# Renfrewshire's Nurturing Relationships Approach

Attendance and Emotionally Based School Avoidance (EBSA) Toolkit

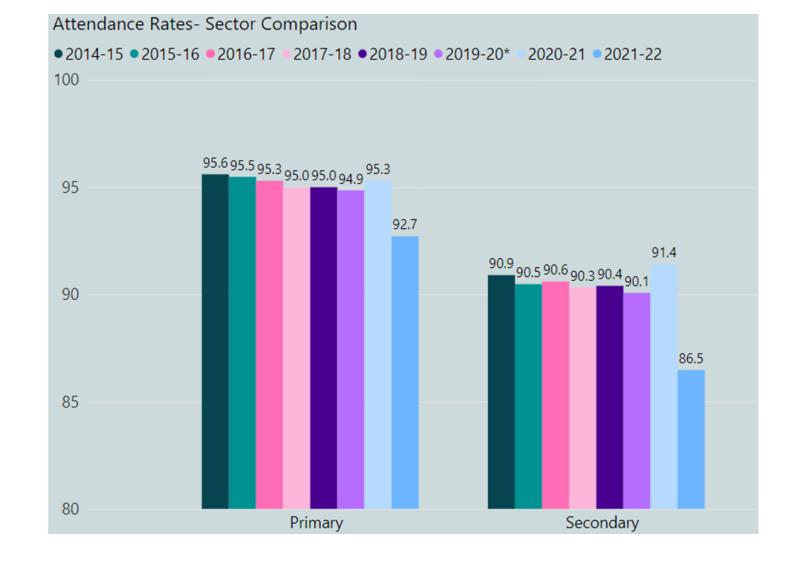
James Bowness, Brigitte Short and Darren Rae

## Outline

- Renfrewshire data
- Universal support for attendance
- EBSA early intervention
- EBSA bespoke planning
- Initial findings from the pilot schools

2017

Q1.How did we determine the extent of the problem?



## Inquiry Approach

## **1. How prevalent is EBSA in Renfrewshire and what are the characteristics of those who make up the group?**

Theoretical criteria:

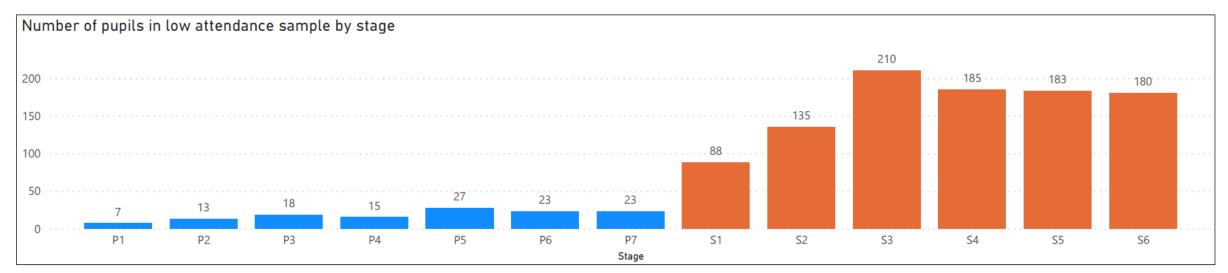
EBSA = present percentage + authorised absence = less than 80%

