



Children Missing from Education

Statement of intent

All children are entitled to a full-time education, regardless of their circumstances.

Unfortunately, children missing from education (CME) risk underachieving, and not being in education, employment or training (NEET) in later life, and it can act as a vital warning sign of a range of safeguarding concerns, including abuse and neglect.

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

For the purpose of this policy, a “child missing from education” is defined as a child or young child of compulsory school age who is not attending school, not placed in alternative provision by an LA, and not receiving a suitable education elsewhere. This definition also encompasses children who are receiving an education, but not one that is suitable, including children who are not receiving full-time education suitable to their needs, e.g. age, ability, aptitude, SEND.

This policy does not address children who are considered to be absent from education, which is where a registered child is not attending regularly, including where they are persistently or severely absent from school. Procedures for addressing instances where children are not attending regularly are instead set out in the school’s Attendance and Absence Policy.

Legal framework

This policy has due regard to all relevant legislation and statutory guidance including, but not limited to, the following:

- Education Act 1996
- Education Act 2002
- Education and Inspections Act 2006
- Children Act 1989
- Children Act 2004
- The Education (Child Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended in 2016)
- The Education (Child Information) (England) Regulations 2005 (as amended in 2018)
- The School Information (England) Regulations 2008 (as amended in 2018)
- The Education (Provision of Full-Time Education for Excluded Children) (England) Regulations 2007 (as amended in 2014)
- DfE (2022) ‘Working together to improve school attendance’
- DfE (2023) ‘Keeping children safe in education 2023’
- DfE (2018) ‘Working Together to Safeguard Children’
- DfE (2016) ‘Children missing education’
- DfE (2021) ‘School Admissions Code’

This policy operates in conjunction with the following school policies:

- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy
- Attendance and Absence Policy
- Admissions Policy

Reasons for children missing education

There are a number of reasons as to why children miss education, including the following:

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

Aside from these reasons, if a child is missing from education, particularly repeatedly, this can act as a vital warning sign of a range of safeguarding concerns, such as the following:

- Abuse and neglect, including child sexual exploitation (CSE) and child criminal exploitation (CCE), potentially involving county lines
- So-called 'honour-based' abuse, including risk of FGM or risk of forced marriage
- Mental health issues
- Risk of substance abuse
- Risk of travelling to conflict zones

Staff will be aware that early intervention is essential to identify the existence of any underlying safeguarding relating to CME and to help prevent the risks of a child going missing in the future. All staff will be made aware of unauthorised absence procedures and this policy to ensure they know how to respond to possible cases of CME.

Roles and responsibilities

The appropriate school staff are responsible for:

- Entering children on the admissions register.
- In the event that a child fails to attend the school on the agreed or notified date, undertaking reasonable enquiries to establish the reason for this absence, and considering notifying the LA at the earliest opportunity.
- Keeping an accurate and up-to-date admissions register by encouraging parents to inform them of any changes.
- Monitoring children's attendance through a daily register.
- Agreeing with the LA what intervals are best to inform them of children who are regularly absent from school, or who have missed 10 days of education or more without permission.
- Removing children from the admission register where they have not returned to school for 10 days after an authorised absence, or are absent from the school without authorisation for 20 consecutive school days, and the school and LA have failed to establish the child's whereabouts after making reasonable enquiries.
- Notifying the LA if any child is to be deleted from the admission register in the circumstance outlined in Regulation 8 of the Education (Child Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended in 2016).

- Arranging full-time education for excluded children from the sixth school day of a fixed-period exclusion.
- Providing information to the LA regarding standard transitions, if requested to do so by the LA.

The governing board is responsible for:

- Where reasonably possible, holding more than one emergency contact number for each child.

All staff are responsible for:

- Being alert to the potential need to implement early help for a child who is frequently missing or goes missing from care or home.
- Being aware of the school's procedures for managing unauthorised absence and children missing from education.
- Where staff have concerns about children relating to CME, using their professional judgement and knowledge of individual children to inform their decision as to whether welfare concerns should be escalated to the DSL or deputy DSL.

