

CHILDREN'S SERVICES SCRUTINY SUB COMMITTEE 07 OCTOBER 2020

Report title: Permanent and Fixed-Term Exclusions from Lambeth Schools 2018/19

Wards: All

Portfolio: Cllr Ed Davie, Cabinet Member for Children and Young People

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REPORT SUMMARY AND INTRODUCTION

This report provides details of permanent and fixed-term exclusions from schools in Lambeth in the academic year 2018-2019. Lambeth Council works hard with schools in the borough to reduce both permanent and fixed term exclusions from school. The report outlines an analysis of exclusions by ethnicity, gender, age and special need and the work the borough is doing to reduce disproportionality.

In the academic year 2019-2020 schools were closed to the majority of pupils from March 2020 to September 2020 because of the COVID-19 pandemic, therefore data for this year will not be comparable to previous years.

Lambeth is an inclusive borough. More children with Education Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) are educated in mainstream settings and the Borough's schools exclude fewer children with SEN than would be seen nationally.

Lambeth's education team, working in partnership with the Schools Forum and the Lambeth Schools Partnership, has taken action to reduce those young people who are excluded in a variety of ways. This has included reviewing our approach to inclusion over the last year. Following the success of the Early Years Inclusion Fund, a government grant administered by the Council to enable schools to apply for small amounts of money to support children with additional needs swiftly without them having to apply for formal Education, Health and Care Plans, we have introduced an Inclusion Fund across primary and secondary schools. This enables schools to put innovative plans in place to support children with a variety of needs but who do not meet the threshold of an Education Health and Care Plan. All school clusters (there are 10 across the borough) have been given £10,000 to provided training on Social Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) needs and neuro diverse students, including those on the autistic spectrum and with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder. By delegating to cluster leads, the approach can be tailored to the needs of the children and communities the schools serve.

An updated Fair Access Protocol has been consulted upon and agreed and new style Fair Access Panels have been successful in placing children needing a school place or a new start. Professionals from SEND, Early Help, Education Welfare, the Youth Offending Service and Behaviour Support attend, alongside senior representatives from secondary schools.

There has been a disproportionate number of students of Black Caribbean heritage who are excluded from Lambeth Schools. The Lambeth Schools Partnership (LSP) has worked with the council to enable 37 schools to take part in 'Raising the Game - Black Caribbean Achievement Project' which has worked to engage students in a culturally relevant curriculum, review behaviour management strategies, seek ways to enable further parental engagement, work to support transitions between primary and secondary school and an annual 'Aim High festival which gives student access to inspirational Black speakers from a range of academic and professional backgrounds. Examples of this work can be found at <http://lambethschoolspartnership.uk/Page/14044>. Initial impact in the first year has been an 11% increase in Black Caribbean students who have achieved expected standards by the end of KS2 (primary) and a 3.7% increase at a standard pass at GCSE. There has been a decrease in the number of Black Caribbean resident students being permanently excluded. This project continues into its third year in September 2020.

Closer working between Children's Social Care and Education through the Social Workers in Schools programme has shown an initial decrease in the number of referrals to CSC over time.

The Education and Training workstream of the Lambeth Made Safer Strategy has secured funding for three projects from the Mayor's Violence Reduction Unit which will enable ten schools to have enhanced support for healthy relationships, four schools to have enhanced support during transitions from primary to secondary school for vulnerable students and a primary and secondary school in central Brixton will be able to pilot nurture classes as a means to support and integrate students, who find school challenging, back into the mainstream. The impact of these projects is being independently evaluated.

Research has been commissioned from the Research and Statistics team by the Lambeth Schools Partnership into exclusions at a national level with a focus on good practice. This has included interviewing parents, pupils and teachers to get a rounded picture of the situation. This work is due to be published shortly.

Schools are primarily responsible for the inclusive nature of the learning environment they provide and most schools in Lambeth go to great lengths, with the external support described above, to keep pupils in school. On occasion for the safety and good order of the wider school population as well as the needs of the individual exclusion, either fixed term or permanent is deemed unavoidable. Pupils may spend time in internal bases, or they may be placed in alternative provision or one of the Pupil Referral Units. As part of the review of Lambeth's approach to inclusion we are also looking at the range of alternative provision available and whether we need to commission differently.

In summary, in line with the national picture, Lambeth is working to reduce exclusions. This involves using evidence informed practice, both local and national, to make decisions and piloting a range of strategies to support schools to enable students remain in education. Evidence from 'Raising the Game' and the Social Workers in Schools programme shows

impact in raising standards for disadvantaged groups and reductions in referrals. There needs to be constant review of the steps that schools are taking, the interventions available and a review of their effectiveness. As a result of a concerted effort by all of our schools, indicative data shows that permanent exclusions have almost halved in the 2018/19 academic year.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To note the report.

1. PERMANENT EXCLUSIONS IN LAMBETH SCHOOLS 2018/19

This report provides details of exclusions for the 2018/19 academic year. All of the statistics are from Department for Education validated School Census returns.

1.1 Total school population

There were 37,303 pupils in Lambeth Primary, Secondary and Special Schools per the census returns including pupils that had left but were on roll for some part of the school year.

1.2 Overall Permanent exclusions

In the school year 2018/19 there were 21 permanent exclusions overall, broken down into one primary exclusion, 20 secondary exclusions, with no special school exclusions during this period.

Table 1 – Permanent Exclusions – 2018/19

Type	Total	Lambeth	National	Lambeth Percentage of school phase population	National Percentage of school phase population
Primary	1	5%	14%	0.00%	0.03%
Secondary	20	95%	84%	0.15%	0.20%
Special	0	0%	1%	0.00%	0.07%
Totals	21			0.06%	0.10%

1.3 Permanent Exclusions over time

There was a downward trend in permanent exclusions in Lambeth from 2010 to 2017. 2017/18 saw an increase in Secondary exclusions, but a reduction in Primary and no special school exclusions. In 2018/19 following focussed work at primary and secondary level exclusion figures are much lower and particularly positively there was only one primary permanent exclusion and again no special school exclusions.

Table 2 – Permanent Exclusions Trend 2012 to 2019

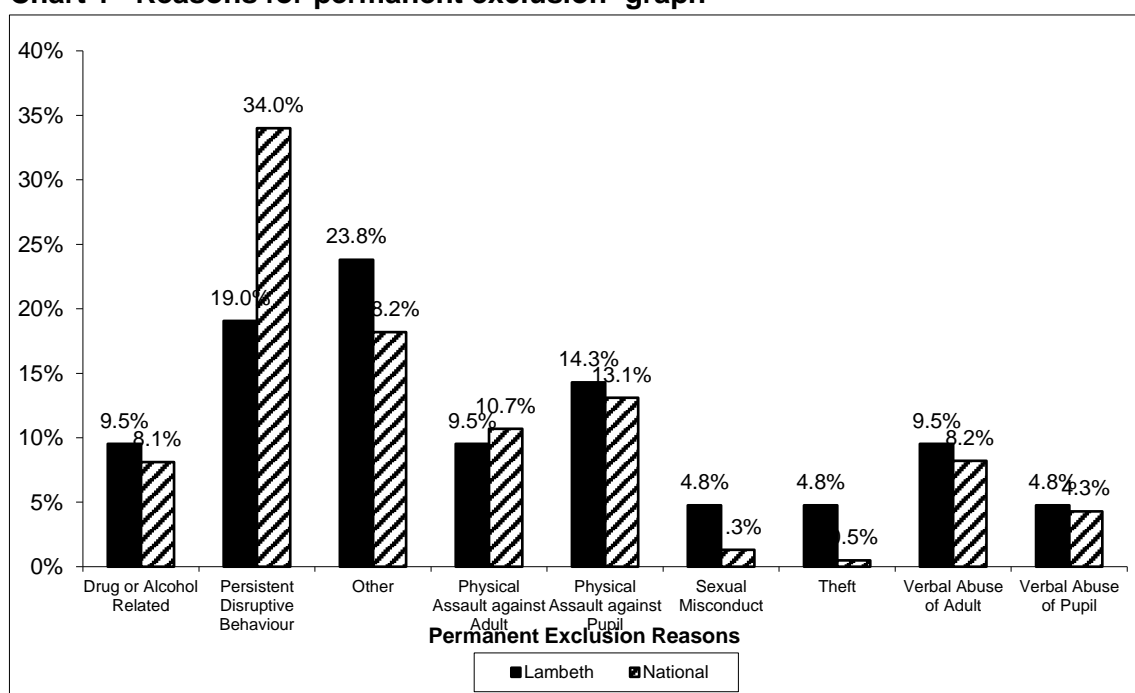
Type	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	Diff 2012-19	Diff 2018-19
Primary	4	12	12	3	14	10	5	1	-75%	-80%
Secondary	31	22	18	22	19	24	38	20	-35%	-47%
Special	3	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	-100%	n/a
Totals	38	34	32	27	34	34	43	21	-45%	-51%

Table 3 – Reasons for permanent exclusion

The following table gives the reasons for the exclusions.

