

# Education in England:

Annual Report 2019

#### What is the disadvantage gap?

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

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

EARLY	Total point score in 2018	0.3%
YEARS	34.6	since 2017

PRIMARY	
SCHOOL	

SECONDARY	Average GCSE grade per subject in 2018	<u>ع</u> 2.9
SCHOOL	<b>4.4</b>	sinc 201

## The size of the **disadvantage gap** in 2018

### What do we mean by disadvantaged?

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

#### Disadvantaged

**Non-Disadvantaged** 



### 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 the gap for disadvantaged pupils in 2018 across all GCSEs

#### +0.1 months

Increase in disadvantage gap 2017 to 2018 across all GCSEs

#### 18.1 months\*

Size of the gap for disadvantaged pupils in 2018 in GCSE English & maths

#### +0.2 months

Increase in disadvantage gap 2017 to 2018 in GCSE English & maths

\*the most reliable measure

## Is progress slower for the **persistent disadvantage** gap?



**YES:** The persistent disadvantage gap in GCSE English & maths has widened 2011-2018, and reductions have been 3x slower in primary and 7x slower across all GCSEs

**HOWEVER:** In 2018, the primary persistent disadvantage gap closed as fast as the primary disadvantage gap

## If the recent 5 year trend continues, it would take 560 years to close the gap

However, the most recent data shows an increase in the gap in 2018. Combined with successively larger increases in the length of time until the gap closes each year, this suggests that we are at a turning point and could soon enter a new trend where the gap widens.





Year when GCSE Disadvantage Gap in English and maths is fully closed

## The disadvantage gap: regional breakdown

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

Disadvantaged pupils in Blackpool, Peterborough and Rotherham are over two years behind their peers by the end of secondary school...

... whereas in Westminster and Tower Hamlets the gap is under six months.



Smallest 25% gap		3.9 to 16.1
Lower-mid 25% gap		16.2 to 19.8
Upper-mid 25% gap		19.9 to 21.4
Largest 25% gap		21.5 to 24.4

## Segregation of disadvantaged pupils between **post-16** routes continues to rise over time

If there was no segregation, 27 per cent 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 sixth forms and apprenticeships.





Disadvantaged Pupils

All Other Pupils

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





... there has been no progress in reducing the **special educational needs and disabilities** gaps in 2018