children and Young People’s dataset 2018-19 & 2019-20, matched EHE CYP (recorded as on roll or had EHCP). KCC pupils on roll as at January 2020 only.

Using information from the Integrated Children and Young People’s datasets it was possible to obtain the SEN provision for 1,735 (47.2%) EHE CYP that matched to the datasets. Chart 4 shows that 21.4% of the EHE children and young people received SEN support when they were in school between September 2019 to August 2020, which is much higher than the 9.7% of KCC pupils that were receiving SEN support in January 2020. Similarly, 10.7% of EHE CYP had an EHCP, which is much higher than the 3.7% of the KCC pupils in January 2020.

Looking at **new notifications only**, the proportion of new notifications opened for children and young people with an EHCP and those that received SEN support in school remained the same as last year.

Table 4: The main reason for SEN support for EHE children and young people is social, emotional and mental health needs.

SEND Support - Primary Need	EHE CYP	%
Social, emotional & mental health	121	32.5%
Speech, language & communication needs	65	17.5%
Moderate learning difficulties	62	16.7%
Autistic spectrum disorder	45	12.1%
Specific learning difficulty	36	9.7%
Other difficulty/disability	16	4.3%
SEND Support – No specialist assessment	11	3.0%
Physical disability	10	2.7%
Other	6	1.6%
Total	372	

Source: Integrated Children and Young People's dataset 2018-19 & 2019-20, matched EHE CYP.

Table 4 provides a breakdown of the 372 EHE children and young people that had SEND support by their primary SEND need. Social, emotional and mental health needs is the most common reason for SEN support, accounting for 32.5% of the EHE children and young people receiving support, 17.5% had support for moderate language difficulties and 16.7% for speech, language & communication needs.

Of the 186 children and young people with an EHCP who were educated at home, **48.4% have the primary need of autistic spectrum disorder**, which has increased from 37.4% recorded last year.

Attendance and Exclusions

Due to the Coronavirus pandemic and the closure of schools from the 23rd March to September 2020, there was no 2019-20 data for attendance or fixed and permanent exclusions.

Out of the 3,391 EHE children and young people matched to the 2018-19 integrated dataset, school attendance data was available for 1,481 of these children and young people.

Table 5: A high proportion of EHE children and young people had poor attendance or had fixed term exclusions whilst at school during the academic year 2018-19.

September 2018 to August 2019	Year R – 11 Matched EHE CYP %	Year R -11 KCC Pupils %
Recorded attendance below 90%	65.8%	10.9%
Had at least one fixed term exclusion	15.9%	2.5%

Source: Integrated Children and Young People's dataset 2018-19, matched EHE CYP.

Table 5 shows a much higher proportion of EHE CYP had low attendance at school, when compared the KCC pupil population for the same period. In the academic year 2018-19, 65.8% of EHE CYP recorded attendance below 90% compared to 10.9% of all KCC pupils.

This is also the notification for fixed term exclusions, 15.9% of the matched children young people had at least one fixed term exclusion from school during the academic year 2018-19, compared to only 2.5% of all KCC pupils during the same academic year.

Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)

Young people have a statutory duty to participate in learning or training until their 18th birthday. To better understand if young people educated at home are continuing to learn at the age of 16, 526 EHE young people that were identified be in Year 11 in 2019-20, of which all were matched against NEET information up to March 2021.

Table 6: Nearly 20% of the Year 11 EHE young people had a NEET episode after September 2020.

Current Destination (February 2021)	EHE CYP	%
Currently NEET	62	11.8%
NEET Episode but no longer NEET	42	8.0%
<i>Apprenticeship / Training</i>	22	52.4%
<i>Remained EHE</i>	7	16.7%
<i>Employment</i>	7	16.7%
<i>College / Sixth Form</i>	6	14.3%
Not Recorded as NEET	422	80.2%
<i>College / Sixth Form</i>	239	56.6%
<i>Remained EHE</i>	99	23.5%
<i>Apprenticeship / Training</i>	41	9.7%
<i>Employment</i>	31	7.3%
<i>Other</i>	12	2.8%
Total	526	

Source: IYSS September 2020 to March 2021

Proportionally more EHE young people become NEET when compared to the KCC pupil population. Table 6 shows 8.0% of educated at home young people had a NEET episode but were no longer NEET and 11.8% were recorded as currently NEET.

