



Children Missing Education Policy

Date: July 2020

Review date: July 2021

Approved by the Advisory Board: July 2020

Linked with other policies:

- Safeguarding and Child Protection
- Anti-Bullying
- Exclusion
- Attendance
- Special Educational Needs

Signed:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'S. Day'. The signature is written in a cursive style with a horizontal line at the end.

Statement of intent

All children are entitled to a full-time education, regardless of their circumstances. Unfortunately, children missing education (CME) risk underachieving, being victims of abuse, and not being in education, employment or training (NEET) in later life.

The LA has a legal duty to identify when there are CME and help them back into education. This policy highlights what our school will do to help the LA with its duty.

This policy complies with the following legislation and statutory guidance:

- DfE 'Working together to safeguard children' 2015
- DfE 'Keeping children safe in education' 2018
- DfE 'Children missing education' 2016
- The Education Act 1996
- The Education Act 2002
- The Education and Inspections Act 2006
- The Children Act 1989
- The Children Act 2004
- The Education (Student Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended in 2016)
- The Education (Student Information) (England) Regulations 2005 (as amended in 2016)
- The School Information (England) Regulations 2008 (as amended in 2012)
- The Education (Provision of Full-Time Education for Excluded Students) (England) Regulations

1. Definition

For the purpose of this policy, a CME is defined as a child or young person of compulsory school age who is not attending school, not placed in alternative provision by an LA, and who is not receiving a suitable education elsewhere. This definition also includes children who are receiving an education, but one that is not suitable; this could include children who are not receiving full-time education suitable to their needs, e.g. age, ability, aptitude, special educational needs and disabilities (SEND).

2. Why children miss education

The most common reasons for children missing school include the following:

- Failing to be registered at a school at the age of five
- Failing to make a successful transition
- Exclusion
- Mid-year transfer of school
- Families moving into a new area

3. Children at particular risks of missing education

As there could be many reasons for a child to be missing from education, the LA will make a judgement on a case-by-case basis. The following list indicates students who are most at risk of missing education:

Students at risk of harm or neglect – where this is suspected, local child protection procedures will be followed; however, if a child is in immediate danger or at risk of harm, a referral should be made immediately to children's social care (and the police if appropriate). The LA officers responsible for CME will check a referral has been made, and will contact children's social care if this is not the case. Should there be a reason to suspect a crime has been committed or the child's safety is at risk, the LA will contact the police.

Children of gypsy, Roma and traveller (GRT) families – when a GRT student leaves the school without naming their next destination school, the school will contact the LA. If necessary, the school will consult the **LA Traveller Education Support Services/named CME officer** for advice on the best strategies to ensure minimal disruption to the GRT student’s education.

Children of service personnel – the school will contact the Ministry of Defence Children’s Education Advisory Service for advice to ensure continuity of education for these children.

Missing children/runaways – should the school suspect a child has gone missing/run away, an appropriate staff member will consult the DfE for advice on missing children.

Children and young people supervised by the Youth Justice System – in this case, LA youth offending teams are responsible for supervising children (aged 8 to 18). Where a young person is registered at the school prior to custody, the school will keep the place open for their return.

Children who cease to attend school – where the reason for a child who has stopped attending a school is not known, the LA will investigate the situation.

Children of migrant families – there is an increased risk of a child missing education if they are part of a new migrant family who may not yet have settled into a fixed address, or may have arrived into an LA area without the authority becoming aware.

4. Roles and responsibilities

4.1. The school

The school will enter students on the admissions register at the beginning of the first day on which it has been agreed by the school, or the day that the school has been notified, that the student will attend the school.

In the event that a student fails to attend the school on the agreed or notified date, the school will undertake reasonable enquiries to establish the reason for this absence, and will consider notifying the LA at the earliest opportunity.

The school will keep an accurate and up-to-date admissions register by encouraging parents/carers to inform them of any changes.

The school will monitor students’ attendance through our daily register.

The school will agree with the LA what intervals are best to inform them of students who are regularly absent from school, or who have missed 10 school days or more without permission.

Where a student has not returned to school for 10 days after an authorised absence, or is absent from the school without authorisation for twenty consecutive school days, the school will remove the student from the admission register if the school and the LA have failed to establish the whereabouts of the child after making reasonable enquiries.

The school will notify the LA if any student is to be deleted from the admission register in the circumstance outlined in Regulation 8 of the Education (Student Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended in 2016).

Students who remain on the school roll are not necessarily missing education, but will be monitored and attendance will be addressed when it is poor.

The school will arrange full-time education for excluded students from the sixth school day of a fixed period exclusion.

The school will provide information to the LA regarding standard transitions, if requested to do so by the LA.

4.2. The Local Authority

Under the Education Act 1996, the LA has a duty to establish the identities of children in the area who are not registered students at a school and are not receiving education provision otherwise.

4.3. Parents/carers

Parents/carers are responsible for ensuring that their children, who are of compulsory school age, are receiving suitable full-time education.

Parents/carers are responsible for notifying the school in writing where they will be home-schooling their child, in order for the child to be removed from the admissions register.

Parents/carers will notify the school regarding any absences or changes to the student's education arrangements.

