

Fixed-term and permanent exclusions

2014-2017



Control Sheet

Fixed-term and permanent exclusions, 2014-17

Reference:			
Date produced:	April 2018	Status:	Final
Valid until:			
Collected by:	Hackney Learning Trust		
Short description/ notes:	<p>This report includes fixed-term and permanent exclusions for the latest three years sourced from the school census. For example, for academic year 2016-2017's exclusions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autumn term 2016 exclusion are included in the May 2017 school census • Spring term 2017 exclusion are included in the October 2017 school census • Summer term 2017 exclusion are included in the January 2018 school census <p>For of this reason, pupils' time-variant characteristics such as Free School Meal eligibility (FSM), Special Education Needs provision (SEN), might be different at the time of the census where the exclusions are returned, from the status when the exclusion took place. Therefore the pupils' FSM has been picked up from the census "closest" to the exclusion (e.g. for summer term exclusions the FSM is picked up from the May census).The SEN status used is from the time of the exclusion as this is part of the information the school is required to enter into their MIS system when they record the exclusion incident.</p> <p>Where some pupils may have had exclusions under two different SEN statuses within the year in the same school they have only been included under one of these statuses</p>		
Restrictions on use:			
Reporting cycle:	Ad hoc		
Next report due:			
Report location:	TBC		
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Introduction

This report aims to highlight whether, and where there is disproportionality in the percentage of fixed-term and permanent exclusions in Hackney primary, secondary and special schools for specific groups and cohorts of pupils.

Methodology

Figures are reported for each year separately to be able to account for potential year on year variations which would have been difficult to disentangle in the case of aggregating multiple years of data. As a consequence, some of the percentages reported are based on small denominators, especially in the case of special schools and permanent exclusions and, therefore, should be interpreted with caution.

The following indicators are reported throughout this report by school phase:

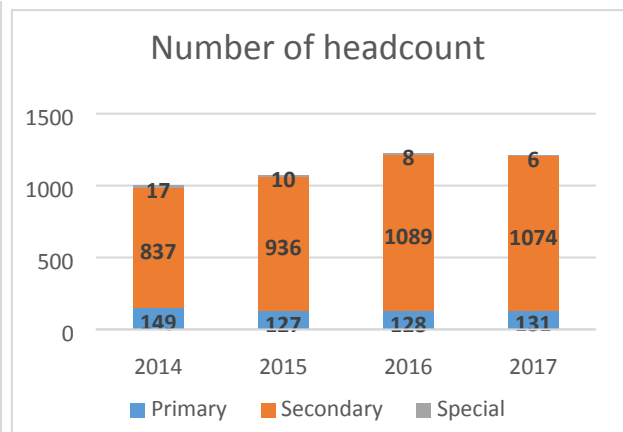
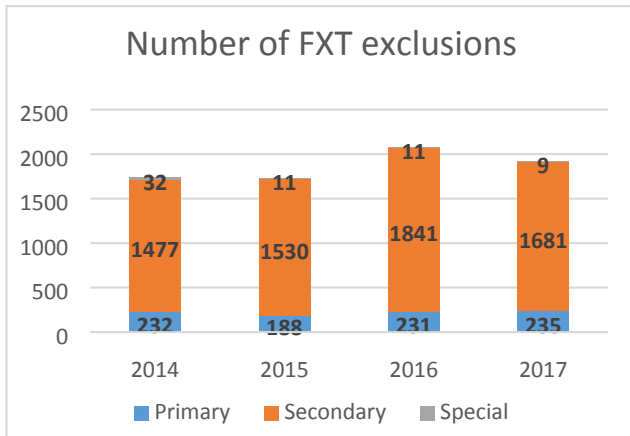
- Number and percentage of fixed-term exclusions (percentage calculated out of the total number of exclusions) (% FXT exclusions)
- Headcount number of pupils with a fixed-term exclusion (percentage calculated out of the total headcount number of pupils) (% headcount)
- Number and percentage of permanent exclusions

Please note that one pupil can have more than one fixed-term exclusion.

These indicators have been reported by ethnicity and gender, special educational needs and pupil premium to consider if any of these groups, or cohorts within these groups, are disproportionately represented in any of the above exclusions indicators.

1. Fixed-term exclusions

1.1 Overview



	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trend line		2014	2015	2016	2017	Trend line
Primary	232	188	231	235		Primary	149	127	128	131	
Secondary	1477	1530	1841	1681		Secondary	837	936	1089	1074	
Special	32	11	11	9		Special	17	10	8	6	
All schools	1741	1729	2083	1925		All schools	1003	1073	1225	1211	

The number of fixed-term exclusions in primary schools in 2016/17 was 235, the same level as 2015/16 (232) and 2013/14 (232). 2014/15 saw a dip to 188 exclusions. There has been a decline in the number of pupils that these exclusions cover, from 149 in 2013/14 down to 131 in 2016/17. The number of fixed-term exclusions in secondary schools in 2016/17 was 1681, down on the previous year (1841). There has been an accompanying increase in the number of pupils that these exclusions cover, from 837 in 2013/14 to 1074 in 2016/17. Exclusions in special schools have fallen, from 32 exclusions in 2013/14 to 9 in 2016/17. 17 pupils in special schools had an exclusion in 2013/14 compared to 6 in 2016/17.

