Business Intelligence Report

Elective Home Education

January 2017

Version 2

Purpose

The Elective Home Education (EHE) team have asked Business Intelligence to profile and explore if children and young people who are EHE are particularly vulnerable and known to certain services within Kent County Council.

Business Intelligence

Business Intelligence has created an informative integrated dataset at individual level, of children and young people in Kent, from the ages of one to 19 (inclusive) referred to as 'the model'. The model is based on the academic year (AY) September 2015 to August 2016. The model can provide a holistic picture of the circumstances of children and young people known to Kent County Council.

Business Intelligence also use Mosaic segmentation. This is a classification system designed by Experian to describe the residents of a household in terms of their typical demographics, their behaviours, their lifestyle characteristics and their attitudes. Each household in the UK is classified as belonging to one of 66 types, which fall into a broader range of 15 groups.

Summary

Of the 1,901 EHE individuals:

- There is a relatively even split by gender (51.1% male). The majority recorded their ethnicity as white (70.2%) and were of secondary school age (69.1%).

- Mosaic segmentation shows the highest proportion of EHE individuals were from group M (25.5%). This group is generally more deprived and face an array of challenges. All mosaic groups were represented within the EHE individuals and groups A, G, M and O recorded high indexes.

- Swale district recorded the highest proportion of EHE individuals (12.9%), whilst Tunbridge Wells recorded the least (5.6%). Swale and Sevenoaks recorded a higher proportion EHE individuals than all other individuals in each district.

- Within the year an EHE individual was more likely to have been referred to early help and known to the troubled families programme in comparison to specialist children services.

- Poor attendance and fixed exclusions were present for some EHE individuals (24.6% and 6% respectively).

- 7.8% of EHE individuals have a primary special educational need (SEN) and few also have a secondary SEN. Social, emotional and mental health is the most common SEN type.

Elective Home Education

Elective home education is the term used by the Department for Education (DfE) to describe parents' decisions to provide education for their children at home instead of sending them to school[1].

In detail the following EHE data has been used for this analysis:

- All EHE open referrals as at 31st January 2016 (of which 100% matched into the model); and

- All EHE referrals within the academic year 2015-16 (of which 77.6% matched into the model).

Please note all EHE open referrals as at 31st January 2016 was one of four of the datasets which formed the base of the model, explaining the 100% match rate. For the remaining individuals who received a referral within the academic year 2015-16 and did not match into the model, this will be due data quality (different names and DOBs across systems) and/or the individuals were not known to any of the four KCC datasets as at January 2016 which formed the base of the model.

Combining both cohorts, the following analysis is on a total of 1,901 EHE individuals.

There are some limitations of this analysis. The analysis does not ascertain the timing of an EHE referral and an outcome. For example whilst it is possible show the number of EHE individuals with a domestic abuse notification; it can't be said in what order this happened.

---

[1] Department for Education 'Guidance for local authorities and schools about children educated at home.' First published: 1 November 2007

Demographics

Of the 1,901 EHE individuals:

- 51.1% were male and 48.9% were female;
- The majority (70.2%) recorded their ethnicity as white (table 1); and
- The 69.1% were of secondary school age.

Table 1 (main category) and table 2 (sub category) show a breakdown of the ethnicity of EHE individuals and the proportion of all other individuals in the model. The high proportion of EHE individuals with no ethnicity recorded maybe a dataset/system error.

Table 1: Ethnicity main category

Ethnicity	EHE count		All others
Any Other Ethnic Group	2	0.1%	0.8%
Asian or Asian British	1	0.1%	3.9%
Black or Black British	13	0.7%	2.3%
Mixed / Dual Background	47	2.5%	4.5%
Unknown or refused	503	26.5%	1.2%
White	1,335	70.2%	87.3%
Grand Total	1,901	100.0%	100.0%

Table 2: Ethnicity sub category

| Ethnicity	EHE count		All others
Any Other Black Background	1	0.1%	0.1%
Any Other Ethnic Group	2	0.1%	0.8%
Any Other Mixed Background	21	1.1%	1.9%
Any Other White Background	46	2.4%	4.9%
Bangladeshi	1	0.1%	0.4%
Black - African	8	0.4%	2.0%
Black Caribbean	4	0.2%	0.2%
Gypsy / Roma	193	10.2%	0.9%
Information Not Yet Obtained	26	1.4%	0.4%
Refused	7	0.4%	0.4%
Traveller of Irish Heritage	33	1.7%	0.1%
Unknown	470	24.7%	0.3%
White - British	1060	55.8%	81.2%
White - Irish	3	0.2%	0.3%
White and Asian	15	0.8%	1.2%
White and Black African	5	0.3%	0.6%
White and Black Caribbean	6	0.3%	0.9%
Grand Total	1901	100.0%	-

The model also captures some information on first language spoken (table 2). Of those who recorded a language (total of 15 languages), the majority spoke English (95.0%). There are a total of 205 languages recorded in the whole model.

