



Department
for Education

A guide to absence statistics

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Contents

1. Introduction	5
1.1 Requirements of schools in ensuring pupil attendance	5
2. Background to published statistics	7
2.1 Current termly publications	7
Historical publications:	7
2.2 Key absence measures	8
2.3 Cohort used in absence measures	8
2.4 The school year (five half terms vs six half terms)	9
2.5 Published geographical and characteristics breakdowns	10
2.6 Underlying data provided alongside publications	11
2.7 Suppression of absence data	12
2.8 Other related publications	12
2.9 Devolved administration statistics on absence	13
3. Methodology	14
3.1 Overall absence methodology	14
3.2 Persistent absence methodology	14
3.2.1 2010/11 to 2014/15 methodology (15 per cent PA threshold)	14
3.2.2 2015/16 onwards (10 per cent PA threshold and new PA methodology):	16
3.2.3 2005/06 to 2009/10 methodology (20 per cent PA threshold)	17
4. Data collection	18
4.1 The collection process 2005/06 to present	18
4.2 Background of absence data collection	19
4.2.1 2005/06 to present: Pupil absence information is collected via the school census	19
4.2.2 1993/94 to 2004/05: Pupil absence information was collected via the Absence in Schools Survey	20
4.3 Data coverage	20
4.3.1 Coverage for 2006/07 to present	20
4.3.2 Coverage for 2005/06	22
4.3.3 Coverage for 1993/94 to 2004/05	22

4.4 What absence information is collected	22
4.4.1 The number of sessions possible	22
4.4.2 Sessions missed due to authorised absence	24
4.4.3 Sessions missed due to unauthorised absence	24
4.4.4 The number of sessions missed for each specified reason for absence.	24
4.4.5 Absence by reason for four year olds	29
4.5 No longer collected but available historically	29
4.6 What absence information is not collected	29
4.6.1 Boarding school absence	29
4.6.2 Closed school absence	30
4.6.3 Internal absence	30
4.6.4 Those not registered at a school	30
4.6.5 Daily absence and periods of absence	30
4.6.6 Individual reason absence, for example chronic illness or snow days	30
4.6.7 Termly special school absence	31
4.6.8 Post 16 and nursery pupil's absence	31
4.6.9 Pupil attendance	31
5. Data processing	35
5.1 Data linking	35
5.2 Data removed	35
5.3 Variables added	36
5.3.1 Authorised, unauthorised and overall absence totals	37
5.3.2 Persistent absentee indicators	37
5.3.3 School type, academy type	37
5.4 Data quality	37
6. Research relating to pupil absence	39
6.1 The impact of absenteeism on pupils	39
6.2 Factors associated with absenteeism	39
6.3 Approaches to reduce absenteeism	40
6.4 References	40
7. Contacts	42

Annex A - Glossary	43
Annex B - Calculations	44
Annex C – School attendance codes	45
Annex D – Links to Pupil Absence National Statistics publications	46
Full academic year:	46
Autumn term	47
Spring term	47
Autumn and spring terms	47
Annex E – Standard breakdowns that are currently published	48
Annex F – Timeline	51

1. Introduction

This document provides a comprehensive guide to the [pupil absence in schools in England statistics](#) published by the Department for Education.

The key areas covered in this guide are:

- Background to published statistics and methodology
- Data collection and coverage
- Data processing

1.1 Requirements of schools in ensuring pupil attendance

All maintained schools are required to provide two possible sessions per day, morning and afternoon, to all pupils. The length of each session, break and the school day is determined by the school's governing body. Schools must meet for at least 380 sessions or 190 days during any school year to educate their pupils. If a school is prevented from meeting for one or more sessions because of an unavoidable event, it should find a practical way of holding extra sessions. However, if it cannot find a practical way of doing this then it is not required to make up the lost sessions. Academy and free school funding agreements state that the duration of the school day/sessions is the responsibility of the academy trust.

Schools are required to take attendance registers twice a day: once at the start of the first/morning session of each school day and once during the second/ afternoon session. In their register, schools are required to record whether pupils are:

- Present
- Attending an approved educational activity
- Absent
- Unable to attend due to exceptional circumstances

Where a pupil of compulsory school age is absent, schools have a responsibility to:

- Ascertain the reason
- Ensure the proper safeguarding action is taken
- Indicate in their register whether the absence is authorised by the school or unauthorised
- Identify the correct code to use before entering it on to the school's electronic register, or management information system which is then used to download data to the school census. A code set of these is available in [Annex C](#).

The Parent of every child of compulsory school age is required to ensure that the child receive a suitable full time education to the child's ability, age , aptitude and any special education needs the child may have either by regular attendance at school or otherwise. Failure of a parent to secure regular attendance of their school registered child of compulsory school age can lead to a penalty notice or prosecution. Local authorities (LAs) and schools have legal responsibilities regarding accurate recording of a pupil's attendance.

Further information is available in the Departmental advice on [school attendance](#).

2. Background to published statistics

2.1 Current termly publications

The Department publishes termly pupil absence data via three National Statistics releases each year. These are:

- Autumn term, published in May
- Autumn and spring terms, published in October
- Full year, published in March

Only the full year absence release gives a definitive view of pupil absence. Termly publications can be affected significantly by term length and therefore findings from these releases are for indicative purposes only and the results should be treated with caution.

The Department's annual absence statistical releases have been badged as National Statistics since the 1999/00 academic year publication. The termly and two term combined releases were badged as National Statistics slightly later. The combined autumn and spring term release was badged as national statistics from the autumn 2006 and spring 2007 publication and the single term releases were badged as National Statistics as of the autumn term 2009 publication.

Historical publications:

Prior to the 2012/13 academic year the Department also published spring term only absence data. However, this was discontinued as it was deemed no longer necessary and of the least importance to users. The last published spring term release was [Pupil absence in schools in England: spring term 2012](#) published on 30th August 2012.

For the 2005/06 academic year, due to the transition of absence collection between the Absence in Schools Survey and the school census, absence information was published for secondary schools only as a National Statistics release. Absence data for 2005/06 were not released on a termly basis as this was the first year of collection.

For academic years 1999/00 to 2004/05, annual pupil absence information was collected via the Absence in Schools Survey and published as an annual National Statistics release.

For academic years 1993/94 to 1998/99, annual pupil absence information was collected via the Absence in Schools Survey and published via Statistical bulletins.

Links to all absence publications can be found in [Annex D](#).

2.2 Key absence measures

The Department monitors pupil absence levels using two key measures - overall absence rate and persistent absence (PA) rate. The key measures are calculated for pupils who are of compulsory school age i.e. aged between 5 and 15 as at the start of the academic year (31st August).

Overall absence is the aggregated total of all authorised and unauthorised absences.

Authorised absence is absence with permission from a teacher or other authorised representative of the schools. This includes instances of absence for which a satisfactory explanation has been provided e.g. illness. Departmental advice explains that pupils need to attend school regularly to benefit from their education. Missing out on lessons leaves children vulnerable to falling behind.

Unauthorised absence is absence without permission from the school. This includes all unexplained or unjustified absences and arrivals after registration has closed.

See [overall absence methodology](#) section for further information.

Persistent absence is when a pupil enrolment's overall absence equates to around 15 per cent or more of all possible sessions.

Missing around 15 per cent or more of possible sessions equates to having 56 or more sessions of absence (authorised or unauthorised) during the full academic year or 46 or more sessions of absence during the first five half terms.

See [persistent absence methodology](#) section for further information, including the future change to a 10 per cent threshold.

2.3 Cohort used in absence measures

Absence information is collected and disseminated at enrolment level rather than pupil level. This means that where a pupil has moved school throughout the year, they will be counted more than once as they have recorded attendance at more than one school. This allows for schools to be held accountable for pupil absences, as the absence is attached to enrolments at a particular school, not the individual pupil.

Schools only record absence for the period a pupil is on roll at their school.

The number of pupil enrolments is approximately 4 per cent higher than the number of pupils.

Table 1: State-funded primary, secondary and special schools - pupils of compulsory school age pupil and enrolment numbers comparison

Academic year	Pupil numbers as at January each year¹	Enrolment numbers across full academic year	Percentage difference
2012/13	6,230,420	6,477,725	4.0
2013/14	6,300,105	6,554,005	4.0
2014/15	6,381,940	6, 642,755	4.0

2.4 The school year (five half terms vs six half terms)

Generally, the academic year is made up of three terms, autumn, spring and summer. Each term has two parts (half terms) which are usually separated by a half term break.

