

It measures the number of months of academic progress disadvantaged children are behind their non-disadvantaged peers.

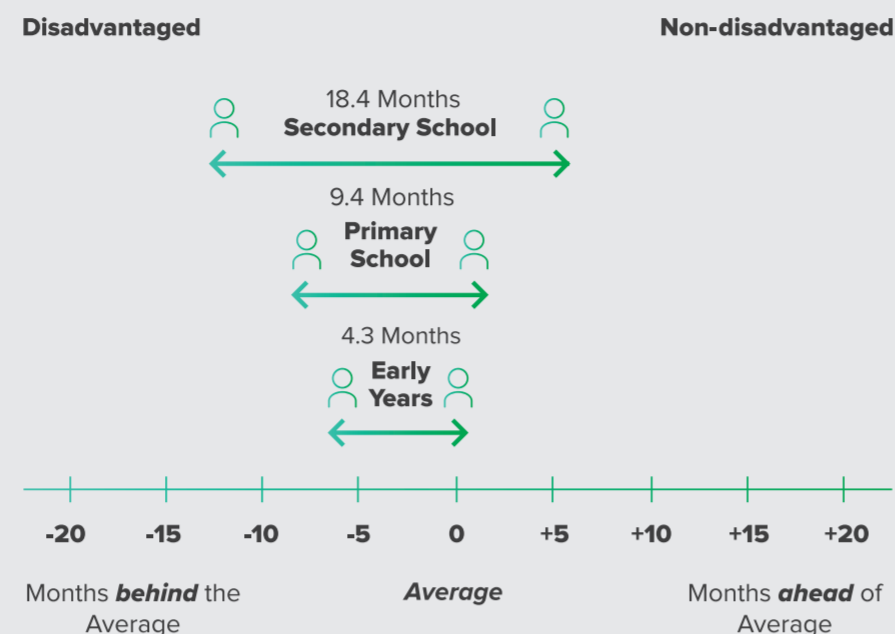
Pupil attainment is rising, but, disadvantaged children are still behind at every stage

EARLY YEARS	Total point score in 2017	34.5	+ 0% since 2016
PRIMARY SCHOOL	Average scaled score in reading & maths in 2017	104	+ 1.0% since 2016
SECONDARY SCHOOL	Average GCSE grade per subject in 2017	4.3	+ 3.6% since 2016

The size of the disadvantage gap in 2017

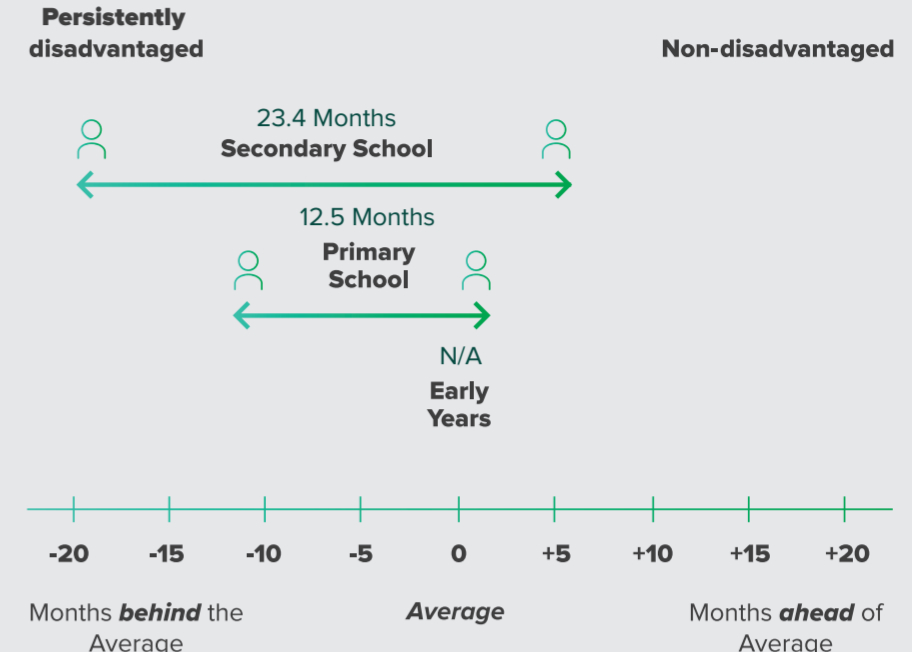
What do we mean by disadvantaged?

Pupils eligible for free school meals at any point in the previous six years

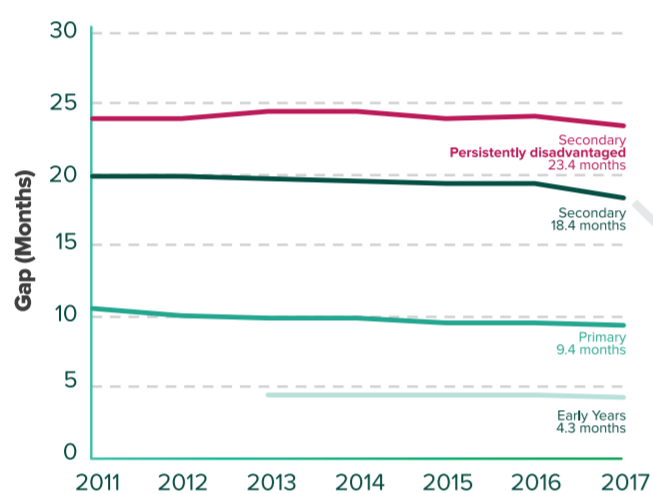


What do we mean by persistently disadvantaged?

