



# Disadvantaged Pupils

What Governors and Trustees need to  
know

8th November  
2018

- School governor for 28 years
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- Chair of one Governing Body, one Academy Trust, a Member of a MAT, vice-chair at a junior school and currently chair of an IEB



# Aims of today's session

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By the end of the session you will:

- *understand the definition of disadvantage within education*
- *have an overview of Pupil Premium and how schools can spend it supporting disadvantaged pupils*
- *be aware of questions governors should ask about pupil premium strategy in their schools*
- *know how progress for disadvantaged pupils should be monitored*

# Disadvantage

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*'An unfavourable circumstance or condition that reduces the chances of success or effectiveness'* Oxford English Dictionary

- But how do we define disadvantage in education settings?
- *While all LAs, pre-school providers and schools that Ofsted visited defined disadvantage in terms of a family's income, the most effective settings had a much wider view.* (Ofsted)

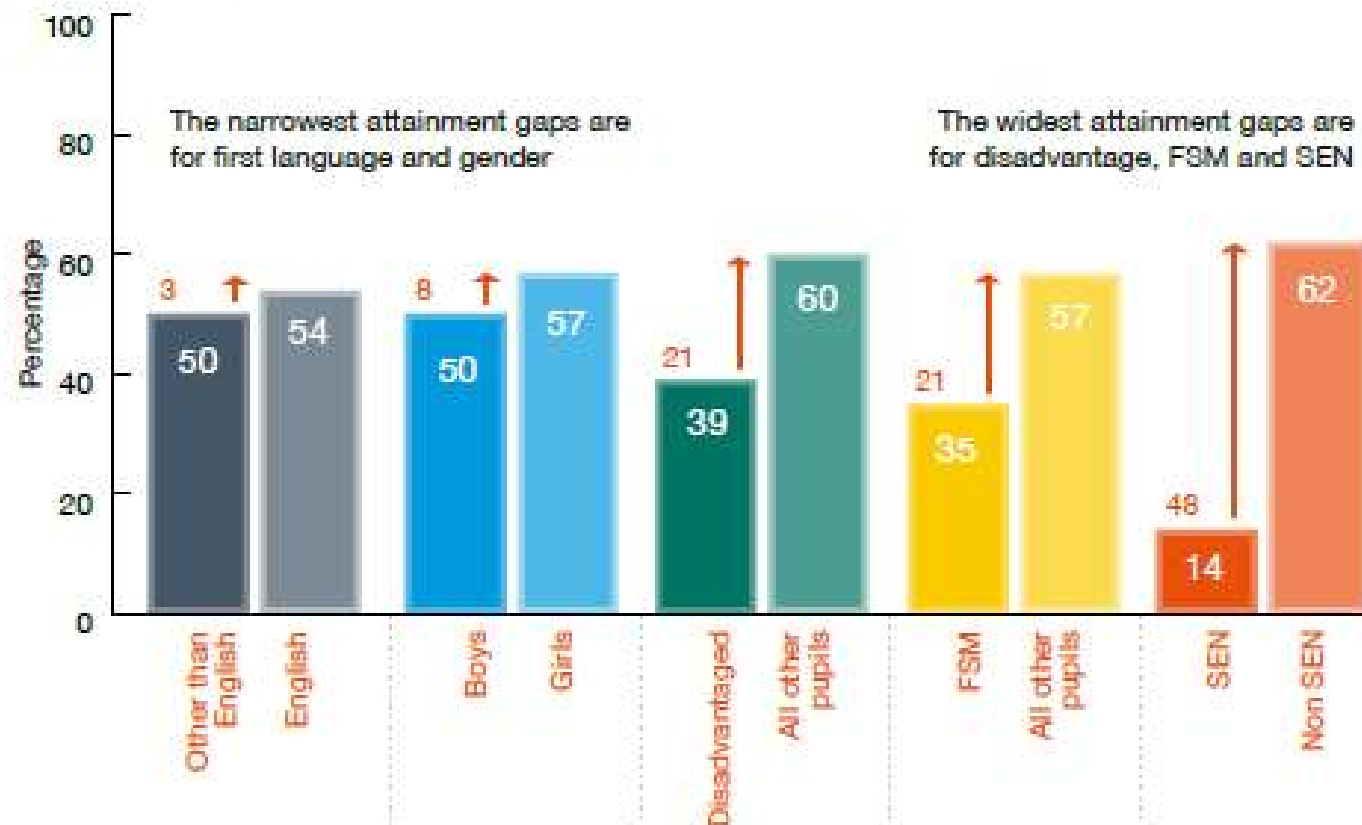
# Poll #1

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How does your school or trust define disadvantage?