As of the 2012/13 academic year, pupil absence information is collected for the full academic year i.e. all six half terms. However, prior to this absence information was collected for the first five half terms only, meaning absences in the second half of the summer term were not collected.

As of the 2012/13 academic year, the Department's key absence indicators are based on the full academic year's (six half term) data. However, as we are unable to rework time series tables or provide any historical six half term absence levels the Department will continue to publish absence information for the first five half terms up to and during the 2013/14 academic year. Following this, only data for the full academic year will be published.

To account for high levels of study leave and other authorised absences for pupils aged 15 in the second half of the summer term, all possible sessions and absences relating to this period for 15 year olds (as at the start of the academic year) are removed prior to any analysis being undertaken and are not included in any

¹ Pupils with a sole or dual main registration, aged between 5 and 15 who are not boarders as of the January school census each year.

published statistics. The persistent absentee threshold for 15 year olds is also amended accordingly, see [persistent absence](#) section for more information.

In published absence statistics, pupil enrolments who first enrolled at a school within the second half of the summer term are not included. This is to ensure the same cohorts of enrolments are included in both the five and six half term absence measures.

2.5 Published geographical and characteristics breakdowns

The Department routinely publishes pupil absence information at national, local authority and school level including breakdowns by pupil characteristics.

The autumn term absence publication provides high level information designed to give an early indication on absence levels and the effect of winter illness. Information provided includes authorised, unauthorised and overall absence rates, absence broken down by reason and information on persistent absence, including those who already are, or may become, persistent absentees.

The combined autumn and spring term publication includes similar information to that of the autumn term. However, it also includes absence levels broken down by pupils' gender, free school meal eligibility, national curriculum year group, first language, special educational need and ethnic group.

The full academic year's absence publication includes combined absence information for the autumn, spring and summer terms. It is the largest publication and includes similar breakdowns to that of the combined autumn and spring term publication (as outlined above) as well as persistent absence broken down by reason for absence and pupil characteristic. Additional breakdowns included in this full year release relate to the distribution of enrolments by length of overall absence, the number of pupils with one or more sessions of absence for different reasons, percentage of enrolments by their overall absence and number of schools by the percentage of persistent absentees. In this publication, information is also provided at district level, Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) and by degree of rurality.

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) is provided by the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG). The index measures the proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families and is based on Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in England. Each LSOA is given a rank between 1 and 32,844 where the LSOA with the rank of 1 is the most deprived LSOA and the LSOA with the rank of 32,844 is the most deprived. IDACI is a subset of the

Income Deprivation Domain of the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015, which which measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests). Further information about IDACI can be found on the [CLG site](#).

IDACI bands from 2014/15 are based on 2015 IDACI scores. IDACI bands for 2010/11 to 2013/14 are based on 2010 IDACI scores and those for 2007/08 to 2009/10 are based on 2007 IDACI scores. Care should be taken when comparing IDACI tables based on different IDACI scores.

The Rural and Urban Area Classification is a product of a joint project to produce a single and consistent classification of urban and rural areas. The project was sponsored by a number of government departments. The rural and urban definitions classify output areas, wards and super output areas by aggregating the underlying hectare grid squares classifications for the measures of settlement size and sparsity. Up to eight classes of output areas could be distinguished; four settlement types (urban, town and fringe, village, hamlet and isolated dwelling) in either a sparse or less sparse regional setting.

Absence data by degree of rurality for 2014/15 has been analysed based on the 2011 Rural and Urban Area Classification, whereas equivalent data for previous years was analysed based on the 2004 Rural and Urban Area Classification. Further information about the Rural and Urban Area Classification 2011 can be found on the [Office for National Statistics website](#).

A full list of published absence breakdowns (as of the latest academic year's releases) is available in [Annex E](#).

2.6 Underlying data provided alongside publications

From the 2009/10 academic year, each SFR has been accompanied by underlying data, including national, local authority and school level information. Alongside the underlying data there is an accompanying document (metadata) which provides further information on the contents of these files. This data is released under the terms of the [Open Government License](#) and is intended to meet at least 3 stars for [Open Data](#).

2.7 Suppression of absence data

The Code of Practice for Official Statistics requires that reasonable steps should be taken to ensure that all published or disseminated statistics produced by the Department for Education protects confidentiality.

To do this totals are rounded and small numbers are suppressed according to the following rules:

- Enrolment numbers at national and regional levels are rounded to the nearest 5. Local authority totals across school types are also rounded to the nearest 5 to prevent disclosure of any suppressed values.
- Enrolment numbers of 1 or 2 are suppressed to protect pupil confidentiality.
- Where the numerator or denominator of any percentage calculated on enrolment numbers of 1 or 2, the percentage is suppressed. This suppression is consistent with the [Departmental statistical policy](#).
- Where any number is shown as 0, the original figure was also 0.

Symbols used to identify this in published tables are as follows:

0	Zero
x	Small number suppressed to preserve confidentiality
.	Not applicable
..	Not available

2.8 Other related publications

Pupil absence information is also available in the following publications:

- Other Statistical First Releases published by the Department:
 - [Children in Need](#)
 - [Children looked after](#)
- Other reports published by the Department:
 - [The link between absence and attainment at KS2 and KS4](#)

In addition historical pupil absence data is available in the following publications which have been discontinued:

- [Special Educational Needs: an analysis](#) (Department for Education) - data up to and including 2013/14

- [Neighbourhood statistics](#) (ONS small area tables) - 2006/07 to 2012/13 inclusive

2.9 Devolved administration statistics on absence

The Department collects and reports on absence information from schools in England. For information for Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, contact the departments below or access their statistics at the following links:

Wales: school.stats@wales.gsi.gov.uk or

[Welsh Government – Statistics and Research](#)

Scotland: school.stats@wales.gsi.gov.uk or

[Scottish Government – School Education Statistics](#)

Northern Ireland: statistics@deni.gov.uk or

[Department of Education – Education Statistics](#)

3. Methodology

3.1 Overall absence methodology

An enrolment's overall absence rate is the total number of overall absence sessions as a percentage of the total number of possible sessions available to that enrolment, where overall absence is the sum of authorised and unauthorised absence and one session is equal to half a day.

To calculate school, local authority and national level overall absence rates, the total absences and possible sessions for all enrolments within the relevant areas are included.

$$\text{Overall absence rate} = \frac{\text{Total overall absence sessions}}{\text{Total sessions possible}} \times 100$$

3.2 Persistent absence methodology

The persistent absence measure was introduced in 2005/06. The sections below outline how the measure has changed since it was implemented.

3.2.1 2010/11 to 2014/15 methodology (15 per cent PA threshold)

Pupils are identified as persistent absentees by comparing the number of overall absence sessions they have against a standard threshold of around 15 per cent of possible sessions, equating to 56 or more sessions across the full academic year for pupils aged 5 to 14 and 46 or more sessions across the full academic year for pupils aged 15.

In 2012/13, following the first collection of absence data in the second half of the summer term, an amended threshold for 15 year olds was introduced. Absence information for pupils aged 15 as at the start of the academic year is based on the first five half terms only, as any six half term absence is removed prior to analysis([see the school year \(five half terms vs six half terms\)](#) for further information).

To calculate school, local authority and national level persistent absentee rates, all persistently absent enrolments within the relevant areas are included.

Persistent absence rate

$$= \frac{\text{Number of enrolments classed as persistent absentees}}{\text{Number of enrolments}} \times 100$$

For the autumn term, figures show how many enrolments have already become persistent absentees, as well as those who may become persistent absentees based on the standard threshold of 22 or more sessions of absence.

For the autumn and spring terms, figures show how many enrolments have already become persistent absentees, as well as those who may become persistent absentees based on the standard threshold of 38 or more sessions of absence.

Standard termly persistent absentee thresholds are calculated by taking 15 per cent of the mode (most common number of) possible sessions for all enrolments. This means that, in some cases, the standard threshold may be more or less than 15 per cent of an individual pupil's sessions. The termly persistent absence thresholds are reviewed each term to account for any changes to the mode possible sessions, however these thresholds do not tend to change from year to year. See table 2 for standard thresholds.

