

COMPARISON BETWEEN 2015 AND 2016 CHILDREN MISSING EDUCATION GUIDANCE

2016

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/550416/Children Missing Education - statutory guidance.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/550416/Children_Missing_Education_-_statutory_guidance.pdf)

2015

yellow = home education

The url for this file is <http://edyourself.org/cmechanges.pdf> via <http://edyourself.org/articles/cme.php>

2016 NEW

Some children who are missing from education can be identified and supported back into education quickly; other children who have experienced more complex problems face tougher obstacles to getting back into suitable education. When developing policies and procedures for children not receiving a suitable education, local authorities should consider the reasons why children go missing from education and the circumstances that can lead to this happening.

We have set out a checklist at Annex B that local authorities may wish to use to satisfy themselves that they have effective systems in place.

2016

Where there is concern for a child's welfare, this should be referred to local authority children's social care. If there is reason to suspect a crime has been committed, the police should also be involved. Where there is a concern that a child's safety or well-being is at risk, it is essential to take action without delay.

2015

Children may be missing from education because they are suffering from abuse or neglect. Where this is suspected schools should follow local child protection procedures. Local authority officers responsible for CME should check that a referral has been made and, if not, they should alert children's social care. If there is reason to suspect that a crime has been committed or the child's safety is at risk, the police should also be involved. The Department's statutory guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children (2013) is available on the Department's website.

2016

Safeguarding children's welfare, and their duty to cooperate with other agencies in improving children's well-being, including protection from harm and neglect;

2015

Safeguarding children's welfare, and their duty to cooperate with other agencies in ensuring children's safety

2016

Applying to court for an Education Supervision Order for a child 10 to support them to go to school.

2015

Applying to court for an Education Supervision Order for a child.

2016

Where a parent notifies the school in writing that they are home educating, the school must delete the child's name from the admission register and inform the local authority. However, where parents

orally indicate that they intend to withdraw their child to be home educated, the school should consider notifying the local authority at the earliest opportunity.

2015

Where a parent notifies the school in writing of their intention to home educate, the school must delete the child from its admission register and then inform the local authority.

2016

Children with Education, Health and Care (EHC) plans or statements of special educational needs (SEN) can be home educated. Where the EHC plan or statement sets out SEN provision that the child should receive at home, the local authority is under a duty to arrange that provision. Where the EHC plan or statement names a school or type of school as the place where the child should receive his or her education but the parent chooses to home educate their child, the local authority must assure itself that the provision being made by the parent is suitable. In such cases, the local authority must review the plan or statement annually to assure itself that the provision set out in it continues to be appropriate and that the child's SEN continue to be met.

2015

Children with special educational needs statements 5 can be home educated. Where the statement sets out special educational provision that the child should receive at home, the local authority is under a duty to arrange that provision. Where the statement names a school as the place where the child should receive his or her education but the parent chooses to home educate their child, the local authority must assure itself that the provision being made by the parent is suitable to the child's special educational needs. In such case the local authority must review the statement annually.

2016 NEW

Schools must enter pupils on the admission register at the beginning of the first day on which the school has agreed, or been notified, that the pupil will attend the school. If a pupil fails to attend on the agreed or notified date, the school should undertake reasonable enquiries to establish the child's whereabouts and consider notifying the local authority at the earliest opportunity.

Schools must monitor pupils' attendance through their daily register. Schools should agree with their local authority the intervals at which they will inform local authorities of the details of pupils who fail to attend regularly, or have missed ten school days or more without permission. Schools should monitor attendance closely and address poor or irregular attendance. It is important that pupils' poor attendance is referred to the local authority.

Where a pupil has not returned to school for ten days after an authorised absence or is absent from school without authorisation for twenty consecutive school days, the pupil can be removed from the admission register when the school and the local authority have failed, after jointly making reasonable enquiries, to establish the whereabouts of the child. This only applies if the school does not have reasonable grounds to believe that the pupil is unable to attend because of sickness or unavoidable cause.

Maintained schools have a safeguarding duty in respect of their pupils, and as part of this should investigate any unexplained absences. Academies and independent schools have a similar safeguarding duty for their pupils. Further information about schools' safeguarding responsibilities can be found in the Keeping children safe in education statutory guidance.

