Department for Education

Local Authority Measures to support Attendance (LAMSA) data collection 2027

Guide to the collection of data on local authority attendance support, parenting orders, education supervision orders, attendance penalty notices and exclusion penalty notices

Version 1.1 November 2026

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Version history

Version	Comments	Date
1.0	Baselined version. Dates rolled forward. Updated to change the name of the collection to Local Authority Measures to Support Attendance. Information added to question 1b and 7. Removal of items on attendance contracts. Addition of a new item on exclusion penalty notices. Change to name of section from 'Attendance Case Management' to 'LA Attendance Support' and changes to questions in this section. Updated question numbering in Appendix 1, to reflect removal of items.	April 2026
1.1	Guidance updated - New question 9.	November 2026

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

The data collection for Local Authority Measures to support Attendance (LAMSA), formerly known as the Parental Responsibility Measures for Attendance (PRM-A) collection, is an annual collection. The name of the collection has changed to better reflect the data being collected and highlight the key role of local authorities in supporting school attendance.

You are asked to make data return reports on the provisions relating to the use of attendance penalty notices[1], attendance case management (including fast-track), attendance contracts, parenting orders and education supervision orders by your local authority during the school academic year 2026 to 2027

Where schools and the police in your area use the attendance measures, please also include these in your return. In particular, sections 444A and 444B of the Education Act 1996 give head teachers and police officers the power to issue penalty notices and they must send copies to the local authority. We therefore expect local authorities to include these in their data returns to avoid under reporting on usage.

This data collection covers the school year **1 September 2026** to **31 August 2027**.

Data should be loaded by **Friday 1 October 2027** to allow for cleaning and authorisation by DfE. The deadline for submission of LAMSA data to the DfE by local authorities is **15 October 2027**.

All local authorities are expected to provide the data by the deadline above.

1.2. What has changed from the previous data collection

Following feedback the guidance has been updated to:

- Change the name of the collection to the 'Local Authority Measures to Support Attendance Census (LAMSA)'. This title better reflects the data being collected and highlights the key role of Local Authorities in supporting school attendance.
- Be clearer on the scope and purpose of the data collection.
- Better align this collection with the existing expectations of local authorities outlined in the statutory Working Together to Improve School Attendance guidance.

[1] In this guidance 'attendance penalty notice' means a penalty notice issued under section 444A(1) of the Education Act 1996. This is a penalty notice issued to a person who is believed to have failed to secure their child's attendance at school.

Specific questions have been updated to:

- Update to the wording of question 1b, to ask for the number of penalty notices issued for arriving late 'after the register closes'.
- Expand the wording of question 7 to clarify that the prosecution is after meeting the threshold for a 3rd time.
- Included a new question 9 asking for the number of severely absent pupils within the local authority for whom there is a joint action plan between the school and the LA. This may be an attendance action plan or a wider social care plans where attendance is one of several identified concerns – e.g.: CIN and CP plans.
- Remove questions on attendance contracts (previously Q14 and 15), to improve data quality and accuracy[1].
- Replace the section on attendance case management with questions that are more relevant to the current support provided by local authorities.
- Introduce a new question (Q17) on 'the total number of exclusion penalty notices issued' issued under section 103 and 105 of the Education Inspections Act 2006. Creating a single, comprehensive dataset for national monitoring of exclusion penalty notices.
- Change the title 'Attendance Case Management' to 'LA Attendance Support' and make amendments to questions in this section, to better reflect and capture the type of work LAs do to support improvement of attendance, in response to sector feedback. LA Attendance Support is defined in Section 1.3.

Changes to questions and numbering are summarised as follows:

Previous Questions	**Updated questions**
1b. Number issued for arriving late	1b. Number issued for arriving late after the register closes
7. Number of cases prosecuted during the period due to reaching 2 penalty notices within 3 years	7. Number of cases prosecuted during the period due to reaching 2 penalty notices within 3 years and having met the national threshold for a third time (or subsequent times) within those 3 years
8. Total number of cases entering attendance case management during the period	8. (NEW) Total number of targeting support meetings held for attendance

[1] The Department recognises that the majority of LAs do not issue attendance contracts which is why this has been removed from this LA-level data collection. However we still advise that schools continue to issue and monitor use of attendance contracts where appropriate as a useful tool for schools in improving school attendance.