Table 2: Standard cumulative persistent absence thresholds for missing 15 per cent of possible sessions

Term	Threshold
Autumn term	22 sessions
Spring term (as of 2012/13, no longer published individually)	16 sessions
Autumn and spring terms	38 sessions
First five half terms	46 sessions
Full academic year – six half terms	56 sessions

Only full year figures provide a definitive view of persistent absence. Autumn term absence figures can be more strongly influenced by illness than any long term changes in absence levels, although two term absence data does lessen this effect it can still be affected by the length of the spring term (i.e. when Easter falls). Longer terms have a greater number of possible sessions which provide more opportunity for pupils to become persistent absentees based on fixed thresholds. No adjustments are made to account for this in published statistics; trends in the autumn term and autumn and spring term publications are for indicative purposes only.

3.2.2 2015/16 onwards (10 per cent PA threshold and new PA methodology):

From September 2015 (start of the 2015/16 academic year) schools will be judged against a persistent absence rate of 10 per cent rather than 15 per cent. The 10 per cent measure will be published alongside the 15 per cent measure for the 2014/15 [Pupil absence in schools in England](#) releases for information purposes only.

Alongside the reduction from 15 per cent to 10 per cent, there will be a change in the methodology used to identify pupils as persistent absentees. The new methodology will classify pupils as persistent absentees if they miss 10 per cent or more of their own individual possible sessions, rather than reaching a standard threshold of absence sessions. This new methodology will be published alongside the previous methodology for the 2014/15 [Pupil absence in schools in England](#) releases for information purposes only.

Table 3: Comparison of the number and percentage of persistent absentees for the 2014/15 academic year based on the existing and new methodology

	Existing methodology		New methodology	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total				
10 per cent	627,070	9.4	728,080	11.0
15 per cent	245,840	3.7	308,100	4.6
Primary				
10 per cent	257,945	6.9	314,440	8.4
15 per cent	79,955	2.1	113,160	3.0
Secondary				
10 per cent	347,425	12.3	390,185	13.8
15 per cent	152,775	5.4	180,610	6.4
Special				
10 per cent	21,700	25.4	23,460	27.5
15 per cent	13,110	15.4	14,330	16.8

Further details on the methodology change can be found in the original consultation document on proposed changes to absence statistics which was published in October 2014 in Section 9 of the [Pupil absence in schools in England: autumn 2013 and spring 2014](#) Statistical First Release. A consultation response summarising feedback received from users on the proposed change to the methodology and next steps, published in October 2015, can also be found on the same webpage.

3.2.3 2005/06 to 2009/10 methodology (20 per cent PA threshold)

The persistent absence measure was first introduced in 2005/06, where a pupil was identified as a persistent absentee if they missed around 20 per cent or more of possible sessions.

Persistent absence figures were published in a similar way to that of the 15 per cent threshold figures. With both the autumn term and autumn and spring term releases showing how many enrolments have already become persistent absentees, as well as those who may become, persistent absentees based on the standard threshold. See table 4 for standard thresholds to which missing 20 per cent of sessions equated to.

This threshold was reduced to 15 per cent as of September 2010.

Table 4: Standard absence thresholds for missing 20 per cent of possible sessions, between 2005/06 and 2009/10

Term	Threshold
Autumn term	28 sessions
Spring term	52 sessions
Autumn and Spring terms	52 sessions
First five half terms	64 sessions

4. Data collection

4.1 The collection process 2005/06 to present

The school census collects information for a pupil's attendance in the term prior to the census i.e. one term in arrears. For example, the spring school census collects information on absence during the autumn term. Data is collected one term in arrears to ensure all absences are accounted for and recorded in each term. Special schools provide annual absence data in the autumn school census.

Within the autumn census all schools are required to provide the first and second halves of the summer term's absence figures separately. This allows total absence levels to be calculated for both the full year and the first five half terms. See [the school year \(five half terms vs six half terms\)](#) section for more information.

Table 5: School census pupil absence collection schedule

Phase	Census	Schedule
State-funded primary and secondary schools	Spring Census	Collects autumn term absence - From 1st August to 31st December
	Summer Census	Collects spring term absence - From 1st January to Easter Sunday
	Autumn Census	Collects first half of summer term absence - From Easter Monday to Sunday before spring bank holiday Collects second half of summer term absence - From spring bank holiday to 31st July
Special schools	Autumn Census	Collects annual absence - From 1st August to Sunday before spring bank holiday Collects second half of the summer term absence - From spring bank holiday to 31st July

Schools submit their school census returns via the Department's data collection software, COLLECT. Guidance on the school census, including absence, is available on the [DfE statistics website](#).

4.2 Background of absence data collection

The following sections outline how absence data collection has changed since it was first collected in 1993/94. A timeline is also available in [Annex F](#).

4.2.1 2005/06 to present: Pupil absence information is collected via the school census

In **spring 2006** the school census started to collect enrolment level absence data on a termly basis (spring, summer and autumn collections) from maintained secondary schools, city technology colleges and academies relating to absence in the 2005/06 academic year.

In the **spring 2007** school census the scope of the collection was extended to maintained primary schools, collecting absence data for the 2006/07 academic year.

Reason for absence was also collected for the first time in the **spring 2007** school census, collecting absence by reason data for the autumn term 2006.

Special schools do not provide termly absence data; instead they provide annual enrolment level absence returns. Special school absence information was collected for the first time in the **autumn 2007** school census, collecting absence data for the 2006/07 academic year.

From **September 2011** data collection systems were amended so that the national attendance code “D” (dual registered) was no longer counted in the school census as an attendance or a possible session. Following this, schools should only record the pupil’s attendance and absence for those sessions that a pupil was scheduled to attend at that school and the code “D” attendance code should be used to signify a session attended via the dual school.

Absence data for four year olds was collected for the first time in the **spring 2013** school census, collecting absence information for the autumn term 2012.

Absence data for the second half of the summer term (the sixth half term) was collected by the Department for the first time in the **autumn 2013** school census; previously absence data had only been collected for autumn term, spring term and the first half of the summer term. An amended persistent absentee threshold for the full year was also introduced to account for the additional half term of absence. Whilst six half term data is more indicative of the academic year and therefore became the main measure for overall absence from this point, five half term data is still published alongside six half term data up to and including the 2013/14 academic year (until a meaningful time series for six half term data is established).

In **spring 2014**, the scope of the collection was extended again to collect termly pupil referral unit (PRU) absence information, relating to absence in the 2013/14 academic year. Previously absence data for PRUs had been collected annually via the PRU Census, where the absence information related to the previous academic year. This Census has now been amalgamated into the school census. Pupil level PRU absence information was collected from all PRUs via the PRU Census for 2009/10 to 2011/12; however no absence information for the 2012/13 academic year was collected for PRUs due to the move from PRU Census to school census.

As of the **spring 2014** school census, code “F” (authorised absence due to agreed extended family holiday) was discontinued following an amendment to the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006. In the [Pupil absence in schools in England: 2013 to 2014](#) release any extended family holiday absences (code “F”) recorded by schools have been combined with authorised family holiday absences (code “H”).

4.2.2 1993/94 to 2004/05: Pupil absence information was collected via the Absence in Schools Survey

Prior to 2005/06 the Department’s main source of absence data was the Absence in Schools Survey which was conducted in May each year and collected, at school level, the number of day pupils of compulsory school age together with information on the number of sessions missed due to authorised and unauthorised absence. Absence information was collected from maintained primary, secondary, all special and independent schools, city technology colleges and academies in England.

4.3 Data coverage

4.3.1 Coverage for 2006/07 to present

Schools provide, via the school census, individual level attendance data for pupils of compulsory school age (ages 5 to 15 at the start of the school year) and, as of September 2012, pupils aged 4 (at the start of the school year) who are non-boarders.

Departmental guidance states it is important that schools are able to work with parents of four year olds to develop good patterns of school attendance before they reach compulsory school age, and avoid it becoming a problem later on in their academic career.

Within published absence statistics, schools are categorised into the following phases.