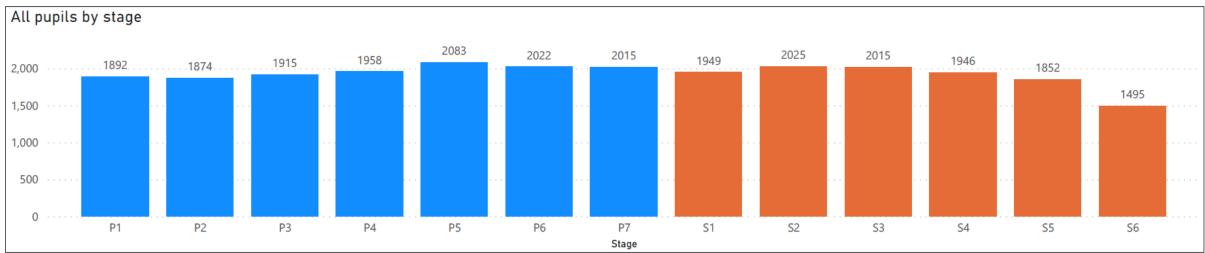
#### James

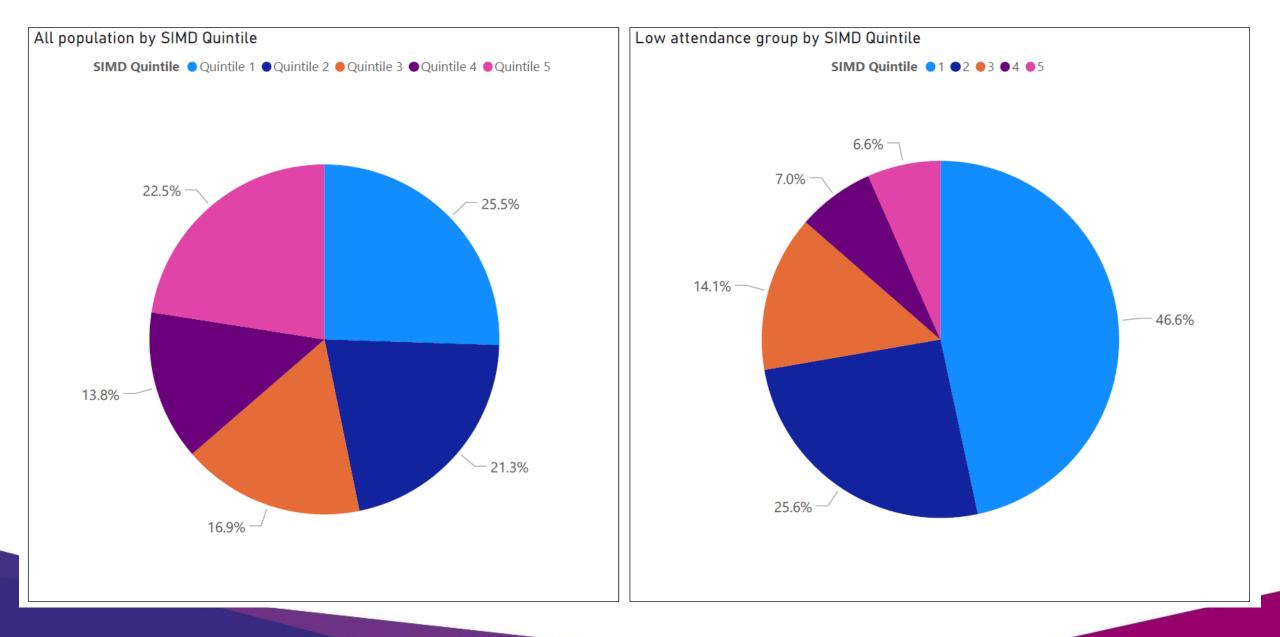
Present percentage = 65% Authorised absence percentage = 17% Overall = 82%

