

## Absenteeism from schools in Wales by pupil characteristics, 2013/14

This statistical bulletin explores how the characteristics of pupils of compulsory school age (5-15) affect their absenteeism from maintained primary and secondary schools in Wales. A detailed analysis of persistent absenteeism will also be provided. The data cover the whole academic year for primary schools, and from September to the late May bank holiday for secondary schools from 2007/08 to 2013/14.

↓ The percentage of persistent absentees continued to fall in maintained primary and secondary schools ([Table 1](#)).

⤴ **Newport** had the highest percentage of persistent absentees from primary schools. **Blaenau Gwent** had the highest percentage from secondary schools ([Table 2](#)).

⤵ **Illness, medical/dental appointments and family holidays** were less common as reasons for absence among persistent absentees than all pupils ([Tables 8a](#) and [8b](#)).

A **persistent absentee** is a pupil who was absent for at least 20 per cent of the school year (for more information see the [Notes](#) section).

For an explanation of **free school meal entitlement** or the categories for pupils with **special education needs** see the [Notes](#) section.

⤴ Persistent absenteeism was more common among pupils entitled to free school meals or with special educational needs ([Tables 3a](#) and [3b](#)).

⤴ Overall absence rates were also higher among pupils entitled to free school meals or with special educational needs ([Tables 3a](#) and [3b](#)).

⤴ In general, unauthorised absence did not change in secondary schools in 2013/14, but it increased for pupils with statements of SEN or School Action Plus ([Table 5](#)).

**Statistician:** Stephen Hughes

**Tel:** 029 2082 3599

**E-mail:** [school.stats@wales.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:school.stats@wales.gsi.gov.uk)

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Cyhoeddwyd gan Y Gwasanaethau Gwybodaeth a Dadansoddi

Llywodraeth Cymru, Parc Cathays, Caerdydd, CF10 3NQ

Ffôn – Swyddfa'r Wasg **029 2089 8099**, Ymholiadau Cyhoeddus **029 2082 3332**

**[www.llyw.cymru/ystadegau](http://www.llyw.cymru/ystadegau)**

Issued by Knowledge and Analytical Services

Welsh Government, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF10 3NQ

Telephone – Press Office **029 2089 8099**, Public Enquiries **029 2082 5050**

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## **Introduction**

Table 1 provides information about persistent absentees, including their number and absenteeism rates. Chart 1 shows how the percentage of persistent absentees has changed over time. Table 2 displays the percentage of persistent absentees by local authority. Charts 2 and 3 order local authorities by the percentage of persistent absentees that they had in 2013/14. This is the first year that these charts have been included in this statistical bulletin.

Tables 3a and 3b split persistent absentees and all pupils by gender, free school meal eligibility, year group and special educational need status and provide the absenteeism rates for these groups of pupils for 2013/14. Tables 4a and 4b do the same, but split both groups of pupils by ethnic background.

Tables 5 to 7 produce the overall and unauthorised absence rates for all pupils over the past five years, splitting these data by special educational need status, major special educational need and free school meal eligibility to allow readers to see how absence rates have changed over time.

Tables 8a and 8b compare the reasons for absence for persistent absentees with the reasons given by all pupils. The tables are new for 2013/14.

All of these tables and charts contain a primary/secondary school breakdown.

**Table 1: Persistent absentees of compulsory school age in maintained primary and secondary schools (a) (b)**

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Primary schools</b>							
Number of pupils w ho are persistent absentees	7,311	6,749	7,186	6,456	5,137	4,778	3,342
Total number of pupils	199,673	196,895	194,337	193,885	194,897	197,113	201,891
Percentage of pupils w ho are persistent absentees	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.3	2.6	2.4	1.7
Percentage of half days missed by persistent absentees due to:							
Authorised absence	20.4	20.3	20.2	20.1	20.8	20.3	19.4
Unauthorised absence	8.2	8.2	7.7	7.8	7.1	7.4	8.2
Overall absence	28.7	28.5	28.0	27.9	27.9	27.7	27.7
Percentage of all pupils' absence for w hich persistent absentees were responsible:							
Authorised absence	12.9	11.9	12.5	11.5	10.2	9.0	7.6
Unauthorised absence	32.3	28.9	29.4	28.7	24.6	20.8	13.8
Overall absence	15.6	14.3	14.9	13.8	11.9	10.6	8.7
<b>Secondary schools</b>							
Number of pupils w ho are persistent absentees	17,984	16,584	15,619	14,971	12,293	10,399	8,061
Total number of pupils	180,213	178,004	175,559	172,886	170,081	166,996	161,829
Percentage of pupils w ho are persistent absentees	10.0	9.3	8.9	8.7	7.2	6.2	5.0
Percentage of half days missed by persistent absentees due to:							
Authorised absence	21.7	21.6	21.9	22.0	21.4	20.6	19.5
Unauthorised absence	10.7	10.9	10.6	10.2	11.2	11.2	12.6
Overall absence	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.2	32.6	31.8	32.1
Percentage of all pupils' absence for w hich persistent absentees were responsible:							
Authorised absence	29.7	27.6	26.6	26.5	23.8	21.1	19.0
Unauthorised absence	59.9	58.5	58.9	59.8	58.3	54.0	48.8
Overall absence	35.6	33.6	32.4	32.2	29.9	26.8	25.0

Source: Pupils' Attendance Record, Welsh Government

(a) Persistent absentees are pupils w ho were absent for at least 20 per cent of half-day sessions. For 2013/14 this means that persistent absentees missed at least 76 half-day sessions from primary schools or at least 62 half-day sessions from secondary schools. See the Notes section for a more detailed description.

(b) Pupils of compulsory school age w ere aged 5 to 15 on 31 August before the start of the academic year.

### Key points

#### In 2013/14:



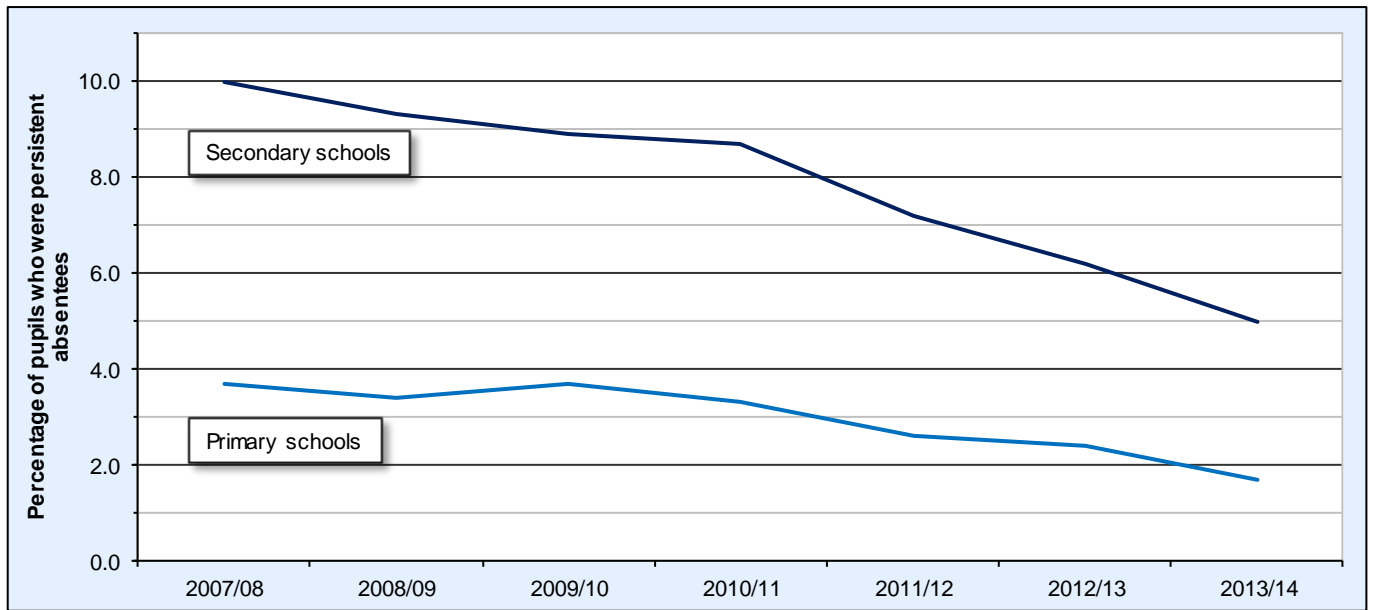
The percentage of persistent absentees continues to fall.



The gap between persistent absenteeism in primary and secondary schools decreases.

- The percentage of persistent absentees in primary and secondary schools continues to decrease. It has been decreasing in primary schools since 2009/10 and in secondary schools since 2007/08. 1.7 per cent of pupils in primary schools and 5.0 per cent in secondary schools were persistent absentees in 2013/14.
- The gap between the percentage of persistent absentees in primary and secondary schools has been narrowing since 2010/11. This can be seen more easily in [Chart 1](#) that displays how the percentage of persistent absentees has changed in primary and secondary schools.
- Persistent absentees are responsible for a higher percentage of absenteeism in secondary schools than in primary schools. In 2013/14, persistent absentees were responsible for 25.0 per cent of absenteeism in secondary schools and 8.7 per cent of absenteeism in primary schools. This suggests that more of primary schools' absence is caused by pupils with lower rates of absenteeism.

