

Annual performance assessment (APA) 2007

Performance indicators and outcomes 2006-2007

This report shows 2006-2007 data for 105 APA performance indicators.

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1. Introduction

Ofsted is required by section 138 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 to undertake an annual review of each council's children's services and to award a performance rating for them. The annual performance assessment (APA) discharges these duties. The rating awarded is also used as the rating for the children and young people's block in the Audit Commission's comprehensive performance assessment (CPA) of local authority services.

In 2005, APAs were carried out for the first time by Ofsted and the Commission for Social Care Inspection (CSCI) as part of a new improved system for the integrated inspection, assessment and review of children's services. On 1 April 2007, the new Ofsted, which brought together four inspectorates – the Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills – brought together four inspectorates - Ofsted, the Adult Learning Inspectorate, Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service (CAFCASS) and CSCI - assumed responsibility for the social care aspects of children's services.

Previously, CSCI published the set of Social Services Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) indicators on an annual basis which were used by councils to monitor their performance and support planning throughout the year.

In January 2008 the full set of performance indicators used in the 2007 APA was published on the Ofsted website (www.ofsted.gov.uk) in the form of an interactive tool that councils could use to explore their own performance, compare it against others and help to decide where improvements are needed.

This document presents information related to 105 of the 186 performance indicators used in 2007 to match the reduced dataset that will be used as part of the APA process in 2008.

Ofsted uses the indicators as part of the evidence to inform their annual assessments of councils' performance. However, the indicators only show part of the picture and need to be considered as part of a wider set of performance evidence.

2. Context

In 2007, the data collection was undertaken largely by the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF).

For education functions, the information and data reflect performance in the previous school year (2005/06); however, inspectors also took account of more recent data that demonstrated the progress being made in achieving local targets and plans. This included provisional performance data for the 2006/07 academic year. For social care, the data reflected performance in the preceding financial year (2006–07); these data were drawn from the collections undertaken by the DCSF and the Information Centre for Health and Social Care.

The APA dataset is presented under the five *Every Child Matters* outcomes for children and young people and service management. These are:

- Being healthy
- Staying safe
- Enjoying and achieving
- Making a positive contribution
- Achieving economic well-being

Four indicators remain as key thresholds and performance against these was considered by inspectors when making judgements. For 2006-07, the key threshold indicators and the threshold levels did not change from the 2005-06 levels.

Previously the key thresholds were applied against the children's social care grade. However, this grade is no longer part of the APA. Three of the indicators, A1, C20 and C23, fall within the staying safe outcome and were applied against the staying safe grade. The fourth indicator, A2, falls within enjoying and achieving. The following application rules were applied for the 2007 APA:

Key Threshold Indicator	Failure level	Rule
CF/A1 Stability of placements of children looked after (BVPI 49)	>20%	Failure to achieve less than 20% will limit the Staying Safe grade to no better than 2 - adequate
CF/C20 Reviews of child protection cases (BVPI 162)	<92.5%	Failure to achieve better than 92.5% will limit the Staying Safe grade to no better than 2 – adequate
CF/C23 Adoptions of children looked after (BVPI 163)	<3%	Failure to achieve better than 3% will limit the Staying Safe grade to no better than 3 – good
CF/A2 Educational qualifications of children looked after [joint working] (BVPI 50)	<25%	Failure to achieve better than 25% will limit the Enjoying and Achieving grade to no better than 3 – good.
Additionally, failure on any two of the above key thresholds would limit the overall Children's Services grade to no better than 2 – adequate.		

In 2007 no council failed more than one key threshold.

3. How the data is used in APA

APAs are conducted each year and focus on the contribution council services have made in the previous 12 months towards improving outcomes for children and young people. A wide range of published evidence, including data and performance indicators, is considered alongside the council's review of its progress. No fieldwork activities are undertaken. The grade awarded provides the rating for the children and young people's block in the Audit Commission's comprehensive performance assessment. Weaknesses identified in the APA may be subject to further inspection activity and fieldwork in any subsequent joint area review (JAR).

APAs are an integral element of the improvement cycle for performance managing local authorities and their strategic partners. Not only are they, of themselves, a vehicle to drive change, they also give a position statement for use by the DCSF and Government Office children's services advisers in annual priorities meetings with councils and in support and challenge processes.

4. APA Process

In 2007 an APA was conducted in 137 local authorities by two Ofsted inspectors with a background in education and social care; of these, 27 took place at the same time as the JAR and the rest were 'stand alone' APAs. For the remaining 13 authorities the grade awarded for their contribution to improving services for children and young people in their recent JAR was subject to a data review and provided the rating for the children and young people's service block in the Audit Commission's annual CPA.

Judgements related to:

- the council's children's services overall and the specific contribution's they make to improving outcomes for children and young people
- the contribution that these services make towards improving each of the five Every Child Matters outcome areas
- the council's capacity to further improve these services.

The grade awarded for the council's contribution to improving outcomes for children and young people provided the grade for the children's and young people's service block of the CPA in 2007.

The grading scale

All judgements will be made on the following four-point scale:

Grade	Descriptor
Grade 4: A service that delivers well above minimum requirements for users	A service that delivers well above minimum requirements for children and young people, is innovative and cost-effective, and fully contributes to raising expectations and the achievement of wider outcomes for the community.
Grade 3: A service that consistently delivers above minimum requirements for users	A service that consistently delivers above minimum requirements for children and young people, has some innovative practice, and is increasingly cost-effective whilst making contributions to wider outcomes for the community.
Grade 2: A service that delivers only minimum requirements for users	A service that delivers only minimum requirements for children and young people, but is not demonstrably cost-effective nor contributes significantly to wider outcomes for the community.
Grade 1: A service that does not deliver minimum requirements for users	A service that does not deliver minimum requirements for children and young people, is not cost-effective and makes little or no contribution to wider outcomes for the community.

Inspectors scrutinised the admissible evidence, discussed and moderated their emerging judgements at a regional and national level, completed evidence notebooks, met with local authority Directors of Children’s Services and produced the APA.

The following range of supporting admissible evidence, based on information already in the public domain or previously shared with authorities, was considered:

- data and performance indicators
- evidence from recent inspections of schools and other settings or providers and, where available, from inspections of services, such as youth offending teams
- inspection evidence from the Audit Commission and Ofsted

- briefings and background information from the DCSF, the Healthcare Commission, the Youth Justice Board and the Audit Commission.

The APA letters for 137 local authorities are available on the Ofsted website (<http://www.ofsted.gov.uk/portal/site/Internet/menuitem.4ee124d1333d1e23b218d71008c08a0c/?vgnnextoid=15df764e0f32b010VgnVCM100000960f430aRCRD>).

5. Key findings

Of the grades awarded for the five outcomes for children and young people in 2007:

- 112 councils (82%) were judged good or excellent for being healthy
- 96 (70%) were good or excellent for staying safe
- 103 (75%) were good or excellent for enjoying and achieving
- 126 (92%) were good or excellent for making a positive contribution
- 115 (84%) were good or excellent for achieving economic well-being.

Being healthy

Most local councils and their partners continue to make a good contribution to securing positive health outcomes: the proportion judged good or outstanding in 2007 was 81% and in 2006 was 90%. None is inadequate in this regard. In the best examples, partnership working is well developed and more firmly established both at a strategic and an operational level. There is an increasing emphasis on the health needs of vulnerable groups of children and young people; this is particularly evident for children in council care and young offenders. Mental health services are improving and there is more emphasis on prevention through the promotion of healthy lifestyles. Progress on reducing rates of teenage pregnancy is slow. Strategies to address issues of substance misuse, obesity and smoking are not yet demonstrating widespread effectiveness. There is a growing concern over the oral health of children.

Staying safe

A large majority of councils and their partners are contributing well to securing children and young people's safety. However, the proportion of councils judged good or outstanding in 2007 (70%) is smaller than in 2006 (73%). There is evidence of stronger inter-agency working leading to improvements in some aspects of the wider staying safe agenda which includes targeted activities for vulnerable children, child protection and safeguarding systems. For example, road traffic accidents involving children and young people are decreasing. Increasingly, and with some success, greater attention is being paid to some groups of vulnerable children and young people, for example support services for those in council care are becoming more evident. However, management systems to monitor performance and the quality of work lack consistency and rigour in too many councils.

Enjoying and achieving

In three-quarters of council areas, services make a good contribution to ensuring that children enjoy and achieve, but in the remainder this contribution is only adequate. Pupils' attainment by Key Stage 4 continues to rise slightly and the overall effectiveness of schools, judged by the proportion identified by Ofsted as causing concern, is improving. There are concerns over attendance rates especially for children in council care which have decreased on average and, at the same time, exclusions from school are still rising. Although children in council care are achieving better educational outcomes overall the rate of improvement is not sufficient.

Making a positive contribution

A very large majority of councils and their partners make a good or outstanding contribution to enabling children and young people to make a positive contribution to their communities. No councils are inadequate in this outcome area. There are good efforts being made to involve some vulnerable groups who are hard-to-reach in strategic decision making. Young people's contributions and achievements are celebrated more visibly. The number of young people becoming involved in the youth justice system is reducing in a minority of areas although re-offending rates remain too high. There are still council areas where children in care do not participate fully in their review processes. Additional resources are beginning to provide improved support for young carers in some localities but this group of children and young people receive insufficient support overall.

Achieving economic well-being

The proportion of councils judged to be good or outstanding in this outcome area is greater than in 2006. Increasing child care provision coupled with a commitment to developing family learning arrangements are increasingly supporting younger children and their parents well. Whilst the achievements of young people aged over 16 are improving, as shown in the completion of apprenticeships and the proportion reaching Level 2 qualifications by the age of 19, an important concern continues to be the wide variation in outcomes evident across the country. Despite an overall reduction in the number of young people who are not in education, employment or training, the picture across the country is very variable. For some of the most vulnerable groups the numbers not in education, employment or training remain high. Moreover, collaboration in terms of 14-19 provision is slow in a few localities and is failing to provide young people with access to the range of learning opportunities to which they are entitled.

Capacity to improve, including service management

Most councils and their partners demonstrate at least a good capacity to improve. No councils were judged inadequate in 2007 (in 2006 there were two) but the proportion judged to be good or outstanding in 2007 (86%) is lower than in 2006 (89%). In higher performing councils senior leaders and managers have developed a culture where every child does matter and there is no room for complacency. Here,

partnership working at strategic level has developed into well integrated arrangements at an operational level. There is growing deployment of multi-agency teams working in identified localities with clear targets and a strong sense of teamwork. In a few cases, however, difficulties caused by high staff vacancy rates and reorganisation or restructuring has slowed progress. In a minority of council areas, performance management systems are not well supported by effective data collection and analysis.

A more detailed analysis of the outcomes of 2007 APA can be found in the [APA 2007 outcomes report](#) published on the Ofsted website: www.ofsted.gov.uk/publications

Annex 1: performance against each of the indicators

Universal Code	Index	Page No.
SECTION 1 – BEING HEALTHY		
1047SC	Percentage change from base year (1998) in number of conceptions among 15-17-year olds (BVPI 197)	15
1032OF	Percentage of schools participating and achieving the National Healthy Schools Status	18
1043SC	PAF CF/A70: councils' self assessment of progress on four elements of the implementation of the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service framework	20
1040NT	Proportion of those in substance misuse treatment who are aged under 18	22
1037SC	PAF CF/C19: the average of the percentages of children looked after who had been looked after continuously for at least 12 months, and who had their teeth checked by a dentist during the previous 12 months, and had an annual health assessment during the previous 12 months	26

Universal Code	SECTION 2 – STAYING SAFE	Page No.
2001DT	Number of children aged 0-15 killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	29
2015SC	KIGS CH141: number of referrals of children per 10,000 population	32
2016SC	KIGS CH142: percentage of referrals that are repeat referrals within 12 months	35
2017SC	KIGS CH143: percentage of referrals of children in need that led to initial assessments	37
2019SC	KIGS CH02: initial child protection conferences per 10,000 population aged under 18	39
2020SC	Percentage of initial assessments within seven working days of referral	41
2021SC	KIGS CH145: number of core assessments of children in need per 10,000 population aged under 18	44
2022SC	PAF CF/C64: percentage of core assessments that were completed within 35 working days of their commencement	47
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2066SC	Ethnicity of children who are the subject of a child protection plan (white, mixed ethnic origin, Asian or Asian British, and Black or Black British)	61
2034SC	PAF CF/C20: percentage of child protection cases which should have been reviewed during the year that were reviewed (BVPI 162)	66
2035SC	KIGS CH10: children whose child protection plans were discontinued, or were de-registered, per 10,000 population aged under 18	69
2036SC	PAF CF/C21: percentage of children who ceased to be the subject of a child protection plan, or were de-registered, during the year ending 31 March, who had been registered, or the subject of a child protection plan, continuously for two years or more	71
2038SC	Percentage of eligible, relevant and former relevant children who have pathway plans, have been allocated a personal adviser and are resident outside the council's boundaries	74
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2054SC	Percentage of looked after children fostered by relatives or friends	97
2068SC	PAF CF/B79: percentage of children aged at least 10 and under 16 looked after at 31 March (excluding those placed with parents) who were in foster placements or placed for adoption	99
2058SC	Percentage of looked after children adopted during the year who were placed for adoption within 12 months of the agency deciding that the child should be placed for adoption	102
2059SC	PAF CF/C23: number of looked after children adopted during the year as a percentage of the number of looked after children at 31 March (excluding unaccompanied asylum seekers) who had been looked after for six months or more on that day (BVPI 163)	104
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5026SC	What percentage of children with disabilities aged 14+ had a transition plan to support their move from Children's Services to Adult Services?	110

Universal Code	SECTION 3 - ENJOYING AND ACHIEVING	Page No.
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3034OF	Authorised and unauthorised absences at primary schools	157
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3091DE	Percentage of fixed term and permanent exclusions in relation to the number of pupils in primary phase	165
3092DE	Percentage of fixed term and permanent exclusions in relation to the number of pupils in secondary phase	168
3067AC	BVPI 159a, 159b, 159c and 159d - percentage of permanently excluded pupils provided with alternative tuition	171
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3080J	The proportion of supervised juveniles in full time education, training and employment	180
3085SC	PAF CF/C69: percentage of children newly looked after in the year, and still looked after at 31 March, who were placed at 31 March more than 20 miles from their home address from which first placed	182
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3072SC	PAF CF/A2: percentage of young people leaving care aged 16 or over with at least one GCSE at grade A*-G or a GNVQ (BVPI 50)	188
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4021OF	Contact - percentage of young people aged 13-19 reached by publicly funded youth services	218
4022OF	Ratio of full-time equivalent youth workers to young people aged 13-19	221
4015SC	PAF CF/C18: percentage of children aged 10 or over who had been looked after continuously for at least 12 months, who were given a final warning/reprimand or convicted during the year for an offence committed while they were looked after, expressed as a ratio of the percentage of all children aged 10 or over given a final warning/reprimand or convicted for an offence in the police force area	223
4016SC	PAF CF/C63: number of children and young people who communicated their views specifically for each of their statutory reviews as a percentage of the number of children and young people who had been looked after at 31 March for more than four weeks	226

Universal Code	SECTION 5 – ACHIEVING ECONOMIC WELL-BEING	Page No.
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5022SC	PAF CF/A4: ratio of the percentage of those young people who were looked after on 1 April in their 17th year (aged 16), who were engaged in education, training or employment at the age of 19 to the percentage of all young people in the population who were engaged in education, training or employment at the age of 19 (BVPI 161)	265
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6024SC	PAF CF/B8: average gross weekly expenditure per looked after child in foster care or in a children's home	281
6012SC	Percentage of social care staff directly employed posts for children and families vacant on 30 September	285
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6049DE	Percentage of unfilled full time vacancies in relation to number of full time equivalent teachers employed as at January	289



BEING HEALTHY

1047SC - Percentage change from base year (1998) in number of conceptions amongst 15-17-year-olds (BVPI 197)

Notes on Interpretation:

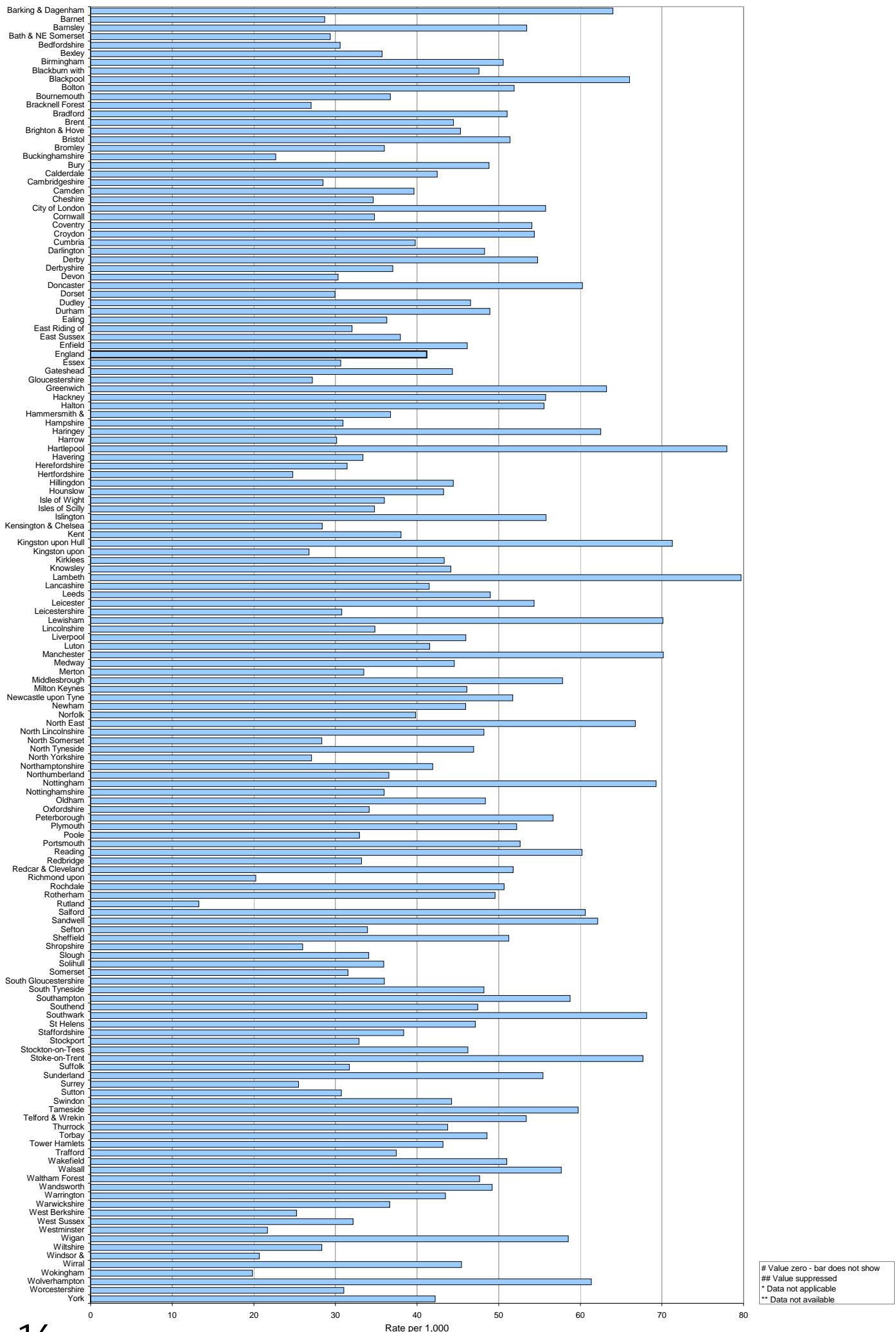
Progress in reducing conception rates amongst 15-17 year olds against the 1998 baseline would be represented by a negative figure in the percentage change in number of conceptions amongst 15-17 year olds. A positive figure would suggest that the conception rate has increased. Continued improvement would show a negative figure getting increasingly larger whilst fluctuations in this figure year on year may suggest that strategies to reduce conceptions in 15-17 year olds may be ineffective. This data should be looked at alongside the rate of conceptions per 1,000 population of 15-17 year olds.

Data on teenage conceptions is available on a calendar year basis and ONS publish this data in February each year, 14 months after the year to which they relate. Therefore the indicator presented in the 2006/07 BVPI set will be the data published in February 2007 relating to calendar year 2005.

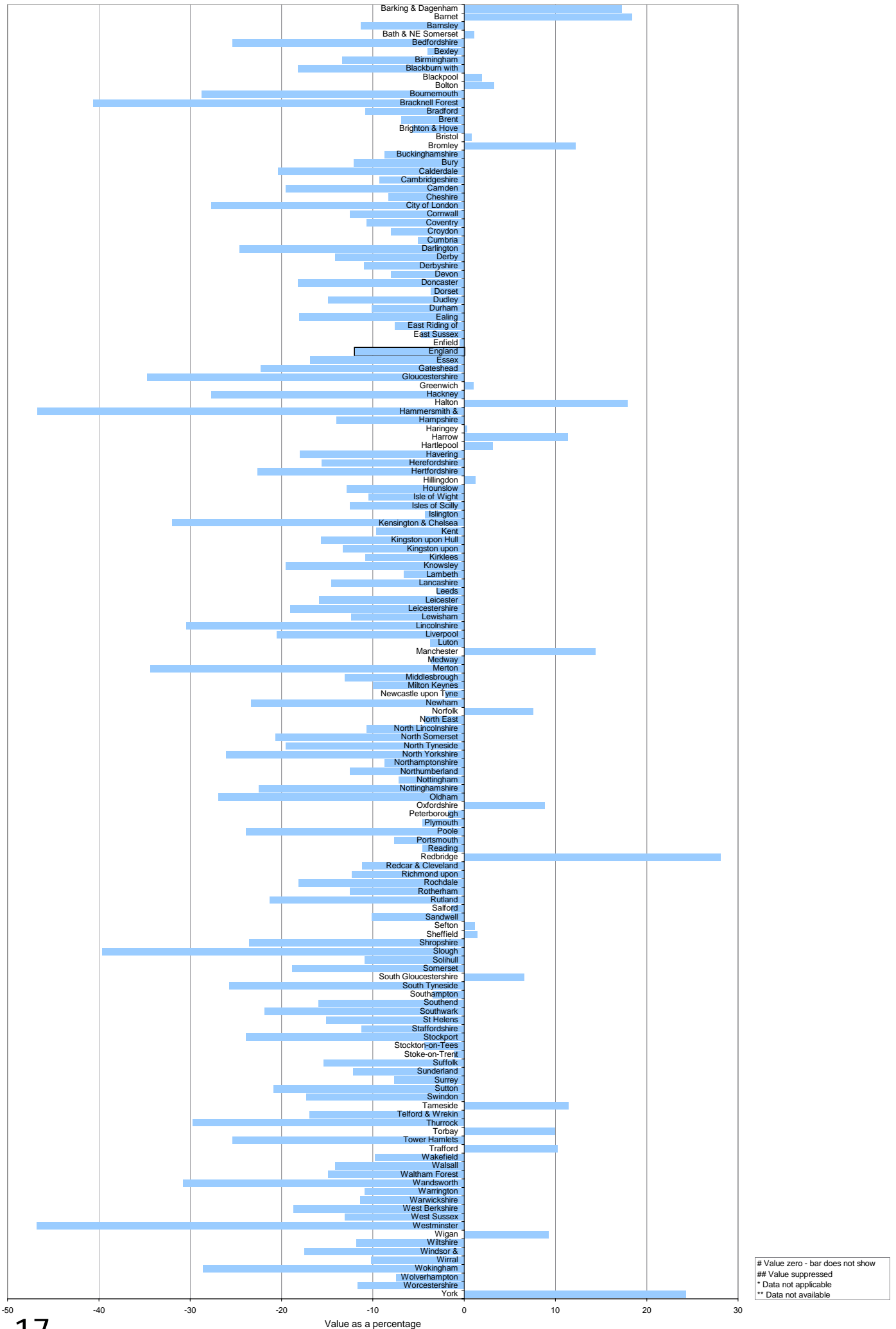
The National Teenage Pregnancy Strategy outlines the National target to halve the under-18 conception rate in England by 2010 (with an interim target of 15% by 2004 included in the NHS Plan).

Data Source: Teenage Pregnancy Unit

Outcome framework: Being Healthy



Value zero - bar does not show
 ## Value suppressed
 * Data not applicable
 ** Data not available



10320F

Percentage of schools participating and achieving the National Healthy Schools Status

Notes on Interpretation

The National Healthy Schools Programme is a joint initiative between the Department of Health (DoH) and the Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF). It originated in 1997 out of the White Paper Excellence in Schools. In 2004 the programme was revised as a result of the White Paper Choosing Health as there was a need to ensure consistency across the country. There are now four themes-Personal, Social and Health Education (PSHE), Physical Activity, Healthy Eating and Emotional Health and Wellbeing (EHWB). Each theme has its own criteria that schools have to meet to achieve National Healthy Schools Status (NHSS). Schools need to meet the criteria through the Whole School Approach (WSA) which is at the core of the NHSP. There are ten elements to the WSA and a process that schools needs to employ while participating in the NHSP. Schools now Self-Validate and 10 per cent of all schools who Self-Validate go through moderation. The NHSP has four aims which are to support children and young people in developing healthy behaviours, help raise the achievement of children and young people, reduce health inequalities and promote social inclusion. There are two targets for the NHSP-that all schools will be participating in the programme and 55 percent of schools will achieve NHSS by 22nd December 2007. Further information can be found at <http://www.healthyschools.gov.uk/>. Data is a 'snap shot' of participation and achievement as of December 2007.

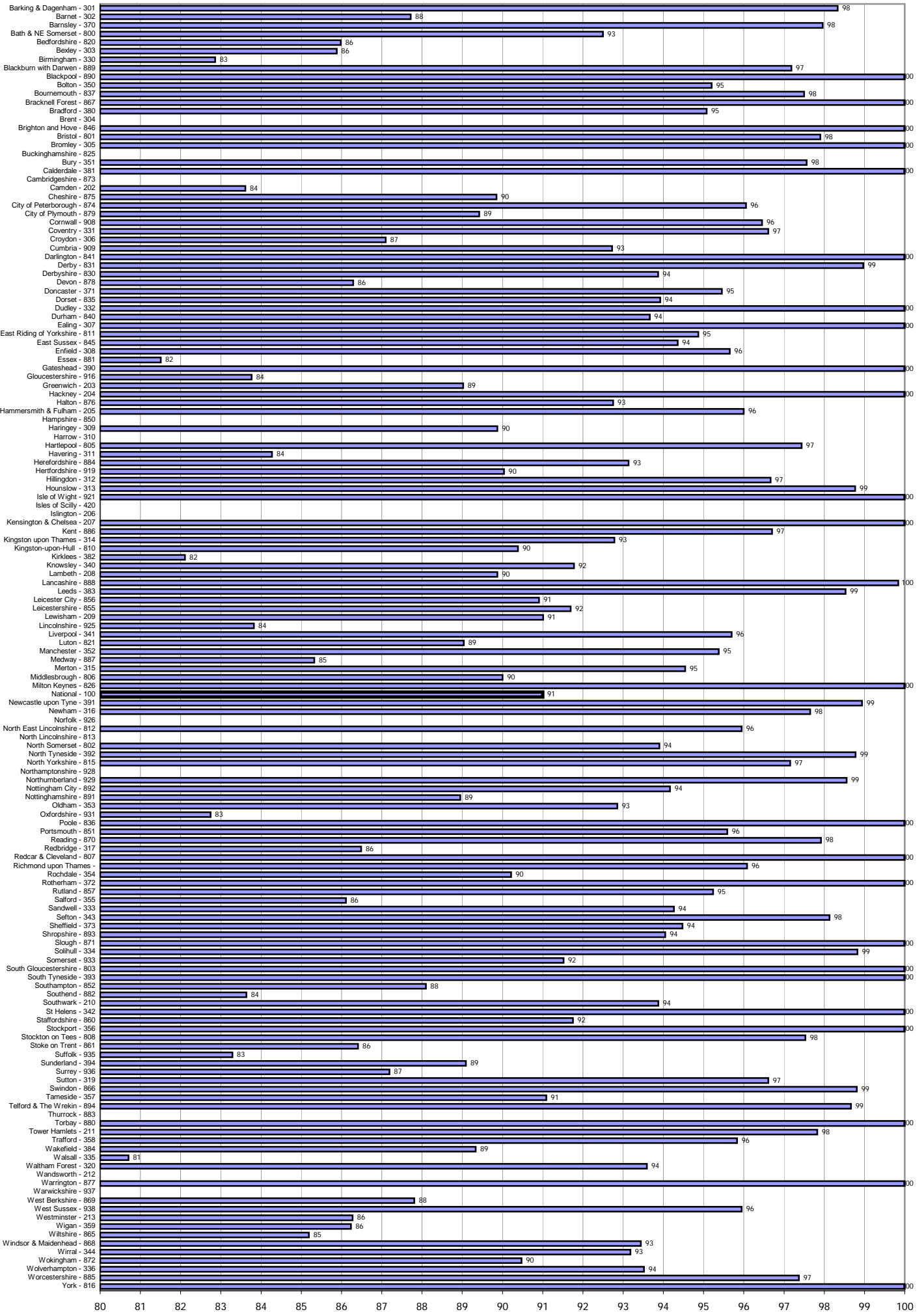
Data Source

Department of Health National Healthy Schools Standard RAG ratings July 2007.

Outcome framework

Being Healthy

10320F Percentage of schools participating and achieving the National Healthy Schools Status (July 2007)



1043SC - PAF CF/A70: Councils' self assessment of progress on four elements of the implementation of the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service framework

Notes on Interpretation:

The indicator reflects development in local authority areas of key services for children and adolescents. It has four components, the first three of which relate to a PSA target on CAMHS services. The scoring used is broadly in line with the CAMHS Self Assessment matrix for 2005-06 - each of the components features in this matrix. The plans and protocols for each component must be part of the overall strategy for the CAMHS service developed for each CAMHS partnership in line with the NSF.

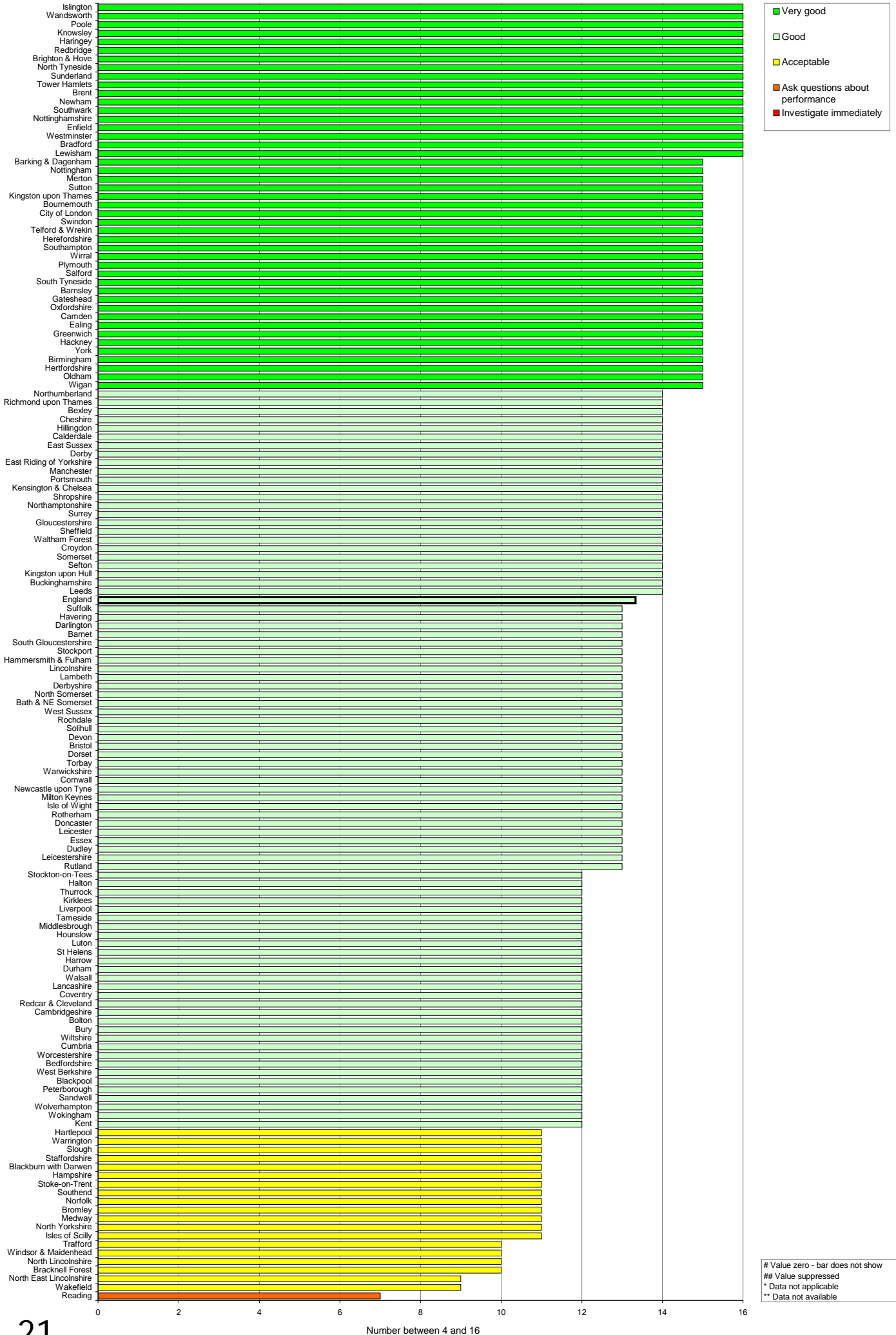
This indicator was new in 2005-06. The data for 2006-07 is submitted in February 2007; councils submit data rating themselves on components 1-4; the PI is calculated from the answers given for each of these components.

Bands – 2006-07

Bands	Low			High	
	•	••	•••	••••	•••••
2006-07	4,5	6-8	9-11	12-14	15,16

Data Source: Durham University annual CAMHS mapping exercises

Outcome framework: Being Healthy



Value zero - bar does not show
Value suppressed
* Data not applicable
** Data not available

1040NT

Proportion of those in substance misuse treatment who are aged less than 18

Notes on Interpretation

This is a two part indicator:

For the first part the numerator is the number of people aged less than 18 who have received drug treatment during the year. The denominator is the number of people of all ages who have received drug treatment during the year.

High is good - the number of under 18 substance misusers is generally around 11% of the total for all ages: if the percentage of those in treatment aged <18 is higher than this then the DAT has been relatively successful in getting young people into treatment.

For the second part the numerator is the number of under 18 year olds receiving treatment from specialist treatment services providing tier 3/4 interventions to under 18s. The denominator is the numerator for the first part i.e. the number of people aged less than 18 receiving treatment

High is good, suggesting that interventions for young people are child focused. A high % will indicate the existence of young people's interventions to meet all needs. A low figure (less than 90%) is likely to indicate that adult services are still providing the more clinical aspects of drug treatment such as prescribing.

All numbers are based on the drug action team area (which is the same as the local authority area) where the person lives, not where the treatment is provided.

Health warning: Data collection from young persons' treatment services only started in April 2005/06 we would therefore expect large differences with data from 2005/06 to 2006/07. This may be due to better compliance with NDTMS.

A low percentage for the first part of this indicator could be due to excellent performance by adult services in getting substance misusers into treatment rather than poor performance by young people's services. The NTA has introduced a new definition of treatment with new thresholds so a drop in numbers in 2007 could reflect a change in practice. An increase in the % of young people in young people's treatment services would be a more realistic indicator of improved services.

Judgment basis for 2006 data: For the first part of the indicator based on a National Average of 11.3%:

green = more than 14% of those receiving treatment are age less than 18

amber = between 11 and 13.9%

red = less than 11%

The second part of the indicator is provided for information only, but a high number and high % would indicate a comprehensive range of children's treatment services

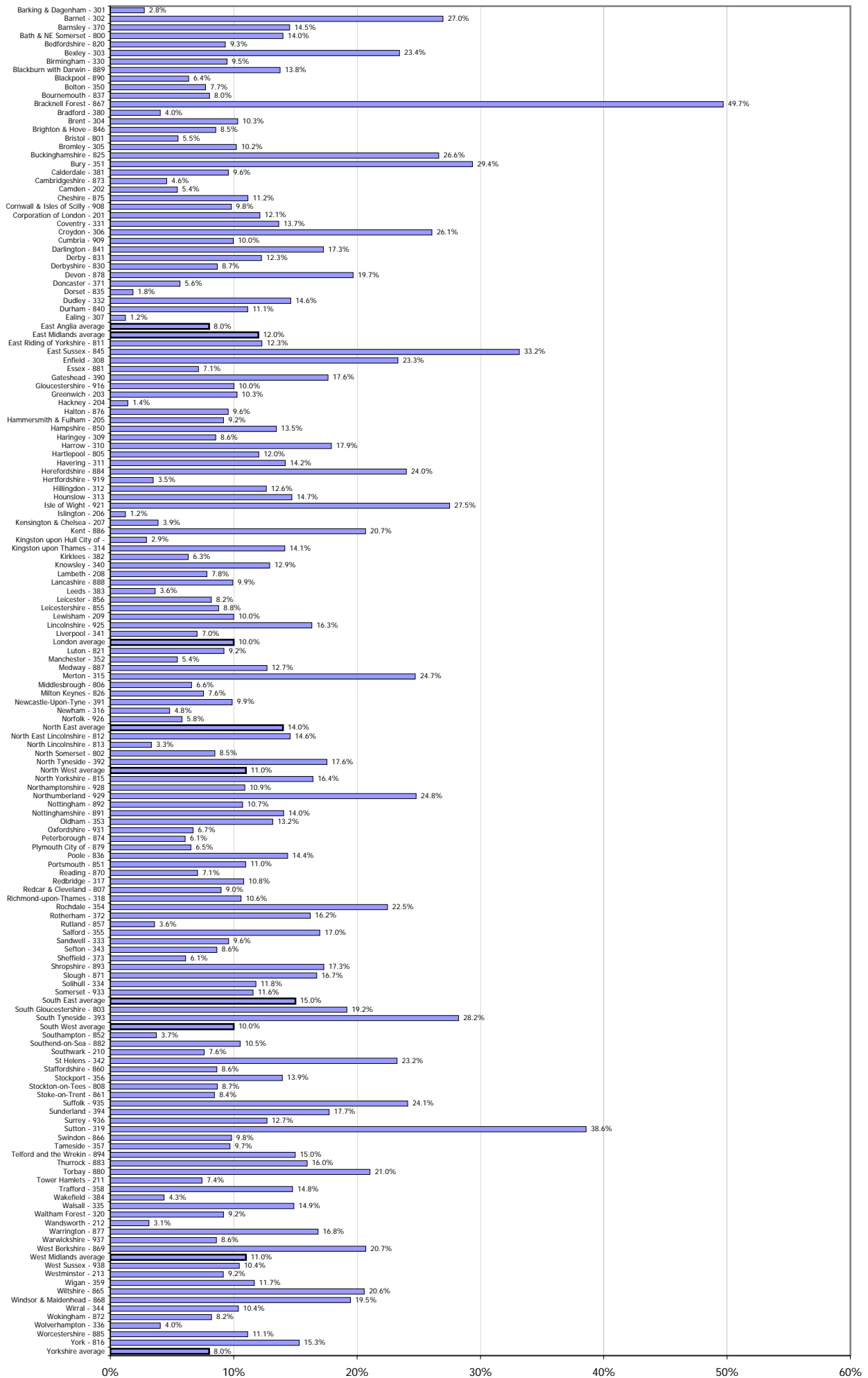
Data Source

National Treatment Agency - National Drug Treatment Monitoring System
year end figures will be available on www.nta.nhs.uk

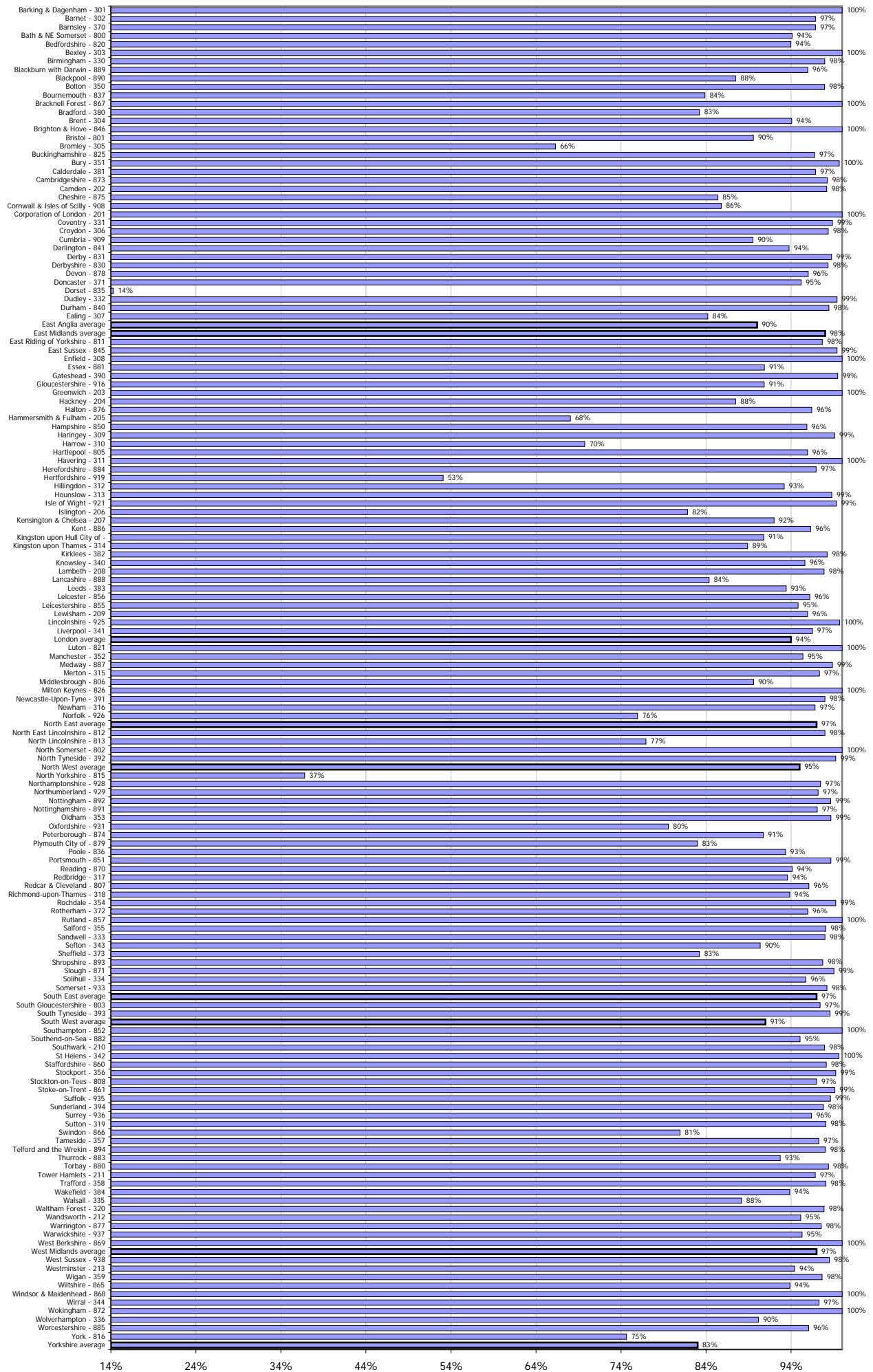
Outcome framework

Being Healthy

1040NT - Proportion of those in substance misuse treatment who are aged less than 18 - 2006



1040NT - Proportion of under 18s in treatment with young people's services - 2006



1037SC - PAF CF/C19: The average of the percentages of looked after children who had been looked after continuously for at least 12 months, and who had their teeth checked by a dentist during the previous 12 months, and had an annual health assessment during the previous 12 months

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator measures some health requirements, which are basic for all children, which should not be overlooked for children looked after and serve as a proxy for good overall health outcomes. This indicator should have an association with good parenting, notwithstanding the fact that older children looked after might exercise their right to refuse medical examinations and treatments. We would expect to see high proportions of children looked after receiving this basic health care. There is an associated National Priorities Guidance objective to enable looked after children to gain maximum life chance benefit from educational opportunities, health care, social care and other services.

This indicator is an amalgam of two components dealing with visits to the dentist and health assessments. It may be useful to look at each of these individually; poor performance on one component may be masked by good performance on the other. If the figure is low, then the age breakdown of the LAC cohort may be relevant, since older children are more likely to refuse. As is the case with all performance indicators, indicators 'indicate', they do not 'mean'. The overall figure for this indicator should be interpreted with caution. Although councils should encourage children looked after to have a health assessment, participation in them is not mandatory and refusals may have a substantial impact on a council's indicator value. Health issues are regularly raised in reviews, so there is a likely relationship between participation in, and the timeliness of, reviews (4016SC PAF CF/C63 & 2064SC - PAF CF/C68). Distance from home (3085SC PAF CF/C69) may have an influence on health outcomes, as would frequent placement moves (2043SC PAF CF/A1).