It is important that the school's admission register is accurate and kept up to date. Schools should regularly encourage parents to inform them of any changes whenever they occur, through using existing communication channels such as regular emails and newsletters. This will assist both the school and local authority when making enquiries to locate children missing education.

Where a parent notifies a school that a pupil will live at another address, all schools are required to record in the admission register:

- a. the full name of the parent with whom the pupil will live;
- b. the new address; and

c. the date from when it is expected the pupil will live at this address.

Where a parent of a pupil notifies the school that the pupil is registered at another school or will be attending a different school in future, schools must record in the admission register:

a. the name of the new school; and

b. the date when the pupil first attended or is due to start attending that school.

Schools must notify the local authority when a pupil's name is to be removed from the admission register at a non-standard transition point under any of the fifteen grounds set out in the regulations, as soon as the ground for removal is met and no later than the time at which the pupil's name is removed from the register. This duty does not apply at standard transition points – where the pupil has completed the school's final year – unless the local authority requests for such information to be provided.

Where a school notifies a local authority that a pupil's name is to be removed from the admission register, the school must provide the local authority with:

a. the full name of the pupil;

b. the full name and address of any parent with whom the pupil lives;

c. at least one telephone number of the parent with whom the pupil lives;

d. the full name and address of the parent who the pupil is going to live with, and the date the pupil is expected to start living there, if applicable;

e. the name of pupil's destination school and the pupil's expected start date there, if applicable; and

f. the ground in regulation 8 under which the pupil's name is to be removed from the admission register (see Annex A).

All schools are required to notify the local authority within five days when a pupil's name is added to the admission register at a non-standard transition point. Schools will need to provide the local authority with all the information held within the admission register about the pupil. This duty does not apply when a pupil's name is entered in the admission register at a standard transition point – at the start of the first year of education normally provided by that school – unless the local authority requests for such information to be provided.

As set out in paragraph 24, schools are under an automatic duty to provide information to the local authority for non-standard transitions. This relates to pupils removed from the admission register before completing the final year of education normally provided by the school, or pupils added to the admission register after the start of the first year of education normally provided by that school. Schools are also only under a duty to provide information to the local authority for standard transitions if a local authority requests that schools make such returns. This relates to pupils removed from the school's admission register after the pupil has completed the final year of education normally provided by the school, or pupils added to the admission register at the start of the first year of education normally provided by the school. For the majority of pupils, a standard transition occurs when a pupil moves between a primary and secondary school, but this can also include other types of schools including where pupils move between infant and junior schools and in local areas with three-tier education systems with first, middle and high schools.

In a small number of cases, pupils removed from the admission register in one school would be a standard transition but their transfer to another school would be a non-standard transition and vice-versa. For example, a pupil leaving a primary school at the end of Year 2 is a non-standard transition, but their transfer to a junior school at the beginning of Year 3 is a standard transition. In such cases, only the school where the non-standard transition occurs is under an automatic duty to notify the local authority. The local authority would need to make a request for the information from the other school, if they required information on the standard transition.

There is no expectation for local authorities to request information from schools on pupils for standard transitions. Local authorities should consider carefully the benefits of having this information in meeting their duties in relation to children missing education and safeguarding, and

assess the likely burden on schools and the local authority before deciding to do so.

If local authorities decide to request information on pupils for standard transitions, it should be made clear to schools that they are therefore under a duty to make such notifications. Local authorities should also establish a clear and efficient procedure for this, and communicate the procedure to schools in their area. Making reasonable enquiries

The term 'reasonable enquiries' grants schools and local authorities a degree of flexibility in decision-making, particularly as the steps that need to be taken in a given case will vary. The term 'reasonable' also makes clear that there is a limit to what the school and local authority is expected to do.

In line with the duty under section 10 of the Children Act 2004, the expectation is that the school and the local authority will have in place procedures designed to carry out reasonable enquiries. The type of procedures may include the appropriate person checking with relatives, neighbours, landlords – private or social housing providers – and other local stakeholders who are involved. They should also record that they have completed these procedures. If there is reason to believe a child is in immediate danger or at risk of harm, a referral should be made to children's social care (and the police if appropriate).

A pupil's name can only be removed from the admission register under regulation 8(1), subparagraph (f)(iii) or (h)(iii) if the school and the local authority have failed to establish the pupil's whereabouts after jointly making reasonable enquiries. Local authorities and schools should agree roles and responsibilities locally in relation to making joint enquiries.