When exclusions are reported as a 'percentage of roll', similar trends can be seen:

the number of fixed term exclusions in primary schools as a percentage of the overall number of pupils has remained constant at 1%; the number of pupils with an exclusion in primary schools as a percentage of the total number of pupils has stayed constant at 1%

the number of fixed term exclusions in secondary schools as a percentage of the overall number of pupils has increased from 12% to 13% across the four years; the number of pupils with an exclusion in secondary schools as a percentage of the total number of pupils has increased from 7% to 8%

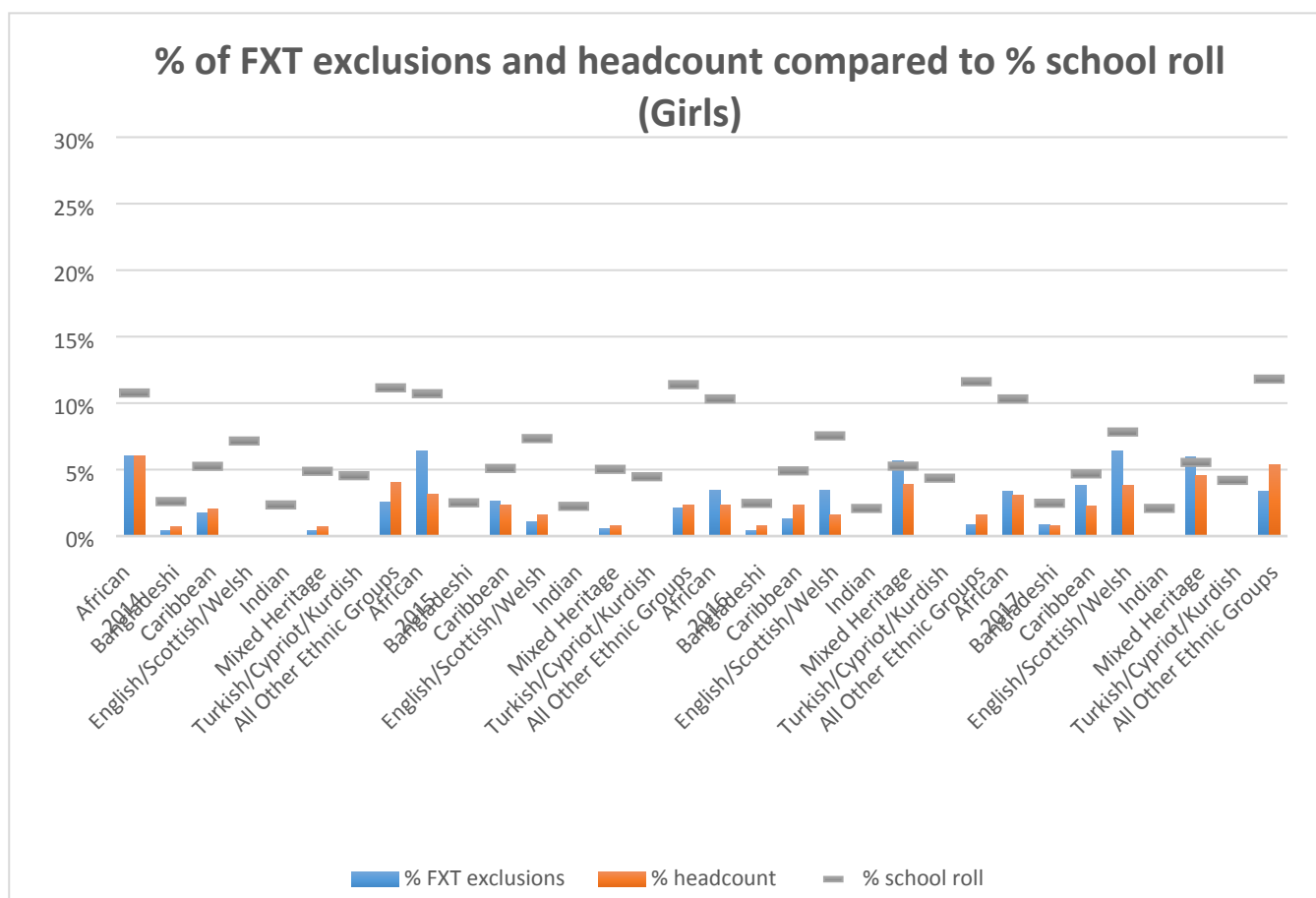
	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trend line		2014	2015	2016	2017	Trend line
Primary	1%	1%	1%	1%		Primary	1%	1%	1%	1%	
Secondary	12%	12%	14%	13%		Secondary	7%	7%	8%	8%	
Special	12%	4%	3%	3%		Special	6%	3%	2%	2%	
All schools	5%	5%	6%	6%		All schools	3%	3%	4%	4%	

The 'All schools' trend line can be seen to mirror the secondary trends in the table above, as 87% of all exclusions in Hackney are in the secondary phase (2016/17 figure). Therefore, analysis of fixed term exclusions in this report is divided into primary phase (section 1.2) and secondary phase (section 1.3), rather than overall cross-phase analysis, as this may mask any changes in the pattern and characteristics of primary exclusions amongst the larger volume of secondary exclusions.

1.2 Primary schools

Ethnicity (Girls)

Chart 1: Fixed-term exclusions and headcount girls against the school roll, 2014-17



African girls (11% of total school roll in 2014 and 2015, and 10% in 2016 and 2017) and 'All other ethnic groups' (11% of total school roll in 2014 and 2015, and 12% in 2016 and in 2017) are the largest female cohorts in Hackney primary schools.

In 2014 and 2015, African girls (6% of all primary school fixed term exclusions in both years) were the female cohort with the highest percentage of exclusions; in 2016, the cohort with the highest percentage of exclusions was Mixed Heritage girls (6% of all fixed term exclusions in the borough) and in 2017, English/Scottish/Welsh and Mixed Heritage girls were the cohorts with the highest percentage of exclusions (6% of all fixed terms exclusions).

There are no female cohorts (by ethnicity) within the Hackney primary school population that exhibit an extraordinary level disproportionality within the four year period. The only cohort across the four year period that exhibits any disproportionality is:

Mixed heritage girls in 2016 (6% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 5% of school roll) and in 2017 (6% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 6% of school roll)

Other examples in the four year period where there is a relatively small gap between the size of the cohort and the proportion of exclusions held by that cohort are:

