

Elective Home Education 2021-2022

January 2023

Introduction

This report provides an overview of children and young people (CYP), in academic year groups R to 11, who were educated at home between 6th September 2021 and 31st August 2022.

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.

Contents

Introduction.....	2
Contents.....	3
Summary.....	5
Data.....	7
Findings.....	8
Age.....	8
Age and Gender.....	10
District and Wards.....	12
Deprivation.....	15
Ethnicity.....	17
Key Indicators.....	18
Children and Young People’s Services Support.....	18
Free School Meals (FSM).....	21
Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND).....	23
SEND Needs.....	24
Attendance and Exclusions.....	25
Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET).....	26
2020-21 Year 11 pupils.....	27
Schools.....	28
Reasons for Notifications.....	30

Closed Notifications.....	32
Age breakdown.....	33
Length of time notifications were open.....	34
Appendices.....	35

Summary

In Kent there were 4,119 children and young people, in the academic year groups R to 11, recorded as educated at home between 6th September 2021 and 31st August 2022. Nearly half of the children and young people educated at home were aged between 13 and 15 years old.

Changes

The number of secondary age EHE children and young people continues to increase, and the gender gap continues to widen, with more new notifications for females.

The proportion of new notifications for health and emotional health reasons continues to increase, which is supported by the higher likelihood of EHE CYP having SEND for social, emotional & mental health needs.

There was a significant increase in the proportion of EHE children and young people living in Maidstone, in particular in the southern wards of the district.

Profile

EHE children and young people:

- Are more likely to receive support from KCC children's services teams when compared to the overall KCC pupil population.
- Are more likely to come from income deprived families and be eligible for free school meals.
- Have a larger proportion receiving SEN support or held an education, health and care plan (EHCP) to support any identified special educational needs or a disability whilst at school.
- Are more likely to have poor attendance or be excluded while at school.
- Are more likely to have an episode of being recorded as not being in education, employment, or training (NEET) during the year after turning 16 years old when compared to the overall KCC pupil population.

Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic

The profile of children and young people who were educated at home had remained fairly constant over the past few years, until last year's report identified a significant change, possibly due to the COVID-19 pandemic. These changes now appear to be returning to pre-pandemic rates.

In particular, during the COVID-19 pandemic there was a reduction in the proportion that were known to the KCC children's Services teams, a lower rate eligible for free school meals and an increase in the proportion of 16 year olds that remained educated at home. These have all reverted back to similar pre-pandemic rates reported in the 2019/20 report.

Data

From the data provided there were 4,119¹ children and young people, in the academic year groups R to 11, recorded as educated at home between 6th September 2021 and 31st August 2022. Of these, 1,745 (42.4%) 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 11. The dataset provides a holistic view of KCC pupil population and the issues affecting them. The EHE CYP have been matched to the integrated children and young person's dataset for both 2020-21 and 2021-22. Of the 4,119 EHE children and young people, 3,962 were matched to one or both datasets, which is 96.2% 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.

Details of the CYP Integrated Dataset can be found in the privacy notice [here](#).

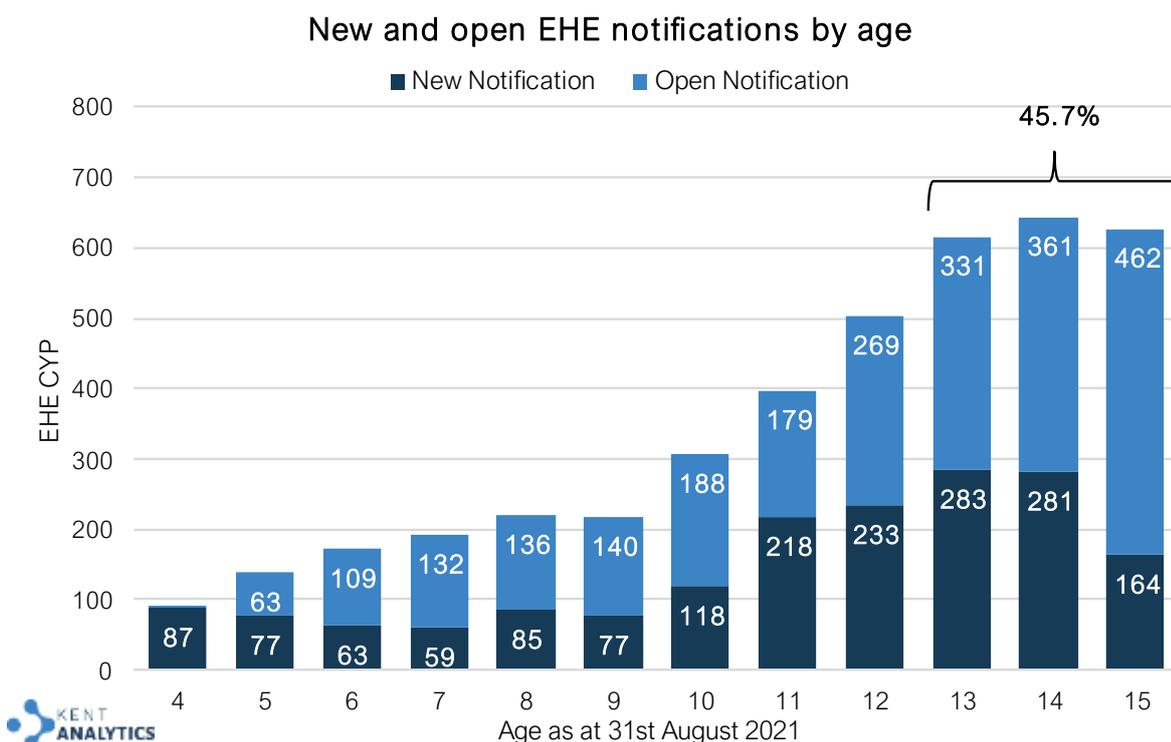
Please note this report does not include analysis of the CYP over the age of 16 who were educated at home, like previous reports, due to the tracking responsibilities moving to the Skills & Employability Team. For year-on-year comparison only those aged up to 16 are compared, so some rates may appear different to previous published figures.

¹ Please note these figures may not reflect other published figures due to the differences in analysis methods.

Findings

Age

Chart 1: Nearly half of the children and young people educated at home were aged between 13 and 15 years old (age at the beginning of the academic year 2021-22).



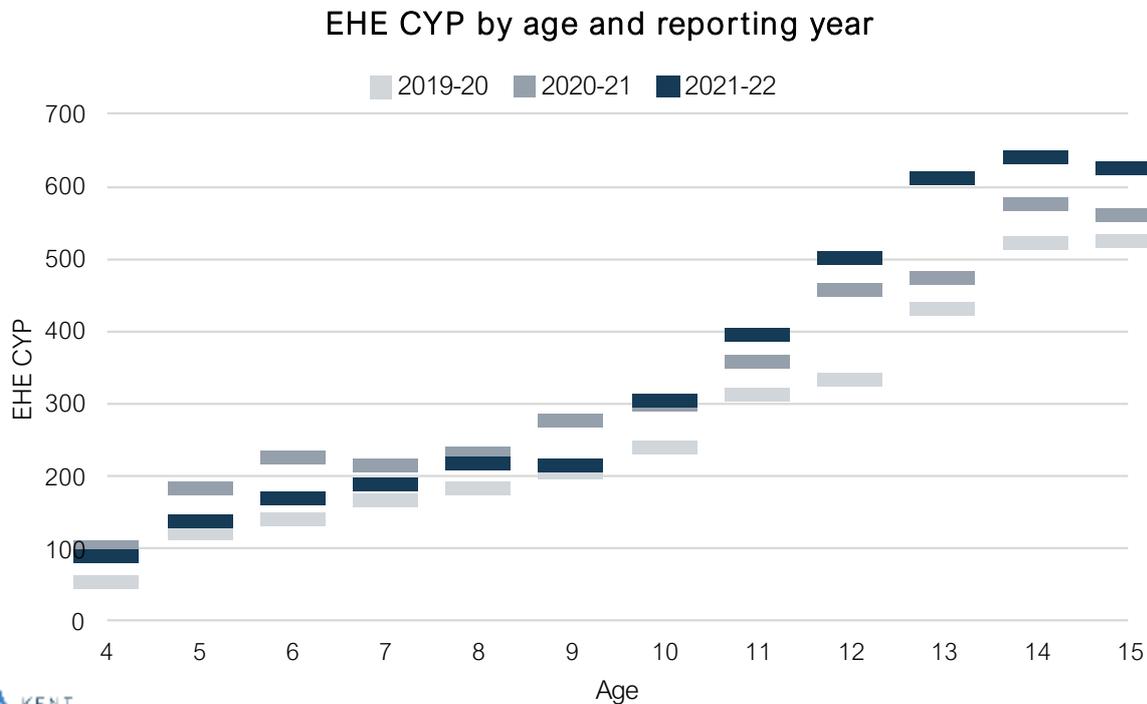
Click [here](#) to view the data table.