Table 2: First language spoken

First language	EHE count	
Bengali	1	0.2%
Caribbean Creole English	2	0.4%
Czech	5	1.0%
Dutch/Flemish	1	0.2%
Ebira	1	0.2%
English	455	95.0%
French	1	0.2%
Lithuanian	1	0.2%
Other	2	0.4%
Panjabi	1	0.2%
Polish	1	0.2%
Portuguese	1	0.2%
Romani (International)	2	0.4%
Russian	1	0.2%
Slovak	3	0.6%
Spanish	1	0.2%
Unknown	1,422	-
Grand Total	1,901	-

Chart 1 includes the age of the EHE individuals for the academic year 2015-16. The most common age[2] was 15 (15.5%). The youngest age recorded was four for 30 individuals and the eldest age was 17 of which there were 31 individuals. There is a sharp decrease post 15 in the proportion of EHE individuals in the model.

Chart 1: Age

---
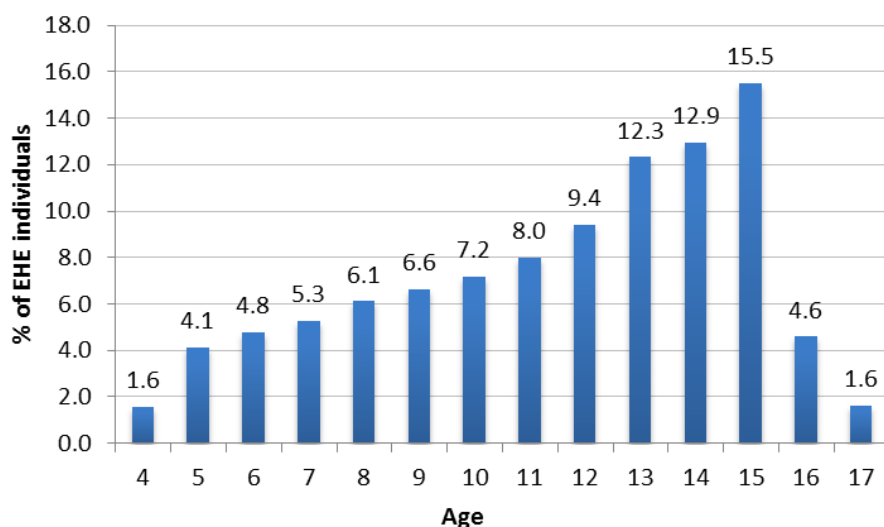
[2] Age as at 31/08/2015 the beginning of the academic year 2015-16.

Mosaic

Chart 2 shows the proportion of the EHE individuals by their Mosaic group matched on their address. See annex A for full description of groups. With the highest proportion, a quarter of the individuals who had an EHE referral would be described as:

Family Basics (25.5% M) - living on tight budgets, the often overstretched families in Family Basics depend on higher than average levels of financial assistance from the state. The areas of low cost housing where Family Basics live have a crime rate that is just slightly higher than average, but these residents are more than twice as likely to feel that anti-social behaviour is a problem in their neighbourhood. Poor health is more common here than amongst the general population, with people more likely to smoke and less likely to follow a healthy diet, exercise or play sport to keep in shape.

A range of Mosaic groups are represented within the EHE individuals. The second and third highest proportions were recorded for group H (Aspiring Homemakers) and G (Rural reality). These groups broadly have low dependency on the state, relatively healthy, experience little crime and own their home.

In total there are a number of EHE individuals who are described as affluent and successful. For example group D:

Domestic Success (9.2% D) - is a healthy group and is one of the more active when it comes to taking part in sport and keeping in shape. While far fewer than average smoke and more than average manage to follow healthy eating guidelines, Domestic Success do drink fairly regularly though rarely every day. The crime rate is below average in the residential neighbourhoods where they live and their fear of crime and of being a victim of crime is correspondingly low. Domestic Success have low levels of dependency on the state.
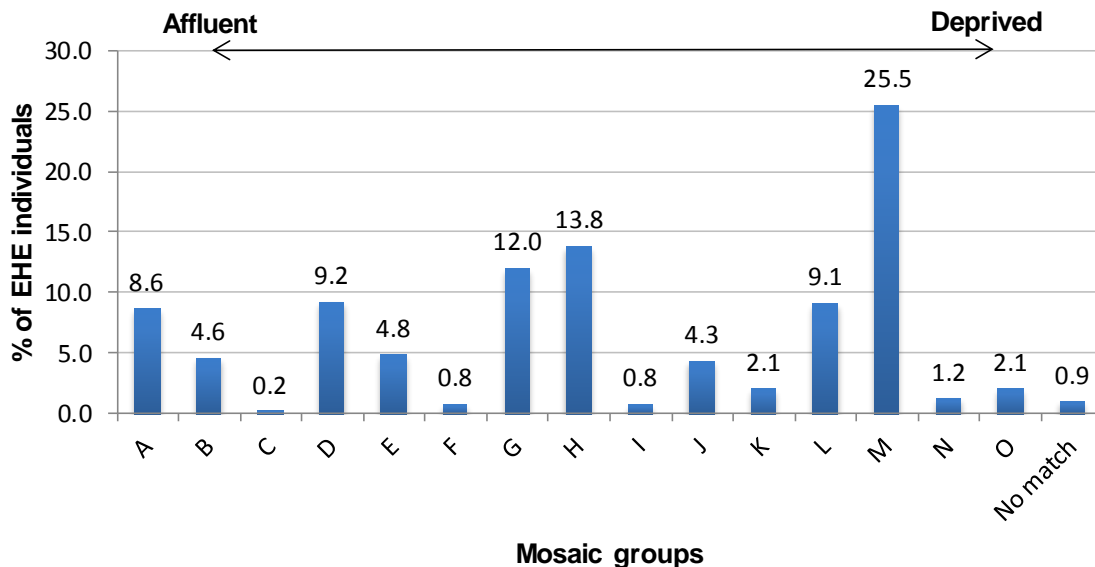
Chart 2: Mosaic group

