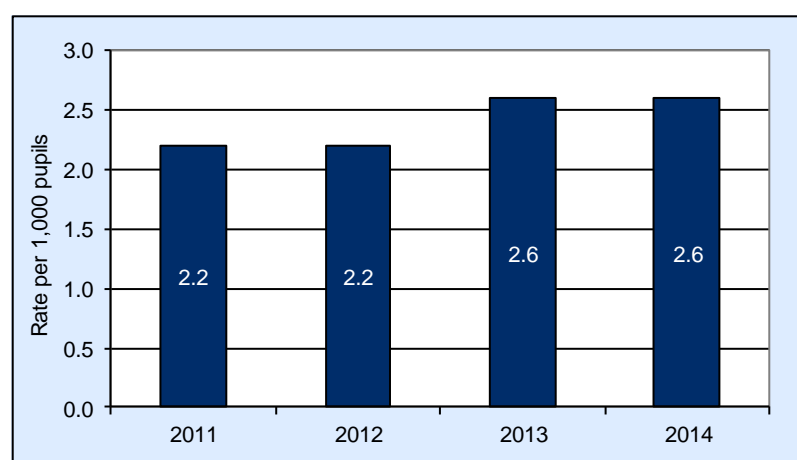


Pupils educated other than at school, 2013/14

This annual Statistical First Release reports on the number of pupils receiving education outside of school funded by Welsh local authorities and the number of pupils receiving elective home education in Wales. The information relates to the number of pupils receiving these forms of education during a census week in January for the academic years 2009/10 to 2013/14. During the 2013/14 academic year the census week was 13th to 17th January 2014.

Key Results

Chart 1: Rate of EOTAS pupils whose main education is other than at school



EOTAS pupils are pupils who receive education outside of school funded by Welsh local authorities.

2,367 the number of EOTAS pupils.

1,225 the number of EOTAS pupils receiving their main education other than at school ([Table 1](#)).

2.6 out of 1,000 pupils in Wales receive their main education other than at school ([Table 2](#)).

☰ The rate of EOTAS pupils receiving their main education other than at school remained the same.

In 2013/14:

➤ **Flintshire** had the highest rate of pupils whose main education is other than at school ([Table 2](#)).

➤ **7 out of 10** pupils whose main education is other than at school were boys ([Table 3](#)).

↑ **Increase** in the percentage of pupils whose main education is other than at school who have special educational needs ([Table 4](#)).

➤ **Pupil referral units** were the most popular form of EOTAS education ([Table 7](#)).

639 the number of pupils who were registered at a single pupil referral unit ([Table 8](#)).

3.4 the rate of electively home educated pupils per 1,000 pupils in Wales. These pupils are not counted in the number of EOTAS pupils ([Table 10](#)).

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Next update: July 2015 (provisional)

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The presentation of this release has been improved in order to aid interpretation of the data. Feedback would be welcome.

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Introduction

[Chart 1](#) shows how the rate of EOTAS pupils whose main education is other than at school has changed over the years. This chart is new for the 2013/14 edition of this statistical release.

[Table 1](#) shows a breakdown of the number of EOTAS pupils in each local authority by enrolment status in PLASC for the 2013/14 academic year.

[Tables 2](#) and [3](#) show the number of EOTAS pupils whose main education is other than at school by local authority, gender and age for academic years 2009/10 to 2013/14 and show the rate per 1,000 pupils of these data, giving a more reliable measure of differences between groups of pupils.

[Chart 2](#), new for this year, displays the rates of EOTAS pupils whose main education is other than at school by local authority on a map to help readers to see the relationship between geographical location and education other than at school.

[Tables 4](#) to [6](#) break down the number and percentage of pupils whose main education is other than at school by special educational need, free school meal entitlement and ethnic background.

[Table 7](#) shows the types of education being provided for pupils whose main education is other than at school. [Chart 3](#) ranks these data by the number of enrolments and [Chart 4](#) shows how the percentage of enrolments at different educational provisions have changed over the years. [Chart 4](#) is new for 2013/14.

[Tables 8](#) and [9](#) display the number of pupils who are registered at a single pupil referral unit or who are dual registered at a pupil referral unit by age, gender and local authority.

[Table 10](#) relates to pupils who are electively home educated and breaks down the figures by local authority. The pupils behind the elective home education data are not included in any other tables in this statistical release.

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Table 1: Number of pupils educated other than at school, by local authority, 2013/14 (a)

Local Authority	EOTAS pupils whose main education is outside of school and who have subsidiary enrolment status at a maintained school			Total	EOTAS pupils who have main or current enrolment status at a maintained school	
	are not on roll at a maintained school	have subsidiary enrolment status at a maintained school			All pupils receiving EOTAS provision	
Isle of Anglesey	23	0		23	*	*
Gwynedd	31	0		31	24	55
Conwy	*	*		75	53	128
Denbighshire	66	0		66	35	101
Flintshire	*	*		137	*	*
Wrexham	18	41		59	*	*
Powys	52	7		59	20	79
Ceredigion	16	0		16	*	*
Pembrokeshire	*	*		8	118	126
Carmarthenshire	9	21		30	74	104
Swansea	35	93		128	95	223
Neath Port Talbot	*	*		92	101	193
Bridgend	18	11		29	55	84
The Vale of Glamorgan	52	44		96	6	102
Rhondda Cynon Taff	82	5		87	125	212
Merthyr Tydfil	0	0		0	30	30
Caerphilly	16	0		16	196	212
Blaenau Gwent	11	32		43	*	*
Torfaen	20	0		20	37	57
Monmouthshire	6	0		6	26	32
Newport	*	*		67	52	119
Cardiff	*	*		137	86	223
Wales						
2013/14	958	267		1,225	1,142	2,367
2012/13	995	225		1,220	1,357	2,577
2011/12	841	185		1,026	1,551	2,577
2010/11	829	214		1,043	1,589	2,632
2009/10	773	222		995	1,399	2,394

Sources: EOTAS Pupil Census, Welsh Government
Pupil Level Annual School Census, Welsh Government