Bands – 2000-07

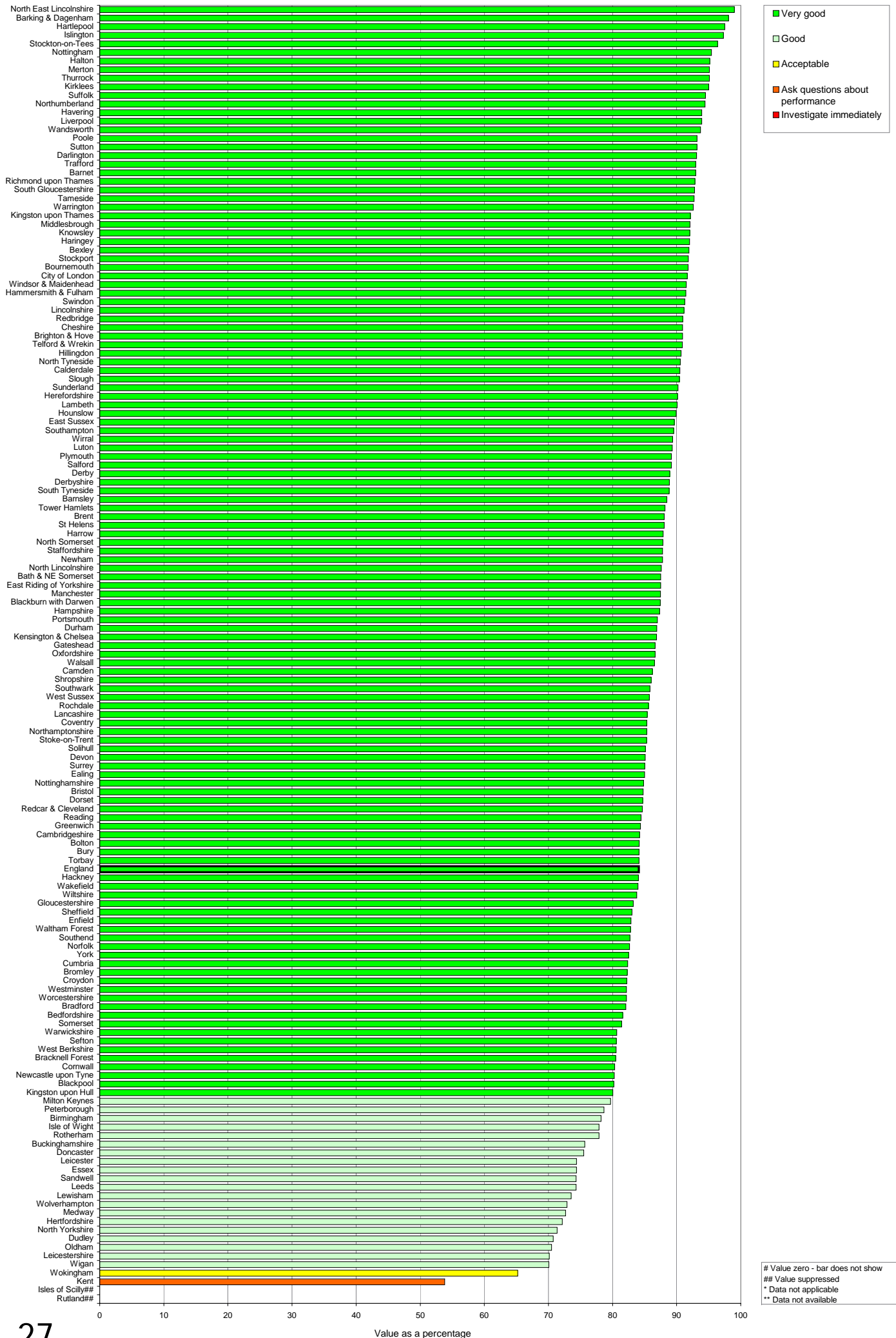
Bands	Low				High
2000-07	●	●●	●●●	●●●●	●●●●●
	0<50	50<60	60<70	70<80	80<=100

Data Source: DCSF - OC2

Outcome framework: Being Healthy

Related indicators:

- 2064SC PAF CF/C68: Timeliness of reviews of children looked after
- 4016SC PAF CF/C63: Participation of looked after children in reviews
- 2043SC PAF CF/A1: Stability of placements of children looked after (BVPI 49)
- 3085SC PAF CF/C69: Distance children newly looked after are placed from home





STAYING SAFE

2001DT

Number of children aged 0-15 killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents

Notes on Interpretation

The Department for Transport has agreed a target to reduce the number of children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents by 50% by 2010 compared with the average for 1994-98. Statistics showed the number of children killed or seriously injured in Great Britain in 2006 to be 52% below the 1994-98 average.

The overarching PSA target for Road Safety:

To reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in Great Britain in road accidents by 40%, and the number of children killed or seriously injured by 50%, by 2010 compared with the average for 1994-98, tackling the significantly higher incidence in disadvantaged communities.

Coverage of the Road Safety target:

The 40% and 50% casualty reduction targets apply to Great Britain as a whole, as they were set in the context of the national strategy that included many measures that would affect the whole country in the same way. However, DfT's focus in local interventions necessary to address the special problems of disadvantaged areas is solely a matter for the devolved administrations in Scotland and Wales, and so that part of the target applies to England only.

Definitions:

The 40% and 50% targets - these relate to combined totals of deaths and serious injuries

Children - those aged under 16

Killed - people whose injuries cause their death less than 30 days after the accident

Seriously injured - people whose injuries cause them to be detained in hospital as an "in-patient", or include any of the following injuries whether or not they are detained in hospital: fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crushing, burns (excluding friction burns), severe cuts and lacerations, severe general shock requiring medical treatment and injuries causing death 30 or more days after the accident

Road accidents - those involving personal injury on the public highway (including footways) in which at least one road vehicle is involved and which becomes known to the police within 30 days of its occurrence

Disadvantaged communities - those within the ODPM's 88 Neighbourhood Renewal Fund areas

Statistics, baselines and targets

Provisional statistics for each calendar year are published about six months after it ends, with final figures following in September in the annual publication "Road Accidents Great Britain - The Casualty Report".

The PSA target relates to road casualty figures for 2010 to be published in 2011.

The baseline figures are the averages for the calendar years 1994 to 1998 in Great Britain:

- Total killed or seriously injured 47,656 (after 40% reduction = 28594)
- Children killed or seriously injured 6,860 (after 50% reduction = 3430)

For disadvantaged communities, our target is a bigger reduction than for England as a whole in the overall road casualty rate by population for ODPM's 88 Neighbourhood Renewal Fund areas, comparing the figure for 2006 with the average for 2000 to 2002.

Data collection and quality assurance

On receipt of the data, DfT carries out its own validation checks and refers back any records with errors or suspicious values, such as any where the number of vehicles and/or casualties noted on the attendant circumstances record is inconsistent with the actual number of vehicle/casualty records in the accident set.

Before annual statistics are compiled, DfT carries out further quality checks including ensuring that the number of records it holds agrees with the total held by data providers.

DfT is confident that its casualty statistics based on STATS19 data are accurate, but recognises that, by their nature, they do not cover casualties arising from any accidents that are not reported to the police. Also, studies have shown that the police can underestimate the severity of injuries because of the difficulty of determining this at the scene.

The credible monitoring of targeted reductions requires that data be reported consistently and accurately. Local and national government, and local police forces, work closely to achieve a common reporting standard. A complex devolved reporting system such as that operated in Great Britain will never produce perfect results, but the high standards that are achieved reflect the efforts of local authorities and police forces to report to the standard national requirement. However readers should note that while very few, if any, fatal accidents do not become known to the police, there is evidence that an appreciable proportion of non fatal injury accidents are not reported to the police and thus are not included.

Some of the Local Authorities have not been reported on, as we have not received data for them.

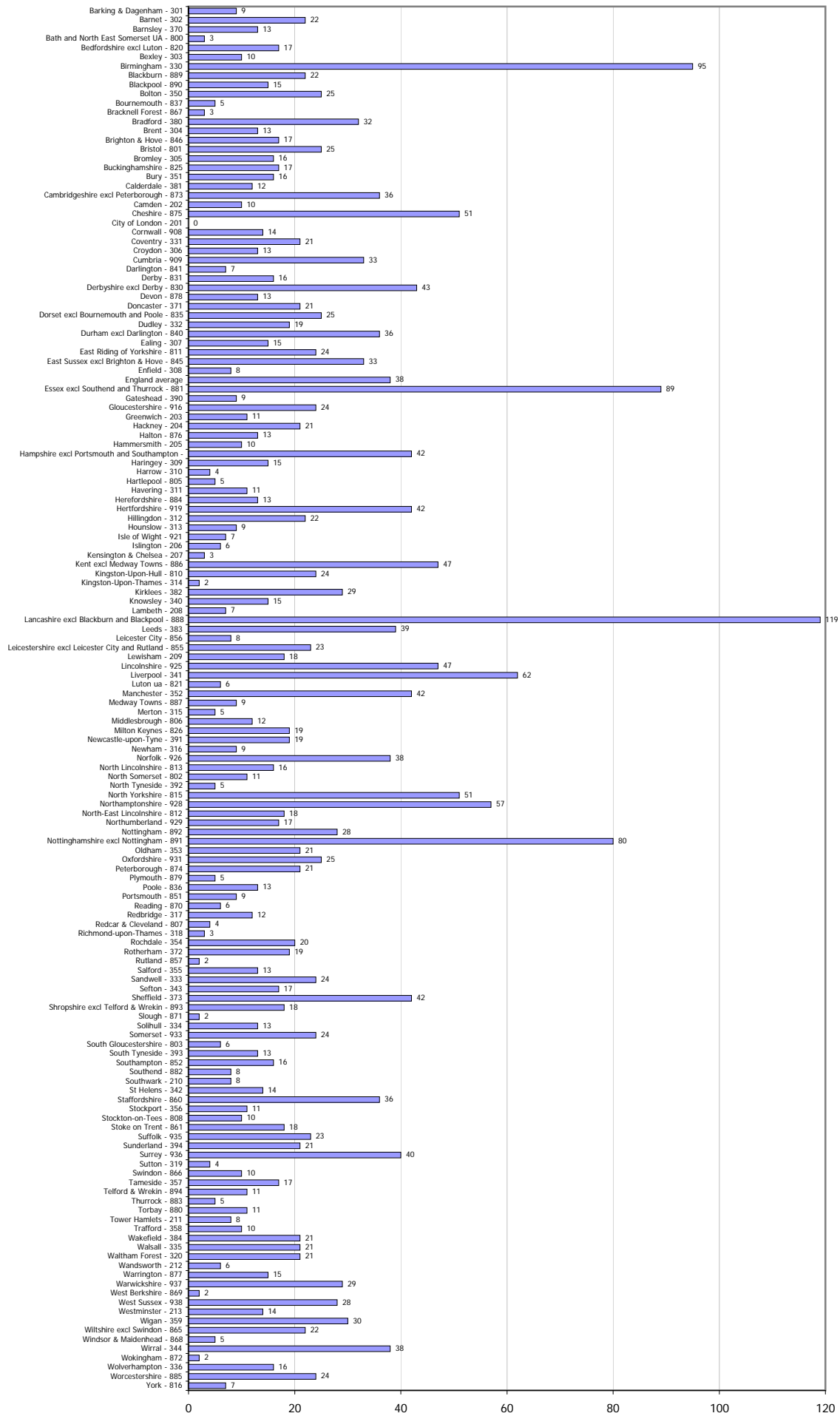
Data Source

Department for Transport

Outcome framework

Staying Safe

2001DT - Number of children aged 0-15 killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents - 2005



2015SC - KIGS CH141: Number of referrals of children per 10,000 population aged under 18

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator tries to establish whether appropriate thresholds are being used in the cases of children who are in need. Referrals of children to councils are important as a measure of local concerns about children's welfare. They cover a wide range of concerns including potential abuse, disability, family functioning etc. They may be made by other professionals, family members, friends, the general public or children referring themselves.

A referral is defined as a request for services to be provided by social care services.

This is either:

- * in respect of a case of a child not previously known to the council;
- * where a case was previously open but is now closed.

New information about a child who is part of an already open case does not constitute a referral for the purpose of this return. Open cases should include cases of children receiving an ongoing service that will continue until it is reviewed at a given date, but until that date the case is not active so far as fieldwork and decision making is concerned. Reception and initial contact activity is not in itself a referral for the purposes of child protection plans. Such activity may, or may not, lead to a referral. Only the number of actual referrals should be counted on the return.

The measure will reflect: the practices of the council, for example, use of a corporate call centre as compared with access via local offices; joint working with the NHS on CAMHS and other services; and with the local Youth Offending Team. As the newly formed children's services work more closely together the counts of referrals may change, reflecting changes in 'gate keeping' arrangements. There may also be an issue, particularly where departments have recently merged, of social care referrals being correctly identified.

The measure will reflect adherence to guidance on how to count referrals for one or more children in the same family and repeat referrals for the same child. Unborn children may be referred and will be counted in this measure.

Referral rates may reflect differences in deprivation between councils; this will also apply within a council's area. Children's social care services vary in their definition of what constitutes a referral which makes comparisons difficult. Some have a 'pre-referral stage to establish if the concern meets their threshold for an assessment.

Low numbers of referrals could suggest that there are clear thresholds for assessment which are well understood by other agencies. Low numbers,

however, could also indicate too high thresholds and poor practice of agencies not referring until situations have deteriorated so much that they have become child protection issues. This would indicate a need to explore the range of preventative/support services available for those who did not meet the threshold for social care and /or whether local agencies share an agreed common threshold.

Referral rates need to be viewed in conjunction with repeat referrals (2016SC), referrals leading to initial assessment (2017SC), initial assessments within 7 working days of referral (2020SC), and rate & timing of core assessments (2021SC & 2022SC). A rising referral rate, linked with a rising number of initial and core assessments, could indicate better identification of concerns by other agencies. The extent to which the introduction of the Common Assessment Framework has occurred in the council may affect this indicator as there may be a change in the patterns of referrals between agencies.

Data Source: DCSF - CPR3 and ONS mid year estimates

Outcome framework: Staying safe

Related indicators:

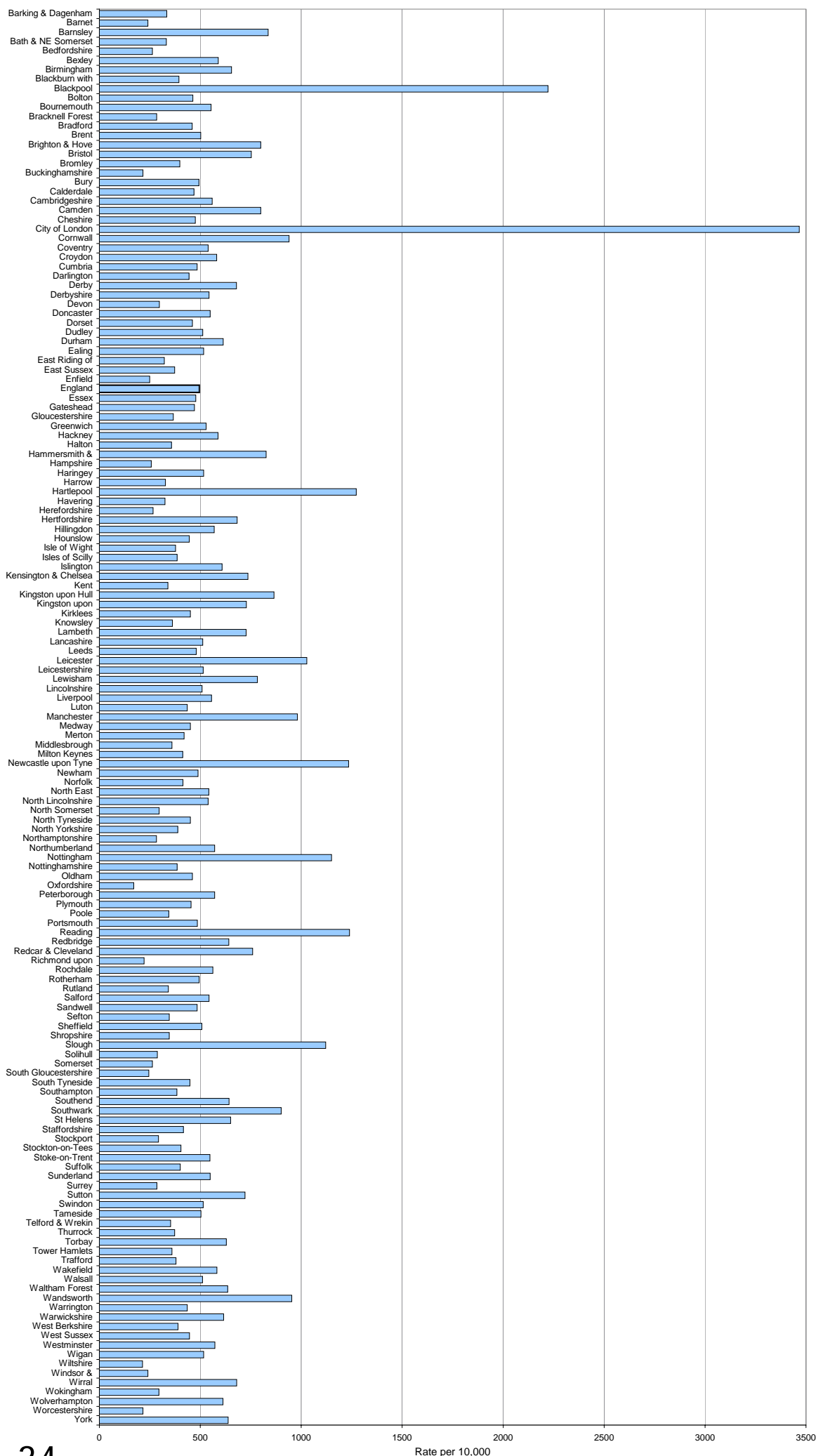
2016SC KIGS CH142: % of referrals that are repeat referrals within 12 months

2017SC KIGS CH143: % of referrals of children in need that led to initial assessments

2020SC % of initial assessments within 7 working days of referral

2021SC KIGS CH145: Number of core assessments of children in need per 10,000 population aged under 18

2022SC PAF CF/C64: Timing of core assessments



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Value suppressed
* Data not applicable
** Data not available

2016SC - KIGS CH142: Percentage of referrals that are repeat referrals within 12 months

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator tries to establish whether appropriate thresholds are being used in the cases of children who are in need. Re-referral percentages help to indicate the extent to which initial assessments at first referral are assessing needs appropriately. High, or higher than average, scores may indicate that following an assessment, appropriate services have not been put in place, or cases have been closed before the required outcomes have been achieved. Lower scores may reflect delays in closure of cases

High re-referral rates may also indicate a lack of understanding of thresholds for social care services and/or a limited range of preventative/support services in the area. It is important to look at this indicator in conjunction with other referral data (2015SC, 2017SC). There may also be links to how quickly the more substantial referrals are dealt with in terms of assessment timescales (2020SC & 2022SC PAF CF/C64).

Data Source: DCSF - CPR3

Outcome framework: Staying safe

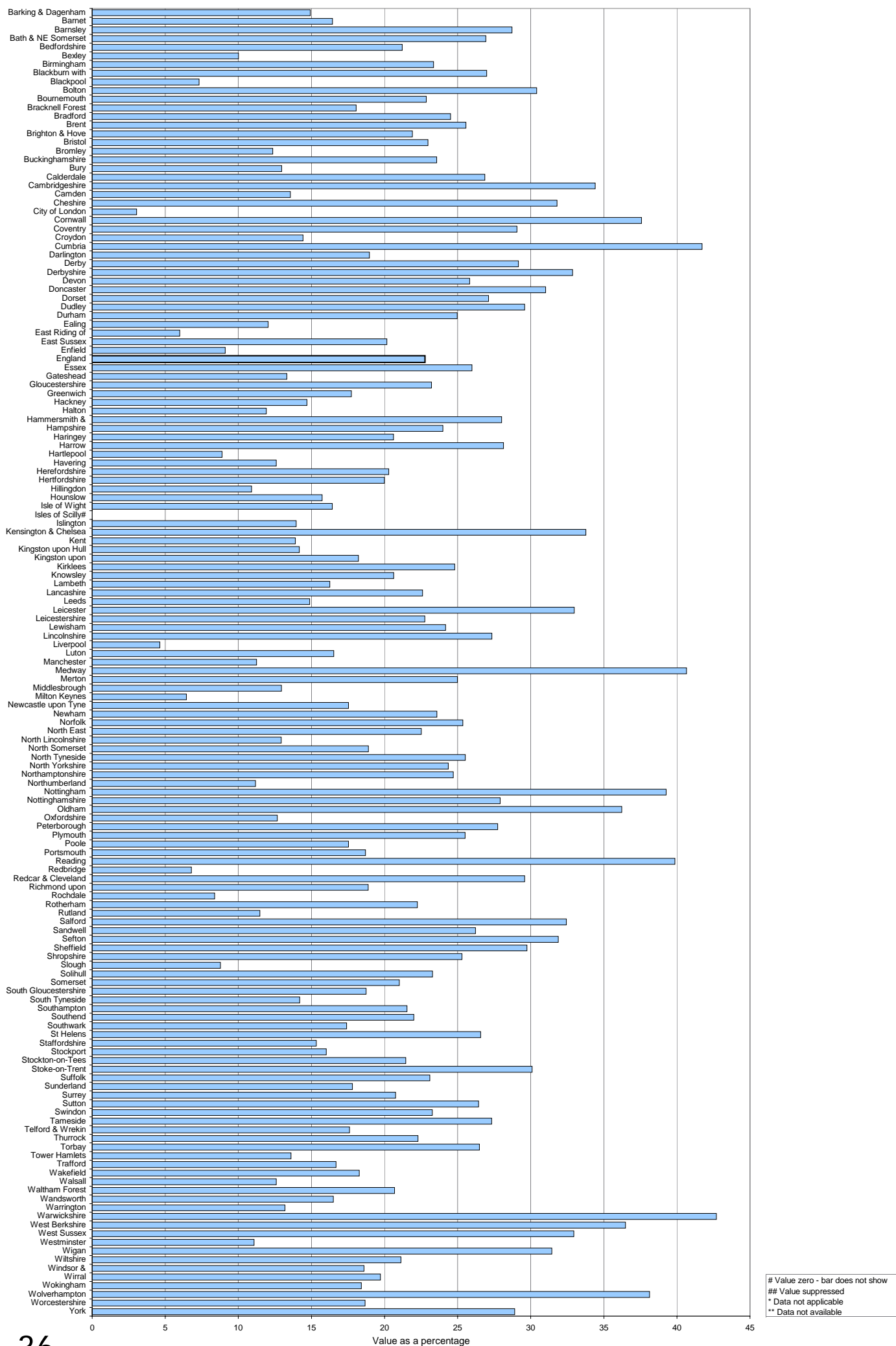
Related indicators:

2015SC KIGS CH141: Number of referrals of children per 10,000 population

2017SC KIGS CH143: % of referrals of children in need that led to initial assessments

2020SC % of initial assessments within 7 working days of referral

2022SC PAF CF/C64: Timing of core assessments



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 ## Value suppressed
 * Data not applicable
 ** Data not available

2017SC - KIGS CH143: Percentage of referrals of children in need that led to initial assessments

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator tries to establish whether appropriate thresholds are being used in the cases of children who are in need and whether their needs are being properly assessed.

A high percentage of referrals leading to initial assessments may indicate good inter-agency understanding of thresholds for social care services. A low percentage of referrals leading to initial assessments may indicate a lack of understanding for social care services, perhaps due to poor inter-agency, or poor intra-agency, understanding or application of thresholds.

The introduction of CAF may affect this indicator as there may be a change in the patterns of referrals between agencies. Significant variation in council's figure from the SN average figure should prompt further investigation.

Consideration should be given to the relationship between the processing of referrals (2015SC & 2016SC), and initial & core assessment timescales (2020SC & 2022SC PAF CF/C64).

Data Source: DCSF - CPR3

Outcome framework: Staying safe

Related indicators:

2015SC KIGS CH141: Number of referrals of children per 10,000 population

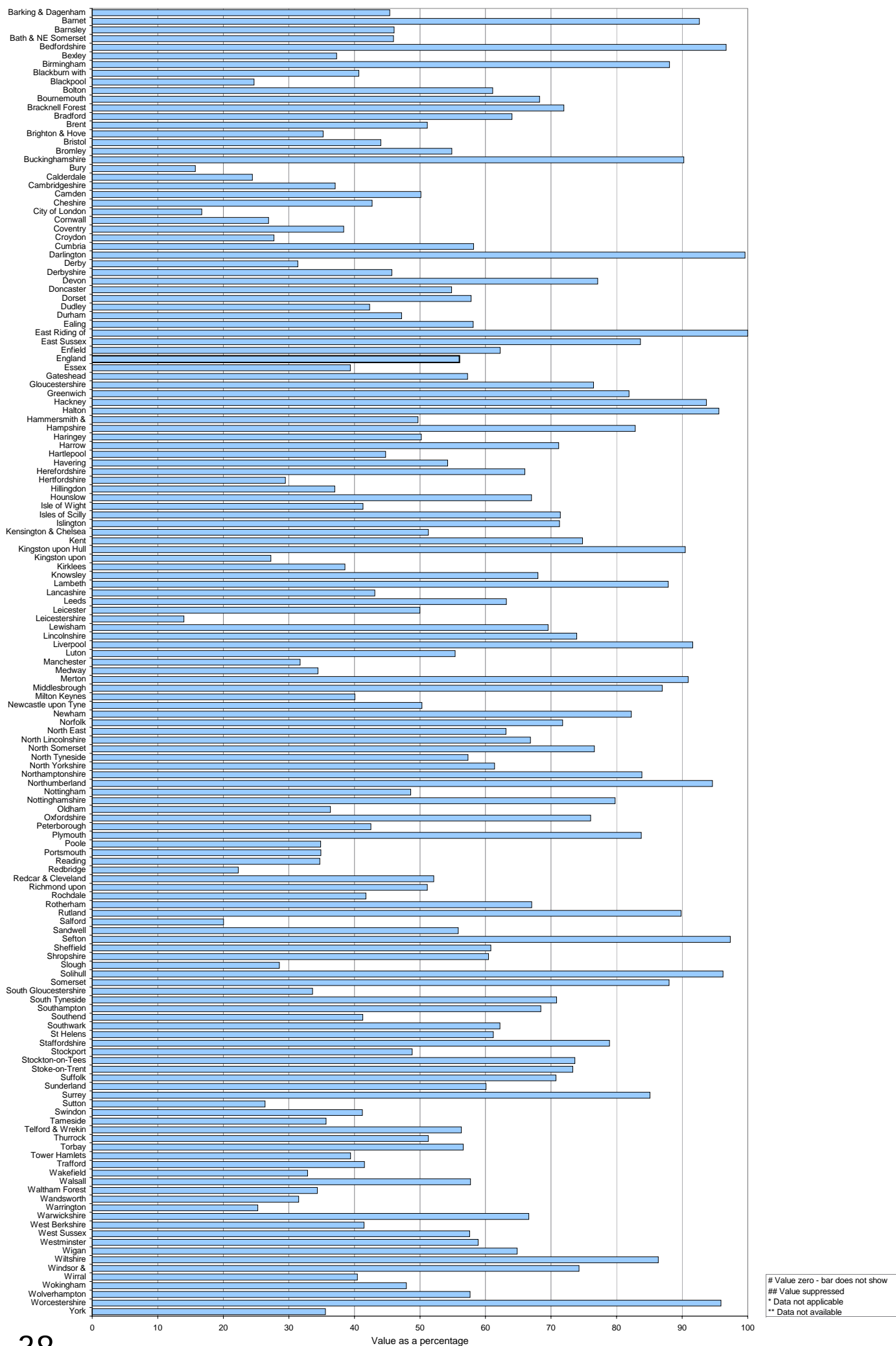
2016SC KIGS CH142: % of referrals that are repeat referrals within 12 months

2019SC KIGS CH02: Initial child protection conferences per 10,000 population aged under 18

2020SC % of initial assessments within 7 working days of referral

2022SC PAF CF/C64: Timing of core assessments

2017SC - KIGS CH143: Percentage of referrals of children in need that led to initial assessments



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 ## Value suppressed
 * Data not applicable
 ** Data not available

2019SC - KIGS CH02: Initial child protection conferences per 10,000 population aged under 18

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator tries to establish whether appropriate thresholds are being used in the cases of children who are at the greatest risk of abuse. Rates may reflect differences in deprivation between councils; this will also apply within a council's area. If there is a high mobility of families in an area this may add to numbers of initial conferences as children already on another council's child protection plan move permanently into the area. Rates may reflect differences in the age structure of the under 18 population between councils.

If the rate of ICPCs is significantly at variance to SN (not national) comparators this raises questions regarding the management and decision making regarding child protection concerns.

Data Source: DCSF - CPR3 and ONS mid year estimates

Outcome framework: Staying safe

Related indicators:

2015SC KIGS CH141: Number of referrals of children per 10,000 population

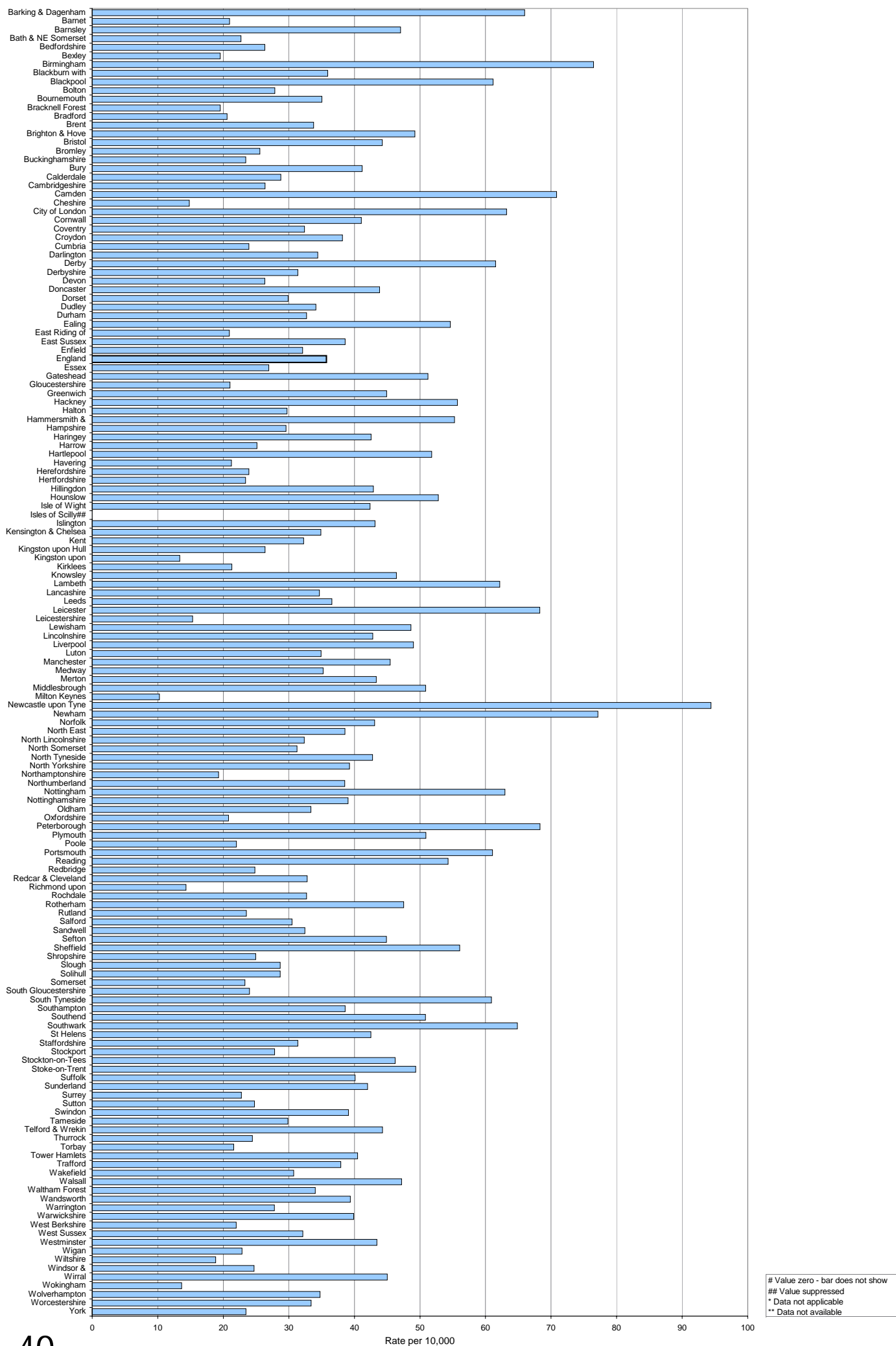
2020SC % of initial assessments within 7 working days of referral

2021SC KIGS CH145: Number of core assessments of children in need per 10,000 population aged under 18

2023SC KIGS CH01: Children and young people on child protection register per 10,000 population aged under 18

2027SC KIGS CH03: Child Protection registrations per 10,000 population aged under 18

2019SC - KIGS CH02: Initial child protection conferences per 10,000 population aged under 18



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* Data not applicable
** Data not available

2020SC - Percentage of initial assessments within seven working days of referral

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator tries to establish whether children who are in need are being assessed in a timely manner as a proxy for the effectiveness of the assessment, and the meeting, of children's needs.

A referral is defined as a request for services to be provided by the social services department. The response may include no action, but that in itself is a decision, and should be made promptly and recorded.

An initial assessment is defined as a brief assessment of each child referred to social services with a request for services to be provided. It should be undertaken within a maximum of seven working days. An initial assessment is deemed to have commenced at the point of referral to Children's Services or when the new information on a case already open indicates that an initial assessment should be repeated.

The Assessment Framework sets a timescale for an initial assessment which authorities are expected to meet. Feedback from children and parents has been very positive about the requirement to undertake an initial assessment within 7 working days. Where this timescale has been met, they have described being very appreciative of a prompt service.

High scores indicate good performance. Low scores indicate poor performance. Low percentages of IAs completed within timescale suggests problems in the duty and referral system which could include either poor systems, inadequate management, insufficient staff, or poor data management. This indicator should be viewed in conjunction with data on referrals (2015SC-2017SC), core assessments (2021SC & 2022SC) and staffing (6012SC).

Data Source: CPR3

Outcome framework: Staying safe

Related indicators:

2015SC KIGS CH141: Number of referrals of children per 10,000 population

2016SC KIGS CH142: % of referrals that are repeat referrals within 12 months

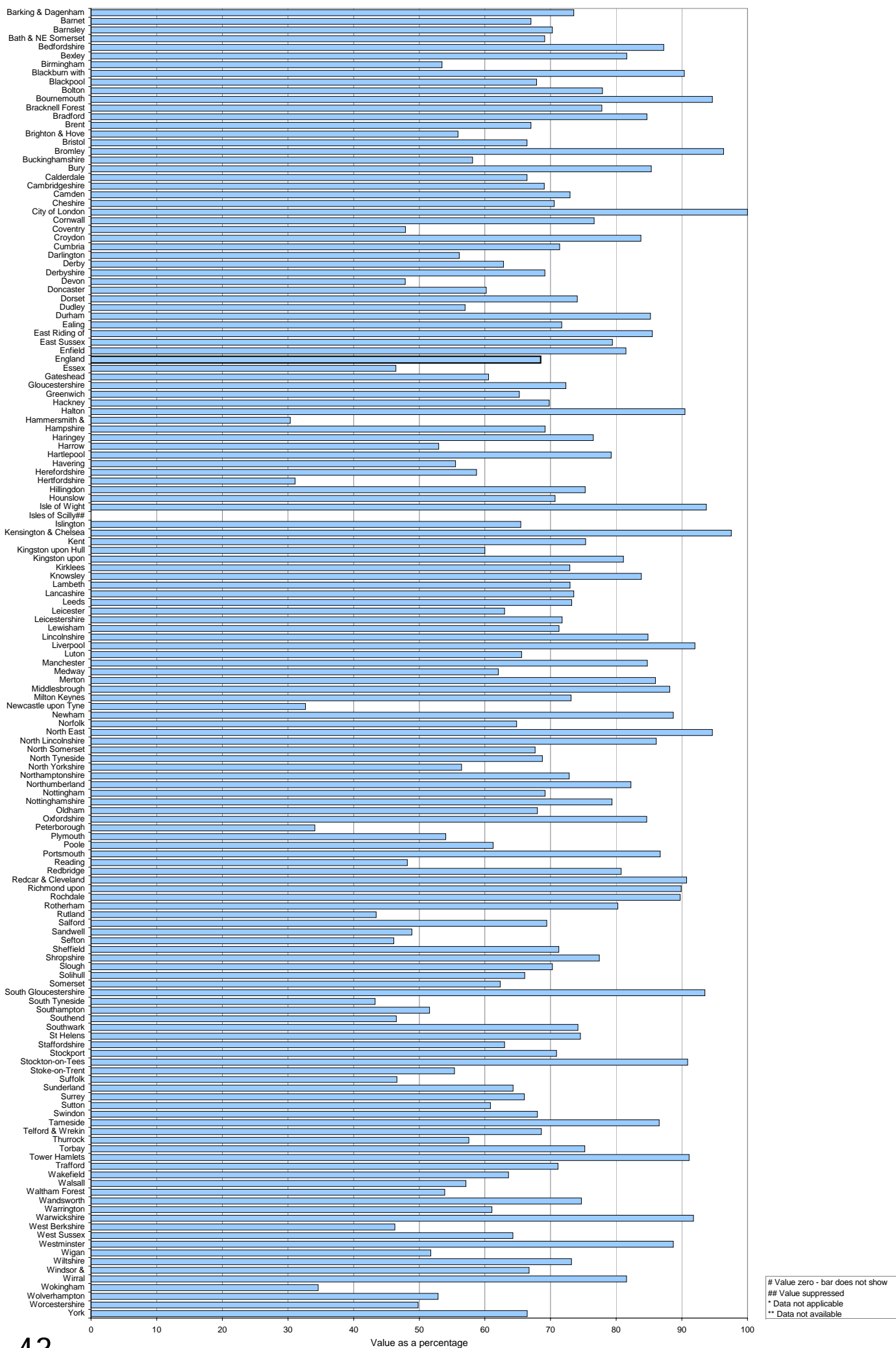
2017SC KIGS CH143: % of referrals of children in need that led to initial assessments

2021SC KIGS CH145: Number of core assessments of children in need per 10,000 population aged under 18

2022SC PAF CF/C64: Timing of core assessments

6011SC % of SSD directly employed staff for children that left during the year
6012SC % of SSD directly employed posts for children and families vacant on
30 September
6015SC % of SSD gross current expenditure on staffing for children and
families which was spent on training the council's directly employed staff
working with children and families during the financial year

2020SC - Percentage of initial assessments within 7 working days of referral



Value zero - bar does not show
Value suppressed
* Data not applicable
** Data not available

2021SC - KIGS CH145: Number of core assessments of children in need per 10,000 population aged under 18

Notes on Interpretation:

A core assessment is defined as an in-depth assessment of the needs of a child and the capacity of their parents or care givers to respond appropriately to these needs within the wider family and community network. At the conclusion of this phase of assessment, there should be an analysis of the findings to arrive at an understanding of the child's situation. This understanding should be used to inform a subsequent plan which sets out the case objectives, and the nature of services to be provided. The time-scale for the completion of a core assessment is a maximum of 35 working days. Successful meeting of the time-scales also indicates effective joint working where multi-agency assessment is required.

A core assessment is deemed to have commenced at the point at which the initial assessment ended, or strategy discussion decided to initiate enquiries under s47 of the Children Act 1989, or new information obtained on an open case indicates that a core assessment should be undertaken.

This indicator should be viewed in conjunction with data on referrals (2015SC-2017SC), assessments (2020SC & 2022SC) and staffing (6011SC, 6012SC & 6015SC). Rates may reflect differences in deprivation between councils - this will also apply within a council's area - and may reflect differences in the age structure of the under 18 population. A high rate may indicate that thresholds are set too low and a low rate may indicate threshold set too high, though either may indicate the application of proportionate thresholds. Any rates, high or low, that are consistently and significantly different to those of SN comparators, however, require further exploration.

Data Source: DCSF - CPR3 and ONS mid year estimates

Outcome framework: Staying safe

Related indicators:

2015SC KIGS CH141: Number of referrals of children per 10,000 population

2016SC KIGS CH142: % of referrals that are repeat referrals within 12 months

2017SC KIGS CH143: % of referrals of children in need that led to initial assessments

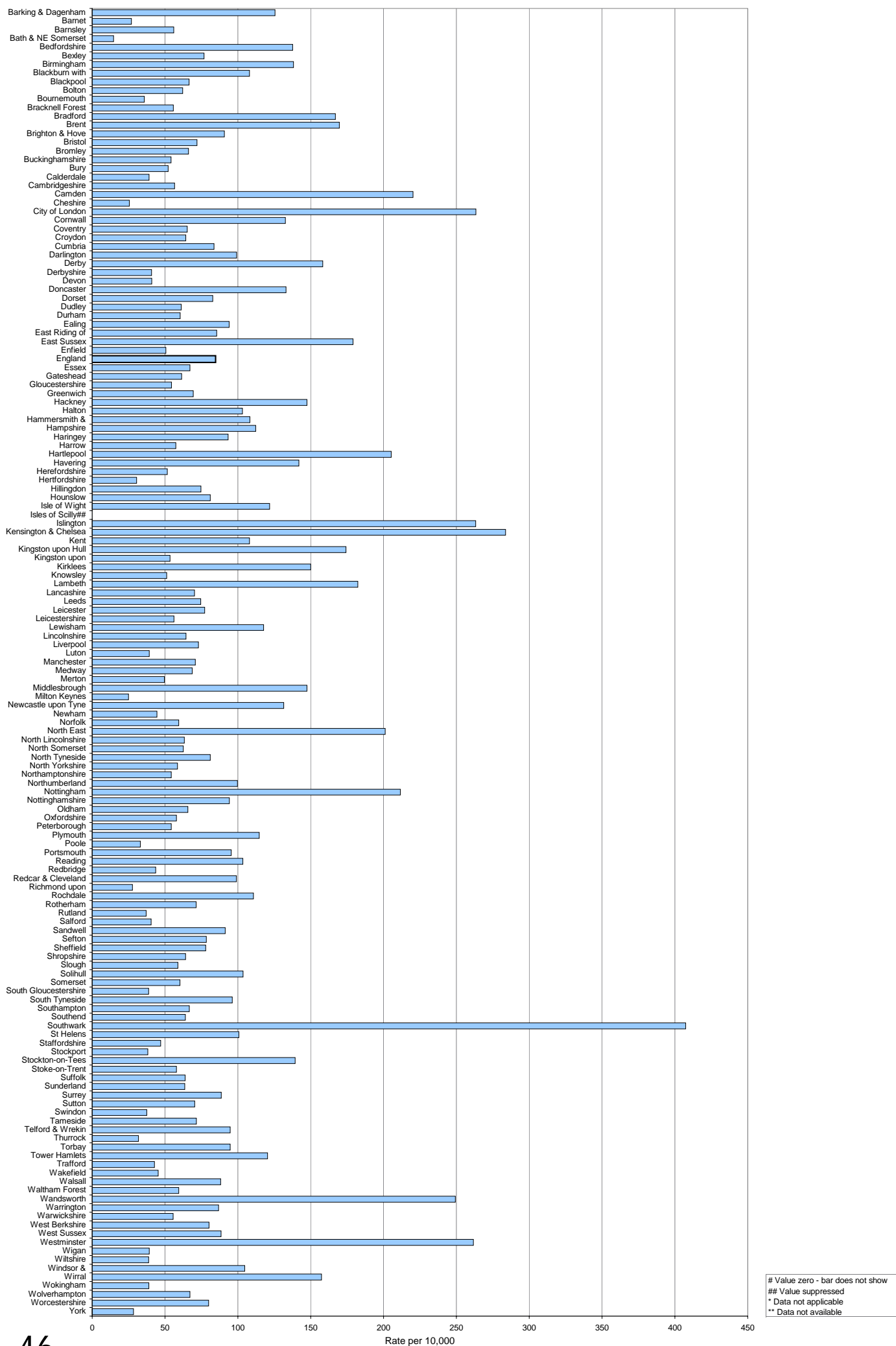
2020SC % of initial assessments within 7 working days of referral

2022SC PAF CF/C64: Timing of core assessments

6011SC % of SSD directly employed staff for children that left during the year

6012SC % of SSD directly employed posts for children and families vacant on 30 September

6015SC % of SSD gross current expenditure on staffing for children and families which was spent on training the council's directly employed staff working with children and families during the financial year



Value zero - bar does not show
Value suppressed
* Data not applicable
** Data not available

2022SC - PAF CF/C64: Percentage of core assessments that were completed within 35 working days of their commencement

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator tries to establish whether children who are in the greatest need are being assessed in a timely manner as a proxy for the effectiveness of the assessment, and the meeting, of children's needs. A core assessment is deemed to have commenced at the point at which the initial assessment ended, or strategy discussion decided to initiate enquiries under s47 of the Children Act 1989, or new information obtained on an open case indicates that a core assessment should be undertaken.

The Assessment Framework sets a timescale for a core assessment which authorities are expected to meet. It is not always possible to complete core assessments appropriately within 35 days. This is the case in only a minority of instances, however, and the bandings on this indicator have been tightened further from 2005-06 to 2006-07 to both reflect this and to encourage better performance.

Examination of the 2005-06 and 2006-07 data of the number of core assessments per 10,000 and the percentage of core assessments completed in time indicates that councils may not be recording data consistently or that practice varies widely.

This indicator should be viewed in conjunction with data on referrals (2015SC-2017SC), assessments (2020SC-2022SC), and staffing (6011SC, 6012SC & 6015SC).

High numbers generally indicate good performance. Low numbers generally indicate poor performance and suggest problems in allocation, and/or difficulties in joint working with other agencies. Moderate to very high scores in this indicator should, when coupled with high staff vacancy rates, prompt further questions about practice and/or data.