Previous Questions	Updated questions
9. Total number of attendance case management cases prosecuted during the period	9. (NEW) Number of severely absent pupils within the local authority for whom there is a joint action plan between the school and the LA
10. Total number of attendance case management cases withdrawn, before prosecution, during the period.	10. (NEW and VOLUNTARY) Total number of cases where referrals for Family Help assessments (including targeted early help and children in need) were made on the basis, solely or in part, of attendance concerns
10a. Reason for withdrawal – completed successfully: attendance improved following the support measures	Question removed
10b. Reason for withdrawal – other	Question removed
10c. Open response for specifying reason cases were withdrawn under Q10b.	Question removed
New Question	11. Number of cases prosecuted during the period after attendance support failed to secure regular attendance
New Question	12. Total number of cases where LA attendance support or intervention previously in place ended during the period due to attendance improving
11. Total number of parenting orders granted by courts following unauthorised absence	Renumbered: Now question 13
13. Number of parenting orders implemented following unauthorised absence	Renumbered: Now question 14
12. Number of parenting orders not implemented	Renumbered: Now question 15

Previous Questions	Updated questions
13a. Not implemented – lack of provision	Renumbered now 15a
13b. Not implemented – breach by parent	Renumbered now 15b
14. Total number of attendance contracts offered within the LA	Question removed
15. Number of attendance contracts offered that were accepted by the parent	Question removed
New Question	17. Total number of exclusion penalty notices issued

1.3. Rationale behind the LAMSA data collection

Local Authorities play a crucial role in supporting school attendance, ensuring all children can access the full-time education to which they are entitled. They are facilitators of wider support needed by individual families and schools to overcome barriers in the short term. They are also strategic leaders that work across a geographical area to remove barriers in the longer term.

The LAMSA data collection provides information at local authority level on how the tools available to local authorities are being used nationally, including the volumes of parenting orders, education supervision orders and attendance penalty notices issued to address poor attendance in school. This enables government and local authorities to understand how these tools are being used and analyse their effectiveness on improving attendance.

1.4. Scope of the LAMSA data collection

This section provides details on the types of local authority attendance improvement tools included within the LAMSA data collection.

Local Authority Attendance Support

Local authorities are expected to have a School Attendance Support Team which provides the following core functions free of charge to all schools (regardless of type):

- Communication and advice: regularly bring schools together to communicate messages, provide advice and share best practice between schools and trusts within the area.
- Targeting Support Meetings: hold regular conversations with schools, using their attendance data to identify pupils and cohorts at risk of poor attendance and agree targeted actions and access to services for those pupils.
- Multi-disciplinary support for families: provide access to early help support workers to work intensively with families to provide practical whole-family support where needed to tackle the causes of absenteeism and unblock the barriers to attendance.
- Legal intervention: take forward attendance legal intervention (using the full range of parental responsibility measures) where voluntary support has not been successful or engaged with

Whilst we are aware of the different types of LA support provided for attendance, where data is available, we ask that LAs specifically use this section of the data collection to record:

- The total number of Targeting Support Meetings held. Targeting Support Meetings include regular conversations with schools, using their attendance data to identify pupils and cohorts at risk of poor attendance and agree targeted actions and access to services for those pupils.
- The total number of cases involving severely absent pupils for whom there is a joint action plan between the school and the LA (regardless of who is acting as lead practitioner)
- Multi-disciplinary support for families (Voluntary question): Cases where referrals for Family Help assessments (including targeted early help and children in need) were made on the basis, solely or in part, of attendance concerns
- Prosecutions where the above categorised attendance support (joint action plans for severely absent pupils and referrals for Family Help assessments) was provided but failed to secure regular attendance
- The total number of cases where LA attendance support that was previously in place, ended due to attendance improving. LA attendance support cases referred to here is as categorised above: cases involving joint action plans for severely absent pupils and cases where referrals for Family Help assessments were made related to attendance concerns.

Attendance Penalty notices

Penalty notices can be issued for section 444(1) offences under the Education Act 1996. Penalty notices can only be issued to parents of pupils who were of compulsory school age (5-16) at the time of the alleged offence. Every local authority must draw up a local

code of conduct for issuing penalty notices; this code will set out the occasions when it will be appropriate to issue a penalty notice.

The deadline for a parent to pay a penalty in accordance with a penalty notice is 28 days. If a penalty is unpaid after 28 days, the local authority must decide whether to prosecute the parent for the offence under section 444 (failing to ensure their child's regular school attendance) or withdraw the notice. Parent(s) can only be prosecuted if 28 days have expired, and full payment has not been made.

