

## Desktop Monitoring Report - School Context 2020

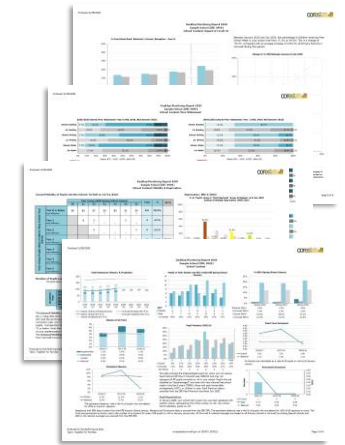
### Guidance

This analysis provides you with key contextual data for your school. This includes headcount, absence and exclusions, percentage of SEN and disadvantaged pupils, prior attainment, deprivation and migration, with trends over time for key data. Data sources are listed on each page.

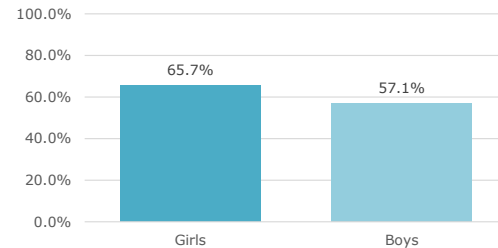
You may wish to investigate aspects of your school's context data further, and consider what effect it may have in relation to progress and results for pupils in your school. For instance, if your school has a higher than average percentage of disadvantaged pupils, what could you do to support these pupils? If you have a higher percentage of boys or girls in specific cohorts, how may that impact pupil outcomes?

### Why is context important?

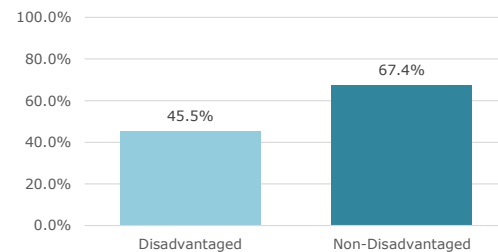
We know that when we look at overall trends, different groups of pupils perform differently. Whilst not all pupils with certain characteristics follow these trends, it is useful to understand what these look like, and how you may need to develop strategies to ensure pupils in all groups achieve positive outcomes.



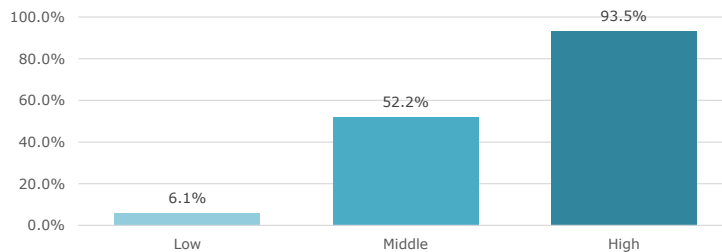
When looking at the 2019 Key Stage 2 combined reading, writing and maths measure, we can, for example see that boys and girls in Cornwall performed differently, with 57.1% of boys and 65.7% of girls working at the expected standard in this measure.



Disadvantaged pupils also perform differently to their peers. In 2019, 45.5% of disadvantaged pupils in Cornwall were working at the expected standard in the combined measure compared to 67.4% of non-disadvantaged pupils.

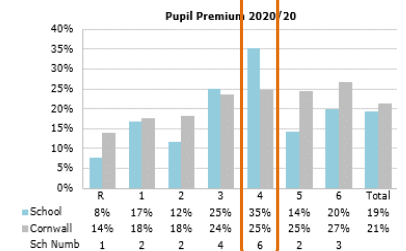
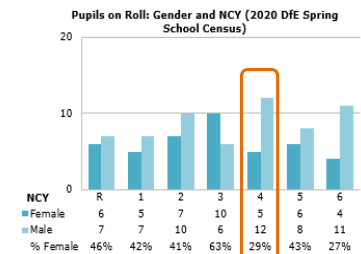


We also know that pupils in lower or higher prior attainment bands at Key Stage 1 will perform differently. In 2019, 6.1% of pupils in the low prior attainment group were working at the expected standard in the Key Stage 2 combined reading, writing and maths measure, compared to 93.5% of pupils in the high prior attainment group.



What might be the potential impact in performance if your cohort has higher or lower percentages of pupils in different groups? How might pupils perform if they are part of more than one group whose performance overall is lower or higher? You may want to consider the strategies you have put in place to support specific cohorts effectively and ensure all pupils achieve.

For example, this Y4 cohort above has a high percentage of boys and also contains a higher than average proportion of pupil premium pupils. How might this impact KS2 outcomes for this cohort? What strategies can you put in place to specifically support this cohort, to ensure they make good progress by the end of KS2?

