

Equality Objectives

To narrow the gap between the progress made by disadvantaged boys and those of non-disadvantaged students.

To narrow the gap between the attendance of disadvantaged boys and that of non-disadvantaged students.

To narrow the gap between the proportion of disadvantaged boys who receive fixed-term suspensions and non-disadvantaged students.

These were adopted in January 2020 and were reviewed in spring 2023 and 2024.

Equality Objectives Monitoring

Target 1: To narrow the gap between the progress made by disadvantaged boys and those of non-disadvantaged pupils.

Progress 8 score of MVC disadvantaged boys in 2019: **-1.21**

Progress 8 score of all pupils at MVC in 2019: **0.01** **Gap = 1.22**

Progress 8 score of MVC disadvantaged boys in 2022: **-0.80**

Progress 8 score of all pupils at MVC in 2022: **0.00** **Gap = 0.80**

Progress 8 score of MVC disadvantaged boys in 2023: **-1.20**

Progress 8 score of all pupils at MVC in 2023: **-0.10** **Gap = 1.10**

We made good progress on this target, having narrowed the gap from 1.22 to 0.80, a 34% reduction over the 3 years to 2022. However, the gap became bigger in the 2023 results.

This gap demonstrates a 10% reduction over the 4 years to 2023.

Target 2: To narrow the gap between the attendance of disadvantaged boys and that of non-disadvantaged pupils.

In 2019 the attendance for disadvantaged boys was 71.2%. This figure was lower than the attendance for all MVC students (80.9%). **Gap = 9.7**

In 2022 the attendance for disadvantaged boys was 71.0%. This figure was lower than the attendance for all MVC students (77.2%). **Gap = 6.2**

In 2023 the attendance for disadvantaged boys was 70.0%. This figure was lower than the attendance for all MVC students (76.4%). **Gap = 6.4**

We are making progress on this target as, within MVC, the gap between the attendance of male disadvantaged pupils and all pupils is becoming smaller.

Target 3: To narrow the gap between the proportion of disadvantaged boys who receive fixed-term exclusions and non-disadvantaged pupils.

In 2021-22:

Approximately 4.5% of the school population received a fixed term suspension across the year.

- 12 /28 students who were suspended were male disadvantaged.
- 65 /622 students in the school population were male disadvantaged.

10.5% of the school population were male disadvantaged but accounted for 42.9% of suspended students.

In 2022-23 to 1st March:

Approximately 3.9% of the school population have received a fixed term suspension across the year to date.

- 7 / 25 students who were suspended were male disadvantaged.
- 75 /633 students in the school population were male disadvantaged.

11.8% of the school population were male disadvantaged but accounted for 28.0% of suspended students.

In 2023-4 to 31st Jan:

Approximately 5.9 % of the school population have received a fixed term suspension across the year to date.

- 8 / 38 students who were suspended were male disadvantaged.
- 82/637 students in the school population were male disadvantaged.

12.9% of the school population were male disadvantaged but accounted for 18.0% of suspended students.

The figures indicate some progress has been made with reducing the proportion of male disadvantaged students being suspended, even as the number of male disadvantaged continues to rise, but we continue to work on this aspect of our practice.