Table 6: School types included in published absence statistics

Phase	Types of school
State-funded primary	Local authority maintained schools Middle schools as deemed Sponsored academies Converter academies Free schools
State-funded secondary	Local authority maintained schools Middle schools as deemed City technology colleges Sponsored academies Converter academies Free schools University technical colleges Studio schools
Special	Local authority maintained special schools Non-maintained special schools Sponsored academies Converter academies Free schools
Pupil referral units	Pupil referral units Alternative provision academies Alternative provision free schools

Special school information is published in full year absence releases only.

In the **spring 2014** school census, the Department introduced a new “all-through” school phase. Schools with a statutory low age of below seven and a statutory high age of above fourteen have been flagged as all-through schools in pupil absence

National Statistics releases. For recent releases an approximation of all-through absence can be estimated using the school level underlying data.

4.3.2 Coverage for 2005/06

Absence information for 2005/06 was the first years' worth of absence data collected termly, at enrolment level, via the school census. In this first year of collection, information was collected for secondary schools only.

4.3.3 Coverage for 1993/94 to 2004/05

The absence in Schools Survey collected annual absence data, at school level, for compulsory school aged pupils in primary, secondary, special and independent schools. Information on academy absence was first collected for the 2002/03 academic year.

4.4 What absence information is collected

Schools are expected to supply the following via their school census returns:

4.4.1 The number of sessions possible

Schools must record the number of sessions possible for each enrolment for the attendance period (term or half term). There are two sessions for each school day (morning and afternoon).

Every pupil aged 4 to 15 (excluding boarders) as at the start of the academic year (31 August) who was on the school roll for at least one session during the specified attendance period should have an entry for the number of possible sessions.

Enrolments with zero possible sessions are not included in the Department's absence releases.

Special cases when recording possible sessions:

- Dual registered pupils

To avoid the double counting absence for pupils who are registered at more than one school (referred to as 'dual registered'). Each school should:

- Only record the attendance and absence for the sessions the pupil is required to attend at their school

- Use code 'D' (dual registered at another educational establishment) to record all of the sessions that the pupil is due to attend at the other school
- Zero sessions possible

Zero sessions possible can be recorded where a dual registered pupil has spent all of the attendance period (term or half term) at their other school. For example, if a dually registered pupil spent all of the term/ half term at his/her subsidiary registration then the main registration would have zero sessions possible recorded for that term in the Census.

- Summer half term

The official school leaving date for a pupil who ceases to be of compulsory school age is the last Friday in June of the academic year following the pupil's sixteenth birthday. This means that year 11 pupils must remain on the school roll until this date and their attendance must be recorded.

Schools remain responsible for year 11 pupils up to the leaving date, even when they have finished exams. It is up to schools to consider how they might seek to widen the range of learning opportunities during this time to meet the needs of their pupils.

Note: Absence data for the second half of the summer term is collected for such pupils however any possible sessions and/or absence information for pupils aged 15 years old in this term will not be published in any National Statistics.

- Pupils aged four

Pupils aged four are not of compulsory school age, their absence information is collected for indicative purposes only. The Department collects this data because good patterns of regular and punctual attendance can be set from the early years and schools will want to be aware of their performance in this respect.

For pupils aged four, the number of sessions that they are expected to attend will vary from pupil to pupil and from school to school. Attendance code 'X' (non-compulsory school age absence - not counted in possible attendances) should be used for those sessions when a four year old is not expected to attend.

Within National Statistics, four year old absences are presented separately to those for pupils of compulsory school age and only overall absence rates are published.

4.4.2 Sessions missed due to authorised absence

Schools are required to report the number of authorised absence sessions accrued by each enrolment. This can either be reported by a reason for absence breakdown, or by an aggregated total. See [the number of sessions missed for each specified reason for absence](#) section for more information.

Authorised absence is absence which has been authorised by a teacher or other authorised representative of the school. See [key absence measures](#) section for more information.

4.4.3 Sessions missed due to unauthorised absence

Schools are required to report the number of unauthorised absence sessions accrued by each enrolment. This can either be reported by a reason for absence breakdown, or by an aggregated total. See [the number of sessions missed for each specified reason for absence](#) section for more information.

Unauthorised absence is absence without permission from a teacher or other authorised representative of the school. See [key absence measures](#) section for more information.

Unauthorised absence does not apply to pupils of non-compulsory school age i.e. those aged four. Any absence for four year olds should be recorded as authorised.

4.4.4 The number of sessions missed for each specified reason for absence.

Schools are able to provide their absence data using a reason code breakdown or by using total figures for the number of sessions missed due to authorised or unauthorised absence.

Some schools do not have the required software to provide absence data broken down by reason, and therefore are only able to provide overall totals. In instances where no reason breakdown is provided absence is categorised under “unclassified”. The majority of schools are able to and do provide absence information broken down by reason for absence, but an estimated 1 per cent of schools do not.

When deriving absence levels for each enrolment, in the first instance, the sum of their absence by reason has been used, if this is missing or is less than the total provided, their overall totals have been used.

Table 7: In the first instance, absences provided by reason are used to create absence totals

	Authorised absence total (as provided)	Unauthorised absence total (as provided)	Sum of provided reason breakdown (calculated)	Outcome
Pupil A	15 sessions	35 sessions	42 sessions	The sum of enrolment's reason for absence breakdown is lower than the sum of authorised and unauthorised totals. Therefore, the reason for absence breakdown is not used.
Pupil B	30 sessions	10 sessions	50 sessions	The sum of enrolment's reason for absence breakdown is higher than provided totals. Therefore, the reason for absence breakdown is used.
Pupil C	20 sessions	5 sessions	25 sessions	Reason breakdown total equals the sum of provided authorised and unauthorised totals. Reason breakdown figures are used.

Authorised absence reasons

Only special circumstances should warrant an authorised leave of absence. Schools should consider each application individually and take into account the specific circumstances and relevant background context behind the request before authorising.

The authorised reasons schools can use to record absences via the school census are as follows:

- Illness (not medical or dental appointments)

Schools should advise parents to notify them on the first day the child is unable to attend due to illness. Schools should authorise absences due to illness unless they have genuine cause for concern about the veracity of an illness. If the authenticity of illness is in doubt, schools can request parents to provide medical evidence to support illness. Schools can record the absence as unauthorised if not satisfied of the authenticity of the illness but should advise parents of their intention. Schools are advised not to request medical evidence unnecessarily. Medical evidence can take the form of prescriptions, appointment cards, etc. rather than doctors' notes.

- Medical or dental appointments

Missing registration for a medical or dental appointment is counted as an authorised absence. Schools should, however, encourage parents to make appointments out of school hours. Where this is not possible, the pupil should only be out of school for the minimum amount of time necessary for the appointment.

- Holiday authorised by the school

Headteachers should not grant leave of absence unless there are exceptional circumstances. The application must be made in advance and the headteacher must be satisfied that there are exceptional circumstances based on the individual facts and circumstances of the case which warrant the leave. Where a leave of absence is granted, the headteacher will determine the number of days a pupil can be away from school. A leave of absence is granted entirely at the headteacher's discretion.

- Religious observance

Schools must treat absence as authorised when it is due to religious observance. The day must be exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which the parents belong. Where necessary, schools should seek advice from the parents' religious body about whether it has set the day apart for religious observance.

- Study leave

Schools must record study leave as authorised absence. Study leave should be used sparingly and only granted to year 11 pupils during public examinations. Provision should still be made available for those pupils who want to continue to come into school to revise.

- Gypsy, Roma and Traveller absence

A number of different groups are covered by the generic term Traveller – Roma, English and Welsh Gypsies, Irish and Scottish Travellers, Showmen (fairground people) and Circus people, Bargees (occupational boat dwellers) and New Travellers.

This code should be used when Traveller families are known to be travelling for occupational purposes and have agreed this with the school but it is not known whether the pupil is attending educational provision. It should not be used for any other types of absence by these groups.

To help ensure continuity of education for Traveller children it is expected that the child should attend school elsewhere when their family is travelling and be dual registered at that school and the main school. Children from these groups whose families do not travel are expected to register at a school and attend as normal. They are subject to the same rules as other children in terms of the requirement to attend school regularly once registered at a school.