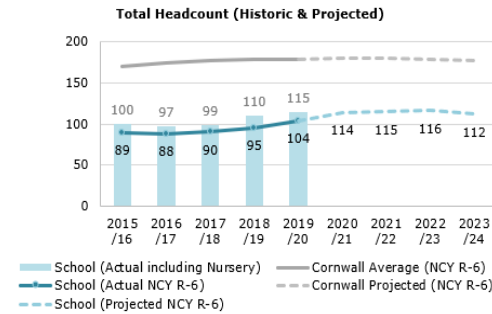


## Desktop Monitoring Report - School Context 2020

### New for 2020

#### Historic & Projected Headcount

Your schools historic (actual) headcount is taken from the DfE Autumn School Census, and includes single and main dual registered children from Reception to Year 6 (as shown by the solid teal line on the chart).



Please note that if your school has a nursery a second (higher) figure is included, and is represented by the bars on your chart.

This year we have included your projected headcount, taken from your population forecast released in February 2020. This includes all mainstream year groups from Reception

to Year 6 as well as pupils in the school area resource base (ARB), if applicable.

A more detailed analysis of your projected headcount in specific year groups can be found in your Population Forecast on Corestats.

#### New Inward Mobility Table

We have included a new inward mobility table, which enables you to see how many of your pupils have been at your school since Reception (or year 3 for Junior schools), and to compare your school with the Cornish average.

Year Group Pupils Were In When They Joined Your School	Current Year Group						Total	%	Cornwall %	
	YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5				Y6
Year 6 or below pup difference	29	25	27	19	24	21	16	161	83.0%	82.0%
Year 5 pup difference		2	1	-1	-1	1	-1	4	2.1%	5.3%
Year 4 pup difference			3	-1	-2	-1	1	4	2.1%	4.5%
Year 3 pup difference					5	2	5	12	6.2%	3.5%
Year 2 pup difference					2	3	1	6	3.1%	2.7%
Year 1 pup difference						1	3	4	2.1%	1.5%
Year 0 pup difference							3	3	1.5%	0.5%

A breakdown for each year group is provided, with pupil differences from the Cornwall average quoted for each year group where applicable. We have also provided the total number of children that have joined your school in each year group, their percentage of your

total headcount and the Cornish percentage for comparison (comparators for Y3 children in junior schools has been calculated as all other pupils in Cornwall who joined their school in Y3 or below).

#### Effect of Covid-19 on Your School's Context

The Covid-19 pandemic has caused economic hardship for many households in the UK. In Cornwall as a whole, unemployment benefit claims have increased by 3.5% between March and July 2020. However, some parts of the county have seen much larger rises. We have produced some analysis to provide you with insights into how the pandemic has affected your school's context.

**% FSM historical v current** indicates how the percentage of children at your school claiming FSM has changed during the pandemic.

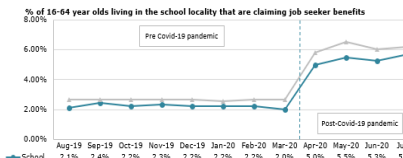
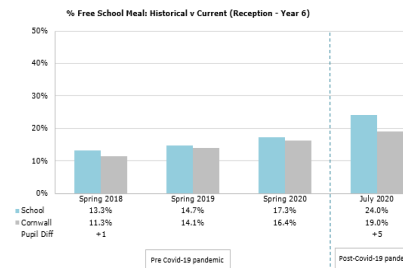
% FSM figures for Spring 2018, Spring 2019 & Spring 2020 are taken from the DfE Spring School Census for each respective year.

% FSM in July 2020 is the percentage of children recorded on roll at your school in the Spring 2020 School Census that had an FSM claim recorded on Cornwall's Capita ONE system on 28th July 2020. Note that this figure is indicative only, as some children recorded on roll at your school in January may have left and others may have joined.

Pupil difference is included in the table under the graph, where the difference in percentage FSM between your school and the Cornish average is equivalent to at least one pupil.

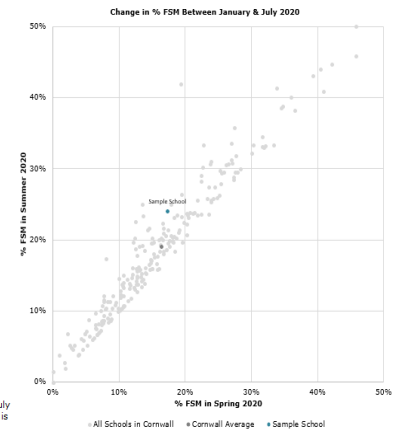
**Change in % FSM Between January & July** shows how your school has been affected, in relation to other schools in Cornwall. This uses the same data as the % FSM historical v current chart.