In comparison, the January 2021 Monthly NEET report recorded **2.0% of the year 12 KCC pupil population** as NEET and **3.1% of the combined year 12 and 13 KCC pupil population**.

Table 6 also shows a breakdown of the 422 young people (in Year 11) who were educated at home during September 2019 to August 2020 and were not recorded as NEET after September 2020. Over half (56.6%) of the young people went onto college or sixth form and just under a quarter (23.5%) remained educated at home. Of the 42 who had a NEET episode but are no longer NEET, over half went onto an apprenticeship or training.

Schools

Out of the 3,793 EHE children and young people, it was possible to identify the most recently attended KCC school for 3,054 children and young people¹. The following tables list the ten secondary schools with the highest number of pupils and the highest proportion of pupils (based on the school 2020 population including year 12 and 13) and the primary schools with the highest number of pupils that had an EHE notification opened. The schools highlighted appear in both tables.

Table 7: Top 10 Secondary schools with EHE children and young people: highest number.

Secondary School	District	EHE CYP	Total Pupils (2020)	Rate
Oasis Academy Isle of Sheppey	Swale	102	1,337	7.6%
Homewood School & Sixth Form Centre	Ashford	59	2,037	2.9%
Cornwallis School	Maidstone	54	1,312	4.1%
Sandwich Technology School	Dover	52	1,429	3.6%
The Towers School & Sixth Form Centre	Ashford	48	1,157	4.1%
Mascall Academy	Tunbridge Wells	48	1,261	3.8%
Thamesview School	Gravesham	42	886	4.7%
Hartsdown Academy	Thanet	39	658	5.9%
New Line Learning Academy	Maidstone	38	582	6.5%
The Maplesden Noakes School	Maidstone	37	1,206	3.1%

Table 8: Top 10 Secondary schools with EHE children and young people: highest percentage of 2020 pupil population.

Secondary School	District	EHE CYP	Total Pupils (2020)	Rate
The High Weald Academy	Tunbridge Wells	26	251	10.4%
Oasis Academy Isle of Sheppey	Swale	102	1,337	7.6%
New Line Learning Academy	Maidstone	38	582	6.5%
Hartsdown Academy	Thanet	39	658	5.9%
Orchards Academy	Sevenoaks	27	542	5.0%
Thamesview School	Gravesham	42	886	4.7%
Spires Academy	Canterbury	30	648	4.6%
Aylesford School – Sports College	Tonbridge & Malling	31	721	4.3%
The Towers School & Sixth Form Centre	Ashford	48	1,157	4.1%
Cornwallis Academy	Maidstone	54	1,312	4.1%

¹ The recent KCC school identified is the school they were listed as attending in the following order of priority; January 2020 school census, January 2019 school census and EHE source data. Some have not been identified or were listed at a non-KCC school placement.

Table 9: Top 11 Primary schools with the highest number of EHE children and young people.

Primary School	District	EHE CYP	Total Pupils (2020)	Rate
Greenlands Primary School	Dartford	26	184	14.1%
Ulcombe CEP School	Maidstone	21	66	31.8%
Temple Hill Primary School	Dartford	14	818	1.7%
East Stour Primary School	Ashford	13	387	3.4%
Richmond Academy	Swale	13	317	4.1%
Woodchurch CEP School	Ashford	13	161	8.1%
St Nicholas C of E Primary Academy	Folkestone & Hythe	12	341	3.5%
Salmestone Primary School	Thanet	12	292	4.1%
Garlinge Primary School	Thanet	10	769	1.3%
Westlands Primary School	Swale	10	563	1.8%
Edenbridge Primary School	Sevenoaks	10	328	3.0%

Please note primary schools have not been ordered by proportion due to low pupil numbers.

Reason for Notification

Table 10: Nearly a quarter of the new notifications (between September 2019 to August 2020) were for health and emotional health reasons.