Withdrawal provisions for penalty notices

The Education (Penalty Notices) (England) Regulations 2007 set out the circumstances in which a penalty notice issued under section 444(1) can be withdrawn. The LAMSA data collection breaks down the possible reasons for withdrawal into the following categories:

- the penalty notice has been issued outside of the terms of the local code of conduct (Q4a);
- the penalty notice ought not to have been issued or issued to the person named as the recipient (Q4b);
- the penalty notice contains material errors (Q4c); or
- where after the expiry of 28 days the penalty notice is unpaid, and the local authority has neither started legal proceedings nor wishes to take such action under section 444 (Q4d).

Local authority local codes should contain the grounds for withdrawal. Local authorities should not issue penalty notices unless they are willing to prosecute parents for the original offence of failing to secure their child's regular school attendance following nonpayment.

Please read Chapter 6 of the statutory guidance: Working together to improve school attendance for further information.

Parenting orders

Local authorities can request a parenting order following successful conviction of parents for offences under sections 444(1) or 444(1A) of the Education Act 1996, for irregular school attendance. Parents' agreement is not required before an order is made. They may be appropriate where the parent has not engaged in support to improve their child's attendance and where compulsion to do so would help change parental behaviour. The courts can grant a parenting order as an ancillary order.

Parenting orders are imposed by the court and consist of two elements:

(i) parent must attend a parenting programme or counselling for up to three months; and

(ii) parent must comply with any other requirements that the court deem is necessary. This element can last for up to 12 months.

Education supervision orders

Local authorities must consider applying for an Education Supervision Order (ESO) before prosecuting parents. A local authority may apply for an ESO instead of or as well as prosecuting parents. The order is made in respect of the child and the local authority is appointed by the court to supervise that child's education, either at a school or at home, for a specified period of time.

Exclusion Penalty Notices

Exclusion[1] Penalty Notices are issued under sections 103 and 105 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006. Section 103 places a duty on parents of excluded pupils of compulsory school age at most state schools to ensure that their child is not in a public place in school hours during the first five school days of a suspension or permanent exclusion, unless there is reasonable justification. Where this duty is not met, a penalty notice may be issued by the local authority, the headteacher (or the deputy or assistant head, if approved by the headteacher), or the police.

Exclusion Penalty Notices are available to local authorities, headteachers (and any deputy / assistant authorised by headteachers) and the police. Regardless of who issues the notice, a copy must be provided to the local authority, enabling the local authority to maintain a complete record of all notices issued within its area. Local authorities must include all such notices in their return to ensure full and accurate reporting.

1.5. Data protection & security

Data kept on pupils (in any medium, including within a MIS) are personal data. The data must be managed in accordance with the requirements of the UK General Data Protection Regulation (UK GDPR) and Data Protection Act 2018. All staff that have access to personal data should be aware of their responsibilities under these acts. Local authorities should advise schools about their responsibility to hold data in line with the acts.

[1] Exclusion is a catch all term used to reference both a suspension (fixed-term exclusion) and permanent exclusion.

1.6. Data quality

It is important that the data collected by local authorities, for onward transmission to the department, is both accurate and complete. In Section 2, there is a complete list of data items that need to be submitted, together with an explanation of each of them.

2. Data required

This section explains the data that should be submitted under each question set out in the data collection. Please include any relevant data provided to you by schools.

See Appendix 1 for a full list of the questions contained in the data collection exercise.

2.1. Penalty notices for unauthorised absence data

Question 1 is asking for the overall total number of penalty notices for unauthorised absence that were issued during the period. The figures provided should include where a penalty notice is issued in relation to pupils attending an alternative provision such as pupil referral unit and who fail to attend that provision.

Questions 1a to 1c are asking for the total number of penalty notices issued by main reason, including: unauthorised holiday absence, late arrival after the register closes, and other unauthorised circumstances.

These questions aim to capture the main reason for issuing penalty notices.

Where there is a single reason for issuing the penalty notice, please record in the appropriate total. Where there is a combination of reasons, please consider the greatest cause of unauthorised absence and record it in the appropriate total. If it is difficult to identify a single greatest cause (for example, because there are two equally contributory factors leading to the unauthorised absence), record the cause deemed to be the deciding factor in the penalty notice being issued and record this in the appropriate total. The deciding factor could be the reason that caused the penalty notice to be issued at that time.

