



Pupil Premium – presentation by Paul Ross

The theory was that certain groups of children experience educational disadvantage due to factors other than academic.

It was an idea that came from the coalition government of the Conservatives and Lib-Dems.

Pupil premium is a grant received by schools directly from the Department for Education.

There are different levels of funding for primary and secondary as well as different categories of entitlement.

Each Reception to Year 6 school PP pupil receives £1320 per annum.

Each Year 7 to Year 11 school PP pupil receives £935 per annum.

An enhanced grant of £2300 is awarded to pupils in local authority care for 1 day or more or having left care previously, e.g. adoption, special guardianship order, residency order. This is sometimes known as pupil premium plus.

The biggest group of PP children are those receiving free school meals (FSM) currently or in the last 6 years (FSM6).

Finally, children of those serving in the armed forces receive £300, although are not classed as disadvantaged but are pupil premium.

What can 'disadvantage' look like.....?

Low aspirations

Lack of an educative culture at home – reading, homework etc.

Lack of contact and engagement from parents

Lack of equipment in school.

Over-crowded homes.

Poorly presented, lack of uniform.

Reduced engagement in extra-curricular activities.

Vocabulary size and literacy. Over a four year period, researchers recorded the accumulated number of words an average child experienced. Hart, B., & Risley, T. R. (1995)

Family receiving
welfare: 13million
words

Professional family :
45million words

Working class family:
26million words

What evidence-based approaches work?

Effective feedback on their work by teachers.

Mastery learning

Reading and comprehension work.

Metacognitive approaches – learning how to learn. Recall and retention of knowledge.

Peer tutoring

Latest from Ofsted

Knowledge needs to be considered in organised webs or schemata.

Progress means knowing more and remembering more.

‘Learning is defined as an alteration in long-term memory.’

Sweller, J., Ayres, P., & Kalyuga, S (2011)

Knowledge is generative or ‘sticky’. The more you know, the more easily you can learn.

Coaching – boosting aspirations.

Help with applications
e.g. apprenticeships

Mock interviews

Enhanced CEIAG is also a key factor in reducing NEETs and raising aspirations.

Be interested in their future!

Placements in the workplace.

Build up LORIC skills.

LORIC (from PiXL)

Leadership

Organisation

Resilience

Initiative

Communication

Thank you.....any questions?