Chart 3 has indexed the EHE individuals by their mosaic group against all other individuals in the model. This is curicial in understanding if there are individuals with certain charateristics (identified by mosaic group), that are over or under represented in comparison to the wider Kent population.

How to interpert this chart: an index of 100 indicates a average level of representation for that group. Where the bars fall under 100, this means there is a below average, low or very low level of representaion. If the bar is above 100 this means there is a average, above average or high level of represenation.

For example, in chart 2 mosaic group H (Aspiring Homemakers) recorded the second highest proportion (13.8%). Comparing that proportion against the wider population, shows that EHE individuals with mosaic group H are in fact slightly underrepresented within the EHE referrals in comaprsion to their proportion in the wider population.

Mosaic groups A (County Living), G (Rural Reality), M (Family Basics) and O (Municipal Challenge) are over represented within the EHE referrals. Group N index value is skewed due to very low proportions of this group in Kent overall. Group A and G are based in rural locations and it's likely that those two groups have different reasons for educating their children at home, in comparison to groups M and O that are also over represented.

Chart 3: Mosaic group index
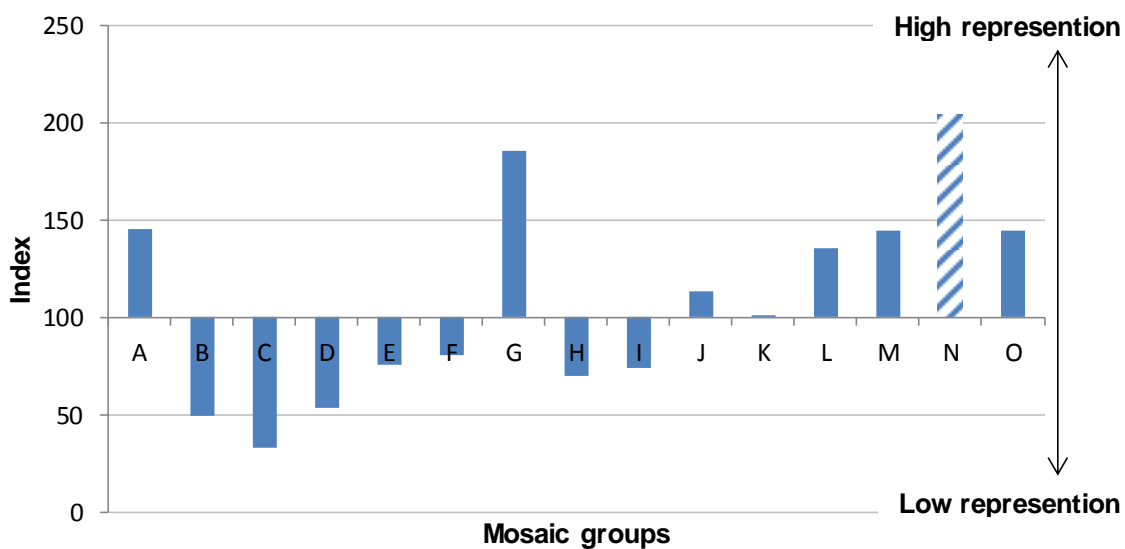
Location

Table 3 shows the count of EHE individuals by the district they live in, for context the proportion of all other individuals in the model has been shown. The highest proportion recorded by district was Swale (12.9%), followed by Maidstone (10.9%) and Thanet (10.5%). Tunbridge Wells recorded the least amount of EHE individuals (5.6%).

In particular, by comparison to all other individuals, Swale and Sevenoaks recorded a higher proportion of EHE individuals than all other individuals. On the other hand, Canterbury recorded a lower proportion in comparison to all other individuals.