Chart 1 shows the age of children and young people who were educated at home between September 2021 and August 2022, broken down by new and open notifications. It shows that there are more CYP educated at home with increasing age, peaking at 13 to 15 year olds (academic year group 9 to 11). Nearly half (45.7%) of CYP educated at home were aged between 13 and 15 years old.

Overall, 42.5% of the total EHE CYP had a new notification opened between September 2021 to August 2022. Looking at the rate by age, only 31% of CYP aged 7 had a new notification, whereas the highest rate was seen for CYP aged 11, as 55% were from a new notification during this period.

Previous Years Comparison

Chart 2: Compared to 2020-21 there has been a decrease in primary age children and young people with an EHE and increase in secondary age CYP.



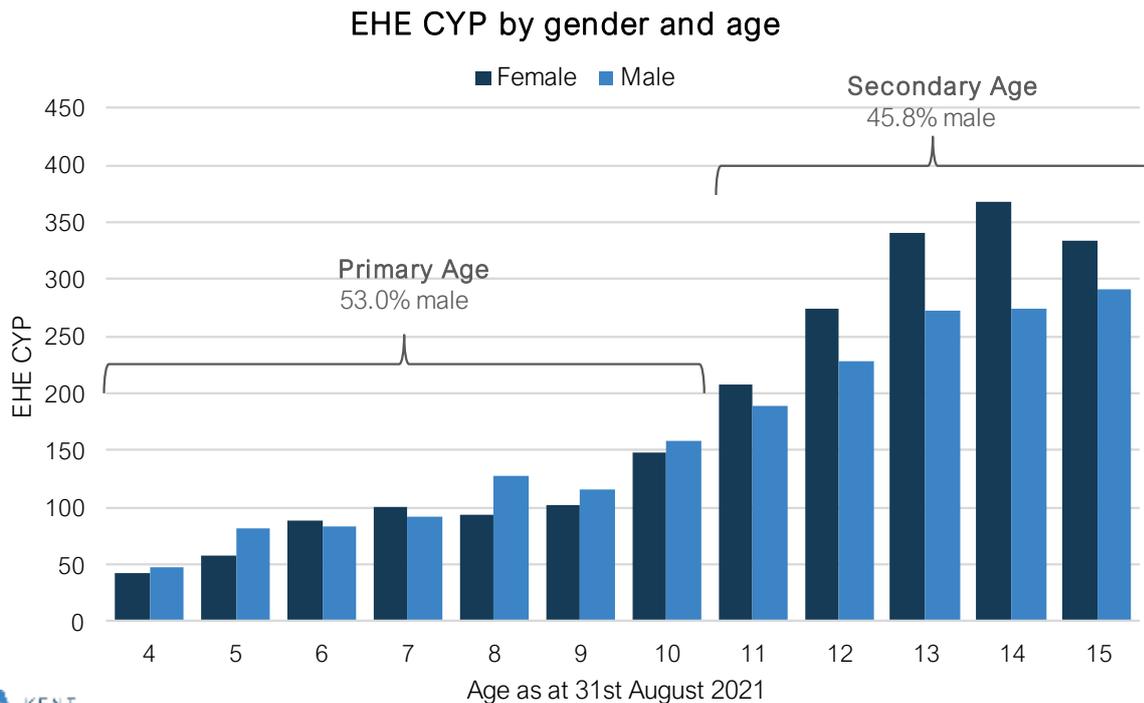
Click [here](#) to view the data table.

Compared to last year the total number of CYP recorded as EHE (year groups R to 11) has increased by 3.5%. Chart 2 shows that there was an increase in the number of EHE children and young people for all age groups last year (2020-21) as compared to 2019-20, with the largest proportional increase in young people aged 4 to 6 years old.

In 2021-22, the number of EHE remains higher than 2019-20, but compared to 2020-21 there was a decrease in EHE in all primary age groups (age 4 to 10 year olds), which equates a combined decrease of 13.4%. There continues to be an increase in EHE in all secondary age groups (age 11 to 15 year olds), with a combined increase of 14.2%. The largest increase was for young people aged 13 years old, increasing from 477 in 2020-21 to 614 in 2021-22, an increase of 28.7%.

Age and Gender

Chart 3 - There is only a slight difference in gender when looking at all children and young people educated at home, however there are proportionally more primary age males educated at home and more secondary age females.



Click [here](#) to view the data table.

There is little difference in the number of males vs. females educated at home when looking at all EHE CYP, 47.6% were male. However, Chart 3 shows that proportionally more primary age CYP educated at home were male (53.0%) and proportionally fewer secondary age CYP (45.8%). Looking at each individual age group, there were more males educated at home aged 5 and aged 8 to 9 years old and more females aged 13 to 14 years old.

New Notifications

Looking at new notifications only, proportionally there were fewer new EHE notifications from males; 44.8% of new notifications were male compared to 47.6% of all CYP educated at home. The highest number of new notifications were opened for 13 and 14 year olds, and proportionally more were females (60.6%).

Previous Years Comparison

As highlighted in last year's report, the gender gap is again continuing to widen for new children educated at home. Of the new CYP educated at home, the percentage of males fell from 51.3% in 2019-20, to 47.4% in 2020-21, to 44.8% in 2021-22. This decrease is more prominent amongst the secondary age group.

District and Wards

Table 1: Whilst the highest rate of EHE notifications are for children and young people living in Maidstone, there are proportionally more notifications for children and young people living in East Kent, in particular in one of the more deprived districts Swale.

Area	District	IMD 2019 National Rank	EHE CYP	EHE %	KCC Pupils % ²
West	Dartford	154	245	5.9%	8.1%
	Gravesham	123	184	4.5%	7.4%
	Maidstone	185	538	13.1%	11.1%
	Sevenoaks	251	279	6.8%	6.6%
	Tonbridge & Malling	234	271	6.6%	8.2%
	Tunbridge Wells	274	241	5.9%	6.7%
West Total			1,758	42.7%	48.2%
East	Ashford	158	417	10.1%	8.6%
	Canterbury	179	360	8.7%	8.1%
	Dover	113	285	6.9%	6.7%
	Folkstone & Hythe	90	276	6.7%	6.3%
	Swale	56	491	11.9%	9.8%
	Thanet	30	401	9.7%	8.5%
East Total			2,230	54.1%	48.1%
Unknown-outside Kent			131	3.2%	3.8%
Grand Total			4,119		

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. EHE CYPE Data, matched using home 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 difference in the proportion of children and young people educated at home in East Kent compared to the percentage of KCC pupils living in East Kent, 54.1% compared to 48.1% respectively. The percentage of EHE CYP living in East Kent has continued to increase, from 52.9% reported in 2019-20, to 53.8% reported in 2020-21.