Please note that the FSM charts do not take into account cohort size. If you have a relatively small cohort, a small increase in your numbers of FSM pupils may result in a large percentage increase. It is important that you take into account the pupil difference, in order to understand the full picture at your school.



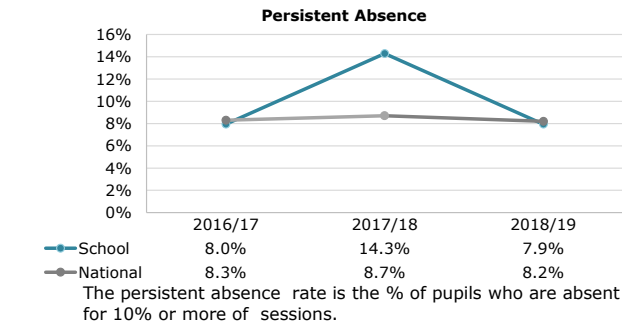
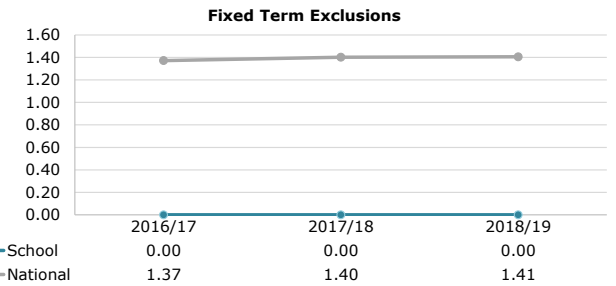
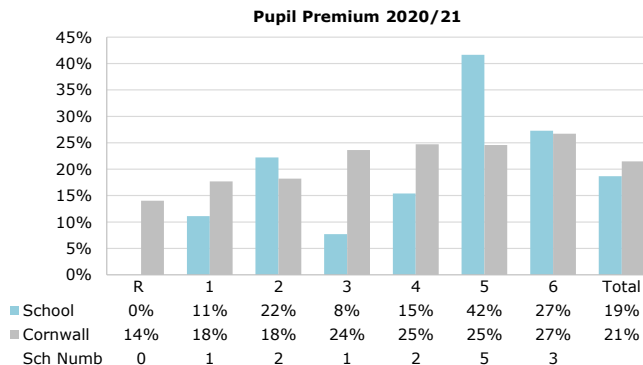
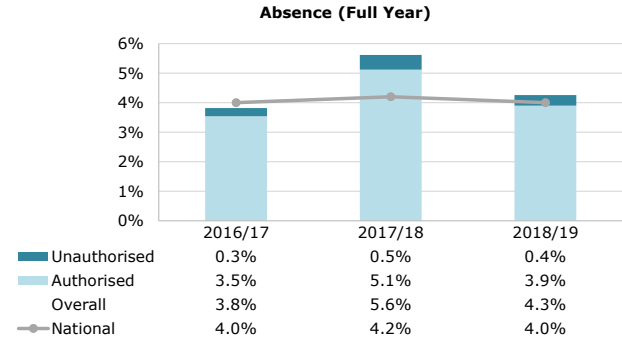
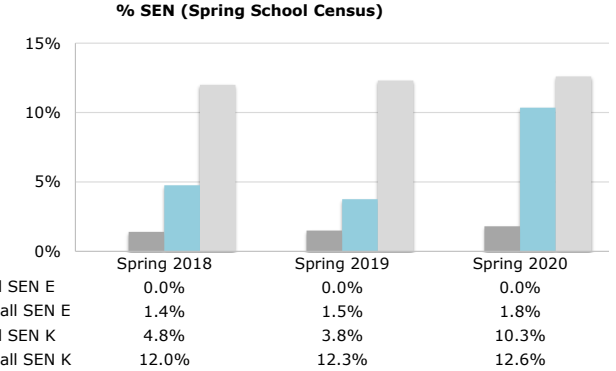
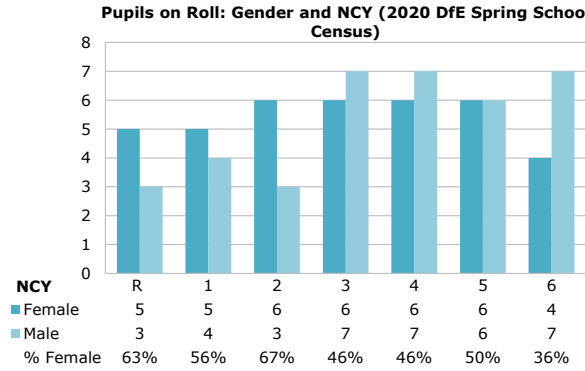
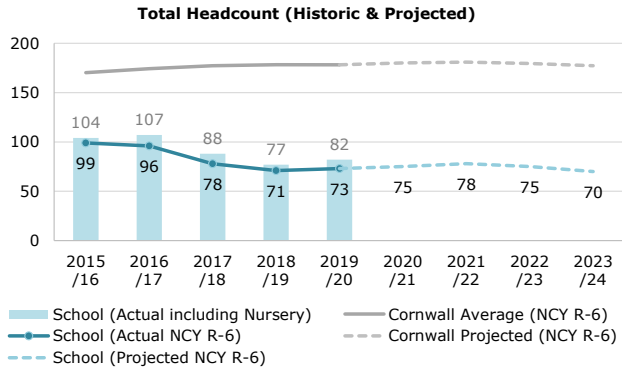
Your school is located in the Truro East Middle Super Output Area (MSOA). Between March 2020 and July 2020, unemployment in this area has increased from 2.1% to 5.7%. This is a change of +3.6%, which is in line with the Cornwall average (Cornwall overall has seen average unemployment benefit claims increase by 3.5% between March and July 2020).