# Attainment gap (age 11) by pupil groups

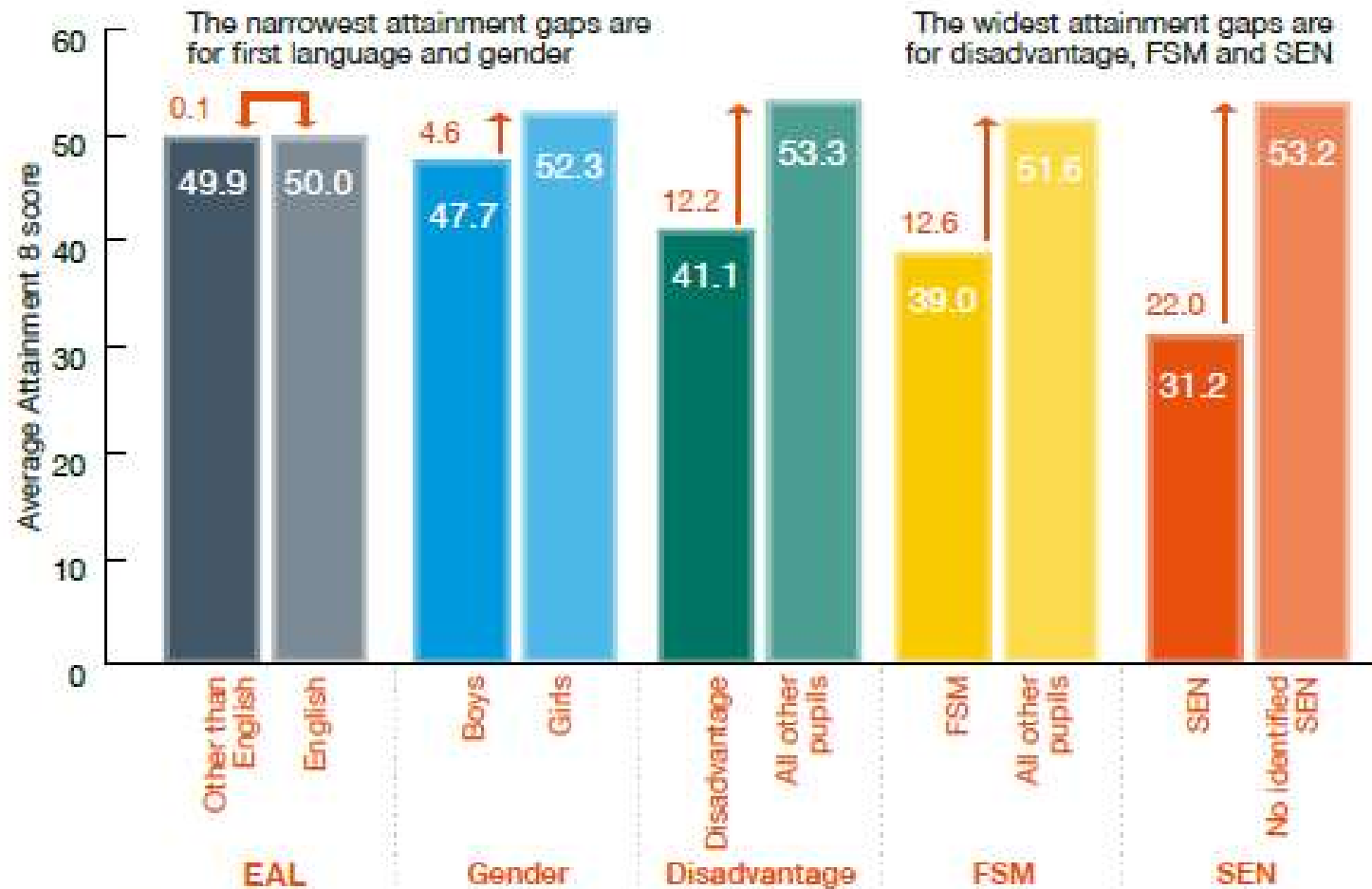
Percentage reaching the expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics for different groups England, 2016 (state-funded schools)