Reason for exclusion	Total	Lambeth	National
Drug or Alcohol Related	2	9.5%	8.1%
Persistent Disruptive Behaviour	4	19.0%	34.0%
Other	5	23.8%	18.2%
Physical Assault against Adult	2	9.5%	10.7%
Physical Assault against Pupil	3	14.3%	13.1%
Sexual Misconduct	1	4.8%	1.3%
Theft	1	4.8%	0.5%
Verbal Abuse of Adult	2	9.5%	8.2%
Verbal Abuse of Pupil	1	4.8%	4.3%
Totals	21		

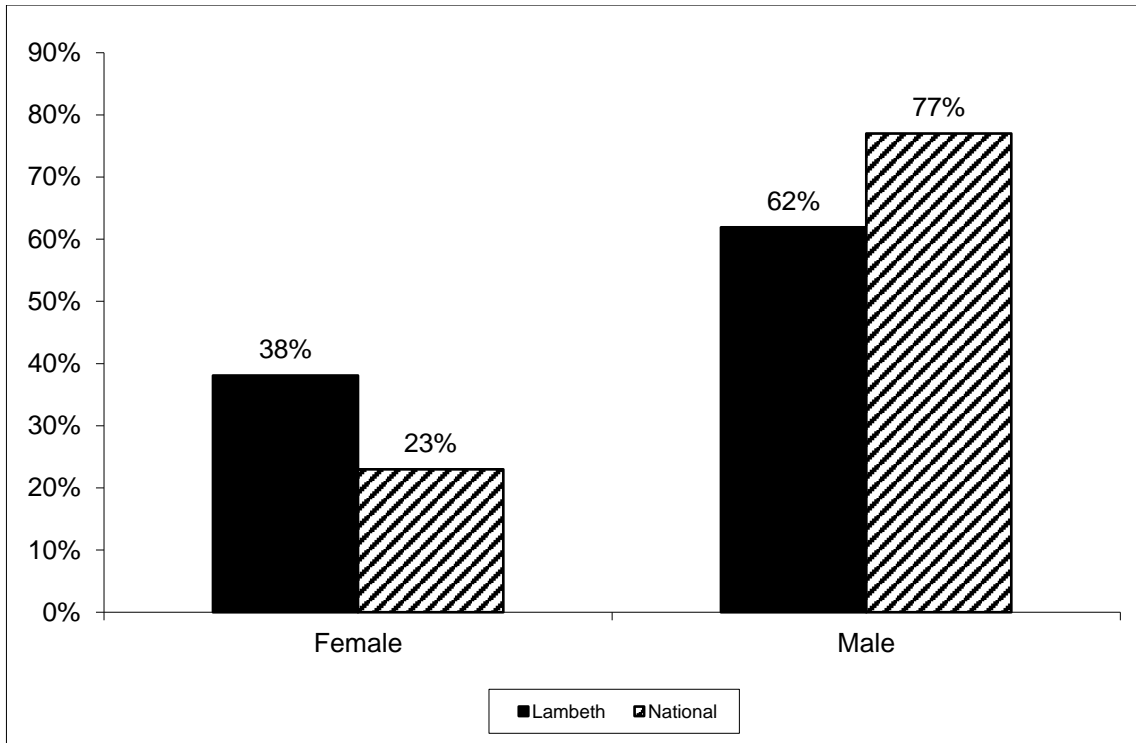
Chart 1 –Reasons for permanent exclusion- graph



1.4 Permanent Exclusions by Socio-economic factors

21 permanent exclusions from a school population of over 35,000 is not statistically significant. It is, however, still worthwhile analysing the data by socio-economic factors, if we bear this in mind. The following graphs and tables look at permanent exclusions by gender, free school meals, special educational needs and ethnicity.

Chart 2 – Permanent Exclusions by Gender



The majority of permanent exclusions were for male pupils, a difference of 24% with female pupils. Chart 3 shows this pattern to be the same for Lambeth Secondary schools.

Chart 3 – Lambeth Permanent exclusions by school phase and gender- NB primary is one child

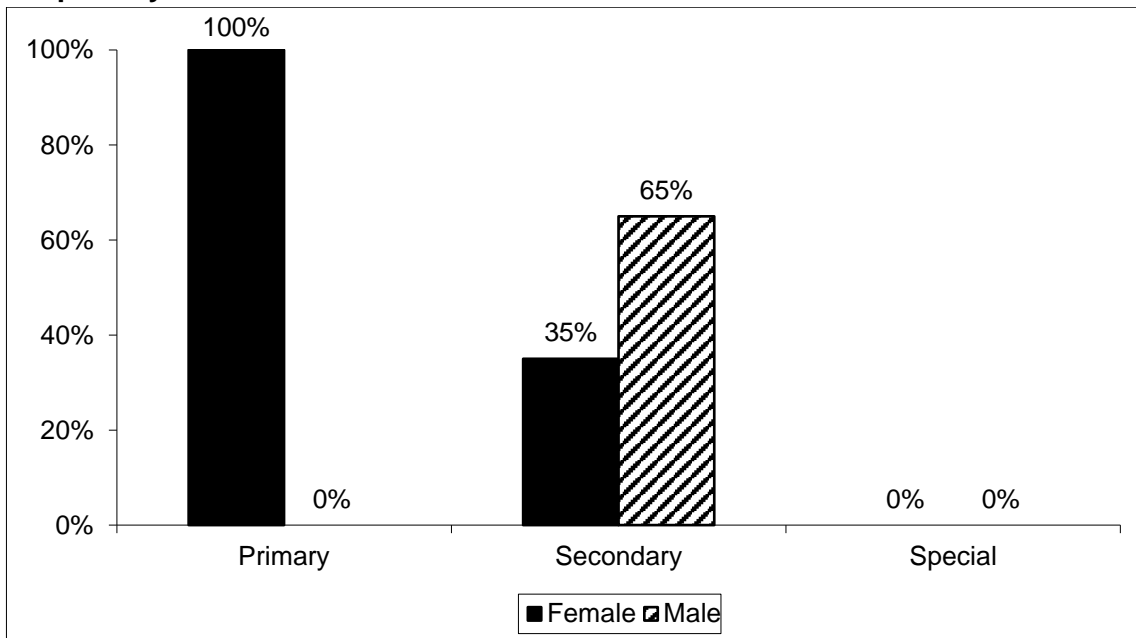
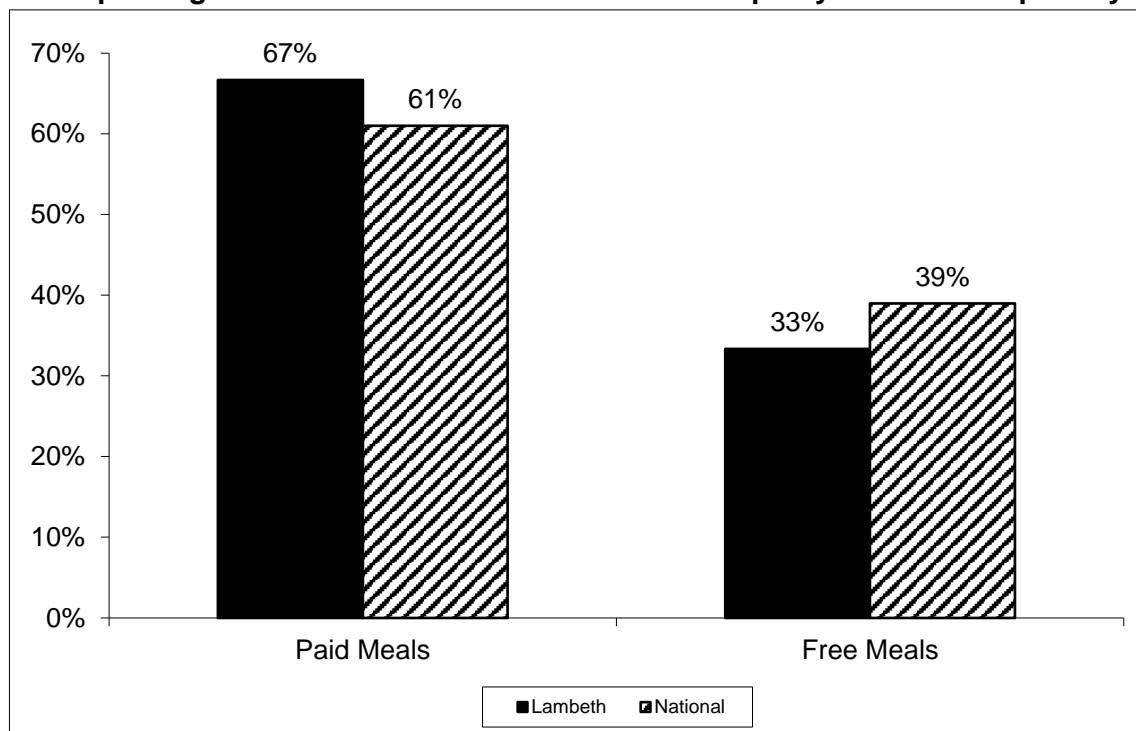