Looking at the three most deprived districts in Kent, Thanet, Folkestone & Hythe and Swale, combined account for 28.4% of all EHE children and young people. In comparison, these

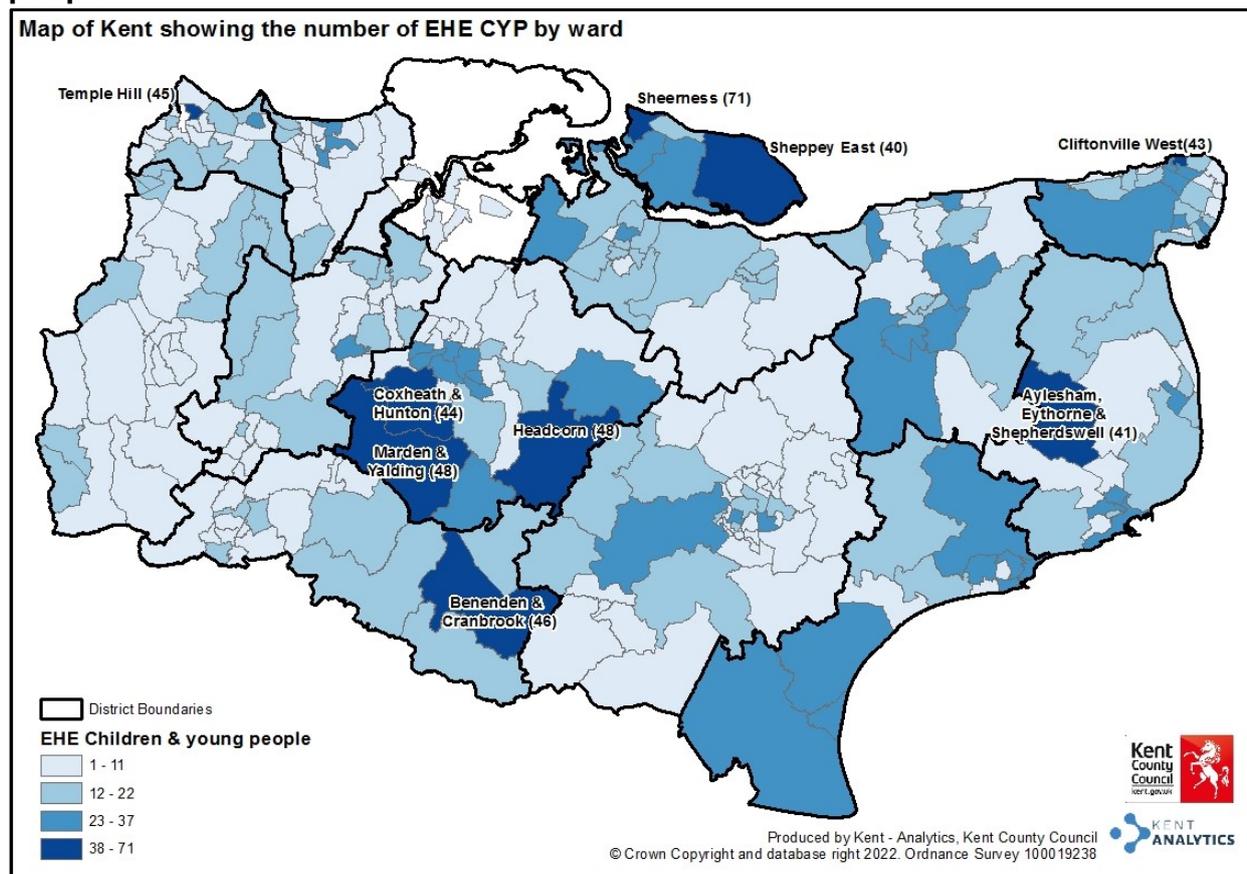
² Source: KCC school pupils (including EHE and CME) as at January 2022, Integrated Children and Young People's Dataset 2021-22, Please note the KCC Pupil figures may not reflect other published figures report due to the differences in analysis methods.

three districts combined only account for a quarter of the total KCC pupil population (24.6%). A statistical test was conducted, and there are significantly more than expected children and young people being educated at home in these three districts.

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

- Sheerness in Swale (71)
- Marden & Yalding in Maidstone (52)
- **NEW** in 2021-22 - Headcorn in Maidstone (48, up from 36 in 2020-21)
- Benenden & Cranbrook in Tunbridge Wells (46)
- Temple Hill in Dartford (45)
- **NEW** in 2021-22 - Coxheath & Hunton in Maidstone (44, up from 22 in 2020-21)
- Cliftonville West in Thanet (43)
- **NEW** in 2021-22 - Aylesham, Eythorne & Shepherdswell (41, up from 29 in 2020-21)
- **NEW** in 2021-22 - Sheppey East (40, up from 35 in 2020-21)

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



Previous Years Comparison

Compared to last year's report, the list above highlights the four new wards recorded as having more than 40 EHE CYP. The list includes the numbers recorded last year for comparison. The largest increase was in Coxheath & Hunton where the number of EHE CYP doubled in a year.

Sheerness, Marden & Yalding, Benenden & Cranbrook, Temple Hill and Cliftonville West remain in the top wards, their number of EHE CYP have remained similar or decreased when compared to last year, with the exception of Marden & Yalding which increased by 18.2%. High Street in Maidstone is no longer listed as having more than 40 EHE CYP.

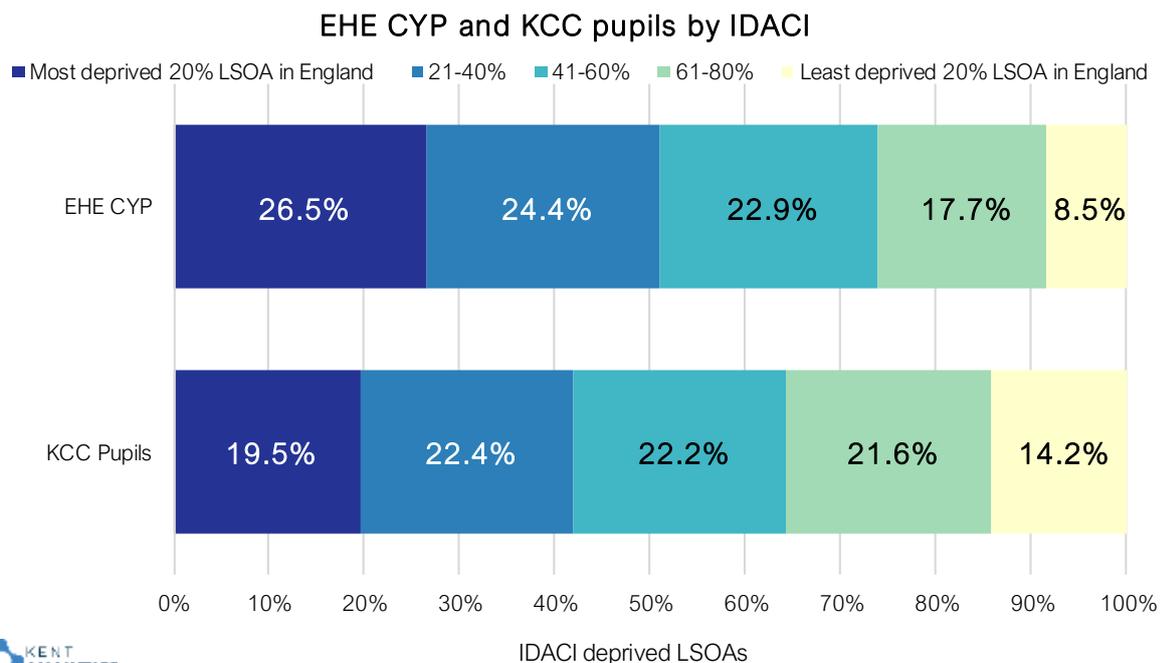
It must be noted there is change occurring in Maidstone as the proportion of EHE CYP in Maidstone has increased from 11.5% last year to 13.1% this year. In addition, three out of the nine top wards are in Maidstone, with both Coxheath & Hunton and Headcorn newly listed. Also, only Marden & Yalding was a remaining top ward that reported a large increase in EHE children and young people.

Deprivation

The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is the official measure of relative deprivation in England and is part of a suite of outputs that form the English Indices of Deprivation (IoD). There are seven domains of deprivation, which combine to create the IMD. These domains are Income, Employment, Education, Health, Crime, Barriers to Housing & Services and Living Environment.

The following analysis looks at the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) domain, which measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families. Each Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in England is ranked from the most to least deprived.

Chart 4: More EHE CYP are from income deprived families when compared to the KCC pupil population.



Click [here](#) to view the data table.

Of the 4,119 EHE CYP it was possible to identify the residential LSOA for 3,991 EHE CYP. Chart 4 shows proportionally more children and young people that were educated at home live in the most deprived LSOAs in England, as 26.5% of EHE CYP live in the 20% most deprived areas in England, compared to only 19.5% of all KCC pupils. Whereas only 8.5% EHE CYP live in the least 20% deprived LSOAs compared to 14.2% of all KCC pupils.