Between January 2020 and July 2020, the percentage of children receiving Free School Meals in your school rose from 17.3% to 24.0%. This is a change of +6.7%, compared with an average increase of 2.6% for all Primary Schools in Cornwall during this period.



**% 16-64 year olds claiming unemployment benefit** shows the rise in unemployment in the Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) where your school is located. If the percentage of unemployment claims in your area have increased above the Cornish average, but your % FSM has not gone up to match, it may indicate that some eligible families in your school are not claiming FSM. Please note that some of your school's cohort may live in a different MSOA to where your school is located.

### Desktop Monitoring Report 2020 St Buryan Academy Primary School (DfE: 5201) School Context

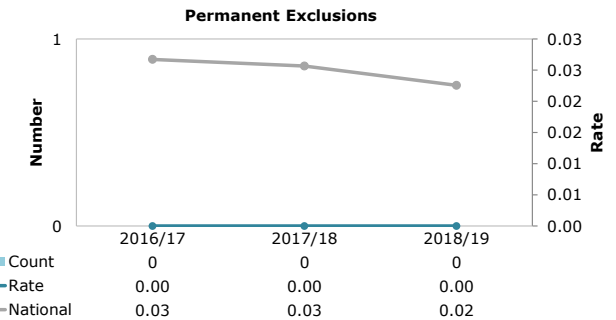


This data includes the disadvantaged pupils for whom you will receive Pupil Premium/PP Plus in financial year 2020/21 and may not represent all PP pupils currently on roll in your school. Pupils who are classified as "disadvantaged" are those who have claimed free school meals in the last 6 years (FSM6), those with post-looked after arrangements (AFC), or children in care. Pupil Premium data is compiled from the DfE Pupil Premium download July 2020.

#### Pupil Registrations

In January 2020, your school had 0 pupils who were dual registered with another school, representing 0% of the number on roll. Your school had 0 subsidiary pupils on roll.

Exclusions are calculated as a rate of all pupils on roll as @ January census



Headcount and SEN data is taken from the DfE Autumn School census. Projected headcount data is taken from your Population Forecast released in February and is your projected uncapped (with migration) headcount including all mainstream year groups (R-6) and children in your ARB (if applicable). Note that it does not include any nursery pupils. Please see detailed population forecasting analysis on Corestats for more detailed analysis and explanation of forecasting terminology. Absence and Exclusions data is sourced from the DfE SFR. The persistent absence rate is the % of pupils who are absent for 10% of all sessions or more. The fixed and permanent exclusion rate is the number of exclusions for every 100 pupils on roll on January census day. All Cornwall & national averages are based on all Primary schools in Cornwall (excluding Special schools and APA's). All national averages are sourced from the DfE SFR.