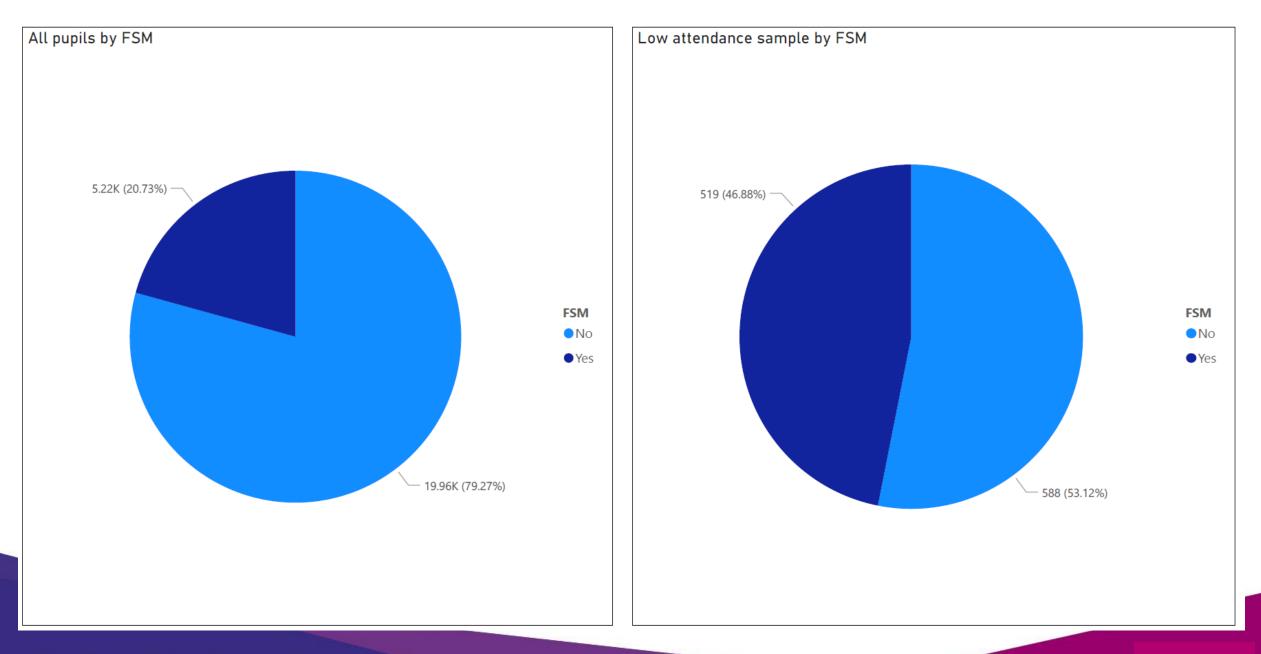
## **EBSA Sample**

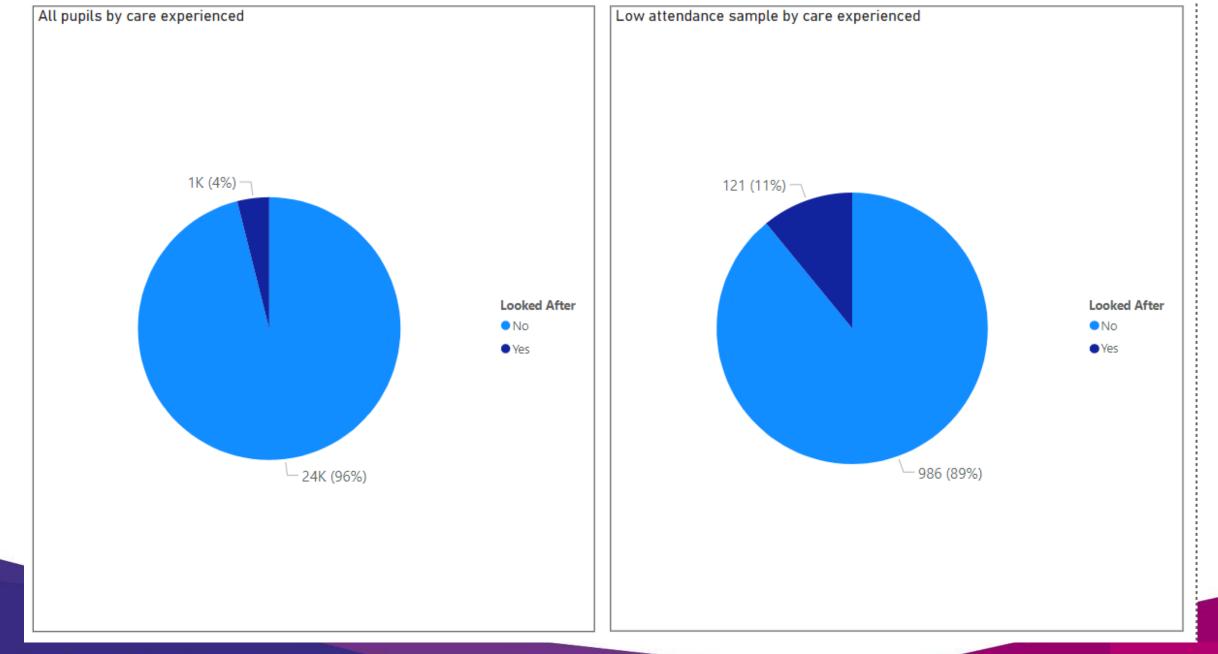
- 1107 children and young people
- 4.5% of Renfrewshire's school age population
- Aligned with previous research (4-5%)
- Who are they?
- Which groups are over/under-represented?