Table 3: Location district

District	EHE count		All others
Ashford	175	9.2%	8.7%
Canterbury	121	6.4%	8.7%
Dartford	131	6.9%	6.9%
Dover	122	6.4%	7.1%
Gravesham	146	7.7%	7.6%
Maidstone	208	10.9%	10.3%
Sevenoaks	157	8.3%	6.7%
Shepway	127	6.7%	6.8%
Swale	246	12.9%	9.9%
Thanet	199	10.5%	9.4%
Tonbridge & Malling	136	7.2%	8.3%
Tunbridge Wells	106	5.6%	7.0%
Unknown or outside Kent	27	1.4%	2.7%
Grand Total	1,901	100.0%	100.0%

The follow table shows the count of EHE individuals by ward, where there was a count of 7 or more.

Table 4: Location by ward (Ashford - Canterbury)

	Ward	EHE count		All others
Ashford	Beaver	11	0.6%	0.5%
	Great Chart With Singleton North	11	0.6%	0.3%
	Isle of Oxney	7	0.4%	0.1%
	Park Farm North	7	0.4%	0.3%
	Saxon Shore	7	0.4%	0.3%
	Stanhope	7	0.4%	0.4%
	Stour	8	0.4%	0.3%
	Victoria	11	0.6%	0.4%
	Weald Central	21	1.1%	0.3%
	Weald South	12	0.6%	0.3%
Canterbury	Chartham & Stone Street	7	0.4%	0.4%
	Gorrell	16	0.8%	0.4%
	Heron	12	0.6%	0.4%
	Little Stour & Adisham	8	0.4%	0.4%
	Seasalter	15	0.8%	0.5%
	Wincheap	9	0.5%	0.4%

Table 4: Location by ward (Dartford - Sevenoaks)

	Ward	EHE count		All others
Dartford	Bean and Darenth	41	2.2%	0.6%
	Greenhithe	7	0.4%	0.1%
	Joydens Wood	7	0.4%	0.3%
	Littlebrook	9	0.5%	0.4%
	Princes	8	0.4%	0.6%
	Stone	9	0.5%	0.5%
	Swanscombe	18	0.9%	0.5%
Dover	Capel-le-Ferne	7	0.4%	0.5%
	Eythorne and Shepherdswell	9	0.5%	0.4%
	Little Stour and Ashstone	13	0.7%	0.3%
	Maxton, Elms Vale and Priory	8	0.4%	0.7%
	Middle Deal and Sholden	7	0.4%	0.7%
	Mill Hill	12	0.6%	0.8%
	St. Radigunds	10	0.5%	0.2%
	Tower Hamlets	10	0.5%	0.7%
Gravesham	Meopham South and Vigo	11	0.6%	0.6%
	Northfleet North	13	0.7%	0.4%
	Northfleet South	15	0.8%	0.5%
	Riverside	19	1.0%	0.6%
	Shorne, Cobham and Luddesdown	9	0.5%	0.4%
	Singlewell	11	0.6%	0.3%
	Westcourt	26	1.4%	0.7%
	Whitehill	8	0.4%	0.5%
Maidstone	East	9	0.5%	0.6%
	Fant	10	0.5%	0.6%
	Harrietsham and Lenham	7	0.4%	0.7%
	Headcorn	33	1.7%	0.4%
	High Street	20	1.1%	0.4%
	Marden and Yalding	22	1.2%	0.2%
	North	7	0.4%	0.3%
	Park Wood	7	0.4%	0.3%
	Shepway North	15	0.8%	0.4%
	Shepway South	10	0.5%	0.4%
	Staplehurst	10	0.5%	0.4%
	Coxheath and Hunton	7	0.4%	0.3%
	South	14	0.7%	0.6%
Sevenoaks	Edenbridge South and West	15	0.8%	0.9%
	Farningham, Horton Kirby and South Darenth	18	0.9%	0.7%
	Fawkham and West Kingsdown	10	0.5%	0.5%
	Swanley St. Mary's	11	0.6%	0.4%
	Swanley White Oak	11	0.6%	0.4%
	Ash and New Ash Green	9	0.5%	0.5%
	Hartley and Hodsoll Street	10	0.5%	0.4%
	Hextable	11	0.6%	0.4%
	Swanley Christchurch and Swanley Village	11	0.6%	0.5%

Table 4: Location by ward (Shepway – Tunbridge Wells)