**Desktop Monitoring Report 2020**  
**St Buryan Academy Primary School (DfE: 5201)**  
**School Context: Mobility & Deprivation**

**Inward Mobility of Pupils into the School: On Roll on 16/01/2020**

		Year Group (2020 Spring School Census)							Total	%	LA %
		YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6			
<b>Year Group Pupils Were In When They Joined Your School</b>	<b>Year R or below</b> pupil difference	8	8	7	8 -2	10	5 -3	7	53	70.7%	82.0%
	<b>Year 1</b> pupil difference		1	1	1	1	1		5	6.7%	5.3%
	<b>Year 2</b> pupil difference			1	3 2	1		2 1	7	9.3%	4.5%
	<b>Year 3</b> pupil difference				1		2 1	1	4	5.3%	3.5%
	<b>Year 4</b> pupil difference					1	2 1		3	4.0%	2.7%
	<b>Year 5</b> pupil difference						2 1		2	2.7%	1.5%
	<b>Year 6</b> pupil difference							1	1	1.3%	0.5%

**Number of Pupils Leaving the School in the academic year ending 15/05/2020**

The table below shows how many children left each cohort from 1st September up to 15th May of each year.

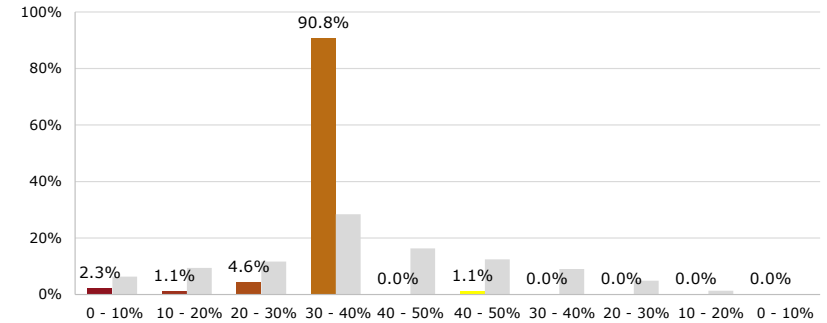
	Academic Year	NCY of Pupils When They Left Your School							Total
		YR	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	
	2019/20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2018/19	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	2017/18	0	1	1	0	2	1	2	7
	2016/17	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4
	2015/16	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>

The **Inward Mobility** table shows how many of your pupils entered your school in each year group (Reception, Year 1, Year 2 etc.), using data taken from your Spring 2020 school census. Estimated NCY when joined school is calculated from the current NCY and the enrolment date of the pupil. Pupils who have either repeated a year in school, or who have skipped an entire national curriculum year won't be accurately represented in the data above, but this is likely to have impacted a very small proportion of pupils. Comparators for Y3 children in junior schools has been calculated as all other pupils in Cornwall who joined their school in Y3 or below. Note that for some academies, the start date for children at your school prior to academisation may match the date of your academisation (rather than the date these pupils joined your school).

The **Outward Mobility** table shows how many pupils left your school in each of the last 5 academic years. This data was sourced from Cornwall Council's records, and includes pupils that left your school between 1st September and 15th May each year.

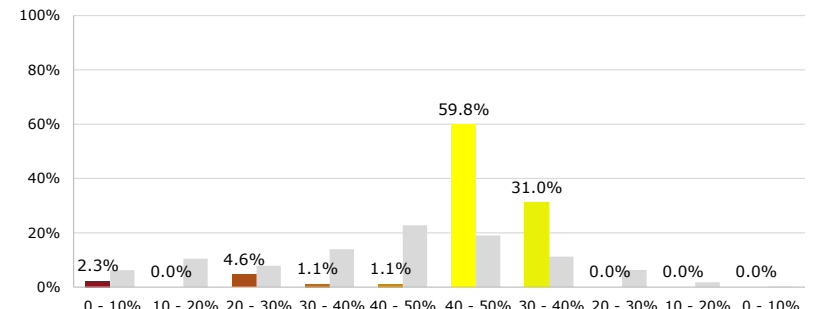
**Deprivation: IMD & IDACI**

**% of Pupils Living in "Most Deprived" Areas of England as @ Jan 2020 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019**



The percentage of pupils in your school living in the most deprived 30% of small areas in England is 8% compared to a LA average of 27.4%.

**% of Pupils Living in "Most Deprived" Areas of England as @ Jan 2020 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) 2019**



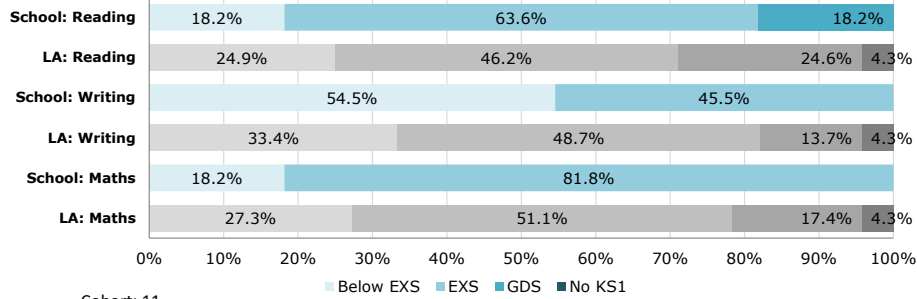
The percentage of pupils in your school living in the most deprived 30% of small areas in England (in terms of income deprivation affecting children) is 6.9% compared to a LA average of 24.7%.