Pupils eligible for free school meals at least 80 per cent of their time in school



What has happened to the disadvantage gap in recent years?



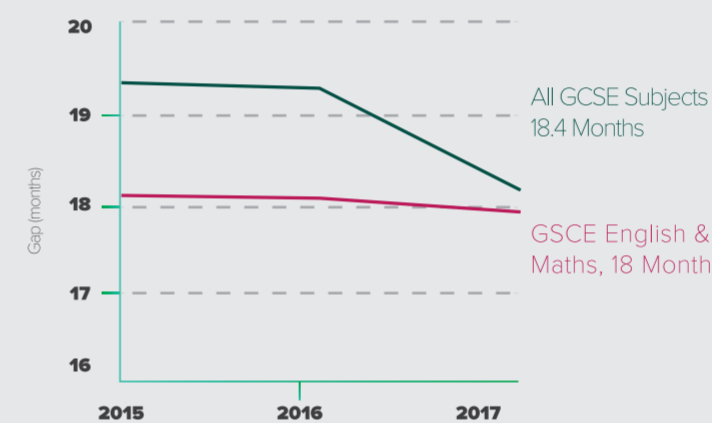
18.4 months
Size of gap for disadvantaged pupils in 2017 across all GCSEs

23.4 months
Size of gap for persistently disadvantaged pupils in 2017 across all GCSEs

1.6 months
Reduction in disadvantage gap 2011-2017 across all GCSEs

0.5 months
Reduction in persistently disadvantaged gap 2011-2017 across all GCSEs

Has the secondary gap really closed sharply in 2017?



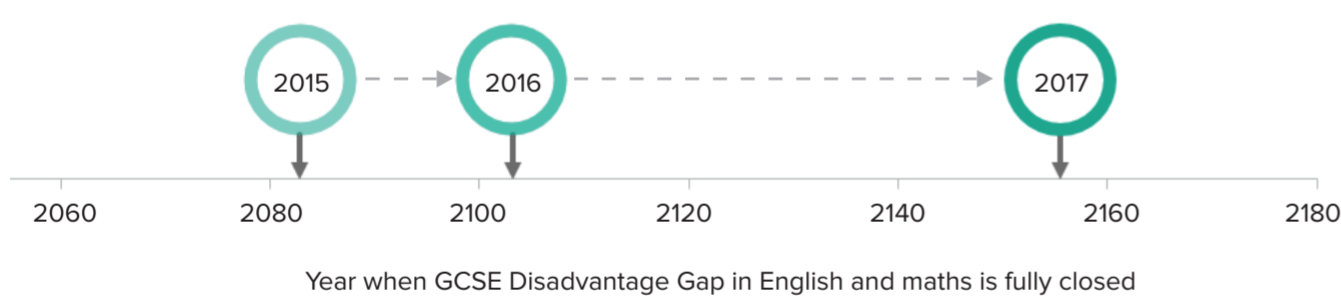
YES: The gap in the subjects entered has narrowed, with more pupils entering English literature in particular

HOWEVER: The grades achieved by disadvantaged pupils have not changed much, leaving the gap in GCSE English and maths barely changed

13% points Increased share of pupils entering English Literature GCSE in 2017

On current trends, it will take over **100 years** to close the gap in English and maths

In **GCSE maths** and **English**, the rate of closure for the **disadvantage gap** is slowing down. Based on the latest five-year trend, the gap will close in **2155**.