**Chart 1: Percentage of pupils of compulsory school age in maintained schools who were persistent absentees**



**Table 2: Percentage of pupils of compulsory school age who were persistent absentees in maintained primary and secondary schools, by local authority and consortium (a) (b) (c)**

Local authority	Primary Schools					Secondary Schools				
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>North Wales</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Isle of Anglesey	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.6	10.1	9.8	7.1	4.9	5.0
Gwynedd	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.4	8.3	7.8	6.6	4.5	3.2
Conwy	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.5	6.5	5.2	5.5	4.9	4.1
Denbighshire	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.5	8.5	7.3	5.5	6.5	5.9
Flintshire	3.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	7.4	7.3	5.6	5.0	4.7
Wrexham	2.9	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.7	8.5	7.3	7.0	6.9	5.7
<b>South West and Mid Wales</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Powys	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	0.7	6.8	7.3	5.2	4.5	2.9
Ceredigion	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.4	0.8	6.3	5.0	3.2	3.4	2.6
Pembrokeshire	3.5	3.0	2.0	2.5	1.7	9.5	8.3	5.3	7.1	5.4
Carmarthenshire	4.2	3.3	2.9	2.8	1.7	8.8	9.3	8.6	7.4	4.4
Swansea	4.8	3.5	3.0	2.8	1.8	10.5	10.1	7.7	6.9	5.5
Neath Port Talbot	4.6	3.7	2.8	2.4	1.2	7.7	6.7	6.7	5.8	5.0
<b>Central South Wales</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Bridgend	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.7	1.5	8.6	7.7	7.2	6.9	4.4
The Vale of Glamorgan	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.1	7.9	8.0	5.8	5.1	4.2
Rhondda Cynon Taf	4.8	4.5	3.3	2.4	1.6	9.9	10.2	10.0	6.9	5.4
Merthyr Tydfil	4.8	3.6	3.1	2.2	1.7	9.6	9.2	6.7	4.9	5.9
Cardiff	4.8	4.7	3.3	2.5	1.9	10.3	10.9	8.5	6.2	4.9
<b>South East Wales</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Caerphilly	4.2	4.3	3.5	3.0	1.8	9.8	9.7	7.6	6.8	5.5
Blaenau Gwent	4.1	4.1	2.9	2.1	1.8	8.3	12.1	9.6	8.4	7.7
Torfaen	3.8	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.1	9.6	8.2	7.0	6.2	5.4
Monmouthshire	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.8	6.7	5.9	4.8	4.1	3.0
Newport	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.7	2.3	9.0	8.1	8.1	7.7	6.5
<b>Wales</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>

Source: Pupils' Attendance Record, Welsh Government

- (a) Pupils of compulsory school age were aged 5 to 15 on 31 August before the start of the academic year.
- (b) Persistent absentees are pupils who were absent for at least 20 per cent of half-day sessions. For 2013/14 this means that persistent absentees missed at least 76 half-day sessions from primary schools or at least 62 half-day sessions from secondary schools. See the Notes section for a more detailed description.
- (c) In this table pupils who were on roll at schools in more than one local authority during the academic year are counted against each local authority. Sessions missed due to absence in one local authority are not added to those accumulated within another local authority when evaluating whether such a pupil is a persistent absentee or not.