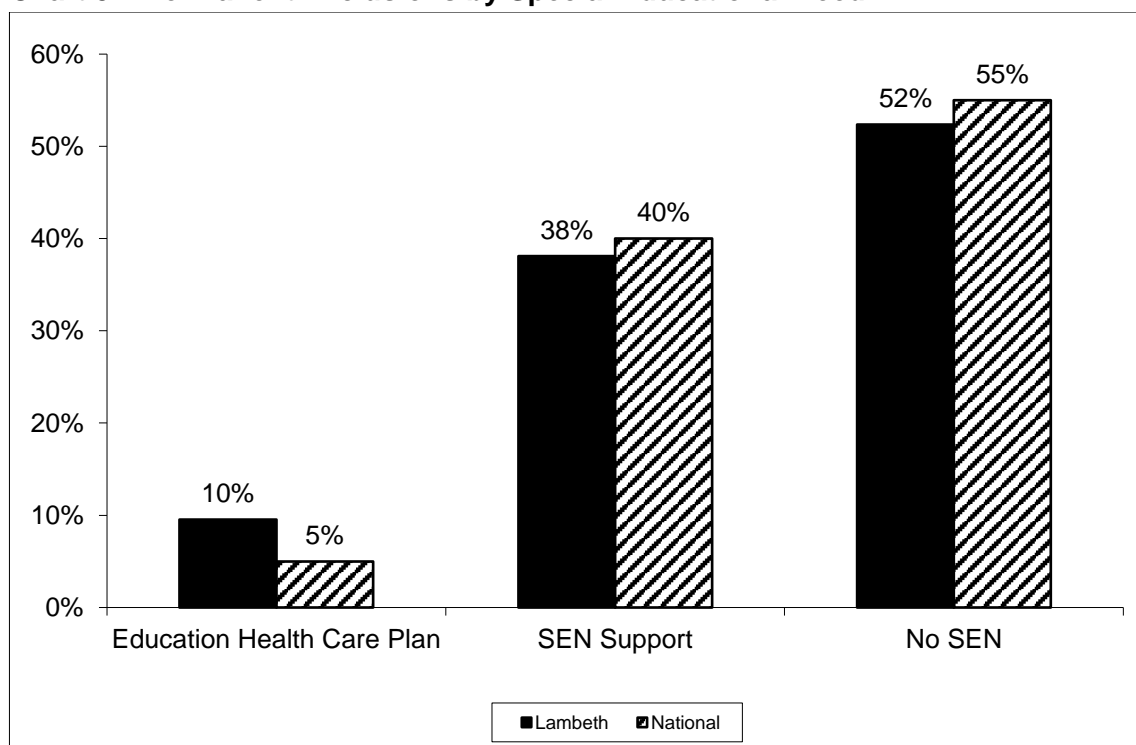
Chart 4 – Permanent Exclusions by Free School Meals

NB Pupils eligible for free school meals is taken as a proxy indicator for poverty



The proportion of permanent exclusions between pupils with paid school meals and free school meals had a difference of 34%. Of the total, 33% of pupils were receiving free school meals, whilst 67% had paid meals.

Chart 5 – Permanent Exclusions by Special Educational Need



Pupils with no SEN had the most permanent exclusions with 52% of the total. Only 10% of pupils had a Statement or Education Health Care Plan. Nationally, Pupils with No SEN had the most permanent exclusions at 55%.

Chart 6 – Permanent Exclusions by Primary Special Educational Need

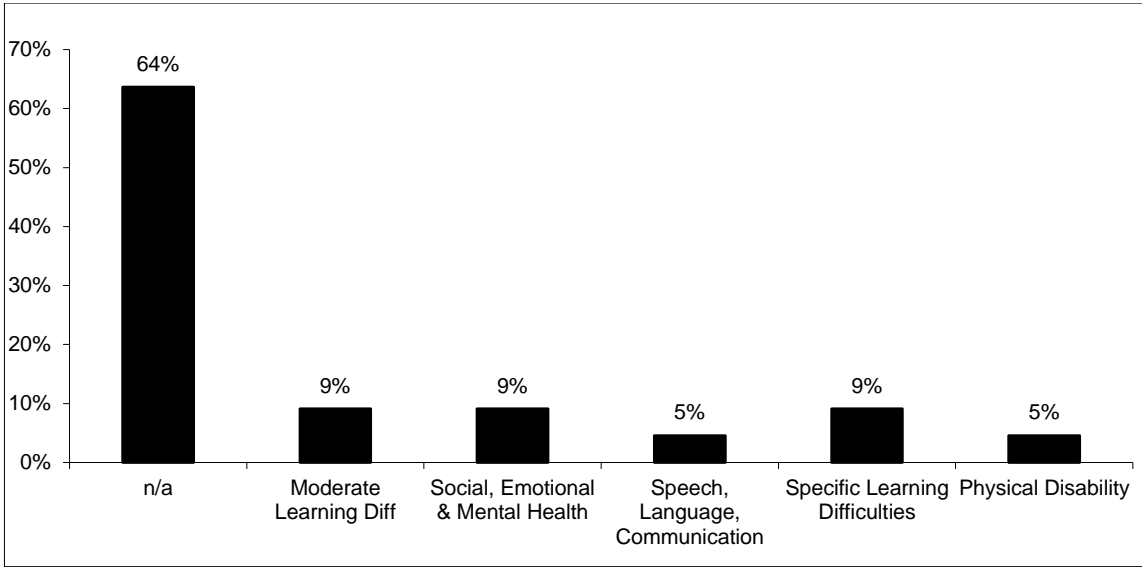
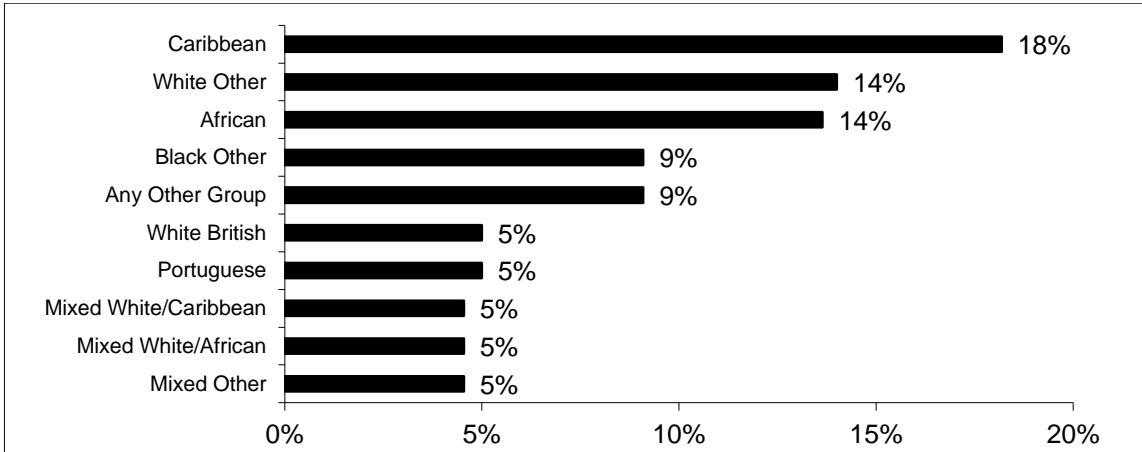