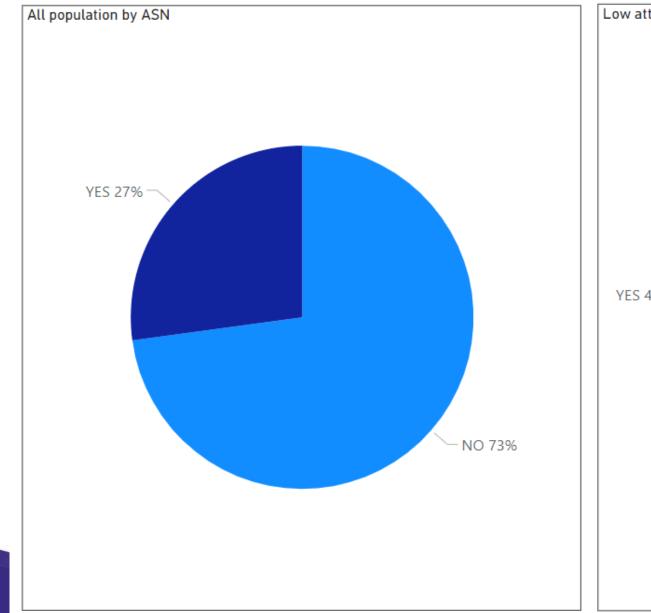


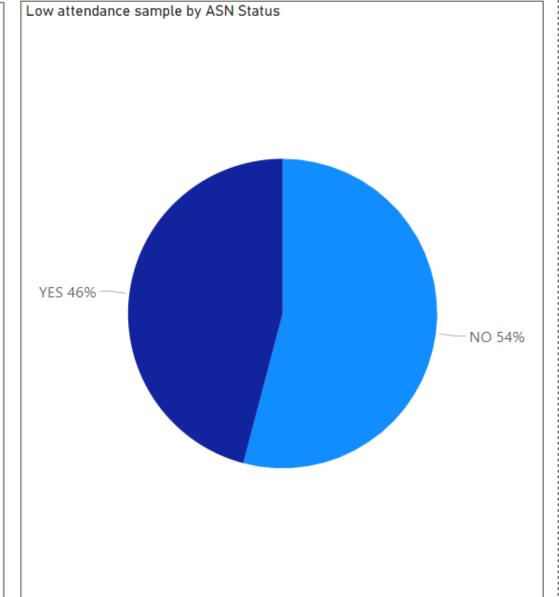












# Q2. How do we know this is EBSA? Do we have any data to support the ideas that it is EBSA?

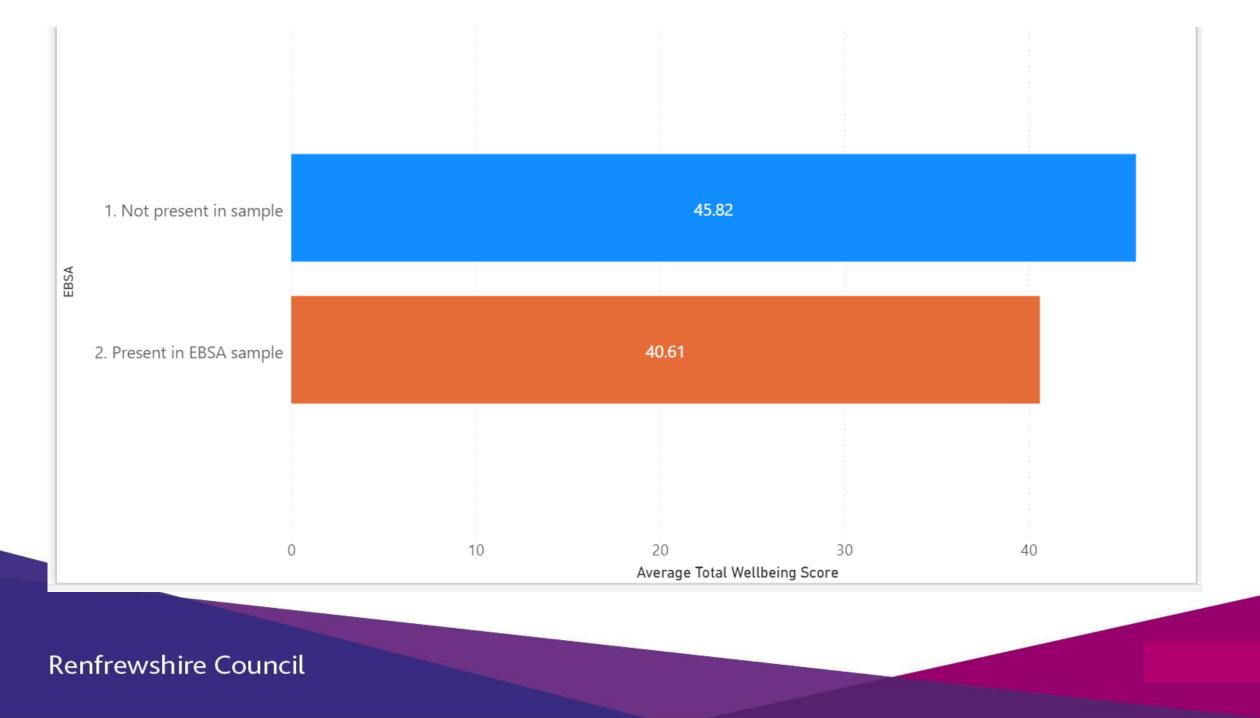