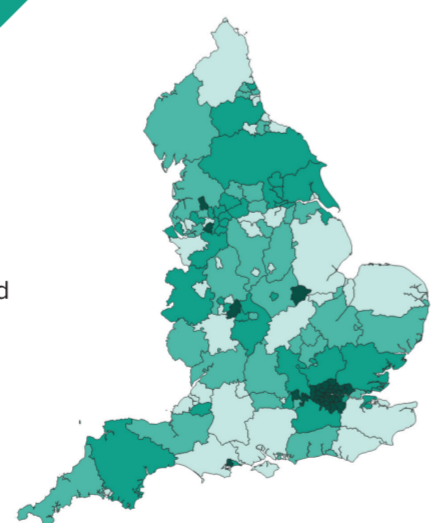


The disadvantage gap: regional breakdown

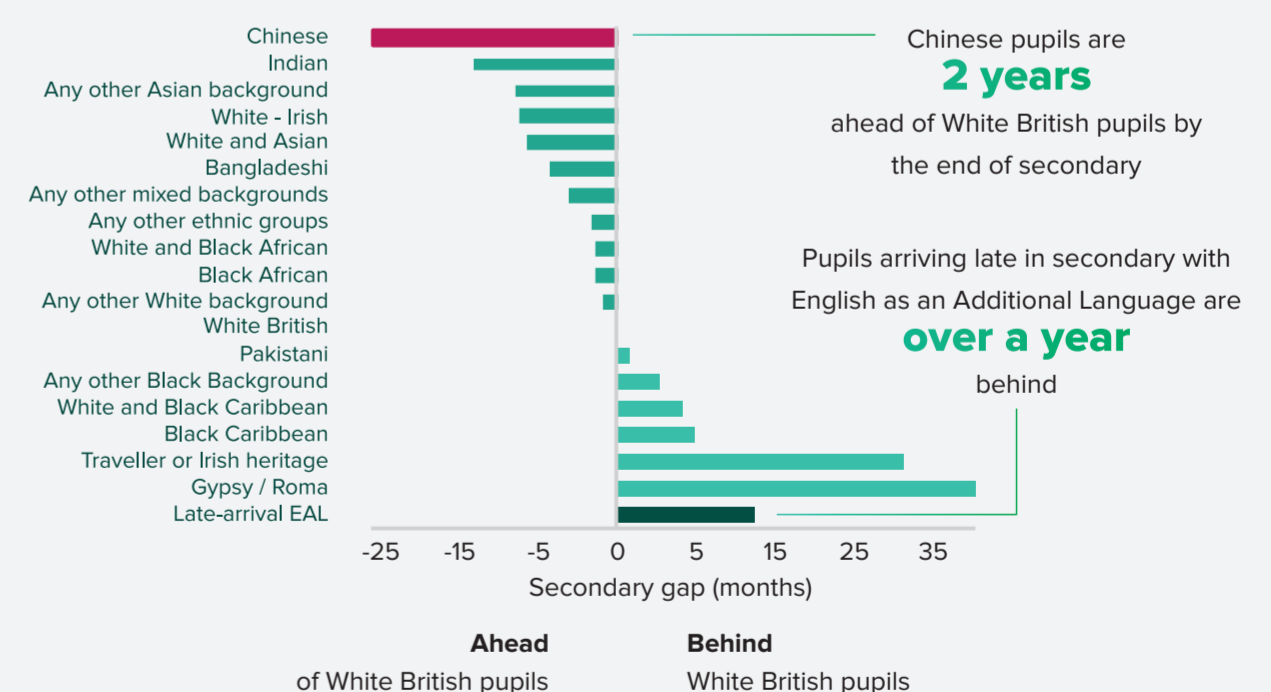
The **disadvantage gap** at **secondary** relative to **non-disadvantaged pupils** nationally

Disadvantaged pupils in Kent, Derby, Blackpool, Northumberland and Isle of Wight are over 25 months behind their peers by the end of secondary...

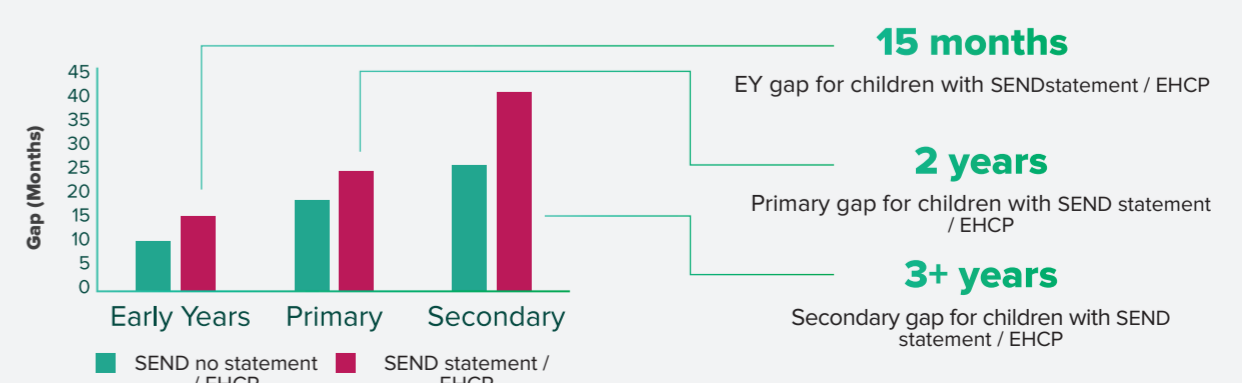
... whereas in Kensington and Chelsea, Westminster, Tower Hamlets and Redbridge the gap is under 5 months



There are big attainment gaps for pupils from different ethnic and language backgrounds...



... and children with special educational needs & disabilities are particularly vulnerable



Post-16 routes are also segregated and becoming more so over time

If there was no segregation, around a quarter of learners in all post-16 routes would be disadvantaged.

Instead we see marked differences, with higher proportions of disadvantaged learners in unsustained destinations and FE colleges and lower proportions in school sixth forms.