- Excluded but no alternative provision made

If no alternative provision is made for a pupil to continue their education whilst they are excluded but still on the admission register, they should be marked absent in the attendance register using code “E”. Alternative provision must be arranged for each excluded pupil from the sixth consecutive day of any fixed period or permanent exclusion. Where alternative provision is made they should be marked using the appropriate attendance code.

- Other authorised absences

Any authorised absences not covered by the groups above, this code should only be used in exceptional circumstances.

Unauthorised absence reasons

If the school is not satisfied with the reason given for absence they should record it as unauthorised.

The unauthorised reasons schools can use to record absences via the school census are as follows:

- Holiday not authorised by the school or in excess of the period determined by the headteacher.

If a school does not authorise a leave of absence for the purpose of a holiday but the parents still take the child out of school, or the child is kept away for longer than was agreed, the absence is unauthorised. The regulations do not allow schools to give retrospective approval. If the parents did not apply for leave of absence in advance, the absence must be recorded as unauthorised.

- Arrived in school after registration closed

Schools should actively discourage late arrival, be alert to patterns of late arrival and seek an explanation from the parent.

- Reason for absence not yet provided

Schools should follow up all unexplained and unexpected absences in a timely manner. Every effort should be made to establish the reason for a pupil's absence. When the reason for the pupil's absence has been established the register should be amended. This code should not be left on a pupil's attendance record indefinitely; if no reason for absence is provided after a reasonable amount of time it should be replaced with code O (absent from school without authorisation).

- Other unauthorised absences

Any unauthorised absences not covered by the groups above.

Unable to attend due to exceptional circumstances

In 2012, for the 2011/12 academic year, the school census started to collect absence information for pupils who are unable to attend school due to exceptional circumstances, or attendance code "Y".

Absences due to exceptional circumstances do not count as a possible session and are not included in National Statistics.

This code can be used where a pupil is unable to attend because:

- The school site, or part of it, is closed due to an unavoidable cause
- The transport provided by the school or a local authority is not available and where the pupil's home is not within walking distance
- A local or national emergency has resulted in widespread disruption to travel which has prevented the pupil from attending school

This code can also be used where a pupil is unable to attend because:

- The pupil is in custody; detained for a period of less than four months. If the school has evidence from the place of custody that the pupil is attending educational activities then they can record those sessions as code “B” (present at approved educational activity).

4.4.5 Absence by reason for four year olds

Schools are not obliged to use individual absence and attendance codes for pupils aged four. However they are encouraged to use these codes and, if they do so, the appropriate absences will be returned in the school census. If schools do not wish to use these codes then the total number of absences for the attendance period will be recorded as sessions missed due to authorised absence.

Absences recorded for four year olds will not be treated as ‘authorised’ or ‘unauthorised’ and will instead be reported, and published, as overall absence only.

4.5 No longer collected but available historically

The authorised absence code “extended family holiday” was discontinued as of September 2014 and should not be used by schools. As of the [Pupil absence in schools in England: 2013 to 2014](#) Statistical First Release any extended family holiday absence returned will be combined with “authorised family holiday” absence. Separate absence figures for “extended family holiday” are published historically.

For 2009/10 to 2011/12, absence information for pupils attending pupil referral units (PRUs) was collected annually via the PRU Census and published as an additional table to the full year absence release in May each year. As of January 2014 PRU census information, including absence data, is now collected termly via the school census and published as an additional table to each termly SFR. For the 2012/13 academic year, due to the move from PRU Census to school census, absence data was not collected from PRUs.

4.6 What absence information is not collected

The following section outlines information the Department does not collect, including areas regularly queried by users.

4.6.1 Boarding school absence

Boarding schools without day-pupils are not required to keep an attendance register. Schools with a mixture of day-pupils and boarders must keep an attendance register for the day-pupils.

4.6.2 Closed school absence

Data are collected a term in arrears, meaning that where a school closes, data are not collected for the last term the school was open. For schools which close at the end of a term, data for that term will not be collected.

4.6.3 Internal absence

The Department is unable to identify “internal absence”. This is defined as any absence by pupils between the school’s twice-daily registrations, i.e. a pupil is recorded as attending during morning or afternoon registration but is physically not present at another part of the relevant session. The Department’s current data systems are limited to only record and measure the registrations required by law, not any subsequent absence.

4.6.4 Those not registered at a school

The Department only collects absence data for pupils on roll of a state-funded primary, state-funded secondary, special schools or pupil referral units (including alternative provision academies) during the absence period. It does not include those children who are not registered at a school.

4.6.5 Daily absence and periods of absence

Absence information is collected termly for primary and secondary schools and pupil referral units and is collected annually for special schools. The Department does not collect dates of absence and is therefore unable to provide absence figures for specific days, weeks or months.

In addition, the Department is also unable to identify the lengths of individual absences as only aggregated absence totals, either overall or broken down by reason, are collected for each enrolment.

4.6.6 Individual reason absence, for example chronic illness or snow days

The Department collects pupil absence information broken down by reason, however these groupings are broad and often cover a range of potential reasons grouped under one relevant category.

Breakdowns often requested by users are absences due to specific types of illness or days lost due to snow or flooding, both of which we are unable to provide individually. Specific illnesses would be covered under the “illness” reason for

absence and sessions missed due to snow or flooding would be covered under the “exceptional circumstances” reason for absence, or attendance code “Y”.

4.6.7 Termly special school absence

Special schools return annual absence data via the school census, termly breakdowns for special school absence are not collected and are therefore unavailable.

4.6.8 Post 16 and nursery pupil’s absence

Absence information is collected and published for pupils of compulsory school age, aged between five and fifteen as of the start of the academic year (31st August). Absence information for four year olds is also collected for indicative purposes only. The Department does not report on absence for pupils aged three and below or aged sixteen and above and schools should not provide this data, therefore such breakdowns are unavailable.

4.6.9 Pupil attendance

The Department collects pupil absence information only - attendance codes are not collected.

Attendance codes used by schools are as follows:

- Present at School

Pupils must not be marked present if they were not in school during registration. If a pupil were to leave the school premises after registration they would still be counted as present for statistical purposes.

- Late arrival before the register has closed

Schools should have a policy on how long registers should be kept open; this should be for a reasonable length of time but not that registers are to be kept open for the whole session. A pupil arriving after the register has closed should be marked absent with code “U”, or with another absence code if that is more appropriate.

Attendance codes for when pupils are present at an approved off-site educational activity are as follows:

- Off-site educational activity

This code should be used when pupils are present at an off-site educational activity that has been approved by the school. Ultimately schools are responsible for the safeguarding and welfare of pupils educated off-site. Therefore by using code B, schools are certifying that the education is supervised and measures have been taken to safeguard pupils. This code should not be used for any unsupervised educational activity or where a pupil is at home doing school work. Schools should ensure that they have in place arrangements whereby the provider of the alternative activity notifies the school of any absences by individual pupils. The school should record the pupil's absence using the relevant absence code.

- Consortia Schools

Pupils attending consortia schools as part of their course only need to be placed on the registers of their 'main' school rather than on all of the schools they attend. They should be treated as guest pupils at the other consortia schools. The consortia schools however, must ensure they have suitable systems in place for monitoring and reporting the attendance and absence of the pupils involved, which must be shared with the 'main' school.

- Dual Registered - at another educational establishment

This code is not counted as a possible attendance in the school census. The law allows for dual registration of pupils at more than one school. This code is used to indicate that the pupil was not expected to attend the session in question because they were scheduled to attend the other school at which they are registered.

The main examples of dual registration are pupils who are attending a pupil referral unit, a hospital school or a special school on a temporary basis. It can also be used when the pupil is known to be registered at another school during the session in question.

Each school should only record the pupil's attendance and absence for those sessions that the pupil is scheduled to attend their school. Schools should ensure that they have in place arrangements whereby all unexplained and unexpected absence is followed up in a timely manner.

- At an interview with prospective employers, or another educational establishment

This code should be used to record time spent in interviews with prospective employers or another educational establishment. Schools should be satisfied

that the interview is linked to employment prospects, further education or transfer to another educational establishment.

- Participating in a supervised sporting activity

This code should be used to record the sessions when a pupil is taking part in a sporting activity that has been approved by the school and supervised by someone authorised by the school.

- Educational visit or trip

This code should be used for attendance at an organised trip or visit, including residential trips organised by the school, or attendance at a supervised trip of a strictly educational nature arranged by an organisation approved by the school.