New Notifications

Looking at new notifications, the proportion of children and young people living in the most deprived areas in England is slightly higher than the total cohort of EHE CYP, as 28.9% of the CYP with a new notification are from the 20% most deprived LSOAs, compared to 26.5% of all EHE CYP.

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	EHE CYP	EHE %	KCC Pupils %
White – British	2776	67.4%	74.8%
Gypsy - Roma	339	8.2%	1.1%
Other White Background	145	3.5%	6.4%
Other Mixed Background	78	1.9%	2.7%
Traveller of Irish Heritage	59	1.4%	0.1%
White & Black Caribbean	38	0.9%	1.0%
Black – African	30	0.7%	3.1%
White & Asian	27	0.7%	1.5%
White & Black African	26	0.6%	0.9%
Other Ethnic Group	25	0.6%	1.2%
Black Caribbean	20	0.5%	0.3%
Indian	11	0.3%	2.2%
White – Irish	9	0.2%	0.2%
Other Black Background	8	0.2%	0.2%
Other Asian Background	7	0.2%	1.9%
Pakistani	6	0.1%	0.4%
Chinese	5	0.1%	0.5%
Sub Total	3,609	87.6%	
Unknown/Refuse/Not yet obtained	510	12.4%	1.6%
Total	4,119		

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 87.6% of the EHE CYP. Table 2 shows that the highest proportion of EHE CYP are White British (67.4%), which is lower than the overall KCC pupil population (74.8%).

There are a higher percentage of Gypsy-Roma EHE children and young people when compared to the percentage of the Kent pupil population; 8.2% compared to 1.1% respectively. There is also a higher percentage of Traveller of Irish Heritage, 1.4% of CYP educated at home compared to 0.1% of the KCC pupil population.

There was no change in ethnicity rates when compared to last year.

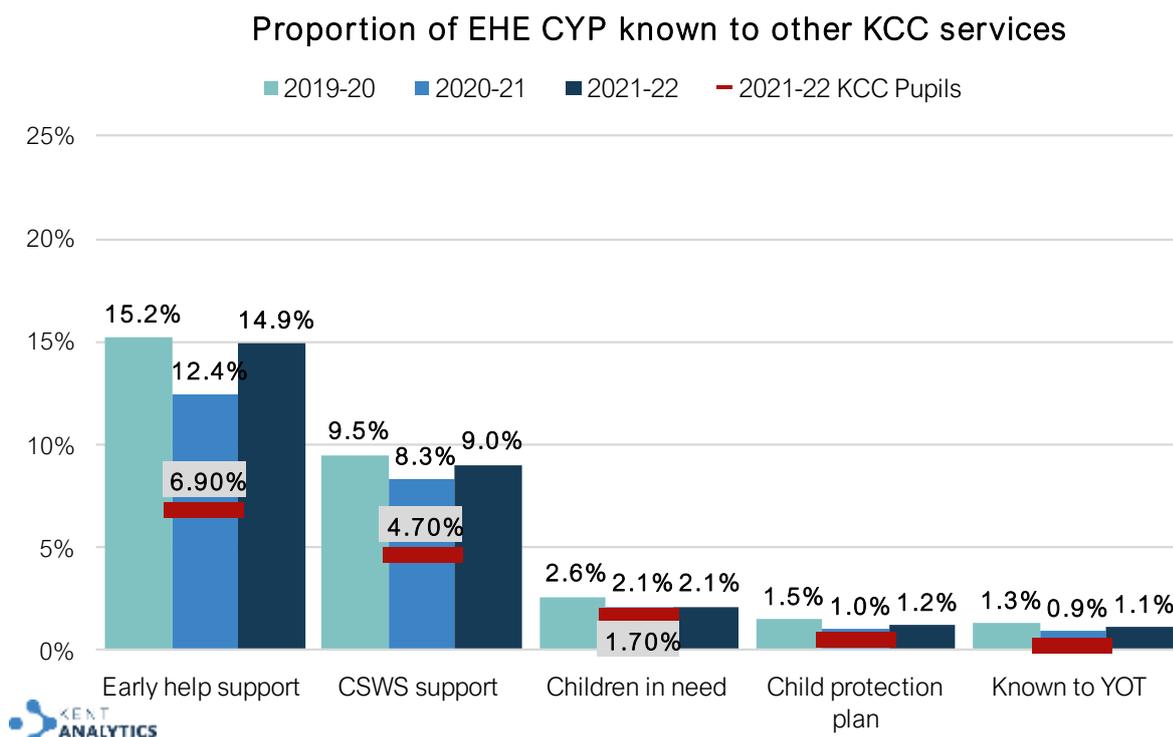
Key Indicators

The analysis in this section of the report is of the 3,962 children and young people educated at home that were matched to either or both Integrated Children and Young People’s datasets for 2020-21 and 2021-22. The matched data provides additional information collected about the EHE children and young people.

Matching was based on a combination of the UPN, name, date of birth and postcode. Of these, 144 were matched to the 2020-21 dataset only, 371 to the 2021-22 dataset only and 3,447 were matched to both datasets, which provides two years of education and CYP support services information.

Children and Young People’s Services Support

Chart 5: When compared to the KCC pupil population a much higher proportion of EHE children and young people were known to other KCC services.



Click [here](#) to view the data table.

Using the 2021-22 Integrated Children and Young People’s dataset, Chart 5 provides a breakdown of the 3,818 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 2021 to August 2022. It includes the proportions reported in 2019-20 and 2020-21 for comparison.

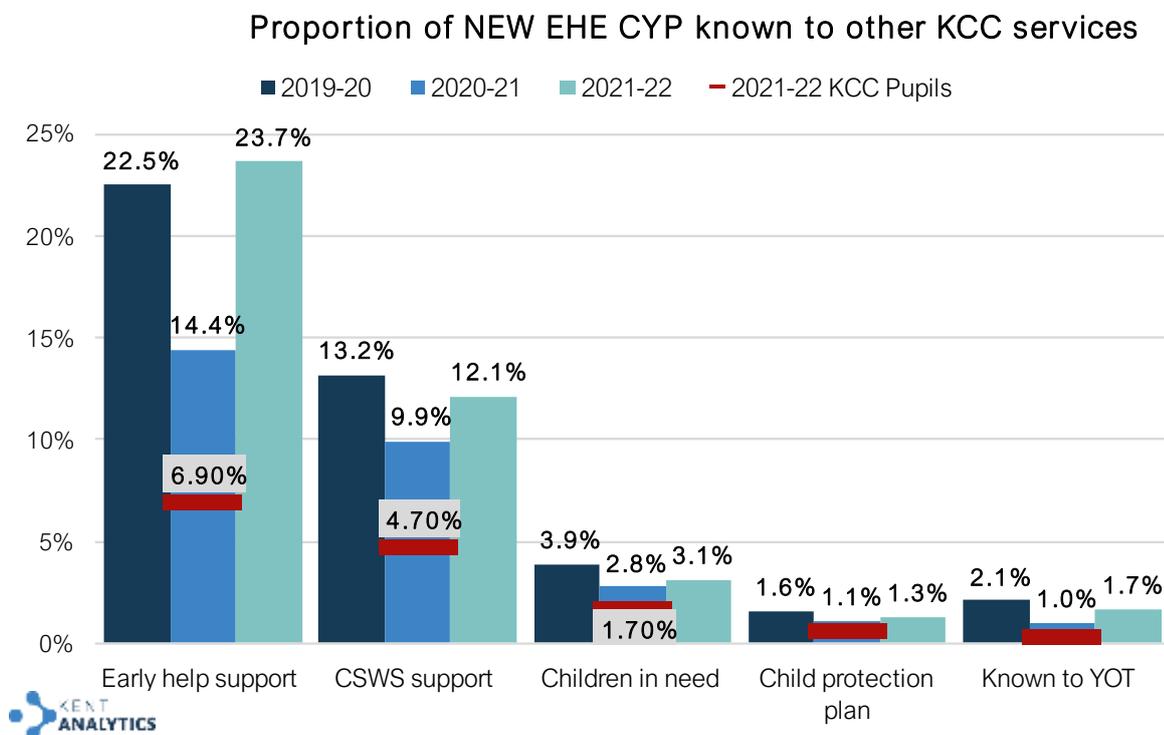
Chart 5 shows a higher proportion of EHE children and young people were supported by other children’s services teams compared to KCC pupils for the same period. Nearly 15% requested support which proceeded to Early Help between September 2021 to August 2022, compared to only 6.9% of KCC pupils, whereas 9.0% had support from Children’s Social Work Services (CSWS) during this period, compared to only 4.7% of KCC pupils.