Bands – 2004-07

Bands	Low			High	
	●	●●	●●●	●●●●	●●●●●
2004-05	0<45	45<55	55<65	65<75	75<=100
2005-06	0<45	45<60	60<70	70<80	80<=100
2006-07	0<60	60<70	70<75	75<80	80<=100

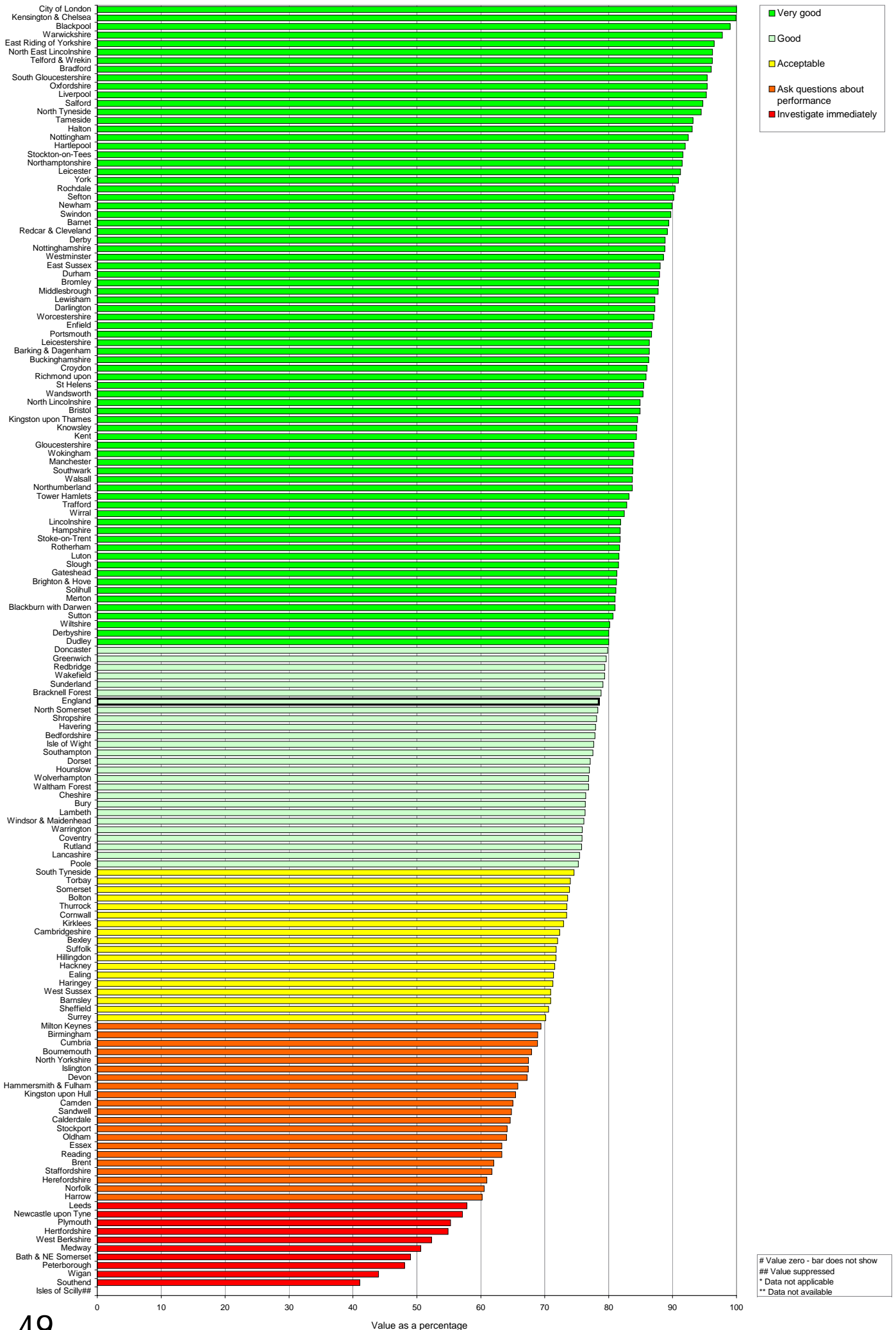
Data Source: DCSF - CPR3

Outcome framework: Staying safe

Related indicators:

2015SC KIGS CH141: Number of referrals of children per 10,000 population
2016SC KIGS CH142: % of referrals that are repeat referrals within 12 months
2017SC KIGS CH143: % of referrals of children in need that led to initial assessments
2020SC % of initial assessments within 7 working days of referral
2021SC KIGS CH145: Number of core assessments of children in need per 10,000 population aged under 18
6011SC % of SSD directly employed staff for children that left during the year
6012SC % of SSD directly employed posts for children and families vacant on 30 September
6015SC % of SSD gross current expenditure on staffing for children and families which was spent on training the council's directly employed staff working with children and families during the financial year

2022SC - PAF CF/C64: Timing of core assessments



2023SC - KIGS CH01: Children and young people who are the subject of a child protection plan, or on the child protection register, per 10,000 population aged under 18

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator tries to establish whether appropriate thresholds are being used in the cases of children who are at risk of suffering significant harm. This indicator should be viewed in conjunction with data on referrals (2015SC-2017SC), child protection conferences (2019SC), assessments (2020SC & 2021SC) and staffing (6011SC, 6012SC & 6015SC). Differences in rates may reflect differences in deprivation between councils - this will also apply within a council's area - and may reflect differences in the age structure of the under 18 population. A high rate may indicate that thresholds are set too low and a low rate may indicate threshold set too high, though either may also indicate the application of proportionate thresholds. More effective inter-agency working may lead to an increased indicator value and poor inter-agency working may lead to decreased indicator value. Any rates, high or low, that are consistently and significantly different to those of SN comparators, however, require further exploration.

Further exploration is also required if there are significant changes in the trend data because this may indicate important changes in the application of thresholds (2019SC, 2027SC, 2028SC PAF CF/A3). Practice in relation to timing of both child protection reviews and of deregistration may have a bearing on this indicator (2034SC PAF CF/C20, 2035SC & 2036SC PAF CF/C21). Changes in trend data on children looked after may also have an important connection with this indicator (2042SC).

Data Source: DCSF - CPR3 and ONS mid year estimates

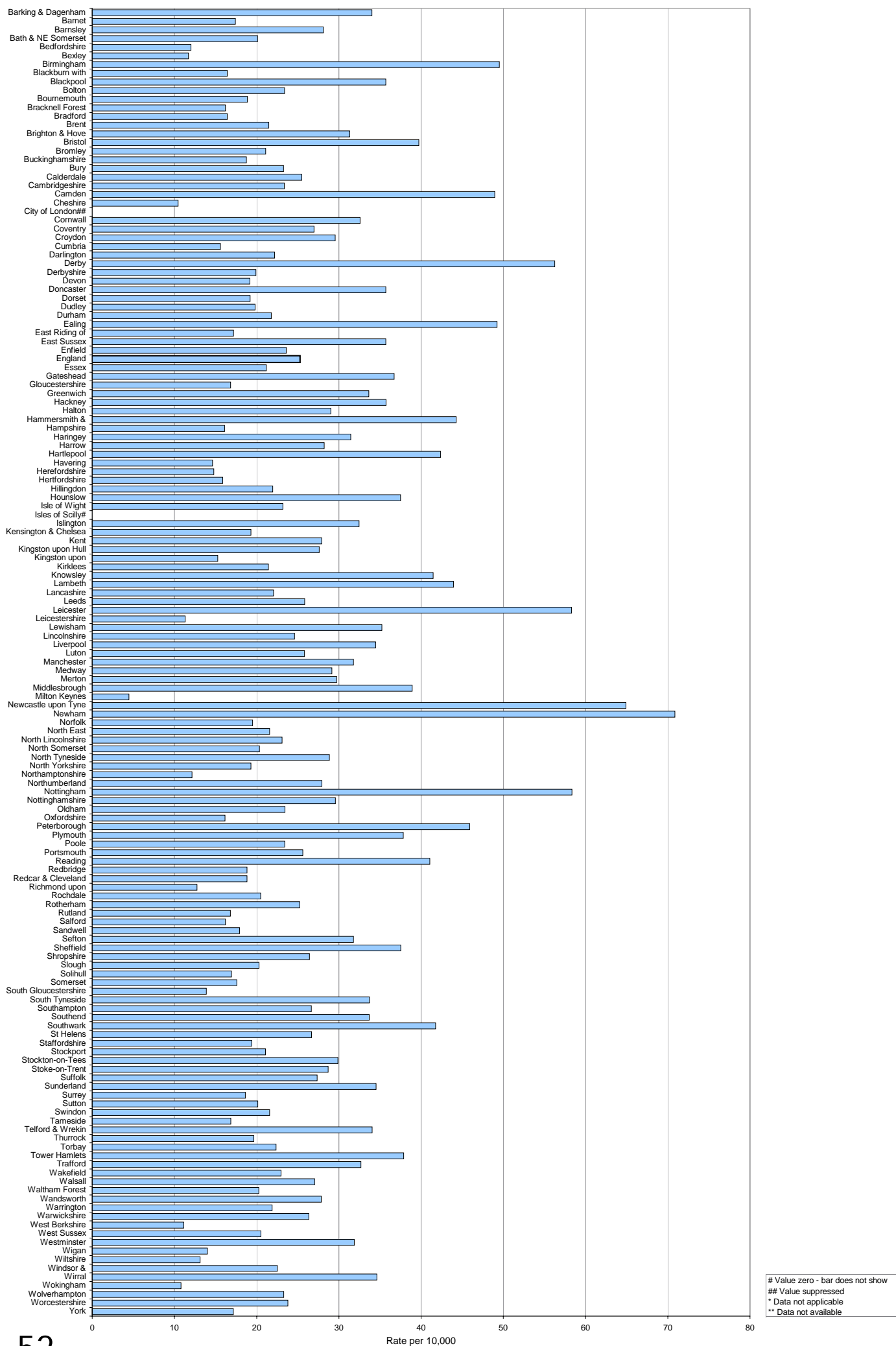
Outcome framework: Staying safe

Related indicators:

- 2015SC KIGS CH141: Number of referrals of children per 10,000 population
- 2016SC KIGS CH142: % of referrals that are repeat referrals within 12 months
- 2017SC KIGS CH143: % of referrals of children in need that led to initial assessments
- 2019SC KIGS CH02: Initial child protection conferences per 10,000 population aged under 18
- 2020SC % of initial assessments within 7 working days of referral
- 2021SC KIGS CH145: Number of core assessments of children in need per 10,000 population aged under 18
- 2027SC KIGS CH03: Child Protection registrations per 10,000 population aged under 18
- 2028SC PAF CF/A3: Re-registrations on the Child Protection Register

2034SC PAF CF/C20: Reviews of child protection cases (BVPI 162)
2035SC KIGS CH10: De-registrations from the Child Protection Register per
10,000 population aged under 18
2036SC PAF CF/C21: Duration on the Child Protection Register
2042SC KIGS CH39: Children looked after per 10,000 population aged under
18

2023SC - KIGS CH01: Children and young people on child protection register per 10,000 population aged under 18



Value zero - bar does not show
Value suppressed
* Data not applicable
** Data not available

2024SC - Percentage of children and young people who are the subject of a child protection plan, or on the child protection register, who are not allocated to a social worker

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator tries to use allocation data as a proxy for the measurement of the effectiveness of the interventions provided to children with a child protection plan or on the Child Protection Register. Working Together, which was based on research, inspections, and reviews of individual cases, stresses the importance of key workers in ensuring that plans are developed and implemented to protect children from abuse. The death of Victoria Climbié and its aftermath have reinforced this importance.

The role of the Key worker is set out in paragraphs 5.75 and 5.76 of Working Together to Safeguard Children. The Key Worker is the qualified social worker who has been allocated responsibility for the case. It is not a managerial role.

It should be noted that since this is snapshot data, this indicator does not necessarily represent a council's performance throughout the year. A high number would suggest that further investigation is needed around the number, recruitment, retention, and allocation of social workers. A high number would also raise questions about the use and supervision of unqualified staff (see indicators 6011SC-6012SC, 6015SC and 6020SC-6021SC). A low number, coupled with poor recruitment and retention figures, should prompt further investigation (see above). A low number, coupled with an increasing pressure on children's services or of the volume of child protection work, should also prompt further investigation (see indicators 2015SC-2017SC, 2021SC, 2023SC, 2027SC and 2034SC-2035SC).

Data Source: CSCI and Ofsted data collection

Outcome framework: Staying safe

Related indicators:

2015SC KIGS CH141: Number of referrals of children per 10,000 population

2016SC KIGS CH142: % of referrals that are repeat referrals within 12 months

2017SC KIGS CH143: % of referrals of children in need that led to initial assessments

2019SC KIGS CH02: Initial child protection conferences per 10,000 population aged under 18

2021SC KIGS CH145: Number of core assessments of children in need per 10,000 population aged under 18

2023SC KIGS CH01: Children and young people on child protection register per 10,000 population aged under 18

2027SC KIGS CH03: Child Protection registrations per 10,000 population aged under 18

2034SC PAF CF/C20: Reviews of child protection cases (BVPI 162)

2035SC KIGS CH10: De-registrations from the Child Protection Register per 10,000 population aged under 18

2060SC % of looked after children with a named social worker who is qualified as a social worker

6011SC % of SSD directly employed staff for children that left during the year

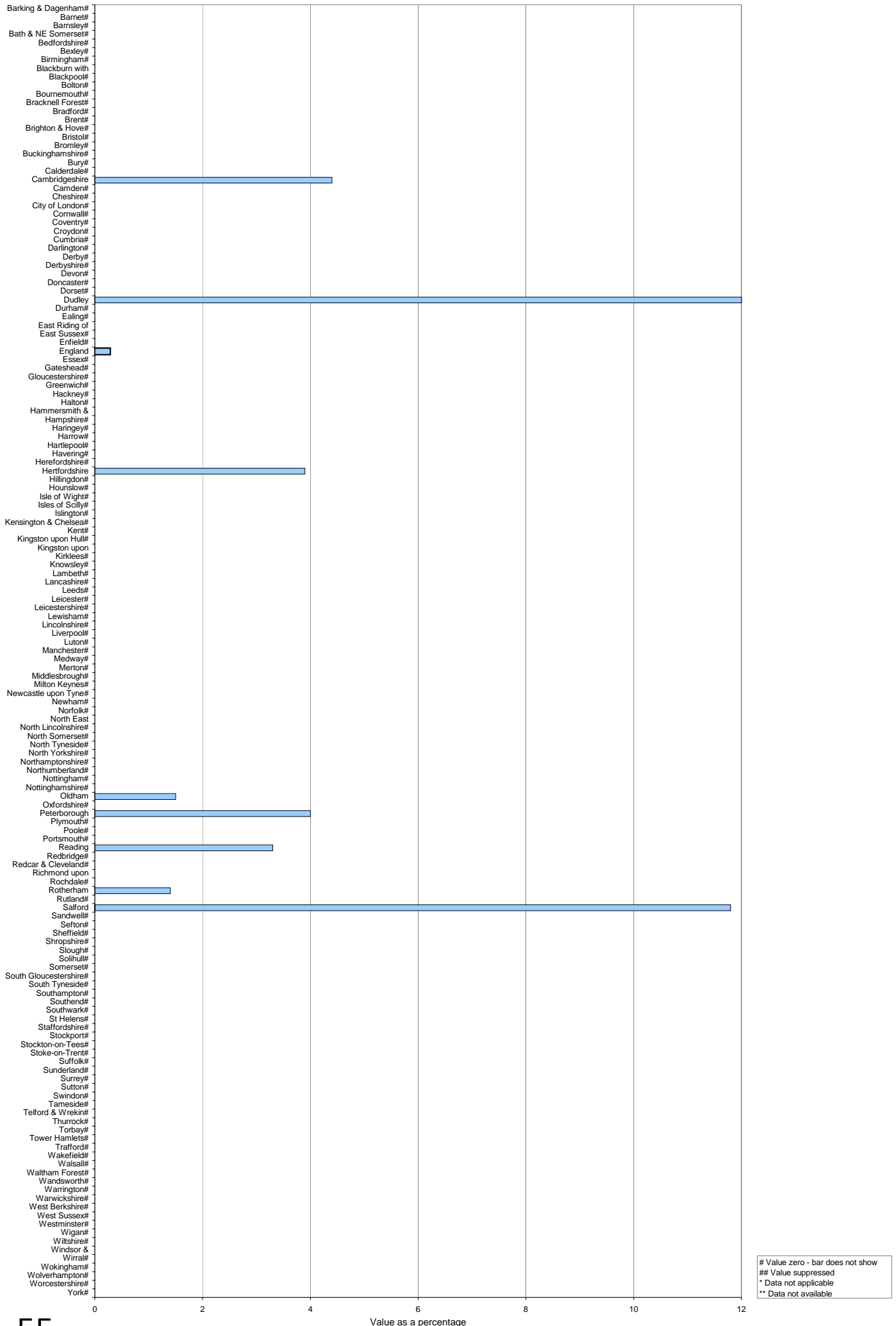
6012SC % of SSD directly employed posts for children and families vacant on 30 September

6015SC % of SSD gross current expenditure on staffing for children and families which was spent on training the council's directly employed staff working with children and families during the financial year

6020SC KIGS ST03: SSD operational staff working specifically for children's services (WTEs) per 10,000 population aged 0-17

6021SC KIGS ST12: Social workers and care managers specifically for children (WTEs) per 10,000 population aged 0-17

2024SC - Percentage of children and young people on the child protection register who are not allocated to a social worker



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2027SC - KIGS CH03: Children who became the subject of a child protection plan, or were registered, per 10,000 population aged under 18

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator tries to establish whether appropriate thresholds are being used in the cases of children who are at risk of suffering significant harm. Differences in rates between councils may reflect differences in deprivation between councils; this may also apply within a council's area. Rates may also reflect differences in the age structure of the under 18 population between councils.

If the rate of registrations is significantly at variance to national and local comparators this raises questions regarding the management and decision making regarding child protection concerns. If there are significant numbers of LAC on the CPR this should be investigated because it may suggest an inefficient use of resources or drift. Changes in this over time is a good indicator of changing practice within an authority (more or less risk averse, better prevention etc).

This data should be viewed in conjunction with indicators on rates with child protection plans (2019SC), registration (2028SC PAF CF/A3 & 2029SC), deregistration (2035SC & 2036SC PAF CF/C21) and reviews (2034SC PAF CF/C20).

Data Source: DCSF - CPR3 and ONS mid year estimates

Outcome framework: Staying safe

Related indicators:

2019SC KIGS CH02: Initial child protection conferences per 10,000 population aged under 18

2024SC % of children and young people on the child protection register who are not allocated to a social worker

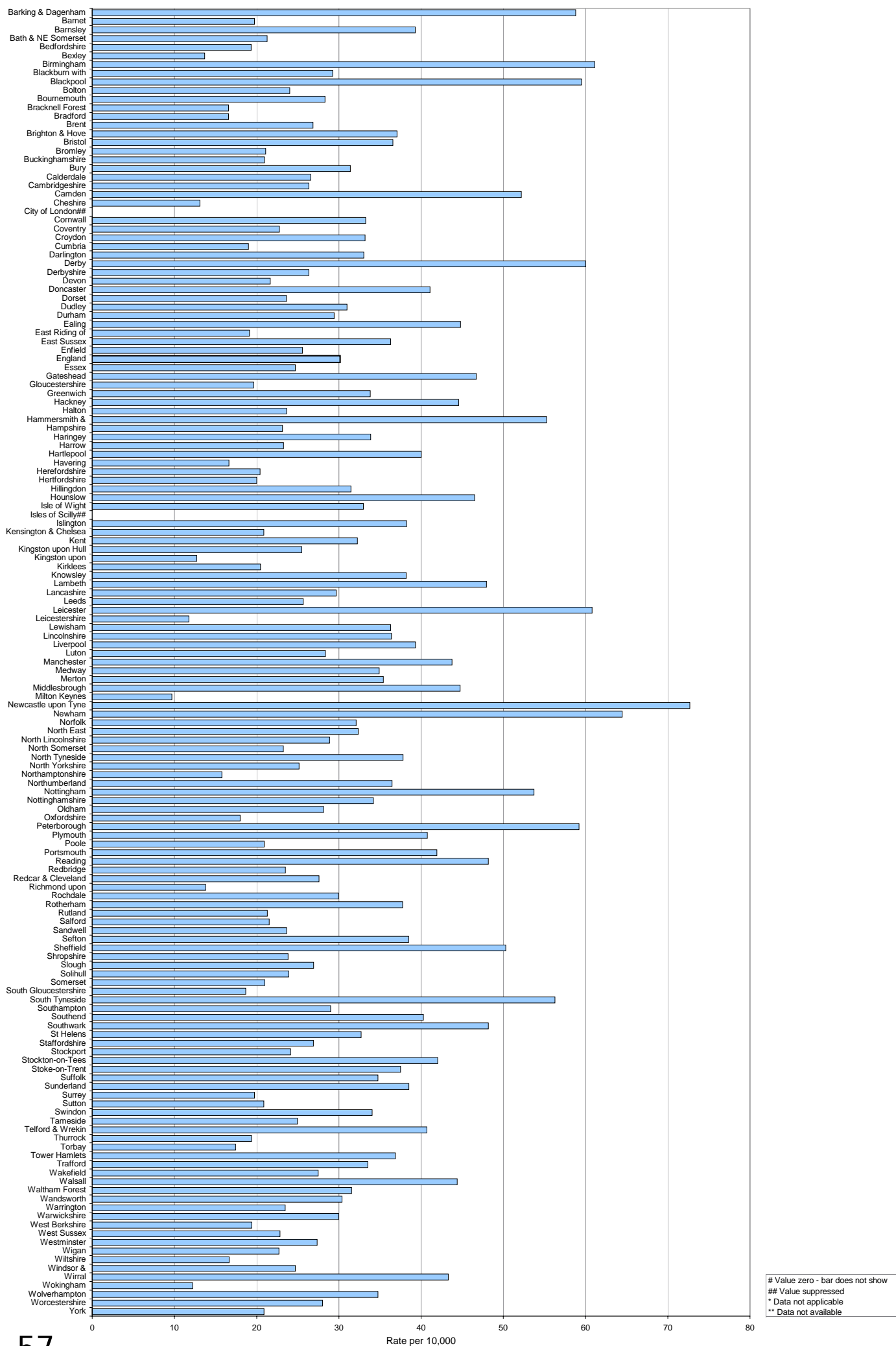
2029SC First time registrations as a % of total registrations

2035SC KIGS CH10: De-registrations from the Child Protection Register per 10,000 population aged under 18

2028SC PAF CF/A3: Re-registrations on the Child Protection Register

2034SC PAF CF/C20: Reviews of child protection cases (BVPI 162)

2036SC PAF CF/C21: Duration on the Child Protection Register



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* Data not applicable
** Data not available

2028SC - PAF CF/A3: Percentage of children who became the subject of a child protection plan, or were registered during the year, who had previously been the subject of a child protection plan or had been registered

Notes on Interpretation:

The purpose of the child protection plan, or registration, is to devise and implement a plan which leads to lasting improvements in the child's safety and overall well being. Some re-registrations are essential in responding to adverse changes in circumstance, but high levels of re-registration may suggest that the professionals responsible for the child's welfare are not intervening effectively either to bring about the required changes in the child's family situation, or to make alternative plans for the child's long term care.

Consideration needs to be given to the reasons for re-registration and to the timescales concerned in order to establish the extent to which re-registration is a result of inadequate child protection planning. A proportion of a council's re-registrations may be because a child had left a council area only to return to the same area at some later date; this is not necessarily evidence of a failure of a child protection plan. Also a child may have been registered and deregistered many years previously to the relevant financial year and so their re-registration will not be a reflection of any failure on the part of the council in their child protection work.

Not all councils have comprehensive records for previous registrations going back 18 years. The less comprehensive their data, the lower the rate of re-registration may be.

It is important to link this indicator with the other key child protections indicators (2023SC, 2027SC, 2029SC, 2034SC, 2035SC). The most obvious relationship is with 2036SC PAF CF/C21, duration with a child protection plan or on the register, where a good (i.e. low) figure for this indicator may have been achieved at the expense of a poor (i.e. high) figure for PAF C21. The levels of re-registrations, in other words, might be low where a council fails to achieve de-registrations within two years and children are left on the register for extended periods.

Low figures may be related to poor management of data. A very low level of re-registrations may, however, mean that a council is not re-registering some children who are in need. Higher numbers in relation to SN may suggest poor decision-making to end a protection plan, or remove from the register, or a lack of appropriate support for families after de-registration. There is also a possible interplay between staffing issues and re-registrations (6011SC-6012SC).

Bands – 2000-07

Bands	Low					High			
	•	••	•••	••••	•••••	••••	•••	••	•
2000-07	0<3	3<6	6<8	8<10	10<15	15<17.21	17.21<20	20<24	24<=100

Data Source: DCSF - CPR3

Outcome framework: Staying safe

Related indicators:

2023SC KIGS CH01: Children and young people on child protection register per 10,000 population aged under 18

2027SC KIGS CH03: Child Protection registrations per 10,000 population aged under 18

2029SC First time registrations as a % of total registrations

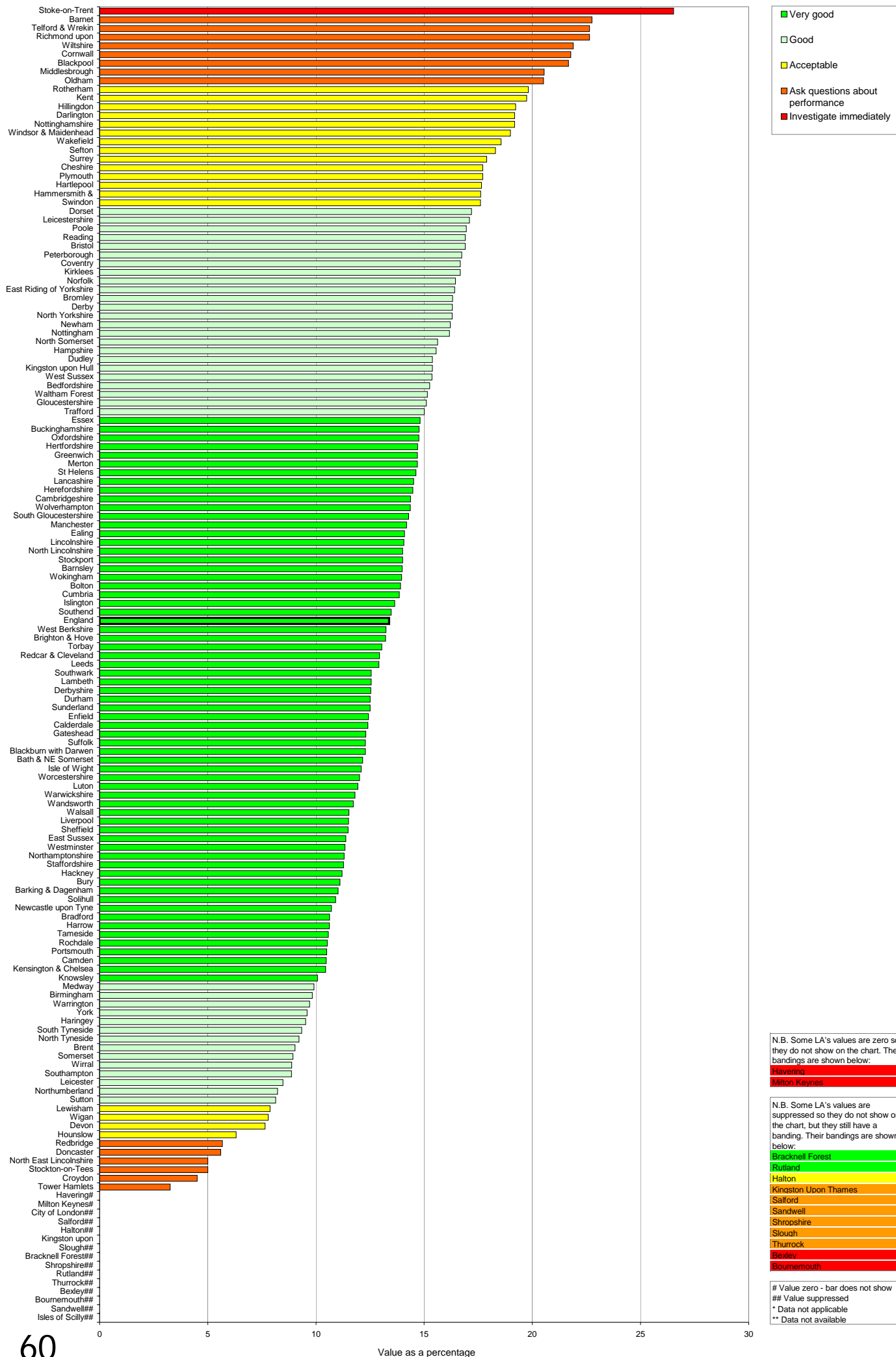
2034SC PAF CF/C20: Reviews of child protection cases (BVPI 162)

2035SC KIGS CH10: De-registrations from the Child Protection Register per 10,000 population aged under 18

2036SC PAF CF/C21: Duration on the Child Protection Register

6011SC % of SSD directly employed staff for children that left during the year

6012SC % of SSD directly employed posts for children and families vacant on 30 September



Very good
Good
Acceptable
Ask questions about performance
Investigate immediately

N.B. Some LA's values are zero so they do not show on the chart. Their bandings are shown below:
Haringey
Milton Keynes

N.B. Some LA's values are suppressed so they do not show on the chart, but they still have a banding. Their bandings are shown below:
Bracknell Forest
Rutland
Halton
Kingston Upon Thames
Salford
Sandwell
Shropshire
Slough
Thurrock
Bexley
Bournemouth

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* Data not applicable
** Data not available

2066SC - Ethnicity of children who are the subject of a child protection plan (White, mixed ethnic origin, Asian or Asian British, and Black or Black British)

Notes on Interpretation:

If children of any particular ethnic origin are over represented among those with a child protection plan, or on the register, in relation to the population breakdown for the area this suggests that they may not be accessing preventative support at an early enough stage to prevent concerns escalating in to child protection.

If children of any particular ethnic origin are under represented, this suggests that concerns about their welfare are not being identified which may leave them at risk.

This indicator needs to be considered alongside other indicators relating to ethnicity (2039SC & 2060SC). In small authorities, or those with low numbers on the register, this set of indicators needs to be treated with care – as a small number of children can skew the figures.

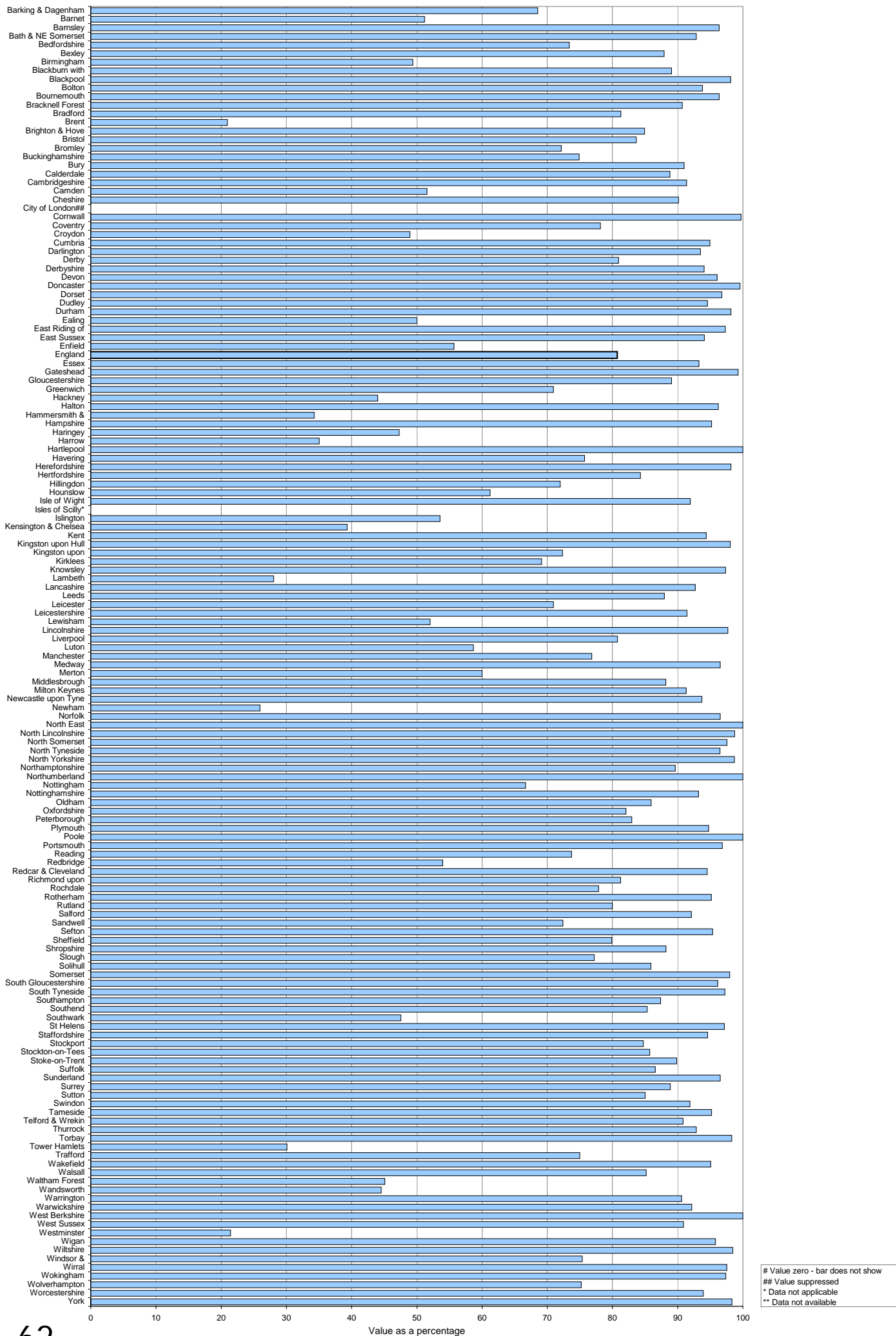
Data Source: DCSF - CPR3

Outcome framework: Staying safe

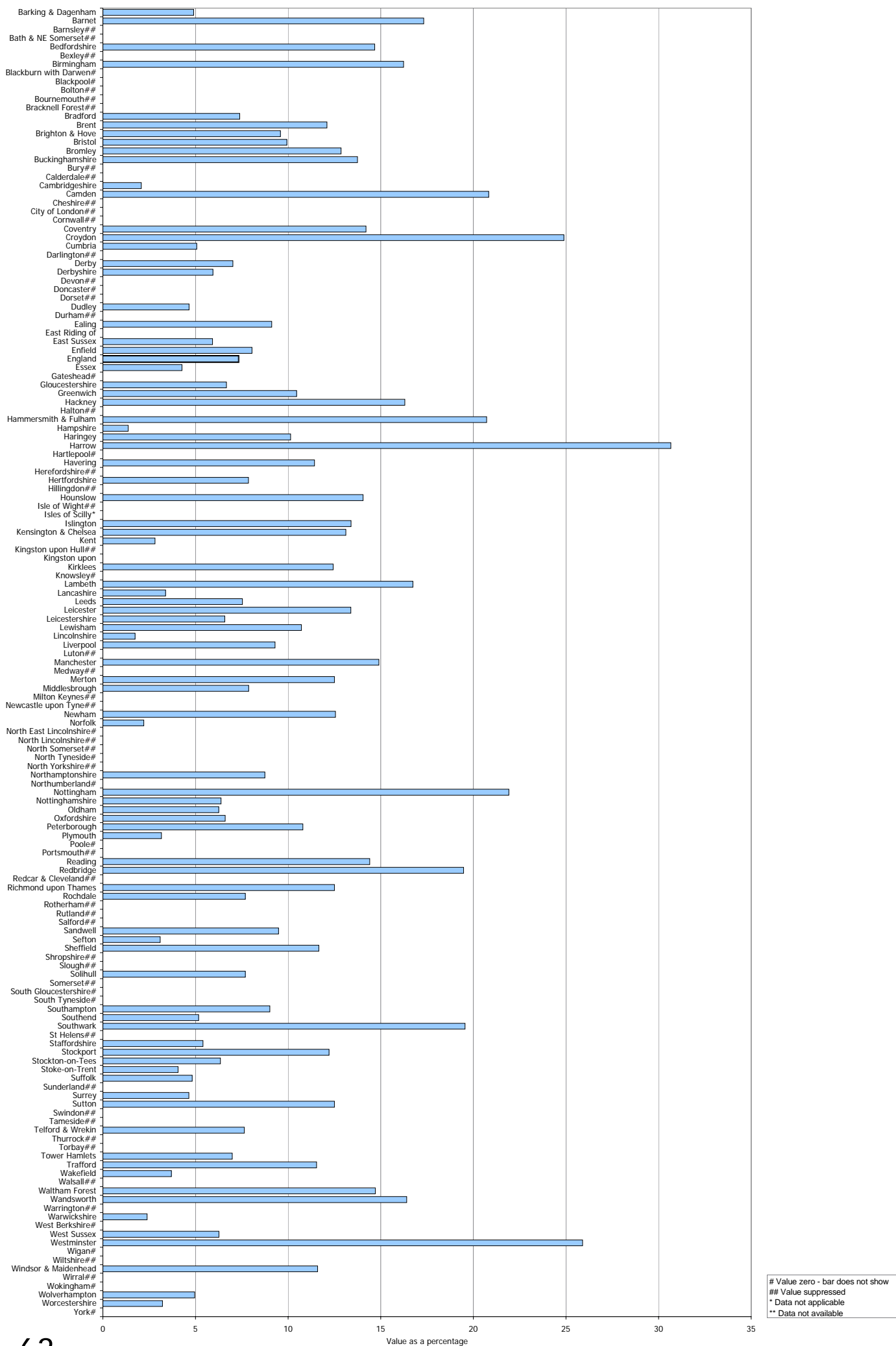
Related indicators:

2039SC The ratio of the proportion of children on the child protection register that were from minority ethnic groups to the proportion of children in the local population that were from minority ethnic groups

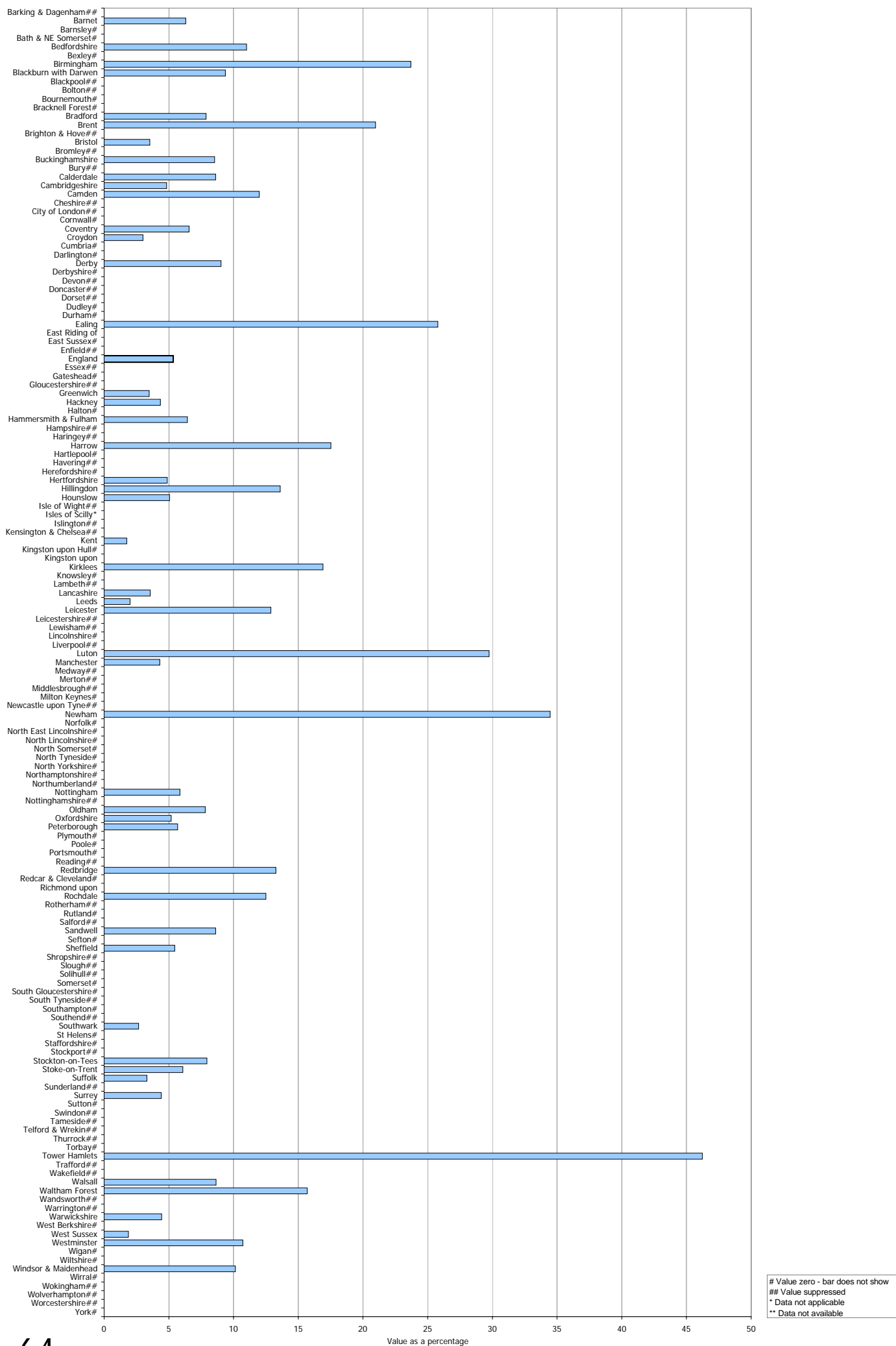
2069SC The ratio of the % of Children Looked After that were from minority ethnic groups to the % of children in the local population that were from minority ethnic groups



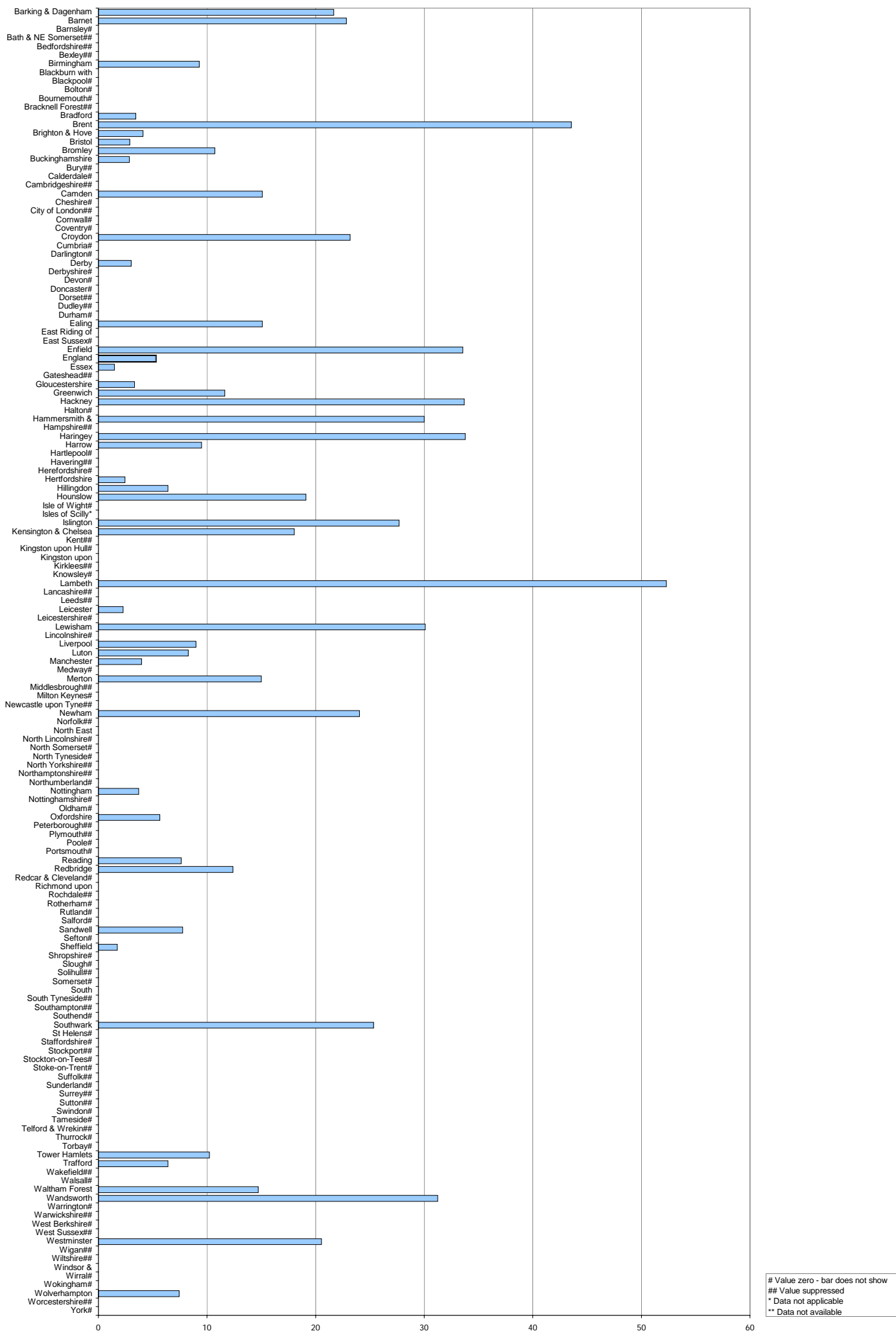
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2034SC - PAF CF/C20: Percentage of child protection cases which should have been reviewed during the year that were reviewed (BVPI 162)

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator tries to use reviews as a proxy for the measurement of the effectiveness of the interventions provided to children with a child protection plan or on the register. Guidance, Working Together to Safeguard Children, which came into effect from December 1999, requires that the first child protection review is held within three months of the initial child protection conference and thereafter at intervals of no more than six months. Reviews are a key element in delivering Child Protection Plans and effective reviews should ensure the provision of good quality interventions.

From 2003-04, the definition of this indicator changed to include children who had been on the Register for at least 3 months.

High figures indicate good performance. A high figure for CF/C20 might be expected to be linked with reasonably low figure for 2036SC PAF CF/C21, otherwise the efficacy of the reviews may be questionable, as well as having a potential impact on re-registrations (2028SC PAF CF/A3).

Performance has improved in this indicator, to the extent that few councils now record a result of less than 92.5%: nonetheless close attention still needs to be paid to this part of the child protection picture. A high figure, coupled with poor recruitment and retention figures (6011SC & 6012SC), should prompt further questions about how this is managed. A high figure, coupled with an increasing volume of child protection work, should also prompt some further questions. This indicator should also be looked at in conjunction with allocation data (2024SC).