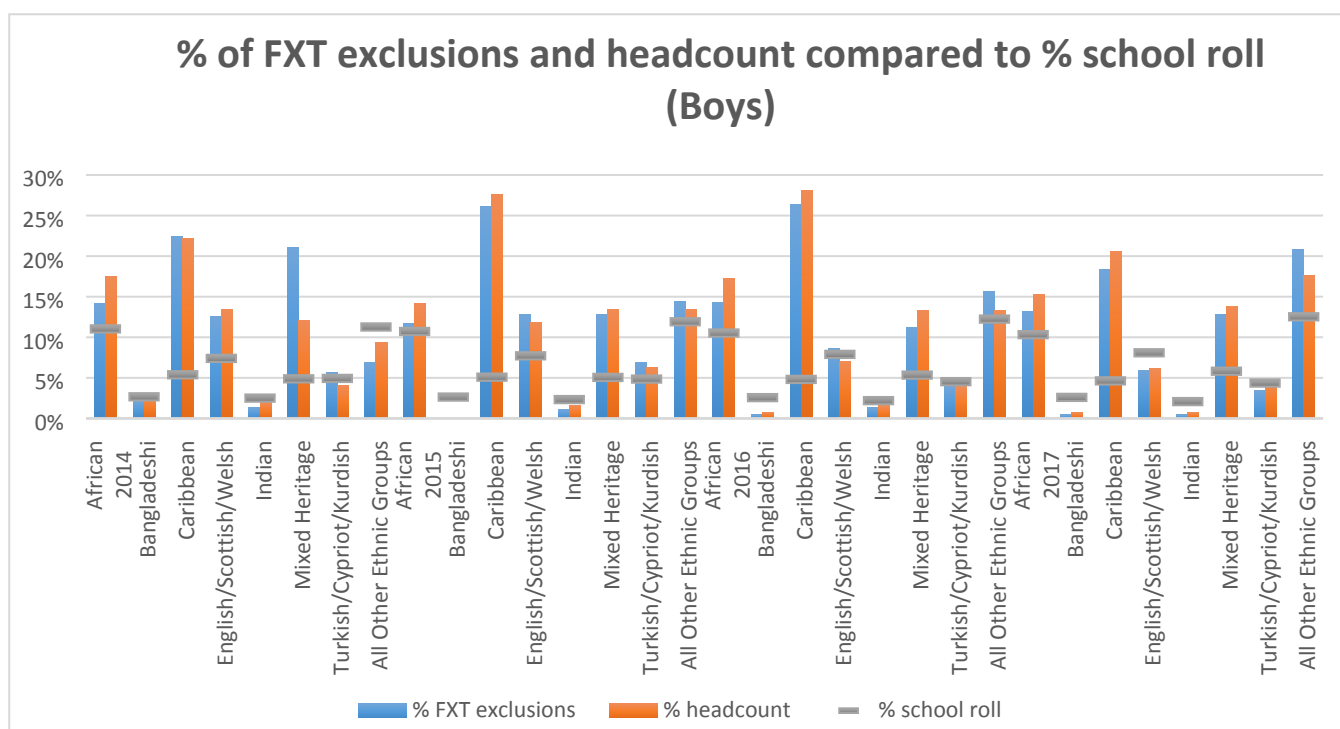
African girls in 2014 (6% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 11% of school roll) and 2017 (6% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 11% of school roll)

Caribbean girls in 2015 (3% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 5% of school roll) and in 2016 (4% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 5% of school roll)

English/Scottish/Welsh in 2017 (6% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 8% of school roll)

Ethnicity (Boys)

Chart 2: Fixed-term exclusions and headcount boys against the school roll, 2014-17



African boys (11% of total school roll in 2014, 2015, 2016 and 10% in 2017) and 'All other ethnic groups' (11% of total school roll in 2014, 12% in 2015 and 13% in 2016 and 2017) are the largest male cohorts in Hackney primary schools.

Across 2014-2016, Caribbean boys (22% of all primary school fixed term exclusions in 2014, and 26% in both 2015 and 2016) was the male cohort with the highest percentage of exclusions. In 2017, All Other Ethnic Groups were the male cohort with the highest percentage of exclusions (21% of all fixed term exclusions in the borough) while Caribbean boys was the male cohort with the second highest percentage of exclusions (18%).

Mixed Heritage boys in 2014 (21% of all fixed term exclusions in the borough) also had a significantly high proportion of exclusions.

In primary schools, the proportion of exclusions made by boys in each main ethnic group and the proportion of boys with at least one exclusion (headcount) exceed the proportion of each group in the total school roll between 2014 and 2017 on a number of occasions (**Chart 3**), most notably:

- Caribbean boys in 2014 (22% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 5% of school roll)
- Caribbean boys in 2015 (26% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 5% of school roll)
- Caribbean boys in 2016 (26% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 5% of school roll)
- Caribbean boys in 2017 (18% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 5% of school roll)
- Mixed Heritage boys in 2014 (21% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 5% of school roll)
- Mixed Heritage boys in 2015 (13% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 5% of school roll)
- Mixed Heritage boys in 2016 (11% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 5% of school roll)
- Mixed Heritage boys in 2017 (13% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 6% of school roll)
- English/Scottish/Welsh boys in 2014 (13% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 7% of school roll)
- English/Scottish/Welsh boys in 2015 (13% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 8% of school roll)
- African boys in 2014 (14% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 11% of school roll)
- African boys in 2016 (14% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 11% of school roll)
- African boys in 2017 (13% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 10% of school roll)
- All Other Ethnic Groups in 2015 (14% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 12% of school roll)
- All Other Ethnic Groups in 2016 (16% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 12% of school roll)
- All Other Ethnic Groups in 2017 (21% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 13% of school roll)

SEN provision

Chart 4: Fixed-term exclusions and headcount by SEN provision against the school roll, 2014-17