As set out in Working Together to Safeguard Children statutory guidance, the Local Safeguarding Children Board should agree with the local authority and its partners a threshold document, which includes the criteria for when a case should be referred to local authority children's social care for assessment and for statutory services. In addition, local authorities, with their partners, should develop and publish local protocols for assessment, which set out clear arrangements for how cases will be managed once a child is referred into local authority children's social care.

If there is evidence to suggest the child has moved to a different local authority area, contact should be made with the named person in the new authority using secure communication methods. The local authority should maintain a record of the child's details until they are located or attain school leaving age.

When the whereabouts of a child is unclear or unknown, it is reasonable to expect that the local authority and the school will complete and record one or more of the following actions:

- a. make contact with the parent, relatives and neighbours using known contact details;
- b. check local databases within the local authority;
- c. check Key to Success or school2school (s2s) systems;
- d. follow local information sharing arrangements and where possible make enquiries via other local databases and agencies e.g. those of housing providers, school admissions, health services, police, refuge, Youth Justice Services, children's social care, and HMRC;
- e. check with UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) and/or the Border Force;
- f. check with agencies known to be involved with family;
- g. check with local authority and school from which child moved originally, if known;
- h. check with any local authority and school to which a child may have moved;
- i. check with the local authority where the child lives, if different from where the school is;
- j. in the case of children of Service Personnel, check with the Ministry of Defence (MoD) Children's Education Advisory Service (CEAS); and
- k. home visit(s) made by appropriate team, following local guidance concerning risk assessment and if appropriate make enquiries with neighbour(s) and relatives.

This list is not exhaustive or prescriptive, and so local authorities and schools should treat each case on its individual merits and use their judgement, ensuring they have taken into account all of the facts of the case. It should be recognised that the type of reasonable enquiries required to try to locate a child will differ from case to case and additional enquiries to those suggested in this section may be necessary.

Making these enquiries may not always lead to establishing the location of the child, but will provide a steer on what action should be taken next, for example, to contact the police, children's social care and, in cases where there may be concerns for the safety of a child who has travelled abroad, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

2016

The Department provides a secure internet system – school2school – to allow schools to transfer pupil information to another school when the child moves 28 . If the school the child is leaving agrees, the local authority may do this on the school's behalf.

The Common Transfer File (CTF) guidance makes clear that all schools maintained by a local authority in England are required when a pupil ceases to be registered at their school, and becomes a registered pupil at another school in England or Wales, to send a CTF to the new school.

Academies (including free schools) are also strongly encouraged to send CTFs when a pupil leaves to attend another school. Independent schools can be given access to school2school by the Department. Many independent schools also have Management Information Systems that are compatible with those used in the maintained sector and so would be able to download CTFs. Where a pupil transfers to a new school in Scotland or Northern Ireland the previous school in England is still required to send a CTF.

The school2school system also contains a searchable area, where schools can upload CTFs of pupils who have left but their destination, next school is unknown or the child has moved abroad or transferred to a non-maintained school. If a pupil arrives in a school and the previous school is unknown, schools should contact their local authority who will be able to search the database. There may be exceptional circumstances when standard rules for sending and receiving a CTF for a pupil might not apply. Each case would need to be judged on its merits in consultation with relevant parties. Circumstances when it is not considered appropriate to pass on details via a CTF might include a family escaping a violent partner; if the family is in a witness protection programme; or where there are concerns that the child is at risk of forced marriage. Guidance on how to share information in these circumstances is included in the CTF guidance.

2015

We provide a secure internet system – school2school – to allow schools to transfer pupil information to another school when the child moves. If the departure school agrees, the local authority may do this on the school's behalf.

2016

Families moving between local authority areas can sometimes lead to a child who is unknown to any local authority and consequently missing education. Where a child has moved or where the destination of a child is unknown, local authorities should identify relevant local authorities – either regionally or nationally – and check with them in order to ascertain where the child has moved. 46. Once the location of the child is established, the named person in the local authority where the child lives should satisfy themselves that that the child is receiving suitable education.

Secure systems should be used to share and transfer personal information. Local authorities should not make blanket enquiries, as contacting all local authorities with a list of children is poor practice. This is also not a secure method of sharing personal information. Best practice is for local authorities to carry out thorough local checks in their own authority area before contacting specific local authorities that they believe to be linked to the child.