### Key points

#### In 2013/14, for local authorities:

##### Primary schools

**2.3%** the highest percentage of persistent absentees (Newport).

**0.7%** the lowest percentage of persistent absentees (Powys).

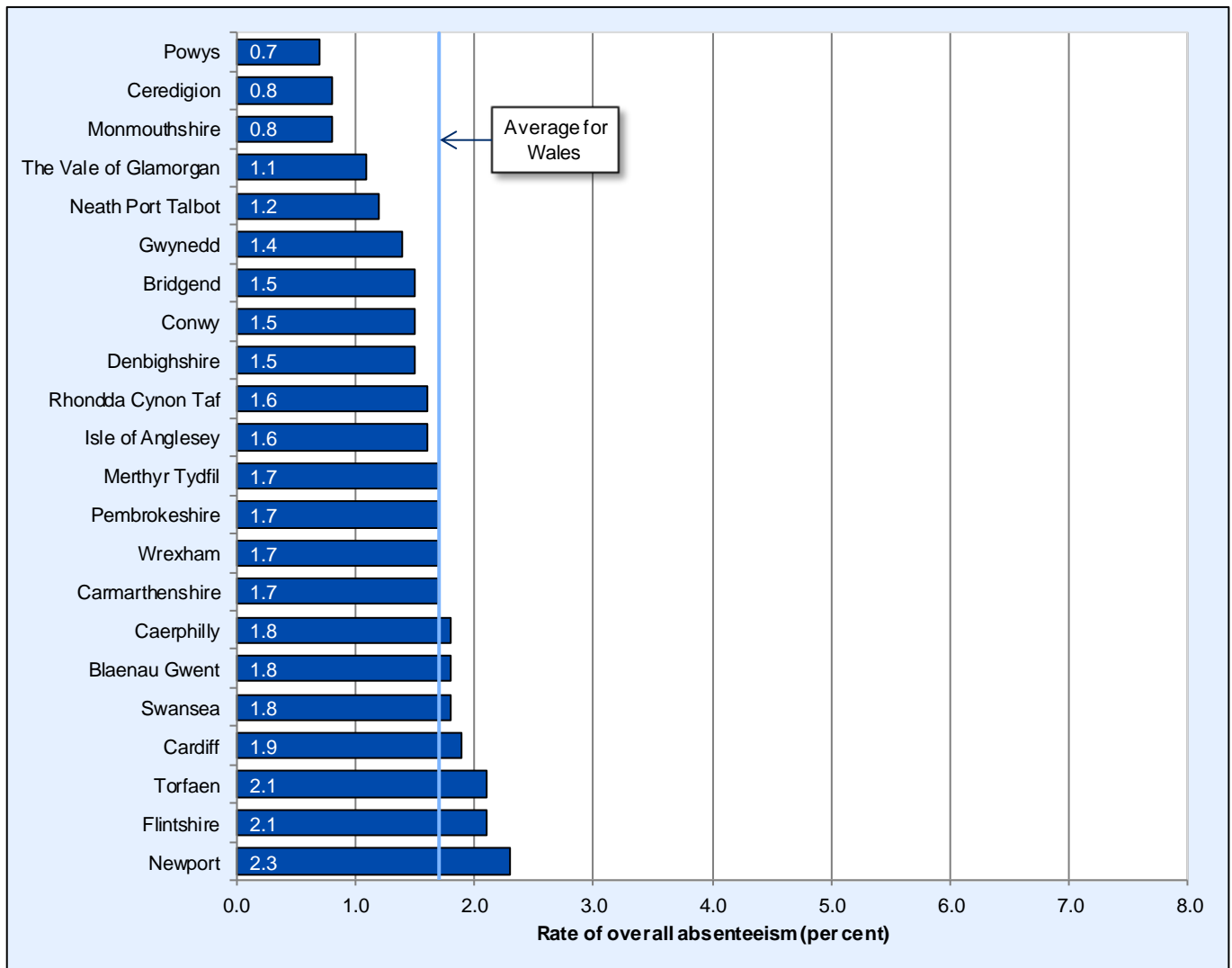
##### Secondary schools

**7.7%** the highest percentage of persistent absentees (Blaenau Gwent).

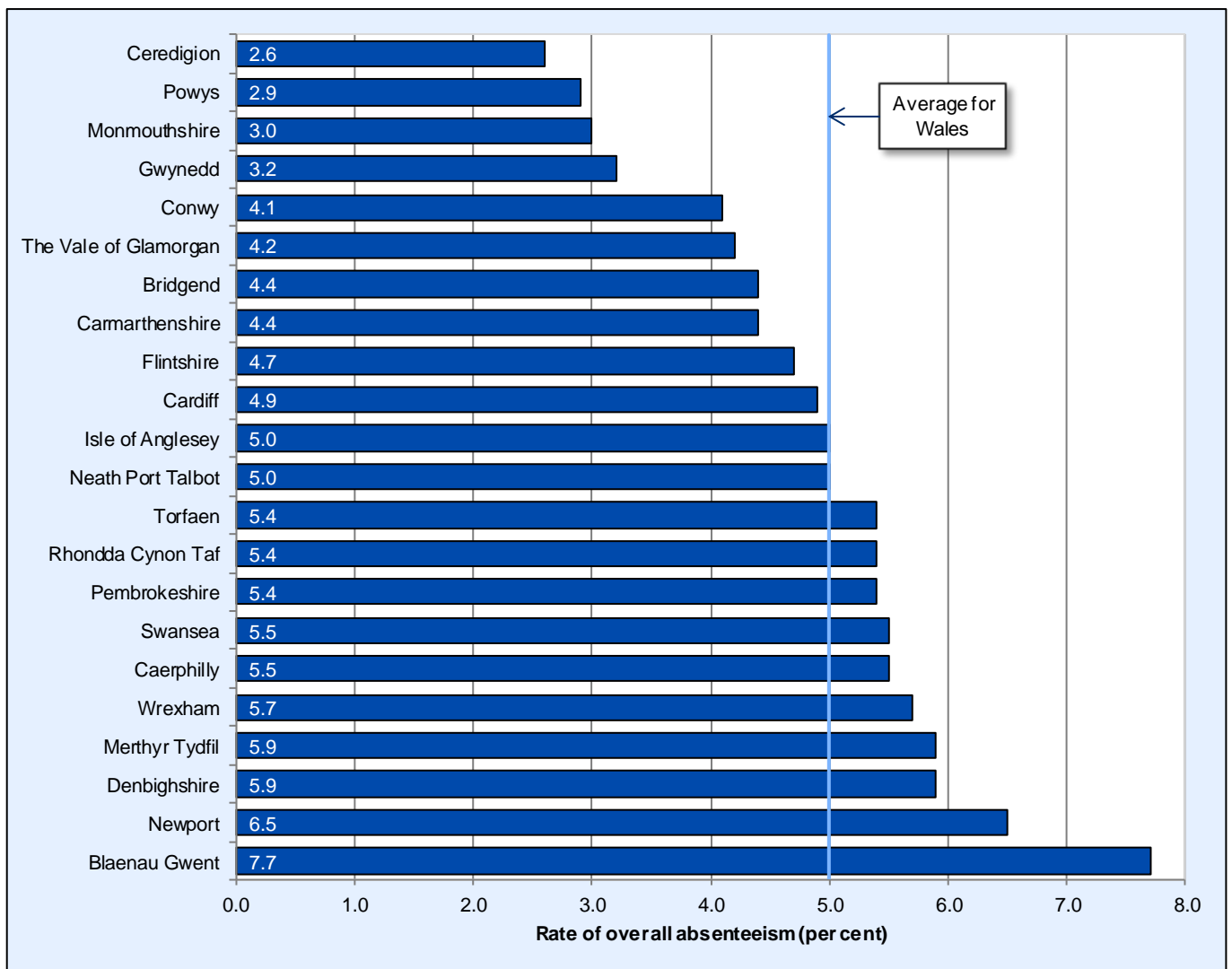
**2.6%** the lowest percentage of persistent absentees (Ceredigion).

- The local authority with the highest percentage of persistent absentees in primary schools in 2013/14 was Newport (2.3 per cent). Powys had the lowest percentage (0.7 per cent).
- In 2013/14, Blaenau Gwent had the highest percentage of persistent absentees in secondary schools (7.7 per cent). The local authority with the lowest percentage was Ceredigion (2.6 per cent).
- While most local authorities saw a decrease in persistent absenteeism in 2013/14, it increased in Isle of Anglesey and Merthyr Tydfil secondary schools. The percentage of persistent absentees in secondary schools in Isle of Anglesey increased by less than 0.1 percentage points from 2013/14. In Merthyr Tydfil this value rose by 1.1 percentage points.
- South East Wales consortium had the highest percentage of persistent absentees in both primary schools and secondary schools. South West and Mid Wales had the lowest percentages in both school types.
- [Charts 2](#) and [3](#) display the percentage of persistent absentees in primary and secondary schools in 2013/14 by local authority.

**Chart 2: Percentage of pupils of compulsory school age who were persistent absentees in maintained primary schools, by local authority, 2013/14**



**Chart 3: Percentage of pupils of compulsory school age who were persistent absentees in maintained secondary schools, by local authority, 2013/14**





**Table 3a: Absenteeism by persistent absentees and all pupils of compulsory school age in maintained primary schools, by gender, free school meal eligibility, year group and special educational need status, 2013/14 (a) (b) (c)**

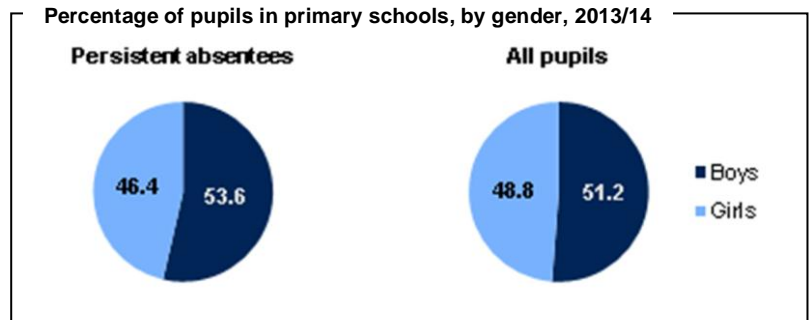
	Number of pupil enrolments w ho w ere:		Percentage of pupils w ho w ere persistent absentees	Percentage of half-day sessions missed by					
	Persistent absentees	All pupils		Persistent absentees due to			All pupils due to		
				Authorised absence	Unauthorised absence	Overall absence	Authorised absence	Unauthorised absence	Overall absence
<b>Gender</b>									
Boys	1,776	102,040	1.7	19.9	7.9	27.8	4.2	1.0	5.2
Girls	1,535	97,437	1.6	18.6	8.5	27.1	4.2	1.0	5.2
Pupils	3,311	199,477	1.7	19.3	8.2	27.5	4.2	1.0	5.2
<b>Free school meal (FSM) eligibility</b>									
Known to be eligible for FSM	1,835	40,035	4.6	17.8	9.8	27.6	5.6	1.8	7.4
Other pupils	1,476	159,442	0.9	21.2	6.2	27.4	3.9	0.8	4.7
Total	3,311	199,477	1.7	19.3	8.2	27.5	4.2	1.0	5.2
<b>National curriculum year group</b>									
Under year 1	*	48	*	*	*	*	8.4	0.9	9.3
Year 1	702	35,509	2.0	19.0	8.2	27.1	4.6	1.1	5.7
Year 2	528	34,042	1.6	18.4	8.6	27.0	4.2	1.0	5.2
Year 3	484	33,281	1.5	18.9	8.2	27.1	4.0	1.0	5.0
Year 4	514	32,936	1.6	19.4	8.0	27.5	4.1	1.0	5.1
Year 5	512	32,053	1.6	19.0	8.1	27.1	4.1	0.9	5.0
Year 6	567	31,597	1.8	20.9	8.1	29.0	4.2	0.9	5.1
Year 7 or over	*	11	*	*	*	*	15.9	2.1	18.0
Total	3,311	199,477	1.7	19.3	8.2	27.5	4.2	1.0	5.2
<b>Special educational need (SEN) status</b>									
Statement of SEN	184	3,409	5.4	25.4	5.3	30.7	6.3	1.1	7.4
School Action Plus	679	17,631	3.9	20.5	8.1	28.6	5.4	1.2	6.6
School Action	858	30,199	2.8	17.7	9.3	27.0	4.8	1.4	6.2
No identified SEN	1,590	148,238	1.1	18.9	8.0	26.9	3.9	0.9	4.8
Total	3,311	199,477	1.7	19.3	8.2	27.5	4.2	1.0	5.2

Source: Pupils' Attendance Record and PLASC, Welsh Assembly Government

- (a) Pupils of compulsory school age were aged 5 to 15 on 31 August before the start of the academic year.
- (b) Persistent absentees are pupils who were absent for at least 20 per cent of half-day sessions. For 2013/14 this means that persistent absentees missed at least 76 half-day sessions from primary schools or at least 62 half-day sessions from secondary schools. See the Notes section for a more detailed description.
- (c) Data were created by matching records in the Pupils' Attendance Record to the Pupil-Level Annual School Census (PLASC). Pupils were not included if no match could be made, so totals may differ from figures published elsewhere. See the notes section for information regarding the number of pupil records that were excluded.

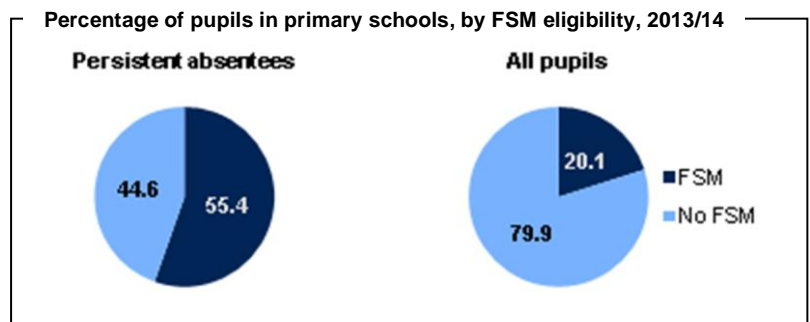
## Gender

- A slightly higher percentage of boys were persistent absentees from maintained primary schools than girls. In 2013/14, 1.7 per cent of boys in maintained primary schools were persistent absentees, compared with 1.6 per cent of girls.
- The rate of authorised absence was higher among male persistent absentees, while unauthorised absence was higher among female persistent absentees.
- Looking at all pupils, the rates of authorised and unauthorised absence from maintained primary schools were the same for boys and girls in 2013/14.