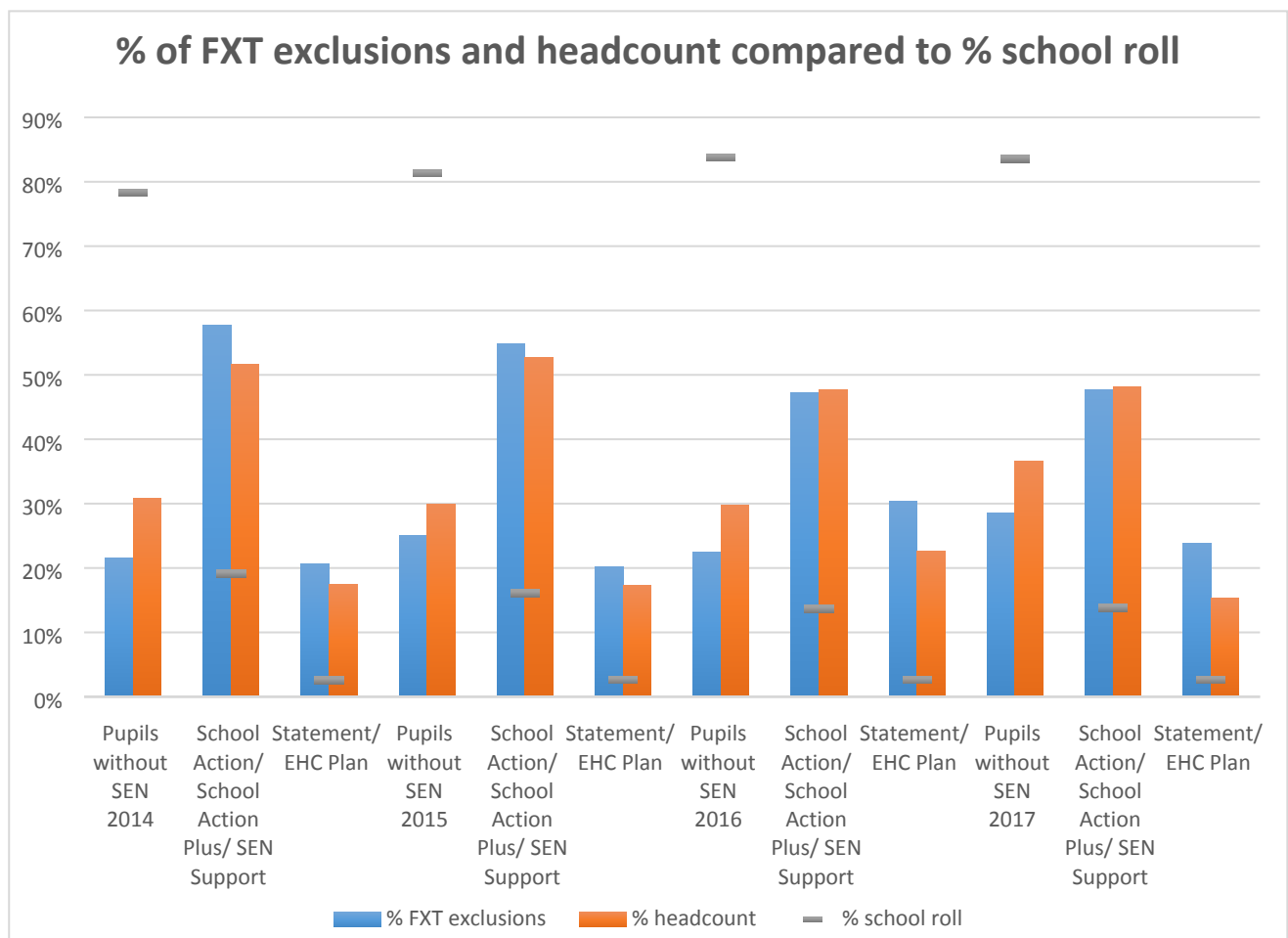


Chart 4 shows that both SEN categories – pupils with a Statement or an Education Care Plan (EHC) and pupils with SEN without statements or EHC are overrepresented in the of fixed-term exclusions indicators as opposed to the school rolls in 2014-2017.

Pupils with a Statement/EHCP in 2014 (21% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 3% of school roll)

Pupils with a Statement/EHCP in 2015 (20% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 3% of school roll)

Pupils with a Statement/EHCP in 2016 (30% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 3% of school roll)

Pupils with a Statement/EHCP in 2017 (24% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 3% of school roll)

Pupils at School Action, School Action Plus and SEN Support in 2014 (58% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 19% of school roll)

Pupils at School Action, School Action Plus and SEN Support in 2015 (55% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 16% of school roll)

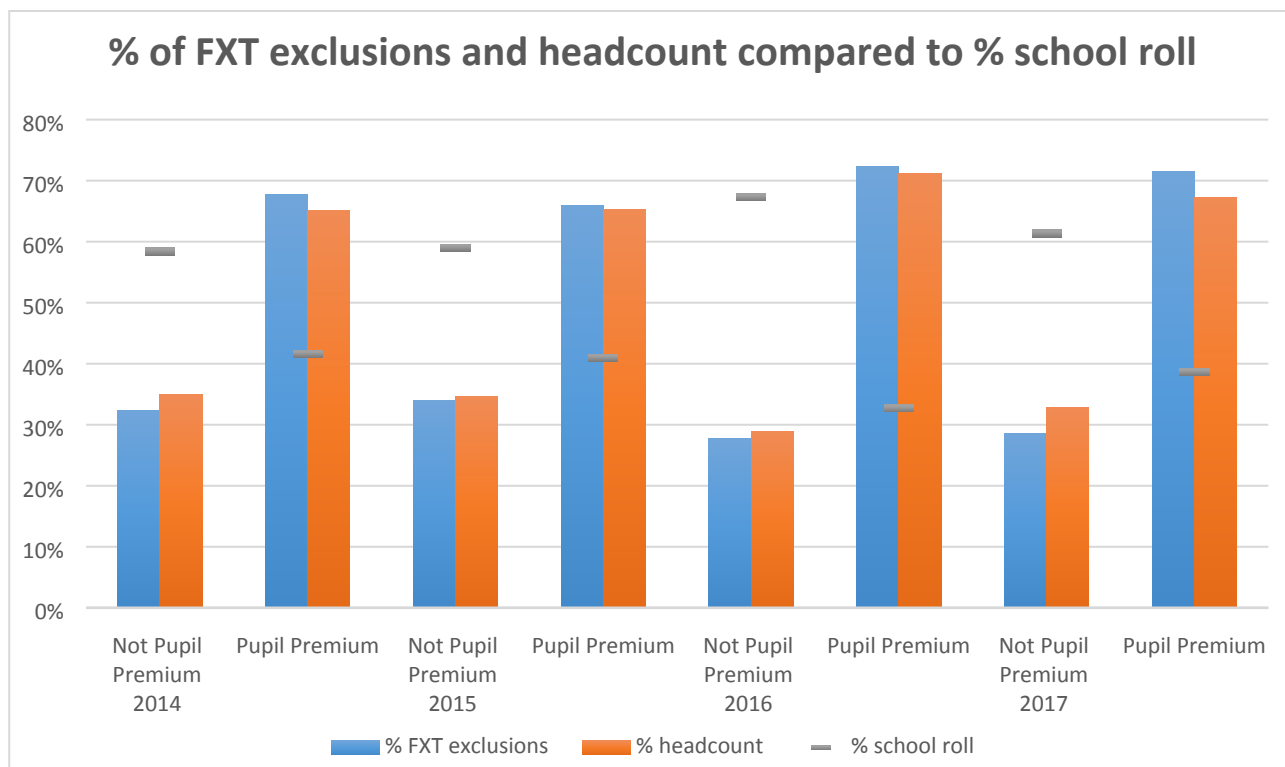
Pupils at School Action, School Action Plus and SEN Support in 2016 (47% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 14% of school roll)