	Ward	EHE count		All others
Shepway	East Folkestone	20	1.1%	0.4%
	Folkestone Central	11	0.6%	0.5%
	Folkestone Harbour	18	0.9%	0.2%
	Hythe	7	0.4%	0.1%
	New Romney	9	0.5%	0.3%
	North Downs East	23	1.2%	0.3%
	North Downs West	7	0.4%	0.5%
	Walland & Denge Marsh	10	0.5%	0.4%
Swale	Abbey	7	0.4%	0.7%
	Bobbing, Iwade and Lower Halstow	10	0.5%	0.3%
	Boughton and Courtenay	7	0.4%	0.4%
	Hartlip, Newington and Upchurch	14	0.7%	0.4%
	Milton Regis	20	1.1%	0.3%
	Minster Cliffs	13	0.7%	0.4%
	Murston	8	0.4%	0.4%
	Queenborough and Halfway	13	0.7%	0.6%
	Roman	18	0.9%	0.6%
	St. Ann's	14	0.7%	0.5%
	Sheerness	36	1.9%	0.4%
	Sheppey Central	14	0.7%	1.1%
	Sheppey East	13	0.7%	0.6%
	Teynham and Lynsted	7	0.4%	0.4%
	The Meads	8	0.4%	0.3%
	West Downs	7	0.4%	0.3%
Thanet	Beacon Road	7	0.4%	0.2%
	Birchington South	8	0.4%	0.3%
	Central Harbour	15	0.8%	0.4%
	Cliftonville West	29	1.5%	0.4%
	Dane Valley	18	0.9%	0.3%
	Eastcliff	15	0.8%	0.9%
	Garlinge	9	0.5%	0.4%
	Margate Central	12	0.6%	0.4%
	Newington	10	0.5%	0.4%
	Salmestone	7	0.4%	0.4%
	Sir Moses Montefiore	9	0.5%	0.3%
	Thanet Villages	10	0.5%	0.2%
	Westgate-on-Sea	9	0.5%	0.4%
Tonbridge & Malling	Aylesford South	8	0.4%	1.0%
	East Malling	10	0.5%	0.5%
	Hadlow and East Peckham	10	0.5%	0.5%
	Hildenborough	8	0.4%	0.5%
	Kings Hill	14	0.7%	0.4%
	Snodland East and Ham Hill	8	0.4%	0.9%
	Snodland West and Holborough Lakes	13	0.7%	0.3%
	Trench	7	0.4%	0.5%
Tunbridge Wells	Benenden and Cranbrook	14	0.7%	0.5%
	Broadwater	8	0.4%	0.8%
	Frittenden and Sissinghurst	10	0.5%	0.9%
	Hawkhurst and Sandhurst	10	0.5%	0.3%
	Rusthall	7	0.4%	0.5%
	Sherwood	7	0.4%	0.5%
	Grand Total	1901	100.0%	-

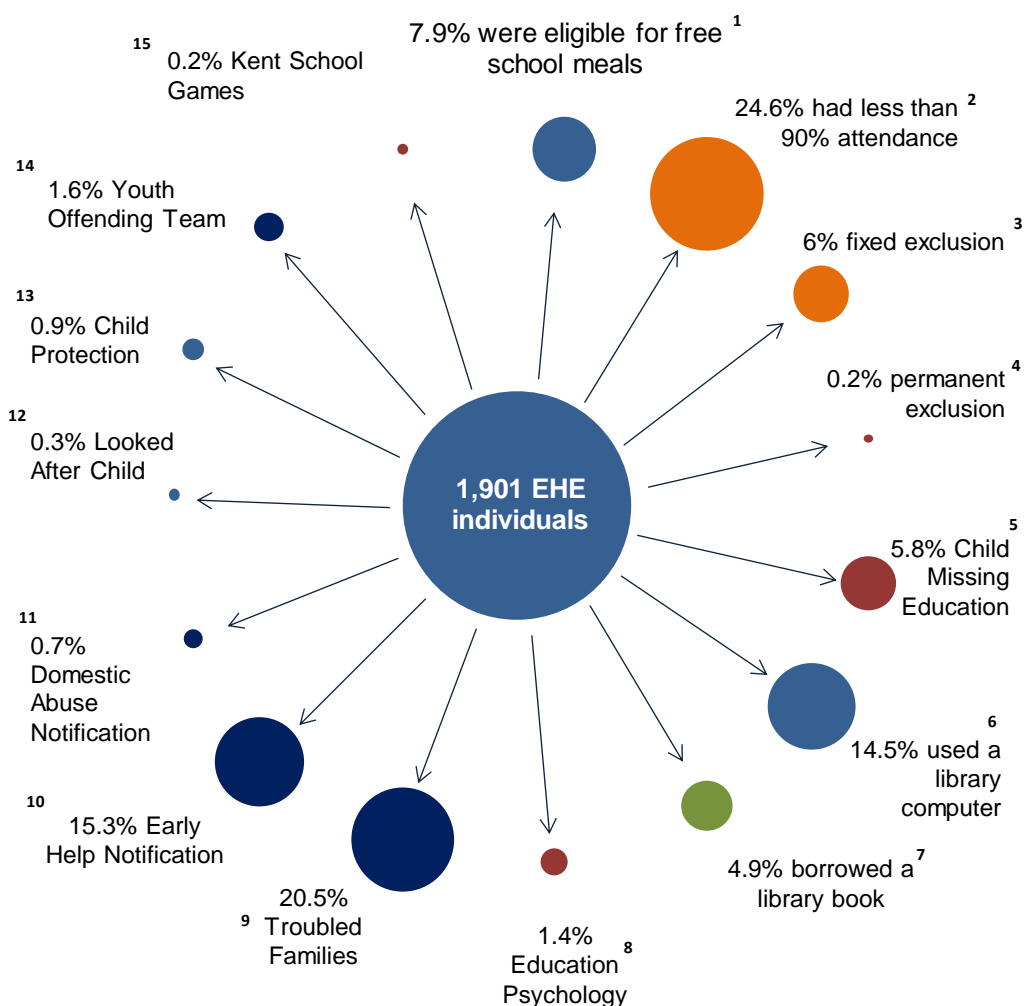## Integrated children and young person model