Chart 6 shows that the majority of SEN pupils with a permanent exclusion had Social Emotional and Mental Health and Moderate Learning Difficulties as their Primary Special Educational Need.

Chart 7 – Permanent Exclusions by Ethnicity



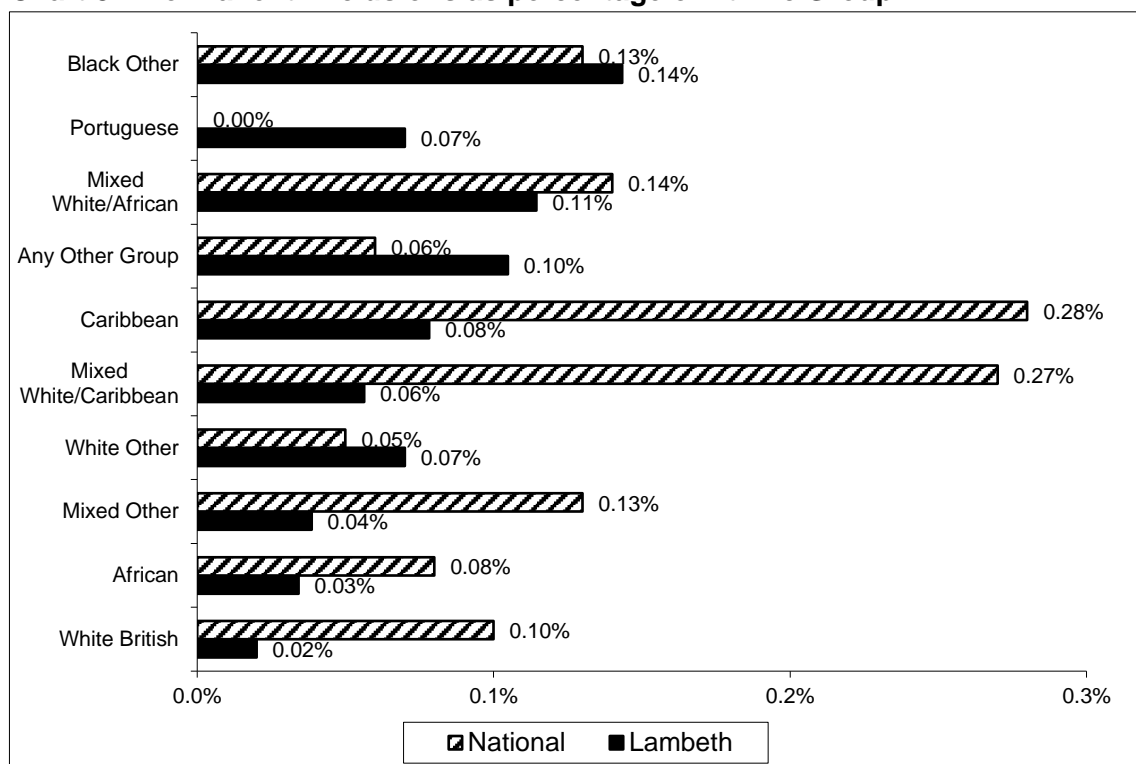
Ethnicity figures do not compare directly to national data because of Lambeth being more ethnically diverse than the nation as a whole. But, we can compare the percentage of exclusions within each ethnic group to national data – see table 4 and chart 8.

Table 4 – Permanent Exclusions and Ethnicity

Ethnicity	Total	Lambeth	National	Lambeth as percentage of Ethnic group	National as percentage of Ethnic group
African	3	13.6%	3.2%	0.03%	0.08%
Any Other Group	2	9.1%	1.2%	0.10%	0.06%
Black Other	2	9.1%	1.0%	0.14%	0.13%
Caribbean	4	18.2%	3.2%	0.08%	0.28%
Mixed Other	1	4.5%	2.9%	0.04%	0.13%
Mixed White/African	1	4.5%	1.1%	0.11%	0.14%
Mixed White/Caribbean	1	4.5%	4.3%	0.06%	0.27%
Portuguese	1	4.5%	n/a	0.07%	n/a
White British	1	4.5%	69.8%	0.02%	0.10%
White Other	3	13.6%	3.6%	0.07%	0.05%
Grand Total	21*			0.06%	0.10%

*2 not obtained

Chart 8 – Permanent Exclusions as percentage of Ethnic Group



If we look at table 5, below, we see that although Caribbean heritage pupils are one of Lambeth’s largest ethnic groups, the percentage of permanent exclusions for this group is still disproportionate. The Lambeth Schools Partnership working with the Council have focussed on reducing the disproportionate representation of Caribbean heritage pupils in the exclusion figures over the last academic year as part of the ‘Raising the Game’ programme. Figures for permanent exclusions of Caribbean heritage pupils were reduced from 15 in 2017/18 to 4 in 2018/19.

Table 5 – Permanent Exclusions as part of Lambeth’s Ethnic population

Ethnicity	Total	Lambeth	Ethnicity as Percentage of school population	Difference
African	3	13.6%	23.5%	-9.9%
Any Other Group	2	9.1%	5.1%	4.0%
Black Other	2	9.1%	3.7%	5.4%
Caribbean	4	18.2%	13.7%	4.5%
Mixed Other	1	4.5%	6.9%	-2.4%
Mixed White/African	1	4.5%	2.3%	2.2%
Mixed White/Caribbean	1	4.5%	4.8%	-0.2%
Portuguese	1	9.1%	4.1%	5.0%
White British	1	9.1%	15.8%	-6.7%
White Other	3	9.1%	11.5%	-2.5%
Grand Total	21*			
* 2 ethnicities not obtained				

The following two tables show permanent exclusions by ethnicity and year group, and ethnicity and gender. Exclusions peak in year 10.

Table 6 – Permanent Exclusions by Ethnicity and Year Group

Ethnicity	Year Groups						
	4	7	8	9	10	11	12
African		1	1				1
Any Other Group				1			1
Black Other			1	1			
Caribbean		2	1			1	
Mixed Other						1	
Mixed White/African						1	
Mixed White/Caribbean				1			
Not Obtained				1	1		
Portuguese			1			1	
White British	1						
White Other		1				2	
Percentage of Exclusions	5%	19%	19%	19%	5%	29%	10%

Table 9 - Permanent Exclusions by Ethnicity and Gender

Ethnicity	Number		Percentage	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
African	1	2	5%	10%
Any Other Group		2		10%
Black Other	1	1	5%	5%
Caribbean	2	2	10%	10%
Mixed Other		1		5%
Mixed White/African		1		5%
Mixed White/Caribbean		1		5%
Not Obtained	2		10%	
Portuguese		1		5%
White British	1		5%	
White Other	1	2	5%	10%
Total	8	13	38%	62%

Conclusions - Permanent Exclusions

- Lambeth's permanent exclusions have decreased by 22 since last year with 21 in total representing a positive progression.
- Lambeth had 0.06% of exclusions as a percentage of the whole school population compared to a national figure of 0.10%. Lambeth schools had fewer exclusions proportionately than national.
- The main named reason for permanent exclusions was persistent disruptive behaviour at 23.8%. The main reason nationally was persistent disruptive behaviour at 34.0%. the category description is a national one: Lambeth also has a range of reasons for exclusion which do not fit into the categories easily and are described as 'other'.
- Male pupils were the highest proportion of permanent exclusions in Lambeth and nationally. Lambeth male pupils contributed to 62% of permanent exclusions compared to a national figure of 77%.
- There was a difference of 34% in permanent exclusions between pupils on free school meals (33%) and paid meals (67%). Nationally, the figures were 61% for FSM and 39% for paid meals. It is positive that Lambeth pupils who face more disadvantage economically are not being disproportionately excluded.
- Pupils with no special educational need had the highest number of permanent exclusions with 52% of the total. Nationally, this figure is 55%. Schools do all they can to avoid excluding those with additional needs.
- Pupils in Year 11 contribute to 29% of permanent exclusions. Nationally, Year 10 pupils are the most permanently excluded with a figure of 29%. These are year groups where young people can get disengaged from education and schools aim to do all they can to continue to keep them in school.