Pupils at School Action, School Action Plus and SEN Support in 2017 (48% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 14% of school roll)

It should be noted that the proportion of pupils at School Action, School Action Plus and SEN Support has declined by 5 percentage points across the period, and the percentage of fixed term exclusions in Hackney from this cohort has declined by 10 percentage points.

Pupil Premium

Chart 5: Fixed-term exclusions and headcount by pupil premium against the school roll, 2014-17



As shown in **Chart 5**, pupils eligible for pupil premium are consistently overrepresented in the fixed-term exclusions indicators in Hackney primary schools in 2014-2017:

Document Number: 21770027

Document Name: HLT Report (3) FXT PERM Exclusions 2014-17

Pupils eligible for Pupil Premium in 2014 (68% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 42% of school roll)

Pupils eligible for Pupil Premium in 2015 (66% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 41% of school roll)

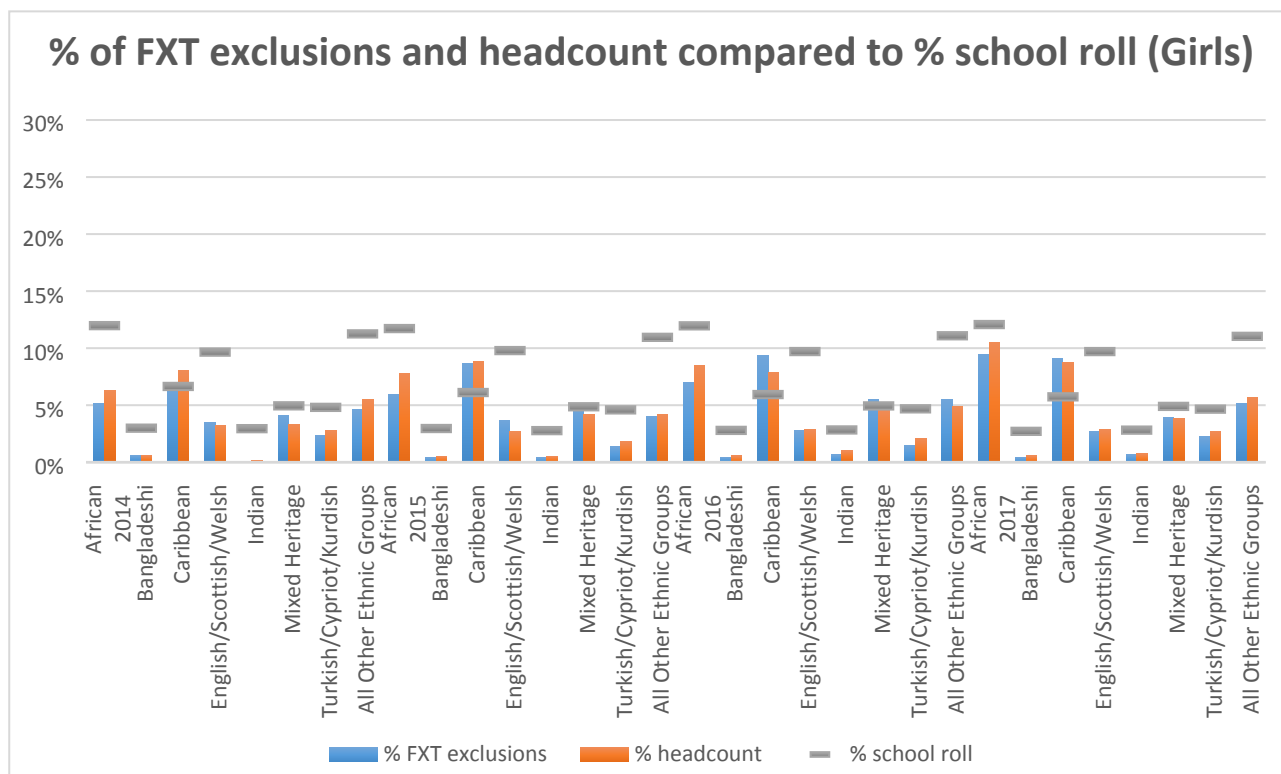
Pupils eligible for Pupil Premium in 2016 (72% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 33% of school roll)

Pupils eligible for Pupil Premium in 2017 (71% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 39% of school roll)

1.3 Secondary schools

Ethnicity (Girls)

Chart 6: Fixed-term exclusions and headcount girls against the school roll, 2014-17



In secondary schools, the proportion of exclusions made by girls in each main ethnic group and the proportion of girls with at least one exclusion (headcount) exceed the proportion of each group in the total school roll in 2014-17 on a few occasions (**Chart 6**)

African girls (12% of total school roll in each year), 'All other ethnic groups' (11% of total school roll in each year) and English/Scottish/Welsh (10% of total school roll in each year) are the largest female cohorts in Hackney secondary schools.

Caribbean girls (7% of all secondary school fixed term exclusions in 2014, and 9% in both 2015 and 2016) was the female cohort with the highest percentage of Hackney exclusions from 2014 to 2016. In 2017, African and Caribbean girls were the female cohorts with the highest percentage of Hackney exclusions (9% of all secondary school fixed term exclusions each).