## Free school meal (FSM) eligibility

- In maintained primary schools in 2013/14, FSM-eligible pupils were more likely to be persistent absentees than those not eligible for FSM. The percentage of FSM-eligible pupils who were persistent absentees was around 5 times higher than that for pupils not eligible for FSM.
- Authorised and unauthorised absence rates were higher for all FSM-eligible pupils than for those not eligible for FSM. However, for persistent absentees in maintained primary schools the rate of authorised absenteeism was higher among pupils not eligible for FSM.

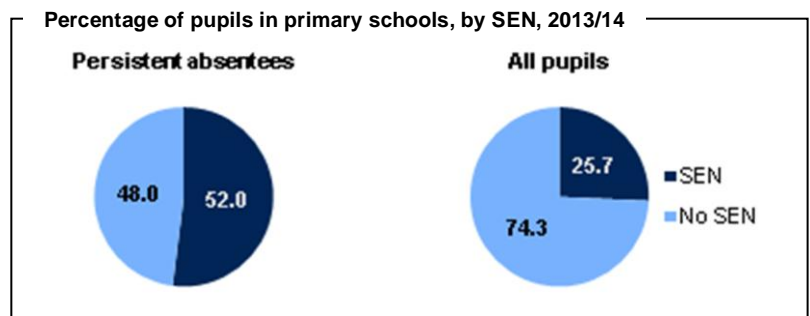


## National curriculum year group

- Looking at year groups 1 to 6 in maintained primary schools, there was little difference in the percentage of their pupils who were persistent absentees. The percentage of pupils who were persistent absentees in each of these year groups varied between 1.5 and 2.0 per cent.
- Persistent absentees in year 6 had the highest rate of overall absence, when comparing years 1 to 6. When looking at all pupils, year 1 had the highest rate of overall absence. Because of the small number of pupils in year groups below 1 or above 6 it is not advisable to make comparisons.

## Special educational need (SEN) status

- Pupils with statements of SEN had the highest percentage of persistent absentees from maintained primary schools in 2013/14. 5.4 per cent of pupils with statements of SEN were persistent absentees. Pupils with no identified SEN had the lowest percentage of persistent absentees.
- Among persistent absentees and all pupils, the highest rate of overall absence from maintained primary schools was seen from pupils with statements of SEN.
- Pupils with a SEN status of School Action had the highest rate of unauthorised absence in 2013/14. This was true for persistent absentees and all pupils.



**Table 3b: Absenteeism by persistent absentee and all pupils of compulsory school age in maintained secondary schools, by gender, free school meal eligibility, year group and special educational need status, 2013/14 (a) (b) (c)**

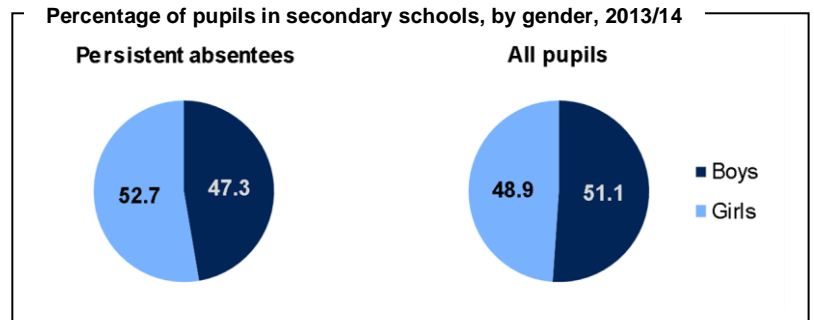
	Number of pupil enrolments w ho w ere:		Percentage of pupils w ho w ere persistent absentees	Percentage of half-day sessions missed by					
	Persistent absentees	All pupils		Persistent absentees due to			All pupils due to		
				Authorised absence	Unauthorised absence	Overall absence	Authorised absence	Unauthorised absence	Overall absence
<b>Gender</b>									
Boys	3,755	81,854	4.6	19.1	12.9	32.1	4.9	1.2	6.2
Girls	4,180	78,302	5.3	19.8	12.0	31.8	5.3	1.3	6.6
Pupils	7,935	160,156	5.0	19.5	12.5	31.9	5.1	1.3	6.4
<b>Free school meal (FSM) eligibility</b>									
Known to be eligible for FSM	3,827	28,000	13.7	18.3	14.6	32.9	7.5	3.2	10.7
Other pupils	4,108	132,156	3.1	20.6	10.4	31.0	4.6	0.9	5.5
Total	7,935	160,156	5.0	19.5	12.5	31.9	5.1	1.3	6.4
<b>National curriculum year group</b>									
Year 6 or under	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Year 7	749	30,483	2.5	21.1	8.8	30.0	4.3	0.7	4.9
Year 8	1,149	31,432	3.7	21.1	9.1	30.2	5.0	0.9	5.9
Year 9	1,656	31,935	5.2	19.7	12.1	31.7	5.4	1.3	6.7
Year 10	2,007	32,933	6.1	19.3	13.5	32.8	5.4	1.5	6.9
Year 11	2,373	33,352	7.1	18.2	14.6	32.8	5.4	1.9	7.3
Year 12 or over	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	7,935	160,156	5.0	19.5	12.5	31.9	5.1	1.3	6.4
<b>Special educational need (SEN) status</b>									
Statement of SEN	346	4,177	8.3	21.6	12.3	33.9	6.2	1.6	7.8
School Action Plus	1,620	12,882	12.6	19.1	15.4	34.6	6.9	2.9	9.8
School Action	1,736	23,232	7.5	18.8	12.3	31.1	6.1	1.8	7.9
No identified SEN	4,233	119,865	3.5	19.7	11.4	31.1	4.7	1.0	5.7
Total	7,935	160,156	5.0	19.5	12.5	31.9	5.1	1.3	6.4

Source: Pupils' Attendance Record and PLASC, Welsh Assembly Government

- (a) Pupils of compulsory school age were aged 5 to 15 on 31 August before the start of the academic year.
- (b) Persistent absentees are pupils who were absent for at least 20 per cent of half-day sessions. For 2013/14 this means that persistent absentees missed at least 76 half-day sessions from primary schools or at least 62 half-day sessions from secondary schools. See the Notes section for a more detailed description.
- (c) Data were created by matching records in the Pupils' Attendance Record to the Pupil-Level Annual School Census (PLASC). Pupils were not included if no match could be made, so totals may differ from figures published elsewhere. See the notes section for information regarding the number of pupil records that were excluded.

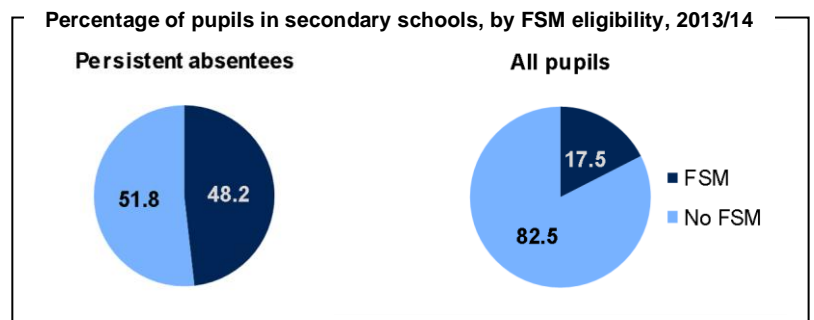
## Gender

- A higher percentage of girls were persistent absentees in secondary schools in 2013/14 than boys. 5.3 per cent of girls were persistently absent, compared with 4.6 per cent of boys.
- Persistent absentee boys' overall absence was slightly higher than persistent absentee girls' absence in 2013/14. When looking at all pupils' absence, though, the opposite is true.



## Free school meal (FSM) eligibility

- 13.7 per cent of pupils known to be eligible for free school meals were persistent absentees from secondary schools in 2013/14.
- Overall absence rates were higher for pupils known to be eligible for free school meals than for other pupils. In 2013/14, pupils known to be eligible for free school meals missed 10.7 per cent of half-day sessions from secondary schools. In the same period, all other pupils missed 5.5 per cent of half-day sessions.
- Unauthorised absence was higher amongst persistent absentees known to be eligible for free school meals than other persistent absentees. Authorised absence was higher amongst persistent absentees not known to be eligible for free school meals.