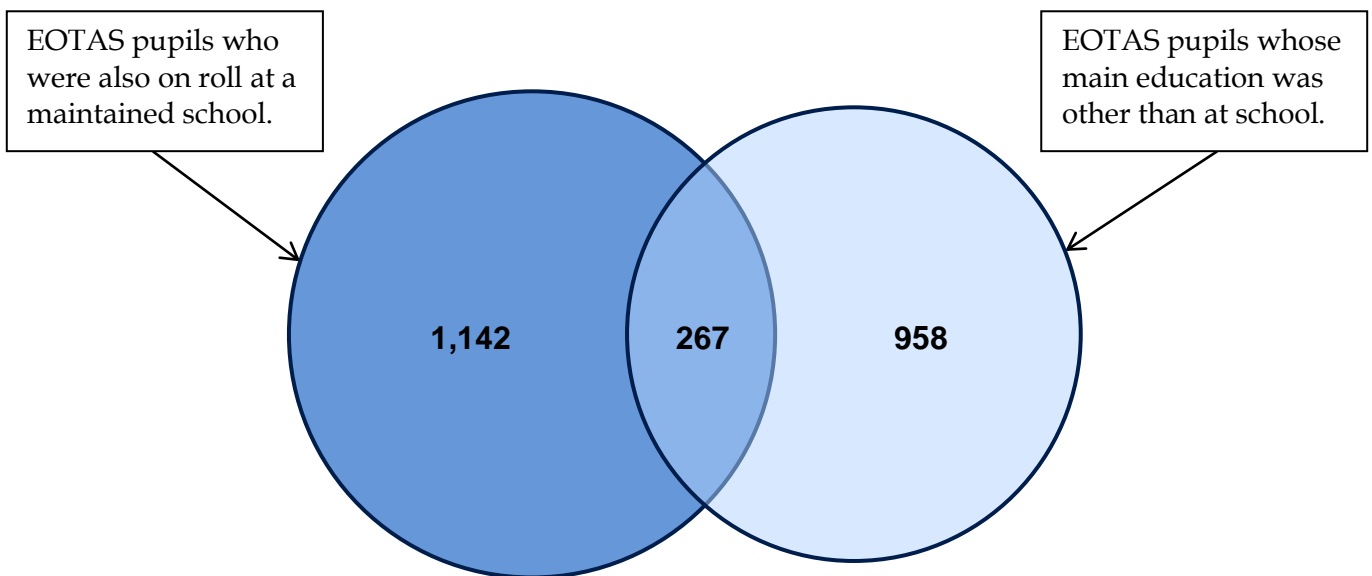
(a) 2 local authorities failed to provide useable data for the 2009/10 academic year. All 22 local authorities provided data in following years.

Key points

- 2,367** the number of EOTAS pupils.
- 1,225** the number of EOTAS pupils receiving their main education other than at school.
- 51.8%** the percentage of EOTAS pupils receiving their main education other than at school.

- In 2013/14, 2,367 pupils were reported to be receiving education other than at school during the census week (13th to 17th January 2014) funded by their local authority. In this statistical release such pupils will be referred to as 'EOTAS pupils'.
- Not all EOTAS pupils receive their education solely outside of the maintained school environment. In fact, many of them are still on roll at maintained schools. Of the 2,367 EOTAS pupils,

- 958 pupils were not on roll at a maintained school in the January 2014 Pupil-Level Annual School Census (PLASC), so they only received education 'other than at school';
- 267 pupils had 'subsidiary' enrolment status in maintained schools in the January 2014 PLASC, meaning that their main education was 'other than at school'; and;
- 1,142 pupils had 'main' or 'current' enrolment status in maintained schools in the January 2014 PLASC, which means that their main education was in a maintained school.
- This breakdown can be seen in the following diagram. The circle on the left represents the EOTAS pupils who were on roll at a maintained school, while the circle on the right shows the EOTAS pupils whose main education was other than at school. The section where the circles overlap shows the number of EOTAS pupils whose main education was other than at school who had 'subsidiary' enrolment status in a maintained school.



- Since pupils with 'main' or 'current' enrolment status in the January 2014 PLASC are reported on in the School Census publication, the main focus of this statistical release will be on the EOTAS pupils whose main education is other than at school – the pupils represented by the circle on the right.

Table 2: Pupils whose main education is other than at school, by local authority (a)

	Number					Rate (b)				
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Isle of Anglesey	..	15	6	40	23	..	1.6	0.6	4.2	2.4
Gwynedd	33	37	40	47	31	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.7	1.8
Conwy	55	67	55	60	75	3.4	4.2	3.4	3.7	4.7
Denbighshire	29	10	60	68	66	1.8	0.6	3.8	4.3	4.2
Flintshire	46	68	53	111	137	1.9	2.8	2.2	4.7	5.7
Wrexham	65	76	63	62	59	3.4	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.0
Powys	92	74	49	50	59	4.7	3.8	2.6	2.6	3.2
Ceredigion	31	27	24	20	16	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.1	1.7
Pembrokeshire	10	9	10	10	8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
Carmarthenshire	..	22	17	23	30	..	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1
Swansea	153	141	150	138	128	4.4	4.0	4.3	3.9	3.6
Neath Port Talbot	37	38	39	63	92	1.8	1.8	1.9	3.1	4.4
Bridgend	25	28	22	34	29	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.3
The Vale of Glamorgan	63	53	67	93	96	2.9	2.4	3.0	4.2	4.4
Rhondda Cynon Taf	116	110	91	84	87	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.2
Merthyr Tydfil	11	14	8	6	0	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.0
Caerphilly	34	27	32	45	16	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.6	0.6
Blaenau Gwent	11	6	5	13	43	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.3	4.5
Torfaen	35	16	17	19	20	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
Monmouthshire	10	12	4	5	6	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.5
Newport	57	78	68	78	67	2.4	3.3	2.8	3.2	2.7
Cardiff	82	115	146	151	137	1.7	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.6
Wales	995	1,043	1,026	1,220	1,225	2.3 (r)	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.6

Sources: EOTAS Pupil Census, Welsh Government School Census, Welsh Government

- (a) 2 local authorities failed to provide useable data for the 2009/10 academic year. All 22 local authorities provided data in following years.
 (b) Rate per 1,000 pupils. Full- and part-time pupils in maintained nursery, primary, secondary and special schools and pupils whose main education is other than at school as in the January School Census and EOTAS Pupil Census.
 (r) Rate was revised from previously published data.

Key points

- 2.6** out of every 1,000 pupils received their main education other than at school.
- The rate of pupils whose main education is other than at school did not change between 2012/13 and 2013/14.
- Flintshire had the highest rate of pupils whose main education is other than at school.

- In 2013/14, 2.6 out of every 1,000 pupils in Wales received their main education other than at school. This shows no change since 2012/13.
- The rate of EOTAS pupils whose main education is other than at school is 0.4 points higher than it was in 2010/11. Since not all local authorities provided useable data in 2009/10 it is not advisable to compare data from this year with the data from later years.
- Flintshire had the highest rate of EOTAS pupils whose main education is other than at school in 2013/14 (5.7 per 1,000 pupils). This local authority also had the highest rate in 2012/13.
- Although Merthyr Tydfil had 30 EOTAS pupils in 2013/14 (as seen in [Table 1](#)), all of these pupils received their main education in a maintained school. Therefore no EOTAS pupils in Merthyr Tydfil received their main education other than at school during this academic year.