For example, if a pupil had 9 sessions of late arrival after the register closes and 1 session of other unauthorised circumstances, then the greatest cause of unauthorised absence would be late arrival; this would be the main reason for issuing the penalty notice and should be recorded in the 'Arriving late' total.

In another example, a pupil had 5 sessions of late arrival after the register closes, and 5 sessions of unauthorised holiday, where neither is greater in volume. However, the unauthorised holiday occurred last and was the main reason for the school issuing a penalty notice at this time. Since the deciding factor was the holiday, this should be recorded in the 'Unauthorised holiday' total.

Where there is another reason not in the list above then please record these cases in the 'other unauthorised circumstances' total.

The sum of the figures provided for questions 1a to 1c should add up to the total number of penalty notices for unauthorised absence issued in the period as indicated in question 1.

Question 1d is asking, **of** the total number of penalty notices issued during the period in Question 1, the number issued to a parent for the same child for a second time within 3 years (at a flat rate of £160).

Question 2 is asking, of the penalty notices issued during the period only, the number that were paid within 21 days of a penalty notice for unauthorised absence being issued. This refers to first penalty notices only that were issued during the period that were paid within 21 days and therefore at the reduced rate. Do not include second penalty notices paid within 21 days in the data provided for question 2. This is to differentiate between the number of first penalty notices paid at the reduced rate vs. the number of penalty notices paid at the standard rate.

Question 3 is asking, of the penalty notices issued during the period only, the number of first penalty notices that were paid between 22-28 days and the number of second penalty notices paid within 28 days. This refers to the total number of penalty notices paid at the standard rate.

Note that if a penalty is unpaid after 28 days the local authority must withdraw the notice and decide whether to prosecute the parent for the offence under section 444 (failing to ensure their child's regular school attendance).

Where a second penalty notice has been issued (as counted in Question 1d) and paid, this should be included in the number of penalty notices paid within 22-28 days (Question 3). Do not include second penalty notices paid within 21 days in data provided for question 2. This is to differentiate between the number of penalty notices issued that have been paid at the reduced rate vs the standard rate.

Question 4 relates to withdrawals of penalty notices issued during the period only, for unauthorised absence. Question 4 asks for the total number of penalty notices that were withdrawn during the period. Questions 4a to 4d ask for the total numbers of penalty notices withdrawn, by main reason, including: issued outside local code of conduct, ought not to have been issued or wrong recipient, contains material errors, unpaid after 28 days, no legal proceedings.. Where there is a combination of reasons for withdrawal, please consider the greatest cause and record this in the appropriate total.

The sum of the figures provided for **questions 4a to 4d** inclusive should add up to the total number of penalty notices withdrawn in the period as indicated in **question 4**.

Question 5 is asking for the number of cases prosecuted following non-payment of a penalty notice issued during the period only. The figure provided should include the number of summons served for unauthorised absence.

Question 6 is asking for the total number of unresolved cases at the end of the period (i.e. those penalty notices not falling into the paid, withdrawn or prosecuted category by the end of the period). This may include penalty notices issued near the end of the

academic year that were not resolved before the end of the academic year. The total of Q2-Q6 inclusive should equal the figure provided in Q1.

Question 7 is asking for the number of cases prosecuted during the period due to reaching the limit of 2 penalty notices within 3 years and has met the national threshold for a third time (or subsequent times) within those 3 years.

2.2. LA Attendance Support data

Queston 8 asks for the total number of targeting support meetings held with schools, to identify pupils and cohorts at risk of poor attendance, and agree targeted actions and access to services for those pupils. LAs should record the total number of meetings that took place with schools within the period.

Targeting support meetings refer to the regular virtual or in-person meetings held between a contact in the LA's School Attendance Support Team and the attendance lead at each school in the local authority area. Often the school's attendance data is used during these conversations to identify pupils and cohorts with, or at risk of, poor attendance (particularly severely absent pupils) and agree targeted actions and access to services. They enable joint support to be put in place as quickly as possible when necessary. For example, some LAs may hold regular meetings with each school to discuss cases where there are out of school barriers to attendance, no existing plan in place and joint action from school, local authority and partners is needed. Actions may be recorded from this meeting and minutes taken. The number of these meetings held with each school during the period would be recorded under question 8.

Question 9 asks for the number of severely absent pupils within the local authority for whom there is a joint action plan between the school and the LA. This may form part of the Targeted Support Meetings between Local Authorities and school attendance leads.