The following analysis illustrates the surrounding aspects of the EHE individuals recorded in the model. See annex B for full data descriptions of each bubble. Please note an individual may be counted in more than one bubble.

Chart 4 shows a quarter of the individuals were attending less than 90% at school. This may be skewed with the individual being taken out of the school setting. A higher number of EHE individuals had a fixed exclusion (115 – 6.0%) compared to permanent exclusions (3 – 0.2%). Exclusion data has been analysed in further detail in table 3.

When EHE individuals have used the library service a higher proportion (14.5%) was recorded for using a computer than to borrow books (4.9%).

An EHE individual is more likely to have been referred to early help and known to the troubled families programme in comparison to specialist children services (SCS). 17 EHE individuals had at least one episode (within the year) as CP and five individuals recorded at least one episode as LAC. Furthermore, 111 (5.8%) were CiN (child in need) which is defined as a referral that went onto assessment and 153 (8.0%) recorded a SCS referral.
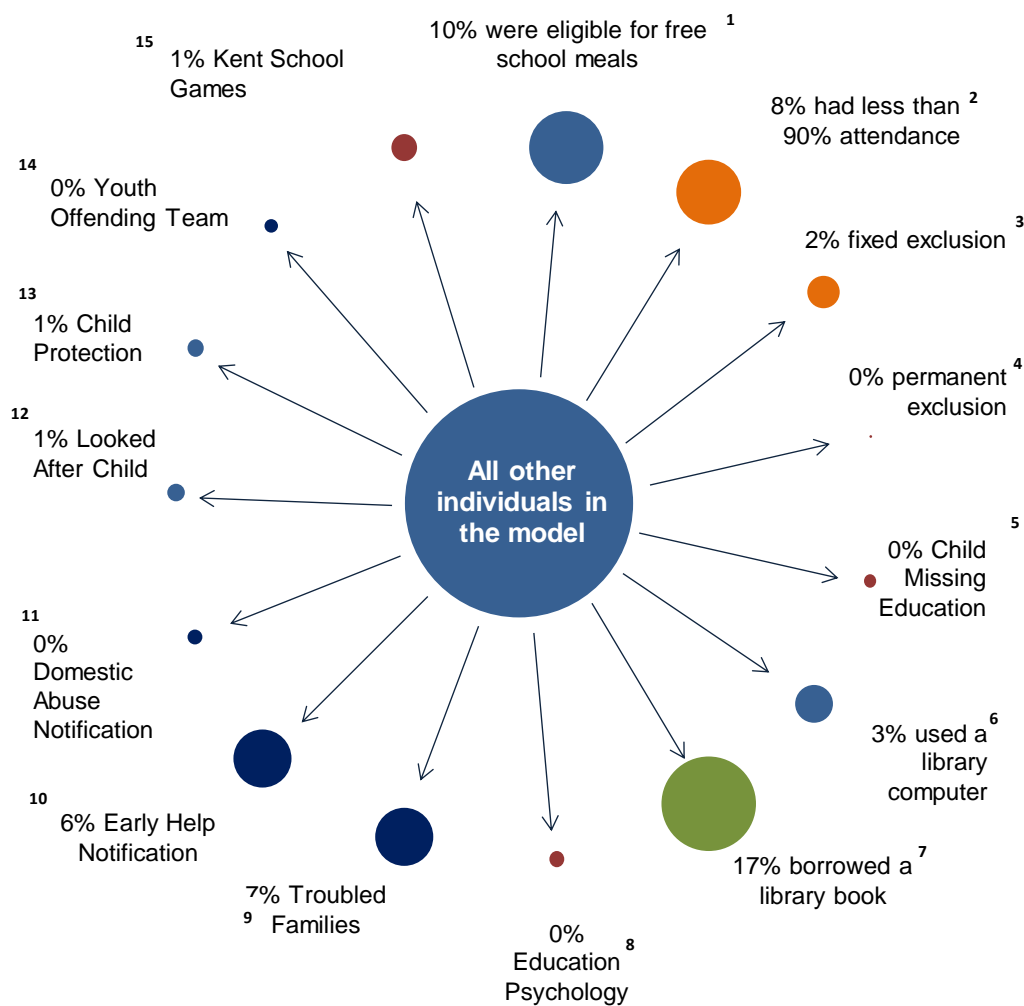
Chart 4: Surrounding known factors and services – EHE individuals

15 0.2% Kent School Games

7.9% were eligible for free [1] school meals

24.6% had less than [2] 90% attendance

14 1.6% Youth Offending Team

6% fixed exclusion [3]

13 0.9% Child Protection

0.2% permanent [4] exclusion

12 0.3% Looked After Child

1,901 EHE individuals

5.8% Child [5] Missing Education

11 0.7% Domestic Abuse Notification

6 14.5% used a library computer

10 15.3% Early Help Notification

4.9% borrowed a [7] library book

9 20.5% Troubled Families

1.4% Education Psychology [8]

For comparison, chart 5 has been produced for all other individuals in the model.