WALES

Rate of EOTAS pupils

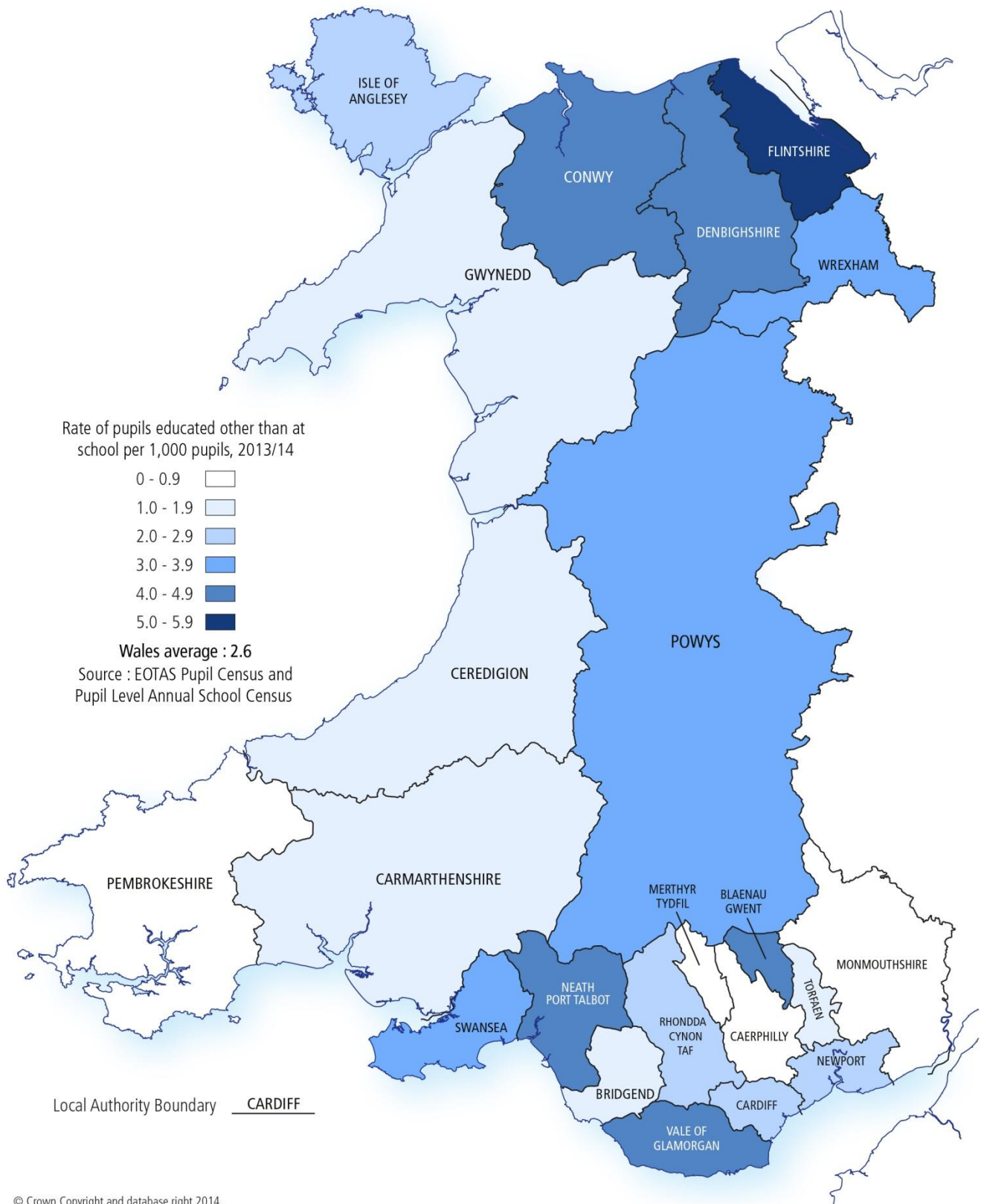


Table 3: Pupils whose main education is other than at school, by age and gender (a)

	Number					Rate (c)				
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2009/10 (r)	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Gender										
Boys	730	760	744	841	858	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.6
Girls	265	283	282	379	367	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.6
Pupils	995	1,043	1,026	1,220	1,225	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.6
Age (b)										
19 or over	0	1	0	*	0	0.0	6.9	0.0	*	0.0
18	6	11	13	20	23	5.6	7.4	8.4	12.8	14.9
17	17	28	27	45	36	1.4	2.2	2.1	3.6	2.9
16	32	43	64	65	65	2.1	2.6	4.0	4.2	4.1
15	419	427	428	493	546	12.6	12.1	12.4	13.7	15.8
14	216	209	168	233	213	6.6	6.0	4.7	6.7	6.4
13	117	111	114	120	120	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.7
12	58	79	75	77	68	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.1
11	46	34	34	47	40	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.3
10	26	29	30	23	32	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0
9	19	27	17	27	18	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.6
8	14	17	25	14	22	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7
7	10	16	9	15	9	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
6	10	8	9	11	7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
5	4	2	5	8	9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Under 5	1	1	8	*	17	-	-	0.1	*	0.2
Total	995	1,043	1,026	1,220	1,225	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.6

Sources: EOTAS Pupil Census, Welsh Government School Census, Welsh Government

(a) 2 local authorities failed to provide useable data for the 2009/10 academic year. All 22 local authorities provided data in following years.

(b) Age as on 31 August at the start of the academic year.

(c) Rate per 1,000 pupils. Full- and part-time pupils in maintained nursery, primary, secondary and special schools, independent schools and pupils whose main education is other than at school as in the January School Census and EOTAS Pupil Census.

(r) Rates were revised from previously published data.

Key points

Pupils whose main education is other than at school:

7 out of 10 pupils were boys.



Pupils aged 15 had the highest rate of EOTAS pupils.

- Since 2010/11 there have been more boys whose main education is other than at school than girls and this continues to be the case in 2013/14. Just under 7 out of 10 pupils whose main education is other than at school were boys.
- The rate of boys whose main education is other than school has been increasing since 2011/12. The rate of girls, on the other hand, peaked in 2012/13 and then decreased slightly in 2013/14.
- The age group with the most number of pupils receiving their main education other than at school was 15-year-olds. A little over 4 out of 10 EOTAS pupils whose main education is other than at school were aged 15.
- Last year it was stated that older pupils of compulsory secondary school age (11-15) were most likely to be receiving their main education other than at school. As can be seen in [Table 3](#), this trend is still present in 2013/14. This year 1.3 out of every 1,000 pupils aged 11 were receiving their main education other than at school and as pupils' ages increase this rate also increases, to 15.8 out of every 1,000 pupils aged 15.