2. Fixed-term exclusions in Lambeth 2018/19

2.1 A 'fixed-term' exclusion is a short-term exclusion from school and one child may have more than one fixed-term exclusion over time. Therefore there are a number of ways of looking at fixed-term exclusions: by the number of pupils, by the total number of exclusions (some pupils will have more than one), and by the sessions excluded. There were a total of 1152 fixed-term exclusions in 2018/19 involving 742 pupils. This equates to a total of 6438 sessions or 3219 days of lost education.

2.2 Of these, 232 fixed-term exclusions were from primary schools, 893 from secondary schools, and 27 from special schools. All pupil-level analysis is by the total number of exclusions and includes repeat exclusions.

2.3 All schools were required to make a return direct to the DfE's data collection agency via their termly School Census.

2.4 Overall Results

As we can see from Chart 9, the higher proportion of fixed-term exclusions nationally and in Lambeth, is in the secondary school sector.

Chart 9 – Fixed-term exclusions by school type

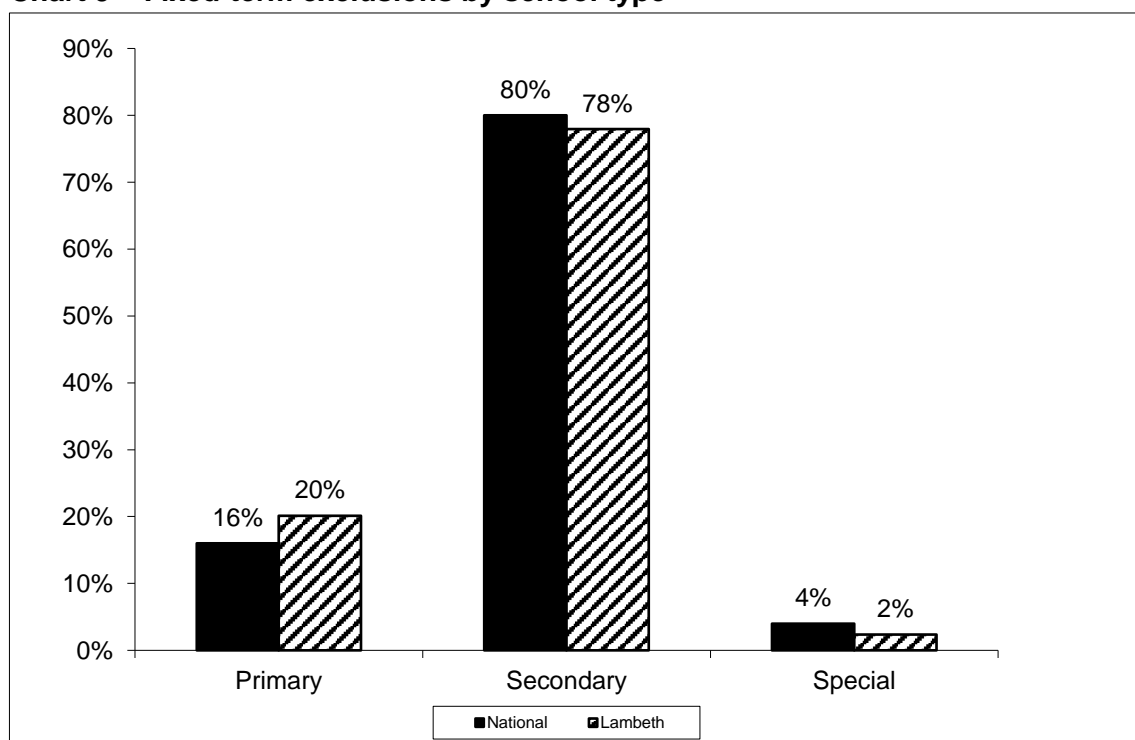


Table 10 shows there was a large increase in the number of fixed term exclusions between 2016/17 and 2017/18 at secondary level but the 2018/19 data collection shows a return to previous levels of exclusions and a drop at primary.

Table 10 - Fixed-term exclusions year on year

	2018/19		2017/18		2016/17	
	Lambeth number of exclusions	Lambeth Percentage of Exclusions	Lambeth number of exclusions	Lambeth Percentage of Exclusions	Lambeth number of exclusions	Lambeth Percentage of Exclusions
Primary	232	20.1%	322	18.5%	401	32.2%
Secondary	898	78.0%	1383	79.6%	795	63.9%
Special	27	2.3%	33	1.9%	49	3.9%
Total	1152		1738		1245	

A total of 53 schools in Lambeth had fixed term exclusions in 2018/19.

Table 11 summarises the local authority figures compared to national data. Four secondary schools of the 53 contributed to 50% of fixed term exclusions in 2018/19.

Table 11 – Fixed-term exclusions in Lambeth schools

	Cohort	Number of pupils with Fixed Term Exclusion	Number of pupils expressed as a percentage of the school population	Total Number of Fixed Term Exclusions	Number of fixed term exclusions as percentage of school population
Lambeth	37303	742	1.99%	1152	3.09%
National 2017/18		188,503	2.33%	410,753	5.08%

There are a wide range of fixed-term exclusions in Lambeth schools. This may be a result of reporting or policy differences between schools. When comparing schools it is fairer to use “sessions excluded per 1000”. For example, a school with a small cohort can have more sessions of exclusion than pupils on roll, thus giving a figure greater than 100%.

Table 12 – Fixed-term exclusions – sessions and days lost

	Possible sessions	Sessions excluded	Sessions excluded per 1000	Days Excluded	Average number of exclusions per excluded pupil	Average number of days lost per excluded pupil
Lambeth	12310457	6438	0.52	3219	1.54	3.97
National 2017/18	2456291730	1745110	0.71	872555	2.28	4.63

Lambeth schools range from 0.02 to 5.01 sessions lost per 1000 pupils. Overall, the figure for Lambeth is 0.52 sessions lost per 1000. The average days lost per excluded pupil also varies, between 0.5 and 25.0. These ratios are below the national averages in all cases.

2.5 Fixed-term exclusions by reason

Reasons categories for fixed-term exclusions are the same as those for permanent exclusions and are national descriptors.