The difference between the two cohorts is that there is a higher proportion recorded for all other individuals borrowing library books than using the computers, and the opposite was recorded for EHE individuals. The proportions of other individuals referred to early help and known to the troubled families programme is considerably lower. Whist the proportions for LAC and CP remain low. Furthermore, for all other individuals 2.5% were CiN (child in need) which is defined as a referral that went onto assessment and 3.3% recorded a SCS referral.

Chart 5: Surrounding known factors and services – all others

15 1% Kent School Games

10% were eligible for free school meals [1]

8% had less than [2] 90% attendance

14 0% Youth Offending Team

2% fixed exclusion [3]

13 1% Child Protection

0% permanent [4] exclusion

12 1% Looked After Child

All other individuals in the model

5 0% Child Missing Education

11 0% Domestic Abuse Notification

3% used a [6] library computer

10 6% Early Help Notification

17% borrowed a [7] library book

7% Troubled 9 Families

0% Education Psychology [8]

Exclusions

The model also records data on previous fixed and permanent exclusions, based on the academic years 2011-12 to 2014-15.

Of the total 1,901 EHE individuals 220 (11.6%) had a previous fixed exclusion and 18 (0.9%) had a previous permanent exclusion. The chart shows for EHE individuals fixed exclusions are more likely to be recorded in comparison to other individuals.

Chart 6: Previous fixed and permanent exclusions
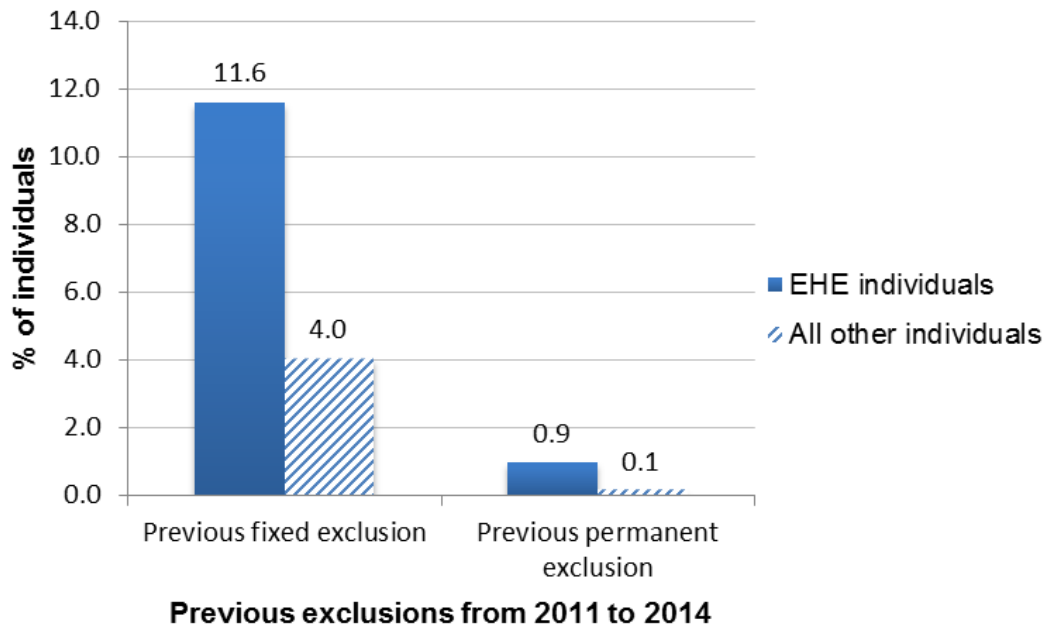
Special Educational Needs

The special education needs of the EHE individuals have been broken down further in the following two tables.

Special education needs are more likely to be identified and assessed if the child or young person is in a school setting. Therefore, due to the nature of the EHE individuals there may be a larger number of SEN than recorded.

- 148/1,901 (7.8%) of EHE individuals have a primary SEN.

- Of the 148, 19 (12.8%) were educational, health and care plan and 129 (87.2%) as SEN support.

- Of the 148, 33 also record a secondary SEN.

- Social, emotional and mental health is the most common SEN type.