Use of Renfrewshire's HWB census

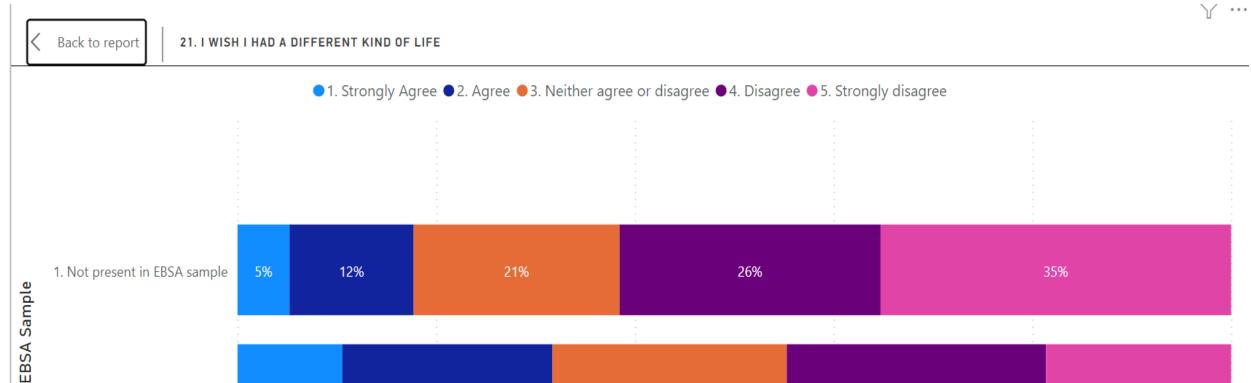
Data matching – SEEMiS Data and HWB Census Data

HWB Sample allows for meaningful analysis:

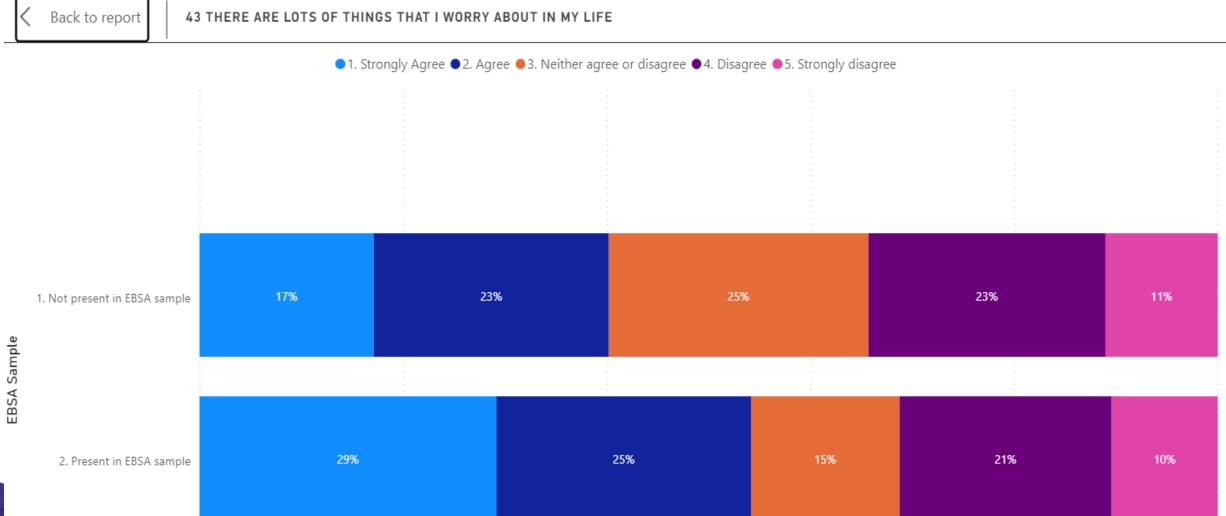
Comparisons made between EBSA vs Non-EBSA respondents

