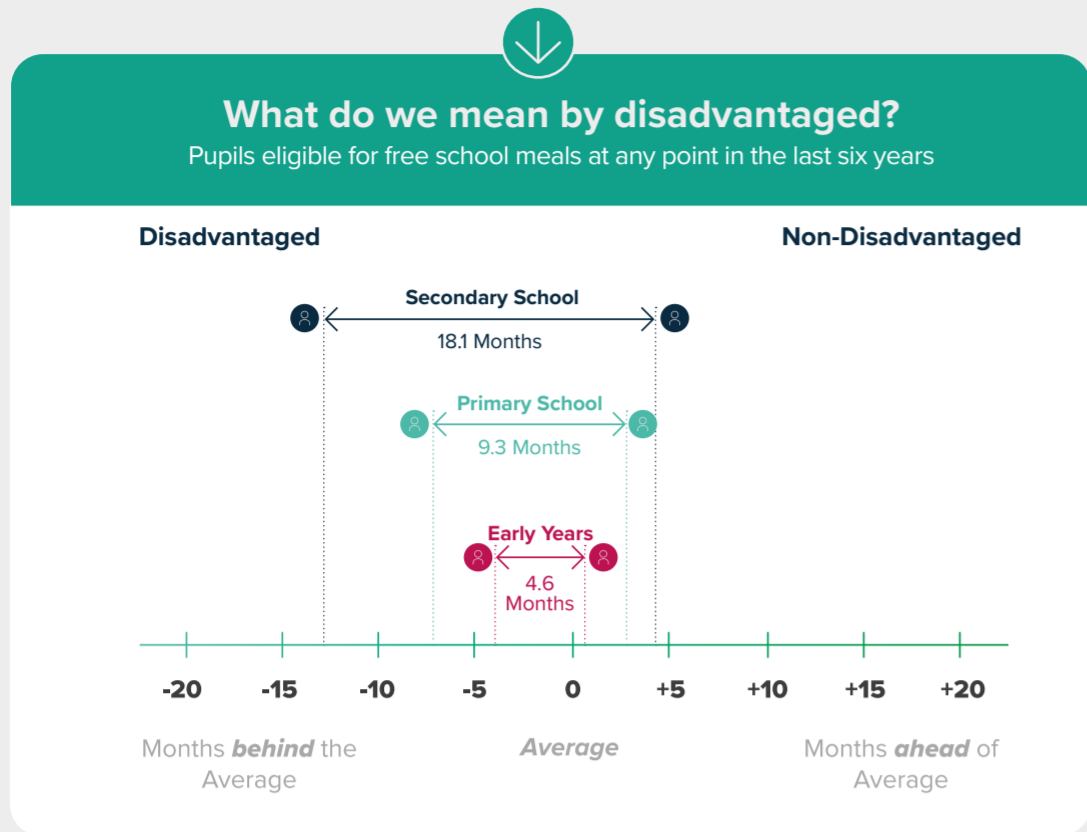