Local authorities may wish to have a dedicated CME email address to where enquiries can be sent from other local authorities and agencies. Any sharing of information by email or other means must comply with the law relating to data protection and should be done in line with local arrangements for recording and sharing information. Further advice is available in the Information sharing advice for safeguarding practitioner's guidance.

2015

Families moving between local authority areas can sometimes lead to a child becoming 'lost' in the system and consequently missing education. Where a child has moved, local authorities should check with other local authorities – either regionally or nationally – and share information in order to ascertain where a child has moved. Once the location of the child is established, the relevant local authority must ensure that the child is receiving an education either by attending a school or otherwise.

2016

Local authorities should regularly raise awareness of their policies and procedures and notification routes with all schools in their area, and with local partners and agencies working with children and families, such as GPs, other health professionals, clinical commission groups, police and other emergency services, housing agencies, children's homes, statutory and voluntary youth services, voluntary and community organisations, and Youth Offending Teams.

These partners and agencies may become aware of the arrival or existence of a child living in the area, who is not receiving suitable education, before the local authority does (for example children of migrant worker families). They may also hold crucial safeguarding information about a child, and local authorities should identify all likely routes of information and consider involving them when making enquiries about children missing education.

It may also be helpful for local authorities to have local contacts with the Department for Work and Pensions, the Border Force, and HMRC to assist them in tracing children missing education. There may be others depending on local circumstances.

2015

Local authorities should regularly raise awareness of their procedures with local schools, partners and agencies working with children and families, for example, GPs and other health professionals, Primary Care Trusts, police, housing agencies, emergency services, children's homes, voluntary groups for youth and Youth Offending Teams. It may also be helpful for local authorities to have local contacts with the Department for Works and Pensions, the UK Border Agency and HMRC to assist them in tracing those children known to be missing education.

2016

There are many circumstances where a child may become missing from education so it is vital that local authorities make judgements on a case by case basis. Although not exhaustive, the list below presents some of the circumstances that local authorities should consider when establishing their CME policies and procedures:

- a. Pupils at risk of harm/neglect – Children may be missing from education because they are suffering from abuse or neglect. Where this is suspected schools should follow local child protection procedures. However, if a child is in immediate danger or at risk of harm, a referral should be made immediately to children's social care (and the police if appropriate). Local authority officers responsible for CME should check that a referral has been made and, if not, they should alert children's social care. The Department's statutory guidance Keeping children safe in education provides further advice for schools and colleges on safeguarding children.
- b. Children of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller (GRT) families – Research has shown that many children from these families can become disengaged from education, particularly during the secondary school phase. It is therefore important that schools inform the local authority when a GRT pupil leaves the school without identifying a new destination school, particularly in the transition from primary to secondary so that they can attempt to facilitate continuity of the child's education. Although many are settled, some GRT families move regularly and their children can be at increased risk of missing education. Local authority Traveller Education Support Services (TESS), where these exist, or the named CME officer within the local authority, can advise schools on the best strategies for ensuring the minimum disruption to GRT pupils' education, for example dual

registration with other schools or the provision of electronic or distance learning packages where these are available.

c. Children of Service Personnel – Families of members of the Armed Forces are likely to move frequently – both in the UK and overseas and often at short notice. Schools and local authorities should contact the MoD Children’s Education Advisory Service (CEAS) on 01980 618244 for advice on making arrangements to ensure continuity of education for those children when the family moves.

d. Missing children and runaways – Children who go missing or run away from home or care may be in serious danger and are vulnerable to crime, sexual exploitation or abduction as well as missing education. Further sources of information about missing children are listed at the back of this document.

e. Children and young people supervised by the Youth Justice System – Children who have offended or are at risk of doing so are also at risk of disengaging from education. Local authority Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) are responsible for supervising those young people (aged 8 to 18). YOTs should work with the local authority CME officer to ensure that children are receiving, or return to, appropriate full-time education. Where a young person was registered at a school prior to custody, the school may be able to keep the place open for their return.

f. Children who cease to attend a school – there are many reasons why a child stops attending a school. It could be because the parent chooses to home educate their child. However, where the reason for a child who has stopped attending a school is not known, the local authority should investigate the case and satisfy itself that the child is receiving suitable education.

g. Children of new migrant families – children of new migrant families may not have yet settled into a fixed address or may have arrived into a local authority area without the authority becoming aware, therefore increasing the risk of the child missing education.