The LA is responsible for:

- Establishing the identities of children in the area who are not registered children at a school and are not receiving education provision otherwise, in line with the LA's duty under the Education Act 1996.
- Providing full-time education for permanently excluded children from the sixth school day of a suspension.
- Serving notices on parents to assure the LA that their child is receiving a suitable education, when concerns regarding this are brought to the LA's attention.
- Issuing School Attendance Orders to parents who fail to assure the LA that their child is receiving a suitable education, and the LA believes that the child should attend school.
- Prosecuting parents that do not comply with a School Attendance Order.
- Prosecuting or fining parents of school-registered children who fail to ensure their children attend school regularly.
- Ensuring that children identified as not receiving suitable education are returned to full-time education either at the school or elsewhere.
- Ensuring that the school demonstrates prompt action and effective early intervention procedures to ensure children are safe and receiving suitable education.
- Applying to court for an Education Supervision Order for a CME.
- Ensuring that children who return to full-time education are appropriately supported, taking into account the reasons why they missed education in the first place.
- Arranging suitable provision for children with SEN statements or EHC plans where their parent chooses for them to be home educated, and reviewing this annually.
- Liaising and sharing information with other agencies to support children who miss education.
- Sharing the fact that a child has a social worker with the school.
- Referring to the MASH team where there is concern for a child's welfare, as well as the police if there is reason to suspect a crime has been committed.

Parents are responsible for:

- Ensuring that their children, if of compulsory school age, are receiving suitable full-time education.
- Notifying the school in writing where they will be home-schooling their child, in order for the child to be removed from the admissions register.
- Where requested, meeting with the school, LA, and other key professionals to consider whether home education would be in the best interests of their child, particularly where they have SEND, are vulnerable, or have a social worker – ideally, this would be done before a final decision has been made.
- Notifying the school regarding any absences or changes to the child's education arrangements.

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Children at particular risk of missing education

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

- **Children at risk of harm or neglect** – where this is suspected, local child protection procedures will be followed; however, if a child is in immediate danger or at risk of harm, a referral will be made immediately to children's social care services (CSCS), and the police if appropriate. The LA officers responsible for CME will check whether a referral has been made, and will contact CSCS if this is not the case. Should there be a reason to suspect a crime has been committed or the child's safety is at risk, the LA will contact the police.
- **Children from Gypsy, Roma and Traveller (GRT) families** – when a child from a GRT family leaves the school without naming their next destination school, the school will

contact the LA. If necessary, the school will consult the CME team for advice on the best strategies to ensure minimal disruption to the child's education.

- **Children of service personnel** – the school will contact the Ministry of Defence Children's Education Advisory Service for advice to ensure continuity of education for these children.
- **Missing children and runaways** – should the school suspect a child has gone missing or run away, an appropriate staff member will consult the DfE for advice on missing children.
- **Children who cease to attend school** – where the reason for a child who has stopped attending a school is not known, the LA will investigate the situation.
- **Children of migrant families** – the school will remain vigilant to the increased risk of a child missing education if they are part of a new migrant family who may not yet have settled into a fixed address, or may have arrived into an LA area without the authority becoming aware.

Induction and training

The safeguarding response to children who go missing from education will be explained to staff during their induction. All staff will receive annual safeguarding and child protection training, including an update on the various safeguarding concern possibilities that CME could represent, any changes to the early help process and staff members' role in this process.

Working with others

Families moving from one LA to another can sometimes lead to a child being lost in the system and consequently missing education. When a child moves, LAs will work with other LAs, regionally or nationally, to ensure this does not happen. The LA will raise awareness of its procedures with local schools, partners and agencies working with children and families. The school will ensure that staff are familiar with these procedures and when they need to be followed.

To assist the LA in tracing CME, it has contacts with the Department for Work and Pensions, the UK Border Agency and HMRC. The school uses a secure internet system, School2School (S2S), to allow schools to transfer child information when a child moves to another education setting.