Notification Reason	New Notifications EHE CYP	New Notifications %	Other Cases EHE CYP	Other Cases %
Parents did not provide reason	658	53.5%	899	35.1%
Health / emotional health	277	22.5%	419	16.3%
Dissatisfaction:	153	12.4%	200	7.8%
<i>Bullying</i>	54	35.3%	51	25.5%
<i>School</i>	88	57.5%	110	55.0%
<i>SEN</i>	11	7.2%	39	19.5%
Difficult access to school place	70	5.7%	46	1.8%
Religious, philosophical & cultural beliefs	30	2.4%	931	36.3%
Child missing education	18	1.5%	14	0.5%
Means of avoiding legal action	15	1.2%	3	0.1%
Means of avoiding school exclusion	8	0.7%	1	0.04%
Short term intervention			51	2.0%
Total	1,229		2,564	

Table 10 shows the notification reason for the 3,793 EHE children and young people, broken down by those that had a new notification between September 2019 to August 2020

and those that had an open case during the same period, but was opened before September 2019 (other cases).

Unfortunately, 53.5% of the new notifications and 35.1% of the other cases did not have a reason provided.

Looking at the new notifications only, nearly a quarter (22.5%) were for health and emotional health reasons and 12.4% were for dissatisfaction, of which over half of these were because of general dissatisfaction with the school.

In comparison the main reason for the cases opened before September 2019 was for religious, philosophical & cultural beliefs, accounting for over a third (36.3%), followed by 16.3% for health and emotional health reasons.

Closed Notifications

Of the 3,793 EHE notifications that were open between September 2019 and August 2020, 901 were closed during that period, which is 23.8%.

Table 11: Over a third of the children and young people that were closed to EHE went back to mainstream school.

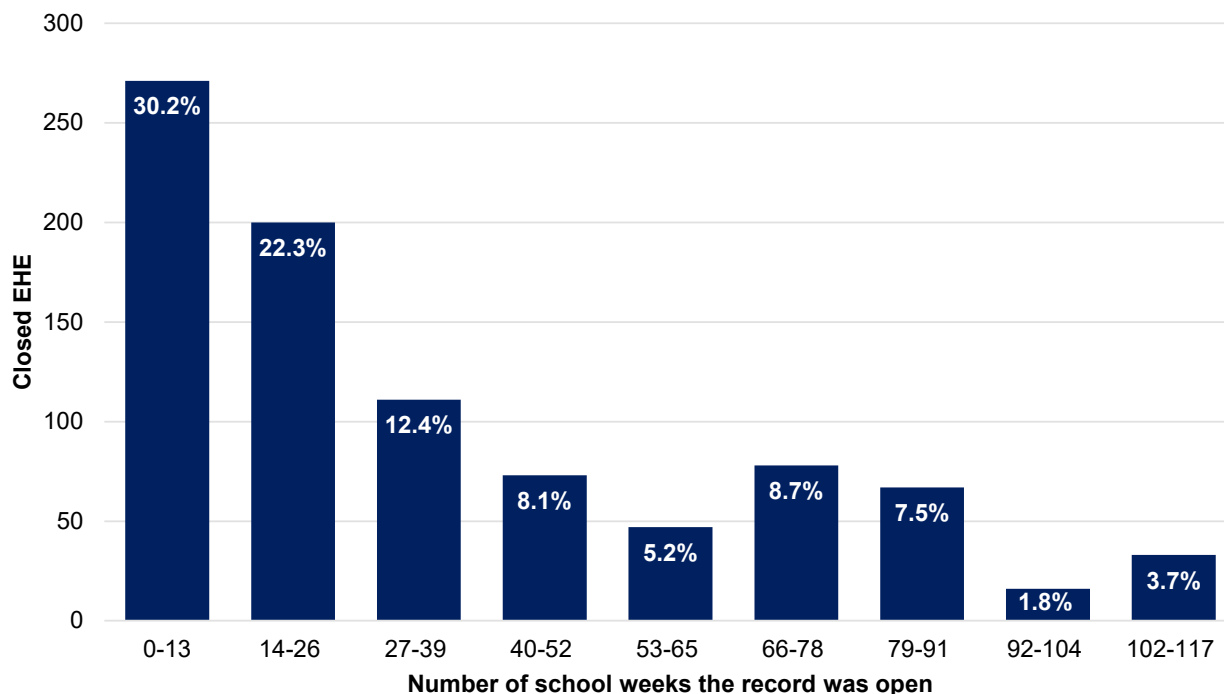
Notification Outcome	EHE CYP	%
Attending mainstream school	341	37.8%
Referred to CME	161	17.9%
Attending further education	143	15.9%
Moved out of area	64	7.1%
NEET	60	6.7%
In employment	30	3.3%
Attending special school	20	2.2%
Attending alternative curriculum	20	2.2%
Apprenticeship	15	1.7%
Inappropriate notification	11	1.2%
Year 12/13 leaver	8	0.9%
Other	6	0.7%
Not recorded	22	2.4%
Total	901	