- Work experience

Work experience is for pupils in the final two years of compulsory education. Schools should ensure that they have in place arrangements whereby the work experience placement provider notifies the school of any absences by individual pupils. Any absence should be recorded using the relevant code.

The following codes are used as administrative codes and are not counted as a possible attendance in the school census:

- Not required to be in school

This code is used to record sessions that non-compulsory school age children are not expected to attend.

- Pupil not on admission register

This code is available to enable schools to set up registers in advance of pupils joining the school to ease administration burdens. Schools must put pupils on the admission register from the first day that the school has agreed, or been notified, that the pupil will attend the school.

- Planned whole or partial school closure

This code should be used for whole or partial school closures that are known or planned in advance such as: between terms; half terms; occasional days (for example, bank holidays); weekends (where it is required by the management information system); up to five non-educational days to be used for curriculum planning/training; and use of schools as polling stations.

- Different term dates for different pupils:

Schools and local authorities can agree to set different term dates for different year groups – e.g. for ‘staggered starts’ or ‘induction days’. A code “#” can be used to record the year group(s) that is not due to attend. This is only acceptable where the school ensures that those pupils not attending on that day are still offered a full education over the school year.

5. Data processing

The sections below outline how pupil absence data goes from raw school census returns to a finalised dataset used to prepare National Statistics releases.

5.1 Data linking

Annual and combined termly absence data are derived by linking pupil records collected in each relevant school census to calculate overall totals for the number of possible sessions; the number of sessions missed by reason for absence and the number of sessions missed due to authorised and unauthorised absence for each enrolment. Derived absence totals are then linked to a pupil's characteristics data, also collected via the school census, at the time of the absence. Where characteristics data are missing, information collected in the following census are used, except for ethnicity as this information is only collected in the spring school census, see table 8.

Table 8: Characteristics linking for absence data

Absence period	Source of absence data	First choice for characteristic (same as absence period)	Second choice for characteristic (following Census)
Autumn term	Spring school census	Autumn school census	Spring school census
Spring term	Summer school census	Spring school census	Summer school census
Summer term	Autumn school census	Summer school census	Autumn school census

5.2 Data removed

To prepare the absence data for publication routine checks are applied to the linked data and where necessary data is removed as follows.

Schools with fewer than 6 pupil enrolments aged between five and fifteen are removed from the analysis. This usually amounts to a negligible number of schools; most commonly post 16 establishments with a small number of 15 year old pupils.

For all pupil enrolments, if the number of possible sessions in a term is zero/ missing or is less than the total number of sessions missed due to overall absence, then the enrolment is removed from the absence data and is not included in National Statistics.

Any sponsored academies which opened part way through a term, and provided predecessor school absence data via the school census will have the term of data which includes predecessor information removed before any analysis. This absence data is removed because when a sponsored academy opens it is a new school, and therefore should not be held accountable for absence levels accrued within the predecessor school.

To identify these academies we look at their average number of possible sessions (mean and mode) supplied via the school census. If a sponsored academy has a higher average possible sessions than we would expect, estimated using their open date, we assume they have supplied information for their predecessor school.

Table 9 provides examples of sponsored academies which would be reviewed when compiling autumn and spring terms absence data. We would expect schools to provide around 250 possible sessions across the autumn and spring term.

Table 9: Removing predecessor school absence from sponsored academies

Open date	Average possible sessions	Outcome
January	125 sessions (as expected)	No data removed
January	200 sessions (too high, includes predecessor information)	Autumn term absence removed
March	60 sessions (as expected)	No data removed
March	130 sessions (too high, includes predecessor information)	Academy removed completely

Year on year comparisons of local authority data may be affected by schools converting to academies.

5.3 Variables added

Most of the variables needed to produce national level absence statistics can be calculated directly from the fields collected via the school census. However, to prepare the absence data for publication the following variables are also added to the dataset.

5.3.1 Authorised, unauthorised and overall absence totals

Termly authorised and unauthorised absence totals are derived by taking whichever is highest – either the total authorised or unauthorised absence sessions provided by the school or the sum of the authorised or unauthorised absence reasons provided by the school. These fields are set to zero if the absence totals greater than the number of sessions possible or if the number of sessions possible is equal to zero.

The termly overall absence total is calculated by taking the sum of the authorised and unauthorised absence totals. Again this is set to zero if the absence total is greater than the number of sessions possible or if the number of sessions possible is equal to zero.

Full year totals are derived by summing the termly totals together. For special schools, all termly totals are set to zero, and the annual figures provided via the school census are used.

5.3.2 Persistent absentee indicators

Indicator variables for each of the published persistent absence measures are added to each enrolment before producing any analysis. These are derived by comparing each enrolment's overall absence total to our standard persistent absentee thresholds (see [persistent absence methodology](#)).

5.3.3 School type, academy type

School type information, including school type, academy type and academy open date, are added to our underlying data prior to producing any analysis to allow us to produce the school/academy type breakdowns in our statistical releases.

These variables are derived using a combination of Edubase and the academies hub. Within absence National Statistics academies are only indicated as academies if they were open as of the 12th September.

5.4 Data quality

The following should be taken into account when reviewing published pupil absence statistics.

The absence information reported in published releases is based on data returned by schools as part of the school census. It does not include data which has been submitted by local authorities or schools outside of the school census.

It is a school's responsibility to record absence data correctly in their school census return and the parent's responsibility to truthfully report the reason for a child's absence from school.

Only full year absence statistics give a definitive view of pupil absence, so figures presented in the interim termly publications should be treated with caution.

Caution is recommended when interpreting the data for Traveller of Irish Heritage and Gypsy/Roma children due to potential under-reporting for these ethnic classifications.

6. Research relating to pupil absence

Research relating to pupil absence falls into three broad categories: the impact of absenteeism on pupils, factors associated with absenteeism and approaches to reduce absenteeism. The following is from a non-systematic search of the EBSCO research database, which allows for search and retrieval of published research from a range of different research journals. However, this will not represent all of the available research evidence relating to pupil absence.

6.1 The impact of absenteeism on pupils

Research has found a strong statistical link between absenteeism and underachievement (Arthurs, 2014 & Gottfried 2011, Hancock et al 2013, Krenitsky-Korn, S 2011). Arthurs (2014) explores and confirms the link between absenteeism and underachievement, and also finds that attendance is worse for those students classed as pupil-premium, an official measure of poverty. A study of over 20,000 pupils in Philadelphia (Gottfried 2013) finds a potentially causal, detrimental negative effect of absences on both reading and maths achievement. The effects remain significant even after accounting for other factors such as neighbourhood, teacher, classroom, and school factors. A large scales study of Australian school children (n=415,000) found that average academic achievement declined with any absence and continued to decline as absence rates increased (Hancock et al, 2013). Furthermore unauthorised absences had a significantly stronger association with achievement than authorised absences, even small amounts of unauthorised absence from school were associated with a fall in test scores (Hancock et al 2013)

Conversely one study by Schmitt, A et al (2013), found no statistically significant relationship was found between number of absence days and reading scores on a standardised test. However the sample size in this study was very small (n=106).

6.2 Factors associated with absenteeism

Studies have found that neighbourhood attributes are associated with absenteeism. A study by Gottfried (2014) suggests that the neighborhood context, particularly for urban youth, can influence a range of outcomes. The results indicate significant relationships between school absences and attributes such as poverty, family structure, homeownership status, and race.

Simons et al 2010 found that school building conditions, was also a factor. An association was found between student absenteeism and adverse school building conditions such as visible mould, humidity, poor ventilation, vermin or building system or structural problems related to these conditions. Schools in lower

socioeconomic districts and schools attended by younger students showed the strongest associations between poor building conditions and absenteeism.

Researchers have investigated certain health factors along with socioeconomic status. Baxter et al (2011) found no statistically significant relationship between absenteeism and Body Mass Index or Socio-economic Status. The authors note that this does contradict earlier research and further study is recommended to understand the interplay of socio-economic status and absenteeism.

6.3 Approaches to reduce absenteeism

Given the impacts outlined in section 6.1 of absenteeism on achievement in school, there is some research into approaches to reduce absenteeism. A literature review by Kearney et al (2014) identifies the need for early identification and intervention, progress monitoring, functional behavioural assessment, empirically supported procedures and protocols and a team-based approach.