Table 13 – Fixed-term exclusions by reason

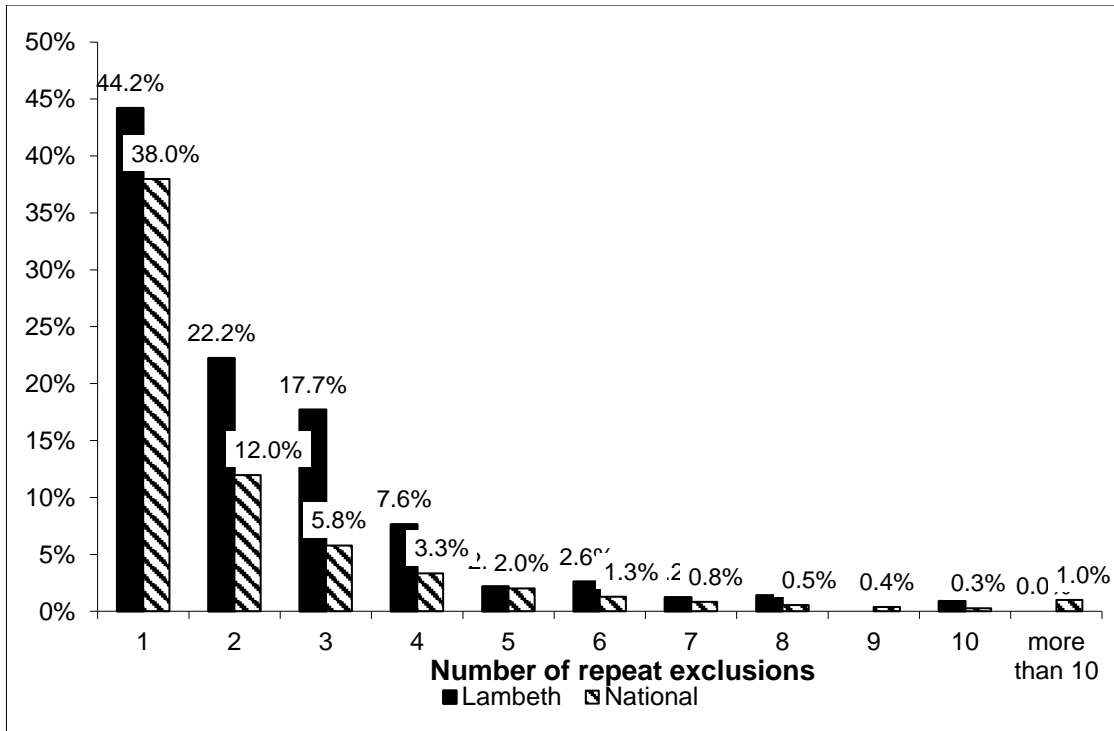
Reason for exclusion	Lambeth number of exclusions	Lambeth Percentage	National number of exclusions	National Percentage
Physical Assault against a Pupil	249	21.6%	67,227	16.4%
Physical Assault against an Adult	77	6.7%	27,796	6.8%
Verbal Abuse/Threatening Behaviour to a Pupil	63	5.5%	15,689	3.8%
Verbal Abuse/Threatening Behaviour to an Adult	77	6.7%	62,590	15.2%
Bullying	26	2.3%	3,628	0.9%
Racist Abuse	7	0.6%	4,316	1.1%
Sexual Misconduct	9	0.8%	2,155	0.5%
Drug and Alcohol related	35	3.0%	9,790	2.4%
Damage	36	3.1%	7,577	1.8%
Theft	27	2.3%	4,262	1.0%
Persistent Disruptive Behaviour	230	20.0%	123,055	30.0%
Other	316	27.4%	82,668	20.1%

“Other” is the most commonplace reason for fixed-term exclusion, with 27.4% of the total. This is followed by “Physical Assault against a Pupil” and “Persistent Disruptive Behaviour”. Nationally, “Persistent disruptive behaviour” and “Other”, are the most common reasons for fixed-exclusions.

2.3 Repeat exclusions

A number of pupils are given a fixed-term exclusion on more than one occasion. Chart 10 shows the majority of pupils, 44.2%, are excluded only once in Lambeth compared with the national figure of 38.0%. Of excluded Lambeth pupils, 34% were excluded 3 or more times, compared to the national figure of 50%.

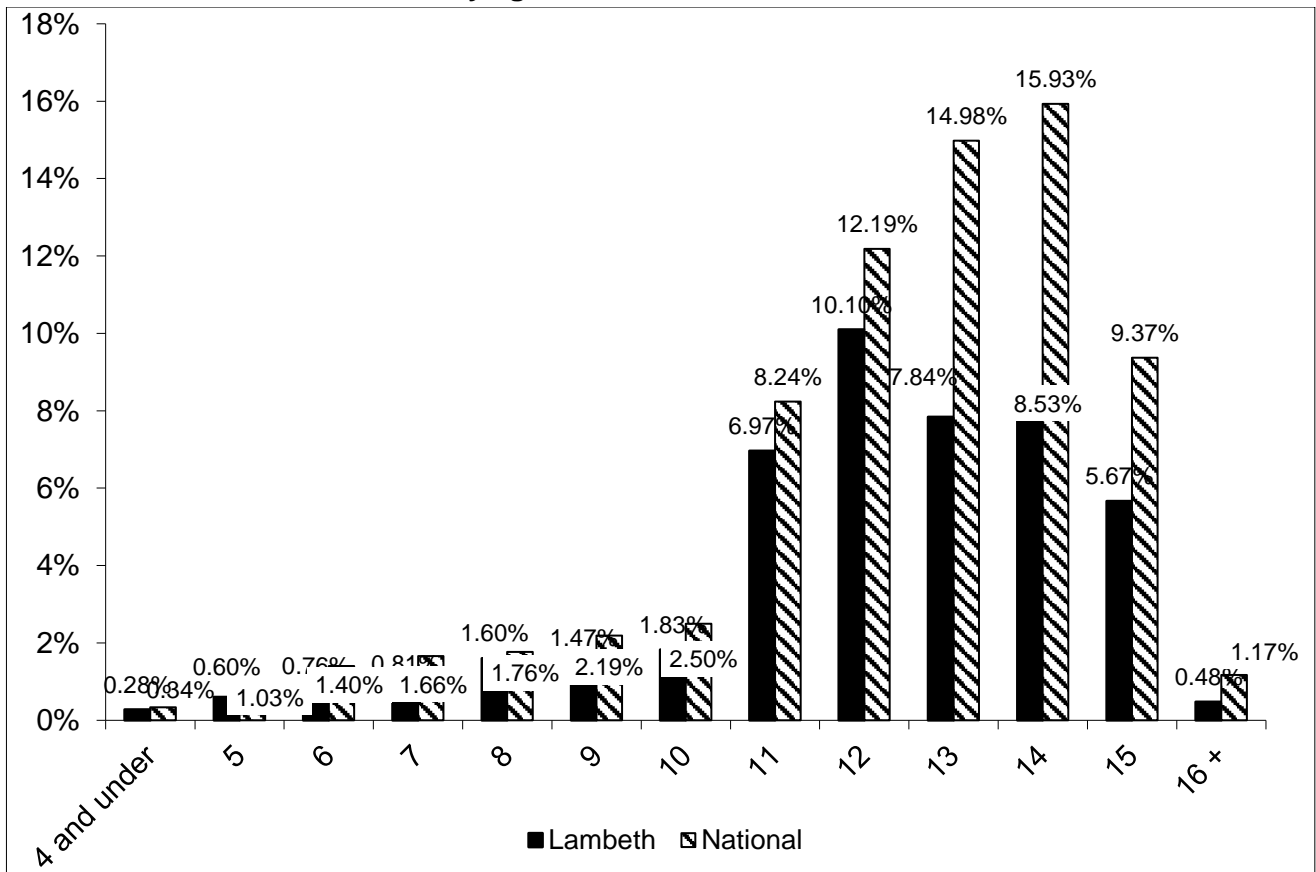
Chart 10 – Repeated fixed-term exclusions



2.4 Fixed-term exclusions by socio-economic factors

The collection of pupil-level data has allowed us to analyse fixed-term exclusions by year group, gender, free school meals, special educational needs and ethnicity.