If a child with a social worker is absent from school for an unexplained reason or they are missing from education, the school will inform the child's social worker.

Safeguarding

The school recognises that children missing from education can act as a vital warning sign to a range of safeguarding issues. Where there are concerns that a child missing from education is linked to a safeguarding issue, action will be taken in line with the Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy.

In line with the Children Act 2004, the school will follow appropriate procedures when carrying out reasonable enquiries, such as the DSL conducting discussions with neighbours, relatives or landlords, to determine whether a child may be at risk of harm. For the purpose

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

The DSL will record that they have completed these procedures and, if necessary, make a referral to MASH or the police. Where the whereabouts and safety of a child is unknown, the school, in conjunction with the LA, may carry out the following actions:

- Make contact with the parent, relatives and neighbours using known contact details
- Check local databases
- Check data transfer systems
- Follow local information sharing arrangements, and make enquiries via other local databases and agencies where possible
- Check with UK Visas and Immigration and/or the Border Force
- Check with agencies known to be involved with the family
- Check with the LA and school from which the child moved originally
- Check with the LA where the child lives, if this is different to where the school is located
- Check with the Ministry of Defence Children’s Education Advisory Service in the case of children of service personnel
- Conduct home visits via an appropriate team, following local guidance concerning risk assessments, and make enquiries with neighbours or relatives, if appropriate

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

Admissions register

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

Children will be recorded on the admissions register at the beginning of the first day on which it has been agreed by the school, or the day that the school has been notified, as the date that the child will attend the school. Once a child has been recorded on the admissions register, the school will notify the LA within five days, and will supply the LA with all of the details contained on the admissions register for the new child.

Where a parent notifies the school that their child will live at another address, the school will record the following information on the admissions register:

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

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

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

Parents are able to elect to educate their children at home, and will subsequently withdraw them from school. This can happen at any time, unless the child is subject to a School Attendance Order. If a parent notifies the school that their child will be educated at home, the child will be deleted from the school's admission register and the school will inform the LA.

Removing a child from the admissions register

The school will inform the LA of any child who will be deleted from the admission register where they:

- Have been taken out of school by their parent and are being educated outside the school system, e.g. home-schooled.
- Have ceased to attend school and no longer live within a reasonable distance of the school.
- Have been certified by the school medical officer as unlikely to be in a fit state of health to attend school before ceasing to be of compulsory school age, and neither they nor their parent has indicated the intention to continue to attend the school after ceasing to be of compulsory school age.
- Are in custody for a period of more than four months due to a final court order, and the school does not reasonably believe they will be returning at the end of that period.
- Have been permanently excluded.
- Have died.
- Have been registered at another school where it is not indicated this should be the case.
- Are registered at more than one school, but have failed to attend the school and the proprietor of any other schools concerned have consented to the deletion.
- Have been granted authorised leave but have failed to attend school within 10 school days after the period of authorised absence ended, and:
 - There is reason to believe the child is not unable to attend school.
- The LA and school are unable to determine the child's whereabouts after making joint reasonable enquiries.
- Have been continuously absent from school for a period of at least 20 school days, and:
 - The absence was not authorised.
 - There is reason to believe the child is not unable to attend school.
 - The LA and school are unable to determine the child's whereabouts after making joint reasonable enquiries.

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

- The full name of the child
- The full name and address of any parent with whom the child lives
- At least one telephone number of the parent with whom the child lives
- The full name and address of the parent who the child is going to live with and the date the child is expected to start living there, if applicable

- The name of the child's new school and their expected start date, if applicable
- The grounds for removal from the admissions register under Regulation 8 of the Education (Child Registration) (England) Regulations 2006 (as amended).

Where the name of a child with a social worker is to be removed from the admissions register, the school will inform the child's social worker.

*This policy will be reviewed biannually in the Autumn term.
Autumn 2024*