Previous Years Comparison

Compared to last year, Chart 5 shows the proportion of EHE CYP supported by other children’s services teams has increased, however this increase is to the similar rates seen in the previous year, 2019-20 (as shown in Chart 5). This could suggest that last year’s reduction in the proportion of EHE CYP known to other KCC children’s services, was a one-off and more than likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

New Notifications

Chart 6: When compared to the KCC pupil population a much higher proportion of children and young people with a NEW notification were known to other KCC services.



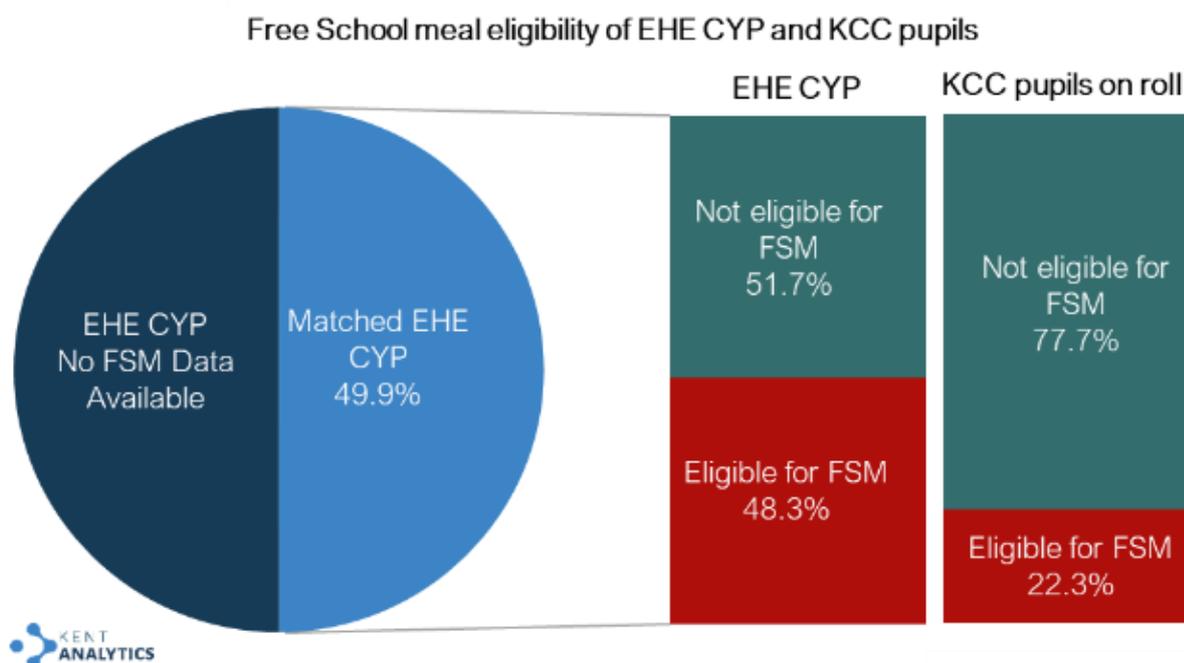
Click [here](#) to view the data table.

Looking at new notifications Chart 6 shows the proportion known to other KCC Children's services is higher than both KCC pupils and the 2021-22 EHE CYP total (shown in chart 5). Nearly a quarter (23.7%) requested support which proceeded to Early help between September 2021 to August 2022, which is more than three times the rate of KCC pupils.

Chart 6 also supports that the change seen in 2020-21 could have been a one-off occurrence, as the proportion of new notifications known to other KCC Children's services is much higher in 2021-22 and similar to the rates reported in 2019-20.

Free School Meals (FSM)

Chart 7: A high proportion of children and young people who were educated at home were eligible for free school meals whilst at school.



Click [here](#) to view the data table.

Using information from the Integrated Children and Young People's datasets it was possible to obtain the free school meal eligibility for 1,979 (49.9%) EHE CYP that matched to the datasets. Chart 7 shows that of these children and young people, over 48% were eligible for free school meals whilst at school, which is much higher than the 22.3% of KCC pupils on roll that were eligible for free school meals.

Previous Years Comparison

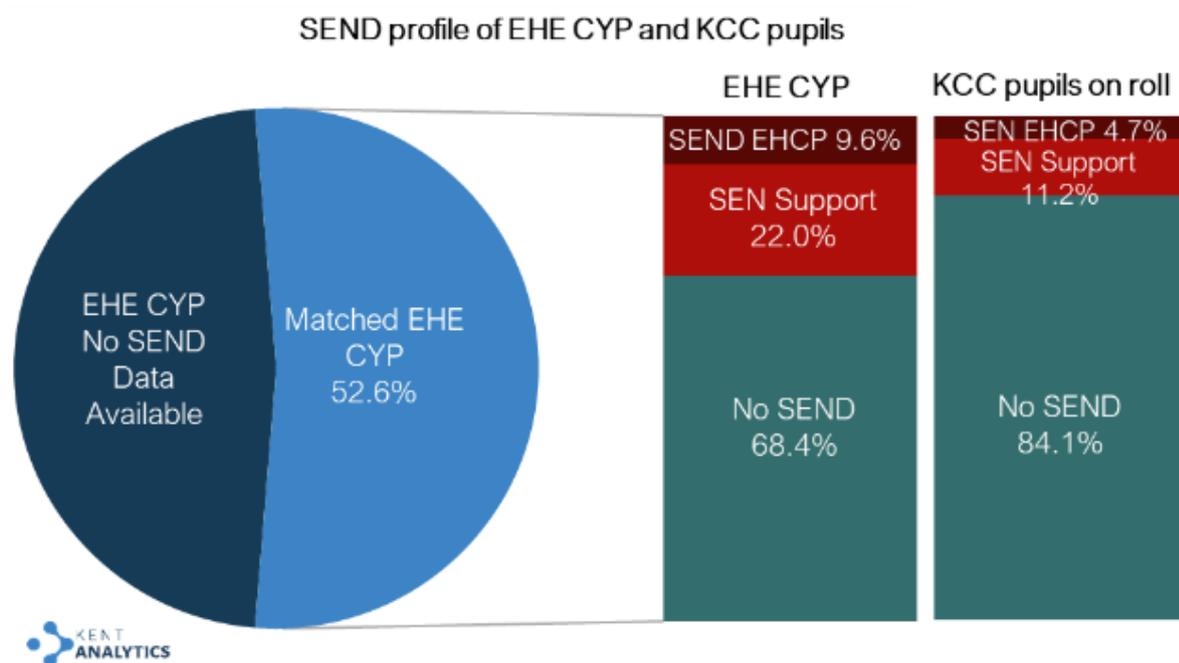
Compared to last year, the percentage of EHE children and young people eligible for free school meals increased from 42.1% in 2020-21 to 48.3% in 2021-22, as a rate per 1,000 population this is an increase of 15%. In comparison, whilst the overall KCC pupil population eligible for free school meals has also increased, the rate per 1,000 pupils only increased by 9%.

Again, like seen in the EHE CYP known to other KCC Children's services findings, last year's rates appear as a one-off. In comparison the increase in EHE CYP eligible for free

school meals reported in 2020-21 was 15%, which was not as great as what was reported in the KCC pupil cohort, which increased by 28%.

Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND)

Chart 8: Just under a third of matched EHE children and young people received SEN support or had an EHCP whilst at school.



Click [here](#) to view the data table.

Using information from the Integrated Children and Young People's datasets it was possible to obtain the SEN provision for 2,084 (52.6%) EHE CYP that matched to the datasets. Chart 8 shows that 22.0% of the EHE children and young people received SEN support when they were at school between September 2020 to August 2022, which is much higher than the 11.2% of KCC pupils that were receiving SEN support in January 2022. Similarly, 9.6% of EHE CYP had an EHCP, more than double the 4.7% rate of the KCC pupils in January 2022.