A joint action plan is a coordinated, structured support plan created together by the LA and school to address severe absence. It may be an attendance action plan or a wider social care plan where attendance is one of several identified concerns – e.g. CIN and CP plans. It should contain clear roles and actions for both the LA and the school to remove barriers to attendance for severely absent pupils. The answer to this question should reflect the total number of children with one or more action plans, rather than the total number of action plans.

Question 10 asks for the total number of cases where referrals for Family Help assessments (including targeted early help and children in need) were made on the basis, solely or in part, of attendance concerns. In this context, each 'case' should refer to an individual child. This is a new data item and will be collected on a voluntary basis.

Question 11 refers to the number of parents prosecuted during the period, after attendance support failed to secure regular attendance for example, where you bring a prosecution against both parents for a child's unauthorised absence, record '2'). The figure in question 11 (total number of cases prosecuted during the period) should refer to the number of LA attendance support cases, where a summons was served for non-attendance following provision of LA attendance support. Data should only include cases where the type of LA attendance support identified in this guidance was provided. This means cases prosecuted which also had support via:

- a joint action plan in place between the school and LA for severely absent pupils
- a referral for family help assessment

Only include cases opened in the period. *For example, two parents were prosecuted for failing to secure their child's attendance at school. The child had been identified as severely absent and there was a joint action plan in place between the school and LA to support in improving the child's attendance. Over the course of 6 months there was no improvement to the child's attendance despite the joint action plan in place and the LA began legal proceedings for prosecution and a summons is served. This should be included in this data.*

Question 12 asks for the total number of cases where LA attendance support or intervention previously in place ended during the period due to attendance improving. In the context of this question, each 'case' should refer to an individual child.

For example, Child A has LA attendance support as identified in this guidance in place. After one full term of Child A's consistent attendance at over 90% the school confirms that, support can be managed by its own attendance team, and a join action plan is ended. Action by the LA is no longer required due to attendance improving. This case can be included under question 12.

2.3. Parenting orders for unauthorised absence questions

Question 13 asks for the total number of parenting orders granted by the courts following either a section 444(1) or 444(1A) prosecution.

Question 14 is asking about the number of parenting orders that were implemented. This means that the parent complied with the parenting order.

Question 15 refers to the total number of parenting orders not implemented during this period. This should identify the reasons why there may be a discrepancy between questions 13 and 14.

Question 15a asks for parenting orders where the counselling or guidance programme has not begun within 6 months of the order being made due to a lack of the necessary parenting provision within the local authority. However, **do not** include details of

parenting orders that cannot be implemented during the statistical period because a parenting programme does not start until the next statistical period, but include it in your next return.

For example, a parenting order is issued on 01 November 2026 following a pupil's persistent absence. The local authority has no available parenting provision, because their contracted provider has a staffing shortage. As a result, no programme is available and the parent is unable to start. By 30 April 2027 there is still no place available, and the programme has not begun due to lack of provision in the LA. The parenting order must be recorded under section 15a because the 6-month window has passed and the programme has not begun as the LA lacked the necessary parenting provision.

An example of data that should not be included under question 15a is a scenario where a parenting order has been made on 01 July 2027. The required programme is scheduled to begin on 20 October 2027, which is within 6-months of the order being made. However, the statistical return period ends on 17 October 2027, and the programme has not yet started by this date. The programme will begin in the next statistical period. The delay is due to programme scheduling, not lack of local provision. Therefore, the parenting order should not be included under Q15a for this statistical period. It should be included in the next statistical return.

Question 15b - refers to parenting orders that could not be implemented because of breach by the parent. For example, a parent fails to attend the required sessions stated under the parenting order.

The sum of the figures provided for questions 15a and 15b should add up to the total number of parenting orders not implemented during the period as indicated in question 15.

2.4. Education supervision orders questions

Question 16 is asking for the total number of education supervision orders issued in the period, with questions 16a and 16b asking for the total number of education supervision orders issued instead of prosecution or in conjunction with prosecution.

The sum of the figures provided for questions 16a and 16b should add up to the total number of education supervision orders issued in the period as indicated in question 16.

Education supervision orders issued means those made by the Court.

2.5. Penalty notices for Exclusion question

Question 17 asks for the total number of Exclusion Penalty Notices issued during the reporting period.