2015

There are many circumstances where a child may become missing from education so it is vital that local authorities make judgement on a case by case basis. The list (is not exhaustive) below presents some of the circumstances that local authorities should consider when establishing their CME practices and policies:

1. Pupils at risk of harm/neglect - Children may be missing from education because they are suffering from abuse or neglect. Where this is suspected schools should follow local child protection procedures. Local authority officers responsible for CME should check that a referral has been made and, if not, they should alert children’s social care. If there is reason to suspect that a crime has been committed or the child’s safety is at risk, the police should also be involved. The Department’s statutory guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children (2013) is available on the Department’s website.

2. Children of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller (GRT) Families – Research has shown that many children from these families can become disengaged from education, particularly during the secondary school phase. It is therefore vital that schools inform the LA when a GRT pupil leaves the school without identifying a new destination school, particularly in the transition from primary to secondary so that they can attempt to facilitate continuity of the child’s education. Although many are settled, some GRT families move regularly and their children can be at increased risk of missing education. Local authority Traveller Education Support Services (TESS), where these exist, or named CME officer within the LA, can advise schools on the best strategies for ensuring the minimum disruption to GRT pupils’ education, for example dual registration with other schools or the provision of electronic or distance learning packages where these are available.

3. Families of Armed Forces - Families of members of the Armed Forces are likely to move frequently – both in UK and overseas and often at short notice. Schools and local authorities should contact the MOD Children’s Education Advisory Service (CEAS) on 01980 618244 for advice on making arrangements to ensure continuity of education for those children when the family moves.

4. Missing children/runaways - Children who go missing or run away from home or care may be in

serious danger and are vulnerable to crime, sexual exploitation or abduction as well as missing education. Further sources of information about missing children are listed at the back of this document.

5. Children and young people supervised by the Youth Justice System - Children who have offended or are at risk of doing so are also at risk of disengaging from education. Local authority Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) are responsible for supervising those young people (aged 8 to 18). YOTs should work with the local authority CME officer to ensure that children are receiving, or return to, appropriate full-time education. Where a young person was registered at a school prior to custody, the school may keep the place open for their return.

6. Children who cease to attend a school – there are many reasons why a child stops attending a school. It could be because the parent chooses to home educate their child. However, where the reason for a child who has stopped attending a school is not known, the local authority must investigate the case and ensure the child is receiving suitable education.

NEW IN 2016

Annex A: Grounds for deleting a pupil from the school admission register

Grounds for deleting a pupil of compulsory school age from the school admission register set out in the Education (Pupil Registration) (England) Regulations 2006, as amended

1 8(1)(a) - where the pupil is registered at the school in accordance with the requirements of a school attendance order, that another school is substituted by the local authority for that named in the order or the order is revoked by the local authority on the ground that arrangements have been made for the child to receive efficient full-time education suitable to his age, ability and aptitude otherwise than at school.

2 8(1)(b) - except where it has been agreed by the proprietor that the pupil should be registered at more than one school, in a case not falling within sub-paragraph (a) or regulation 9, that he has been registered as a pupil at another school.

3 8(1)(c) - where a pupil is registered at more than one school, and in a case not falling within sub-paragraph (j) or (m) or regulation 9, that he has ceased to attend the school and the proprietor of any other school at which he is registered has given consent to the deletion.

4 8(1)(d) - in a case not falling within sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph, that he has ceased to attend the school and the proprietor has received written notification from the parent that the pupil is receiving education otherwise than at school.

5 8(1)(e) - except in the case of a boarder, that he has ceased to attend the school and no longer ordinarily resides at a place which is a reasonable distance from the school at which he is registered.

6 8(1)(f) - in the case of a pupil granted leave of absence in accordance with regulation 7(1A), that

—
(i) the pupil has failed to attend the school within the ten school days immediately following the expiry of the period for which such leave was granted;

(ii) the proprietor does not have reasonable grounds to believe that the pupil is unable to attend the school by reason of sickness or any unavoidable cause; and

(iii) the proprietor and the local authority have failed, after jointly making reasonable enquiries, to ascertain where the pupil is.