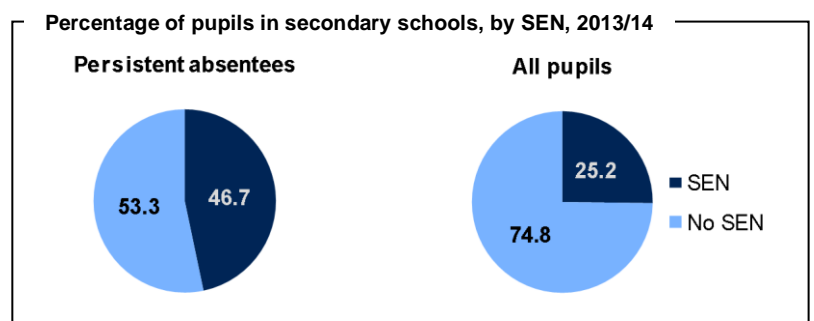


## National curriculum year group

- Year 11 had the highest percentage of persistent absentees in secondary schools in 2013/14 (7.1 per cent). Although authorised absenteeism was lower for persistent absentees in year 11 than other year groups, unauthorised absence was the highest.
- For all pupils, Year 11 also had the highest rate of overall absence from secondary schools out of all other year groups in 2013/14. It had the highest rate of unauthorised absenteeism and the joint-highest rate of authorised absence (joint with Years 9 and 10).

## Special educational need (SEN) status

- Pupils with school action plus had the highest percentage of persistent absentees in secondary schools in 2013/14.
- School action plus pupils also had the highest rates of overall and unauthorised absence. This characteristic was seen in persistent absentees as well as all pupils.



**Table 4a: Absenteeism by persistent absentee and all pupils of compulsory school age in maintained primary schools, by ethnic background, 2013/14 (a) (b) (c)**

	Number of pupil enrolments w ho w ere:		Percentage of pupils w ho w ere persistent absentees	Percentage of half-day sessions missed by					
	Persistent absentees	All pupils		Persistent absentees due to			All pupils due to		
				Authorised absence	Unauthorised absence	Overall absence	Authorised absence	Unauthorised absence	Overall absence
<b>White</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>183,857</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>
White - British	2,739	178,483	1.5	19.1	8.1	27.2	4.2	0.9	5.1
Traveller	78	243	32.1	30.9	8.0	38.8	13.7	4.6	18.3
Gypsy/Roma	87	361	24.1	27.2	4.5	31.6	11.5	2.2	13.7
Any other White background	176	4,770	3.7	16.6	10.0	26.6	5.3	1.8	7.1
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>5,335</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>
White and Black Caribbean	32	1,152	2.8	12.5	13.7	26.2	4.2	1.9	6.1
White and Black African	12	698	1.7	21.0	10.5	31.5	4.0	1.4	5.4
White and Asian	20	1,216	1.6	18.1	11.6	29.7	4.1	1.1	5.1
Any other Mixed background	34	2,269	1.5	17.6	8.2	25.8	3.9	1.2	5.1
<b>Asian</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>4,882</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Indian	*	1,160	*	*	*	*	3.5	1.4	4.8
Pakistani	25	1,562	1.6	16.5	9.6	26.1	4.6	1.5	6.1
Bangladeshi	33	1,641	2.0	21.2	4.6	25.8	4.8	1.5	6.3
Any other Asian background	*	519	*	*	*	*	3.6	1.1	4.8
<b>Black</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Caribbean	0	91	0.0	.	.	.	3.5	1.2	4.6
African	*	1,339	*	*	*	*	2.6	1.1	3.7
Any other Black background	*	188	*	*	*	*	2.8	1.4	4.2
<b>Chinese or Chinese</b>									
<b>British</b>	*	<b>340</b>	*	*	*	*	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Any other ethnic group</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2,309</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Unknown</b>	*	<b>1,136</b>	*	*	*	*	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>All pupils</b>	<b>3,311</b>	<b>199,477</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>

Source: Pupils' Attendance Record and PLASC, Welsh Assembly Government

(a) Pupils of compulsory school age were aged 5 to 15 on 31 August before the start of the academic year.

(b) Persistent absentees are pupils who were absent for at least 20 per cent of half-day sessions. For 2013/14 this means that persistent absentees missed at least 76 half-day sessions from primary schools or at least 62 half-day sessions from secondary schools. See the Notes section for a more detailed description.

(c) Data were created by matching records in the Pupils' Attendance Record to the Pupil-Level Annual School Census (PLASC). Pupils were not included if no match could be made, so totals may differ from figures published elsewhere. See the notes section for information regarding the number of pupil records that were excluded.

**Table 4b: Absenteeism by persistent absentee and all pupils of compulsory school age in maintained secondary schools, by ethnic background, 2013/14 (a) (b) (c)**

	Number of pupil enrolments w ho w ere:		Percentage of pupils w ho w ere persistent absentees	Percentage of half-day sessions missed by					
	Persistent absentees	All pupils		Persistent absentees due to			All pupils due to		
				Authorised absence	Unauthorised absence	Overall absence	Authorised absence	Unauthorised absence	Overall absence
<b>White</b>	<b>7,643</b>	<b>149,951</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>
White - British	7,347	146,694	5.0	19.7	12.2	31.8	5.2	1.2	6.4
Traveller	45	93	48.4	37.9	9.5	47.4	20.9	5.7	26.6
Gypsy/Roma	54	173	31.2	19.1	16.4	35.5	8.8	7.3	16.0
Any other White background	197	2,991	6.6	13.5	17.7	31.2	5.0	2.5	7.5
<b>Mixed</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>3,314</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>
White and Black Caribbean	56	879	6.4	15.4	15.1	30.6	5.2	2.2	7.4
White and Black African	15	363	4.1	16.3	21.7	38.0	4.1	2.0	6.1
White and Asian	38	738	5.1	16.8	15.1	31.9	4.5	1.4	5.9
Any other Mixed background	51	1,334	3.8	15.0	20.6	35.6	4.1	1.6	5.6
<b>Asian</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>3,033</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Indian	5	543	0.9	16.1	12.0	28.1	2.8	0.8	3.6
Pakistani	32	1,040	3.1	15.8	13.3	29.1	4.1	1.6	5.7
Bangladeshi	16	1,141	1.4	16.0	16.5	32.6	4.0	1.3	5.2
Any other Asian background	10	309	3.2	16.5	14.0	30.5	2.9	1.1	4.0
<b>Black</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Caribbean	*	86	*	*	*	*	4.3	1.2	5.6
African	*	905	*	*	*	*	2.3	0.6	2.9
Any other Black background	*	132	*	*	*	*	3.1	1.1	4.2
<b>Chinese or Chinese</b>									
British	*	242	*	*	*	*	2.3	0.3	2.6
Any other ethnic group	24	1,507	1.6	15.1	14.5	29.6	3.0	1.1	4.1
Unknown	*	985	*	*	*	*	4.9	1.0	5.9
<b>All pupils</b>	<b>7,935</b>	<b>160,155</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>

Source: Pupils' Attendance Record and PLASC, Welsh Assembly Government

- (a) Pupils of compulsory school age were aged 5 to 15 on 31 August before the start of the academic year.
- (b) Persistent absentees are pupils who were absent for at least 20 per cent of half-day sessions. For 2013/14 this means that persistent absentees missed at least 76 half-day sessions from primary schools or at least 62 half-day sessions from secondary schools. See the Notes section for a more detailed description.
- (c) Data were created by matching records in the Pupils' Attendance Record to the Pupil-Level Annual School Census (PLASC). Pupils were not included if no match could be made, so totals may differ from figures published elsewhere. See the notes section for information regarding the number of pupil records that were excluded.

**Table 5: Absenteeism by pupils of compulsory school age in maintained primary and secondary schools, by provision for special educational need (a) (b)**

Special educational need (SEN) status	Percentage of half-day sessions missed due to									
	Overall absence					Unauthorised absence				
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Primary schools</b>										
Statement of SEN	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.6	7.4	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1
School Action Plus	8.7	8.2	7.6	7.7	6.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2
School Action	8.3	8.0	7.3	7.4	6.2	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4
No identified SEN	6.4	6.2	5.6	5.8	4.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9
Total	6.9	6.7	6.1	6.3	5.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0
<b>Secondary schools</b>										
Statement of SEN	10.6	10.4	9.3	8.7	7.8	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6
School Action Plus	12.7	12.6	11.5	10.9	9.8	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.9
School Action	11.1	10.7	9.7	9.1	7.9	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.8
No identified SEN	8.1	7.8	7.1	6.6	5.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Total	8.9	8.6	7.8	7.3	6.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3

Source: Pupils' Attendance Record and PLASC, Welsh Assembly Government

(a) Pupils of compulsory school age were aged 5 to 15 on 31 August before the start of the academic year.

(b) Data were created by matching records in the Pupils' Attendance Record to the Pupil-Level Annual School Census (PLASC). Pupils were not included if no match could be made, so totals may differ from figures published elsewhere. See the notes section for information regarding the number of pupil records that were excluded.

#### Key points

##### In 2013/14:



Overall absence decreased for all pupils in primary and secondary schools.



Unauthorised absence slightly increased for pupils with statements of SEN or School Action Plus in secondary schools.

#### Primary schools:

- Pupils with Statements of SEN have had the highest rate of overall absence since 2009/10. Pupils with School Action have had the highest or joint-highest rate of unauthorised absence over this period.
- The rates of overall absence for pupils with all SEN statuses decreased between 2013/14. The rates of unauthorised absence increased for all SEN statuses.