Chart 11 –Fixed-term exclusion by age



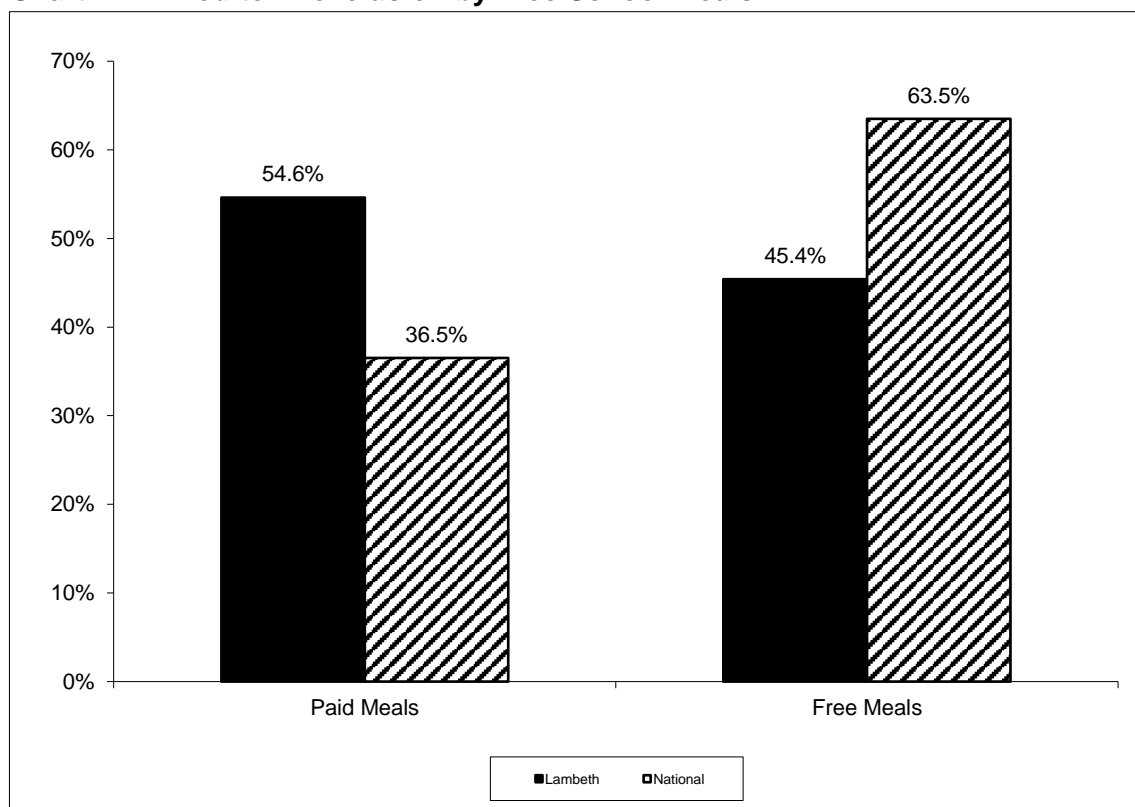
Pupils aged 10 (Year 6) had the highest percentage of fixed-term exclusions in Lambeth primary schools with 1.83%. Nationally, pupils also aged 10 (Year 6) were highest at 2.50%. Pupils aged 12 (year 8) contributed to the highest percentage of exclusions in secondary schools in Lambeth at 10.10%. Nationally, pupils aged 14 (Year 10) had the highest exclusions overall with 15.93% of the total. See Appendix 3 for detailed tables.

Table 14 - Fixed-term exclusion by gender

Gender	Total Number of Fixed Term Exclusions	Percentage of fixed term exclusions	Number of fixed term exclusions as percentage of school population	Total Number of Fixed Term Exclusions	Percentage of fixed term exclusions	Number of fixed term exclusions as percentage of school population
Female	357	31.0%	1.94%	112367	27.4%	2.83%
Male	795	69.0%	4.21%	298386	72.7%	7.23%
Totals	1152		3.09%	410573		5.08%

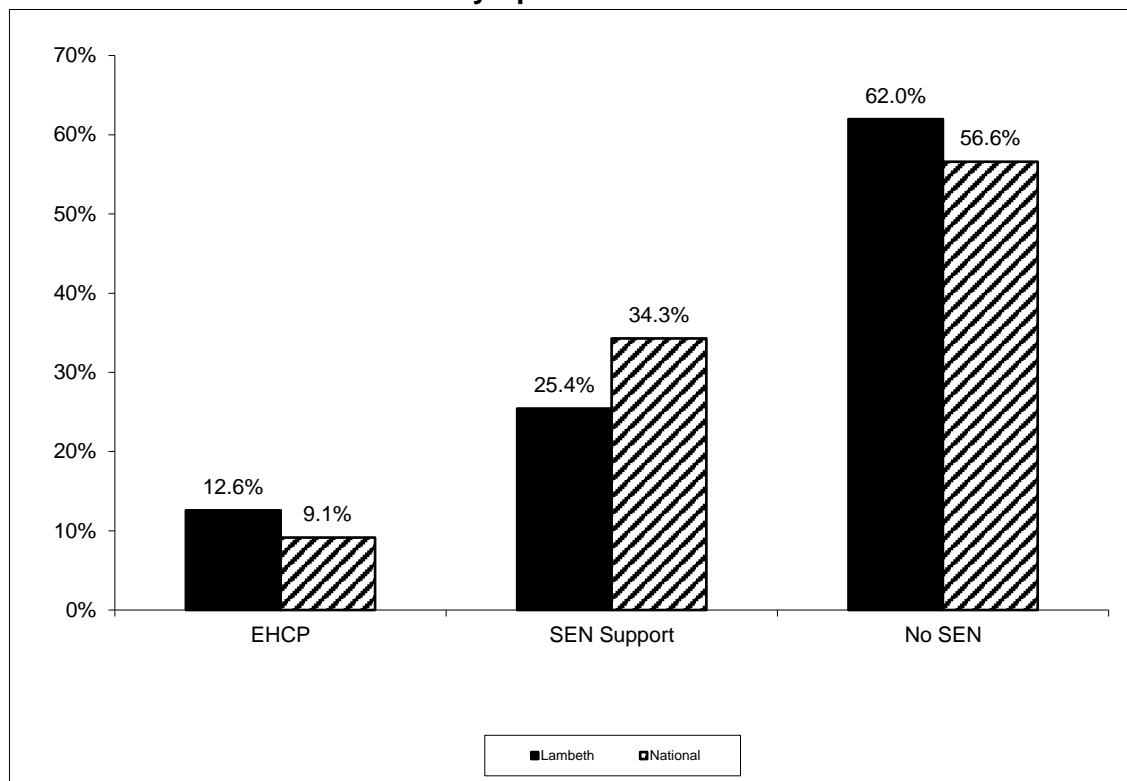
Most fixed-term exclusions in 2018/19 were for boys in Lambeth schools with 69.0% of the total. The figure nationally, is slightly higher at 72.7%. Within Lambeth, fixed-term exclusions corresponded to 4.21% of the school population for boys and 1.94% for girls. Nationally, the figures were 7.23% for boys and 2.83% for girls.

Chart 12 - Fixed-term exclusion by Free School Meals



Fixed-term exclusions had a gap of 9.2% between pupils with paid meals and free meals in Lambeth. Nationally, the split is higher but more pupils with paid meals have exclusions.

Chart 13 - Fixed-term exclusion by Special Educational Needs



Pupils with a Special Educational Need in Lambeth contributed to 38.0% of exclusions compared to 43.4% nationally. See Table 15 for more details. Appendices 7 and 8 show school level exclusions and SEN.

Table 15 - Fixed-term exclusion by SEN as percentage of SEN group

Special Educational Need	Lambeth Total Number of Fixed Term Exclusions	Lambeth Number of fixed term exclusions as percentage of school population	National Total Number of Fixed Term Exclusions	National Number of fixed term exclusions as percentage of the school population in each SEN group
EHCP	145	8.7%	37,540	16.0%
SEN Support	293	6.3%	140,806	15.1%
No SEN	714	2.3%	232,407	3.4%
Totals	1152	3.09%	410,573	5.80%

Table 16, shows SEN and ethnic groups. Of ethnicities over a cohort of 20, White British pupils have the highest with SEN at 48%, followed by Mixed White/Caribbean pupils at 41% and Mixed Other at 39%.