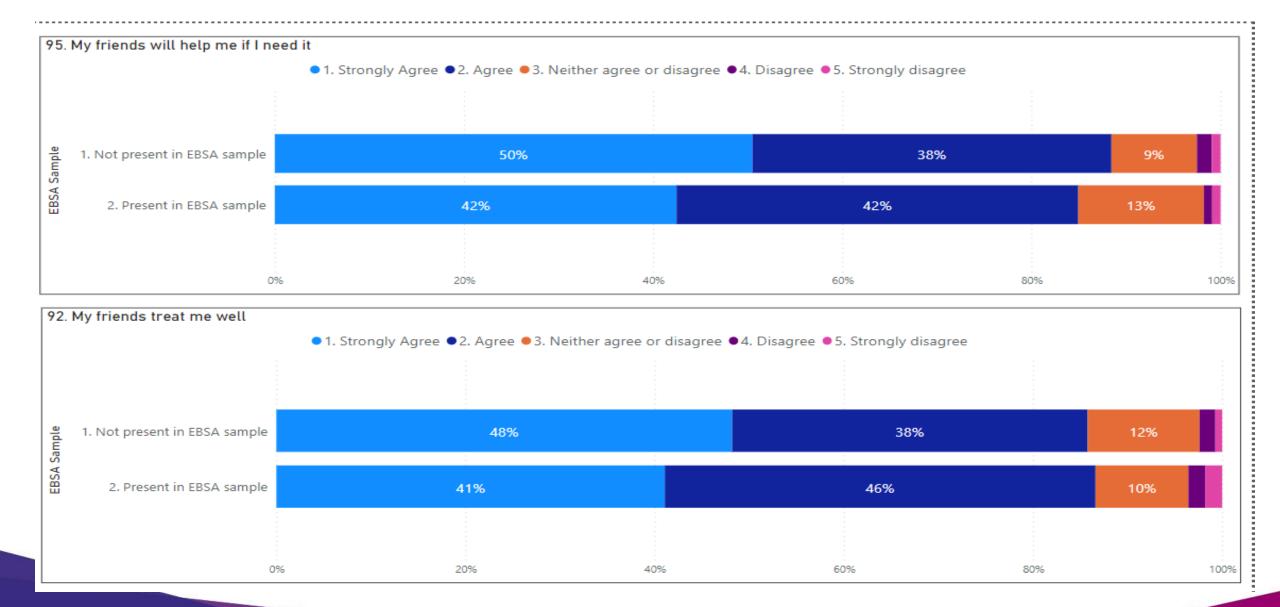


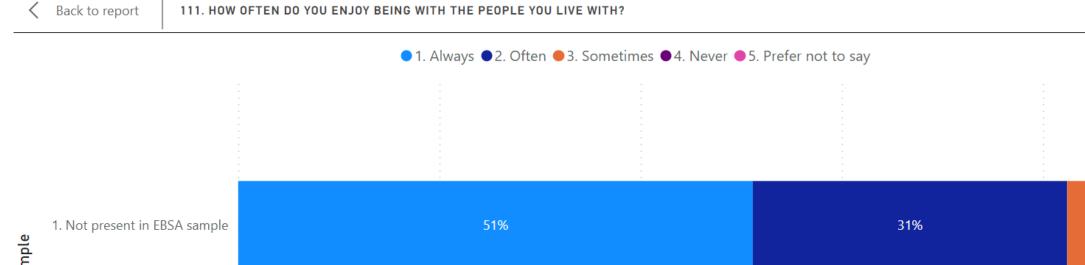




| 2. Present in EBSA sample | 11% | 21% | 24% | 26% | 19% |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|                           | -   |     |     |     |     |