#### Secondary schools:

- Pupils with school action plus have had the highest rates of overall and unauthorised absence since 2009/10.
- The rates of unauthorised absence for pupils with statements of SEN or School Action Plus increased slightly between 2012/13 and 2013/14. Despite this, all rates of unauthorised absence from secondary schools were lower in 2013/14 than they were in 2009/10.

#### Primary and Secondary Schools:

- Pupils with no identified SEN have had the lowest rates of absence since 2009/10.

**Table 6a: Absenteeism by pupils of compulsory school age in maintained primary schools, by major special educational need  
(a) (b) (c)**

Major special educational need (SEN)	Number of pupils (r)					Percentage of half-day sessions missed due to									
						Overall absence					Unauthorised absence				
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Moderate learning difficulties	25,804	25,422	18,815	15,449	12,899	8.7	8.3	7.6	7.7	6.4	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.5
General learning difficulties	..	..	10,618	13,017	14,964	..	..	7.3	7.6	6.4	..	..	1.2	1.3	1.3
Severe learning difficulties	661	618	614	613	538	9.3	8.9	8.4	8.4	6.8	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.2
Profound & multiple learning difficulties	150	138	148	156	156	11.3	10.6	9.3	8.9	9.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.2
Dyslexia	..	..	2,891	2,705	2,560	..	..	6.4	6.6	5.3	..	..	0.8	0.8	0.8
Dyscalculia	..	..	135	182	235	..	..	5.4	5.8	5.4	..	..	0.7	0.8	0.9
Dyspraxia	..	..	179	201	230	..	..	5.8	5.9	4.9	..	..	0.3	0.4	0.6
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder	..	..	399	431	465	..	..	7.1	6.7	5.7	..	..	1.1	1.1	1.1
Autistic Spectrum Disorders	1,064	1,113	1,227	1,295	1,411	8.9	8.5	7.8	7.8	6.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0
Physical and medical difficulties	1,632	1,665	1,797	1,845	2,007	10.8	10.1	10.0	9.9	8.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1
Hearing impairment	736	802	932	1,038	1,073	7.9	7.5	6.9	7.1	6.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1
Visual impairment	337	345	365	368	375	8.6	8.4	8.0	8.2	7.3	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2
Multiple sensory impairment	37	22	14	18	22	6.9	8.7	7.1	9.8	11.3	0.8	0.7	0.2	1.1	1.2
Speech, language and communication difficulties	6,998	7,174	7,449	7,850	8,319	8.0	7.7	7.1	7.3	6.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2
Behavioural, emotional and social difficulties	5,097	5,244	5,201	5,599	5,985	8.7	8.4	7.8	7.8	6.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4
Specific learning difficulties	7,221	7,024	..	..	..	7.5	7.2	..	..	..	1.1	0.9	..	..	..
No SEN	141,165	141,947	141,612	143,832	148,238	6.4	6.2	5.6	5.8	4.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9
Total	190,902	191,514	192,396	194,599	199,477	6.9	6.7	6.1	6.3	5.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0

Source: Pupils' Attendance Record and PLASC, Welsh Assembly Government

(a) Pupils of compulsory school age were aged 5 to 15 on 31 August before the start of the academic year.

(b) Data were created by matching records in the Pupils' Attendance Record to the Pupil-Level Annual School Census (PLASC). Pupils were not included if no match could be made, so totals may differ from figures published elsewhere. See the notes section for information regarding the number of pupil records that were excluded.

(c) Not all categories of special educational need were in use for the entirety of the period from 2009/10 to 2013/14.

(r) Some pupil numbers for years 2009/10 to 2011/12 have been revised slightly since the previous publication.



**Table 6b: Absenteeism by pupils of compulsory school age in maintained secondary schools, by major special educational need (a) (b) (c)**

Major special educational need (SEN)	Number of pupils (r)					Percentage of half-day sessions missed due to									
						Overall absence					Unauthorised absence				
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Moderate learning difficulties	16,805	17,132	13,639	12,220	10,442	11.6	11.4	10.4	9.9	8.6	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2
General learning difficulties	..	..	5,592	7,249	9,026	..	..	9.4	9.1	8.0	..	..	1.9	1.7	1.8
Severe learning difficulties	371	401	385	370	372	10.7	9.9	10.5	9.6	8.2	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3
Profound & multiple learning difficulties	79	75	59	74	77	10.5	10.4	8.1	8.1	9.4	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	2.1
Dyslexia	..	..	5,854	5,878	5,814	..	..	8.3	7.8	6.9	..	..	1.5	1.3	1.3
Dyscalculia	..	..	278	292	374	..	..	6.8	7.5	6.1	..	..	0.8	1.3	1.1
Dyspraxia	..	..	261	277	302	..	..	7.5	6.8	6.1	..	..	0.7	0.6	0.8
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder	..	..	366	513	640	..	..	10.6	9.6	8.6	..	..	2.9	2.0	1.9
Autistic Spectrum Disorders	973	1,166	1,371	1,485	1,566	8.2	8.3	7.8	7.7	6.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1
Physical and medical difficulties	1,622	1,583	1,587	1,570	1,527	12.0	12.4	11.6	11.2	9.5	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.9
Hearing impairment	678	690	732	762	783	9.5	9.4	7.9	8.1	7.1	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.1
Visual impairment	303	314	320	338	340	9.5	10.0	9.7	8.6	6.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.0
Multiple sensory impairment	18	22	27	24	14	10.5	12.3	8.7	11.6	9.8	0.6	1.2	0.3	1.4	0.5
Speech, language and communication difficulties	2,087	2,223	2,377	2,514	2,462	9.3	8.7	7.9	7.7	6.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
Behavioural, emotional and social difficulties	6,592	6,553	6,805	6,414	6,552	15.4	14.8	13.7	12.8	11.8	4.8	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.2
Specific learning difficulties	8,773	8,762	..	..	..	9.7	9.4	..	..	..	1.7	1.5	..	..	..
No SEN	135,324	132,484	128,783	125,341	119,865	8.1	7.8	7.1	6.6	5.7	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Total	173,625	171,405	168,436	165,321	160,156	8.9	8.6	7.8	7.3	6.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3

Source: Pupils' Attendance Record and PLASC, Welsh Assembly Government

(a) Pupils of compulsory school age were aged 5 to 15 on 31 August before the start of the academic year.

(b) Data were created by matching records in the Pupils' Attendance Record to the Pupil-Level Annual School Census (PLASC). Pupils were not included if no match could be made, so totals may differ from figures published elsewhere. See the notes section for information regarding the number of pupil records that were excluded.

(c) Not all categories of special educational need were in use for the entirety of the period from 2009/10 to 2013/14.

(r) Some pupil numbers for years 2009/10 to 2011/12 have been revised slightly since the previous publication.

**Table 7: Absenteeism by pupils of compulsory school age in maintained primary and secondary schools, by free school meal (FSM) eligibility (a) (b)**

Free school meal (FSM) eligibility	Percentage of half-day sessions missed due to									
	Overall absence					Unauthorised absence				
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
<b>Primary schools</b>										
Known to be eligible for FSM	9.7	9.3	8.6	8.6	7.4	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8
Other pupils	6.2	6.0	5.5	5.7	4.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8
Total	6.9	6.7	6.1	6.3	5.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0
<b>Secondary schools</b>										
Known to be eligible for FSM	13.9	13.5	12.7	12.0	10.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.2
Other pupils	7.8	7.5	6.8	6.4	5.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9
Total	8.9	8.6	7.8	7.3	6.4	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3

Source: Pupils' Attendance Record and PLASC, Welsh Assembly Government

(a) Pupils of compulsory school age were aged 5 to 15 on 31 August before the start of the academic year.

(b) Data were created by matching records in the Pupils' Attendance Record to the Pupil-Level Annual School Census (PLASC). Pupils were not included if no match could be made, so totals may differ from figures published elsewhere. See the notes section for information regarding the number of pupil records that were excluded.

### Key points

#### For primary and secondary schools:



Overall absence is higher for FSM pupils than other pupils.



Overall absence has generally been falling among FSM and other pupils since 2009/10.

### Primary schools:

- Since 2009/10 the rate of overall absence for FSM pupils has decreased more than the rate for other pupils. Between 2009/10 and 2013/14 overall absence for FSM pupils dropped by 2.3 percentage points. During the same time period, the rate of overall absence for other pupils fell by 1.6 percentage points.
- The rate of unauthorised absence for pupils eligible for FSM did not change between 2012/13 and 2013/14. It increased by 0.2 percentage points for other pupils.

### Secondary schools:

- Overall absence from secondary schools has dropped faster among pupils eligible for FSM than among other pupils over the past 4 years. Each year, the decrease in the rate of overall absence from the previous year was larger for pupils eligible for FSM.
- Unauthorised absence from secondary schools fell among pupils eligible for FSM in 2013/14, but it rose among other pupils.