Deprivation is calculated using the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019, the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) 2019 and pupil home postcodes from the January 2020 school census, and includes all Primary & nursery aged pupils (E1 to Y6). School percentages are represented by the coloured bars. The Cornwall average is represented by the grey bars and includes all pupils in Primary/nursery state-maintained schools in Cornwall. For further analysis and information relating to deprivation including pupil listings, please see the **Context** area of Corestats.

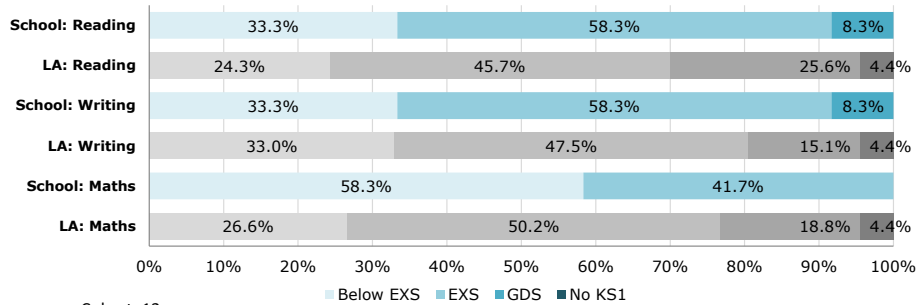
**Desktop Monitoring Report 2020**  
**St Buryan Academy Primary School (DfE: 5201)**  
**School Context: Prior Attainment**