Bands – 2003-07

Bands	Low				High
	•	••	•••	••••	•••••
2003-07	0<92.5	92.5<95	95<97.5	97.5<100	100

Data Source: DCSF - CPR3

Outcome framework: Staying safe

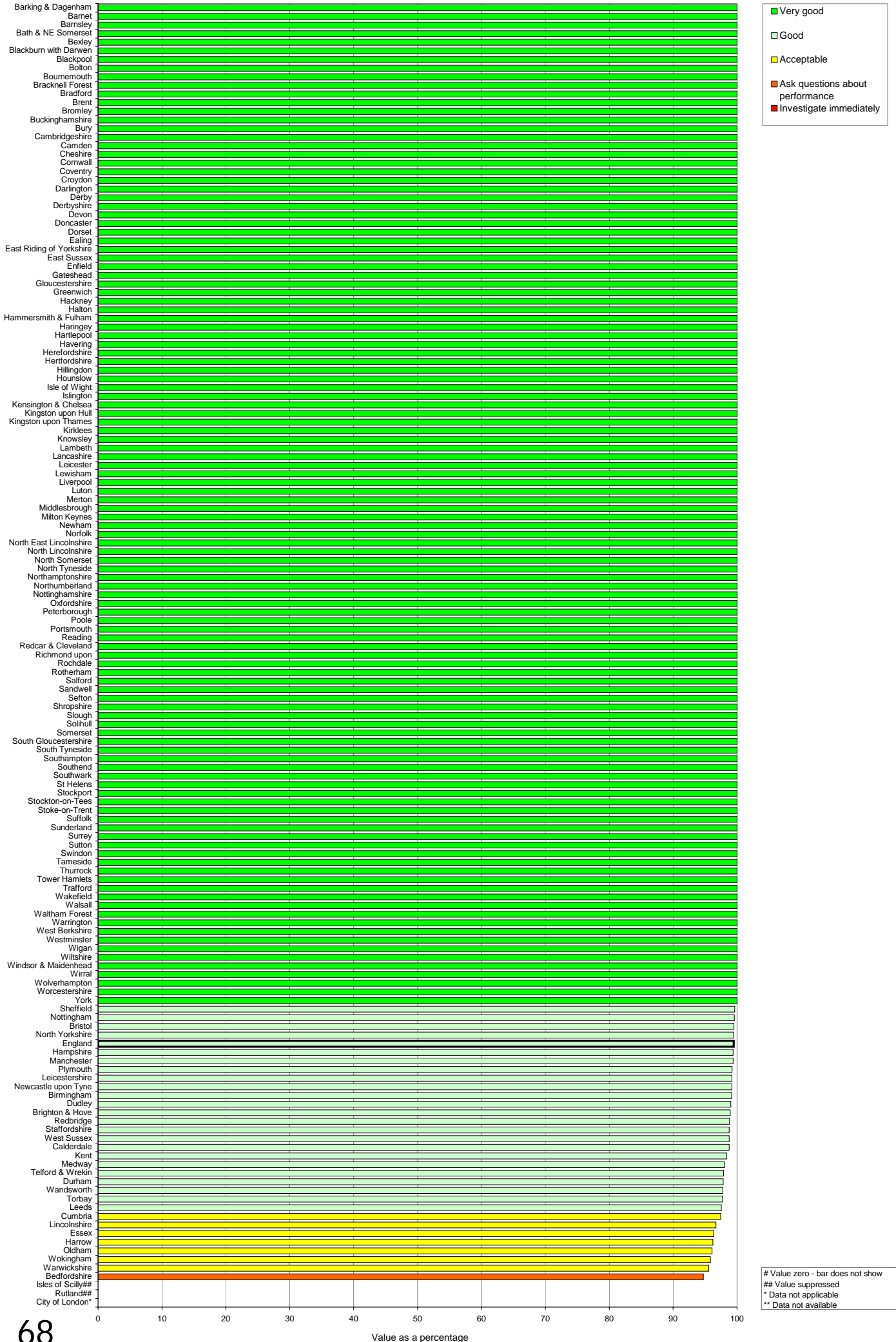
Related indicators:

2024SC % of children and young people on the child protection register who are not allocated to a social worker

2028SC PAF CF/A3: Re-registrations on the Child Protection Register

2036SC PAF CF/C21: Duration on the Child Protection Register

6011SC % of SSD directly employed staff for children that left during the year
6012SC % of SSD directly employed posts for children and families vacant on
30 September
6015SC % of SSD gross current expenditure on staffing for children and
families which was spent on training the council's directly employed staff
working with children and families during the financial year



2035SC - KIGS CH10: Children whose child protection plans were discontinued, or were de-registered, per 10,000 population aged under 18

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator tries to establish whether child protection plans have been effective.

It is possible for an individual child to be de-registered by the same council more than once in the year. In such circumstances each occasion of de-registration should be counted in the numerator.

This indicator needs to be considered alongside re-registration data (2028SC PAF CF A3 & 2036SC). If children in 2028SC and this indicator overlap, a comparatively high rate of de-registrations, allied with a high rate of re-registrations, would suggest a revolving door policy or practice: that is children's plans have been discontinued too quickly, before risks have been satisfactorily reduced. Low de-registration and high registration (2027SC) and may be indicative of a risk-averse culture this would lead over time to increases in number of children on the CPR. Comparatively low deregistration figures indicate that child protection plans are not being progressed satisfactorily, which raises questions regarding allocation (2024SC), as well as staffing (6011SC to 6025SC), quality of case working, level of case holding and managerial oversight. Low figures for deregistration could also be linked to a poor outcome on frequency of child protection reviews (2034SC PAF CF/20).

Data Source: DCSF - CPR3 and ONS mid year estimates

Outcome framework: Staying safe

Related indicators:

2023SC KIGS CH01: Children and young people on child protection register per 10,000 population aged under 18

2024SC % of children and young people on the child protection register who are not allocated to a social worker

2027SC KIGS CH03: Child Protection registrations per 10,000 population aged under 18

2028SC PAF CF/A3: Re-registrations on the Child Protection Register

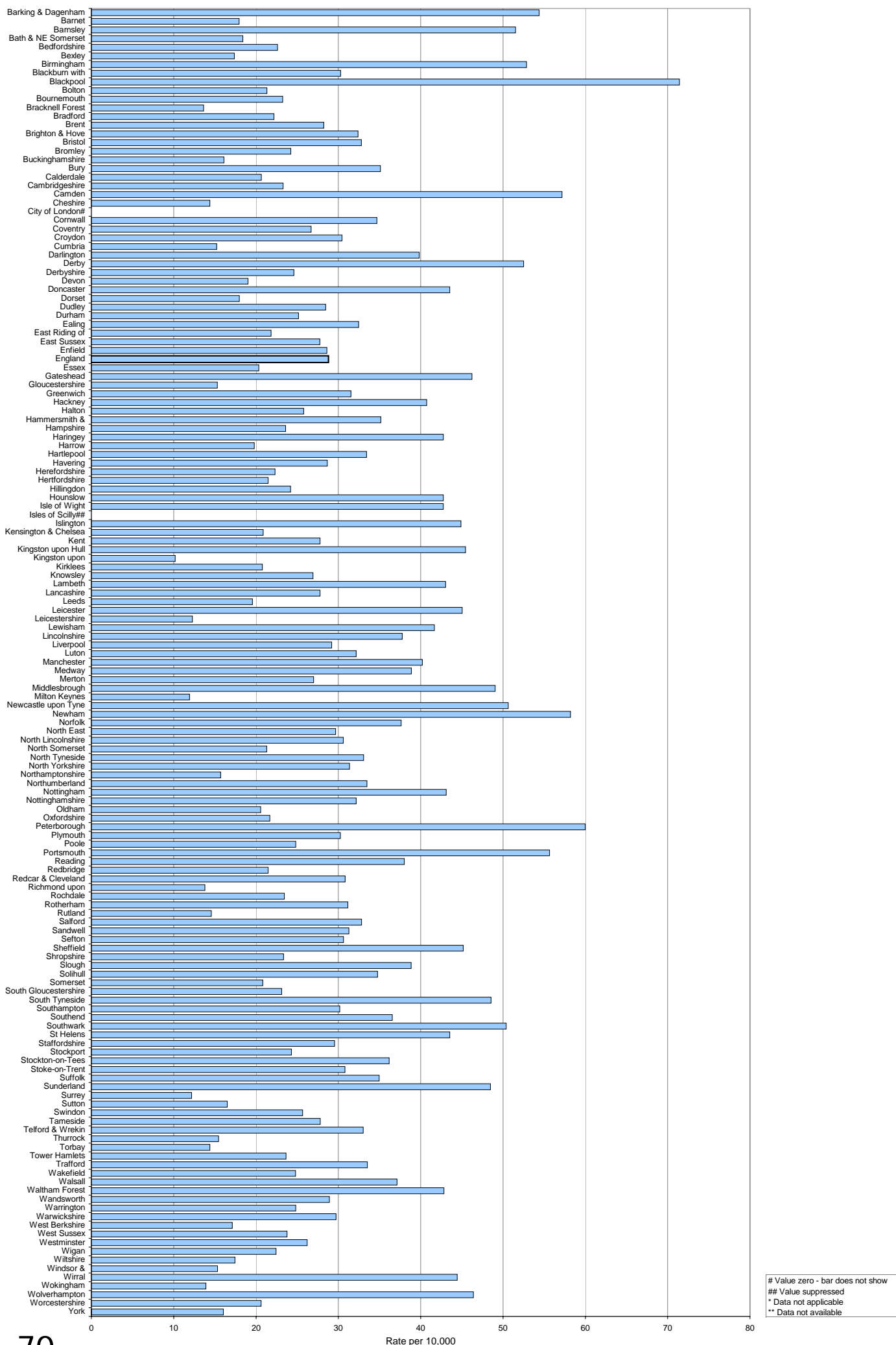
2034SC PAF CF/C20: Reviews of child protection cases (BVPI 162)

2036SC PAF CF/C21: Duration on the Child Protection Register

6011SC % of SSD directly employed staff for children that left during the year

6012SC % of SSD directly employed posts for children and families vacant on 30 September

6015SC % of SSD gross current expenditure on staffing for children and families which was spent on training the council's directly employed staff working with children and families during the financial year



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2036SC - PAF CF/C21: Percentage of children who ceased to be the subject of a child protection plan, or were de-registered, during the year ending 31 March, who had been registered, or the subject of a child protection plan, continuously for two years or more

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator tries to establish whether child protection plans have been effective and the extent to which risk is being managed appropriately.

Registration should ensure that children who are likely to suffer significant harm are protected and that they and their families are receiving the services necessary to bring about the required changes in the family situation. Professionals, the child and the family should be working towards specified outcomes which should lead to the child's name being taken off the Register within two years.

Numbers in the numerator for some councils will be small and the measure may vary significantly from year to year.

There is often a close relationship between performance in this indicator and that for re-registrations (2028SC PAF CF/A3). A good (i.e. low) figure for de-registrations may be explained by a poor (i.e. high) figure for re-registrations. If the PAF CF/C21 figure is poor (high), then this may be explained by a poor (low) figure for the timely review of child protection cases (2034SC PAF CF/C20). It is not always clear what an extremely low figure for this indicator means.

If children in 2028SC and this indicator overlap, a comparatively high rate of de-registrations, allied with a high rate of re-registrations, would suggest a revolving door policy or practice: that is children's plans have been discontinued too quickly, before risks have been satisfactorily reduced.

Comparatively low deregistration figures indicate that child protection plans are not being progressed satisfactorily, which raises questions regarding allocation (2024SC), as well as staffing (6011SC to 6025SC), quality of case working, level of case holding and managerial oversight. Low figures for deregistration could also be linked to a poor outcome on frequency of child protection reviews (2034SC PAF CF/20).

Bands – 2001-07

Bands	Low			High	
	●●●●	●●●●	●●●	●●	●
2001-07	0<10	10<15	15<20	20<=100	

Data Source: DCSF - CPR3

Outcome framework: Staying safe

Related indicators:

2023SC KIGS CH01: Children and young people on child protection register per 10,000 population aged under 18

2024SC % of children and young people on the child protection register who are not allocated to a social worker

2027SC KIGS CH03: Child Protection registrations per 10,000 population aged under 18

2028SC PAF CF/A3: Re-registrations on the Child Protection Register

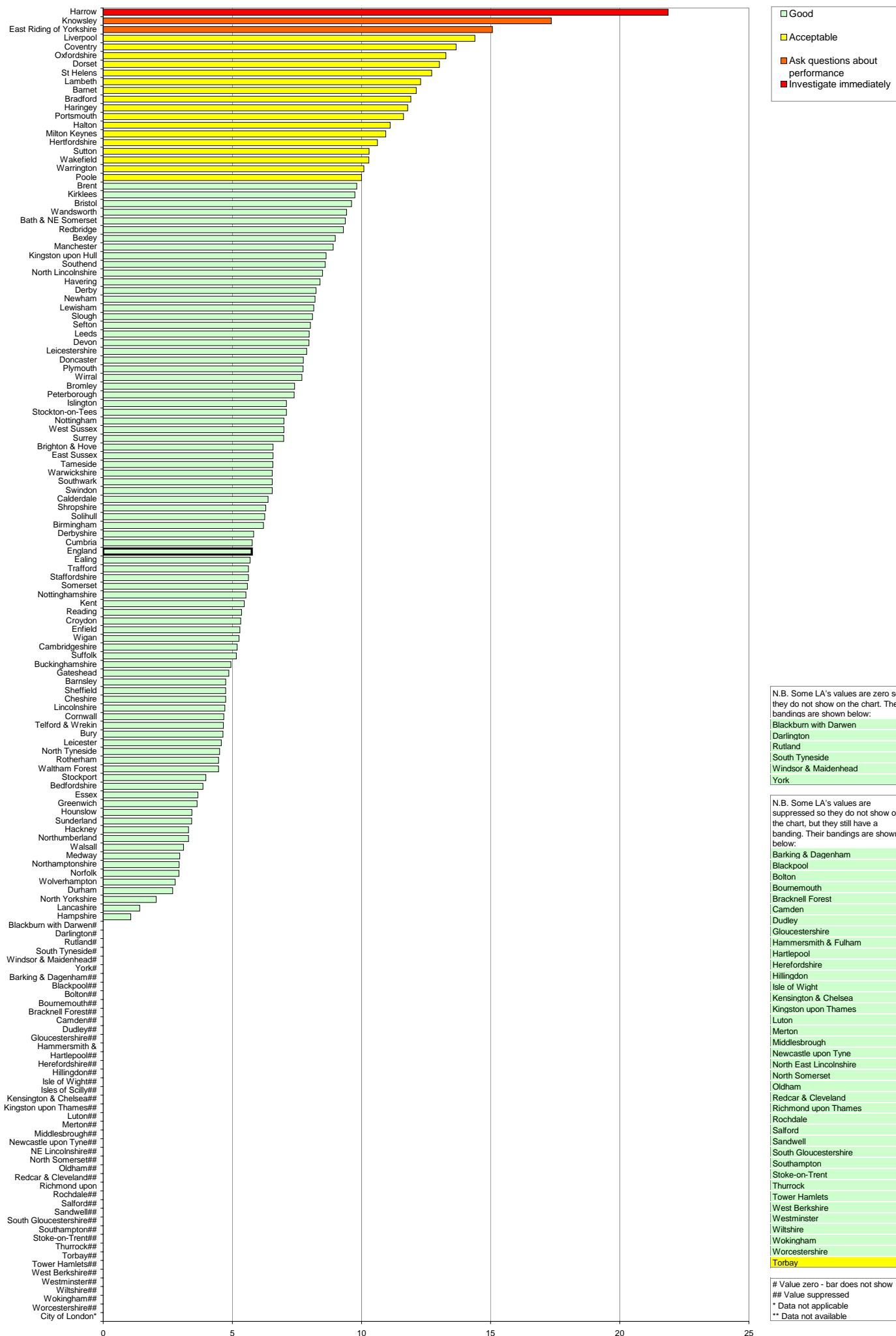
2034SC PAF CF/C20: Reviews of child protection cases (BVPI 162)

2035SC KIGS CH10: De-registrations from the Child Protection Register per 10,000 population aged under 18

6011SC % of SSD directly employed staff for children that left during the year

6012SC % of SSD directly employed posts for children and families vacant on 30 September

6015SC % of SSD gross current expenditure on staffing for children and families which was spent on training the council's directly employed staff working with children and families during the financial year



2038SC - Percentage of eligible, relevant and former relevant children that have pathway plans, have been allocated a personal adviser and are resident outside the council's boundaries

Notes on Interpretation:

Once a young person is 'former relevant' they do not lose this status even if they are living with their family. Even if they are at home they should have a Pathway Plan, regularly reviewed, and a Personal Adviser. The level of support offered, however, should be appropriate to their needs, so if all is going well at home they may not need intensive services. They remain 'former relevant' for statistical purposes.

Where a 'relevant' young person returns home and, six months later, this is successful and they remain under 18, then they become 'qualifying' and would not become 'former relevant' at 18. Where figures for pathway plans and personal advisers are consistently low, this would suggest further investigation is needed in relation to leaving care indicators on education, employment and training and accommodation (5022SC and 5037SC).

Data Source: CSCI and Ofsted data collection

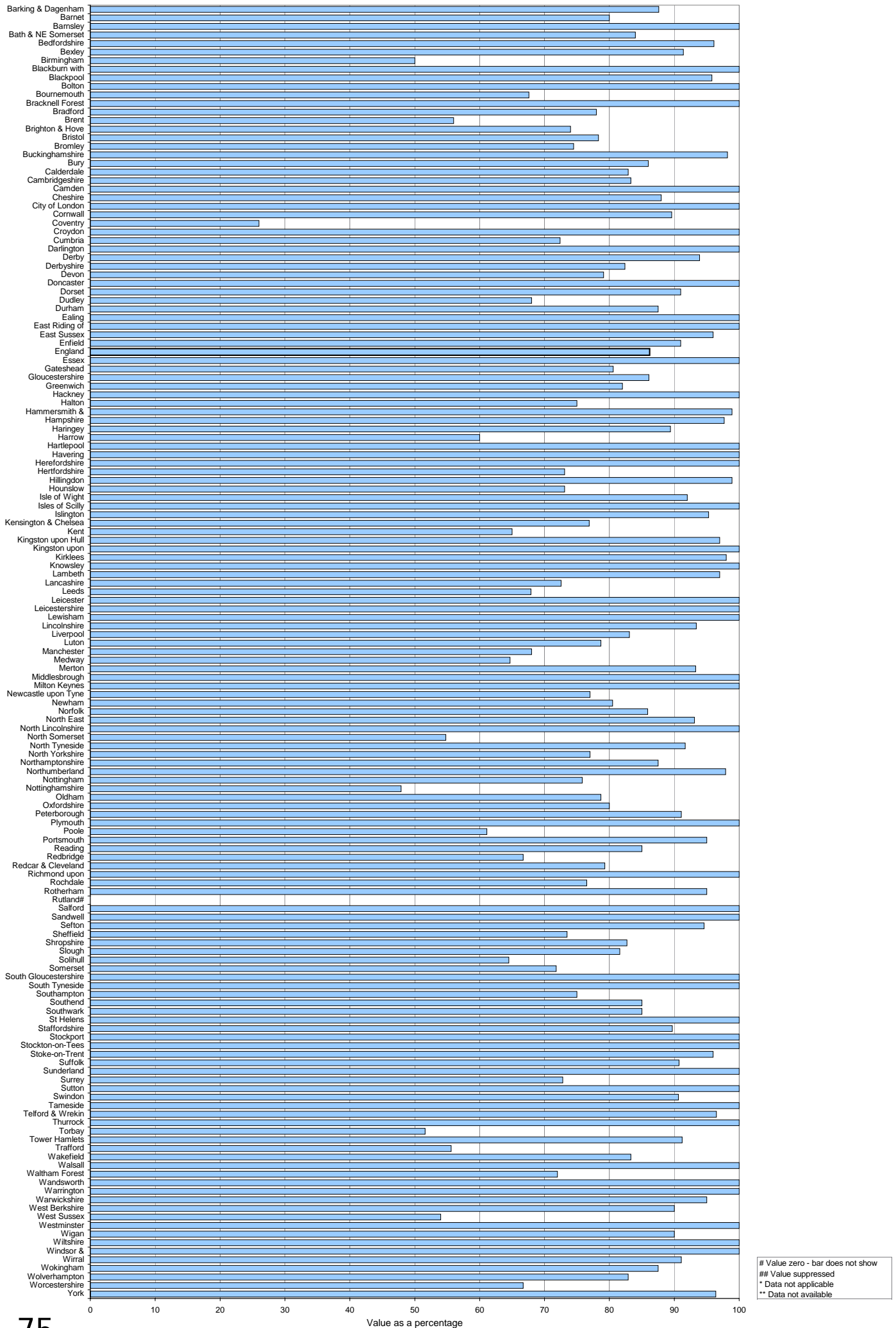
Outcome framework: Staying safe

Related indicators:

5022SC PAF CF/A4 Employment, education and training for care leavers [joint working] (BVPI 161)

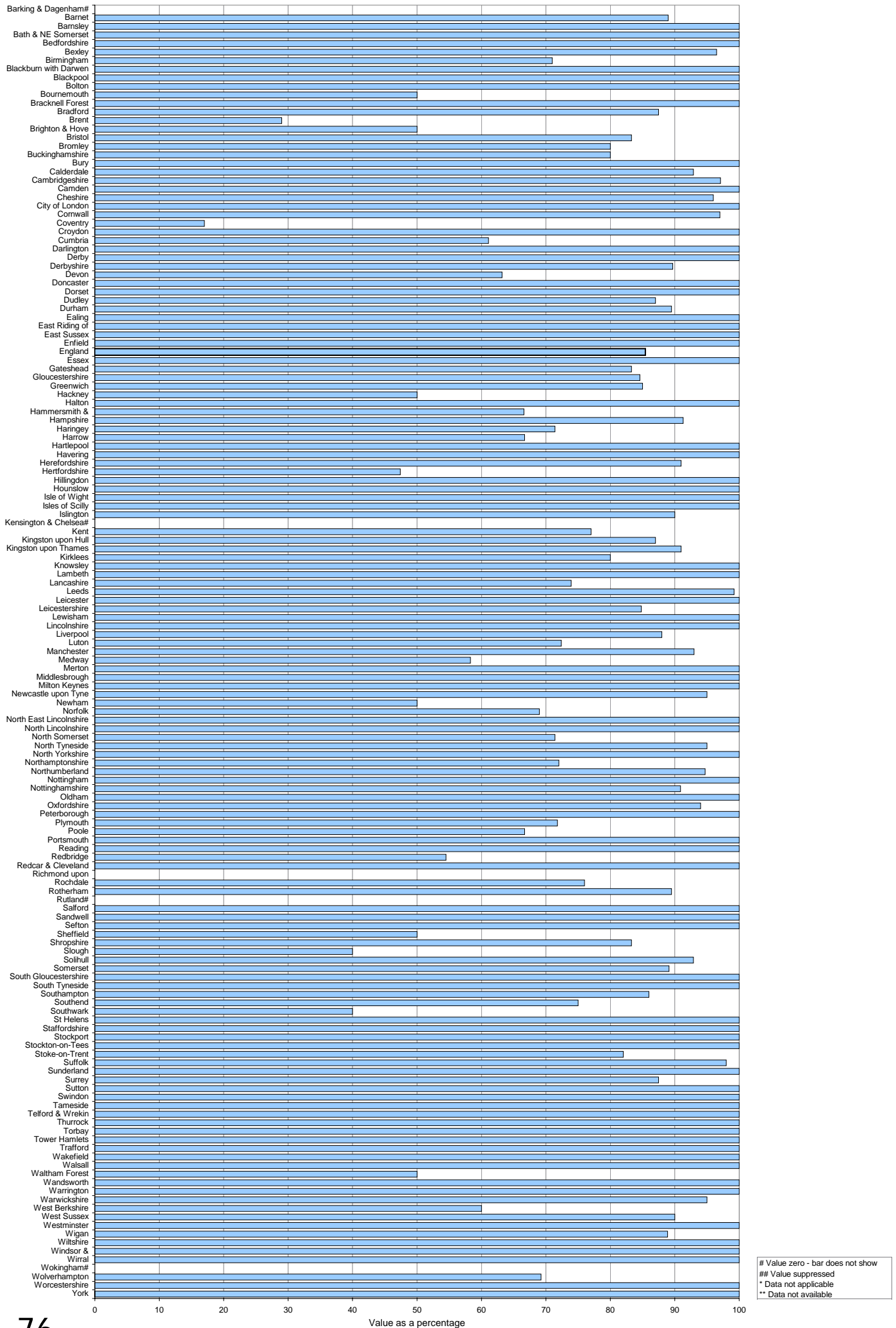
5037SC % of care leavers at age 19 who are living in suitable accommodation (as judged by the council)

2038SC part 4 - Percentage with pathway plans who are eligible

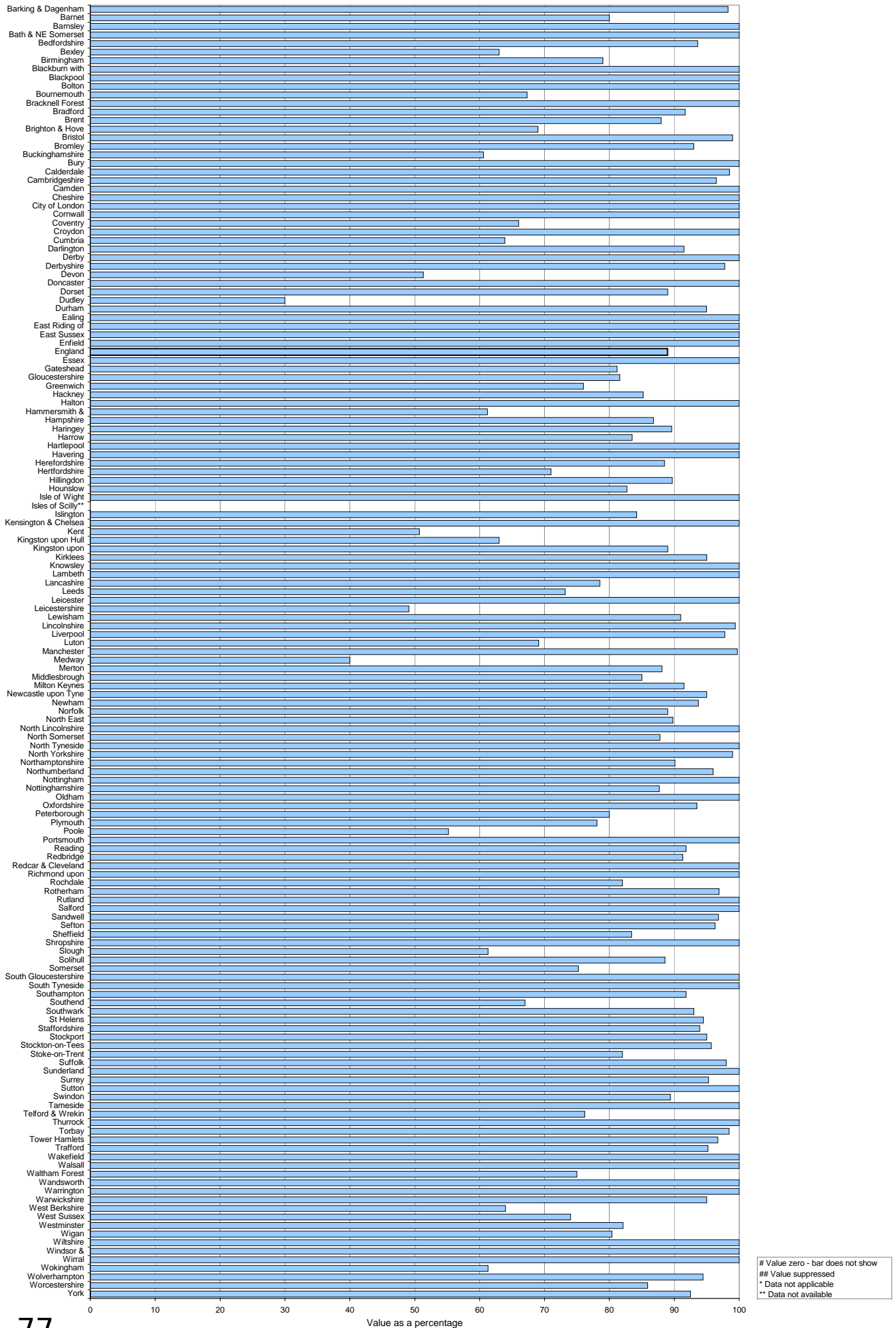


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2038SC part 5 - Percentage with pathway plans who are relevant

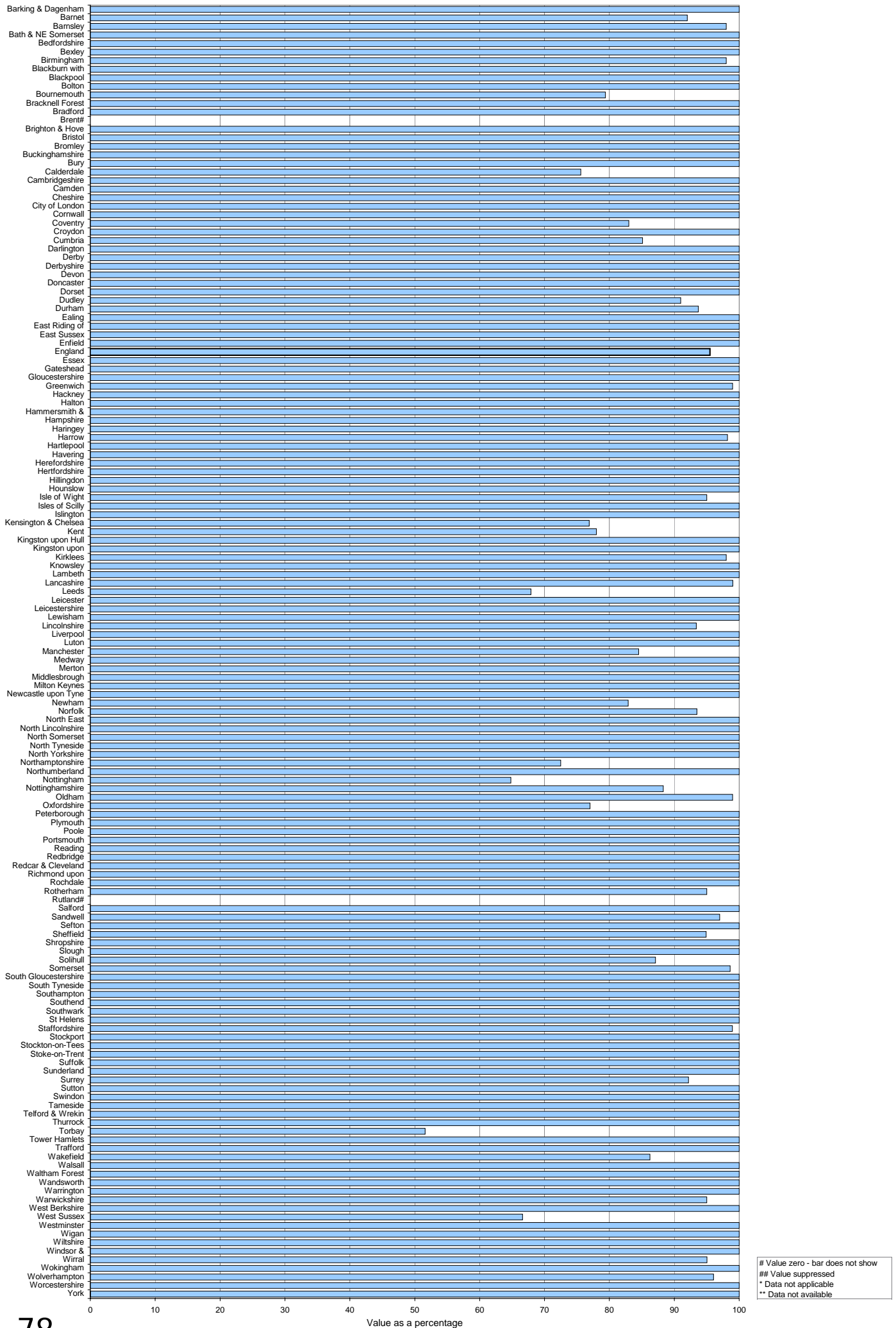


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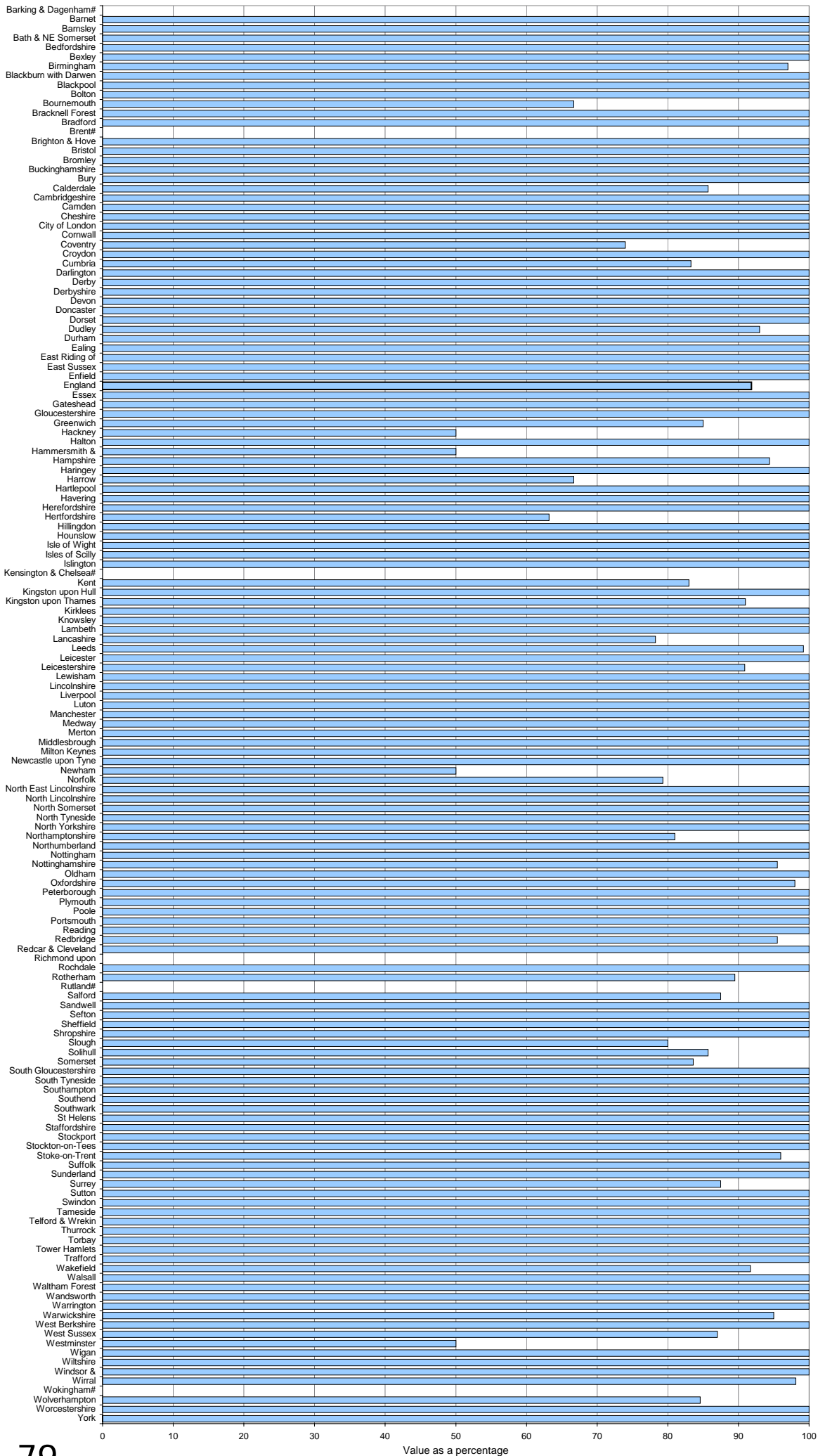
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2038SC part 7 - Percentage with allocated personal advisor who are eligible

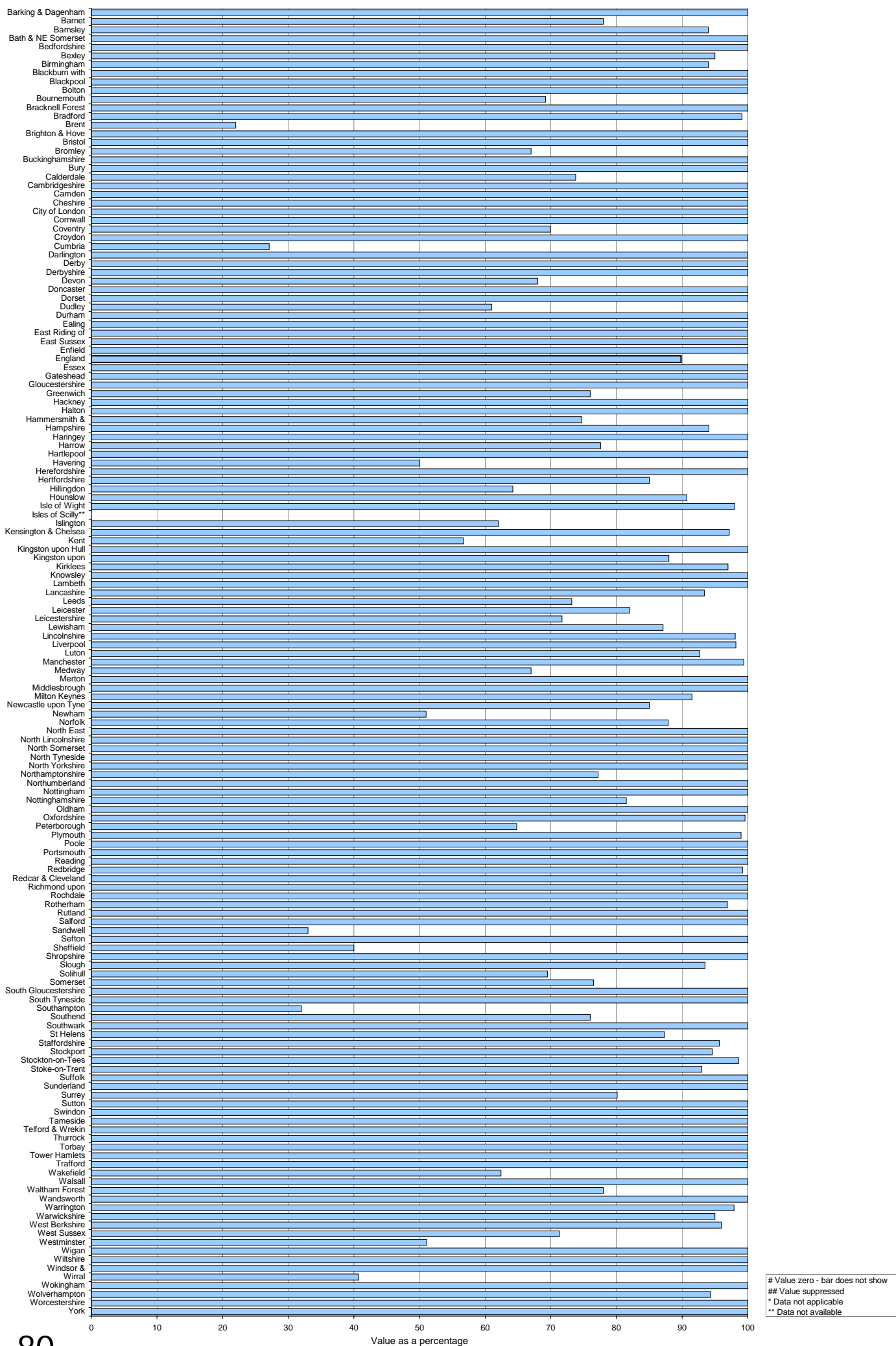


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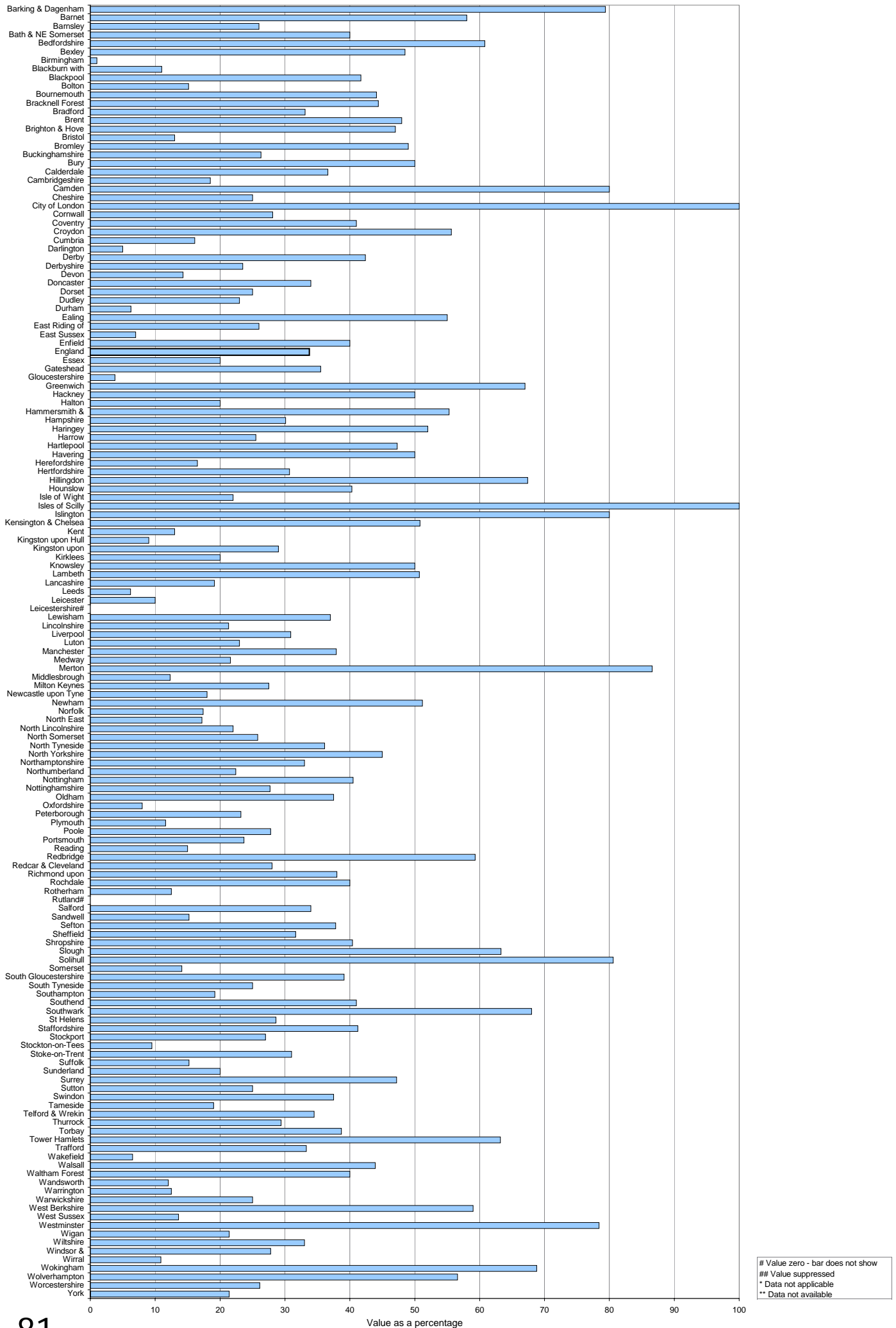
2038SC part 8 - Percentage with allocated personal advisor who are relevant



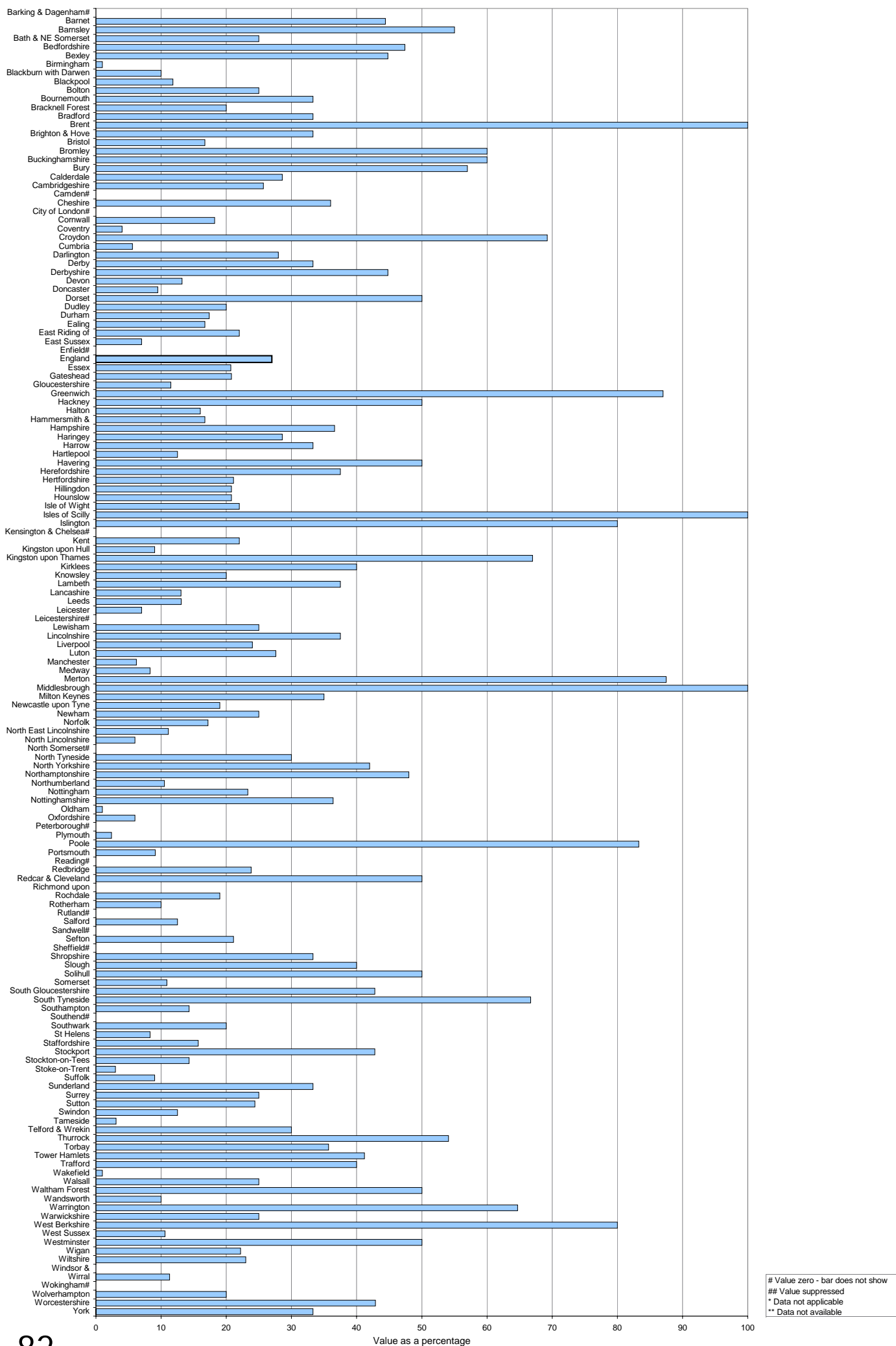
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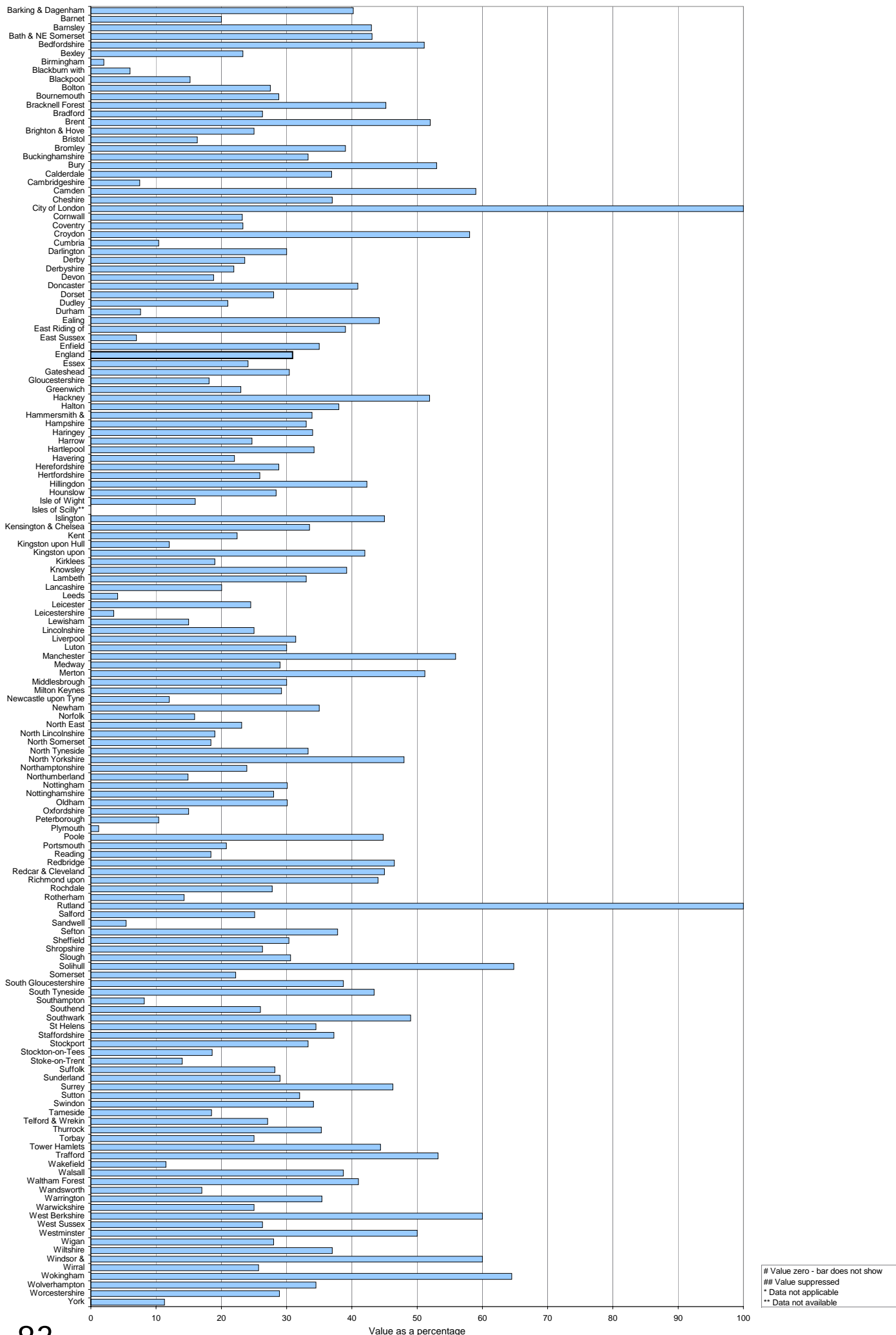
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2042SC - KIGS CH39: Looked after children per 10,000 population aged under 18

Notes on Interpretation:

This is an indicator intended to provide context for all indicators relating to looked after children and to provide some relative data on thresholds for LAC.