7 8(1)(g) - that he is certified by the school medical officer as unlikely to be in a fit state of health to attend school before ceasing to be of compulsory school age, and neither he nor his parent has indicated to the school the intention to continue to attend the school after ceasing to be of compulsory school age.

8 8(1)(h) - that he has been continuously absent from the school for a period of not less than twenty school days and —

(i) at no time was his absence during that period authorised by the proprietor in accordance with regulation 6(2);

(ii) the proprietor does not have reasonable grounds to believe that the pupil is unable to attend the school by reason of sickness or any unavoidable cause; and

(iii) the proprietor of the school and the local authority have failed, after jointly making reasonable enquiries, to ascertain where the pupil is.

9 8(1)(i) - that he is detained in pursuance of a final order made by a court or of an order of recall made by a court or the Secretary of State, that order being for a period of not less than four months, and the proprietor does not have reasonable grounds to believe that the pupil will return to the school at the end of that period.

10 8(1)(j) - that the pupil has died.

11 8(1)(k) - that the pupil will cease to be of compulsory school age before the school next meets and—

(i) the relevant person has indicated that the pupil will cease to attend the school;

or

(ii) the pupil does not meet the academic entry requirements for admission to the school's sixth form.

12 8(1)(l) - in the case of a pupil at a school other than a maintained school, an Academy, a city technology college or a city college for the technology of the arts, that he has ceased to be a pupil of the school.

13 8(1)(m) - that he has been permanently excluded from the school.

14 8(1)(n) - where the pupil has been admitted to the school to receive nursery education, that he has not on completing such education transferred to a reception, or higher, class at the school.

15 8(1)(o) where—

(i) the pupil is a boarder at a maintained school or an Academy;

(ii) charges for board and lodging are payable by the parent of the pupil; and

(iii) those charges remain unpaid by the pupil's parent at the end of the school term to which they relate.

(iv)

NEW IN 2016 BUT LARGELY TAKEN FROM 2009

Annex B: CME policies and procedures checklist

We have set out a checklist below that local authorities may want to use to review whether they have effective policies and procedures in place to identify children missing education.

Strategic Management and Leadership

Does the local authority have a written policy - covering objectives, procedures, roles and responsibilities - agreed with partners concerning children not receiving a suitable education?

Are there arrangements to identify and provide the full range of services for children not receiving a suitable education and are they embedded? Are they translated into effective operational arrangements?

Is there regular monitoring of the processes/numbers by senior management and lead members?

Networks and Points of Contact

Has the local authority identified the key stakeholders (both statutory and non- statutory) to provide information about children without suitable educational provision in the local authority area?

Has the local authority provided and publicised notification routes for all key stakeholders?

Does the local authority have a named contact point to receive details about children not receiving suitable education?

Are there clear responsibilities for this role or those to whom the duties are delegated?

Information Systems

Does the local authority maintain a database of children not currently in suitable education?

Does the local authority monitor the numbers of children/young people in the authority area who are not receiving suitable education, including those new to the area or the country?

Are there clear access rules and procedures to ensure fair and safe data processing?

Re-engaging children into suitable education

Does the local authority have clear processes for securing the support of other agencies where it is needed e.g. for welfare or health reasons?

Does the local authority have an agreed process for securing suitable educational provision for children once found?

Does the local authority monitor the pace at which children move into provision?

Does the local authority have the information systems in place to allow access to up to date information concerning availability of school places and availability of places with alternative providers?

Effective Child Tracking Systems

Does the local authority have systems in place to keep children engaged in the education that is suitable for them?

Does the local authority keep a record of children who have left educational providers (school, custody and alternative provision) without a known destination?

Does the local authority keep a record of children whose parents or carers, fathers as well as mothers; it considers are not providing them with a suitable education and a note of action it has taken to address these concerns?

Does the local authority follow up children at regular intervals until they are registered with a new school?

Does the local authority have an agreed system with schools concerning children leaving schools that maximises the contribution schools can make to preventing children not receiving a suitable education?

Does the local authority have in place arrangements to share information with other local authorities concerning children who move between areas?

Does the local authority support and encourage schools to transfer files via s2s?

Does the local authority have an identified officer as database administrator for s2s?

Does the local authority upload to and download from the searchable area of the s2s website?