42%

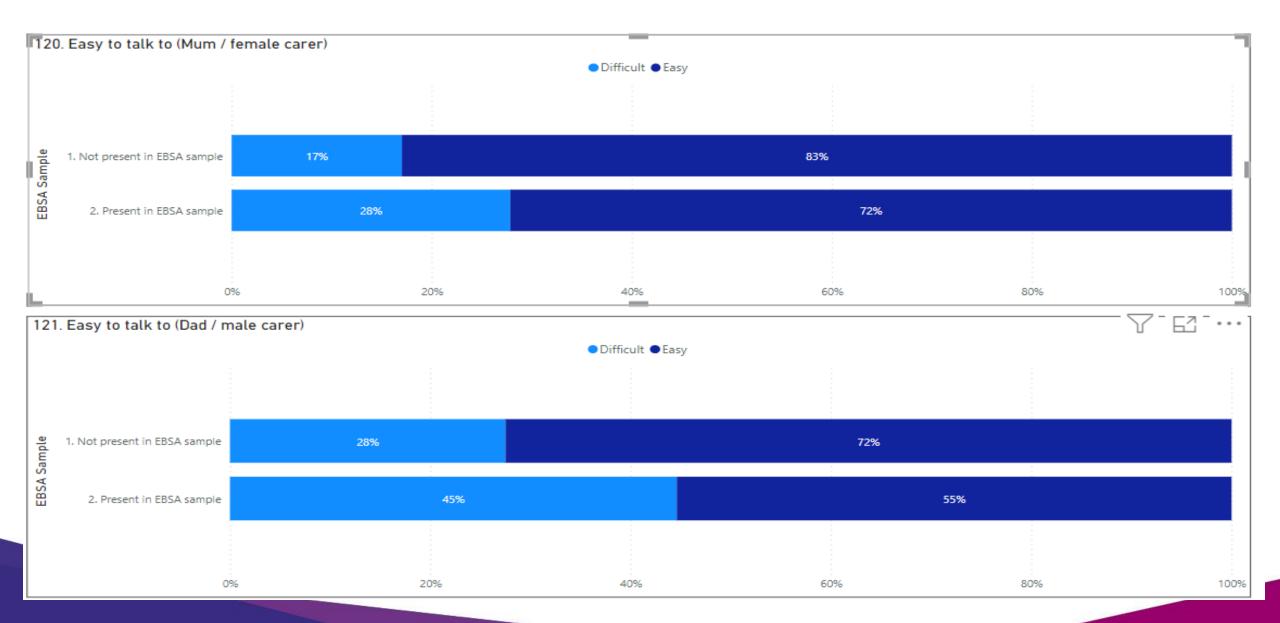
23%

14%

3%

31%

2. Present in EBSA sample



## Q2. What did the data tell us?

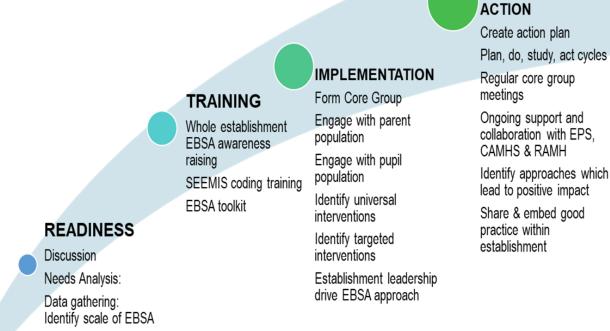
| Young person                     | School                                  | Family                             | Community                                      |
|----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| Anxiety                          | Peer<br>relationships                   | Parental Mental Health             | Peer relationships out with school (push/pull) |
| Dysregulation                    | Transitions                             | Poverty                            | Wider community events/relationships           |
| Additional support needs         | Belonging                               | Aspirations, attitude to education |  |
| Trauma/ACES                      | Difficulty in<br>particular<br>subjects | Family history of EBSA             |  |
| Young carers                     |   | High levels of stress              |  |
| Attitude to education/aspiration |   | Loss/bereavement                   |  |
|                                  |   |                                    |  |

## Attendance

Q3. How could we improve attendance?

Wellbeing Attainment

Q4. How can REPS support schools to improve attendance?