Differences between council's rates will often reflect differences in deprivation between councils. Rates may also reflect differences in the age structure of the under 18 population between councils. Rates may be notably higher for councils that have a significant number of unaccompanied asylum seeker children looked after.

Placement data is pertinent here, especially the percentage of children looked after who are placed with parents, or fostered by relatives and friends.

There are no 'good' or 'bad' figures for this indicator, only rates relative to comparator groups and relative to the needs of children living in the council area.

If numbers of LAC are significantly lower than comparators, it may indicate that thresholds for becoming looked after are too high, leaving some children inadequately protected. If the overall number of LAC is significantly lower than comparators and the rates of children with child protection plans (2023SC), as well as numbers of children in need, are higher, this suggests that tight gate keeping processes are in place, risk is well managed, and children supported in their communities.

If the overall number of LAC is significantly higher than comparators this suggests ineffective gate keeping and /or delays in care plans being progressed. This needs to be considered, though, with data on timescales for LAC reviews (2064SC PAF CF/C68), adoptions (2058SC, 2059SC PAF CF/C23), staffing data (2024SC; 6011SC & 6012SC) as well as the sufficiency of the support/preventative services (6009SC, 6010SC PAF CF/E44).

It is also important to consider the profile of the LAC population as high numbers can also suggest that young people are not being forced to leave care prematurely at 16. Conversely low numbers may indicate young people are leaving care prematurely.

Data Source: DCSF - SSSDA903 and ONS mid year estimates

Outcome framework: Staying safe

Related indicators:

2023SC KIGS CH01: Children and young people on child protection register per 10,000 population aged under 18

2058SC The % of looked after children adopted during the year who were placed for adoption within 12 months of their best interest decision being made

2059SC PAF CF/C23: Adoptions of children looked after (BVPI 163)

2060SC % of looked after children with a named social worker who is qualified as a social worker

2064SC PAF CF/C68: Timeliness of reviews of children looked after

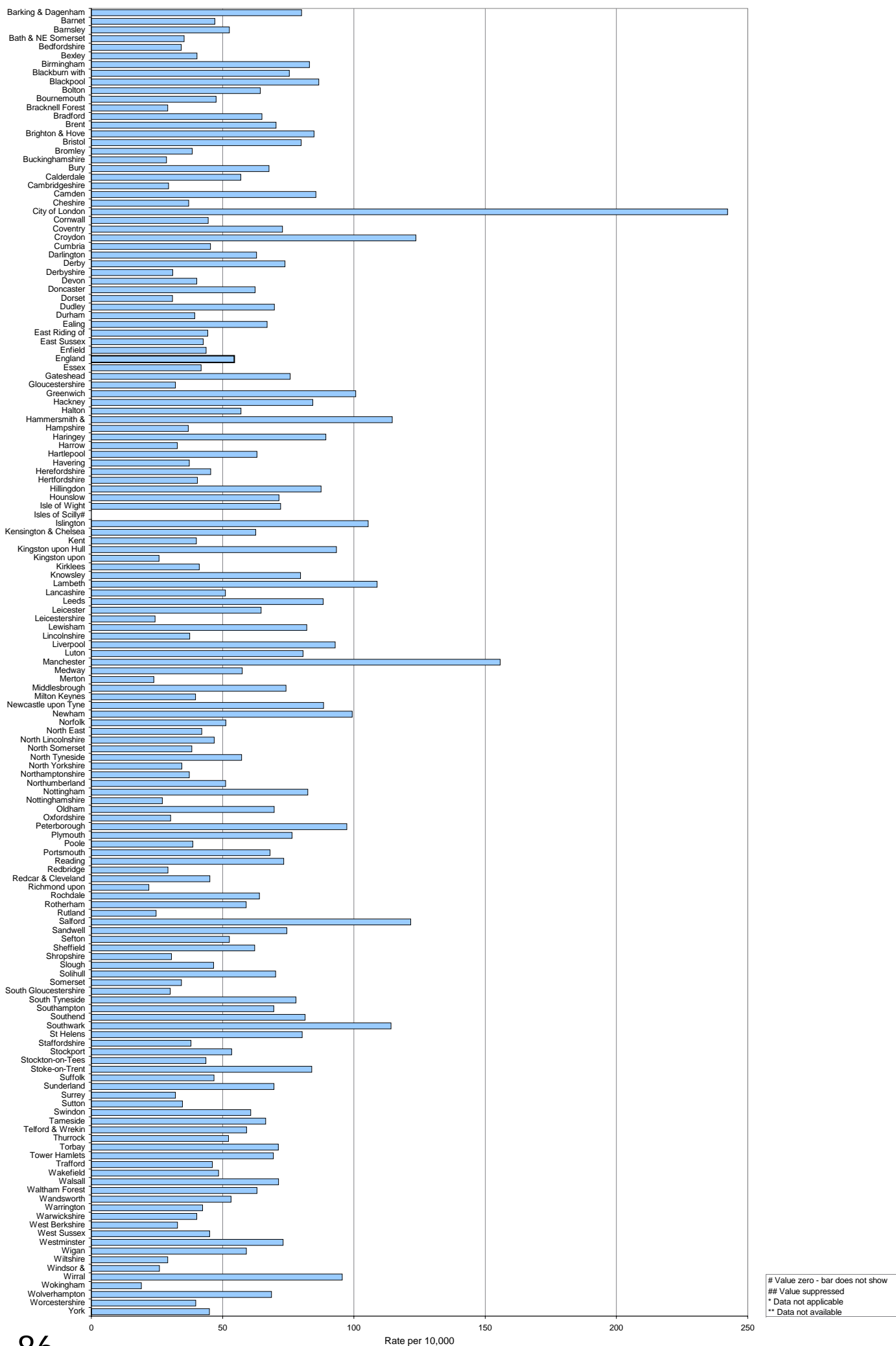
2068SC PAF CF/B79: % of children aged at least 10 and under 16 who were in foster placements or placed for adoption

6009SC KIGS EX77: Expenditure on family support services per capita aged under 18

6010SC PAF CF/E44: Relative spend on family support

6012SC % of SSD directly employed posts for children and families vacant on 30 September

6022SC KIGS EX62: Gross expenditure on children looked after per capita aged under 18



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 * Data not applicable
 ** Data not available

2064SC - PAF CF/C68: Percentage of looked after children cases which should have been reviewed during the year that were reviewed on time during the year

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator seeks to use reviews as a proxy for the measurement of the effectiveness of the monitoring of the care of looked after children and as a proxy outcome measure. Reviews are a key element in delivering a successful care plan. The review looks at the child's progress to date and plans for the future. Effective and timely reviews should ensure that the care plan remains appropriate for the child and that the needs of the child are well met.

There is a statutory obligation to review the cases of looked after children, first within 28 days of their becoming looked after, then within a further three months, and subsequently at intervals of no more than six months until they cease to be looked after. The timeliness of the reviews, then, relates not just to the gap between reviews, but also to the start of the period of care itself. In 2004-05 data was collected on the timeliness of the latest review of those children looked after at 31 March. From 2005-06 onwards the indicator was defined to look at all the relevant reviews for a child looked after at 31 March, including ones in the previous year which establish the time frame for when reviews should occur.

The denominator consists of the number of looked after children who qualify and who were looked after at March 31. It does not consist of the number of reviews of those children in the preceding year. If a child looked after at 31 March 2008 had more than one review in 2007-08 which meet the criteria for inclusion, the child is counted once in the denominator. The numerator counts only those children, from the denominator, all of whose reviews in the year were carried out within the specified time limit. If a child had two reviews within the timescale and one review outside of the timescale, the child would be excluded from the numerator as a result of the one review out of time.

High figures indicate good performance and low figures indicate poor performance. With councils that do not score highly, consideration should be given to whether there is any pattern to the reviews that are out of time, which indicates systemic difficulties in the way that reviews are resourced and managed. Managers need to ensure that the recommendations reached at reviews are actioned so that the best possible outcome is achieved for the young person.

Delays in LAC reviews affect care planning and may allow some children to 'drift' in care. Poor timeliness of LAC reviews may affect numbers of adoption orders made, timescales for placement for adoption, placement stability and may impact on keeping numbers of LAC high. Underlying reasons for delays need to be explored. These may include problems with the review system,

such as insufficient independent review chairs, or a high real number of unallocated LAC cases.

The scheduling of first reviews sometimes are not in the domain of the Independent Review Team, but rather with the locality or specialist teams; this can affect adversely timescales in relation to initial reviews.

Consideration should also be given to indicators on reviews (4016SC PAF CF/C63), adoption (2059SC PAF CF/C23), health (1037SC PAF CF/C19), placement (2043SC PAF CF/A1, 2067SC PAF CF/D78, 2068SC PAF CF/B79), education (3072SC PAF CF/A2, 3073SC, 3074SC) and offending (4015SSC PAF CF/C18).

Bands – 2006-07

Bands	Low			High	
	•	••	•••	••••	•••••
2006-07	0<80	80<85	85<90	90<95	95<=100

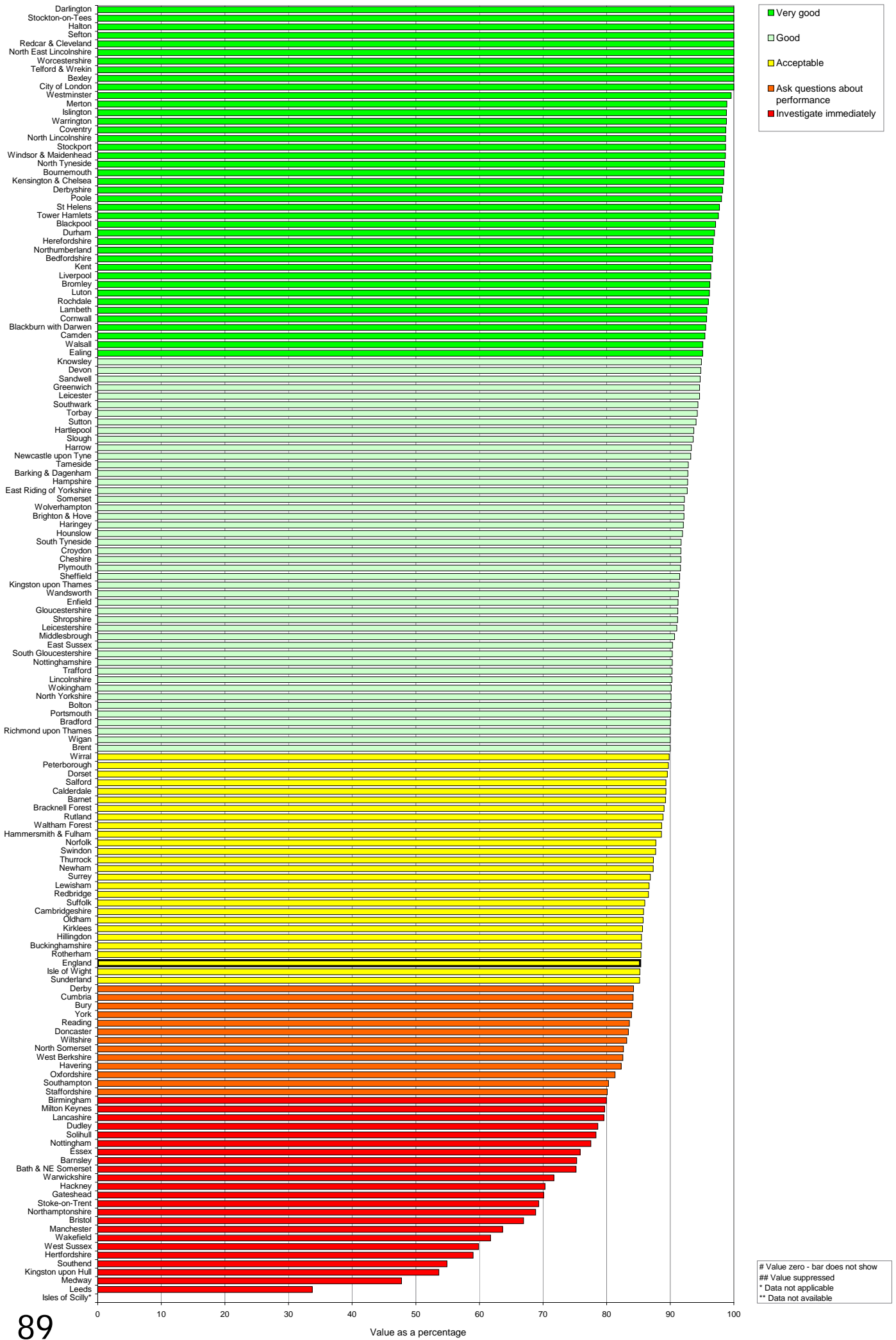
Data Source: DCSF - SSDA903

Outcome framework: Staying safe

Related indicators:

- 1037SC PAF CF/C19: Health of looked after children
- 2042SC KIGS CH39: Children looked after per 10,000 population aged under 18
- 2043SC PAF CF/A1: Stability of placements of children looked after (BVPI 49)
- 2059SC PAF CF/C23: Adoptions of children looked after (BVPI 163)
- 2060SC % of looked after children with a named social worker who is qualified as a social worker
- 2068SC PAF CF/B79: % of children aged at least 10 and under 16 who were in foster placements or placed for adoption
- 3072SC PAF CF/A2: Educational qualifications of children looked after [joint working] (BVPI 50)
- 3073SC The % of young people leaving care aged 16 or over with 5 or more GCSEs at grade A*-C or GNVQ equivalent
- 3074SC PAF CF/C24: Children looked after absent from school [joint working]
- 4015SC PAF CF/C18: Final warnings/reprimands and convictions of children looked after
- 4016SC PAF CF/C63: Participation of looked after children in reviews

2064SC - PAF CF/C68: Timeliness of reviews of looked after children



Value zero - bar does not show
Value suppressed
* Data not applicable
** Data not available

2043SC - PAF CF/A1: Percentage of looked after children at 31 March with three or more placements during the year (BVPI 49)

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator is an important measure of the stability of care that a child has experienced. On the whole stability is associated with better outcomes - placement instability has been highlighted by the Social Exclusion Unit as a key barrier to improving educational outcomes. Proper assessment of a child's needs and an adequate choice of placements to meet the varied needs of different children are essential if appropriate stable placements are to be made. Inappropriate placements often break down and lead to frequent moves. The circumstances of some individual children will require 3 or more separate placements during a year if they are to be kept safe.

High figures for this indicator were, by 2006-07, relatively rare. Where they do occur, high percentages of children with 3 or more placements may suggest: that children are being placed inappropriately in placements which do not match their needs; insufficient range and number of foster carers to meet demand; lack of appropriate support to children and /or to foster carers, poor care planning and poor assessments.

Most councils seem to have been successful in their efforts to keep within the limits of the highest banding (less than 16.01%). Questions still need to be asked, however, about adequate and appropriate placement choices, especially where figures are comparatively low. Indicators on which PAF CF/A1 may have an impact, and vice versa, are: placement type, distance from home, reviews, allocation and education.

Bands – 2004-07

Bands	High				
	•••••	••••	•••	••	•
2004-07	0<16.01	.	.	16.01<20	20<=100

Data Source: DCSF - SSSDA903

Outcome framework: Staying safe

Related indicators:

1037SC PAF CF/C19: Health of looked after children

2052SC KIGS CH44: % of children looked after in residential accommodation

2059SC PAF CF/C23: Adoptions of children looked after (BVPI 163)

2060SC % of looked after children with a named social worker who is qualified as a social worker

2064SC PAF CF/C68: Timeliness of reviews of children looked after

2067SC PAF CF/D78: Long term stability of children looked after

2068SC PAF CF/B79: % of children aged at least 10 and under 16 who were in foster placements or placed for adoption

3071SC The % of children looked after who were pupils in year 11 who were eligible for GCSE (or equivalent) examinations who sat at least one GCSE or equivalent exam

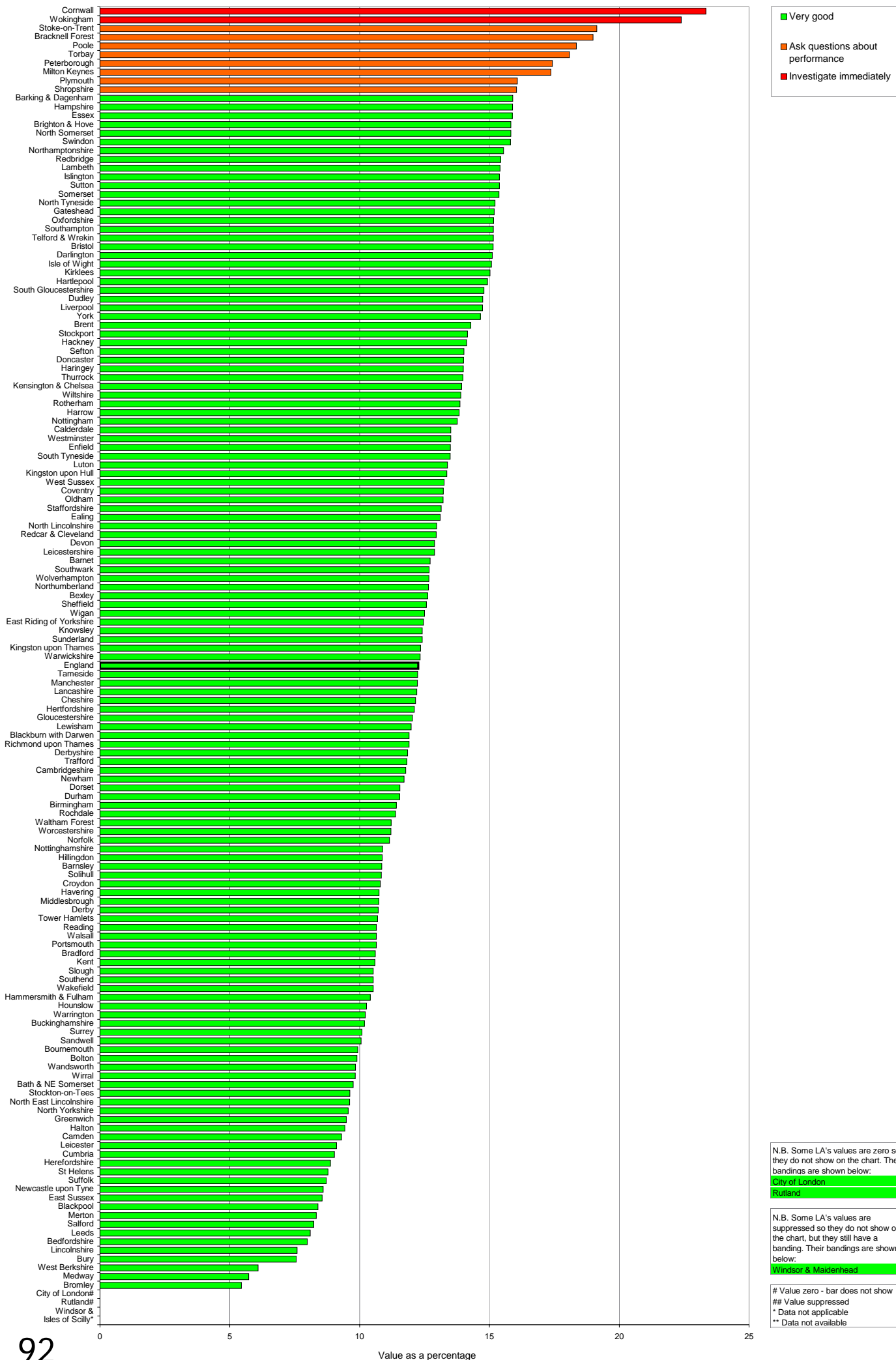
3072SC PAF CF/A2: Educational qualifications of children looked after [joint working] (BVPI 50)

3073SC The % of young people leaving care aged 16 or over with 5 or more GCSEs at grade A*-C or GNVQ equivalent

3074SC PAF CF/C24: Children looked after absent from school [joint working]

3085SC PAF CF/C69: Distance children newly looked after are placed from home

4016SC PAF CF/C63: Participation of looked after children in reviews



N.B. Some LA's values are zero so they do not show on the chart. Their bandings are shown below:
 City of London
 Rutland

N.B. Some LA's values are suppressed so they do not show on the chart, but they still have a banding. Their bandings are shown below:
 Windsor & Maidenhead

Value zero - bar does not show
 ## Value suppressed
 * Data not applicable
 ** Data not available

2067SC - PAF CF/D78: Percentage of children aged under 16 at March 31 who had been looked after continuously for at least 2 1/2 years, who had lived in the same placement for at least two years, or were placed for adoption

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator has replaced PAF CF/D35 as a measure indicating long-term stability. Preliminary research has shown it to be of more practical value to social work staff operationally than its predecessor.

Generally, a high figure is an indicator of good performance and a low one of poor performance, though comparator data is important to consider here, as with most indicators.

Poor outcome on long term stability (a low rate) suggest: insufficient support to young people and/or foster carers; insufficient range and number of placements; too many placements 'over numbers'; lack of placement planning around permanence; lack of available long-term foster carers; difficulties in retaining foster carers.

The age profile of the looked after population is important with high numbers of teenagers looked after posing a particular problem for this indicator

A high figure for 2059SC CF/PAF C23 or for 2034SC CF/PAF A1 is likely to adversely affect this indicator. Conversely a low figure for PAF C23 and PAF A1 is likely to see a higher figure for PAF D78.

Data Source: DCSF - SSDA903

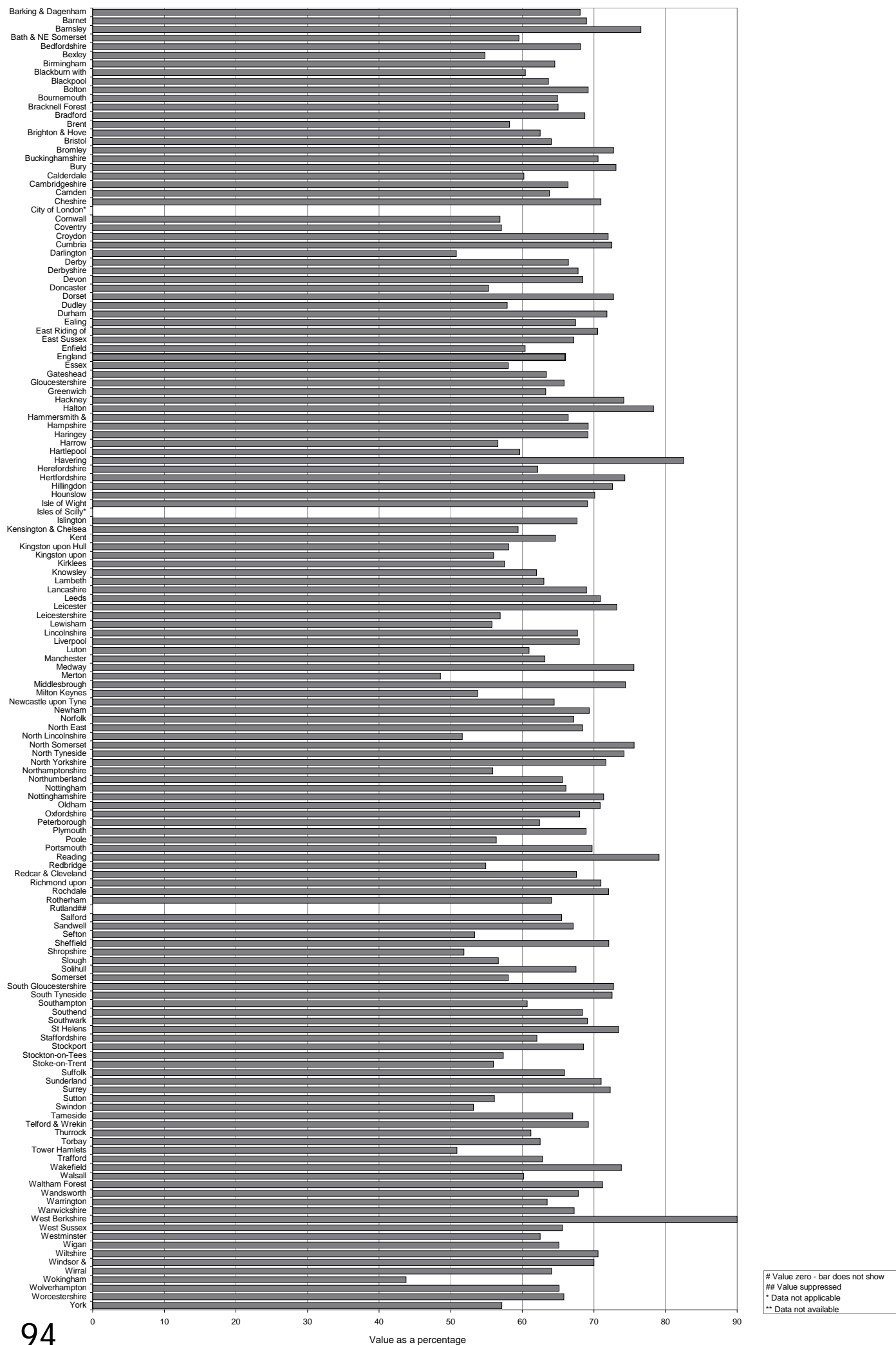
Outcome framework: Staying safe

Related indicators:

2043SC PAF CF/A1: Stability of placements of children looked after (BVPI 49)

2059SC PAF CF/C23: Adoptions of children looked after (BVPI 163)

2068SC PAF CF/B79: % of children aged at least 10 and under 16 who were in foster placements or placed for adoption



Value zero - bar does not show
Value suppressed
* Data not applicable
** Data not available

2052SC - KIGS CH44: Percentage of looked after children in residential accommodation

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator is intended to establish the extent to which residential placements, which current good practice consider to be suitable only for a relatively small percentage of children, are used by the council, particularly in relation to their comparators. A low figure is considered good performance and a high figure, especially a very high figure, poor performance.

Low numbers of young people in residential care, however, may mean that some young people leave care too early (i.e. at 16) or that the council has some specialist fostering schemes that cater successfully for teenagers. High numbers, if placed with independent providers, suggest a system under pressure affected by: poor foster placement stability; lack of appropriate gate keeping; and poor care planning. This measure may be affected by the age structure of the council's looked after children - the older the group, the more likely this measure will be higher; the younger the group, the more likely that it will be lower.

Included in this indicator are children with very complex needs in residential placements and boarding schools. If the indicator is high, some consideration should be made as to the extent to which looking after of this group of children, which constitutes good practice, affects the total figure. Conversely, a low figure may indicate poor practice in relation to this group of children, because their needs may not be being adequately met.

This indicator should be considered with other placement data (2054SC, 2068SC PAF CF/B79).

Data Source: DCSF - SSDA903

Outcome framework: Staying safe

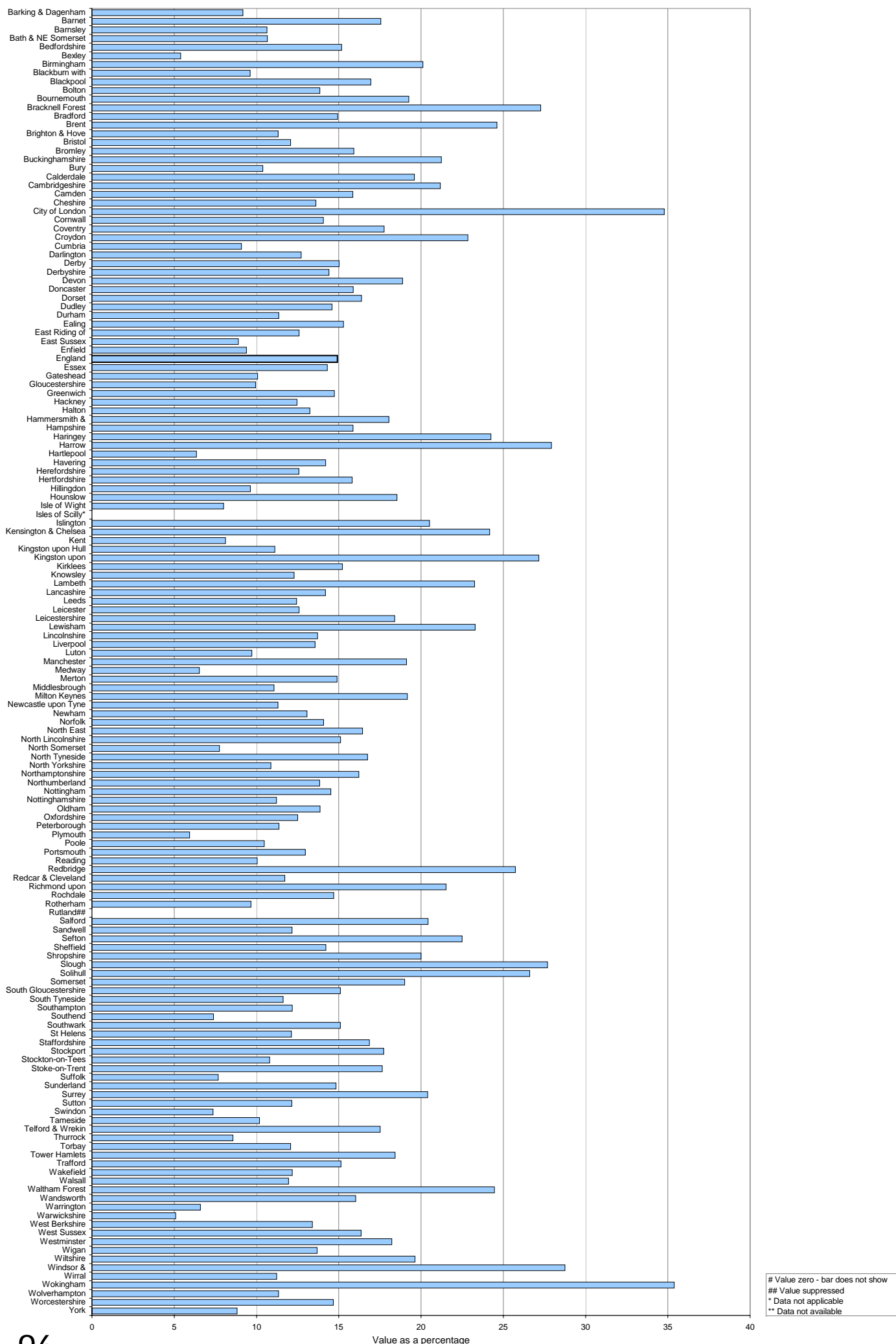
Related indicators:

2042SC KIGS CH39: Children looked after per 10,000 population aged under 18

2054SC % of looked-after children fostered by relatives or friends

2068SC PAF CF/B79: % of children aged at least 10 and under 16 who were in foster placements or placed for adoption

2052SC - KIGS CH44: Percentage of looked after children in residential accommodation



Value zero - bar does not show
Value suppressed
* Data not applicable
** Data not available

2054SC - Percentage of looked after children fostered by relatives or friends

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator is intended to establish the extent to which kinship placements, which current good practice consider to be the next most suitable placement for children other than with their parents, are used by the council, particularly in relation to their comparators.

A comparatively high figure is considered good performance and a comparatively low figure, especially a very low figure, poor performance. This measure may be affected by the age structure of the council's looked after children - the older the group, the more likely this measure will be higher; the younger the group, the more likely that it will be lower.

High figures in relation to comparators may indicate an under-usage by the council of residence orders supported by residence allowances and /or special guardianship orders. Some children may be inappropriately placed with family and friends due to a lack of other foster placements. Low figures may indicate ineffectiveness of foster placement services or they may reflect a lack of suitable kinship carers available to foster.

Data Source: DCSF - SSDA903

Outcome framework: Staying safe

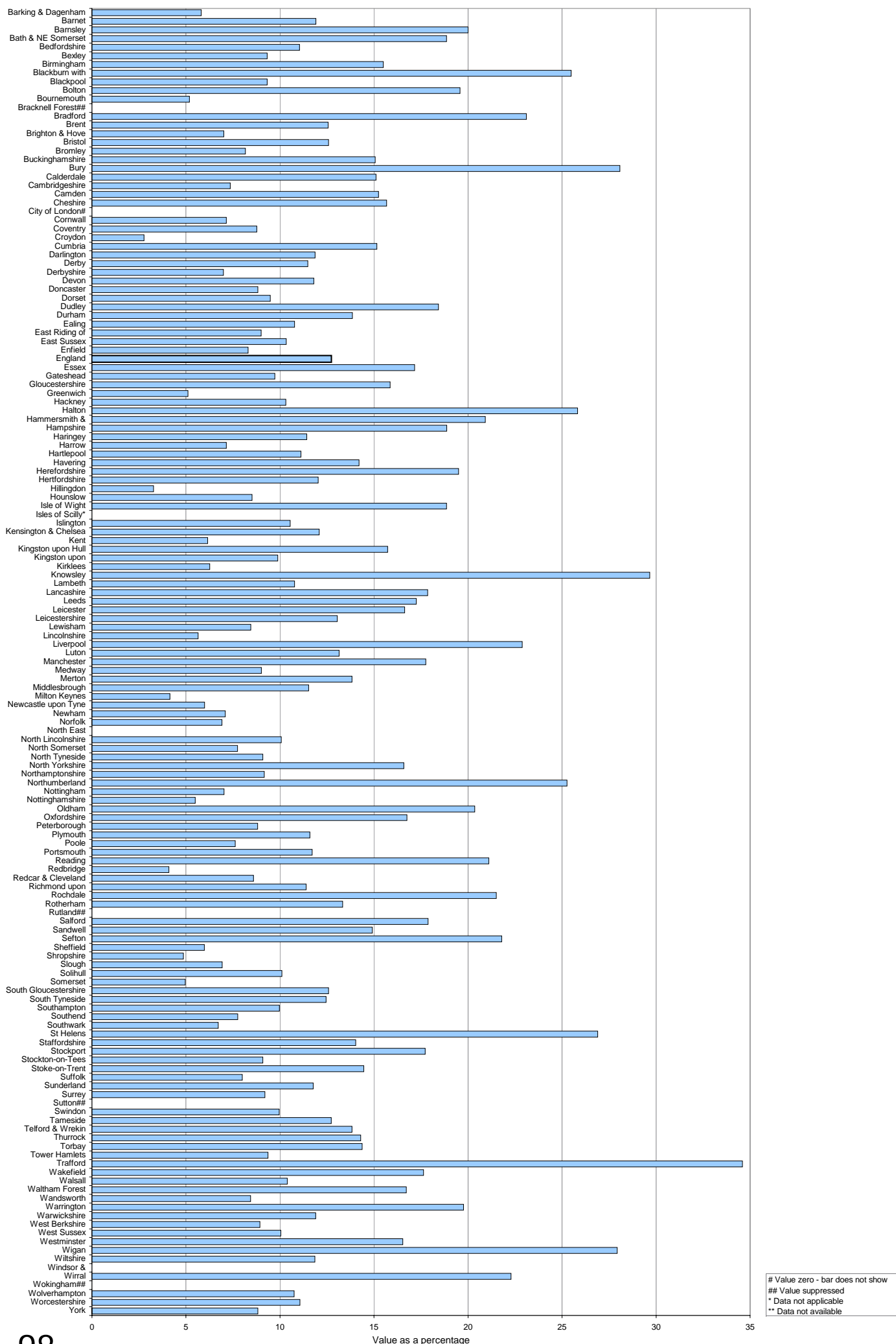
Related indicators:

2042SC KIGS CH39: Children looked after per 10,000 population aged under 18

2052SC KIGS CH44: % of children looked after in residential accommodation

2068SC PAF CF/B79: % of children aged at least 10 and under 16 who were in foster placements or placed for adoption

2054SC - Percentage of looked after children fostered by relatives or friends



Value zero - bar does not show
Value suppressed
* Data not applicable
** Data not available

2068SC - PAF CF/B79: Percentage of children aged at least 10 and under 16 looked after at 31 March (excluding those placed with parents) who were in foster placements or placed for adoption

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator is intended to establish the extent to which foster care and placed for adoption placements, which current good practice consider to be suitable for the majority of children, are used by the council, particularly in relation to their comparators. It measures placement type as a proxy for good placement choice and for the appropriateness of the placements chosen.

Most children's needs are such that they will make better developmental progress in family settings rather than in residential care, although for a minority of children residential care will continue to offer the best solution. In most cases, caring for children in family settings also costs less than residential care.

This indicator is a refined version of PAF B7, which looked at children of all ages, rather than this age group. Since most children under 10 have been, for some years, placed with either foster parents or prospective adopters, it was decided to focus on older children: the group more likely to go into residential care. The CSCI document 'Children_PIs_2006-07.doc' has the full rationale for the change to PAF B79 from PAF B7.

http://www.csci.org.uk/Docs/children_PIs_2006-07.doc

High figures are an indicator of good performance and low figures of poor performance. A higher value indicates both a better outcome and a more efficient one, subject to placing children with parents (under care orders) where appropriate and providing residential care for the minority of children for whom this is best. A very high figure, however, raises questions because it is likely that there will always be some children needing some form of residential care.

Consideration should also be given to data on placements (2034SC CF/PAF A1, 2052SC, 2054SC, 2058SC, 2059SC CF/PAF C23, 2067SC PAF CF/D78) , reviews (2064SC PAF CF/C68), distance from home (3085SC PAF CF/C69) and unit costs (6024SC PAF CF/B8)

Data Source: DCSF - SSDA903

Outcome framework: Staying safe

Related indicators:

2042SC KIGS CH39: Children looked after per 10,000 population aged under 18

2043SC PAF CF/A1: Stability of placements of children looked after (BVPI 49)

2052SC KIGS CH44: % of children looked after in residential accommodation

2054SC % of looked-after children fostered by relatives or friends

2058SC The % of looked after children adopted during the year who were placed for adoption within 12 months of their best interest decision being made

2059SC PAF CF/C23: Adoptions of children looked after (BVPI 163)

2064SC PAF CF/C68: Timeliness of reviews of children looked after

2067SC PAF CF/D78: Long term stability of children looked after

3085SC PAF CF/C69: Distance children newly looked after are placed from home

6024SC PAF CF/B8: Cost of services for children looked after



2058SC - Percentage of looked after children adopted during the year who were placed for adoption within 12 months of the agency deciding that the child should be placed for adoption

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator is intended to show the effectiveness of an important part of the adoption process. A high figure is good performance and a low one poor performance.

Local information should be available to assess how often adoption was not the outcome once a decision had been reached to place the child for adoption.

Timescales for placing children for adoption will be affected by how easy or difficult it is to place them. Older children with more complex needs will take longer to place, as will sibling groups, disabled children and children from black and ethnic minority groups. It is important to ensure that councils are not achieving a good outcome on timescales by only making adoption decisions for younger children and/or those with less complex needs.

Delays in placing children for adoption will also occur due to: insufficient in-house adopters; lack of funding to purchase external adoptive placements; poor care planning; or court delays.

Numbers in the numerator for some councils will be small and the measure may vary significantly from year to year; this could have an impact on the figure which indicates volatility, where really there is none.

Data Source: DCSF - SSDA903

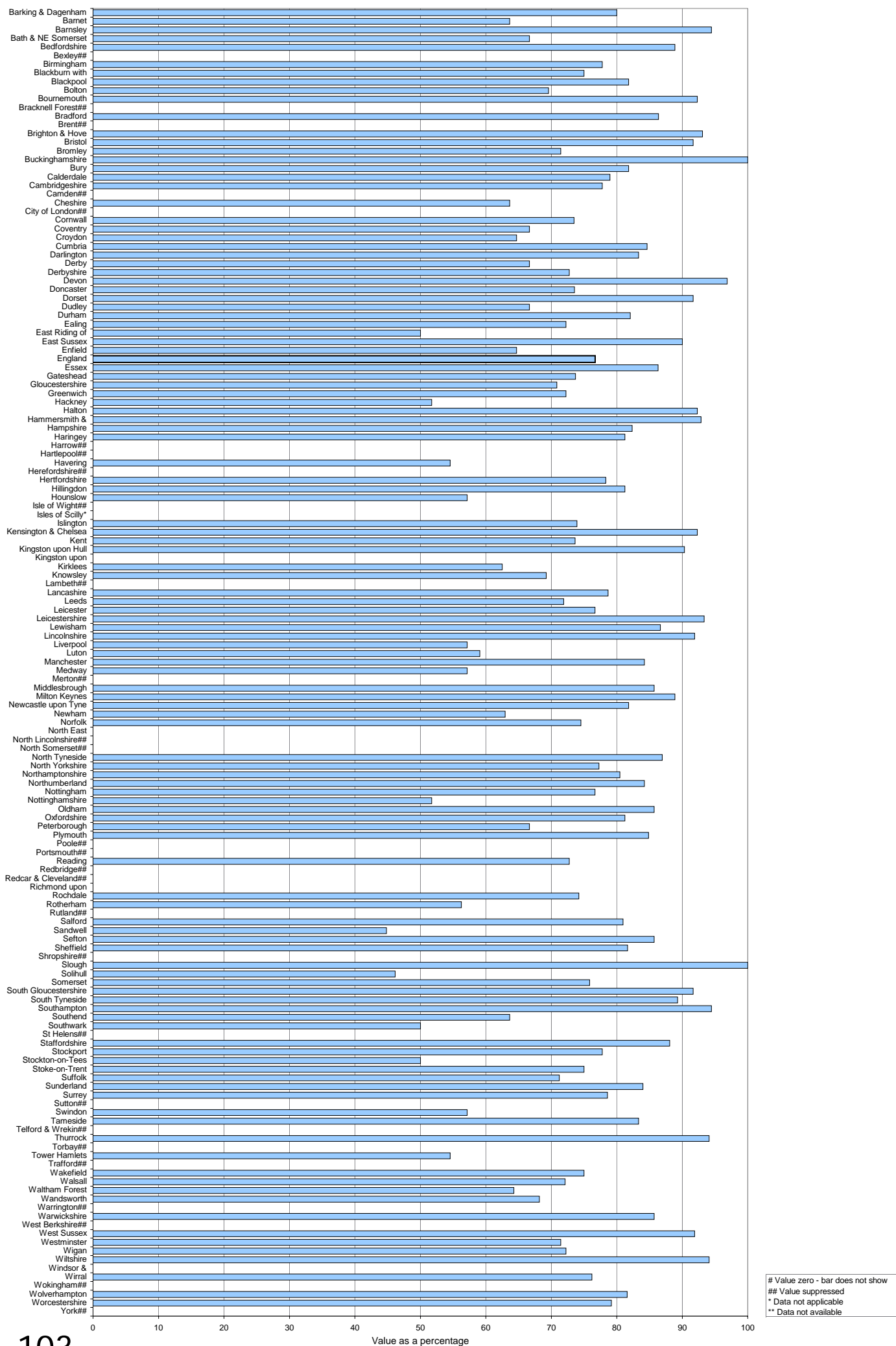
Outcome framework: Staying safe

Related indicators:

2059SC PAF CF/C23: Adoptions of children looked after (BVPI 163)

2068SC PAF CF/B79: % of children aged at least 10 and under 16 who were in foster placements or placed for adoption

2058SC - Percentage adopted during the year & placed for adoption within 12 months of adoption decision



Value zero - bar does not show
Value suppressed
* Data not applicable
** Data not available

2059SC - PAF CF/C23: Number of looked after children adopted during the year as a percentage of the number of looked after children at 31 March (excluding unaccompanied asylum seekers) who had been looked after for six months or more on that day (BVPI 163)

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator is designed to give some data on the effectiveness of the end of the adoption procedure and seeks to encourage the use of adoption. For most children the best place to grow up is with their birth parents. Where this is not possible, society has a clear responsibility to provide children with stability and permanence in their lives. The Government believes that more can and should be done to promote the wider use of adoption which offers the only legally secure placement for children unable to return to their birth families. This does not mean that adoption is appropriate for more than a minority of children.