Table 4: Pupils whose main education is other than at school, by special educational need (SEN) provision (a)

SEN provision	Number of pupils					Percentage of pupils (b)				
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Statement of SEN	345	374	365	443	424	34.7	35.9	35.6	36.3	34.6
School Action Plus	412	456	503	553	594	41.4	43.7	49.0	45.3	48.5
School Action	51	58	54	36	41	5.1	5.6	5.3	3.0	3.3
No SEN	187	155	104	188	166	18.8	14.9	10.1	15.4	13.6
Total	995	1,043	1,026	1,220	1,225	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sources: EOTAS Pupil Census, Welsh Government

(a) 2 local authorities failed to provide useable data for the 2009/10 academic year. All 22 local authorities provided data in following years.

(b) Percentage of pupils whose main education is other than at school.

Key points

Pupils whose main education is other than at school:

86.4% Percentage of pupils with special educational needs.



Increase in the percentage of pupils with special educational needs.

- In 2012/13 the percentage of pupils whose main education is other than at school who had no special educational needs was 15.4 per cent, but in 2013/14 this figure dropped to 13.6 per cent. This means that the percentage of pupils *with* special educational needs increased.
- 86.4 per cent of pupils whose main education is other than at school had either statements of special educational needs or were on School Action or School Action Plus.
- School Action Plus has been the most common SEN provision for EOTAS pupils whose main education is other than at school since 2010/11.

Table 5: Pupils whose main education is other than at school, by free school meal (FSM) entitlement (a) (r)

Free school meal entitlement	Number of pupils					Percentage of pupils (b)				
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Entitled to FSM	349	354	315	379	407	35.1	33.9	30.7	31.1	33.2
Not entitled to FSM	646	689	711	841	818	64.9	66.1	69.3	68.9	66.8
Total	995	1,043	1,026	1,220	1,225	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sources: EOTAS Pupil Census, Welsh Government

(a) 2 local authorities failed to provide useable data for the 2009/10 academic year. All 22 local authorities provided data in following years.

(b) Percentage of pupils whose main education is other than at school.

(r) Data for 2009/10 to 2012/13 were revised from previously published data.

Key points

Pupils whose main education is other than at school:

1 out of 3 pupils are entitled to free school meals.

- 33.2 per cent (just under 1 out of 3) of pupils whose main education is other than at school were entitled to free school meals in 2013/14.
- The percentage of pupils whose main education is other than at school entitled to free school meals dipped at 30.7 per cent in 2011/12 and has been rising since.
- In previous versions of this statistical first release the data for pupils entitled to free school meals and not entitled to free school meals were on the wrong rows. In the latest edition of this statistical first release the data have been returned to their correct locations and are now displayed against the correct data headings.

**Table 6: Pupils whose main education is other than at school, by ethnic background (a)
(b)**

Ethnic background	Number of pupils					Percentage of pupils (b)				
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
White	855	904	892	1,089	1,113	85.9	86.7	86.9	89.3	90.9
White - British	845	881	874	1,049	1,081	84.9	84.5	85.2	86.0	88.2
Traveller	5	8	7	6	*	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	*
Gypsy/Roma	2	0	1	5	*	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	*
Any other white background	3	15	10	29	24	0.3	1.4	1.0	2.4	2.0
Mixed	30	26	23	34	25	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.0
White and Black Caribbean	9	5	7	14	7	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.6
White and Black African	4	5	3	*	*	0.4	0.5	0.3	*	*
White and Asian	6	5	3	5	*	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	*
Any other mixed background	11	11	10	14	13	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Asian	3	7	8	*	*	0.3	0.7	0.8	*	*
Indian	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pakistani	0	4	4	*	*	0.0	0.4	0.4	*	*
Bangladeshi	1	1	2	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	*	*
Any other Asian background	2	2	2	*	0	0.2	0.2	0.2	*	0.0
Black	2	4	6	5	*	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	*
Caribbean	1	0	2	*	0	0.1	0.0	0.2	*	0.0
African	1	3	2	*	*	0.1	0.3	0.2	*	*
Any other Black background	0	1	2	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.2	*	*
Chinese or Chinese British	0	0	1	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.1	*	*
Any other ethnic group	1	3	2	14	5	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.4
Total with valid category	891	944	932	1,147	1,150	89.5	90.5	90.8	94.0	93.9
Unknown or not stated	104	99	94	73	75	10.5	9.5	9.2	6.0	6.1
All pupils	995	1,043	1,026	1,220	1,225	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sources: EOTAS Pupil Census, Welsh Government

(a) 2 local authorities failed to provide useable data for the 2009/10 academic year. All 22 local authorities provided data in following years.

(b) Percentage of pupils whose main education is other than at school.

Key points

Pupils whose main education is other than at school:

88.2% Percentage of pupils from a White-British ethnic background.

5.6% Percentage of pupils known to be from a minority ethnic background.

6.1% Percentage of pupils whose ethnic background is not known.

- In 2013/14, 88.2 per cent of pupils whose main education is at school were from a White-British ethnic background, 5.6 per cent were from a minority ethnic background and the ethnic background was not known for the remaining 6.1 per cent. These numbers have been rounded to one decimal

place, which is why they do not add up to 100 per cent. However, since these groups of pupils make up the whole pupil population, the unrounded data behind the numbers add up to 100 per cent.

- Since 2010/11 the percentage of pupils whose main education is other than at school who were known to be from a White-British ethnic background has been increasing. It increased by 3.8 percentage points from 84.5 per cent in 2010/11 to 88.2 per cent in 2013/14.
- The percentage of EOTAS pupils reported as coming from a minority ethnic background (pupils whose ethnic backgrounds are known and are not White-British) reached a peak of 8.0 per cent in 2012/13, but this value decreased to 5.6 per cent in 2013/14.

Table 7: Pupils whose main education is other than at school, by educational provision, 2012/13

Since pupils may attend more than one educational provision in a week, some pupils may be counted against more than one provision. That is why the number of enrolments is higher than the number of pupils whose main education is other than at school (1,225 pupils) in Table 1.