A quasi-experimental study by Michael (2013) examined the effect of retained classmates on the outcomes of other students in the same classroom. The results indicate that a greater percentage of retained classmates increases other students' absences. The effect is only present on unexcused absences, not excused absences, hence signalling an increase in disengagement in other students

Two studies focussed on absence due to ill health, (Wilkie 2011 and Wilkie 2012), and approaches to keeping those pupils in education. Wilkie (2012) conducted a qualitative case study of 22 senior secondary students and their mathematics teachers. Ambiguities about educational responsibility for students during absence were widespread. Teachers demonstrated hesitance to initiate contact with students, but students nevertheless expressed their desire for teachers to remain involved with them. Wilkie (2011) considered a potential approach to allow for academic continuity through online collaboration for pupils with absence due to chronic ill health. The paper finds that early data have demonstrated the potential of videoconferencing, online 'whiteboarding' and interactive whiteboard application sharing for pupils in this situation. The study also finds that this requires particular resources, aligned infrastructure and teacher support.

6.4 References

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Annex A - Glossary

The following are key terms used in published absence statistics and their definitions:

Possible session	Schools are required to provide two possible sessions per day, where one session is the equivalent to half a day i.e. one session in the morning and one in the afternoon.
Authorised absence	Absence with permission from a teacher or other authorised representative of the schools. Counted in sessions, where each session is equivalent to half a day.
Unauthorised absence	Absence without permission from a teacher or other authorised representative of the school. This includes all unexplained or unjustified absences and late arrivals. Counted in sessions, where each session is equivalent to half a day.
Overall absence	The aggregated total of all authorised and unauthorised absences, counted in sessions where each session is equivalent to half a day.
Persistent absence	A pupil enrolment is identified as a persistent absentee if they miss around 15 per cent or more of all possible sessions. This equates to having 56 or more sessions of absence (authorised or unauthorised) during the full academic year or 46 or more sessions of absence during the first five half terms.
Academic year	31 st August to the 31 st July. The academic year is generally broken into three terms, autumn spring and summer.
Pupil enrolment	The number of pupil enrolments presented includes pupils on the school roll for at least one session who are aged between 5 and 15, excluding boarders. Some pupils may be counted more than once (if they moved schools during the academic year or are registered in more than one school).
The school census	Statutory termly data collection for all maintained nursery, primary, secondary, middle-deemed primary, middle-deemed secondary, local authority maintained special and non-maintained special schools, academies including free schools, studio schools and university technical colleges and city technology colleges in England.

Annex B - Calculations

The following calculations are used to produce absence National Statistics:

Percentage of sessions missed due to overall absence	$\frac{\text{Total overall absence sessions}}{\text{Total sessions possible}} \times 100$
Percentage of sessions missed due to authorised absence	$\frac{\text{Total authorised absence sessions}}{\text{Total sessions possible}} \times 100$
Percentage of sessions missed due to unauthorised absence	$\frac{\text{Total unauthorised absence sessions}}{\text{Total sessions possible}} \times 100$
Percentage of pupils with one or more session of absence by reason	$\frac{\text{Number of enrolments with one or more session of absence for a reason}}{\text{Number of enrolments}} \times 100$
Percentage of pupil enrolments that are persistent absentees	$\frac{\text{Number of enrolments classed as persistent absentees}}{\text{Number of enrolments}} \times 100$
Percentage of overall absence for which persistent absentees are responsible	$\frac{\text{Overall absence sessions for persistent absentees}}{\text{Total overall absence sessions}} \times 100$
Percentage of authorised absence for which persistent absentees are responsible	$\frac{\text{Authorised absence sessions for persistent absentees}}{\text{Total overall absence sessions}} \times 100$
Percentage of unauthorised absence for which persistent absentees are responsible	$\frac{\text{Unauthorised absence sessions for persistent absentees}}{\text{Total overall absence sessions}} \times 100$
Distribution of reasons for absence	$\frac{\text{Absence for this reason}}{\text{Total overall absence with reasons}} \times 100$
Absence rates by reason	$\frac{\text{Absence for this reason}}{\text{Total sessions possible}} \times 100$

Annex C – School attendance codes

The following codes are used by schools when taking registers, further details are available in the Department’s School Attendance advice:

Code	Reason	Collected in school census?
/	Present (AM)	No
\	Present (PM)	No
L	Late (before registers closed) marked as present	No
I	Authorised absence due to illness (NOT medical or dental etc. appointments)	Yes
M	Authorised absence due to medical / dental appointments	Yes
R	Authorised absence due to religious observance	Yes
S	Authorised absence due to study leave	Yes
T	Authorised absence due to Gypsy, Roma and Traveller absence	Yes
H	Authorised absence due to authorised family holiday	Yes
E	Authorised absence as pupil is excluded, but still on the admission register, with no alternative provision made	Yes
C	Authorised absence for reasons not covered by any other authorised absence code, this code should only be used in exceptional circumstances	Yes
B	Approved educational activity as pupil being educated off site (not dual registration)	No
D	Dual registered (at another establishment) - not counted in possible attendance	No
J	Approved educational activity as pupil is attending interview with prospective employer or another educational establishment	No
P	Approved education activity as pupil is participating in an approved supervised sporting activity	No
V	Approved educational activity as pupil is at an organised educational visit or trip	No
W	Approved educational activity as pupil is attending work experience	No
G	Unauthorised absence as pupil is on a family holiday, not agreed, or is taking days in excess of an agreed family holiday	Yes
U	Unauthorised absence as pupil arrived after registration closed	Yes
O	Unauthorised absence as the school is not satisfied with the reason given for the absence, has not authorised the absence and it is not covered by any other code / description	Yes
N	Unauthorised absence as pupil missed session/s for a reason that has not yet been provided	Yes
X	Non-compulsory school age absence - not counted in possible attendances	No
Y	Unable to attend due to exceptional circumstances - not counted in possible attendances	Yes
Z	Pupil not yet on roll - not counted in possible attendances	No
#	Planned whole or partial school closure - not counted in possible attendances	No

Annex D – Links to Pupil Absence National Statistics publications

Published pupil absence National Statistics are available at the following links.

* Identifies those published as National Statistics.

~ For the 2006/07 academic year the separate autumn and spring term reports were published as parts of one release.

^ Provisional publication

Full academic year:

[Pupil Absence and Truancy from Schools in England: 1993/94-1997/98](#)

[Pupil Absence and Truancy from Schools in England: 1998/99](#)

[Pupil Absence and Truancy from Schools in England: 1999/2000](#) *

[Pupil Absences from Schools in England, 2001/2002 \(Provisional figures\)](#) *^

[Pupil Absence in Schools in England: 2002/2003 \(Revised\)](#) *

[Pupil Absence in Schools in England: 2003/2004 \(Provisional\)](#) *^

[Pupil Absence in Schools in England: 2004/2005 \(Revised\)](#) *

[Pupil Absence in Secondary Schools in England, 2005/06](#) *

[Pupil Absence in Schools in England, including Pupil Characteristics: 2006/07](#) *

[Pupil Absence in Schools in England, including Pupil Characteristics: 2007/08](#) *

[Pupil Absence in Schools in England, Including Pupil Characteristics: 2008/09](#) *

[Pupil absence in schools in England, including pupil characteristics: academic year 2009 to 2010](#) *

[Pupil absence in schools in England, including pupil characteristics: academic year 2010 to 2011](#) *

[Pupil absence in schools in England, including pupil characteristics: 2011 to 2012](#) *

[Pupil absence in schools in England: 2012 to 2013](#) *

[Pupil absence in schools in England: 2013 to 2014](#) *

Autumn term

[Pupil absence - Autumn 2006 term report and spring 2007 term report](#) ~

[Statistical Release - Autumn 2007 Term Report](#)

[Pupil Absence in Autumn Term 2008](#)

[Pupil absence: autumn term 2009](#) *

[Pupil absence in schools in England: autumn term 2010](#) *

[Pupil absence in schools in England: autumn term 2011](#) *

[Pupil absence in schools in England: autumn term 2012](#) *

[Pupil absence in schools in England: autumn term 2013](#) *

[Pupil absence in schools in England: autumn term 2014](#) *

Spring term

[Pupil absence - Autumn 2006 term report and spring 2007 term report](#) ~

[Pupil Absence - Spring 2008 Term Report \(Provisional\)](#) ^

[Pupil Absence in spring 2009 Term](#)