This is a complex indicator. Very important contextual data for this indicator is the actual trend in numbers of adoptions in each council. This is because an improvement in numbers of adoptions is not always evident in the final indicator value. Small numbers in this indicator can also lead to some variability in the indicator value year on year. This volatility means, therefore, that the data needs to be treated with some caution.

Consideration should be given to the age at adoption, as older children with more complex needs are more difficult to place, as are sibling groups, disabled children and children from black and ethnic minority groups. Other factors worth considering are the proportion of placements for adoption ending in adoption; the trend in numbers of children looked after for more than 6 months; the numbers of children returning to own families; the numbers of children looked after for fairly short periods; the number of adoption breakdowns and the numbers of special guardianship orders in the relevant council.

A high figure is, generally, considered good performance and a low figure poor performance. Comparatively low rate of adoptions may suggest: delays in permanency planning and care planning; failure to consider adoption as an option for every child not returning to parents; insufficient adopters to meet need, lack of interagency budget to purchase placements outside the council; court delays. The figures may be low, though, because of the prevalence of factors, already discussed, which can militate against a higher score, but over which the council has little or no influence.

A very high figure, particularly sustained over some years, should prompt further enquiry. It may be the result from the prevalence of factors assisting a council to achieve a high figure, but it may also be a result of a council placing children inappropriately.

Consideration should also be given to other indicators on adoption (2058SC), placement (2043SC PAF CF/A1, 2067SC PAF CF/D78, 2068SC PAF CF/B79), distance from home (3085SC PAF CF/C69)

Bands – 2005-07

Bands	Low					High			
2005-07	•	••	•••	••••	•••••	••••	•••	••	•
	0<3	3<6	6<7	7<8	8<25	.	.	25<=100	.

Data Source: DCSF - SSSDA903

Outcome framework: Staying safe

Related indicators:

2042SC KIGS CH39: Children looked after per 10,000 population aged under 18

2043SC PAF CF/A1: Stability of placements of children looked after (BVPI 49)

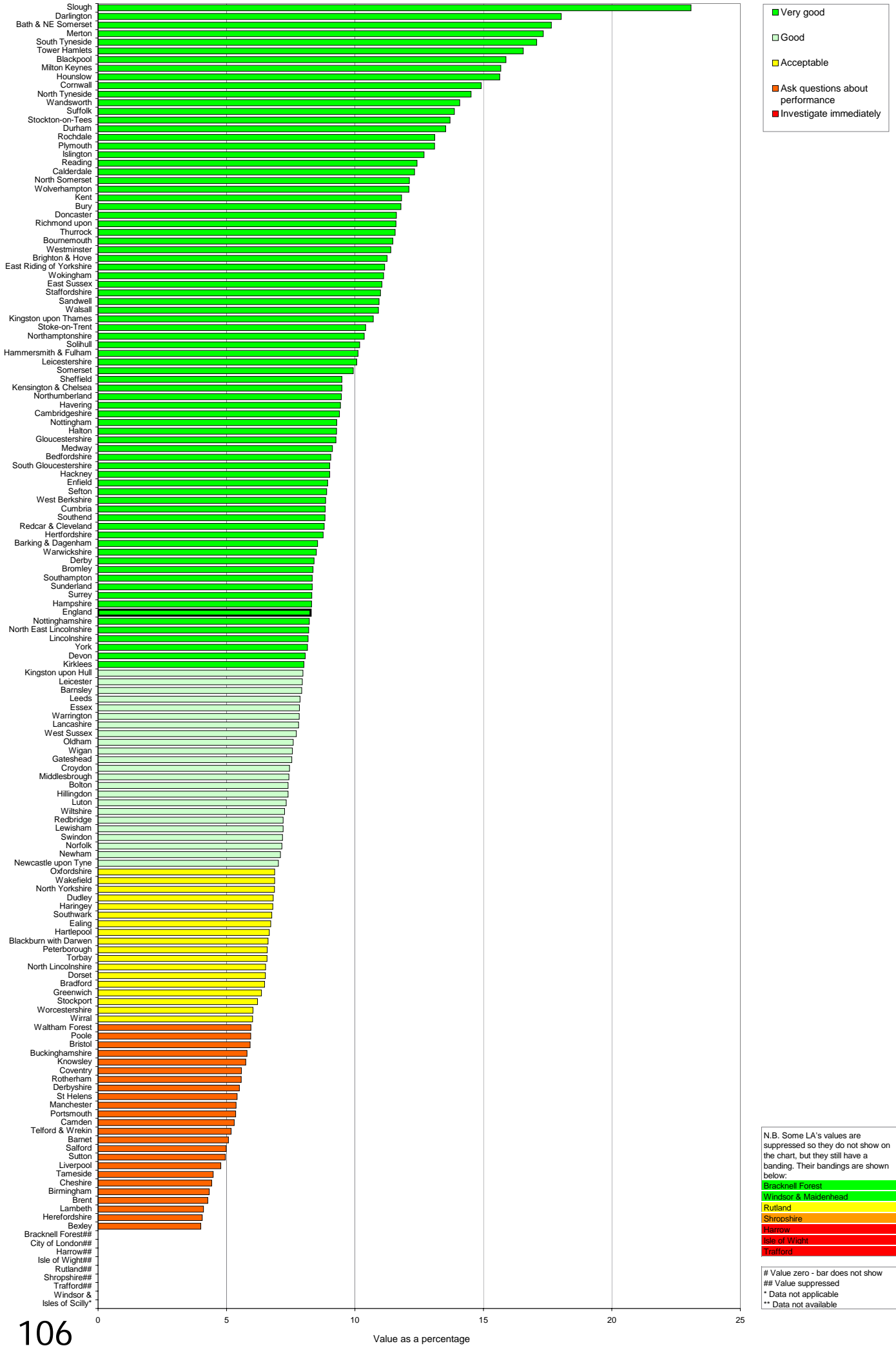
2058SC The % of looked after children adopted during the year who were placed for adoption within 12 months of their best interest decision being made

2064SC PAF CF/C68: Timeliness of reviews of children looked after

2067SC PAF CF/D78: Long term stability of children looked after

2068SC PAF CF/B79: % of children aged at least 10 and under 16 who were in foster placements or placed for adoption

3085SC PAF CF/C69: Distance children newly looked after are placed from home



Very good
Good
Acceptable
Ask questions about performance
Investigate immediately

N.B. Some LA's values are suppressed so they do not show on the chart, but they still have a banding. Their bandings are shown below:
Bracknell Forest
Windsor & Maidenhead
Rutland
Shropshire
Harrow
Isle of Wight
Trafford

Value zero - bar does not show
Value suppressed
* Data not applicable
** Data not available

2060SC - Percentage of looked after children with a named social worker who is qualified as a social worker

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator tries to use allocation data as a proxy for the measurement of the effectiveness of the interventions provided to children looked after.

All looked after children should be allocated to a qualified social worker; where direct work with the child is being done by an unqualified worker or social work student, the council should ensure that that person is carefully supervised and the qualified worker has oversight of and control of the care plan, ensuring that statutory requirements are met.

Data suggests that most looked after children appear to have a named worker, but inspection suggests that these are not always qualified as social workers.

A high figure indicates good performance and a low figure indicates poor performance. A low number would suggest that further investigation is needed around the number, recruitment, retention, and allocation of social workers. A low number would also raise questions about the use and supervision of unqualified staff (see 6011SC-6012SC, 6015SC, 6020SC-6021SSC).

The consequences of a low figure for this indicator can be quite widespread. It can have an impact, for example, of the stability of placement, through drift and on the timeliness of reviews, when lack of social work input can cause delays (see 2043SC, 2059SC, 2064SC, 2085SC, 4016SC).

A high number, coupled with poor recruitment and retention figures or with an increasing volume of looked after work, should also prompt further investigation (see above and 2024SC).

Data Source: CSCI and Ofsted data collection

Outcome framework: Staying safe

Related indicators:

2024SC % of children and young people on the child protection register who are not allocated to a social worker

2042SC KIGS CH39: Children looked after per 10,000 population aged under 18

2043SC PAF CF/A1: Stability of placements of children looked after (BVPI 49)

2059SC PAF CF/C23: Adoptions of children looked after (BVPI 163)

2064SC PAF CF/C68: Timeliness of reviews of children looked after

3085SC PAF CF/C69: Distance children newly looked after are placed from home

4016SC PAF CF/C63: Participation of looked after children in reviews

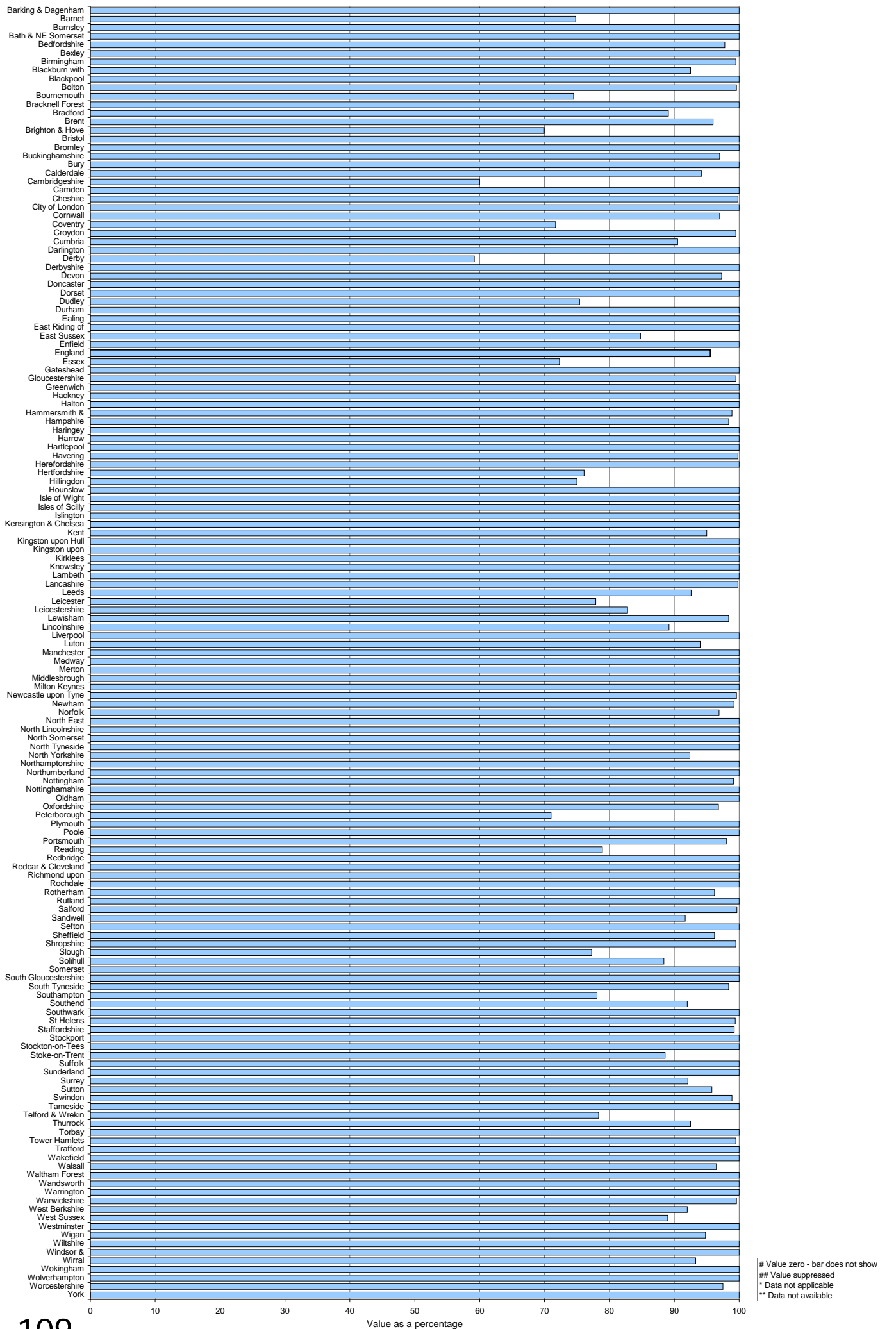
6011SC % of SSD directly employed staff for children that left during the year

6012SC % of SSD directly employed posts for children and families vacant on 30 September

6015SC % of SSD gross current expenditure on staffing for children and families which was spent on training the council's directly employed staff working with children and families during the financial year

6020SC KIGS ST03: SSD operational staff working specifically for children's services (WTEs) per 10,000 population aged 0-17

2060SC - Percentage of looked after children with a named social worker who is qualified as a social worker



Value zero - bar does not show
Value suppressed
* Data not applicable
** Data not available

5026SC - What percentage of children with disabilities aged 14+ had a transition plan to support their move from Children's Services to Adult Services?

Notes on Interpretation:

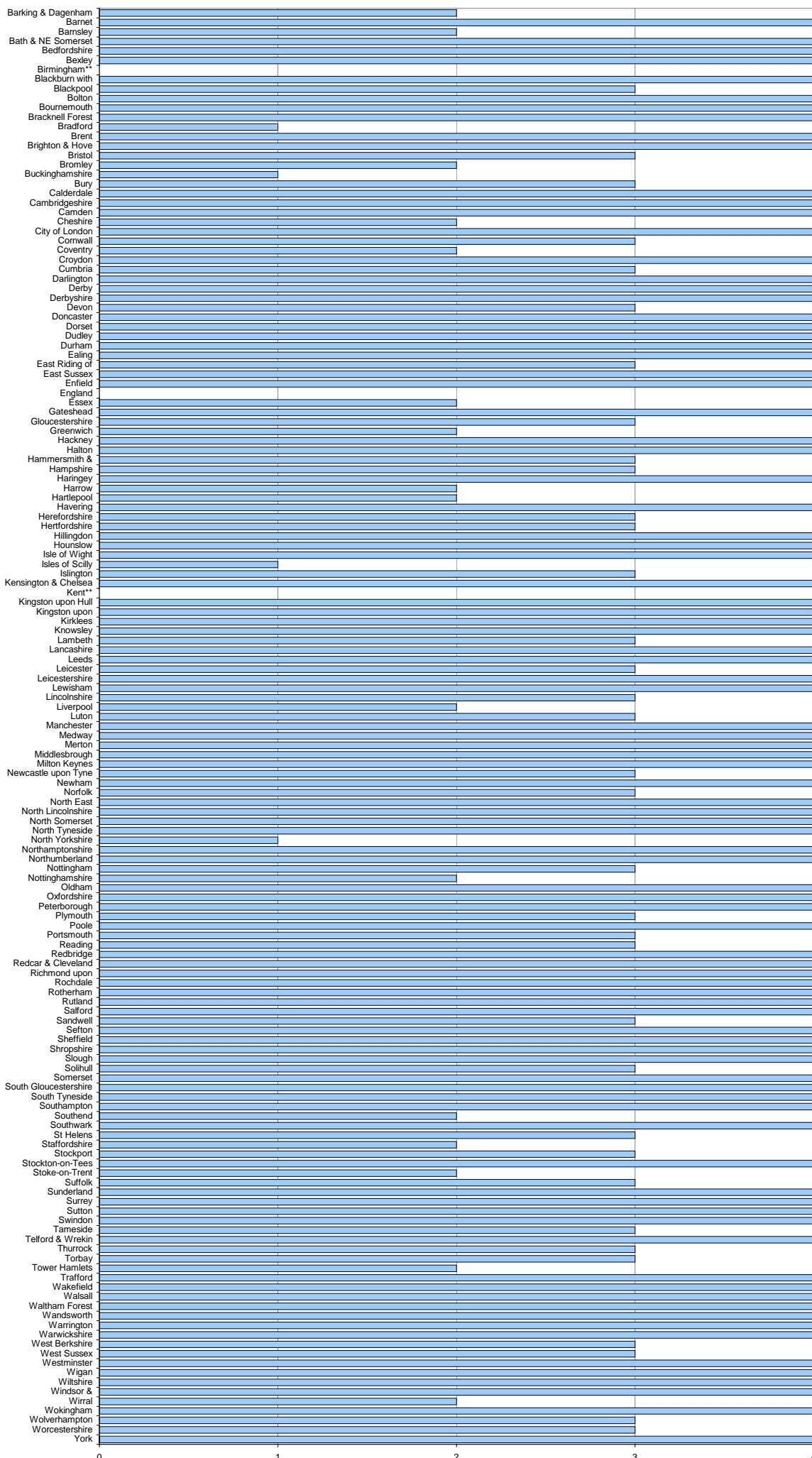
This indicator only refers to young people in receipt of social care services, not all young people who should have a transition plan. Some children with disabilities receiving services from children's social care may not meet the threshold criteria to receive services from adult social care raising the question of how their future support needs will be met.

This indicator may prompt consideration of the extent to which the council keeps accurate and useful data on children with disabilities to whom they provide services, as well as other children with disabilities who are in need, and the extent to which threshold criteria are clearly thought out. It should also prompt consideration about how well children's and adult's services work together to see that needs of the eligible children are met appropriately.

Data Source: CSCI and Ofsted data collection

Outcome framework: Staying safe

5026SC - What % of children with disabilities aged 14+ had a transition plan to support their move from Children's Services to Adult Services?



Key
 1 - less than 50%
 2 - up to 75%
 3 - up to 90%
 4 - over 90%

Value zero - bar does not show
 ## Value suppressed
 * Data not applicable
 ** Data not available



ENJOYING AND ACHIEVING

3102DE

Improvement in young children's development measured by the foundation stage profile

Notes on Interpretation

These data show the percentage of all eligible children on the Foundation Stage Profile in maintained schools and the private, voluntary and independent sectors who achieve a) 78 points or more across the 13 assessment scales and b) 6 points or more in each of the scales relating to the Personal, Social and Emotional (PSE) and Communication Language and Literacy (CLL) areas of learning (the percentage achieving a good level of overall achievement). PSE includes 3 assessment scales: Dispositions and Attitudes, Social Development and Emotional Development; CLL includes 4 scales: Language for Communication and Thinking, Linking Sounds and Letters, Reading and Writing. The remaining 6 assessment scales in the FSP are in Mathematical Development (3 scales), Knowledge and Understanding of the World (1 scale), Physical Development (1 scale) and Creative Development (1 scale).

The Foundation Stage Profile is a statutory stage of the National Curriculum and measures the achievement of children in the summer term preceding a child's transition to a Key Stage 1 programme of study. The child will usually have reached the age of 5 by this time.

This is the first year that schools and early years settings have been under a statutory obligation to send their Local Authorities full data for every individual child for the 13 assessment scales. In previous years, the percentage of children achieving a score of 78 points or more and 6 or more in each of the PSE and CLL scales have been based on a 10 per cent child level sample, which are subject to sampling error.

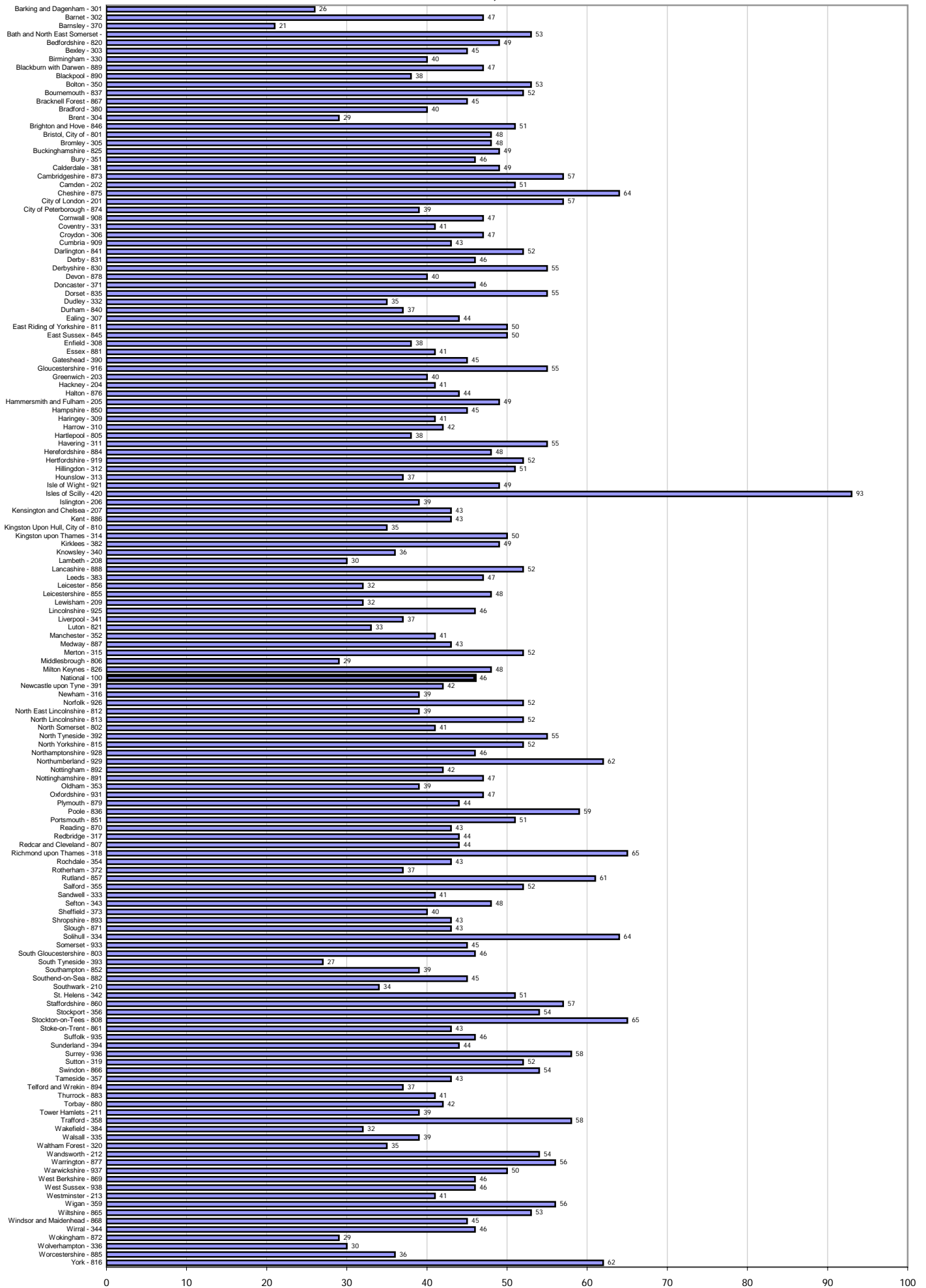
Data Source

Source of data: DCSF Foundation Stage Profile 2007.

Outcome framework

Enjoying and achieving

3102DE Improvement in young children's development measured by the foundation stage profile (percentage)
 Children achieving 78 points2 or more and 6 or more in each of the 7 PSE and CLL scales (% achieving a good overall level of achievement)



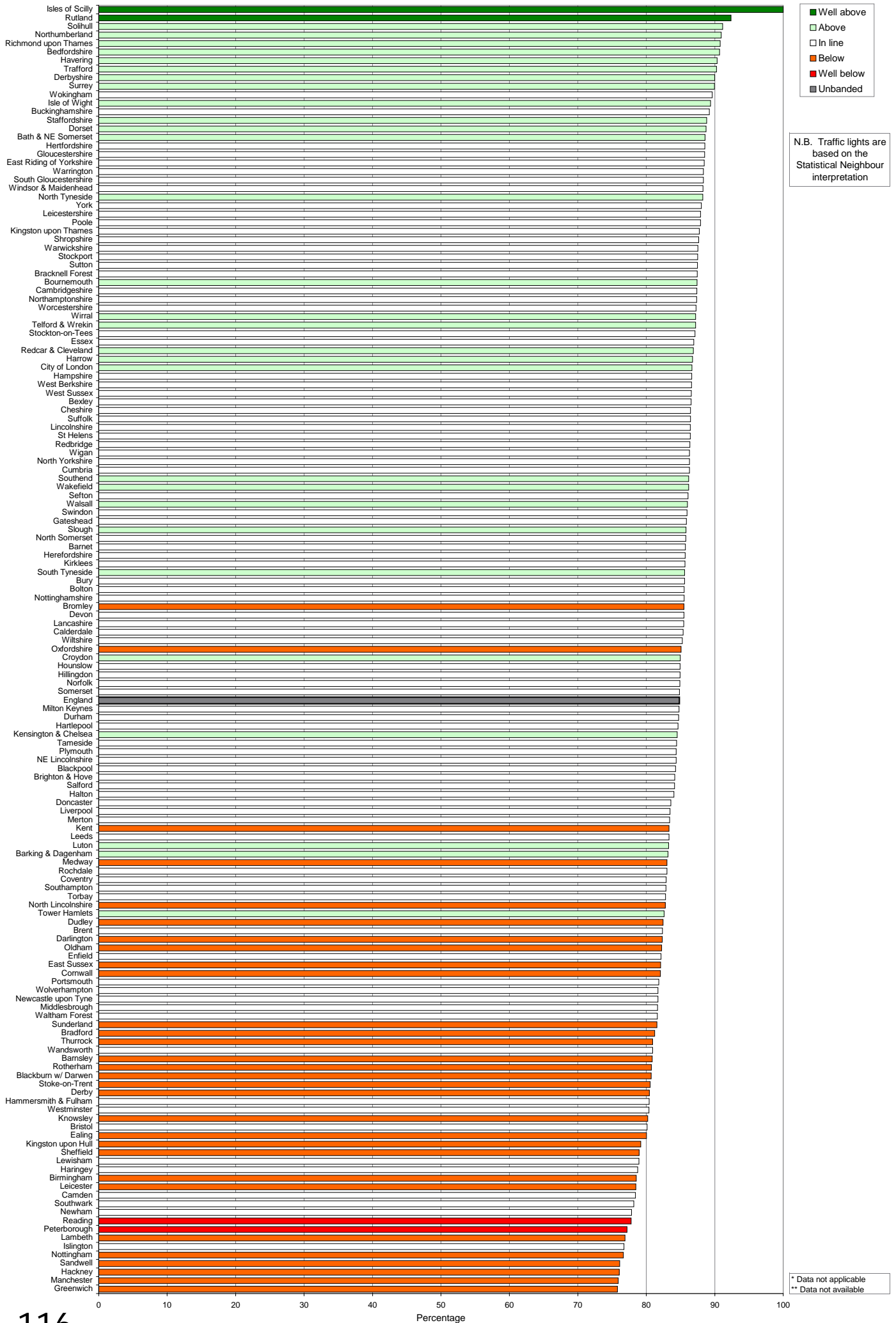
30020F Teacher assessment results on reading: achievement as KS1, level 2+ (all pupils)

Notes on Interpretation:

These figures include mainstream maintained schools only (i.e. no special schools or independent schools are included. Therefore figures may be different from DCSF published figures.

Data Source: DCSF Achievement + Attainment Tables

Outcome framework: Enjoying and achieving



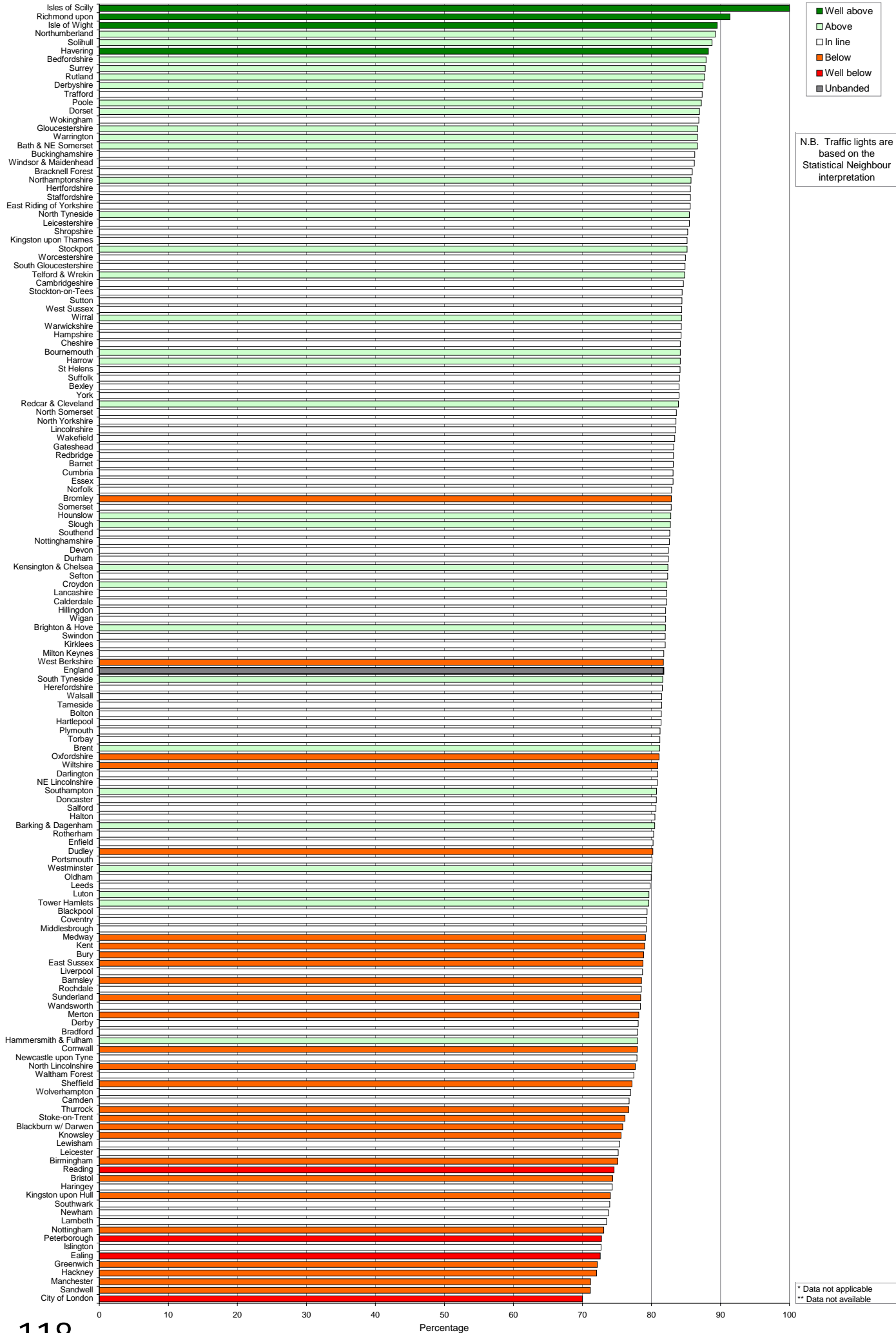
30030F Teacher assessment results on writing: achievement as KS1, level 2+ (all pupils)

Notes on Interpretation:

These figures include mainstream maintained schools only (i.e. no special schools or independent schools are included. Therefore figures may be different from DCSF published figures.

Data Source: DCSF Achievement + Attainment Tables

Outcome framework: Enjoying and achieving



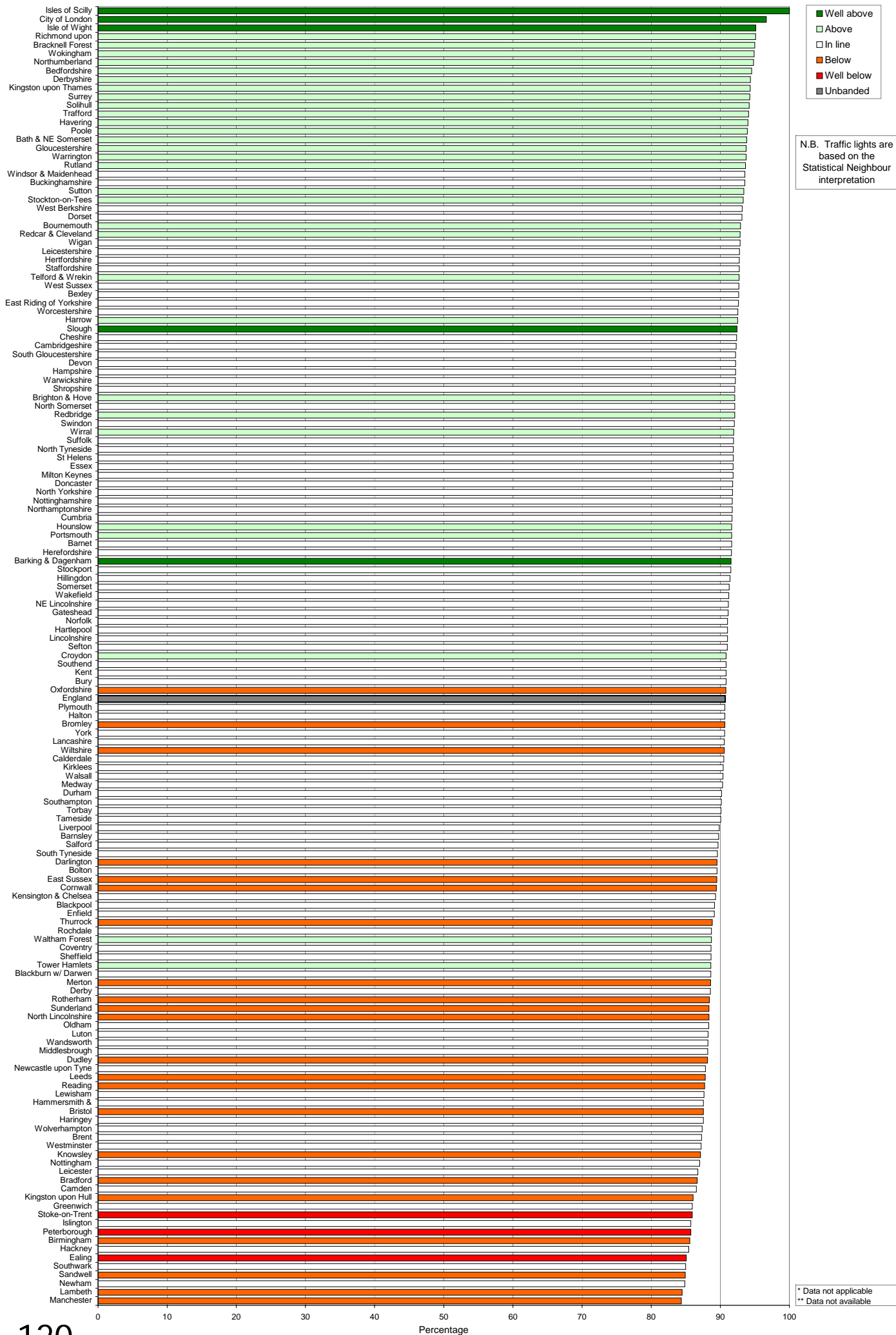
30040F Teacher assessment results on mathematics: achievement as KS1, level 2+ (all pupils)

Notes on Interpretation:

These figures include mainstream maintained schools only (i.e. no special schools or independent schools are included. Therefore figures may be different from DCSF published figures.

Data Source: DCSF Achievement + Attainment Tables

Outcome framework: Enjoying and achieving



N.B. Traffic lights are based on the Statistical Neighbour interpretation

* Data not applicable
** Data not available

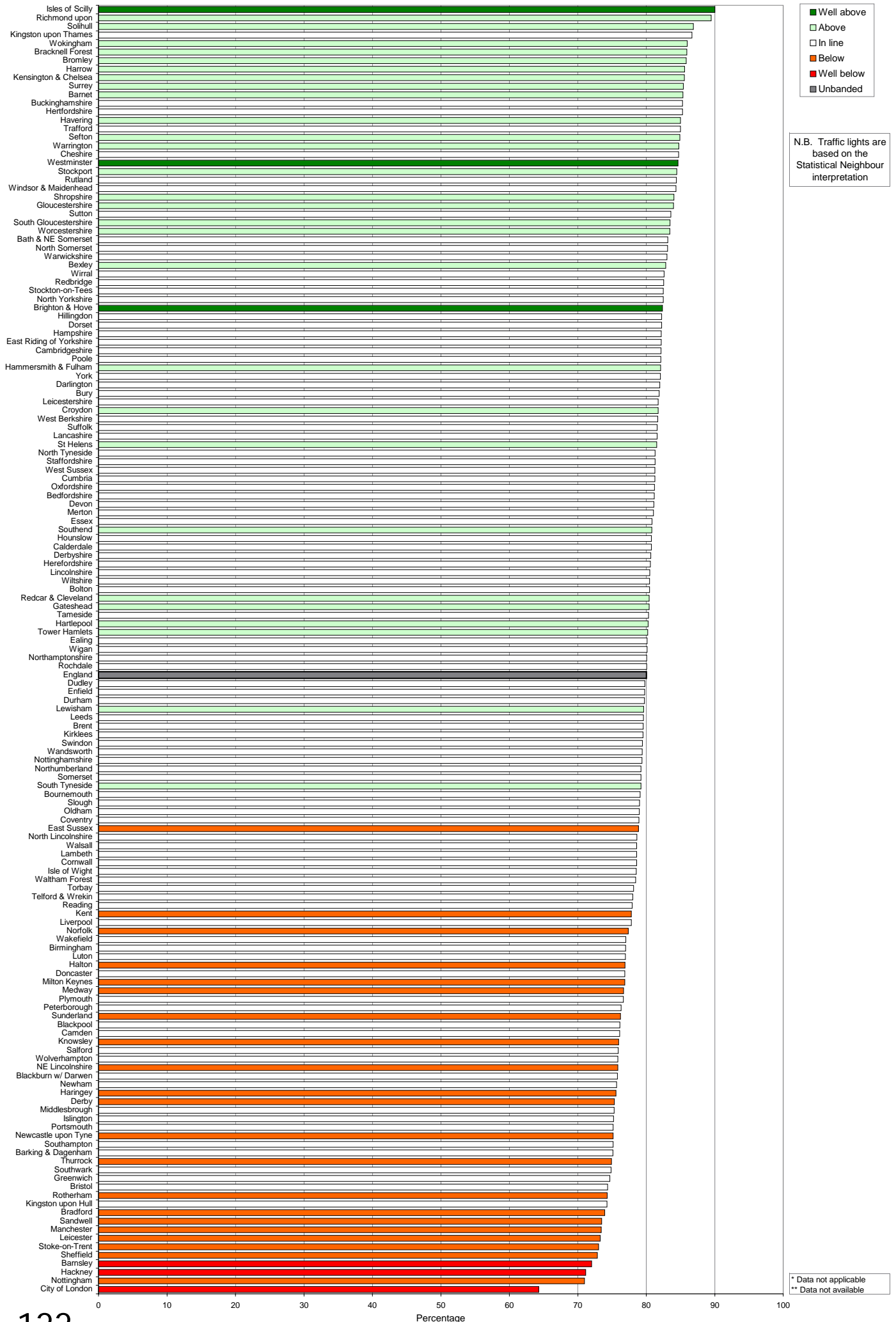
30050F - Test results on English: achievement at KS2, level 4+ and Average Point Scores (all pupils)

Notes on Interpretation:

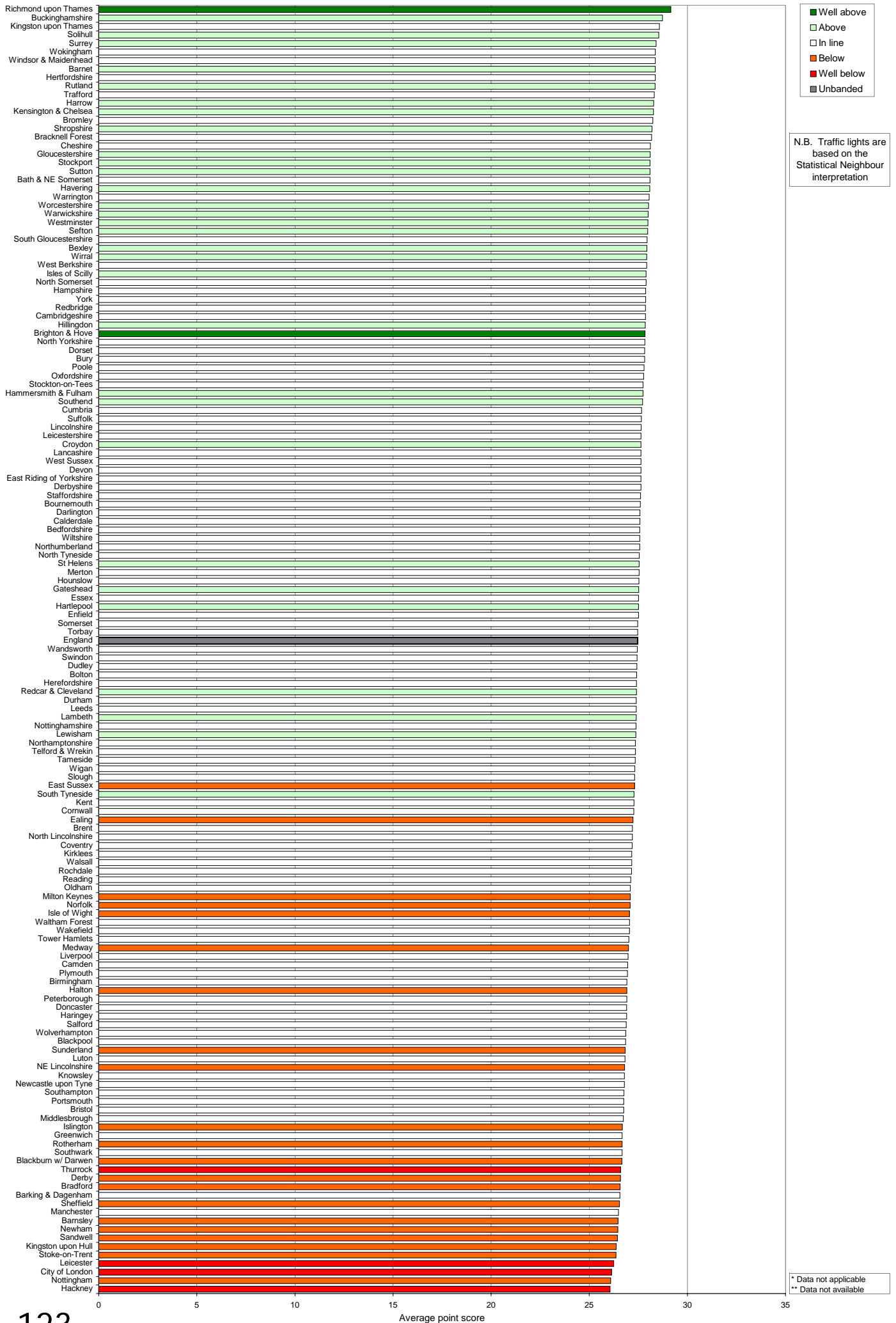
These figures include mainstream maintained schools only (i.e. no special schools or independent schools are included. Therefore figures may be different from DCSF published figures.