**2019/2020 Cohorts Prior Attainment: Year 6 (KS1 2016, KS2 Summer 2020)**



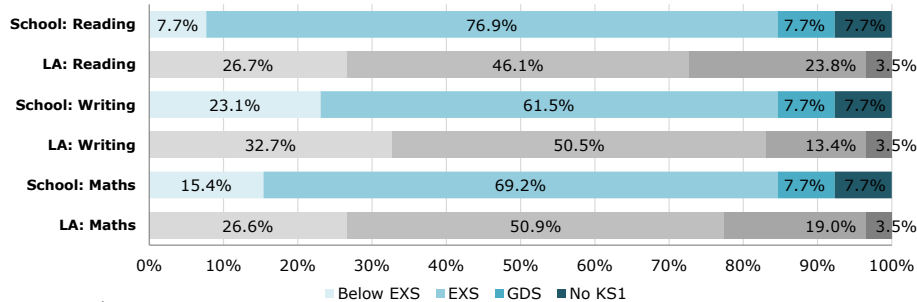
Cohort: 11

**2019/2020 Cohorts Prior Attainment: Year 5 (KS1 2017, KS2 Summer 2021)**



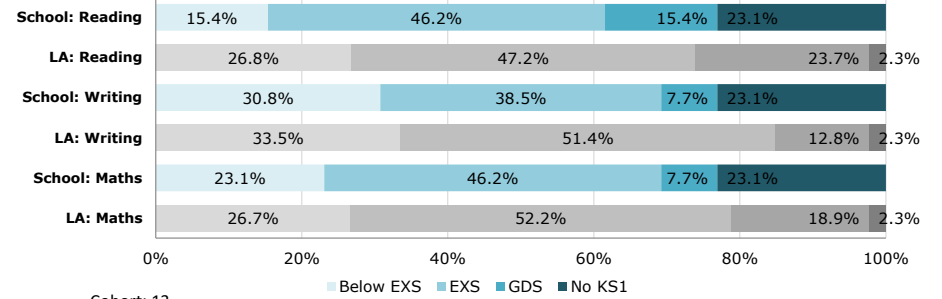
Cohort: 12

**2019/2020 Cohorts Prior Attainment: Year 4 (KS1 2018, KS2 Summer 2022)**



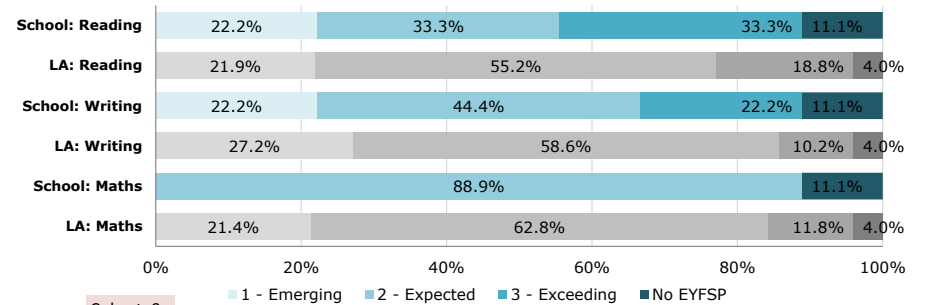
Cohort: 13

**2019/2020 Cohorts Prior Attainment: Year 3 (KS1 2019, KS2 Summer 2023)**



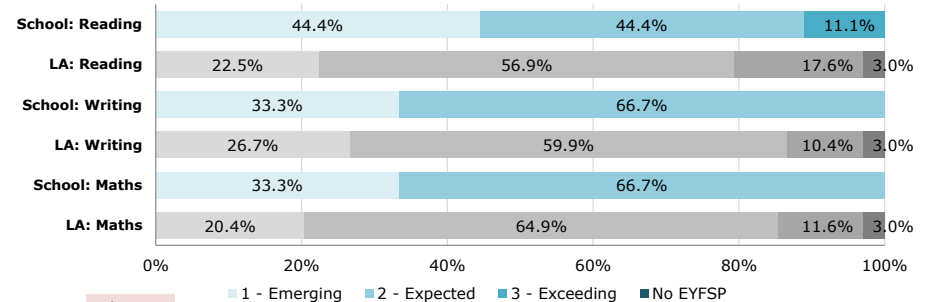
Cohort: 13

**2019/2020 Cohorts Prior Attainment: Year 2 (EYFSP 2018, KS2 Summer 2024)**



Cohort: 9

**2019/2020 Cohorts Prior Attainment: Year 1 (EYFSP 2019, KS2 Summer 2025)**

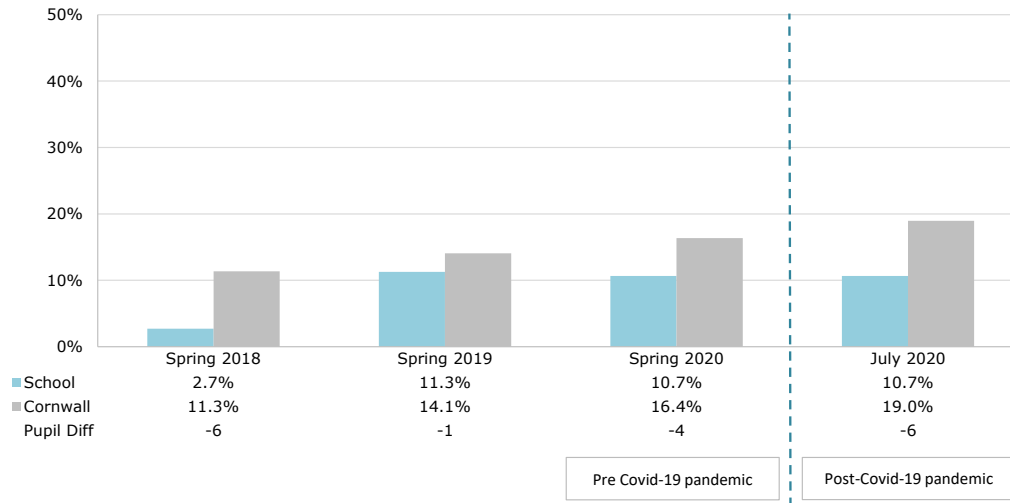


Cohort: 9

Prior attainment data is calculated using single and main dual registered pupils on roll as at the 2020 Spring census and your cohort may vary in the 2020/21 academic year. The cohorts are calculated using the NCY reported on the census, and in a small number of cases we are aware pupils may be recorded incorrectly. The EYFSP maths prior attainment is based on the lower outcome for Numbers and Shape, Space and Measures. The DfE have not yet advised how prior attainment will be calculated in 2020/21. LA values include special schools and APA Pupils.