Table 11 shows the outcome of the closed cases. 64% were closed as they went on to attend a place of education, training, or employment, with the majority attending a mainstream school, whereas 18% were referred to the children missing education (CME) team.

For the closed cases, the number of school days the record was open for had been calculated, which excludes weekends and school holidays. Chart 5 provides a breakdown of the closed records by the length of time they were open, in school weeks.

Nearly a third (30.2%) of the records were closed within 13 weeks, equivalent to one term, and 22.3% were closed between 14 and 26 school weeks.

Chart 5 Length of time EHE cases were open for: Just under a third of EHE notifications that were closed were open for less than 14 school weeks.



New Notifications – September to December 2020

Following the school closures on 23rd March 2020 due to the Coronavirus pandemic, the EHE team have seen an exceptional increase in new EHE notifications when the schools re-opened in September 2020. For the period September to December 2020 there were 1,111 new notifications, compared to 636 for the same period in 2019, which is an increase of 74.7%.

The following analysis compares the demographics of the children and young people that had an EHE notification between September to December 2020 with the EHE notifications for the 12 month period to September 2019 to August 2020 to potentially identify any significant differences in the children and young people recorded as home educated since the schools re-opened.

Findings

When comparing the children and young people that had a new EHE notification after the schools opened in September 2020 with the new notifications during the academic year 2019-20 there is very little difference in the children and young people who were recorded as home educated. The only significant difference is that there were proportionally more

new notifications between September and December 2020 for primary aged children and young people compared to the period September 2019 to August 2020.

How to read the charts: The error bars on the charts show the 95% confidence range of the reported proportion. If there is an overlap of these bars when comparing data, the difference is considered not statistically significant. Differences are statistically significant if the error bars do not overlap.

Age and Gender

Chart 6: There were significantly more new EHE notifications for primary aged children and young people between September and December 2020, and fewer secondary aged, when compared to the new EHE notifications in the 2019-20 academic year.