In secondary schools, the proportion of exclusions made by girls in each main ethnic group exceeds the proportion of each group in the total school roll between 2014 and 2017 on a number of occasions (**Chart 6**), most notable disproportionalities are:

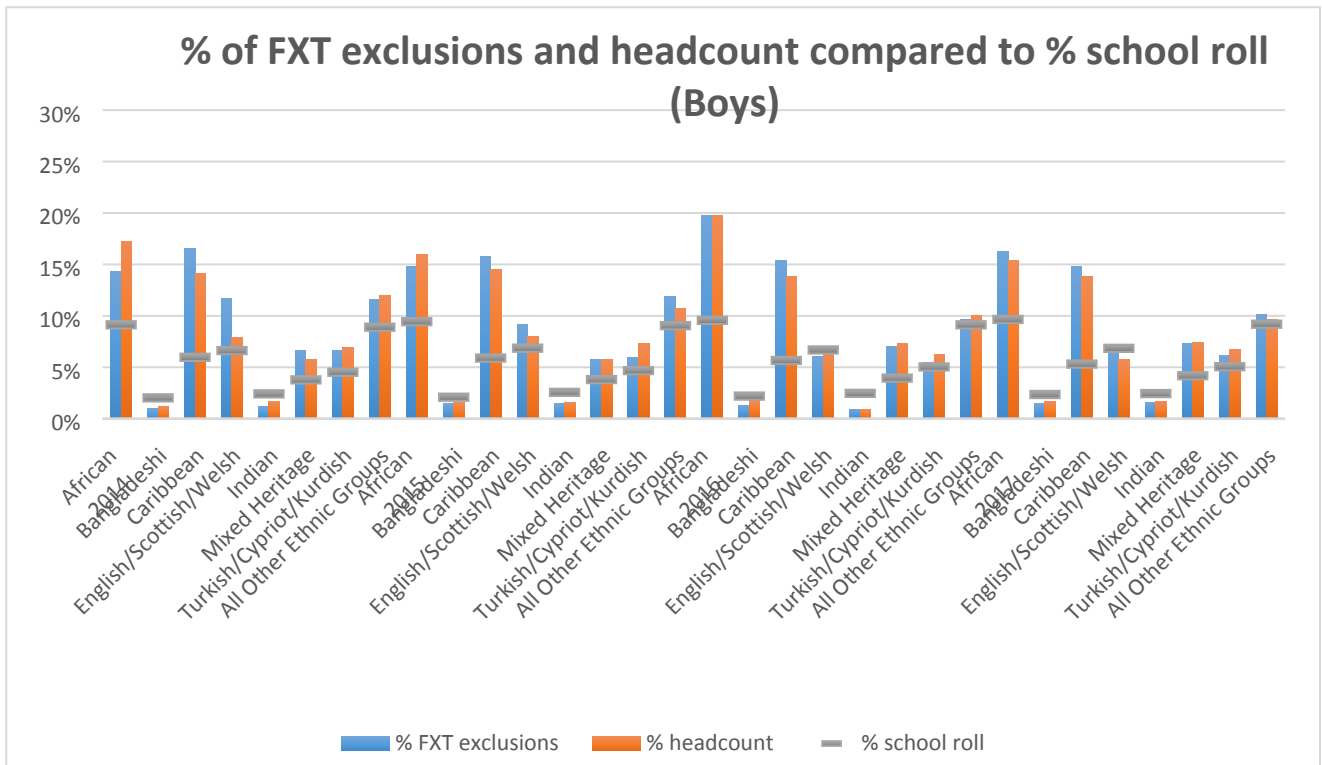
- Caribbean girls in 2015 (9% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 6% of school roll)
- Caribbean girls in 2016 (9% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 6% of school roll)
- Caribbean girls in 2017 (9% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 6% of school roll)

Also, it is worth noting that Mixed Heritage girls are equally represented in both % of fixed-term exclusions and the % of the school roll:

- Mixed Heritage girls in 2014 (5% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 5% of school roll)
- Mixed Heritage girls in 2015 (5% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 5% of school roll)
- Mixed Heritage girls in 2016 (5% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 5% of school roll)

Ethnicity (Boys)

Chart 7: Fixed-term exclusions and headcount boys against the school roll, 2014-17



African boys (9% of total school roll in 2014 and 2015 and 10% in 2016 and 2017) and 'All other ethnic groups' (9% of total school roll in all four years) are the largest male cohorts in Hackney secondary schools.

In 2014 and 2015, Caribbean boys (17% of all secondary school fixed term exclusions in 2014 and 16% in 2015) was the male cohort with the highest percentage of exclusions. In 2016 and 2017, African boys (20% of all fixed term exclusions in 2016 and 16% in 2017) was the cohort with the highest percentage of Hackney's secondary school fixed term exclusions.

In secondary schools, the proportion of exclusions made by boys in each main ethnic group exceeds the proportion of each group in the total school roll between 2014 and 2017 on a number of occasions (**Chart 1**, most notably:

- Caribbean boys in 2014 (17% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 6% of school roll)
- Caribbean boys in 2015 (16% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 6% of school roll)
- Caribbean boys in 2016 (15% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 6% of school roll)
- Caribbean boys in 2017 (15% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 5% of school roll)

- African boys in 2014 (14% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 9% of school roll)
- African boys in 2015 (15% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 9% of school roll)
- African boys in 2016 (20% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 10% of school roll)
- African boys in 2017 (16% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 10% of school roll)

- Mixed Heritage boys in 2014 (7% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 4% of school roll)
- Mixed Heritage boys in 2015 (6% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 4% of school roll)
- Mixed Heritage boys in 2016 (7% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 4% of school roll)

Mixed Heritage boys in 2017 (7% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 4% of school roll)

English/Scottish/Welsh boys in 2014 (12% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 7% of school roll)

English/Scottish/Welsh boys in 2015 (9% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 7% of school roll)

All other ethnic groups in 2014 (12% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 9% of school roll)