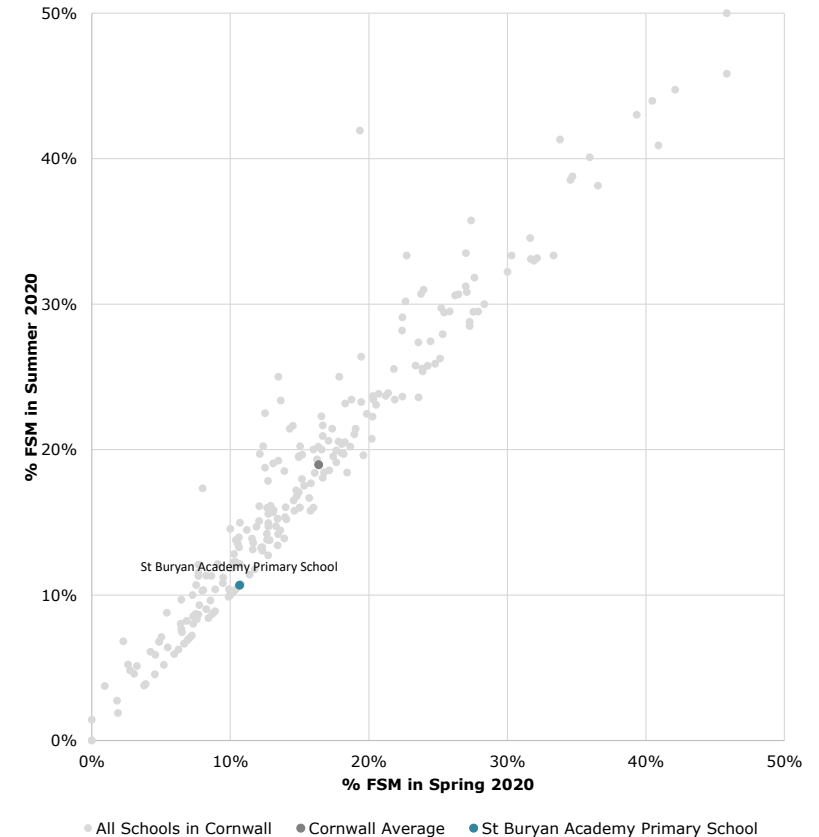
**Desktop Monitoring Report 2020**  
**St Buryan Academy Primary School (DfE: 5201)**  
**School Context: Impact of Covid-19**

**% Free School Meal: Historical v Current (Reception - Year 6)**

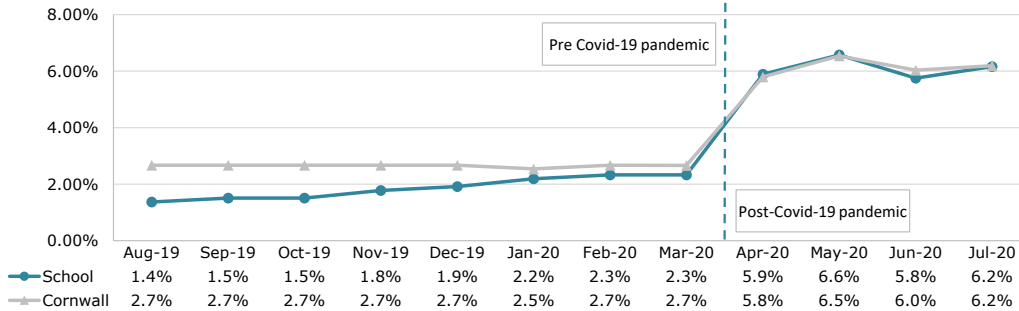


Between January 2020 and July 2020, the percentage of children receiving Free School Meals in your school remained the same (10.7%). This is compared with an average increase of 2.6% for all Primary Schools in Cornwall during this period.

**Change in % FSM Between January & July 2020**



**% of 16-64 year olds living in the school locality that are claiming job seeker benefits**



Your school is located in the West Penwith & St Buryan Middle Super Output Area (MSOA). Between March 2020 and July 2020, unemployment in this area has increased from 2.3% to 6.2%. This is a change of +3.8%, which is in line with the Cornwall average (Cornwall overall has seen average unemployment benefit claims increase by 3.5% between March and July 2020).

FSM data for spring 2018, spring 2019 & spring 2020 is taken from the DfE Spring School Census, and relates to single and dual registered pupils with a current FSM claim on census day. % FSM in July 2020 is the percentage of children recorded on roll at your school in the Spring 2020 School Census that had an FSM claim recorded on Cornwall's Capita ONE system on 28th July 2020. Note that this figure is indicative only, as some children recorded on roll at your school in January may have left and others may have joined. Job seeker benefits data has been sourced directly from the Office for National Statistics (ONS), specifically the number of unemployment benefit claimants by Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) compared to the estimated number of people aged 16-64 living in each MSOA as at June 2018 (later estimates are not available). You can use the online mapping tool <https://cornwall.communityinsight.org/> for more area-based information including workless benefits, deprivation and COVID-19 vulnerability index.