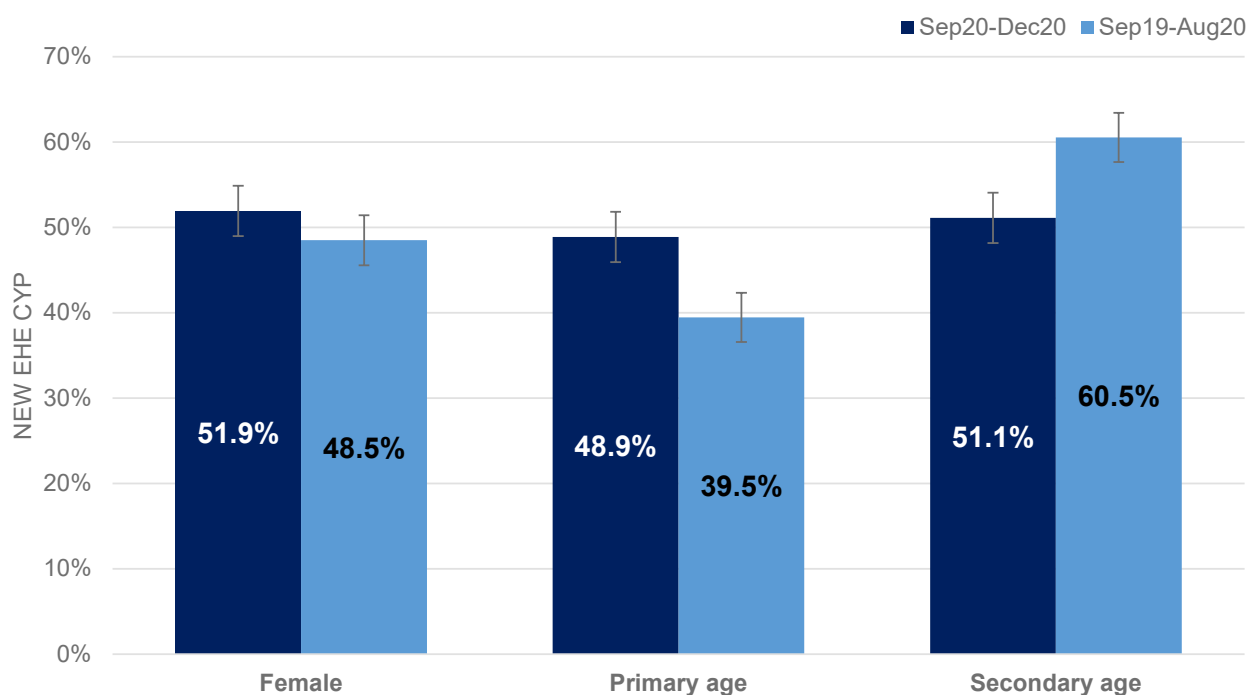
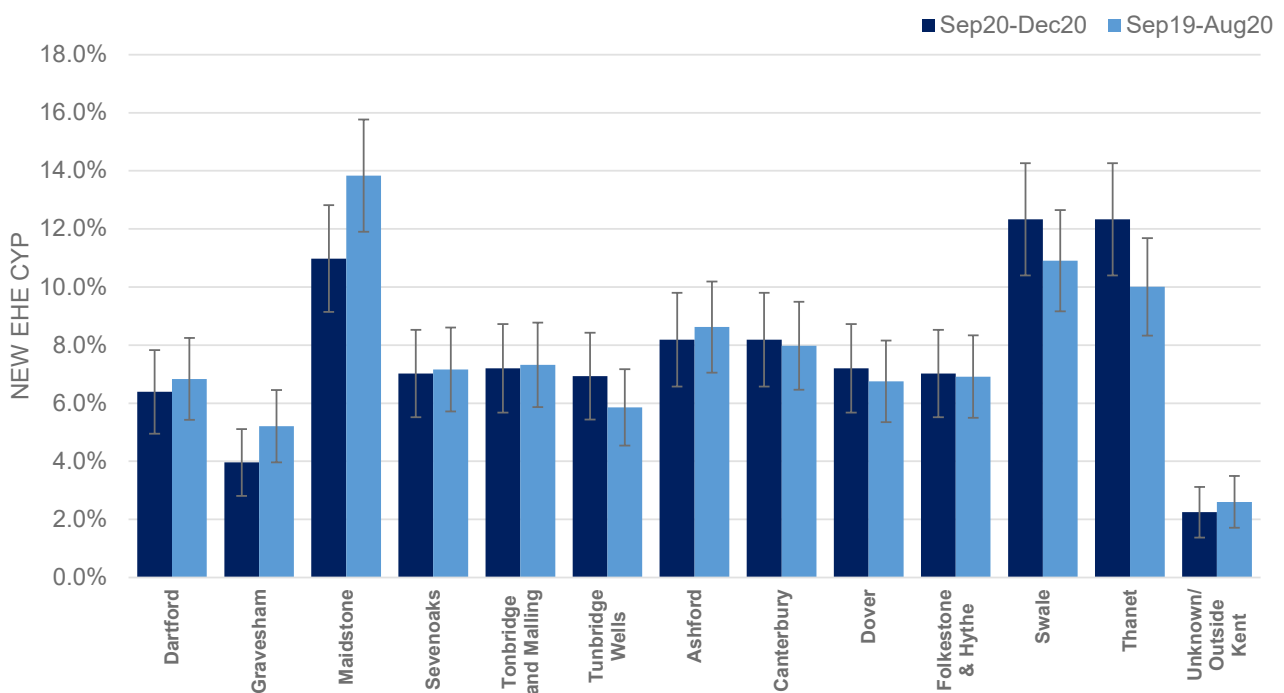


Chart 6 shows that there was no significant difference between the proportion of new EHE notifications between September to December 2020 compared to the academic year 2019-20 who were female. There was a significantly higher proportion of new EHE notifications for primary age children (aged 4-10) in the period September to December 2020 (48.9%) as compared to the 2019-20 academic year (39.5%). There was also a significantly lower proportion of new EHE notifications for secondary aged children and young people (aged 11-17) in the period September to December 2020 (51.1%) as compared to 2019-20 academic year (60.5%).