Previous Years Comparison

Compared to last year, there is statistically no significant difference in the rate of EHE CYP with special educational needs and disabilities, this is also the case when looking at the new notifications.

SEND Needs

Table 3: The main reason for SEN support for EHE children and young people is social, emotional and mental health needs.

SEN Support – Primary Need	EHE CYP	EHE CYP %	KCC Pupils %
Social, emotional & mental health	145	31.7%	23.2%
Moderate learning difficulty	76	16.6%	13.6%
Speech, language & communication needs	74	16.2%	26.5%
Autistic spectrum disorder	60	13.1%	10.0%
Specific learning difficulty	47	10.3%	14.4%
Other difficulty-disability	24	5.2%	4.8%
SEN support – no specialist assessment	17	3.7%	3.1%
Physical disability	7	1.5%	2.3%
Other	8	1.7%	2.1%
Total	458		

Table 3 provides a breakdown of the 458 EHE children and young people that had SEN support whilst in school between September 2020 to August 2022, by their primary need. Social, emotional & mental health needs (SEMH) was the most common reason for SEN support, accounting for 31.7% of the EHE children and young people that received support. In comparison, this is higher than the proportion of all KCC pupils that received SEN support for SEMH (23.2%).

Speech, language & communication needs (SLCN) was the most common reason for all KCC pupils with SEN support, accounting for 26.5%, whereas only 16.2% of the EHE children and young people had SEN support for SLCN.

Of the 201 children and young people with an EHCP who were educated at home, 45.8% had the primary need of autistic spectrum disorder (ASD), which is slightly higher than the 41.8% of all KCC pupils with an EHCP for ASD. It must also be noted that 21.4% of the EHE CYP has an EHCP for social, emotional & mental health, which is higher than the 14.8% of all KCC pupils with an EHCP for SEMH.

Attendance and Exclusions

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the closure of schools there was an impact on the attendance data available for the academic year 2020-2021. The attendance data that was collected was anomalous due to the isolation rules and higher sickness levels. Therefore, only attendance data for 2021-2022 could be used for analysis of the CYP that were EHE during the same academic year.

Please note, the Summer 2022 term attendance data was not available at the time of publication, therefore only attendance for Autumn 2021 term and Spring 2022 term is reported on.

Table 4: The majority of EHE children and young people had low attendance whilst at school between September 2021 and March 2022.

Attendance Rates AUT 2021 - SPR 2022	EHE CYP	EHE CYP %	KCC Pupils %
Missed 50% or more of school	427	27.7%	1.1%
Missed between 10% to 50% of school	813	52.8%	21.7%
Missed less than 10% of school	300	19.5%	77.2%
Total	1,540		

It was possible to obtain attendance rates for 1,540 EHE CYP that matched to the 2021-22 dataset. Table 4 shows, when compared to all KCC pupils, EHE CYP had a lower attendance rate. Over half of the EHE CYP (52.8%) missed between 10% to 50% of the Autumn and Spring term in the academic year 2021-2022, compared to 21.7% of KCC pupils. Whereas 27.7% missed more than half of the two terms, compared to only 1.1% of the KCC pupils.

Of the 3,818 EHE CYP matched to the 2021-22 dataset, school exclusion data was available for 1,015 children and young people. Of these, 14.0% were excluded from school between September 2021 to July 2022, which is over four times the 2.9% exclusion rate reported for all year R to 11 KCC pupils.

Previous Years Comparison

Compared to last year, the exclusion rate of EHE CYP has significantly increased from 4.9% in 2020-21 to 14.0% in 2021-22. Looking at all KCC pupils, whilst the exclusion rate has increased, it only went from 2.0%, recorded in 2020-21, to 2.9%.

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 years old, 615 EHE young people were identified to be in Year 11 in 2021-22, of which all were matched against NEET information up to December 2022.

Table 5: Just over 20% of the Year 11 EHE young people had a NEET episode after September 2022.

Current Destination (December 2022)	EHE CYP	Percentage
Currently NEET	48	7.8%
NEET episode but no longer NEET	35	5.7%
Apprenticeship / Training	23	65.7%
College - Sixth Form	6	17.1%
Employment	5	14.3%
Remained EHE	1	2.9%
Not Recorded as NEET	532	86.5%
College - Sixth Form	378	71.1%
Remained EHE	50	9.4%
Apprenticeship /Training	48	9.0%
Employment	42	7.9%
Other	14	2.6%
Total	615	

Source: IYSS September to December 2022.

The December 2022 KCC NEET report recorded 2.3% of the year 12 KCC pupil population as NEET and 3.1% of the combined year 12 and 13 KCC pupil population.

Proportionally more EHE young people become NEET when compared to the KCC pupil population. Table 5 shows 5.7% of educated at home young people had a NEET episode but were no longer NEET and 7.8% were recorded currently as NEET.

Table 5 also shows a breakdown of the 532 young people (in year 11) who were educated at home during September 2021 to August 2022 and were not recorded as NEET after September 2022. Nearly three quarters (71.1%) went onto college or sixth form.

Of the 35 who had a NEET episode but are no longer a NEET, 65.7% went onto an apprenticeship or training.

Previous Years Comparison

Overall, 13.5% of Year 11 EHE young people had a NEET episode after September 2022, a decrease from 21.5% recorded the previous year.

Last year (2020/21) a shift between remaining educated at home and going onto college or sixth form was reported. As 35.5% remained educated at home and 30.8% went onto college/sixth form, compared to 23.5% and 56.6% recorded in the 2019/20 report, respectively. This shift has now reverted substantially, as only 9.0% remained educated at home and 67.7% went onto college/sixth form.

2020-21 Year 11 pupils

In last year's report there were 545 EHE young people in year 11 with NEET information as at January 2022. The following table provides a comparison of their destination one year later.

Table 6: A third of the 2020-21 year 11 EHE young people had an episode of NEET in the last 14 months.

Destination	2020-21		2021-22	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
NEET	52	9.5%	84	15.4%
Previously NEET	65	11.9%	208	38.2%
Not recorded as NEET	428	78.5%	253	46.4%
Total	545		545	

Table 6 shows that in the 2020-21 report, 21.4% (117) of the year 11 EHE young people had a NEET episode, however one year later this increased to 53.6% (292) of all the year 11 EHE young people.

Of the 52 that were NEET in 2021, 30 (57.7%) were still recorded as NEET 12 months later. Whereas out the 493 EHE that were not NEET at the time of reporting in 2021, 54 were NEET 12 months later (11.0%).

In comparison the December 2022 NEET report recorded 4.0% of the year 13 KCC pupil population as NEET.

Schools

Of the 4,119 EHE children and young people, it was possible to identify the most recently attended KCC school for 1,979 children and young people using the January 2021 and 2022 school census.

The following tables list the ten secondary schools with the highest number of pupils and the highest proportion of pupils (based on the school 2022 population excluding year 12 and 13) and the primary schools with the highest number of pupils that had an EHE notification opened.

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

Secondary School	District	EHE CYP	Total Pupils (2022)	2022 Rate	2021 Rate
Oasis Academy Isle of Sheppey	Swale	58	1,366	4.2%	2.8%
Homewood School & 6th Form Centre	Ashford	36	1,727	2.1%	1.2%
The Charles Dickens School	Thanet	36	1,114	3.2%	1.5%
The Abbey School	Swale	36	1,047	3.4%	2.6%
Cornwallis Academy	Maidstone	36	984	3.7%	2.9%
Sandwich Technology School	Dover	35	1,222	2.9%	3.1%
Hartsdown Academy	Thanet	32	669	4.8%	2.2%
The Sittingbourne School	Swale	30	1,377	2.2%	2.2%
Folkestone Academy	Folkestone & Hythe	30	1,004	3.0%	3.2%
The Lenham School	Maidstone	30	702	4.3%	3.8%

Table 8: Top 10 Secondary schools with EHE children and young people: highest percentage of 2022 pupil population.