1. 'National curriculum assessments: key stage 2, 2016 (revised)', Department for Education (June 2017)

Chart produced by EEF

# Attainment gap (age 16) by pupil group



ii. GCSE and equivalent results: 2015 to 2016 (provisional), Department for Education (October 2016)

iii. 'Special educational needs in England', Department for Education (January 2017)

Chart produced by EEF



# Disadvantage is still an issue!

## Disadvantaged children do better at school if in a minority, finds report

OECD study advises not clustering poor children would improve social mobility



▲ The international study's data contradicts the government's view that selection improves social mobility.  
Photograph: Alamy

Disadvantaged pupils do much better in schools where research by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development has found.

Proportion of poor pupils in education, employment or apprenticeships falls

Jess Staufenberg

BBC

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## Education spending now 'skewed' to poor following 'remarkable shift'

By Sean Coughlan

BBC News education and family correspondent

1 November 2018 383

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The balance of education spending has shifted from giving a bigger share to the poor rather than the rich

There has been a "remarkable shift" in poorer children now receiving a higher share of education spending in England, says the Institute for Fiscal Studies

THE YORKSHIRE POST

Child poverty: Poorer pupils in Leeds 'too hungry to concentrate', says councillor



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# Disadvantage- making a difference

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- 5+ good GCSEs including English & Maths increases lifetime productivity returns by >£100k
- Even two GCSE passes v no qualifications is associated with large economic gains
- Modest improvements in GCSE grades is associated with positive lifetime earnings potential
- Leaving education without any qualifications carries a large economic cost to society

Source: DfE December 2014

# Pupil Premium

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*The pupil premium is additional funding for publicly funded schools in England. It's designed to help disadvantaged pupils of all abilities perform better, and close the gap between them and their peers.*

- £1,320 for pupils in Reception to Year 6
- £935 for pupils in Years 7 to 11
- £2,300 for pupils in care or recent care leavers

Source: DfE website November 2018

# Accountability and Compliance

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- Pupil Premium Strategy
- School website content
- Impact of spending
- Ofsted focus

# Poll #2

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Does your governing body/trust board have a published pupil premium strategy on its website?

# Pupil Premium Strategy

## Pupil premium strategy / self-evaluation (primary, middle)

1. Summary information				
School				
Academic Year		Total PP budget		Date of most recent PP Review
Total number of pupils		Number of pupils eligible for PP		Date for next internal review of this strategy
+				
2. Current attainment				
		Pupils eligible for PP (your school)	Pupils not eligible for PP (national average)	
% achieving expected standard or above in reading, writing & maths				
% making expected progress in reading (as measured in the school)				
% making expected progress in writing (as measured in the school)				
% making expected progress in mathematics (as measured in the school)				
3. Barriers to future attainment (for pupils eligible for PP)				
Academic barriers (issues to be addressed in school, such as poor oral language skills)				
A.				
B.				
C.				
Additional barriers (including issues which also require action outside school, such as low attendance rates)				
D.				
4. Intended outcomes (specific outcomes and how they will be measured)				Success criteria
A.				
B.				
C.				
D.				



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# Questions to ask

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- How many pupils attract pupil premium?
- Are there other 'disadvantaged' pupils in the school?
- Is there a difference in performance?
- Do we know what the barriers to learning are?
- How do we spend the funding?
- How do we make decisions on what to fund?
- What difference do we make on diminishing the difference?

# Any questions

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# What you need to know, when you need to know it



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