Educational provision	Number of enrolments	Percentage of enrolments	Average number of hours a pupil is scheduled to attend in a week
Pupil referral unit	622	46.4	20.7
Further education college	104	7.8	17.6
Maintained school	48	3.6	13.1
Non-maintained special school	77	5.7	25.8
Individual tuition	154	11.5	9.0
Youth Gateway	2	0.1	17.0
Work-related education	11	0.8	8.6
Training provider	50	3.7	14.0
Voluntary organisation	0	0.0	.
Bought in private sector provision	44	3.3	16.3
Independent school	154	11.5	25.3
Provision not maintained by, or is outside of, authority	24	1.8	20.6
Awaiting provision or not currently in provision	21	1.6	.
Other	30	2.2	13.6
Total	1,341	100.0	18.7

Sources: EOTAS Pupil Census, Welsh Government

Key points

Pupils whose main education is other than at school:

46.4% Percentage of pupil enrolments at pupil referral units.

11.5% Percentage of pupil enrolments at individual tuition and at independent schools.

21 Number of pupils not receiving educational provision during the census week.

- In 2013/14 there were 622 enrolments at pupil referral units, which accounted for 46.4 per cent of all EOTAS educational enrolments. As can be seen in [Chart 3](#), pupil referral units were by far the most frequently used provision to educate pupils other than at school.
- Individual tuition and independent schools were the next most popular educational provisions, each accounting for 11.5 per cent of EOTAS educational enrolments.
- Although the EOTAS data collection refers to pupils educated other than at school, in some circumstances EOTAS pupils are placed into a maintained school as part of their provision. 48 pupils received EOTAS education in a maintained school.
- The average number of hours of education provided to pupils whose main education is outside of school was 18.7 hours during the census week. Pupils enrolled at non-maintained special schools received the most number of hours of provision during the census week, with an average of 25.8 hours provided per pupil.

Chart 3: Number of pupil enrolments, by educational provision, 2013/14

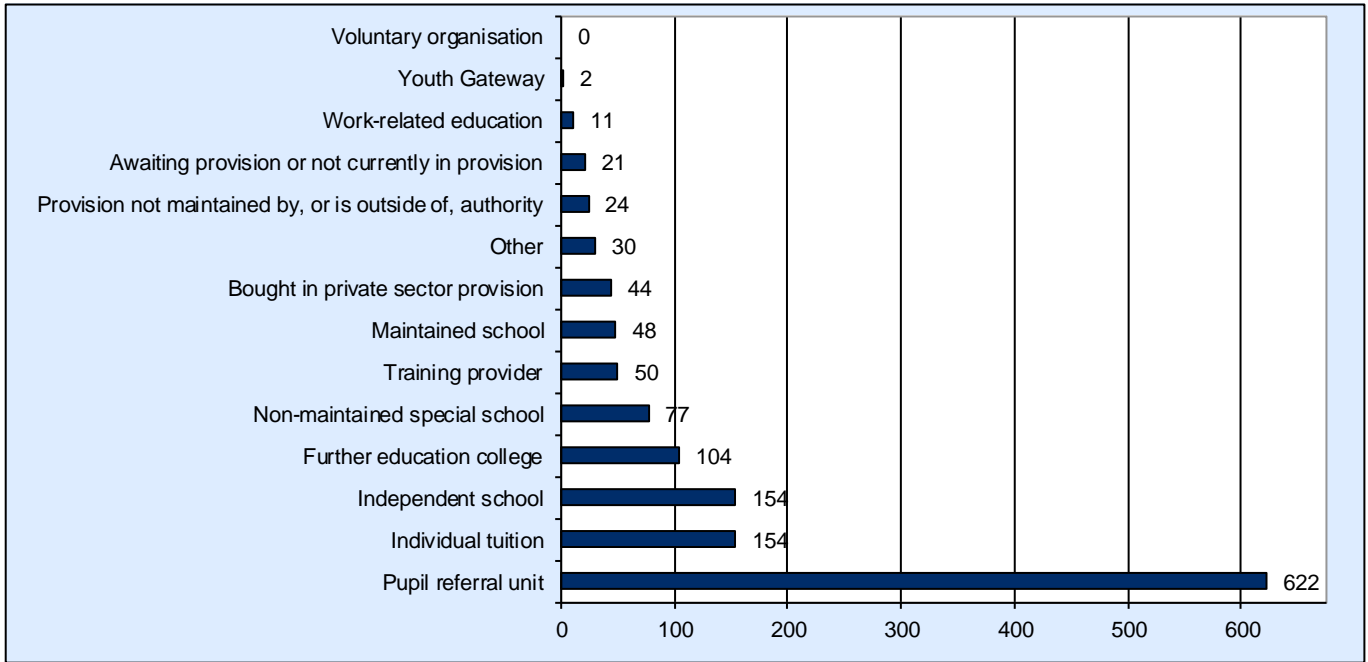
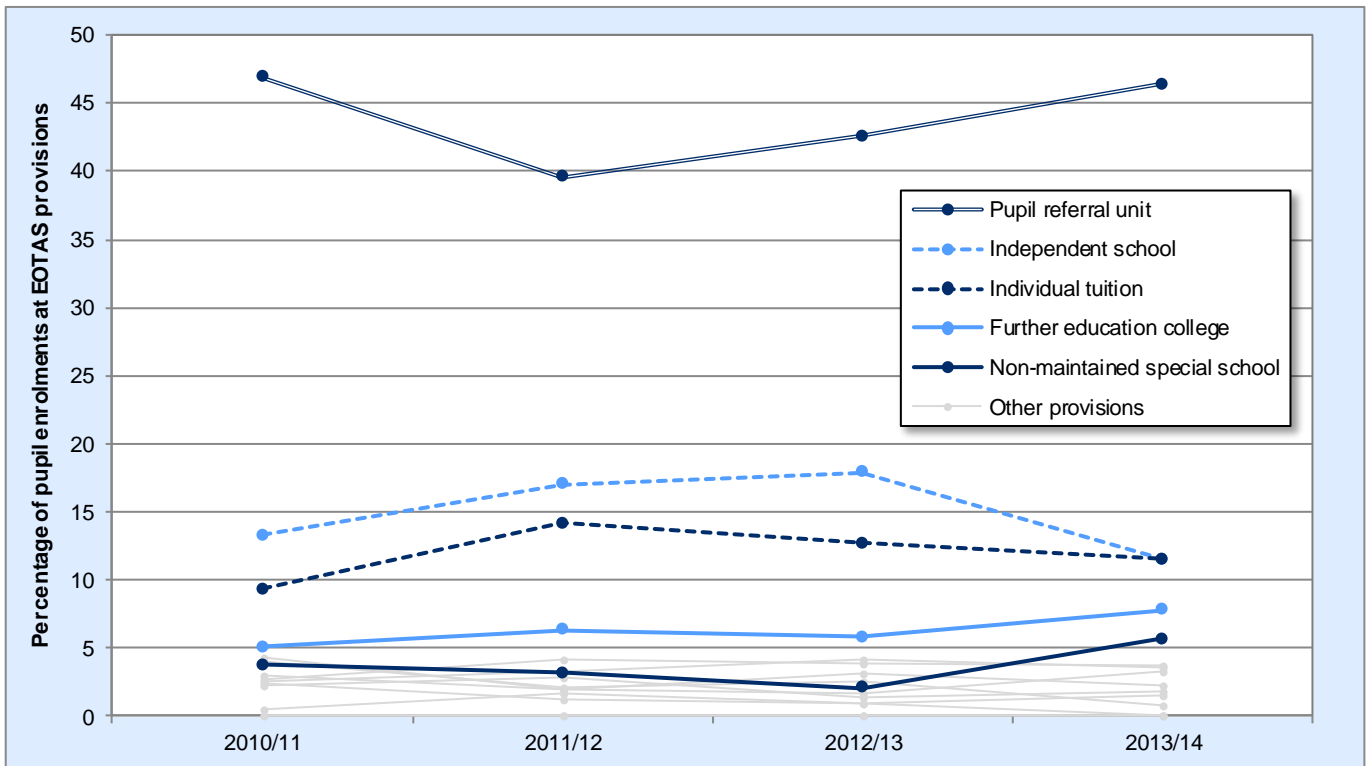