5. Working with others

5.1. Families moving from one LA to another can sometimes lead to a child being lost in the system and consequently missing education. When a child moves, LAs will work with other LAs, regionally or nationally, to ensure this does not happen.

5.2. The LA will raise awareness of its procedures with local schools, partners and agencies working with children and families.

5.3. To assist them in tracing CME, the LA has contacts with the Department for Work and Pensions, the UK Border Agency and HMRC.

6. Safeguarding

6.1. For the purpose of this policy, **“reasonable enquiries”** are defined as limited, investigative powers that the school may action to determine a child's whereabouts and whether they may be in danger.

6.2. In line with the Children Act 2004, the school will follow appropriate procedures when carrying out reasonable enquiries, such as the designated safeguarding lead (DSL) or other Safeguarding Lead, conducting discussions with neighbours, relatives or landlords, to determine whether a child may be at risk of harm.

6.3. The DSL will record that they have completed these procedures and, if necessary, make a referral to the children's social care or police.

6.4. Where the whereabouts and safety of a child is unknown, the school, in conjunction with the LA, may carry out the following actions:

- Make contact with the parent/carer, relatives and neighbours using known contact details
- Check local databases
- Check data transfer systems such as school2school or Key to Success
- Follow local information sharing arrangements, and making enquiries via other local databases and agencies where possible
- Check with UK Visas and Immigration and/or the Border Force
- Check with agencies known to be involved with the family

- Check with the LA and school from which the student moved originally
- Check with the LA where the student lives, if this is different to where the school is located
- Check with the Ministry of Defence Children’s Education Advisory Service in the case of children of Service Personnel
- Conduct home visits via an appropriate team, following local guidance concerning risk assessments, and making enquiries with neighbours or relatives, if appropriate.

NB. This list is not exhaustive – the school and LA will use their judgement towards what reasonable enquiries are appropriate, once all the facts of the case have been taken into account.

7. Admissions register

7.1. The school will ensure that the admissions register is kept up-to-date at all times, and will encourage parents/carers to notify the school of any changes as they occur, such as via email or newsletters.

7.2. Students will be recorded on the admissions register at the beginning of the first day on which it has been agreed by the school, or the day that the school has been notified, as the date that the student will attend the school.

7.3. Once a student has been recorded on the admissions register, the school will notify the LA within five days, and will supply the LA with all of the details contained on the admissions register for the new student.

7.4. Where a parent/carer notifies the school that a student will live at another address, the school will record the following information on the admissions register:

The full name of the parent/carer with whom the student will live
 The new address
 The date from when it is expected the student will live at this address

7.5. Where a parent/carer notifies the school that the student is registered at another school, or will be attending a different school in future, the school will record the following information on the admissions register:

The name of the new school
 The date when the student first attended, or is due to attend, that school

7.6. Parents/carers are able to elect to educate their children at home, and will subsequently withdraw them from school. This can happen at any time, unless the student is subject to a School Attendance Order. If a parent/carer notifies All Saints School the student will be deleted from our admission register and the LA will be informed.

8. Removing a student from the admissions register

8.1. All Saints School will inform the LA of any student who will be deleted from the admission register where they:

- Have been taken out of school by their parents/carers and are being educated outside the school system, e.g. home-schooled.
- Have ceased to attend school and no longer live within a reasonable distance of the school.

- Have been certified by the school medical officer as unlikely to be in a fit state of health to attend school before ceasing to be of compulsory school age, and neither he/she nor his/her parent/carer has indicated the intention to continue to attend the school after ceasing to be of compulsory school age.
- Are in custody for a period of more than four months due to a final court order, and the school does not reasonably believe they will be returning at the end of that period.
- Have been permanently excluded.
- Have died.
- Have been registered at another school where it is not indicated this should be the case.
- Are registered at more than one school, but have failed to attend the school and the proprietor of any other schools concerned have consented to the deletion.
- Have been granted authorised leave but have failed to attend school within 10 school days after the period of authorised absence ended, and:
 - There is reason to believe the student is not unable to attend school.
 - The LA and school are unable to determine the student's whereabouts after making joint reasonable enquiries.
- Have been continuously absent from school for a period of not less than 20 school days, and:
 - The absence was not authorised.
 - There is reason to believe the student is not unable to attend school.
 - The LA and school is unable to determine the student's whereabouts after making joint reasonable enquiries.
- Will cease to be of compulsory school age before the school next meets, and the relevant person has indicated the student will not attend the school, or, the student does not meet the academic entry requirements for sixth form.

8.2. The school will notify the LA that a student is to be removed from the admissions register as soon as any of the above criteria are met, and no later than the time at which the student's name is actually removed.

8.3. If a student's name is to be removed from the admissions register, the school will provide the LA with the following information:

- The full name of the student
- The full name and address of any parent/carer with whom the student lives
- At least one telephone number of the parent/carer with whom the student lives
- The full name and address of the parent/carer who the student is going to live with and the date the student is expected to start living there, if applicable
- The name of the student's new school and their expected start date, if applicable
- The grounds for removal from the admissions register under Regulation 8 of the Education (Student Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended), as outlined in this policy.