[Pupil absence in schools in England: spring term 2010](#) *

[Pupil absence in schools in England: spring term, 2011](#) *

[Pupil absence in schools in England: spring term 2012](#) *

Autumn and spring terms

[Pupil Absence in Schools in England: Autumn Term 2006 and spring Term 2007](#) *

[Pupil Absence in Schools in England: Autumn Term 2007 and spring Term 2008](#) *

[Pupil Absence in Schools in England: Autumn Term 2008 and spring Term 2009](#) *

[Pupil absence: schools in England - autumn term 2009 and spring term 2010](#) *

[Pupil absence in schools in England: autumn term 2010 and spring term 2011](#) *

[Pupil absence in schools in England: autumn term 2011 and spring term 2012](#) *

[Pupil absence in schools in England: autumn 2012 and spring 2013](#) *

[Pupil absence in schools in England: autumn 2013 and spring 2014](#) *

[Pupil absence in schools in England: autumn 2014 and spring 2015](#) *

Annex E – Standard breakdowns that are currently published

The following breakdowns are currently available in published absence statistics.

* Available in full year releases

~ Available in combined autumn and spring and full year releases

^ Available in autumn term releases

National level:		
Absence rates		Overall, authorised and unauthorised absence rate breakdowns. Time series.
Those who are persistent absentees	*^	Those missing around 56 or more sessions across the academic year or 46 or more sessions across the first five half terms. Time series.
Those who are, or may become, persistent absentees	~ ^	Those who are, or may become, persistent absentees based on standard thresholds. Missing 22 or more sessions within the autumn term or missing 38 or more sessions across the combined autumn and spring terms. Time series.
Absence by reason		Breakdown of absence by reason and gender.
Pupils who miss one or more session due to absence by reason	*	The number and percentage of pupils missing one or more session for overall, authorised and unauthorised absence and for individual reasons for absence
Absence by reason for persistent absentees	*	Breakdown of absence by reason and gender for pupils who are classified as persistent absentees.
Absence by pupil characteristic	* ~	Overall, authorised and unauthorised absence rates by gender, free school meal eligibility, national curriculum year group, first language, SEN provision and ethnic group.
Characteristics of persistent absentees	* ~	Persistent absence rates as well as the overall, authorised and unauthorised absence rates for persistent absentees by gender, free school meal eligibility, national curriculum year group, first language, Special Educational Need (SEN) provision and ethnic group.

Absence levels by SEN primary need	*	Including overall, authorised and unauthorised absence rates and persistent absence rates by SEN pupil's primary need.
Distribution of enrolments by overall absence (days)	*	Distribution of pupil enrolments by length of overall absence in days and by overall absence rates.
Distribution of schools by the percentage of persistent absentees	*	Including the number of schools by persistent absence rate brackets.
Pupil absence in schools by IDACI decile	*	Including overall, authorised and unauthorised absence rates and persistent absence rates by income deprivation affecting children indices (IDACI) decile of pupil residence.

Local authority level:

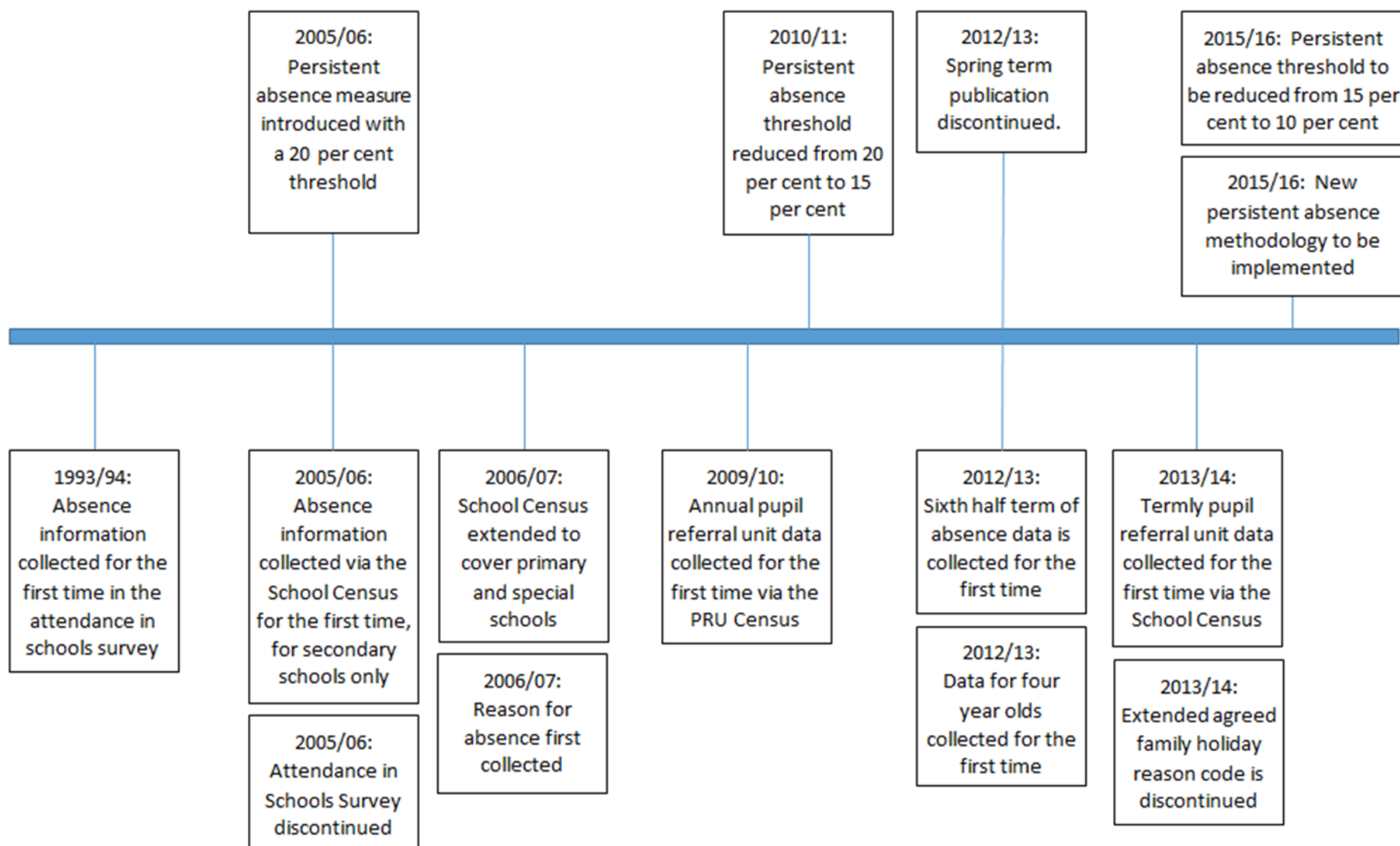
Absence rates		Overall, authorised and unauthorised absence rate breakdowns
Those who are persistent absentees	*^	Those missing around 56 or more sessions across the academic year or 46 or more sessions across the first five half terms
Those who are, or may become, persistent absentees	~ ^	Those who are, or may become, persistent absentees based on standard thresholds. Missing 22 or more sessions within the autumn term or missing 38 or more sessions across the combined autumn and spring terms.
Absence by reason		Available via underlying data only, a breakdown of absence sessions by reason.
PRU absence		Overall, authorised and unauthorised absence rates and persistent absentee rates in pupil referral units (PRUs).
Four year old absence		Overall absence rates for four year olds.

School level, available via underlying data only:

Absence rates		Overall, authorised and unauthorised absence rate breakdowns
Those who are persistent absentees	*^	Those missing around 56 or more sessions across the academic year or 46 or more sessions across the first five half terms

Those who are, or may become, persistent absentees	~ ^	Those who are, or may become, persistent absentees based on standard thresholds. Missing 22 or more sessions within the autumn term or missing 38 or more sessions across the combined autumn and spring terms.
Absence by reason		A breakdown of absence sessions by reason.
Four year old absence		Overall absence rates for four year olds.

Annex F – Timeline





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