Chart 4: Percentage of pupil enrolments, by educational provision, 2010/11-2013/14

Table 7 shows the percentage of pupil enrolments at EOTAS provisions during the census week in 2013/14. Chart 4 shows how the percentage of pupil enrolments have changed since 2010/11. All provisions have been plotted on this chart, but only the five most popular provisions in 2013/14 have been highlighted to make it easier to read.



- It is clear to see that pupil referral units have been the most frequently-used EOTAS provision since 2010/11. There was a dip in 2011/12, but their usage has been increasing in the following years.
- Independent schools have been the second most popular EOTAS provision, but in 2013/14 they saw a drop in percentage of pupil enrolments, bringing them level with individual tuition.

- Between 2010/11 and 2012/13 the percentage of EOTAS pupil enrolments at non-maintained special schools decreased so that in 2012/13 it was among the least used EOTAS provisions. However, in 2013/14 it saw an increase in pupil enrolments, raising it to the fifth most popular of the fourteen types of EOTAS provisions.

Table 8: Number of pupils attending pupil referral units in Wales, by age, 2013/14

Age (b)	Pupils who are registered at a single PRU (c)			Pupils who are dually registered at a PRU (d)		
	Boys	Girls	Pupil	Boys	Girls	Pupil
19 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	*	*	*	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	*	*	*	6	6	12
15	195	105	300	77	48	125
14	99	33	132	66	27	93
13	60	16	76	44	20	64
12	39	5	44	26	8	34
11	21	0	21	*	*	23
10	*	*	16	*	*	34
9	*	*	10	14	0	14
8	13	0	13	*	*	22
7	5	0	5	*	*	12
6	*	*	5	7	0	7
5	7	0	7	*	*	*
Under 5	*	*	7	*	*	*
Total	474	165	639	327	118	445

Sources: EOTAS Pupil Census, Welsh Government
Pupil Level Annual School Census, Welsh Government

- (a) Age as on 31 August 2013.
 (b) Figures relate to pupils educated at only one PRU and include pupils receiving other EOTAS provisions or being recorded as having 'subsidiary' enrolment status at a maintained or special school in the 2013/14 Pupil-Level Annual School Census (PLASC), but exclude those with 'main' or 'current' enrolment in a maintained or special school in PLASC.
 (c) Figures relate to pupils educated at more than one PRU or educated at a PRU while having 'main' or 'current' enrolment status at a maintained or special school in the 2013/14 PLASC.

Key points

EOTAS pupils registered at PRUs:

639 pupils were registered at a single PRU.

445 pupils were dually registered at a PRU.

- During the 2013/14 census week 639 EOTAS pupils were singly registered at a pupil referral unit (PRU). Just less than three quarters of these pupils were boys.
- In [Table 3](#) it was seen that among pupils of compulsory secondary school age (aged 11-15 on 31 August before the start of the academic year) the older a pupil is, the more likely they are to receive their main education other than at school. A similar trend can be seen in enrolments at pupil referral units. The number of pupils registered at PRUs increases with each age group from age 11 up to age 15.
- 445 pupils were dually registered at a PRU during the 2013/14 census week. This means that they were either attending more than one PRU or were on roll at one PRU but receiving their main education in a maintained school.

Just over **14 out of every 30** pupils registered at a single PRU were aged 15.

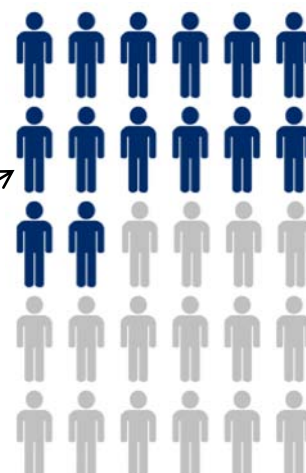


Table 9: Number of pupils attending pupil referral units in Wales, by local authority, 2013/14

Local Authority (a)	Pupils who are registered at a single PRU (b)			Pupils who are dually registered at a PRU (c)		
	Boys	Girls	Pupil	Boys	Girls	Pupil
Isle of Anglesey	18	5	23	*	*	*
Gwynedd	6	*	10	20	0	20
Conwy	31	15	46	40	10	50
Denbighshire	14	9	23	26	8	34
Flintshire	71	45	116	*	*	*
Wrexham	30	21	51	0	*	*
Powys	14	*	16	*	*	*
Ceredigion	11	0	11	0	0	0
Pembrokeshire	*	*	*	74	23	97
Carmarthenshire	6	*	10	6	*	9
Swansea	76	18	94	*	0	*
Neath Port Talbot	*	0	*	7	*	11
Bridgend	12	7	19	25	29	54
The Vale of Glamorgan	45	9	54	*	0	*
Rhondda Cynon Taff	74	5	79	53	9	62
Merthyr Tydfil	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caerphilly	*	0	*	5	0	5
Blaenau Gwent	34	8	42	*	0	*
Torfaen	*	*	6	26	11	37
Monmouthshire	*	*	*	10	0	10
Newport	9	*	12	13	11	24
Cardiff	15	*	19	10	6	16
Wales	474	165	639	327	118	445

Sources: EOTAS Pupil Census, Welsh Government
Pupil Level Annual School Census, Welsh Government

- (a) Refers to the local authority in which pupils attended PRUs, not the local authority funding the provision.
- (b) Figures relate to pupils educated at only one PRU and include pupils receiving other EOTAS provisions or being recorded as having 'subsidiary' enrolment status at a maintained or special school in the 2013/14 Pupil-Level Annual School Census (PLASC), but exclude those with 'main' or 'current' enrolment in a maintained or special school in PLASC.
- (c) Figures relate to pupils educated at more than one PRU or educated at a PRU while having 'main' or 'current' enrolment status at a maintained or special school in the 2013/14 PLASC.