Secondary School	District	EHE CYP	Total Pupils (2022)	2022 Rate	2021 Rate
The High Weald Academy ³	Tunbridge Wells	25	98	25.5%	8.2%
Hartsdown Academy	Thanet	32	669	4.8%	2.2%
New Line Learning Academy	Maidstone	29	644	4.5%	4.2%
The Lenham School	Maidstone	30	702	4.3%	3.8%
Oasis Academy Isle of Sheppey	Swale	58	1,366	4.2%	2.8%
Hadlow Rural Community School	Tonbridge & Malling	14	361	3.8%	3.4%
Cornwallis Academy	Maidstone	36	984	3.7%	2.9%
The Abbey School	Swale	36	1,047	3.4%	2.6%
The Holmesdale School	Tonbridge & Malling	14	422	3.3%	1.3%
Orchards Academy	Sevenoaks	19	575	3.3%	2.0%

Table 9: Top 8 Primary schools with EHE children and young people: highest number.

Primary School	District	EHE CYP	Total Pupils (2021)	2022 Rate	2021 Rate
Greenlands Primary School	Dartford	12	179	6.7%	11.5%
West Borough Primary School	Maidstone	10	451	2.2%	1.1%
Temple Hill Primary Academy	Dartford	9	822	1.1%	1.0%
Dame Janet Primary Academy	Thanet	9	358	2.5%	1.9%
Eastchurch CEP School	Swale	9	354	2.5%	0.8%
Joy Lane Primary School	Canterbury	8	600	1.3%	0.5%
Holy Trinity & St John's CEP School Margate	Thanet	8	392	2.0%	2.0%
Drapers Mills Primary Academy	Thanet	8	352	2.3%	3.0%

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

³ Please note that The High Weald Academy in Tunbridge Wells closed in August 2022, with partial closure through 2022, hence the low pupil numbers.

Reasons for Notifications

Table 10: Just under a third of the new notifications (between September 2021 to August 2022) were for health and emotional health reasons.

Notification Reason	New Notification EHE CYP	New Notification %	Other Cases EHE CYP	Other Cases %
Parents did not provide reason	803	46.0%	1,208	50.9%
Health - emotional health	525	30.1%	518	21.8%
Dissatisfaction:	194	11.1%	169	7.1%
Bullying	57	29.4%	42	24.9%
School	133	68.6%	99	58.6%
SEN	4	2.1%	28	16.6%
Religious, philosophical & cultural beliefs	39	2.2%	352	14.8%
Difficult access to school place	121	6.9%	49	2.1%
Means of avoiding legal action	39	2.2%	27	1.1%
Child missing education	19	1.1%	28	1.2%
Means of avoiding school exclusion	5	0.3%	12	0.5%
Short term intervention			10	0.4%
Other			1	0.04%
Total	1,745		4,119	

Table 10 shows the notification reason for 4,119 EHE children and young people, broken down by those that had a new notification between September 2021 to August 2022 and those that had an open case during the same period, but was opened before September 2021 (other cases). Unfortunately, nearly half of the EHE notifications did not have a reason provided.

New Notifications

Looking at the new notifications only, just under a third (30.1%) were for health and emotional health reasons and 11.1% were for dissatisfaction, of which nearly 70% of these were because of general dissatisfaction with the school.

In comparison, the main reason for cases opened before September 2021 was also for health and emotional health needs, accounting for a 21.8%, followed by 20.1% religious, philosophical, and cultural beliefs.

Previous Years Comparison

Compared to last year the proportion of notifications that did not provide a reason has increased from 33.4% in 2020-21 to 48.8%, which is similar to the rate recorded in 2019-20 (41.0%).

Excluding the notifications that did not have a reason recorded, the overall proportion of EHE notifications that were for religious, philosophical, and cultural beliefs has continued to decrease, going from 43.0% in 2019-20, to 20.4% in 2020-22, to 15.8% in 2021-22. Whereas the proportion with a notification for health and emotional health reasons has increased over the past three years, from 31.1% in 2019, to 32.7% in 2020-22, to 42.2% in 2021-22.

Closed Notifications

Of the 4,119 notifications that were open between September 2021 and August 2022, 794 were closed during that period, which is 19.3%.

Table 11: Over 50% of the children and young people that were closed to EHE went back to mainstream school.

Notification Outcome	EHE CYP	Percentage
Attending mainstream school	415	52.3%
Referred to CME	225	28.3%
Moved out of the area	116	14.6%
Attending special school	15	1.9%
Attending alternative curriculum	7	0.9%
Other	7	0.9%
Unknown	9	1.1%
Total	794	

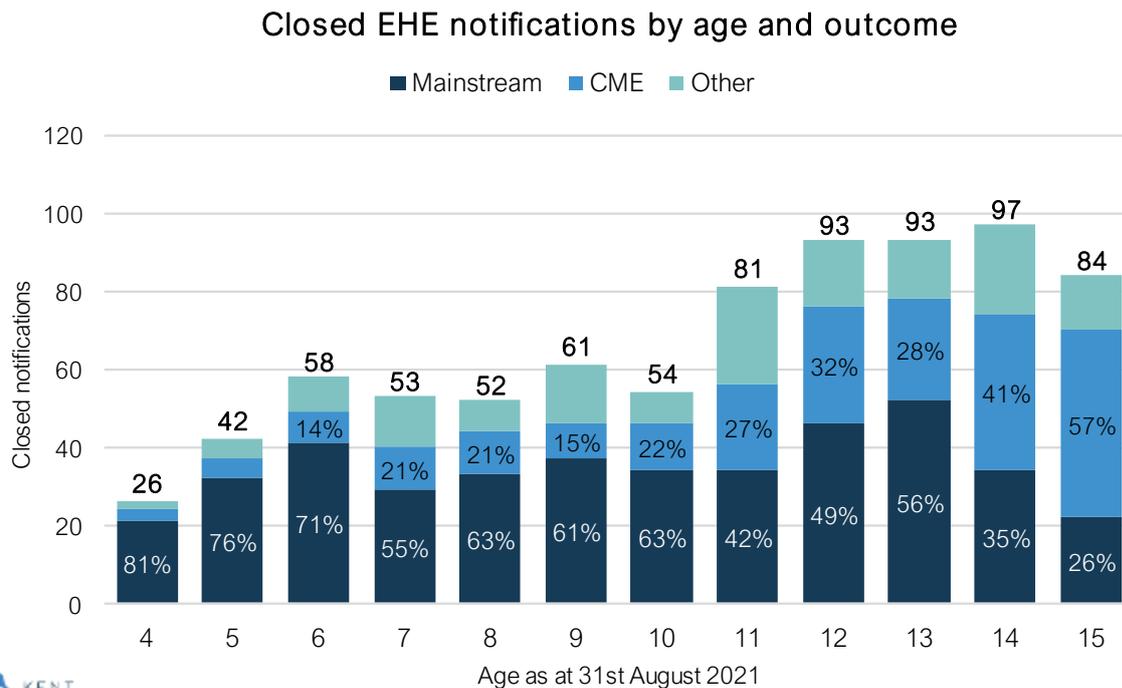
Table 11 shows the outcome of the closed cases. 52.3% were closed as they went onto attend a mainstream school, 28.3% were referred to the children missing education team (CME) and 14.6% moved out of the county.

Previous Years Comparison

Compared to last year the percentage of EHE notifications closed has decreased from 24.6% in 2020-21 to 19.3%, which is similar to the rate recorded in 2019-20 (20.4%).

Age breakdown

Chart 9: The proportion of notifications that were closed due to the child or young person going onto attend a mainstream school decreased with age, whereas the proportion being referred to the CME team increased with age.



Click [here](#) to view the data table.

Chart 9 details the number of closed EHE notifications by age with the proportions that went onto attend mainstream or were referred to the CME team, the two main outcomes identified in Table 11.