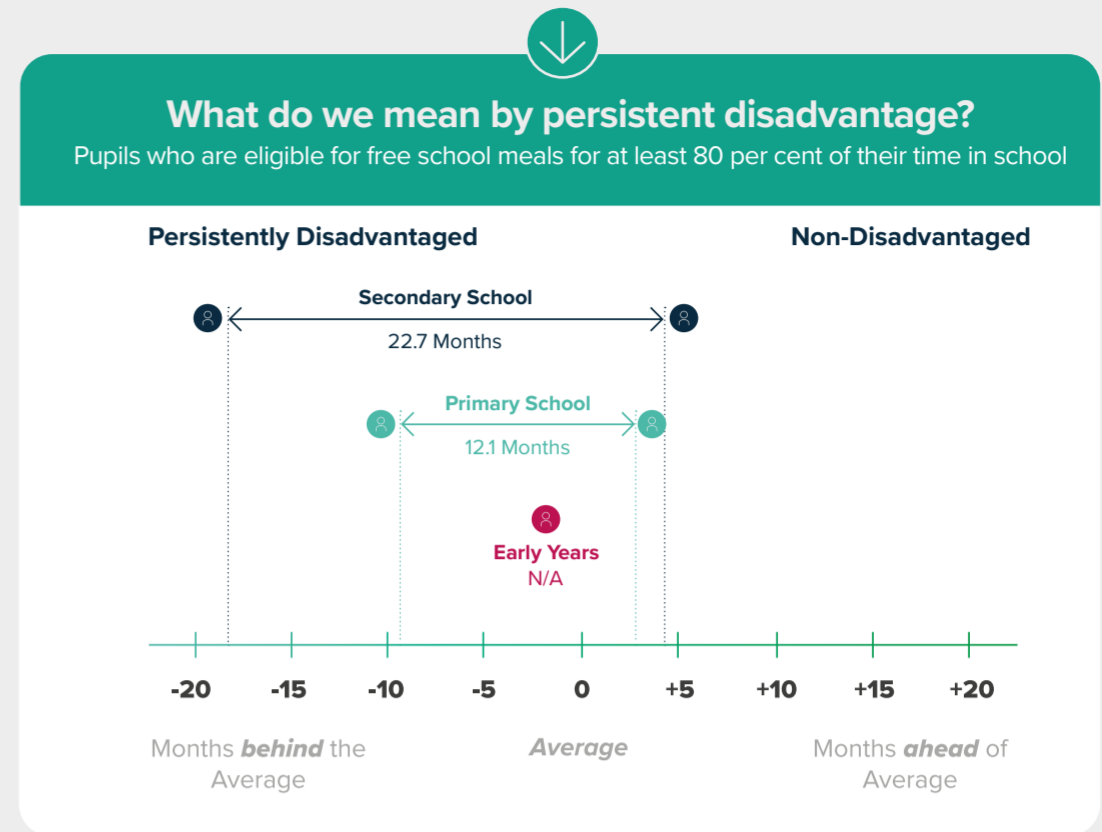