Data Source: DCSF Achievement + Attainment Tables

Outcome framework: Enjoying and achieving



3005OF - KS2 English - Average Point Scores: Achievement at level 4+



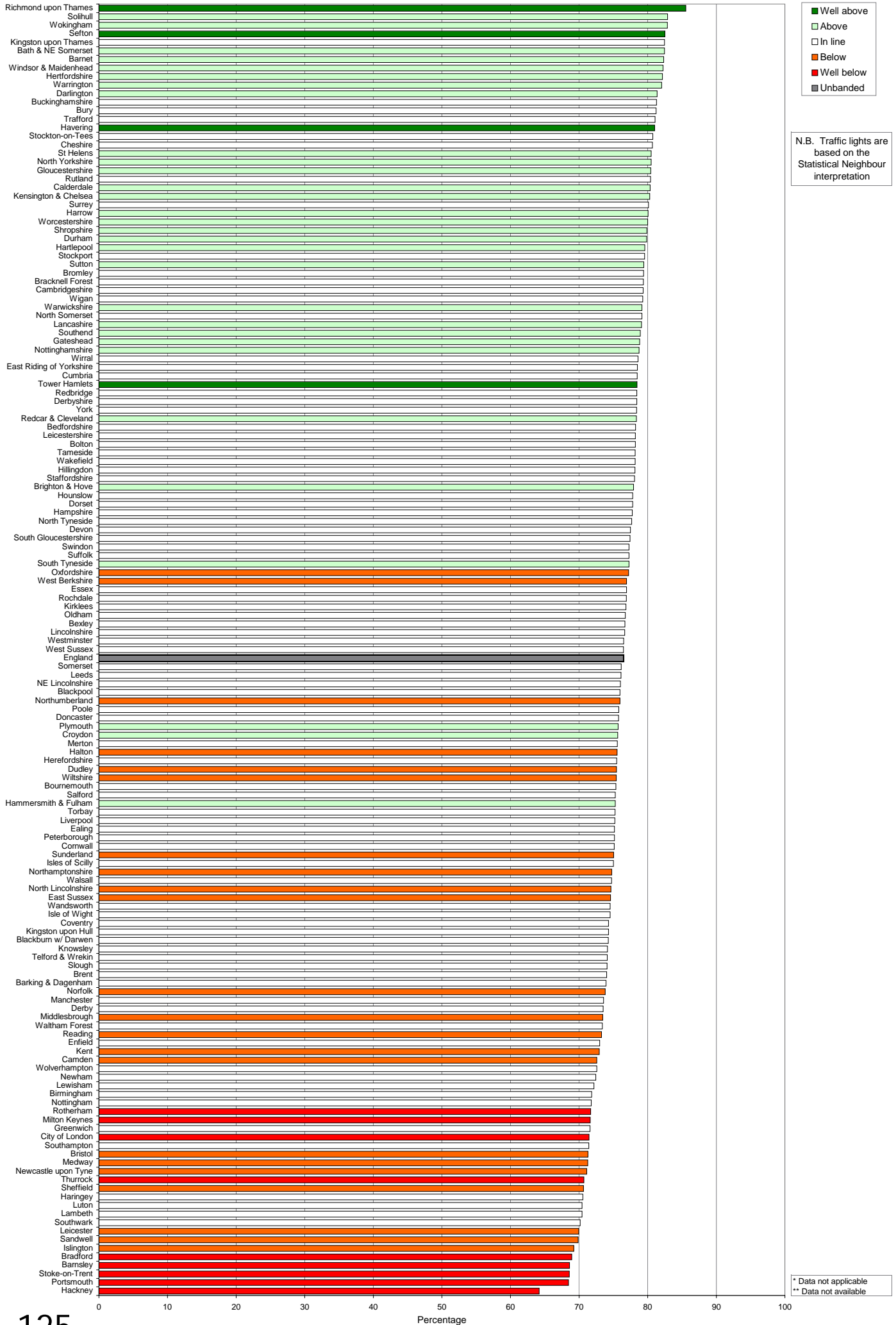
3006OF - Test results on mathematics: achievement at KS2, level 4+ and Average Point Scores (all pupils)

Notes on Interpretation:

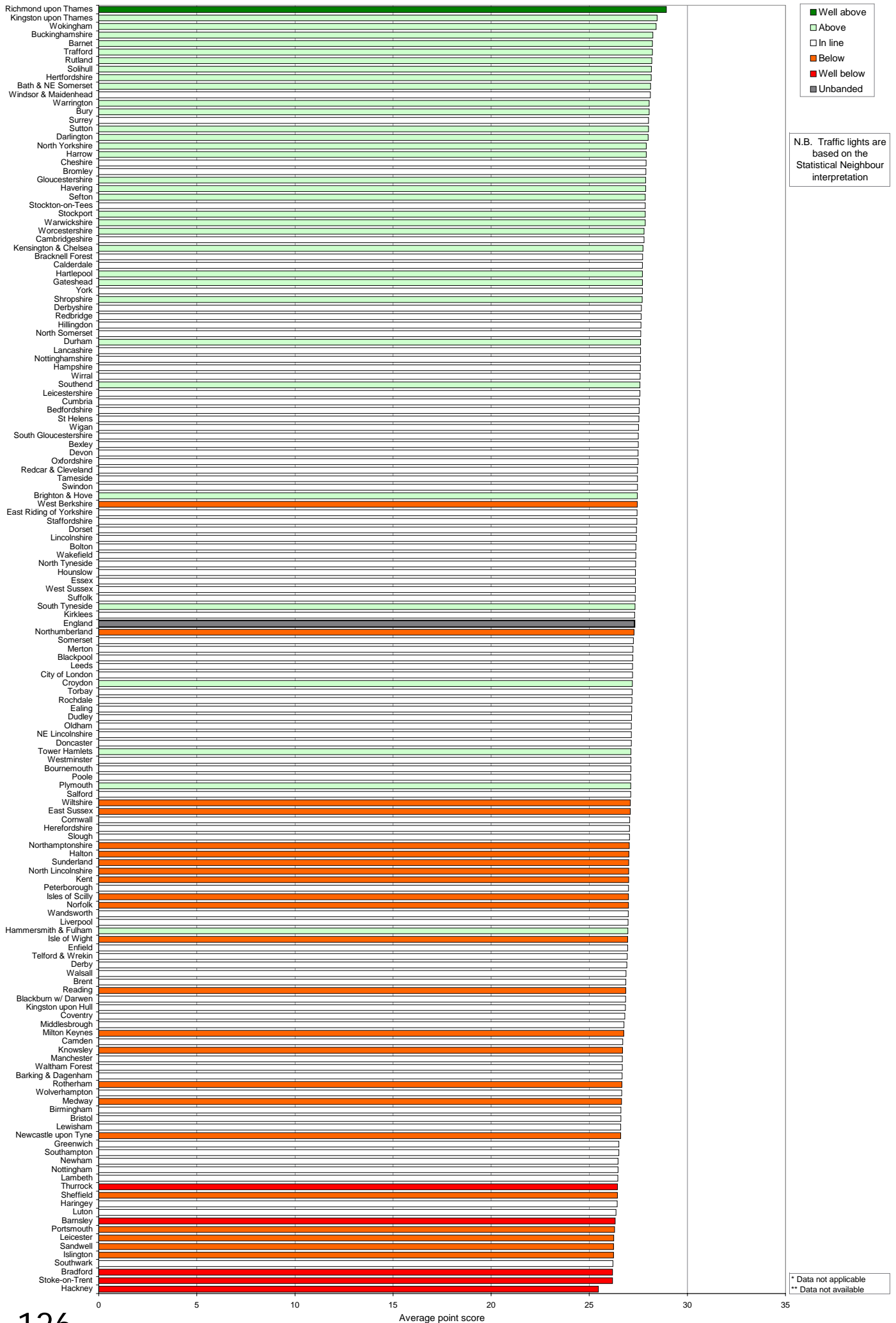
These figures include mainstream maintained schools only (i.e. no special schools or independent schools are included. Therefore figures may be different from DCSF published figures.

Data Source: DCSF Achievement + Attainment Tables

Outcome framework: Enjoying and achieving



* Data not applicable
 ** Data not available



* Data not applicable
** Data not available

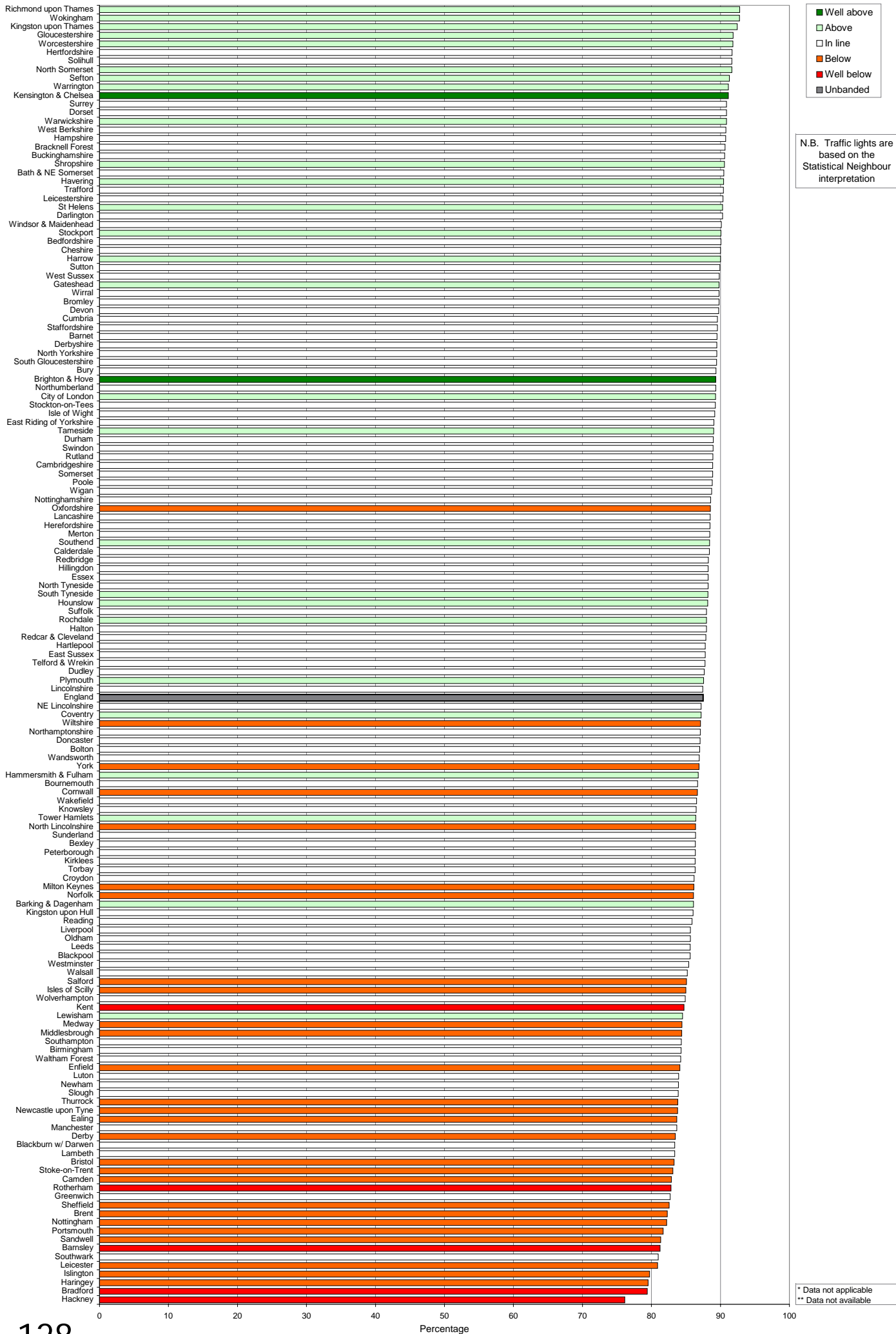
30070F - Test results on science: achievement at KS2, level 4+ and Average Point Scores (all pupils)

Notes on Interpretation:

These figures include mainstream maintained schools only (i.e. no special schools or independent schools are included. Therefore figures may be different from DCSF published figures.

Data Source: DCSF Achievement + Attainment Tables

Outcome framework: Enjoying and achieving



* Data not applicable
 ** Data not available

3008OF

Value Added measure KS1 to KS2

Notes on Interpretation

Value Added is a measure of the progress that individual pupils make from one key stage to another, relative to the national picture. It is calculated using pupil level data that has been matched using Unique Pupil Numbers (UPNs). This indicator measures progress between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2. A value added measure of 101.0 means that, on average in the LA, pupils have made about one term's worth of extra progress between KS1 to KS2 than the median pupil. Similarly, a value added measure of 99.0 suggests that, on average in the LA, pupils have made one term or less progress. Absent and 'disregarded' pupils are excluded from the calculation of the value added measure. Note that the KS1-KS2 value added measure is presented as a number around 100, the actual national average may differ from 100.

Figures are calculated from maintained schools only.

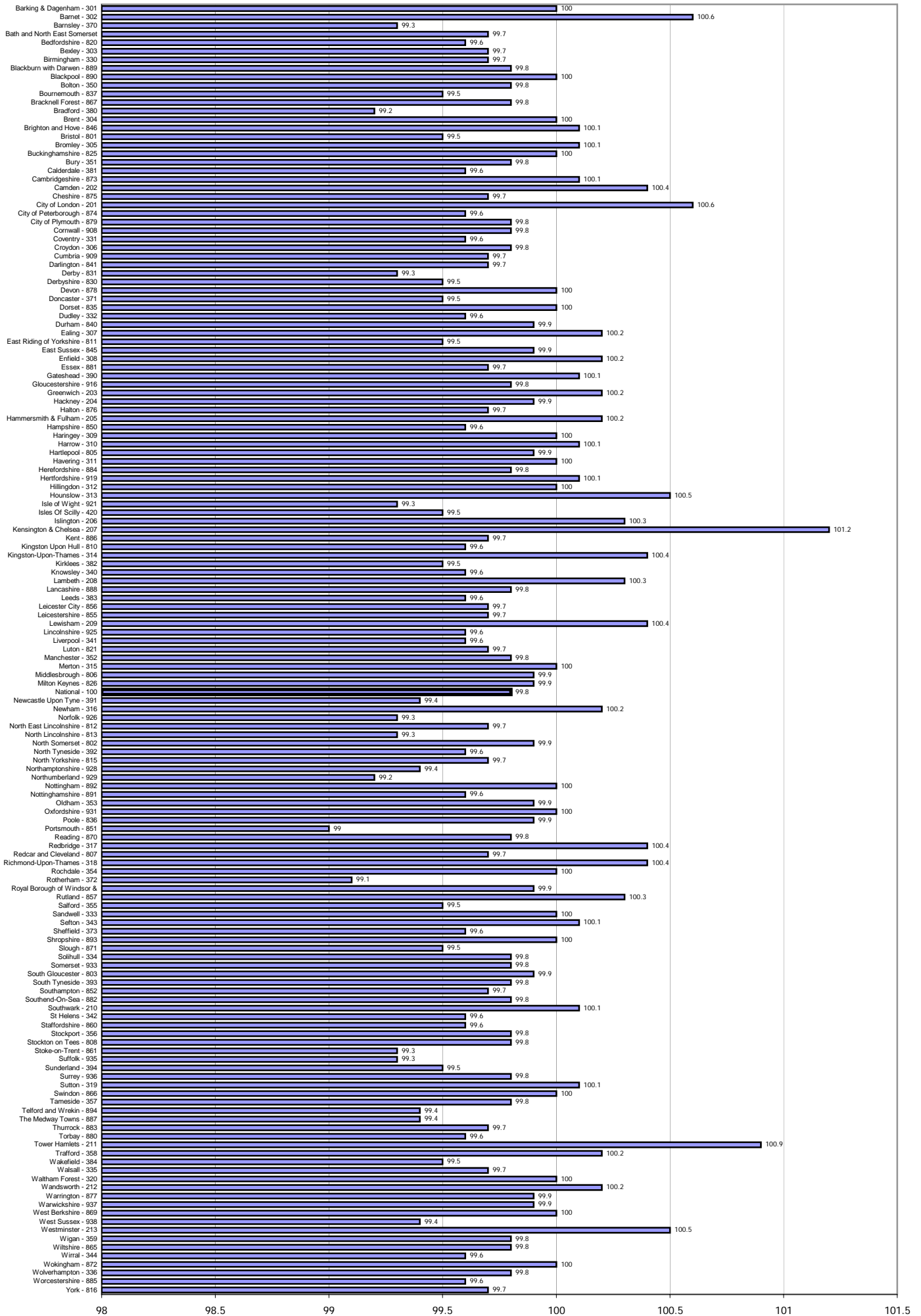
Data Source

Department for Children, Schools and Families Achievement and Attainment Tables 2006.

Outcome framework

Enjoying and achieving

3008OF Value Added measure KS1 to KS2 2006



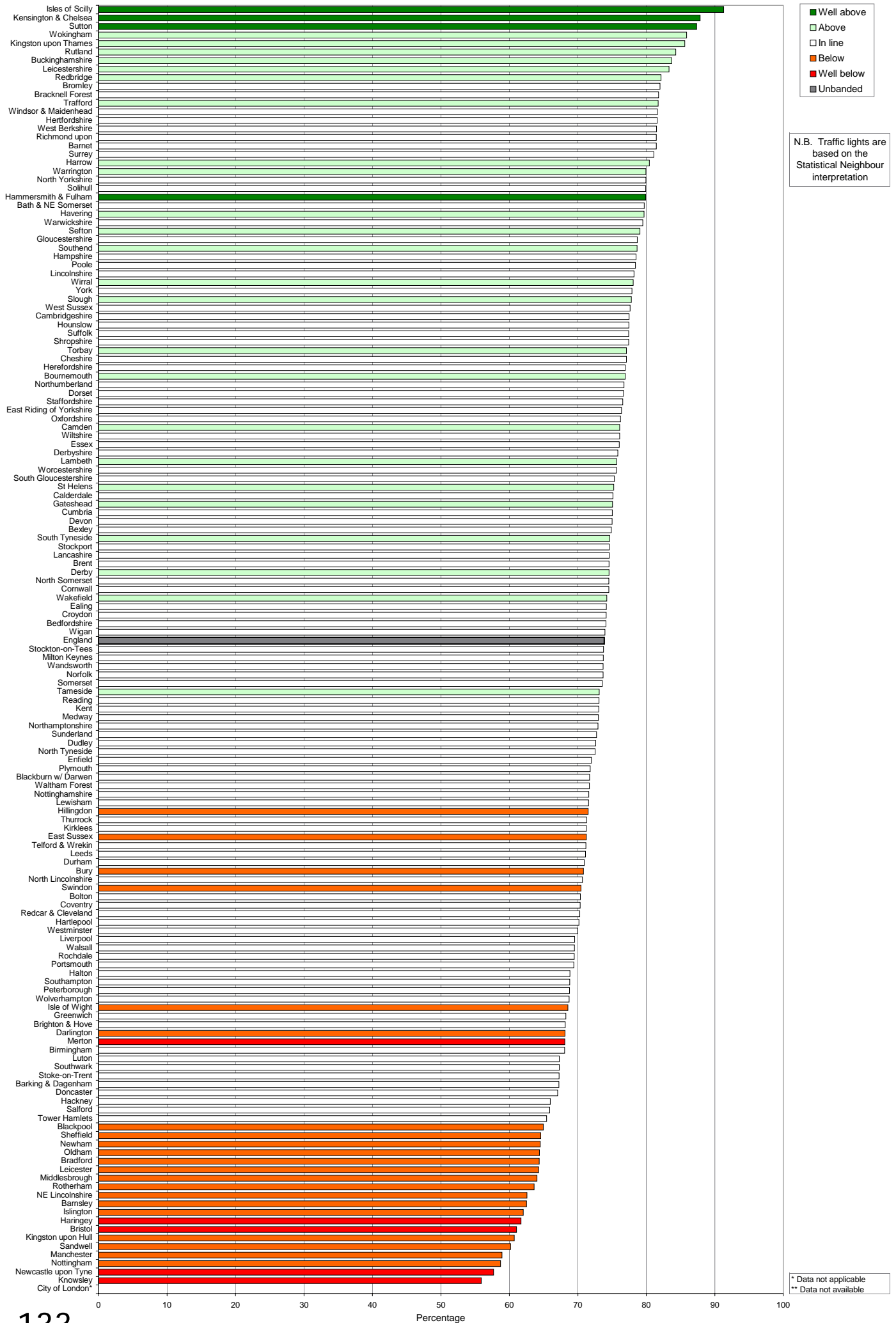
30090F - Test results on English: Achievement at KS3, level 5+ and Average Point Scores (all pupils)

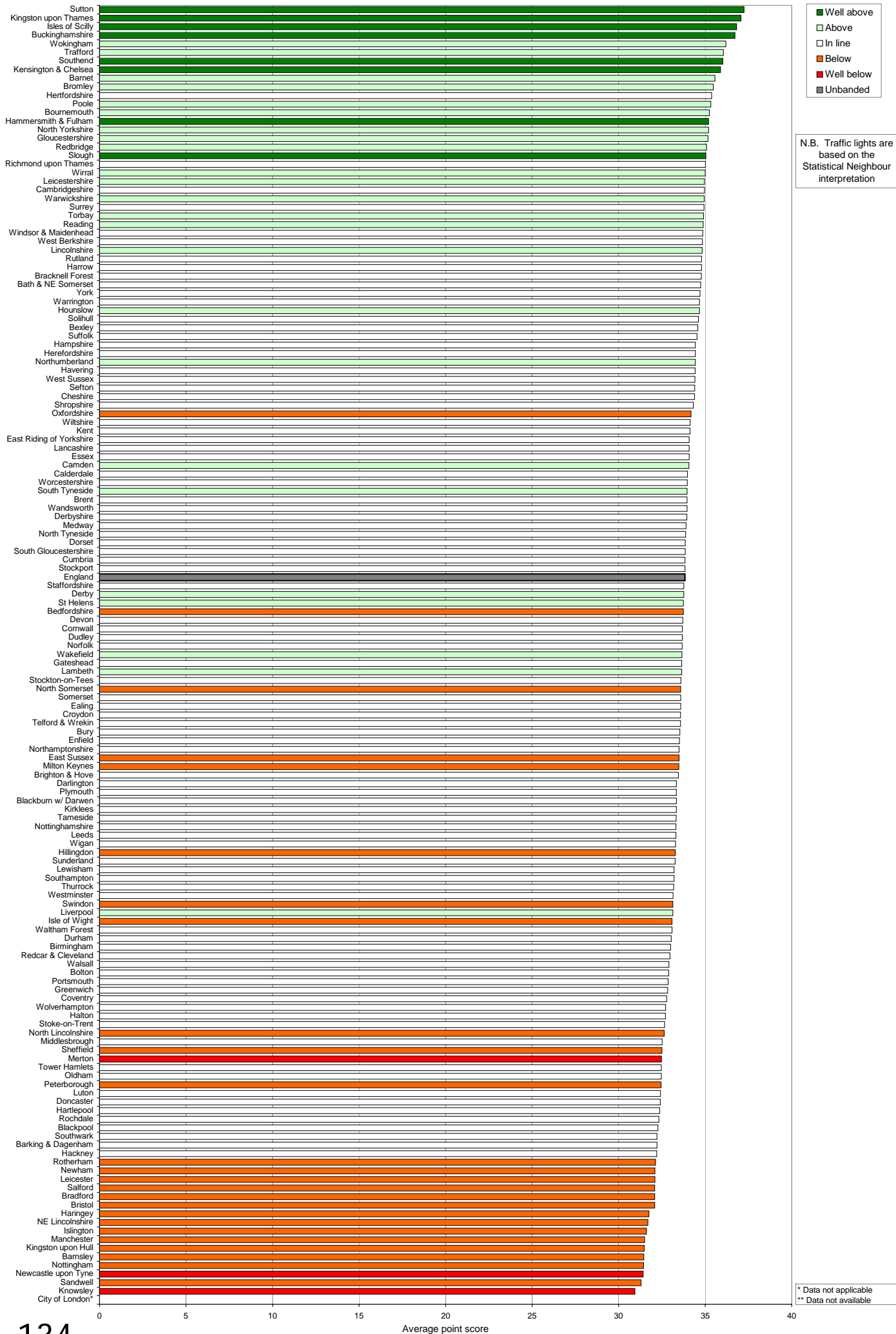
Notes on Interpretation:

These figures include mainstream maintained schools only (i.e. no special schools or independent schools are included. Therefore figures may be different from DCSF published figures.

Data Source: DCSF Achievement + Attainment Tables

Outcome framework: Enjoying and achieving





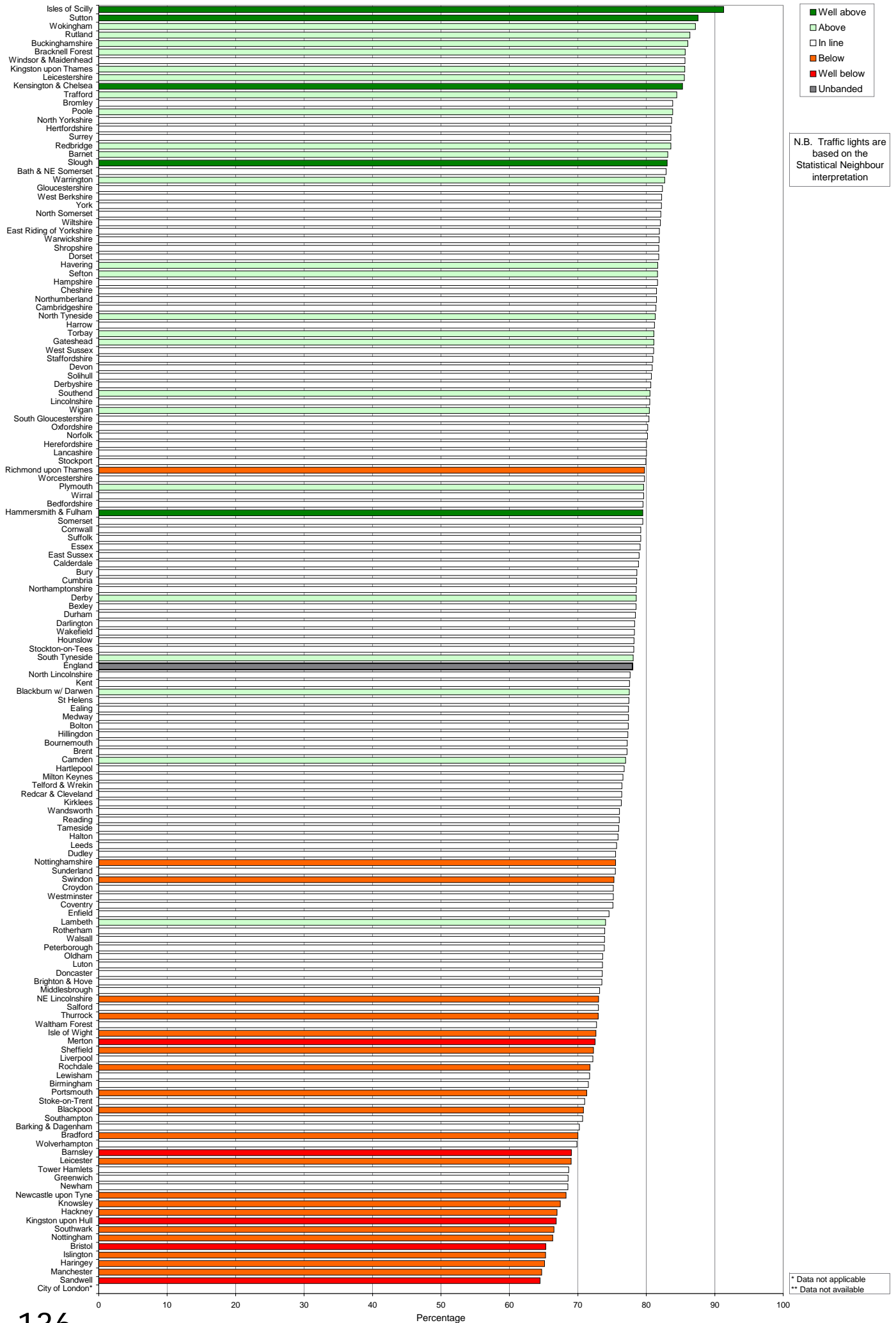
30100F - Test results on mathematics: Achievement at KS3, level 5+ and Average Point Scores (all pupils)

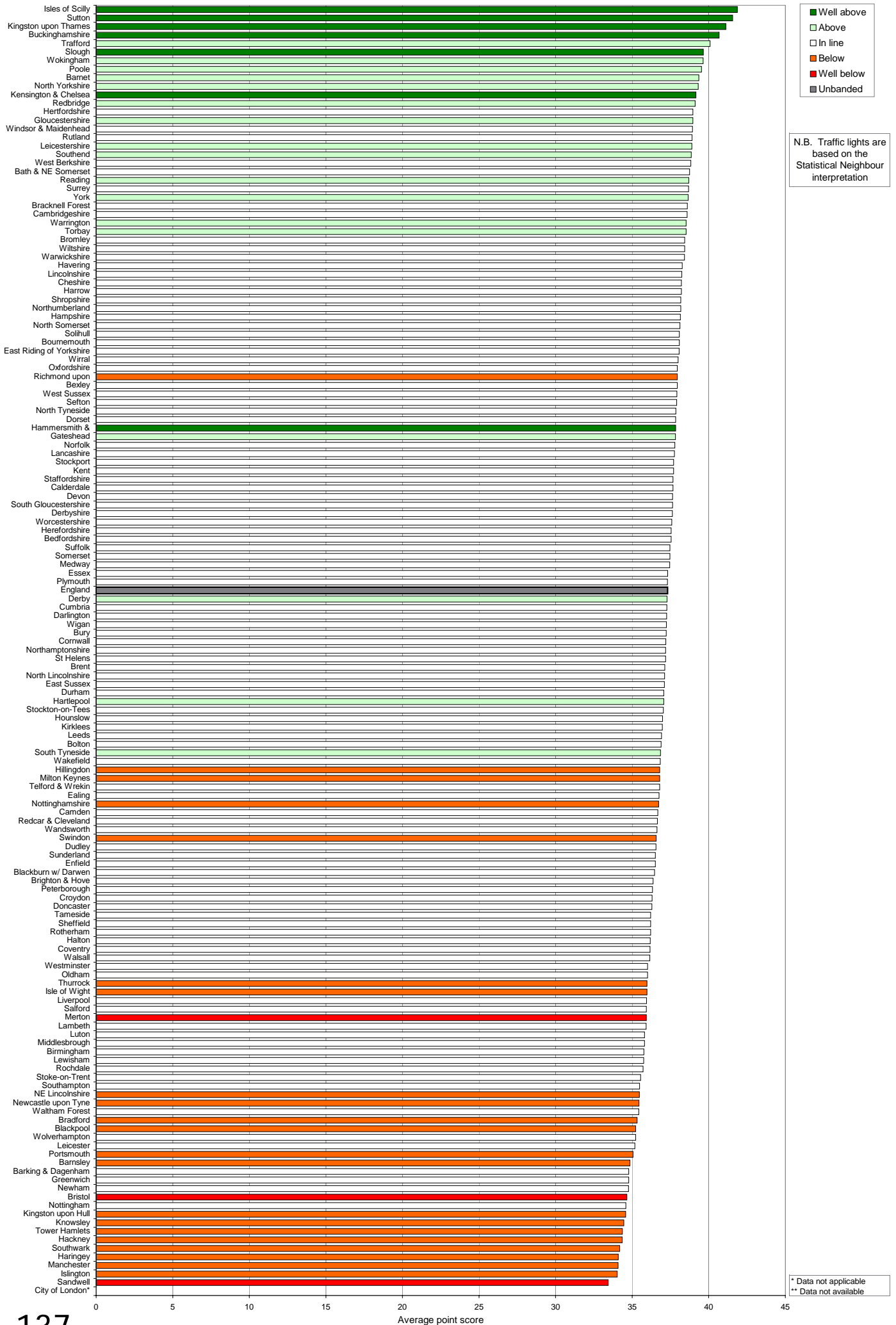
Notes on Interpretation:

These figures include mainstream maintained schools only (i.e. no special schools or independent schools are included. Therefore figures may be different from DCSF published figures.

Data Source: DCSF Achievement + Attainment Tables

Outcome framework: Enjoying and achieving





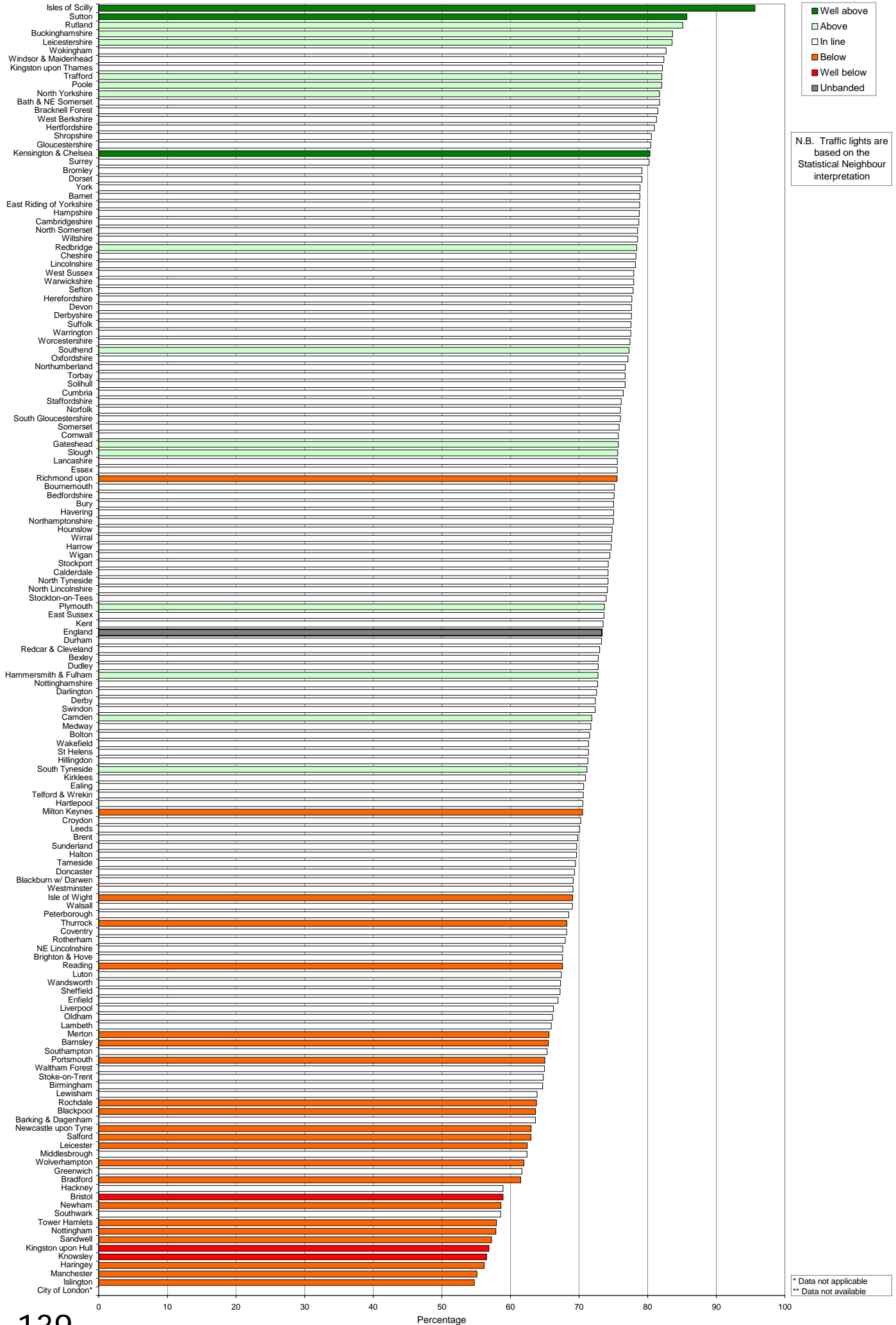
30110F - Test results on science: Achievement at KS3, level 5+ and Average Point Scores (all pupils)

Notes on Interpretation:

These figures include mainstream maintained schools only (i.e. no special schools or independent schools are included. Therefore figures may be different from DCSF published figures.

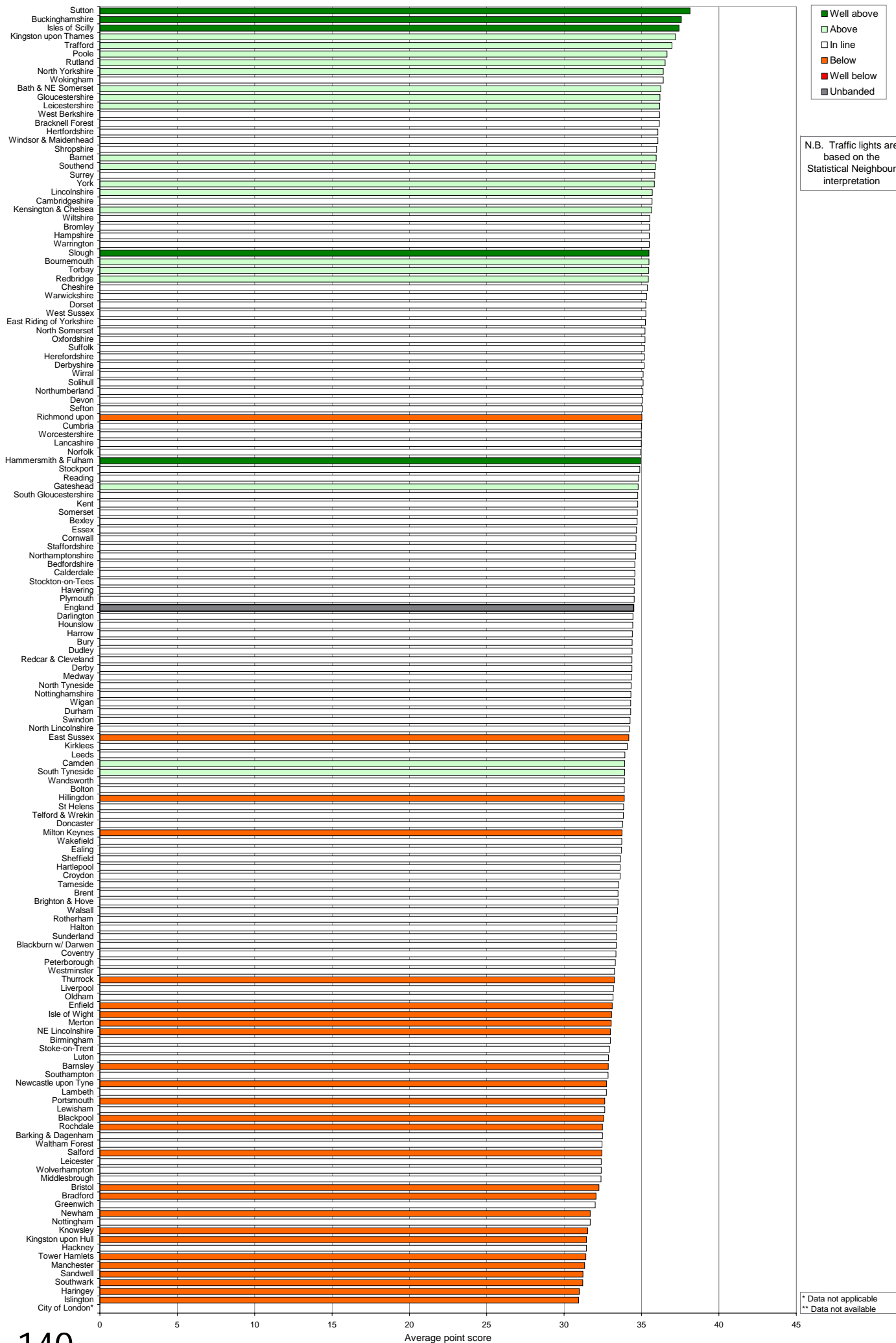
Data Source: DCSF Achievement + Attainment Tables

Outcome framework: Enjoying and achieving



* Data not applicable
** Data not available

30110F - KS3 science - Average Point Scores: Achievement at level 5+



* Data not applicable
** Data not available

3012OF

Value Added measure KS2 to KS3

Notes on Interpretation

Value Added is a measure of the progress that individual pupils make from one key stage to another, relative to the national picture. It is calculated using pupil level data that has been matched using Unique Pupil Numbers (UPNs). This indicator measures progress between Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 3. A value added measure of 101.0 means that, on average in the LA pupils have made about one term's worth of extra progress between KS2 to KS3 than the median pupil. Similarly, a value added measure of 99.0 would suggest that, on average in the LA, pupils have made one term or less progress. Absent and 'disregarded' pupils are excluded from the calculation of the value added measure. Note that although the national median for the value added score is centred around 100, the actual national average may differ from 100.

Figures are calculated from maintained schools only.

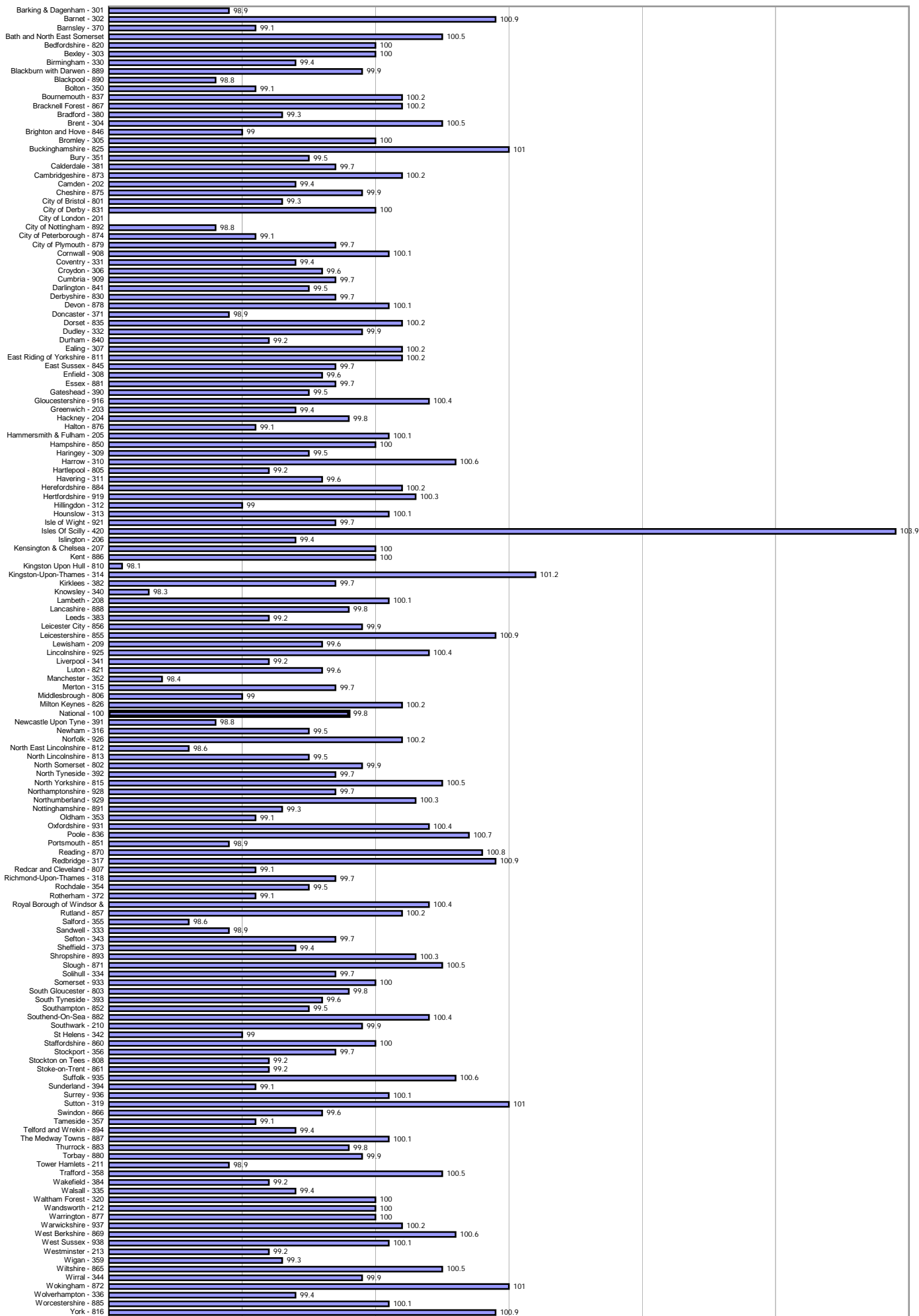
Data Source

Department for Children, Schools and Families Achievement and Attainment Tables 2006.

Outcome framework

Enjoying and achieving

3012OF Value Added measure KS2 to KS3 2006



30130F - GCSE/Equivalents: Percentage achieving 5+ A*-C (all pupils)

Notes on Interpretation:

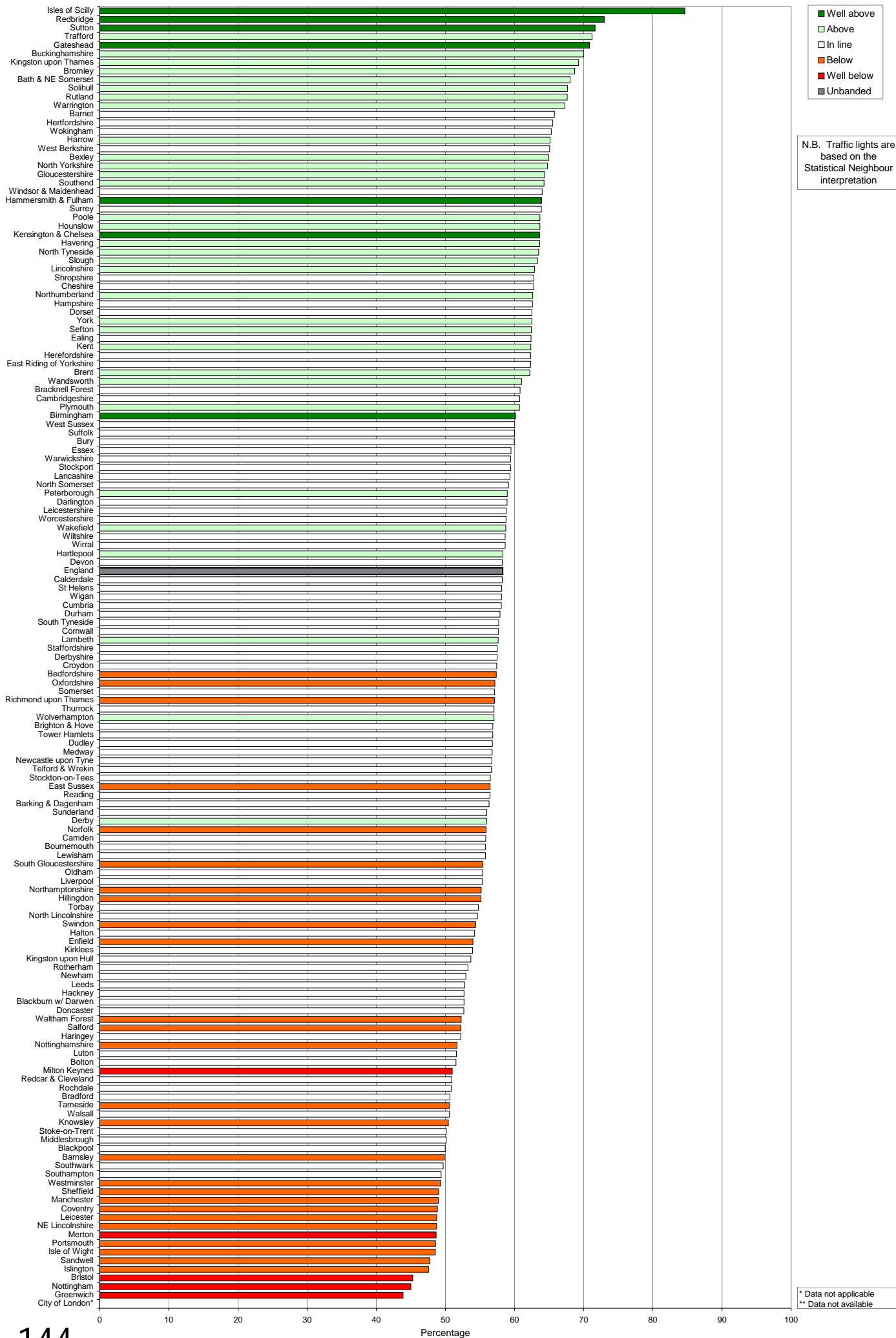
These figures include mainstream maintained schools only (i.e. no special schools or independent schools are included. Therefore figures may be different from DCSF published figures.