### Primary and secondary schools:

- Pupils known to be eligible for free school meals (FSM) have had a higher rate of absence than other pupils since 2009/10.

**Table 8a: Distribution of reasons for absence by persistent absentees and all pupils in maintained primary schools, by reason for absence (a) (b)**

Type of absence	Code	Reason for absence	Persistent absentees			All pupils		
			2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Authorised	I	Illness	47.6	50.7	48.7	51.7	56.9	57.2
	M	Medical or dental appointments	7.6	4.9	4.6	10.2	6.2	6.3
	R	Religious observance	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
	S	Study leave	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	-	-
	T	Traveller absence	3.7	4.0	4.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
	H	Agreed family holiday	5.4	4.5	2.4	19.3	17.0	11.7
	F	Agreed extended family holiday	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2
	E	Excluded, but no alternative provision made	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
	C	Other authorised (not covered by other codes or descriptions)	7.7	7.4	8.5	4.8	5.0	4.5
		<b>Total authorised absence</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>81.1</b>
Unauthorised	G	Family holiday (not agreed or sessions in excess of agreement)	1.0	2.1	3.0	1.3	3.1	8.0
	U	Late (arrived after the register closed)	2.1	2.0	2.5	1.1	0.9	1.1
	O	Other unauthorised (not covered by other codes or descriptions)	18.2	18.8	22.9	7.7	7.7	9.1
	N	No reason for the absence provided yet	4.1	3.9	1.4	2.2	1.9	0.8
		<b>Total unauthorised absence</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>18.9</b>
Overall		<b>Total overall absence</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Pupils' Attendance Record, Welsh Government

(a) Pupils of compulsory school age were aged 5 to 15 on 31 August before the start of the academic year.

(b) Persistent absentees are pupils who were absent for at least 20 per cent of half-day sessions. For 2013/14 this means that persistent absentees missed at least 76 half-day sessions from primary schools or at least 62 half-day sessions from secondary schools. See the Notes section for a more detailed description.

### Key points

#### In 2013/14 for primary schools:



**Illness, medical/dental appointments and family holidays** were less common as reasons for absence among persistent absentees than all pupils.



**Traveller absence and other unauthorised reason** were more common among persistent absentees than all pupils.

- Illness was the most common reason for absence for persistent absentees in primary schools, as was the case for all pupils. But both illness and medical/dental appointments accounted for less of persistent absentees' absence than for all pupils. In 2013/14, 53.3 per cent of persistent absentees' absence was for these reasons, while they accounted for 63.5 per cent of all pupils' absence.
- Family holidays that were agreed, agreed extended or unauthorised made up 19.9 per cent of all pupils absence from primary schools in 2013/14. In the same year, holidays only accounted for 5.9 per cent of persistent absentees' absence.
- Traveller absence is more common among persistent absentees in primary schools than all pupils. In 2013/14, 4.3 per cent of persistent absentees' absence was because of traveller absence, compared with 0.5 per cent for all pupils.
- Other unauthorised reasons was the second most frequently used reason for persistent absentees' absence from primary schools in 2013/14. In 2013/14, other unauthorised reasons made up 22.9 per cent of persistent absentees' absence. In the same year, other unauthorised reasons made up 9.1 per cent of all pupils' absence. See the notes section (3.6) for more information on the definition of *Other Unauthorised Reasons*.

**Table 8b: Distribution of reasons for absence by persistent absentees and all pupils in maintained secondary schools, by reason for absence (a) (b)**

Type of absence	Code	Reason for absence	Persistent absentees			All pupils		
			2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Authorised	I	Illness	42.3	44.3	41.9	53.9	59.0	59.5
	M	Medical or dental appointments	6.5	5.8	5.0	9.7	8.2	7.8
	R	Religious observance	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2
	S	Study leave	1.8	0.5	0.3	3.1	0.8	0.5
	T	Traveller absence	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
	H	Agreed family holiday	1.7	1.4	0.7	5.9	5.4	3.3
	F	Agreed extended family holiday	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
	E	Excluded, but no alternative provision made	3.2	2.9	2.8	1.8	1.6	1.5
	C	Other authorised (not covered by other codes or descriptions)	9.8	9.5	9.4	7.8	7.4	6.9
			<b>Total authorised absence</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>82.6</b>
Unauthorised	G	Family holiday (not agreed or sessions in excess of agreement)	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.4	2.8
	U	Late (arrived after the register closed)	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5
	O	Other unauthorised (not covered by other codes or descriptions)	25.3	28.5	35.0	11.5	12.3	15.3
	N	No reason for the absence provided yet	7.8	5.1	2.2	4.9	3.4	1.5
			<b>Total unauthorised absence</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>17.4</b>
Overall		<b>Total overall absence</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>



Source: Pupils' Attendance Record, Welsh Government

(a) Pupils of compulsory school age were aged 5 to 15 on 31 August before the start of the academic year.

(b) Persistent absentees are pupils who were absent for at least 20 per cent of half-day sessions. For 2013/14 this means that persistent absentees missed at least 76 half-day sessions from primary schools or at least 62 half-day sessions from secondary schools. See the Notes section for a more detailed description.

### Key points

#### In 2013/14 for secondary schools:

- 
**Illness, medical/dental appointments and family holidays** were less common as reasons for absence among persistent absentees than all pupils.
- 
**Other unauthorised reason** was more common among persistent absentees than all pupils.

- As with primary schools, the most common reason for absence for persistent absentees and all pupils in secondary schools was illness. Illness and medical/dental appointments also made up a lower percentage of absence for persistent absentees (46.9 per cent) than for all pupils (67.3 per cent) in secondary schools.
- All family holidays (both authorised and unauthorised) accounted for a smaller portion of persistent absentees' absence than for all pupils'. In 2013/14, 1.8 per cent of absence from secondary schools by persistent absentees was because of family holiday. 6.1 per cent of all pupils' absence was because of family holidays.
- Other unauthorised reasons was the second most common reason received for both persistent absentees' and all pupils' absence from secondary schools.
- Another similarity between primary and secondary schools is that "other unauthorised reason" was more frequently recorded for persistent absentees than for all pupils. 35.0 per cent of persistent absentees' absence was 'other unauthorised', while 15.3 per cent of all pupils' absence was assigned this reason in 2013/14. See the notes section (3.6) for more information on the definition of *Other Unauthorised Reasons*.



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## Notes

### 1 Context

#### 1.1 Policy/Operational

All children who are receiving an education at school during the normal school day must be placed on the attendance register. An attendance register records every pupil's attendance at every session the school is open to pupils and must be called twice a day: at the start of the morning session and once during the afternoon session. The register must show whether each pupil is present, engaged in an approved educational activity off-site (treated as present if they attend that provision), or absent. In addition, where a pupil of compulsory school age is absent, the register must also show whether the absence was authorised or unauthorised.

Improving attendance continues to be a key Ministerial priority. Data suggest that absence impacts on an individual learner's attainment. Therefore, attendance needs to remain a priority for schools to ensure that children and young people are given the chance to achieve their potential. The development of the Attendance Analysis Framework has played an important role in raising the profile of attendance in the context of school improvement.

The Attendance Analysis Framework sets out a standardised and robust approach to data analysis. The Framework was developed in consultation with LA data, Education Welfare and school improvement officers and is intended to identify systematic problems in schools and local authorities, and identify ways that these might be addressed.

#### 1.2 Related Publications

Statistical releases relating to absenteeism from maintained primary or secondary schools, special and independent schools in Wales during the 2013/14 academic year entitled 'Absenteeism from Primary Schools, 2013/14' and 'Absenteeism from Secondary Schools, 2013/14' were released on 10 September 2014 and 3 December 2014 and can be found here: <http://gov.wales/statistics-and-research/>

England publish absenteeism data for primary and secondary schools by pupil characteristics, including data relating to persistent absentees, in the statistical release entitled 'Pupil absence in schools in England: 2012 to 2013'. The latest available statistics can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/pupil-absence-in-schools-in-england-2012-to-2013>

Scotland publish attendance data for primary and secondary schools by gender, ethnic background and additional support needs in supplementary dataset tables. The latest available statistics can be found on their website: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/School-Education/AttendanceAbsenceDatasets>

Northern Ireland publish primary and post-primary (secondary) school attendance data by pupil characteristics, including gender, year group and ethnic background, and their latest statistics can be found here: [http://www.deni.gov.uk/index/facts-and-figures-new/education-statistics/32\\_statistics\\_and\\_research\\_-\\_statistics\\_on\\_education-pupil\\_attendance.htm](http://www.deni.gov.uk/index/facts-and-figures-new/education-statistics/32_statistics_and_research_-_statistics_on_education-pupil_attendance.htm)

## 2 Data Source

The data in tables 1, 2, 8a and 8b relating to persistent absentees were taken from the Pupils' Attendance Record. The other tables relate to data matched between the Pupils' Attendance Record and the Pupil-Level Annual School Census (PLASC).