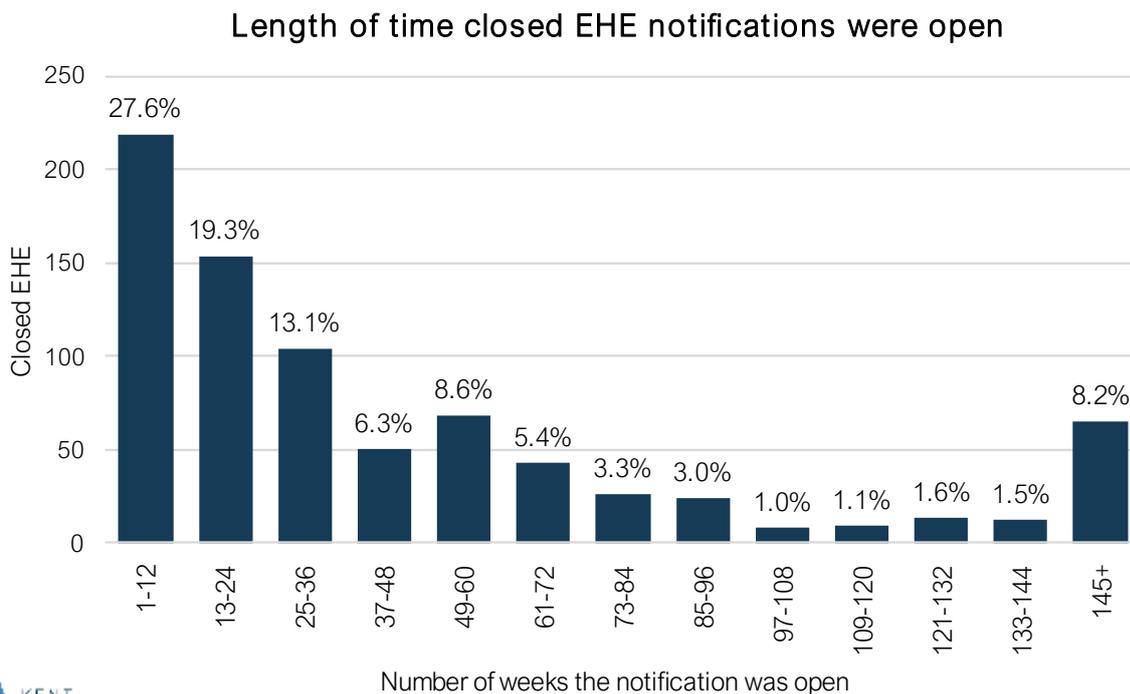
The chart shows that a higher number of secondary age pupils had a closed EHE notification, but this is expected as there are a higher number of notifications for this age group. Looking at the closure rate, 19.3% of the total opened notifications between September 2021 to August 2022 were closed. In comparison, a quarter (25.9%) of primary age CYP (age 4 to 10 year olds) were closed and only 16.1% of secondary age CYP (age 11 to 15 year olds).

When looking at the outcome of the closed notification, two thirds (66.6%) of primary age CYP went onto attend mainstream school, compared to only 42% of secondary age CYP.

Whereas over a third (37.1%) of secondary age CYP were referred to the CME team compared to only 17.1% of primary age.

Length of time notifications were open

Chart 10: Just under a third of EHE notifications that were closed were open for less than 13 weeks.



Click [here](#) to view the data table.

Chart 10 shows 27.6% of the notifications were closed within 13 weeks, and just under 20% were closed between 13 and 24 weeks. This is not dis-similar to the rates recorded in last year's report.

Appendices

Appendix A: Chart 1 data

Table A: New notifications and open notifications by age

Age (September 2021)	New Notifications	Open Notifications	Total
4	87	4	91
5	77	63	140
6	63	109	172
7	59	132	191
8	85	136	221
9	77	140	217
10	118	188	306
11	218	179	297
12	233	269	502
13	283	331	614
14	281	361	642
15	164	462	626
Total	1,745	2,374	4,119

Click [here](#) to return to Chart 1

Appendix B: Chart 2 data

Table B: EHE notifications by age, 2019 to 2022

Age	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
4	56	103	91
5	123	184	140
6	143	227	172
7	170	218	191
8	185	233	221
9	207	278	217
10	242	302	306
11	315	359	397
12	336	459	502
13	432	477	614
14	525	578	642
15	528	562	626
Total	3,262	3,980	4,119

Click [here](#) to return to Chart 2

Appendix C: Chart 3 data

Table C: EHE notifications by age and gender

Age (September 2021)	Male	Female	Total
4	43	48	91
5	58	82	140
6	89	83	172
7	100	91	191
8	93	128	221
9	102	115	217
10	148	158	306
11	208	189	297
12	274	228	502
13	341	273	614
14	368	274	642
15	334	292	626
Total	2,158	1,961	4,119

Click [here](#) to return to Chart 3

Appendix D: Chart 4 data

Table D: EHE notifications by age and gender

IDACI Decile	EHE CYP	KCC Pupils
Most deprived 20% LSOA	26.5%	19.5%
21% - 40%	24.4%	22.4%
41% - 60%	22.9%	22.2%
61% - 80%	17.7%	21.6%
Least deprived 20% LSOA	8.5%	14.2%

Click [here](#) to return to Chart 4

Appendix E: Chart 5 data

Table E: Rate of EHE CYP known to other KCC services

Service: September to August	2019-20 Matched EHE CYP %	2020-21 Matched EHE CYP %	2021-22 Matched EHE CYP %	2021-22 KCC Pupils %
Early Help Support	15.2%	12.4%	14.9%	6.9%
CSWS Support	9.5%	8.3%	9.0%	4.7%
Children in Need	2.6%	2.1%	2.1%	1.7%
Child Protection Plan	1.5%	1.0%	1.2%	0.6%
Known to Youth Offending Team	1.3%	0.9%	1.1%	0.3%
Total			3,818	

Click [here](#) to return to Chart 5

Appendix F: Chart 6 data

Table F: Rate of NEW EHE CYP known to other KCC services

Service: September to August	2019-20 Matched New EHE CYP %	2020-21 Matched New EHE CYP %	2021-22 Matched New EHE CYP %	2021-22 KCC Pupils %
Early Help Support	22.5%	14.4%	23.7%	6.9%
CSWS Support	13.2%	9.9%	12.1%	4.7%
Children in Need	3.9%	2.8%	3.1%	1.7%
Child Protection Plan	1.6%	1.1%	1.3%	0.6%
Known to Youth Offending Team	2.1%	1.0%	1.7%	0.3%
Total			1,517	

Click [here](#) to return to Chart 6

Service Explanation

Early Help Support: Request for support proceeding to Early Help between September and August.

CSWS Support: Request for support proceeding to Children's Social Work Services (CSWS) between September and August.

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

Child Protection Plan: Children and young people who had a child protection plan between September and August (and they were not a child in care).

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

Appendix G: Chart 7 data

Table G: Free school meal eligibility of the 1,979 matched EHE CYP and KCC pupils on roll

Category	EHE CYP	KCC Pupils on roll
Not eligible for free school meals	51.7%	77.7%
Eligible for free school meals	48.3%	22.3%

Click [here](#) to return to Chart 7

Appendix H: Chart 8 data

Table H: SEND profile of the 2,084 matched EHE CYP and KCC pupils on roll

Category	EHE CYP	KCC Pupils on roll
SEND EHCP	9.6%	4.7%
SEN Support	22.0%	11.2%
No SEND	68.4%	84.1%

Click [here](#) to return to Chart 8

Appendix I: Chart 9 data

Table I: Closed notifications by age and outcome

Age	Returned to mainstream	Referred to CME	Other Outcome	Total Closed notifications
4	21	3	2	26
5	32	5	5	42
6	41	8	9	58
7	29	11	13	53
8	33	11	8	52
9	37	9	15	61
10	34	12	8	54
11	34	22	25	81
12	46	30	17	93
13	52	26	15	93
14	34	40	23	97
15	22	48	14	84
Total	415	225	154	794

Click [here](#) to return to Chart 9

Appendix J: Chart 10 data

Table J: Length of time closed EHE notifications were open for

Weeks	Notifications	Percentage
1-12	219	27.6%
13-24	153	19.3%
25-36	104	13.1%
37-48	50	6.3%
49-60	68	8.6%
61-72	43	5.4%
73-84	26	3.3%
85-96	24	3.0%
97-108	8	1.0%
109-120	9	1.1%
121-132	13	1.6%
133-144	12	1.5%
145+	65	8.2%

Click [here](#) to return to Chart 10

Further Information

Kent Analytics
Kent County Council
Invicta House
Maidstone
Kent
ME14 1XX

Email:

SCAnalytics@kent.gov.uk

Tel: 03000 417444

Report writers

Charlotte Prior, Analyst Manager