- Flintshire had the most number of pupils registered at a single pupil referral unit (116 pupils).
- Merthyr Tydfil had no pupils on roll at a pupil referral unit during the 2013/14 census week.

Table 10: Number of pupils of compulsory school age educated at home, by local authority (a) (b)

	Number					Rate (c)				
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14
Isle of Anglesey (d)	..	7	2	27	23	..	0.9	0.3	3.6	3.1
Gwynedd	34	36	53	55	69	2.4	2.5	3.8	3.9	5.0
Conwy	33	43	53	58	40	2.6	3.4	4.2	4.6	3.2
Denbighshire	34	66	50	43	58	2.6	5.2	4.0	3.5	4.7
Flintshire	27	30	40	51	39	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.7	2.1
Wrexham	31	26	20	21	20	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.3
Powys	42	84	99	101	120	2.6	5.4	6.5	6.7	8.0
Ceredigion	78	111	117	122	112	9.8	14.1	15.2	15.9	14.7
Pembrokeshire	94	55	70	92	92	6.4	3.8	4.9	6.5	6.5
Carmarthenshire	..	78	82	74	122	..	3.6	3.8	3.4	5.7
Swansea	49	72	69	69	81	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.9
Neath Port Talbot	44	36	36	41	34	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.0
Bridgend	15	22	43	38	43	0.9	1.3	2.5	2.2	2.5
The Vale of Glamorgan	28	28	17	32	30	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.9	1.8
Rhondda Cynon Taff	33	31	37	51	55	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.9
Merthyr Tydfil	8	9	9	14	13	1.1	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.8
Caerphilly	32	10	29	..	31	1.4	0.4	1.3	..	1.4
Blaenau Gwent	7	7	8	12	19	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.4
Torfaen	12	16	16	21	32	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.7
Monmouthshire	11	8	17	28	24	1.1	0.8	1.8	3.0	2.6
Newport	23	27	27	24	26	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4
Cardiff	87	94	92	129	142	2.2	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.5
Wales	722	896	986	1,103	1,225	2.1	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.4

Sources: EOTAS Pupil Census, Welsh Government

- (a) 2 local authorities failed to provide useable data for the 2009/10 academic year. Caerphilly was not able to supply data for electively home educated pupils in 2012/13. All 22 local authorities provided data in 2010/11, 2011/12 and 2013/14.
- (b) Data relate to pupils aged 5 to 15 on 31 August before the start of the academic year. Where local authorities do not know a pupil's age they were asked to provide an estimate.
- (c) Rate per 1,000 pupils aged 5-15 on 31 August before the start of the academic year. The denominator includes pupils whose main education is other than at school, pupils who had 'main' or 'current' enrolment status in the January PLASC and pupils who are known to be electively home educated.
- (d) Isle of Anglesey did not provide the ages of elective home educated pupils for 2012/13 and Carmarthenshire did not provide the ages of some pupils in 2013/14 so it is unknown whether their data include pupils outside of the 5-15 age range for this year. It was not mandatory to provide such information.
- ".." means that the data item is not available.

Key points

Electively home educated pupils:

1,225 pupils were electively home educated.

Ceredigion had the highest rate of elective home educated pupils.

- In the 2013/14 academic year 1,225 children were known to be electively home educated in Wales. This means that the parents of these pupils decided to educate their children at home instead of sending them to school.
- The rate of elective home educated pupils continues to rise. In 2010/11 2.4 out of 1,000 pupils were electively home educated, but by 2013/14 this value has increased to 3.4 out of 1,000 pupils.
- Wrexham had the lowest rate of electively home educated children (1.3 per 1,000 pupils) while Ceredigion had the highest rate (14.7 per 1,000 pupils). Ceredigion has had the highest rate of electively home educated children since 2010/11.

- As parents notify their local authority that they are home educating their children on a voluntary basis (unless they have withdrawn their child from school), not all electively home educated children will be captured within this data).

Notes

1 Context

1.1 Policy/Operational

Local authorities are required to provide suitable education at school or otherwise than at school for those children of compulsory school age who, by reason of illness, exclusion from school or otherwise, may not for any period receive suitable education unless such arrangements are made for them. In practice, local authorities respond to that duty in widely varying ways, relating to their individual circumstances, such as their geography, socio-economic situation and educational policies. The recommendations for Welsh Government in Edinburgh University's *Evaluation of education provision for children and young people educated outside the school setting* are being used to inform policy development around exclusions and EOTAS. The report also contained 10 recommendations for local authorities. The report can be found here: <http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/education-provision-children-young-people-educated-outside-school-setting/?lang=en>.

1.2 Related Publications

England publishes the number of pupils on roll at Pupil Referral Units in the statistical release entitled 'Schools, Pupils and their Characteristics, January 2013'. The latest available statistics can be found here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/schools-pupils-and-their-characteristics-january-2014>.

2 Data Source

The EOTAS Pupil Census is carried out annually and collects data on pupils educated other than at school from local authorities electronically via a secure website. The collection is carried out by the school statistics team in Knowledge and Analytical Services within the Welsh Government.

3 Definitions

3.1 Coverage

The information in this Statistical First Release relates to pupils receiving local authority-funded education outside of the mainstream school environment during a census week each January and the number of pupils of compulsory school age (aged 5 to 15 on 31 August before the start of the academic year) known by local authorities to be electively home educated. For the 2013/14 academic year the census week was 13 to 17 January 2014.

Data for the 2009/10 academic year excluded 2 local authorities that were unable to supply useable data in time for publication and therefore gave an incomplete picture of the number of pupils educated other than at school in Wales. All 22 local authorities provided data for the following academic years.

In 2013/14 data were received on 2,367 pupils receiving education other than at school from all 22 local authorities in Wales. Of the 2,367 pupils receiving EOTAS provision 1,142 were recorded in the January 2013 Pupil-Level Annual School Census as having 'main' or 'current' enrolment status in maintained primary, secondary or special schools and were therefore considered to be receiving their main education in a maintained school. The remaining 1,225 pupils were considered to be receiving their main education outside of school. The focus of this Statistical First Release is on pupils mainly educated other than at school, but to give a complete picture it was necessary to include all pupils receiving EOTAS provision in Chart 1 and Tables 1, 8 and 9.