3. How to make a return

This section provides information about the process of submitting your data to the department.

3.1. Collection dates

Key data collection dates are:

- data collection opens on Wednesday 1 September 2027
- data should be loaded by Friday 1 October 2027
- data collection closes on Friday 15 October 2027

You can only make a return during this period. No amendments can be made to your return after the collection closes on 17 October 2027.

3.2. COLLECT

You should submit your data using COLLECT, our centralised data collection and management system. A separate COLLECT guide is available to help you use the system to complete and submit your return.

You will not be able to submit your return in COLLECT if it contains validation errors. These must be corrected before the 'submit' button becomes available (COLLECT will alert you to any fields where errors have been identified).

You will still be able to submit your data where queries are present, although these must be accompanied by an explanatory note.

You may save your data and return to it later, as long as you have not pressed the submit button.

If you find that you are having problems submitting your data, please contact us by using the data collections service request form.

3.3. DfE Sign-in

User names and passwords for COLLECT are managed by the DfE Sign-in system that has replaced the secure access system. Your local authority has a delegated approver(s) who can allocate you access to departmental systems that use DfE Sign-in. If you require access to the LAMSA 2027 data collection on COLLECT, please contact the approver(s) in your local authority.

3.4. Further information

For further advice on the completion of any part of the LAMSA collection or on the use of COLLECT, local authorities should contact the Data Operations Service Desk by completing a data collections service request form.

Appendix 1: Questions in the LAMSA data collection

Penalty notices for unauthorised absence

1. Total number of penalty notices for unauthorised absences issued during the period

Main reason for issue of penalty notices

1a. Total number of penalty notices by main reason: unauthorised family holiday absence

1b. Total number of penalty notices by main reason: late arrival after the register closes

1c. Total number of penalty notices by main reason: other unauthorised circumstances

Repeated penalty notices

1d. Of the total number of penalty notices issued during the period (Q1), the number issued to a parent of the same child for a second time within 3 years (at a flat rate of £160)

Payment of penalty notices

2. During the period, the number of penalty notices paid within 21 days

3. During the period, the number of penalty notices paid between 22- 28 days

Withdrawal of penalty notices

4. During the period, the total number of penalty notices withdrawn

Reasons for the withdrawal of penalty notices

4a. The number of penalty notices withdrawn as the penalty notice was issued outside the terms of the local code of conduct

4b. The number of penalty notices withdrawn as they ought not to have been issued or issued to the person named as recipient

4c. The number of penalty notices withdrawn as it appears that notice contains material errors

4d. The number of penalty notices withdrawn as after expiry of 28 days, penalty is unpaid and LA does not wish to bring legal proceedings

Prosecutions relating to unpaid penalty notices

5. During the period, the number of cases prosecuted following non-payment

Unresolved penalty notices

6. Number of unresolved penalty notices at the end of the period (i.e. penalty notices not falling into the paid, withdrawn or prosecuted category by the end of the period)

Prosecutions where penalty notice limit has been reached

7. Number of cases prosecuted during the period due to reaching the limit of 2 penalty notices within 3 years and has met the national threshold for a third time (or subsequent times) within those 3 years

Attendance case management relating to absence from school

8. Total number of targeting support meetings held for attendance

9. Total number of severely absent pupils within the local authority for whom there is a joint action plan between the school and the LA [Only include cases opened in the period]

10. Total number of cases where referrals for Family Help assessments (including targeted early help and children in need) were made on the basis, solely or in part, of attendance concerns [Only include cases referred in the period]

11. Total number of cases prosecuted during the period after attendance support failed to secure regular attendance

12. Total number of cases where LA attendance support or intervention previously in place ended during the period due to attendance improving

Parenting orders for unauthorised absence

13. Total number of parenting orders granted following unauthorised absence prosecution (ancillary orders) within the period

14. Total number of parenting orders implemented following unauthorised absence prosecution within the period

15. Total number of parenting orders not implemented following unauthorised absence prosecution within the period

Reasons for not implementing parenting orders

15a. Total number of parenting orders not implemented due to a lack of provision

15b. Total number of parenting orders not implemented due to a breach by a parent

Education Supervision Orders

16. Total number of education supervision orders issued during the period

16a. Total number of education supervision orders issued during the period in place of prosecution

16b. Total number of education supervision orders issued during the period in addition to prosecution

Exclusion Penalty Notices

17. Total number of exclusion penalty notices issued during the period

Department for Education

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