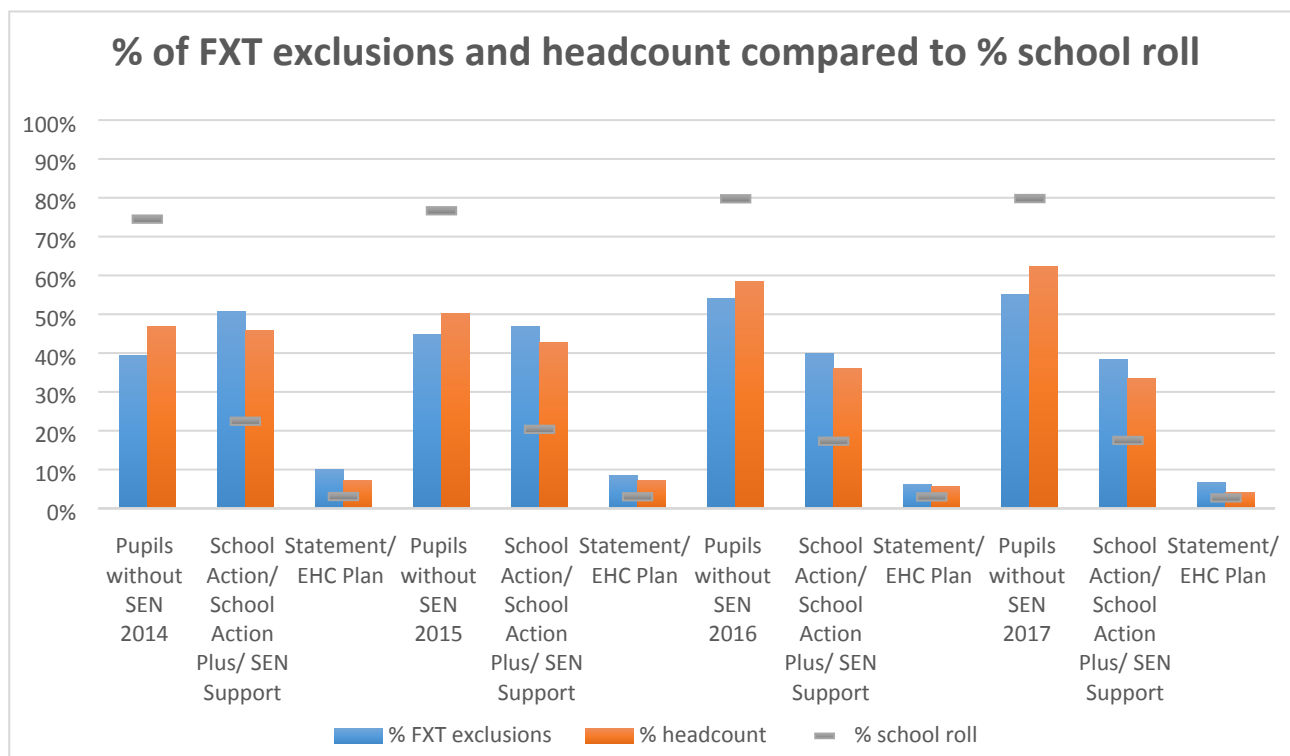
All other ethnic groups in 2017 (10% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 9% of school roll)

Turkish/Kurdish/Turkish Cypriot in 2014 (7% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 5% of school roll)

Turkish/Kurdish/Turkish Cypriot in 2017 (6% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 5% of school roll)

SEN provision

Chart 8: Fixed-term exclusions and headcount by SEN provision against the school roll, 2014-17



Pupils with SEN, regardless of their provision, are overrepresented in the fixed-term exclusions in secondary schools between 2014 and 2017 (**Chart 8**). Most notably:

Pupils with a Statement/EHCP in 2014 (10% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 3% of school roll)

Pupils with a Statement/EHCP in 2015 (8% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 3% of school roll)

Pupils with a Statement/EHCP in 2016 (6% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 3% of school roll)

Pupils with a Statement/EHCP in 2017 (7% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 3% of school roll)

Pupils at School Action, School Action Plus and SEN Support in 2014 (51% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 22% of school roll)

Pupils at School Action, School Action Plus and SEN Support in 2015 (47% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 20% of school roll)

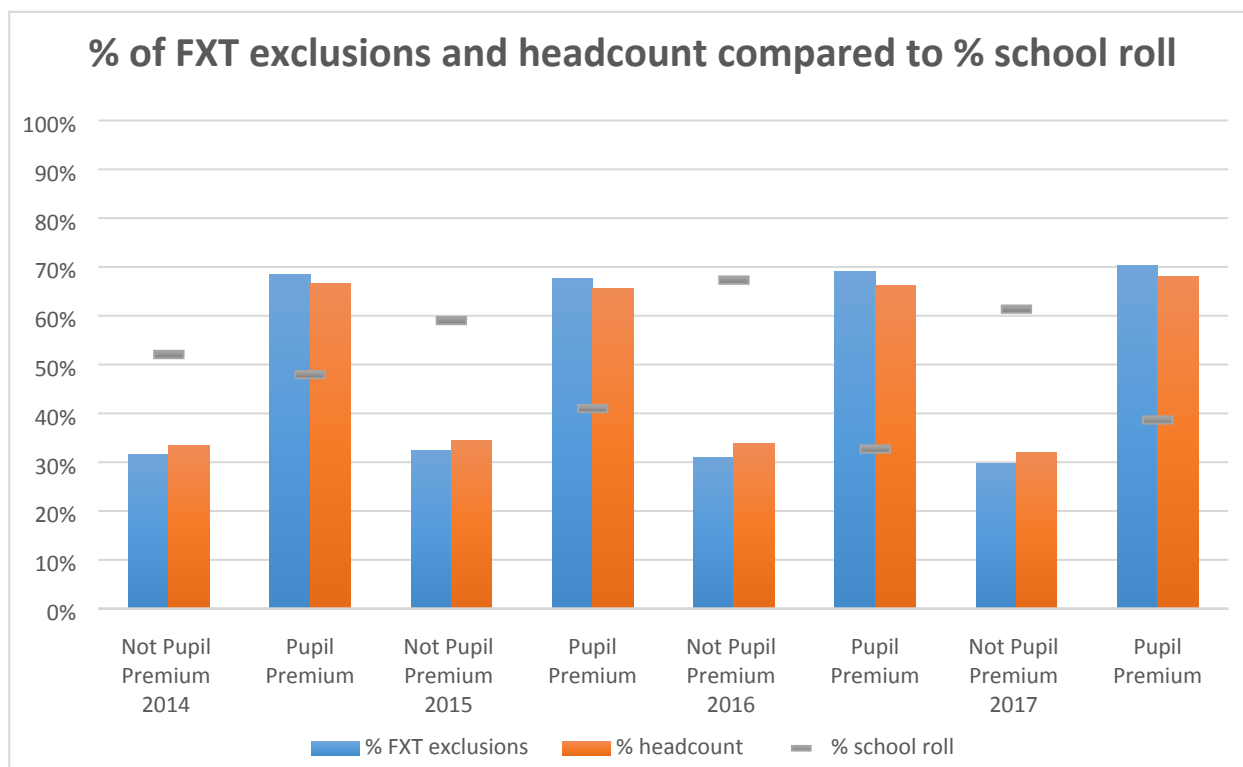
Pupils at School Action, School Action Plus and SEN Support in 2016 (40% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 17% of school roll)