The maintained primary and secondary school data in the Pupils' Attendance Record is made up of pupil-level attendance data collected electronically from schools, care of their local authority (LA). Data are collected from maintained secondary schools after the late May bank holiday, and data are collected from maintained primary schools in the September following the academic year. PLASC is an annual census, carried out in January, which collects information about pupils in maintained schools. Both collections are carried out by the Statistical Directorate within the Welsh Government.

## 3 Definitions

### 3.1 Coverage

The absenteeism information in this Statistical First Release relates to the percentage of half-day sessions missed by pupils due to authorised, unauthorised and overall absence for the whole of the academic year for maintained primary schools and from the start of the academic year to the late May bank holiday for maintained secondary schools. Only pupils of compulsory school age (5-15) registered at maintained primary and secondary schools are included in the data (ages as on 31st August before the start of the academic year).

The absenteeism data presented by pupil characteristics in tables 3a to 7 were obtained by matching the pupil-level data in the Pupils' Attendance Record to those obtained from the January Pupil-Level Annual School Census (PLASC). Not all pupils' records could be matched between the two data sets, so only pupils who appeared in both were included in these tables.

The following table indicates the number of pupil records in the Pupils' Attendance Record that could and could be matched to PLASC:

### Match rates between the Pupils' Attendance Record and PLASC

	Number of matched pupils	Number of unmatched pupils	Total number of pupils	Percentage of matched pupils
<b>Primary schools</b>				
2009/10	190,903	3,336	194,239	98.3
2010/11	191,515	2,290	193,805	98.8
2011/12	192,404	2,479	194,883	98.7
2012/13	194,601	2,497	197,098	98.7
2013/14	199,477	2,375	201,852	98.8
<b>Secondary schools</b>				
2009/10	173,625	1,917	175,542	98.9
2010/11	171,407	1,504	172,911	99.1
2011/12	168,441	1,644	170,085	99.0
2012/13	165,321	1,671	166,992	99.0
2013/14	160,156	1,664	161,820	99.0

### 3.2 Types of Absence

All (or 'overall') absences comprise those which are authorised and unauthorised:

- an **authorised absence** is an absence with permission from a teacher or other authorised representative of the school. This includes instances of absence for which a satisfactory explanation has been provided (e.g. illness, family bereavement or religious observance);
- an **unauthorised absence** is an absence without permission from a teacher or other authorised representative of the school. This includes all unexplained or unjustified absences.

Note that pupils undertaking approved and supervised educational activities conducted away from the school (e.g. work experience or educational visits) are deemed to be present at the school.

### 3.3 Persistent Absentees

Persistent absentees are pupils who were absent for at least 20 per cent of the mode number of half-day sessions that schools were open to pupils (which does not include INSET days). The following example of how persistent absentees were evaluated for secondary schools in 2013/14 will help to explain what this means:

- The mode is the number which appears most often, so the mode number of half-day sessions that schools were open to pupils is the most common number of sessions that they were open to pupils. For 2013/14, most maintained secondary schools were open to pupils for 310 half-day sessions from the start of the academic year to the late May bank holiday.
- Twenty per cent of that figure equals 62 ( $310 * 0.2 = 62$ ) half-day sessions.
- So a persistent absentee in secondary schools in 2013/14 was someone who was absent for at least 62 half-day sessions.

Because the mode number of sessions that schools were open to pupils changes from year to year and the data collection period is different for primary and secondary schools (the whole academic year for primary schools and up to the late May bank holiday for secondary schools) the figure used to determine whether a pupil is a persistent absentee or not also changes. The following table shows the values used to evaluate persistent absenteeism from 2009/10 to 2013/14.

#### Values used to calculate persistent absenteeism

	Mode of sessions possible	Number of sessions missed to be a persistent absentee
<b>Primary schools</b>		
2009/10	368	74
2010/11	372	75
2011/12	372	75
2012/13	378	76
2013/14	376	76
<b>Secondary schools</b>		
2009/10	308	62
2010/11	308	62
2011/12	306	62
2012/13	304	61
2013/14	310	62

### 3.4 Free school meal (FSM) eligibility

Children whose parents receive the following support payments are eligible to receive free school meals in maintained schools in Wales:

- Income Support.
- Income Based Jobseekers Allowance Support under Part VI of the Immigration and Asylum Act 1999.
- Income-related Employment and Support Allowance.
- Child Tax Credit, provided they are not entitled to Working Tax Credit and their annual income does not exceed £16,190.
- Guarantee element of State Pension Credit.
- Working Tax Credit 'run-on' - the payment someone may receive for a further four weeks after they stop qualifying for Working Tax Credit.
- Universal Credit.



Children who receive income related employment and support allowance, Universal Credit, Income Support or Income Based Job Seekers Allowance in their own right are also eligible to receive Free School Meals.

Pupils should only be recorded as eligible if they have applied for free school meals to the local authority and (1) the relevant authority has confirmed their eligibility, or (2) final confirmation of eligibility is still awaited but the school has seen documents that strongly indicate eligibility.

### 3.5 Special educational needs (SEN)

Pupils known to have special educational needs can be in one of the following categories:

- **School Action:** When a class or subject teacher identifies that a pupil has special educational needs they provide interventions that are additional to, or different from, those provided as part of the school's usual curriculum.
- **School Action Plus:** When the class or subject teacher and the SEN Co-ordinator are provided with advice or support from outside specialists, so that alternative interventions additional to, or different from, those provided for the pupil through 'School Action' can be put in place.
- **Statement:** Pupils for whom the local authority maintains a statement of special educational needs under Part IV of the Education Act 1996. A statement may be issued by the local authority after assessment of a child's needs.

### 3.6 Definition of *Other Unauthorised Absence*

The majority of absences should be covered by an individual code. However, there will be occasions when this is not possible, and in these circumstances Code O – other unauthorised absence will be used. Examples include birthdays, shopping trips, hair cuts or closure of a sibling's school for INSET.

## 4 Rounding and Symbols

In tables where figures have been rounded to the nearest final digit, there may be an apparent discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total shown.

The following symbols have been used throughout this publication:

- . data item is not applicable.
- .. data item is not available.
- data item is not zero, but would be rounded to zero because less than half the final digit is shown.
- \* data item is disclosive.

## 5 Key Quality Information

This section provides a summary of information on this output against five dimensions of quality: Relevance, Accuracy, Timeliness and Punctuality, Accessibility and Clarity, and Comparability. Between September and November 2010 we conducted a public consultation on our Education Statistics outputs in which we asked for feedback on the quality of the outputs. A summary of the responses has been published and is available here: <http://gov.wales/consultations/statistics/>

### 5.1 Relevance

The statistics are used both within and outside the Welsh Government to monitor educational trends and as a baseline for further analysis of the underlying data. Some of the key users are:

- Ministers and the Members Research Service in the National Assembly for Wales.
- The Department for Education and Skills in the Welsh Government.

- Estyn, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Education and Training in Wales.
- The Department for Education in England.
- other government departments.
- local authorities and schools.
- Wales Audit Office.
- other areas of the Welsh Government.
- the research community.
- students, academics and universities.
- My Local School.
- individual citizens and private companies and the media.

These statistics are used in a variety of ways. Some examples of these are:

- advice to Ministers.
- the all-Wales education core data packs (the replacement for the National Pupil Database).
- LA and school comparisons and benchmarks.
- to inform the education policy decision-making process in Wales.
- development of a school categorisation system for Wales.
- to inform Estyn during school inspections.
- contributing to the National Performance Indicators.
- international benchmarking.
- the education domain of the Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation.
- to assist in research in educational attainment.

## **5.2 Accuracy**

The Welsh Government works closely with schools and local authorities in order to ensure all data are validated before tables are published. Data are collated into an electronic return and submitted to the Welsh Government through DEWi, a secure online data transfer system developed by the Welsh Government. Various stages of automated validation and sense-checking are built into the process to ensure a high quality of data.

The accuracy of the data from the Pupils' Attendance Record and PLASC was confirmed before the publication of the absenteeism and pupil census releases. These data were then sent to an external organisation with experience in matching data sets to ensure that the resulting data were of high quality.

## **5.3 Timeliness and Punctuality**

In 2013, the first year that this statistical bulletin was published, unexpected delays meant that it was published later than had been hoped. Lessons learned in 2013 helped to reduce the time that it took to produce this year's edition of the statistical bulletin. For this reason it was able to be published almost two months earlier than the first edition.

## **5.4 Accessibility and Clarity**

This Statistical First Release is pre-announced and then published on the Statistics section of the Welsh Government website.

## **5.5 Comparability**

Due to the effect that partial closures of schools due to extreme weather conditions during the 2009/10 academic year had on schools' attendance rates caution should be used when comparing year-on-year changes.

During the 2012/13 academic year outbreaks of illnesses such as Measles may have had an adverse affect on local authorities' attendance. Caution should be taken when comparing local authority-level data for this year.

Also in 2012/13, some schools decided to take a firmer stance on term-time holidays. In the 2013/14 academic year more schools made the same decision. These decisions may have had an effect on the rates of absenteeism in these years.