### The size of the disadvantage gap in 2019

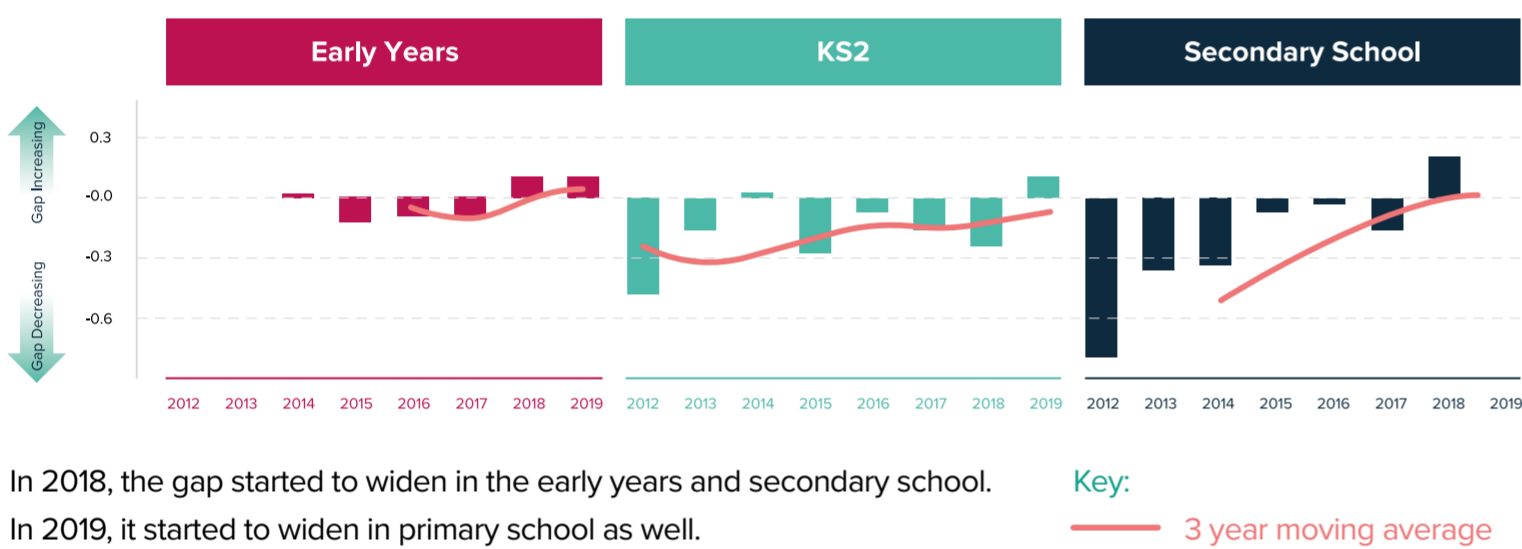


### The size of the persistent disadvantage gap in 2019



### How has the disadvantage gap changed each year?

In recent years, reductions in the gap have slowed and begun to be superseded by increases.



In 2018, the gap started to widen in the early years and secondary school. In 2019, it started to widen in primary school as well.

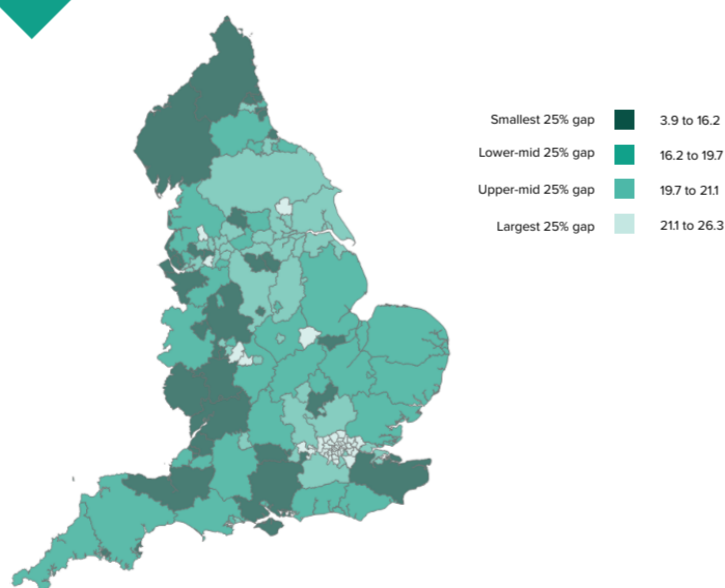
Last year the trend indicated 500 years until the gap was expected to close. **The gap is no longer expected to close at any point.** The latest five-year trend is a very small increase.

### The disadvantage gap in 2019: regional breakdown

The disadvantage gap at secondary school relative to non-disadvantaged pupils nationally

Disadvantaged pupils in Blackpool, Knowsley and Plymouth are over two years behind their peers by the end of secondary school...