Pupils at School Action, School Action Plus and SEN Support in 2017 (38% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 18% of school roll)

It should be noted that the proportion of pupils at School Action, School Action Plus and SEN Support has declined by four percentage points across the period, and the percentage of fixed term exclusions in Hackney from this cohort has declined by thirteen percentage points.

Pupil Premium

Chart 9: Fixed-term exclusions and headcount by pupil premium against the school roll, 2014-17



As shown in **Chart 9**, pupil premium pupils are overrepresented in the fixed-term exclusions in Hackney secondary schools in 2014-2017.

Pupils eligible for Pupil Premium in 2014 (69% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 48% of school roll)

Pupils eligible for Pupil Premium in 2015 (68% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 41% of school roll)

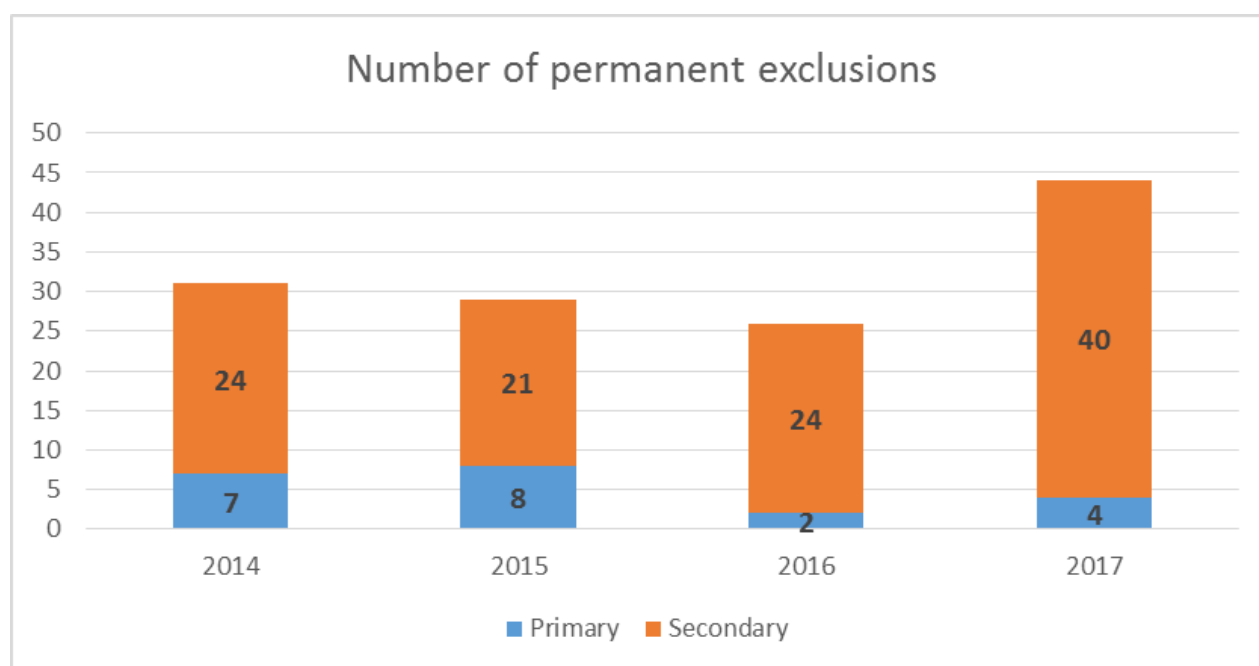
Pupils eligible for Pupil Premium in 2016 (69% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 33% of school roll)

Pupils eligible for Pupil Premium in 2017 (70% of fixed term exclusions in the context of 39% of school roll)

2. Permanent exclusions

Please note that the number of permanent exclusions in Hackney are, compared to the size of the school roll, very small. As such, these figures have not been presented in percentage terms, and have not been recorded against the school roll as a result.

Chart 9: Permanent exclusions, 2014-17



	2014	2015	2016	2017	Trend line
Primary	7	8	2	4	
Secondary	24	21	24	40	
All schools	31	29	26	44	

2.1 Primary schools

In 2014, there were seven permanent primary exclusions. These were all male, and these exclusions covered five different ethnic groups.

In 2015, there were eight permanent primary exclusions. Seven were male, and these exclusions covered 5 ethnic groups.

In 2016, there were two permanent primary exclusions.

In 2017, there were four permanent primary exclusions.

2.2 Secondary schools

In 2014, there were 24 permanent secondary exclusions, 6 of which were female. Of the 24:

- 8 were African pupil
- 5 were Mixed Heritage pupils
- 4 were Caribbean pupils
- 4 were English/Scottish/Welsh

In 2015, there were 21 permanent secondary exclusions, 4 of which were female. Of the 21:

- 5 were African pupil
- 5 were Caribbean pupils
- 3 were English/Scottish/Welsh

In 2016, there were 24 permanent secondary exclusions, 6 of which were female. Of the 24:

- 7 were Caribbean pupils
- 6 were Mixed Heritage pupils
- 5 were African pupils

In 2017, there were 40 permanent secondary exclusions, 10 of which were female. Of the 40:

- 10 were African pupils
- 10 were Caribbean pupils
- 6 were English/Scottish/Welsh pupils