

2019 Guidance (LA)	2023 Draft (LA)	Changes	Comments
<p>KEY ...<del>from</del> &gt; <del>to</del>    + added    -removed    moved to▶▶/▶▶from another section, location, re-ordered</p>			
<p><b>1. What is Elective Home Education?</b></p>	<p><b>1. What Elective Home Education is</b></p>		
<p>1.1 Elective home education is a term used to describe a choice by parents to provide education for their children at home - or at home and in some other way which they choose - instead of sending them to school full-time.</p> <p><b>Moved to 1.6</b></p> <p><del>Throughout this guidance, 'parents' should be taken to include all those with parental responsibility, including guardians (and foster carers, although in this case the local authority may be the corporate parent).</del></p>	<p>1.1 Elective home education (EHE) is a term used to describe the practice of a parent providing a child's education at home full-time, or at home and in some other way that a parent chooses (for example, using out-of-school settings such as tuition centres) instead of choosing to send the child to school.</p>	<p>+... (EHE)...+</p> <p>...a choice by parents to provide education for their children at home &gt; the practice of a parent providing a child's education at home</p> <p>+...full-time... +</p> <p>...which they choose - instead of sending them to school full-time &gt; that a parent chooses (for example, using out-of-school settings such as tuition centres) instead of choosing to send the child to school.</p>	

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<p>1.2 Educating a child (or children) full-time at home is a rewarding but challenging task. Parents may choose to engage private tutors or other adults to assist in providing a suitable education, but there is no requirement to do so. There are other settings which may be used, for example parental support groups which offer tuition, and companies which give part-time tuition. This can also include provision made at further education colleges for children aged 14 and over.</p>	<p>1.2 Educating a child (or children) full-time at home is a rewarding but challenging task. Parents may choose to engage private tutors or other adults to assist in providing a suitable education, but there is no requirement to do so. There are other settings which may be used, for example parental support groups which offer tuition, and companies which give part-time tuition. This can also include provision made at further education colleges for children aged 14 and over.</p>		
	<p>1.3 Some parents may choose to use online education providers as part of their EHE</p>	<p>+ 1.3 Some parents may choose to use online education providers as part of</p>	

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	<p>arrangements. In Spring 2023, the Department launched an online education accreditation scheme, open to full-time online-only providers.</p> <p>Membership of this accreditation scheme should give some assurance on the quality of education offered.</p>	<p>their EHE arrangements. In Spring 2023, the Department launched an online education accreditation scheme, open to full-time online-only providers.</p> <p>Membership of this accreditation scheme should give some assurance on the quality of education offered</p>	
<p><b>1.4 moved to 1.5</b>  <b>Moved from 1.3</b>  1.3 <del>Although children being home-educated are not normally registered at any school,</del> parents sometimes choose to make arrangements for a child to receive part of the total provision at a school - the purpose of this will often be to provide education in specific subjects more easily than is possible at</p>	<p>1.4 Parents sometimes choose to make arrangements for a home-educated child to receive part of their total provision at a school. The purpose of this could be to provide education in specific subjects more easily than is possible at home. Such arrangements are sometimes known as ‘flexi-schooling’. Schools are under no obligation to agree to such</p>	<p>...will often &gt; could be</p>	

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<p>home. Such arrangements are sometimes known as ‘flexi-schooling’. Schools are under no obligation to agree to such arrangements, <del>but some are happy to do so.</del> When a child is flexi-schooled, the parents must still ensure that the child receives a suitable full-time education but the element received at school must be taken into account in considering whether that duty is met, just as it should be when a child attends other settings on a part-time basis as described above. <del>Bearing that in mind, this guidance applies as much to children who are flexi-schooled as it does to others who are educated at home.</del></p>	<p>arrangements.</p> <p>When a child is flexi-schooled, the parents must still ensure that the child receives a suitable education but the element received at school must be taken into account in considering whether that duty is met, just as it should be when a child attends other settings on a part-time basis as described above. This guidance applies to children who are flexi-schooled, <del>however children who are flexi-schooled are not deemed as receiving EHE as they are on a school roll.</del> For further information on flexi-schooling see paragraph 10.7.</p>	<p>+ however children who are flexi-schooled are not deemed as receiving EHE as they are on a school roll. For further information on flexi-schooling see paragraph 10.7.</p>	

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<p><b>Moved from 1.3</b></p> <p>Parents who choose to educate a child in these ways rather than sending the child to school full-time take on financial responsibility for the cost of doing so, including the cost of any external assistance used such as tutors, parent groups or <b>part-time alternative</b> provision. If the child attends state-funded school or FE college for part of the week, that will have no cost to the parents. Examination costs are <b>also</b> the responsibility of parents if a child does not attend school full-time, although some <del>schools or colleges attended part-time may meet the costs, or the</del> local authority may have a policy of assisting with such costs <del>for children educated at home.</del></p>	<p>1.5 Parents who choose to educate a child in these ways, rather than sending the child to school full-time, take on financial responsibility for the cost of doing so, including the cost of any external assistance used, such as tutors, parent groups or <b>other out-of-school</b> provision. <b>However</b>, if the child attends a state-funded school or FE college for part of the week, that will have no cost to the parents. Examination costs are the responsibility of parents if a child does not attend school full-time, although some local authorities may have a policy of assisting with such costs.</p>	<p><b>...part-time alternative &gt; other out-of-school</b></p> <p><b>+ However +</b></p>	

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<p><b>Moved from 1.1</b>  This is different to education provided by a local authority otherwise than at a school - <del>for example</del>, tuition for children who are too ill to attend school.</p>	<p>1.6 EHE is different to special educational provision arranged by a local authority otherwise than in a school, post-16 institution or early years setting.</p> <p>This is often referred to as Education Otherwise Than in a School (EOTAS) by those working in the field of special educational needs (SEN).<sup>10</sup></p> <p>EHE is also different to education arranged by a local authority due to a child's illness, exclusion from school, or for another reason why a child might not otherwise receive suitable education. This education arranged by the local authority, commonly called alternative provision can take place in non-school settings.</p>	<p>This &gt; EHE...</p> <p>...education provided by a local authority... &gt; special educational provision arranged by a local authority</p> <p>+post-16 institution or early years setting. +</p> <p>+ This is often referred to as Education Otherwise Than in a School (EOTAS) by those working in the field of special educational needs (SEN).+</p> <p>+EHE is also different to</p> <p>...tuition for children who are too ill to attend school &gt; education arranged by a local authority due to a child's illness,</p> <p>+ exclusion from school, or for another reason why a child might not otherwise receive suitable education.</p>	

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		This education arranged by the local authority, commonly called alternative provision can take place in non-school settings. +	
	1.7 EHE is not the same as remote education, which is when the child remains on a school roll but it has been deemed necessary for the education to take place away from school (e.g., due to school closures or individual cases where a pupil is unable to attend school but is able to learn).	+ 1.7 EHE is not the same as remote education, which is when the child remains on a school roll but it has been deemed necessary for the education to take place away from school (e.g., due to school closures or individual cases where a pupil is unable to attend school but is able to learn)	
	1.8 EHE children whose education is suitable are not classified as CME. CME are defined as children of compulsory school age who are not registered pupils at a school and are not receiving	+ 1.8 EHE children whose education is suitable are not classified as CME. CME are defined as children of compulsory school age who are not registered pupils at a school and are not receiving	

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	<p>suitable education otherwise than at a school. CME include children who are awaiting a school place but are not in receipt of suitable education in the interim.</p>	<p>suitable education otherwise than at a school. CME include children who are awaiting a school place but are not in receipt of suitable education in the interim.</p>	

<p>Overview</p>
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