Table 5: Primary SEN

Primary SEN type	EHE count		All other
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	16	0.8%	1.7%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	24	1.3%	1.7%
Other Difficulty/Disability	9	0.5%	0.5%
Physical Disability	4	0.2%	0.4%
SEN Support - No Specialist Assessment	4	0.2%	0.1%
Severe Learning Difficulty	2	0.1%	0.3%
Social, Emotional and Mental Health	46	2.4%	2.2%
Specific Learning Difficulty	16	0.8%	1.6%
Speech, Language & Communication Needs	25	1.3%	2.5%
Visual Impairment	2	0.1%	0.1%
No primary SEN	1,753	92.2%	88.6%
Grand Total	1,901	100.0%	100.0%

Table 5: Secondary SEN

Secondary SEN type	EHE count		All other
Autistic Spectrum Disorder	1	0.1%	0.2%
Moderate Learning Difficulty	7	0.4%	0.4%
Other Difficulty/Disability	6	0.3%	0.3%
Physical Disability	1	0.1%	0.1%
SEN Support - No Specialist Assessment	1	0.1%	0.0%
Social, Emotional and Mental Health	10	0.5%	0.7%
Specific Learning Difficulty	2	0.1%	0.3%
Speech, Language & Communication Needs	5	0.3%	0.6%
No secondary SEN	1,868	98.3%	97.2%
Grand Total	1,901	100.0%	100.0%

Annex A - Mosaic group summaries

Group A

Country Living - "Well-off owners in rural locations enjoying the benefits of country life"

50,769 households, 8.1% of households in the KCC area

Group B

Prestige Positions – "Established families in large detached homes living upmarket lifestyles"

51,788 households, 8.3% of households in the KCC area

Group C

City Prosperity – "High status city dwellers living in central locations and pursuing careers with high rewards"

2,469 households, 0.4% of households in the KCC area

Group D

Domestic Success – "Thriving families who are busy bringing up children and following careers"

57,886 households, 9.3% of households in the KCC area

Group E

Suburban Stability – "Mature suburban owners living in settled lives in mid-range housing"

46,264 households, 7.4% of households in the KCC area

Group F

Senior Security - "Elderly people with assets who are enjoying a comfortable retirement"

70,159 households, 11.2% of households in the KCC area

Group G

Rural Reality - "Householders living in inexpensive homes in village communities"

46,115 households, 7.4% of households in the KCC area

	Group H Aspiring Homemakers - "Younger households settling down in housing priced within their means" 74,163 households, 11.9% of households in the KCC area
	Group I Urban Cohesion - "Residents of settled urban communities with a strong sense of identity" 9,591 households, 1.5% of households in the KCC area
	Group J Rental Hubs - "Educated young people privately renting in urban neighbourhoods" 50,141 households, 8.0% of households in the KCC area
	Group K Modest Traditions - "Mature homeowners of value homes enjoying stable lifestyles" 27,608 households, 4.4% of households in the KCC area
	Group L Transient Renters - "Single people privately renting low cost homes for the short term" 41,050 households, 6.6% of households in the KCC area
	Group M Family Basics - "Families with limited resources who have to budget to make ends meet" 47,688 households, 7.6% of households in the KCC area
	Group N Vintage Value – "Elderly people reliant on support to meet financial or practical needs" 39,770 households, 6.4% of households in the KCC area
	Group O Municipal Challenge – "Urban renters of social housing facing an array of challenges" 9,900 households, 1.6% of households in the KCC area

Annex B - Data descriptions

There are 245,865 total children and young people in the model, as at January 2016.

The first proportion shows that indicator/dataset in comparison to the whole model. The second proportion shows the match rate of that original dataset into the base of the model.

1. All ages eligible for free school meals, AY 2015-16. *10.3% 100%*
2. Attendance level of 0 to 89.9% inclusive (does not include those with no attendance available). *8.0% 96.0%*
3. Had at least one fixed term exclusion, AY 2015-16. *2.1% 96.8%*
4. Was permanently excluded, AY 2015-16. *0.02% 84.8%*
5. Had at least one Child Missing Education referral, AY 2015-16. *0.3% 49.8%*
6. Used a library computer at least once, AY 2015-16. *2.8%*
7. Borrow at least one library book, AY 2015-16. *17.2% 81.6%*
8. Had at least one Education Psychology referral, AY 2015-16. *0.5% 57.4%*
9. Are known to the Troubled Families Programme (phase 1 or 2), since start of programme 2012 to end of August 2016. *6.7% 72.4%*
10. Had at least one Early Help Notification, AY 2015-16. *6.5% 82.7%*
11. Had at least one Domestic Abuse Notification (SCS contact reason was DAN), AY 2015-16. *0.4% 76.5%*
12. Had at least one episode as Looked after Child, AY 2015-16. *0.6% 48.2%*
13. Had at least one episode as Child Protection, AY 2015-16. *0.6% 95.5%*
14. Are known to the Youth Offending Team, AY 2015-16. *0.4% 58.1%*
15. Took part in Kent School Games, October 2015 to July 2016. *1% 43.6%*