Local authorities reported that in 2013/14 1,308 pupils were known to be electively home educated. Of these pupils 83 were known to not be of compulsory school age so they were excluded from the figures contained in this release, leaving a total of 1,225 pupils.

From 2009/10 to 2011/12 Pembrokeshire did not provide a gender breakdown of their electively home educated pupils. In 2012/13 Isle of Anglesey did not provide the age of their electively home educated pupils and in 2013/14 Carmarthenshire did not provide the age for 9 of their electively home educated pupils, meaning that it was not possible to determine whether they were of compulsory school age or not. In 2012/13 Caerphilly did not provide any information regarding electively home educated pupils. It is not mandatory for local authorities to provide this information.

3.2 Definitions of Pupils Educated Other than at School

In the context of this statistical release:

- a pupil being **educated other than at school (EOTAS)** was recorded as receiving or awaiting education provision funded by the local authority otherwise than in a maintained school setting during the census week of the EOTAS Pupil Census. A pupil may also be included in this category if:
 - they attend an independent or non-maintained special school for which the local authority is responsible for paying all or part of the tuition fees;
 - they are placed in a maintained school as part of their education funded by the local authority.
 - the phrase **EOTAS pupil** is used to refer to a pupil educated other than at school as defined above.
- an EOTAS pupil **whose main education is other than at school** is a pupil being educated other than at school who is either not on roll at a maintained school or is recorded as having a 'subsidiary' enrolment status at a maintained school in the January Pupil-Level Annual School Census.
- an EOTAS pupil **whose main education is in a maintained school** is a pupil being educated other than at school with a 'main' or 'current' enrolment status in the January Pupil-Level Annual School Census.
- pupils being **electively home educated** are children whose parents have decided to educate at home rather than at school and are not classed as EOTAS pupils. Although by definition they are educated other than at school, education for these pupils is not funded by the local authority and there is no legal basis under which the local authority can collect personal data about them. Data on electively home educated pupils are restricted to headcounts by local authority and are provided voluntarily by the local authority. Figures related to pupils electively home educated have been reported in separate tables to those relating to EOTAS pupils.

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.

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

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

- to advise Ministers;
- to inform the education policy decision-making process in Wales;
- to inform Estyn during school inspections;
- to assist in research in educational attainment.

5.2 Accuracy

The Welsh Government works closely with local authorities in order to ensure all data are validated before tables are published. Data is 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.

Starting in 2011/12, following the collection of the data an additional four week validation period was carried out in which local authorities were sent summary tables of their data and asked to check that they were correct. While most of the data were confirmed to be correct, these checking periods highlighted problems with several local authorities' data which were resolved, further improving the accuracy of the data.

The first edition of this statistical first release was labelled as 'experimental statistics', which are new official statistics undergoing evaluation. Experimental statistics are published in order to involve users and stakeholders in their development and as a means to build in quality at an early stage. Issues raised regarding the coverage and quality of the data behind the statistical first release 'Pupils Educated Other than at School, 2009/10' and some of the tables within have been addressed in the latest edition, improving the accuracy and usefulness of the statistics presented. Despite full coverage for the 2010/11 to 2012/13 academic years, and the improvement in data quality through increased validation and verification checks, the 'experimental statistics' label remained last year. Since the Welsh Government is now satisfied with the quality of the data, it has been possible to remove the 'experimental statistics' label the year.

Following quality assurance checks, revisions were made to [Tables 2, 3](#) and [5](#) in this edition of the statistical first release. The Wales rates in [Tables 2](#) and [3](#) for 2009/10 were previously calculated using incorrect denominators and have changed slightly. In [Table 5](#) the number and rates of pupils entitled and not entitled to free school meals were the wrong way round. In the latest version these values have been switched and now accurately represent the data.

5.3 Timeliness and Punctuality

DEWi was available for uploading files on 20 January 2014, with local authorities asked to submit data for all pupils receiving or awaiting local authority-funded education outside of the maintained school

environment during the census week of 13 to 17 January 2014. Local authorities were then asked to validate their data within the validation period, which closed on 30 May 2014.

5.4 Accessibility and Clarity

This Statistical First Release is pre-announced and then published on the Statistics section of the Welsh Government's website. At some point in the near future it will be accompanied by more detailed tables about the number of pupils at Pupil Referral Units on StatsWales, a free to use service that allows visitors to view, manipulate, create and download data.

5.5 Comparability

Two local authorities failed to provide useable data for the 2009/10 academic year and the data's quality was questionable, so caution should be used when comparing data with this year.

Tables 8 and 9 contain the number of pupils only on roll at Pupil Referral Units (PRUs) in Wales by gender, age and local authority, which in previous years have been published in the Welsh Government's publication entitled 'Schools in Wales: General Statistics.' Prior to 2009/10 the figures for this table were collected directly from PRUs via the STATS1 form. Tables 8 and 9 are now based upon data from the EOTAS Pupil Census and the January Pupil-Level Annual School Census. Because of the change in methodology used, the number of pupils that would have been reported as only being on roll at a PRU in the STATS1 form may differ slightly from those that have been produced for this statistical first release.

In the 2009/10 edition of this release Table 4 presented the number of pupils only registered at a PRU (which included pupils registered at more than one PRU) and the number of pupils registered at a PRU and other educational institutions. To meet with user demand, this table (now Table 8) was changed in the 2010/11 edition to present the number of pupils only registered at a single PRU and the number of pupils dual registered at more than one PRU or at a PRU and another maintained school. The new definitions have also been used in Table 9 and match the definitions previously used when presenting the number of pupils attending PRUs. Since Table 4 in the 2009/10 release and the same table in subsequent releases have different definitions for single and dual registered pupils it is not recommended that they be compared. Comparable data are available from the school statistics team within the Welsh Government on request.

Tables and charts in this statistical first release contain data about different groups of EOTAS pupils as defined in section 3.2. Whether the tables and charts are referring to EOTAS pupils whose main education is other than at school, whose main education is at a maintained school or all EOTAS pupils is clearly indicated, so before comparing two tables or charts please check that they are referring to the same group of EOTAS pupils.

Pupils by age (Table 3) and by SEN (Table 4) can be set in context by comparing to the general school population. The relevant data can be found in the publication of final school census results here: <http://wales.gov.uk/statistics-and-research/schools-census/?lang=en>.

Due to the fact that Pembrokeshire did not provide elective home education data by gender between 2009/10 and 2011/12 and Isle of Anglesey didn't provide these data by age in 2012/13 it was decided to remove the table presenting these data by age and gender because of issues with comparability between years. However, these data are available from the Welsh Government on request. In addition to this, Caerphilly did not provide any electively home educated pupil data in 2012/13, whereas it did in previous years. Caution should therefore be used when comparing these data with other years.