District

When looking at new EHE notifications by District, Chart 7 shows there is no significant difference in the proportion of new notifications between September to December 2020 compared to the new notifications in the 2019-20 academic year. Whilst the percentage is higher for September to December 2020 as compared to the 2019-20 academic year in Swale and Thanet, this difference is not statistically significant. When the districts were grouped as East and West, no significant differences were identified either.

Chart 7: There is no significant difference in the proportion of new EHE notifications by district when you compare notifications between September and December 2020 with new EHE notifications in the 2019-2020 academic year.

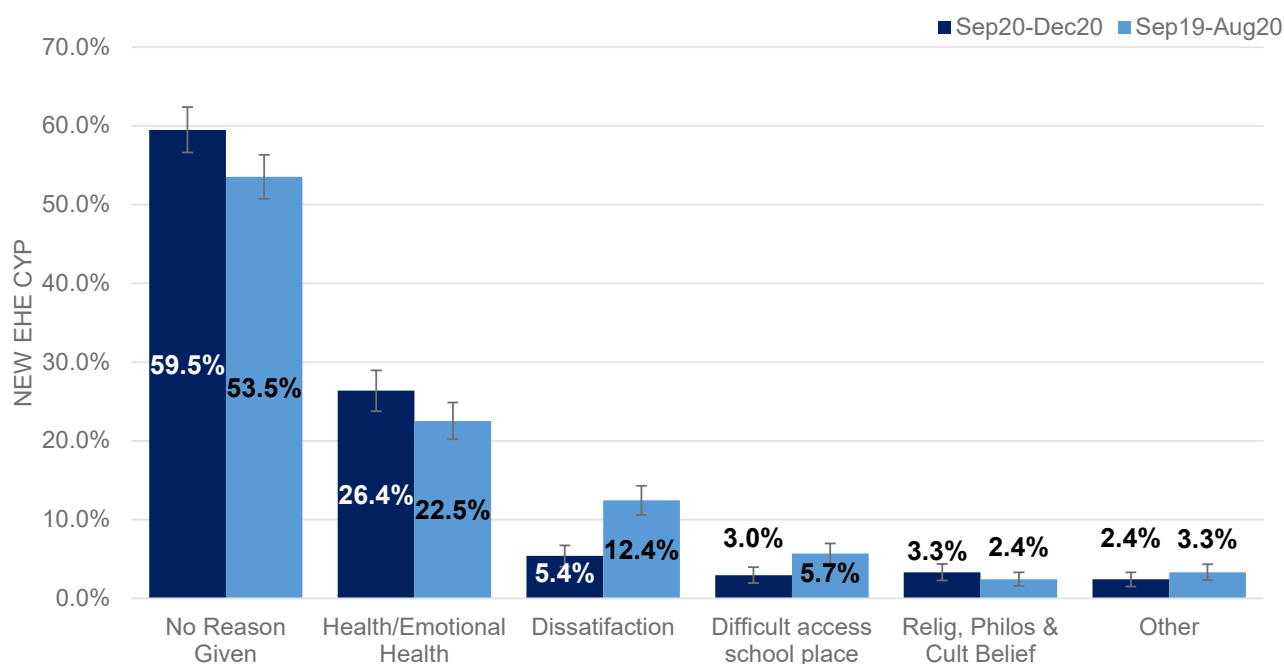


Reason for Notification

The following chart shows the reason for the new notifications for both the period September to December 2020 and the 2019-20 academic year. Unfortunately, over half of the notifications did not have a reason given.

Looking at the new notifications between September and December 2020, over a quarter of the notifications were for health and emotional health reasons, and there were significantly fewer new notifications for dissatisfaction with the school.

Chart 8: There were significantly fewer new notifications for dissatisfaction with the school between September to December 2020 than the 2019-20 academic year.



Ethnicity, free school meal eligibility and SEND were analysed and there were no statistically significant differences identified when comparing new EHE notifications between September to December 2020 with the new notifications made during the academic year 2019-20.