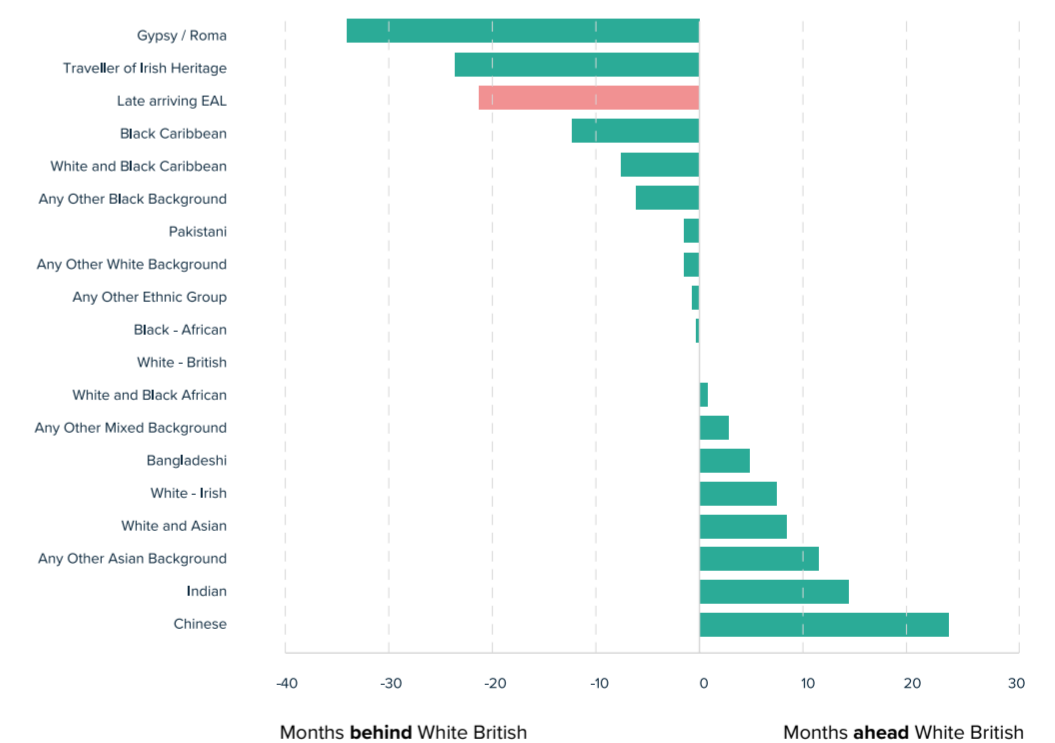
...whereas in Westminster the gap is less than one month.



Progress in closing gaps for children in care, children on a child protection plan, and children with a social worker has been very slow, particularly for children in care...

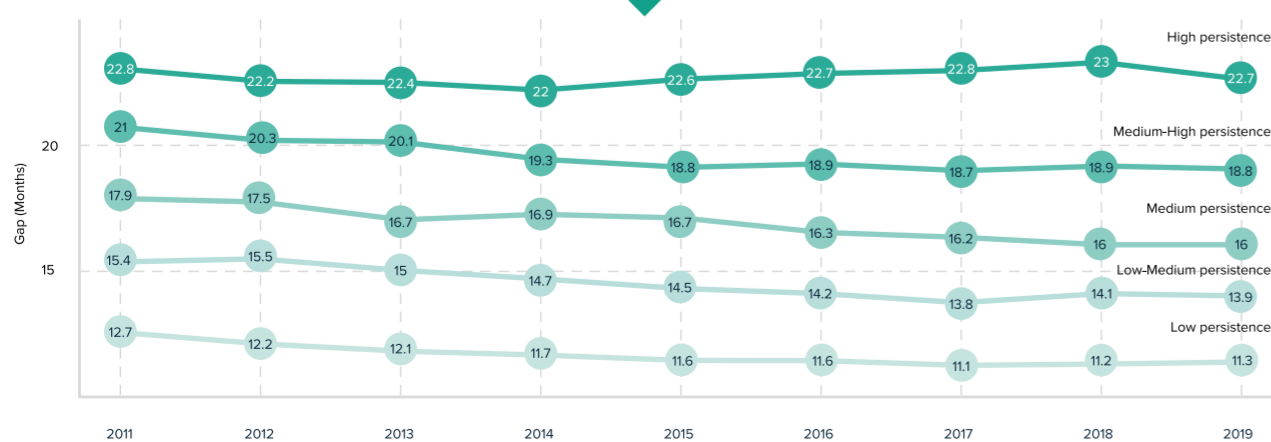


...there are big and growing attainment gaps for pupils from different ethnic and language backgrounds...



The gap for Black Caribbean pupils has been **widening** since 2011 and is now 11 months. The gap has also **widened** for pupils arriving late in secondary with English as an Additional Language (EAL).

### Children with more persistent disadvantage have seen less progress



Since 2015, **increases in the persistence of disadvantage experienced by poor pupils** have contributed towards the lack of progress in closing the gap. While most groups saw the gap stay the same or decrease since 2015, the **most persistently disadvantaged** saw the gap **increase** by 0.5 percent.

...and there has been little progress in reducing special educational needs and disabilities.