Table 16 - Fixed-term exclusion by Ethnic group and SEN

Ethnicity	Cohort	Number of Pupils				Percentage of Pupils			
		No SEN	SEN Support	EH CP	All SEN Pupils	No SEN	SEN Support	EH CP	All SEN Pupils
African	160	122	22	16	38	76%	14%	10%	24%
Any Other Group	24	15	6	3	9	63%	25%	13%	38%
Asian Other	3	2	1		1	67%	33%		33%
Bangladeshi	2	1	1		1	50%	50%		50%
Black Other	52	38	8	6	14	73%	15%	12%	27%
Caribbean	225	146	50	29	79	65%	22%	13%	35%
Chinese	1	1				100%			
Gypsy/Roma	1		1		1		100%		100%
Indian	1	1			0	100%			0%
Mixed Other	41	25	12	4	16	61%	29%	10%	39%
Mixed White/African	19	12	6	1	7	63%	32%	5%	37%
Mixed White/Asian	7	5	1	1	2	71%	14%	14%	29%
Mixed White/Caribbean	56	33	12	11	23	59%	21%	20%	41%
Not Obt/Ref	39	25	9	5	14	64%	23%	13%	36%
Pakistani	1			1	1	0%		100%	100%
Portuguese	15	11	4		4	73%	27%		27%
Turkish	1	1			0	100%			0%
Vietnamese	1		1			0%	100%		0%
White British	60	31	21	8	29	52%	35%	13%	48%
White Irish	4	4			0	100%			0%
White Other	29	20	8	1	9	69%	28%	3%	31%
Grand Total	742	493	163	86	249	66%	22%	12%	34%

Ethnicity figures are only for pupils of compulsory school age. If we look at ethnic groups with a cohort above 20, Caribbean pupils have the highest percentage of fixed term exclusions at 9.82%

followed by Mixed White/Caribbean at 9.31% and Black Other at 6.47. Nationally, the four highest ethnic groups with fixed-term exclusions are Gypsy/Roma, Caribbean, Mixed White/Caribbean, and Mixed White and African.

Table 17 - Fixed-term exclusion by Ethnicity as percentage of Ethnic group

Ethnicity	Cohort	Lambeth Total Number of Fixed Term Exclusions	Lambeth Percentage of the school population in each ethnic group	National Total Number of Fixed Term Exclusions	National Percentage of the school population in each ethnic group
African	8772	218	2.49%	12,564	4.08%
Any Other Group	1908	33	1.73%	4,840	3.16%
Asian Other	523	3	0.57%	2,169	1.45%
Bangladeshi	515	2	0.39%	2,742	1.93%
Black Other	1395	85	6.09%	3,542	5.80%
Caribbean	5113	336	6.57%	9,432	10.46%
Chinese	236	1	0.42%	181	0.50%
Gypsy/Roma	13	4	30.77%	4,359	16.52%
Indian	274	1	0.36%	1,839	0.75%
Mixed Other	2592	66	2.55%	7,781	4.52%
Mixed White/African	874	22	2.52%	3,636	5.78%
Mixed White/Asian	476	11	2.31%	3,782	3.41%
Mixed White/Caribbean	1777	107	6.02%	12,384	10.13%
Pakistani	531	1	0.19%	8,997	2.52%
Portuguese	1523	22	1.44%	n/a	n/a
Turkish	119	2	1.68%	n/a	n/a
Vietnamese	75	1	1.33%	n/a	n/a
White British	5900	108	1.83%	308,745	5.70%
White Irish	181	6	3.31%	1,147	5.00%
White Other	4312	50	1.16%	14,070	2.74%
Totals	37303	1152	3.09%	410,753	5.08%

If we look at the percentage of exclusions contributing to the overall exclusion figure then the ethnic profile is slightly different in Lambeth. Caribbean pupils have the highest percentage of exclusions, with 29.92%, followed by African with 19.33% and Mixed White/Caribbean with 9.72%. Nationally, White British pupils have the highest percentage of exclusions at 75.2%, then White Other with 3.4 %. See table 18 below.

Table 18 - Fixed-term exclusion by Ethnicity as percentage of exclusions

Ethnicity	Cohort	Lambeth Total Number of fixed term Exclusions	Lambeth Percentage of all fixed term exclusions	National Total Number of Fixed Term Exclusions	National Percentage of all fixed-term exclusions
African	8772	218	12.54%	12,564	3.06%
Any Other Group	1908	33	1.90%	4,840	1.18%
Asian Other	523	3	0.17%	2,169	0.53%
Bangladeshi	515	2	0.12%	2,742	0.67%
Black Other	1395	85	4.89%	3,542	0.86%
Caribbean	5113	336	19.33%	9,432	2.30%
Chinese	236	1	0.06%	181	0.04%
Gypsy/Roma	13	4	0.23%	4,359	1.06%
Indian	274	1	0.06%	1,839	0.45%
Mixed Other	2592	66	3.80%	7,781	1.89%
Mixed White/African	874	22	1.27%	3,636	0.89%
Mixed White/Asian	476	11	0.63%	3,782	0.92%
Mixed White/Caribbean	1777	107	6.16%	12,384	3.01%
Pakistani	531	1	0.06%	8,997	2.19%
Portuguese	1523	22	1.27%	n/a	n/a
Turkish	119	2	0.12%	n/a	n/a
Vietnamese	75	1	0.06%	n/a	n/a
White British	5900	108	6.21%	308,745	75.17%
White Irish	181	6	0.35%	1,147	0.28%
White Other	4312	50	2.88%	14,070	3.43%
Total	37303	1152		410,753	

Conclusions - Fixed Term Exclusions

- The highest proportion of fixed-term exclusions were in secondary schools with 78% of the total. Nationally this was 80%
- There were 1152 fixed term exclusions in 2018/19, expressed as 3.09% of Lambeth’s school population. Nationally, the figure is 5.08%.
- 742 pupils had a fixed-term exclusion, expressed as 1.99% of Lambeth’s school population. Nationally the figure was 2.33%.
- Four schools contributed to 53% of all Lambeth’s fixed-term exclusions in 2018/9. This was due to changes to school policies and a focus on improving behaviour.
- When looking at school data, it is worth noting that repeat exclusions for a small number of pupils can inflate figures.
- The highest percentage named reason for fixed-term exclusion was ‘Physical assault against a pupil’ at 21.6%. Nationally, it was “Persistent Disruptive Behaviour” at 30.0%

- 55.8% of pupils had 2 or more fixed-term exclusions. Nationally, this was 62%
- Excluded pupils had an average of 1.55 exclusions, losing an average of 4.34 days in education. Nationally, these averages are 2.18 exclusions and also 4.63 days lost.
- In Lambeth, fixed-term exclusions peak for pupils aged 12 in Year 8. Nationally, they peak at aged 14 in Year 10.
- In Lambeth and nationally, there were more fixed-term exclusions for boys than girls.
- There is a difference of 9.2% in Lambeth between the number of exclusions for pupils taking paid school meals (54.6%) or free meals (45.4%). Nationally, the gap is 27%.
- Pupils with a Special Educational Need contribute to 38.0% of fixed-term exclusions in Lambeth and 43.4% nationally.
- Caribbean pupils (19.3%) and African pupils (12.5%) and White British (6.2%) contribute to about 40% of Lambeth fixed-term exclusions. Nationally, White British contribute to three quarters of fixed-term exclusions at 75.2%.

AUDIT TRAIL

Name and Position/Title	Lambeth Directorate	Date Sent	Date Received	Comments in paragraph:
Councillor Ed Davie	Cabinet Member for Children and Young People	28.09.20	28.09.20	
Councillor Nanda Manley Browne	Ward Councillor	28.09.20	28.09.20	
Merlin Joseph, Strategic Director	Children's Services	28.09.20	28.09.20	
Finance	Finance and Property	28.09.20	28.09.20	
Legal Services	Legal and Governance	28.09.20	28.09.20	
Maria Burton, Democratic Services	Legal and Governance	29.09.20	30.09.20	

REPORT HISTORY

Original discussion with Cabinet Member	04.03.20
Report deadline	29.09.20
Date final report sent	30.09.20
Part II Exempt from Disclosure/confidential accompanying report?	N/A
Key decision report	No
Date first appeared on forward plan	N/A
Key decision reasons	Not applicable.
Background information	N/A
Appendices	Appendix 1: DfE Guidance on categories for fixed term and permanent exclusion