Collect Stakeholders

Views

#### CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT

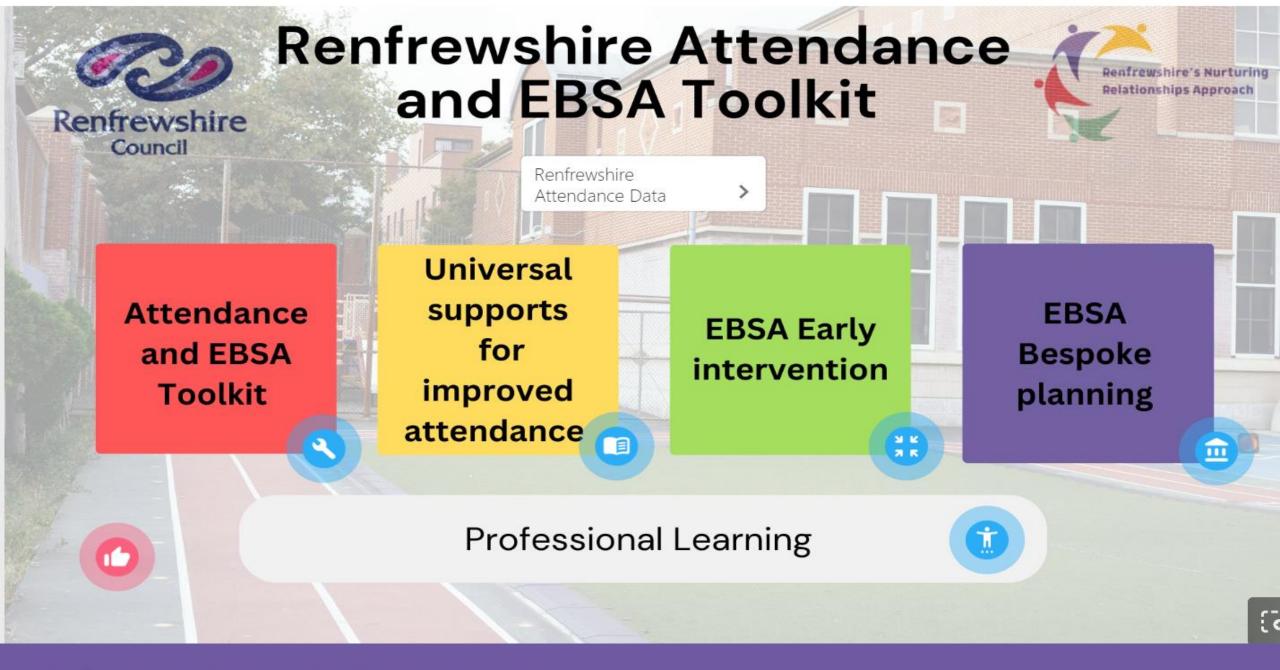
Update and evaluate action plan

Cycle of development, monitoring and evaluation of implementation.

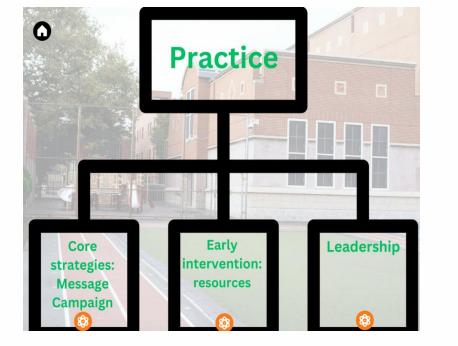
Share good practice with other establishments

Support community approaches to improve school attendance

## Q5. What does the Renfrewshire pilot involve?









### **EBSA Early Intervention**





- SEEMiS Coding pattern changes, improved data about non-attendance
- Non-attendance processes are being explored (thresholds, responses, consistent processes)
- Renfrewshire attendance policy
- Positive engagement from the correspondence sent about non-attendance (letters)
- Telephone rounds 78% improvement in attendance, increased occurrence of late coming
- Data dashboard and data dashboard training for better access and understanding of school data
- Identified YP for the transitions pilot (attendance/wellbeing)
- Exchange counselling pilot (peer relationships)
- Practitioner views

- Primary staff felt less strongly about the importance of school than secondary staff did.
- Relationships between school and pupils was not really reflected on very often, it was mostly about positive relationships and partnership with families.
- What, if any, are the supports in your school that work best in supporting non-attendance? (Primary)
- Phone calls to families
- Positive relationships with families
- What, if any, are the supports in your school that work best in supporting non-attendance? (Secondary)
- Most report that it is the role of pastoral care/they would inform pastoral care staff
- Homelink mentioned often
- Some spoke about use of Teams
- Mentioning of relationships and individualised planning



### **Renfrewshire's Attendance and EBSA Toolkit**