Discontinuous Yearly Data. From 2004, the figures are calculated from a wider range of GCSE-equivalent pre-16 qualifications as well as GCSEs. Therefore, extra care should be taken when comparing post 2004 performance with previous years that do not include the wider range of qualifications.

Data Source: DCSF Achievement + Attainment Tables

Outcome framework: Enjoying and achieving

30130F - GCSE/Equivalents: Percentage achieving 5+ A*-C



31040F - GCSE/Equivalents: Percentage achieving 5+ A*-C (all pupils) - including Maths & English

Notes on Interpretation:

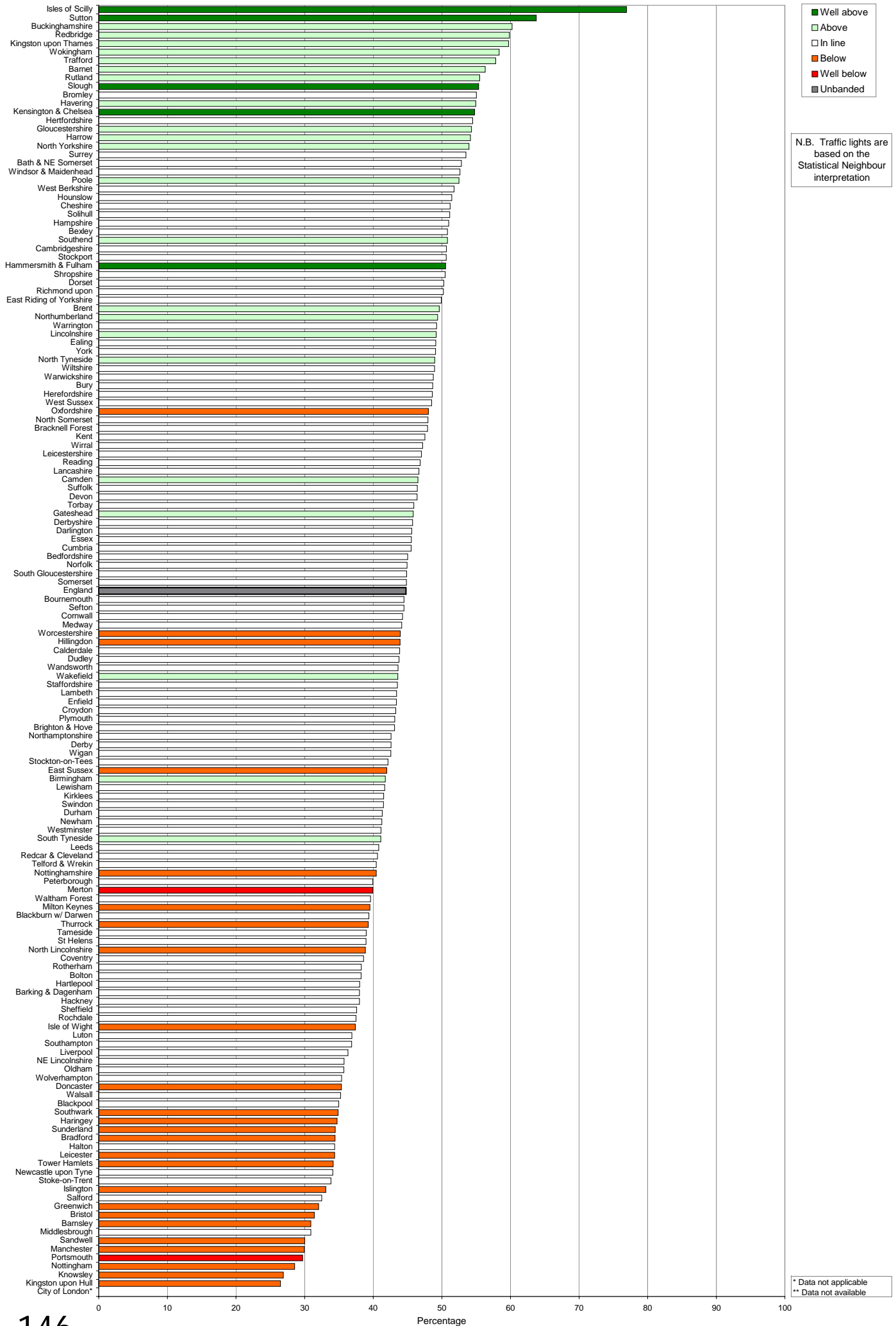
These figures include mainstream maintained schools only (i.e. no special schools or independent schools are included). Therefore figures may be different from DCSF published figures.

Discontinuous Yearly Data. From 2004, the figures are calculated from a wider range of GCSE-equivalent pre-16 qualifications as well as GCSEs. Therefore, extra care should be taken when comparing post 2004 performance with previous years that do not include the wider range of qualifications. 2005 figures may include Statistics counted as Maths. 2006 figures count only English and Maths GCSE or equivalent.

Data Source: DCSF Achievement and Attainment Tables

Outcome framework: Enjoying and achieving

3104OF - GCSE/Equivalents: Percentage achieving 5+ A*-C - including Maths & English



31050F

Contextual Value Added measure KS2 to GCSE/equivalents

Notes on Interpretation

The LA level contextual value added (CVA) score reflects the average rate of progress of all pupils in the LA. The LA CVA measure is calculated by aggregating the CVA scores of pupils at schools within the LA and applying an adjustment to take account of the number of pupils in the calculation – for most LAs this adjustment is very small. Pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 by summer for who we have prior attainment data are included in the school and LA level CVA measures. The CVA measures are centred around 1000. A CVA score of 1006.0 means that, on average pupils within the LA achieved one grade higher in one GCSE subject than similar pupils nationally. Similarly, a value added measure of 994.0 would suggest that, on average, pupils within the LA achieved one grade lower in one GCSE subject than similar pupils nationally. The coverage shows the percentage of pupils within the LA at the end of Key Stage 4 who were included in KS2-KS4 CVA measure. Along with the LA CVA score, the distribution of CVA scores of schools within the LA is shown. This shows the lowest, highest and median – or mid point – of CVA scores for the individual schools within the LA. More information on CVA can be found on the DCSF website:

www.dcsf.gov.uk/performance/tables

The LA CVA score is the average rate of progress of all pupils in the LA and reflects the effectiveness of the groups of schools in the LA, not necessarily the overall effectiveness of the LA. The CVA figures include pupils from maintained schools including special schools. It excludes pupils in pupil referral units, Hospital schools, FE sector institutions and sixth form centres/consortia. Schools opened after January 06 are also excluded from the LA CVA score.

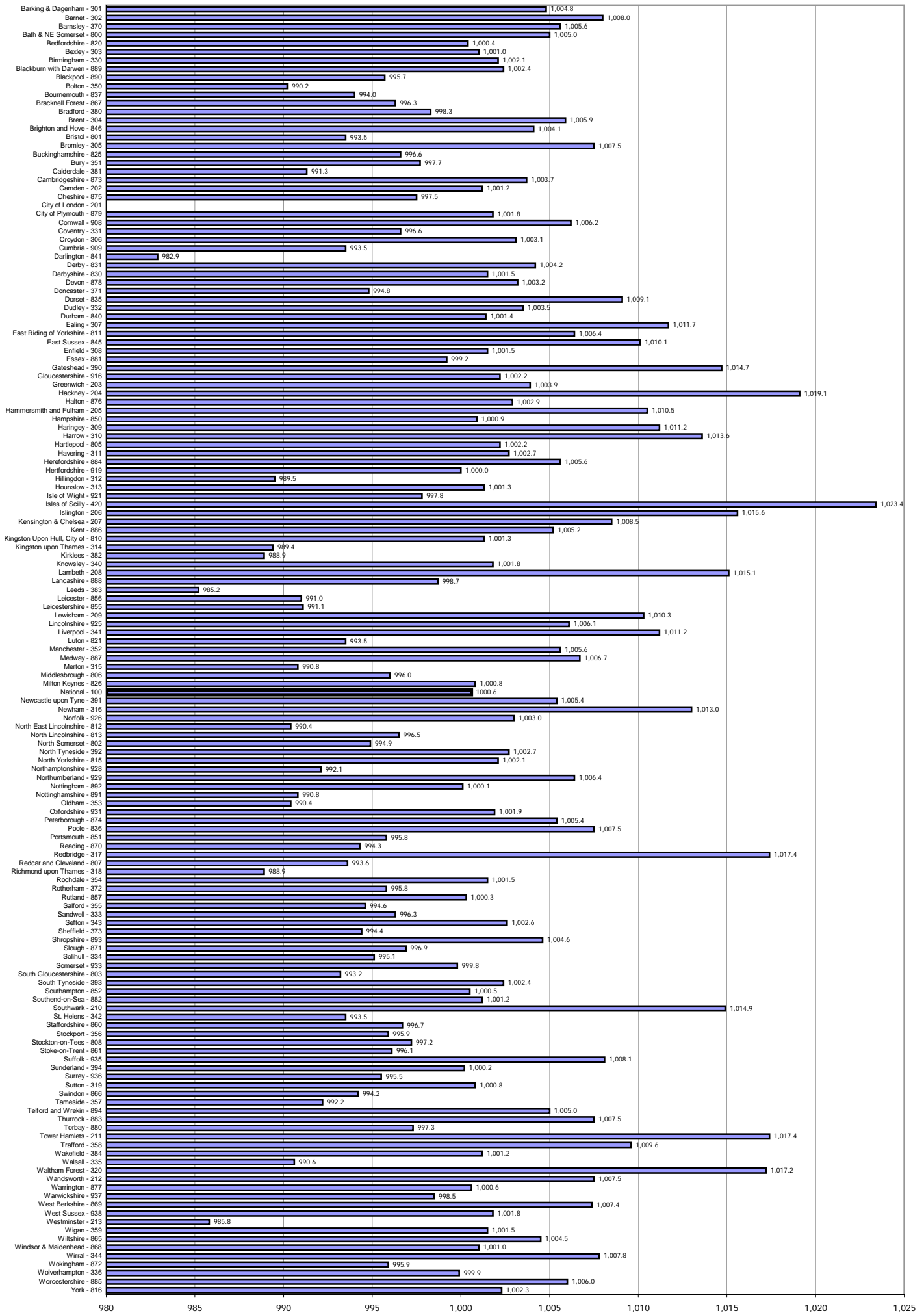
Data Source

Department for Children, Schools and Families Achievement and Attainment Tables 2006.

Outcome framework

Enjoying and achieving

3105OF Contextual Value Added measure KS2 to GCSE/equivalents 2006



3018OF

Value Added measure KS3 to GCSE/equivalents

Notes on Interpretation

Value Added is a measure of the progress that individual pupils make from one key stage to another, relative to the national picture. It is calculated using pupil level data that has been matched using Unique Pupil Numbers (UPNs). This indicator measures progress between Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4 (GCSE/Equivalents). A value added measure of 1006.0 means that, on average in the LA, pupils have achieved one grade higher in one GCSE than the average (median) pupil with similar Key Stage 3 prior attainment. Similarly, a value added measure of 994.0 would suggest that, on average in the LA, pupils have achieved one grade lower in one GCSE than the average (median) pupil with the same Key Stage 3 prior attainment. Absent and 'disregarded' pupils are excluded from the calculation of the value added measure. Note that although the national median for the value added score is centred around 1000, the actual national average may differ from 1000.

Figures are calculated from maintained schools only.

Discontinuous Yearly Data: From 2004 onwards, a different method of calculating the value added score is used, and the figures published are in terms of a measure centred around 1000.

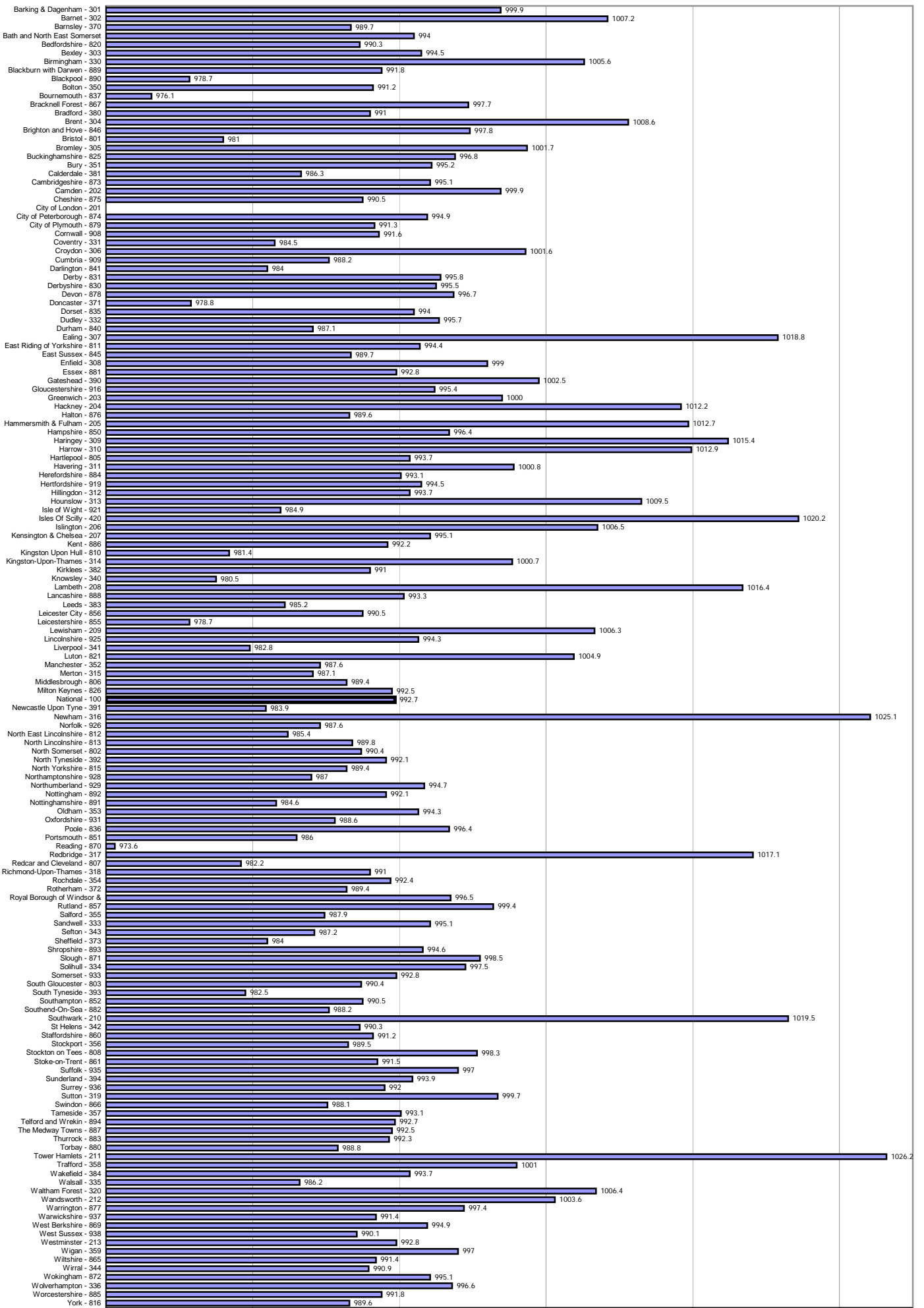
Data Source

Department for Children, Schools and Families Achievement and Attainment Tables 2005.

Outcome framework

Enjoying and achieving

3018OF Value Added measure KS3 to GCSE/equivalents 2005



3061DE

Percentage of schools not attaining key stage 4 floor targets

Notes on Interpretation

This indicator shows the % of schools failing to meet each floor target. By 2008, 60% of those aged 16 should achieve the equivalent of 5 GCSEs at grades A* to C; and in all schools at least 20% of pupils achieve this standard by 2004, rising to 25% by 2006 and 30% by 2008. The chart shows the 25% floor target. The target includes all Maintained Mainstream schools, including Academies and City Technology Colleges published with GCSE and equivalent results in the secondary school performance tables. It excludes all non-maintained schools, all special schools, all hospital schools, all pupil referral units, schools that closed ahead of publication of the tables, and schools that opened after the Annual School Census (be that through mergers, amalgamations or new establishments).

GCSE and equivalent results are cumulative, i.e. all of the results achieved by those pupils in a particular year (winter and summer sessions) are counted, as well as any results they obtained in earlier years.

School level figures are adjusted for pupils recently arrived from overseas and additionally for pupils taken on by the school who were permanently excluded from previous schools.

The SN figure is calculated as the total number of schools not reaching a certain floor target for all statistical neighbours, divided by the total number of schools for all statistical neighbours.

N.B. This data shows the % of schools who fail to meet each floor target - this is not the same as showing what % of students failed to get 5 A* to Cs. Traffic lights have not been applied to this indicator, as to have any school not meeting the 2007 floor target is deemed to be a poor outcome. Please note that the target is assessed at three time points, but only two of these time points have been exceeded so far.

All schools with pupils aged 15 on 31st August will have been included under the current target. In a minority of cases it is possible that a school is shown as failing the floor targets, although they had no pupils taking GCSEs.

Some of the Local Authorities have not been reported on, as we have not received data for them.

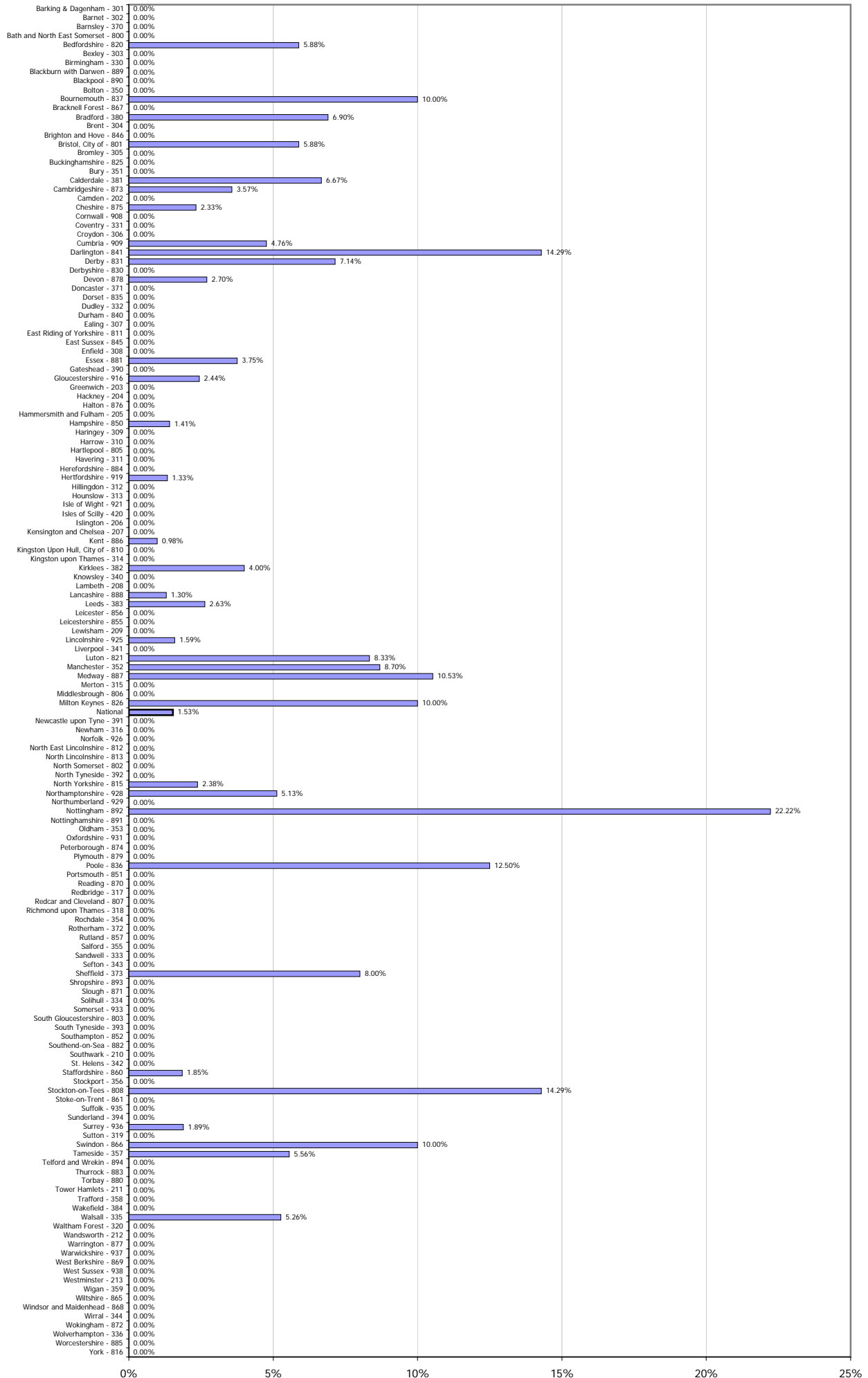
Data Source

Department for Children, Schools and Families - Revised GCSE School and College Achievement and Attainment tables

Outcome framework

Enjoying & Achieving

3061DE - Percentage of schools not attaining KS4 floor target of 25% - 2006



3087OF

Percentage of schools requiring special measures since September 2005

Notes on Interpretation

This indicator shows the percentage of local authority maintained schools which were inspected under the Section 5 framework and placed in special measures between September 2005 and the end of the autumn 2007 term. The number of schools placed in a category is a cumulative total over the full period, and each school is only included once. The total number of schools used in the calculation is the number of schools open as at 31 December 2007, rather than the number of schools inspected during the period.

Although the number of schools placed in a category is taken over the full period, the total number of schools is a snapshot view of schools open as at 31 December 2007. Therefore the percentage figure does not take account of schools that have opened or closed over the period. This data may also include schools that will close on 31 December 2007.

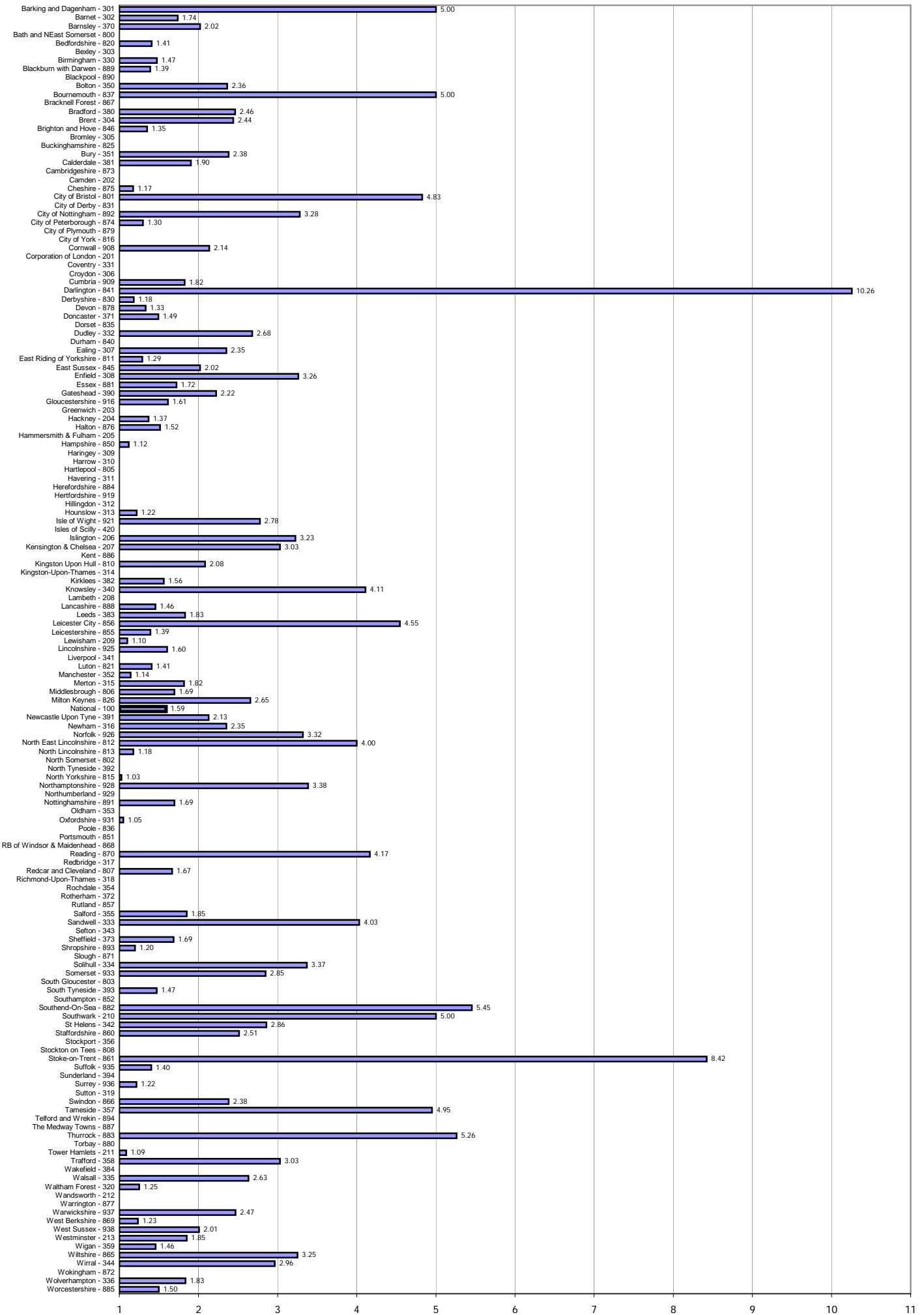
Data Source

Ofsted Section 5 inspection data 2007.

Outcome framework

Enjoying and achieving

3087OF Percentage of schools requiring special measures since September 2005



3088OF

Percentage of schools requiring a 'Notice To Improve' since September 2005

Notes on Interpretation

This indicator shows the percentage of local authority maintained schools which were inspected under the Section 5 framework and given a notice to improve between September 2005 and the end of the autumn 2007 term. The number of schools placed in a category is a cumulative total over the full period, and each school is only included once. The total number of schools used in the calculation is the number of schools open as at 31 December 2007, rather than the number of schools inspected during the period.

Although the number of schools given a notice to improve is taken over the full period, the total number of schools is a snapshot view of schools open as at 27th October 2006. Therefore the percentage figure does not take account of schools who have opened or closed over the period. The Section 5 category notice to improve cannot be directly mapped to the Section 10 framework categories which included serious weaknesses, underachieving schools or inadequate sixth forms. Schools inspected prior to Sept 2005 which were placed in one of the above categories will be monitored until their Section 5 inspection. This data may also include schools that will close on 31 December 2007.

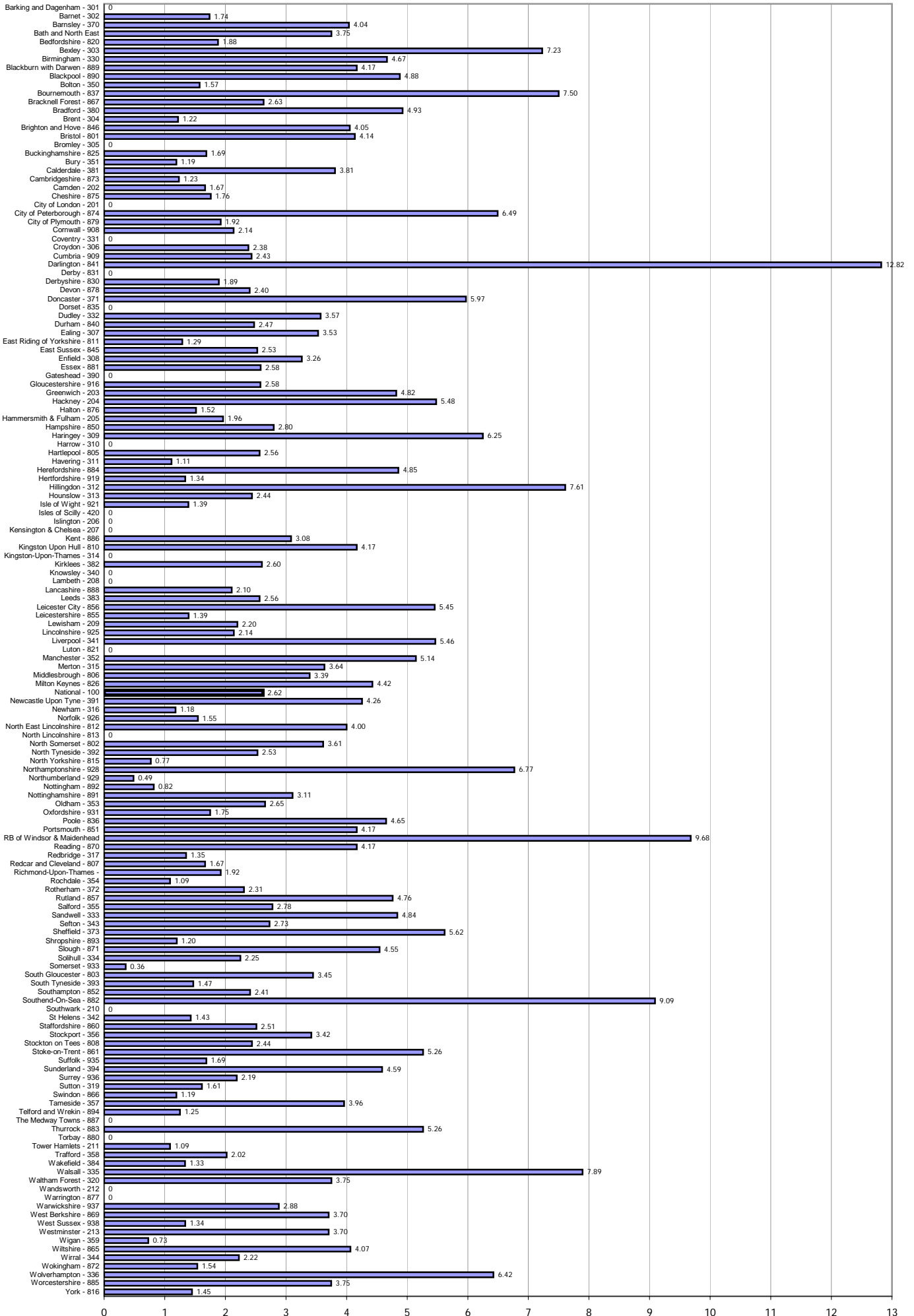
Data Source

Ofsted Section 5 inspection data 2007.

Outcome framework

Enjoying and achieving

3088OF Percentage of schools requiring a 'Notice To Improve' since September 2005



30340F - Attendance at primary schools

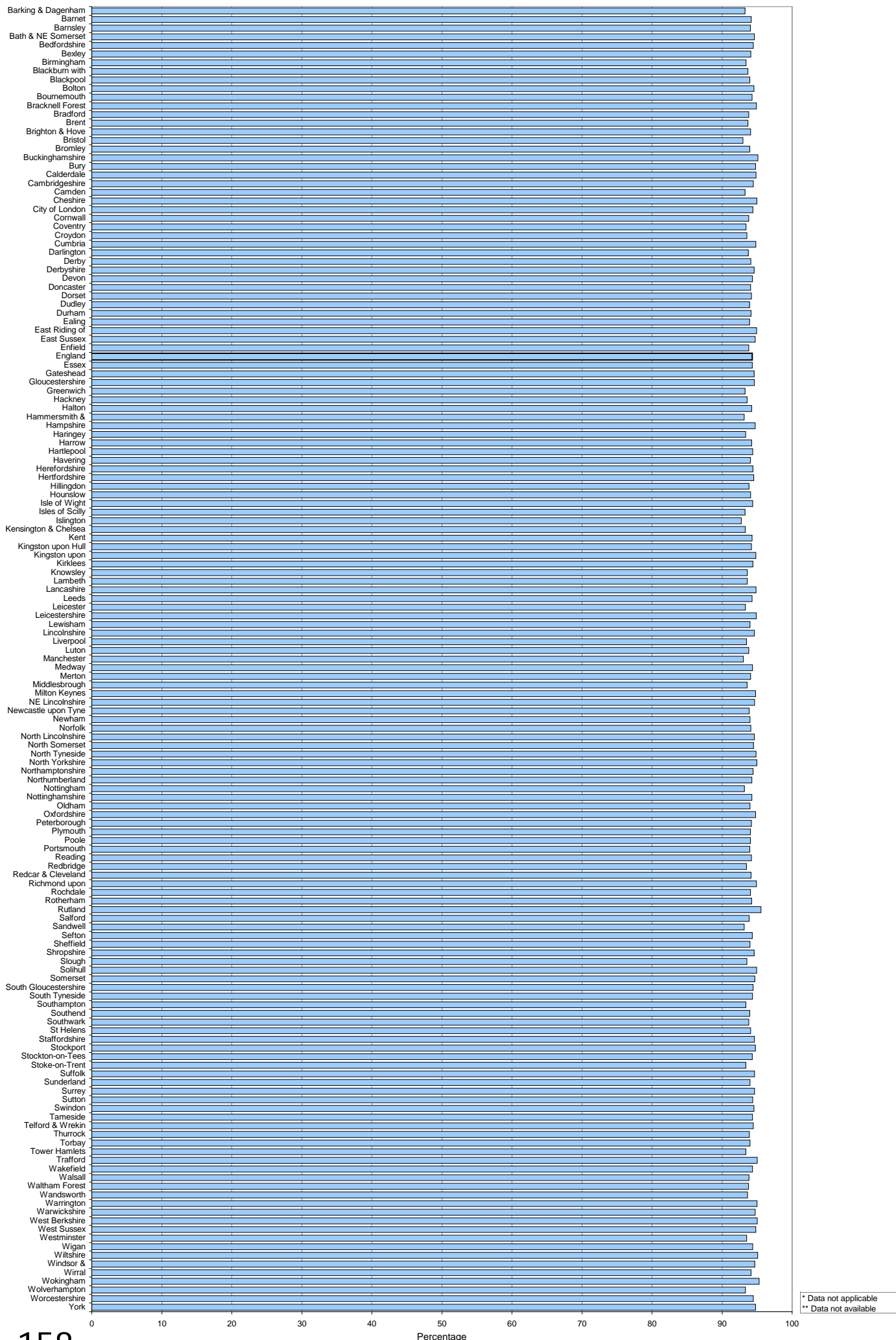
Notes on Interpretation:

These figures include mainstream maintained schools only (i.e. no special schools or independent schools are included. Therefore figures may be different from DCSF published figures.

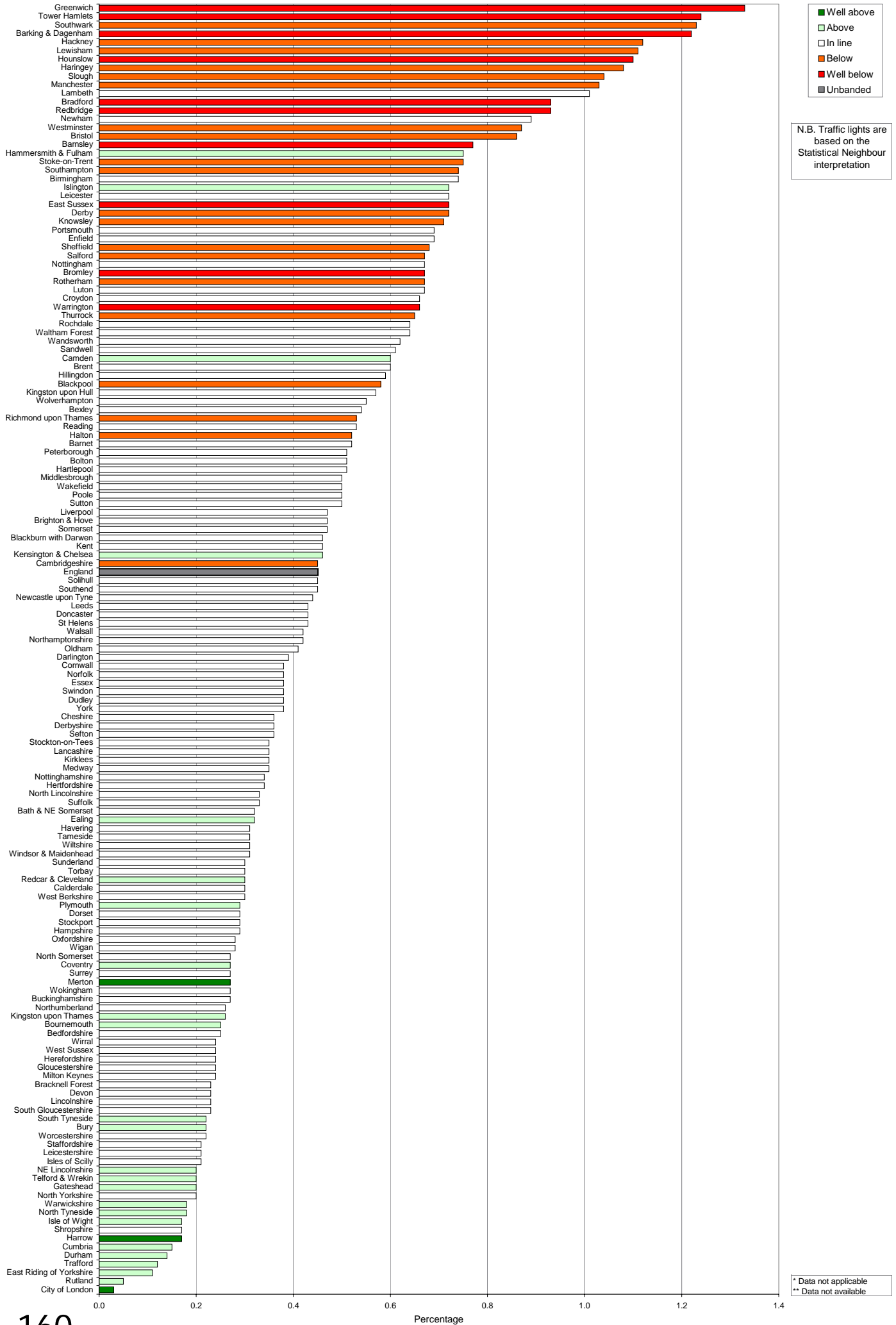
Data Source: DCSF Absence Data

Outcome framework: Enjoying and achieving

3034OF - Attendance at primary schools



3034OF - Attendance at primary schools: Percentage unauthorised absences



* Data not applicable
** Data not available

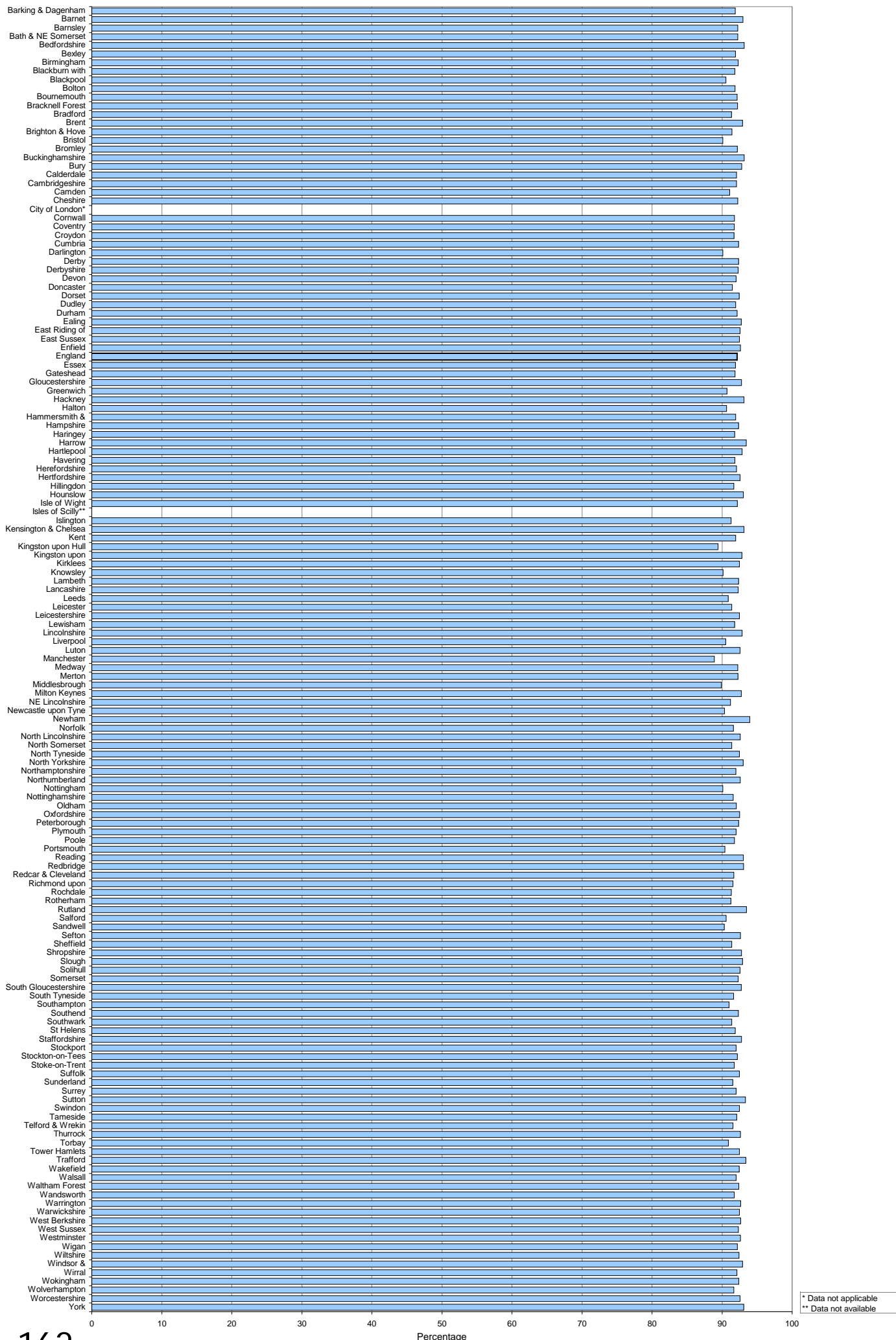
30350F - Attendance at secondary schools

Notes on Interpretation:

These figures include mainstream maintained schools only (i.e. no special schools or independent schools are included). Therefore figures may be different from DCSF published figures.

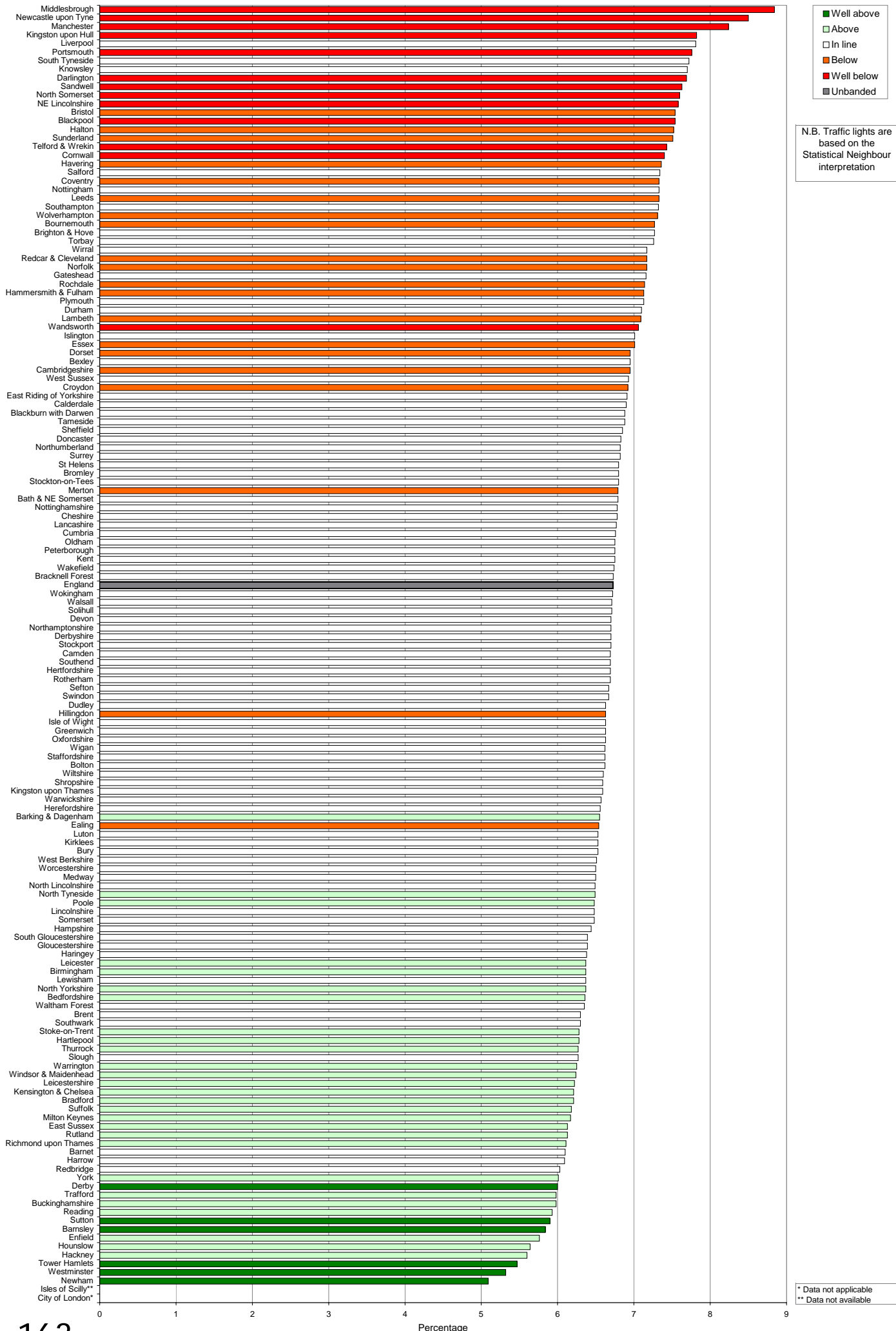
Data Source: DCSF Absence Data

Outcome framework: Enjoying and achieving

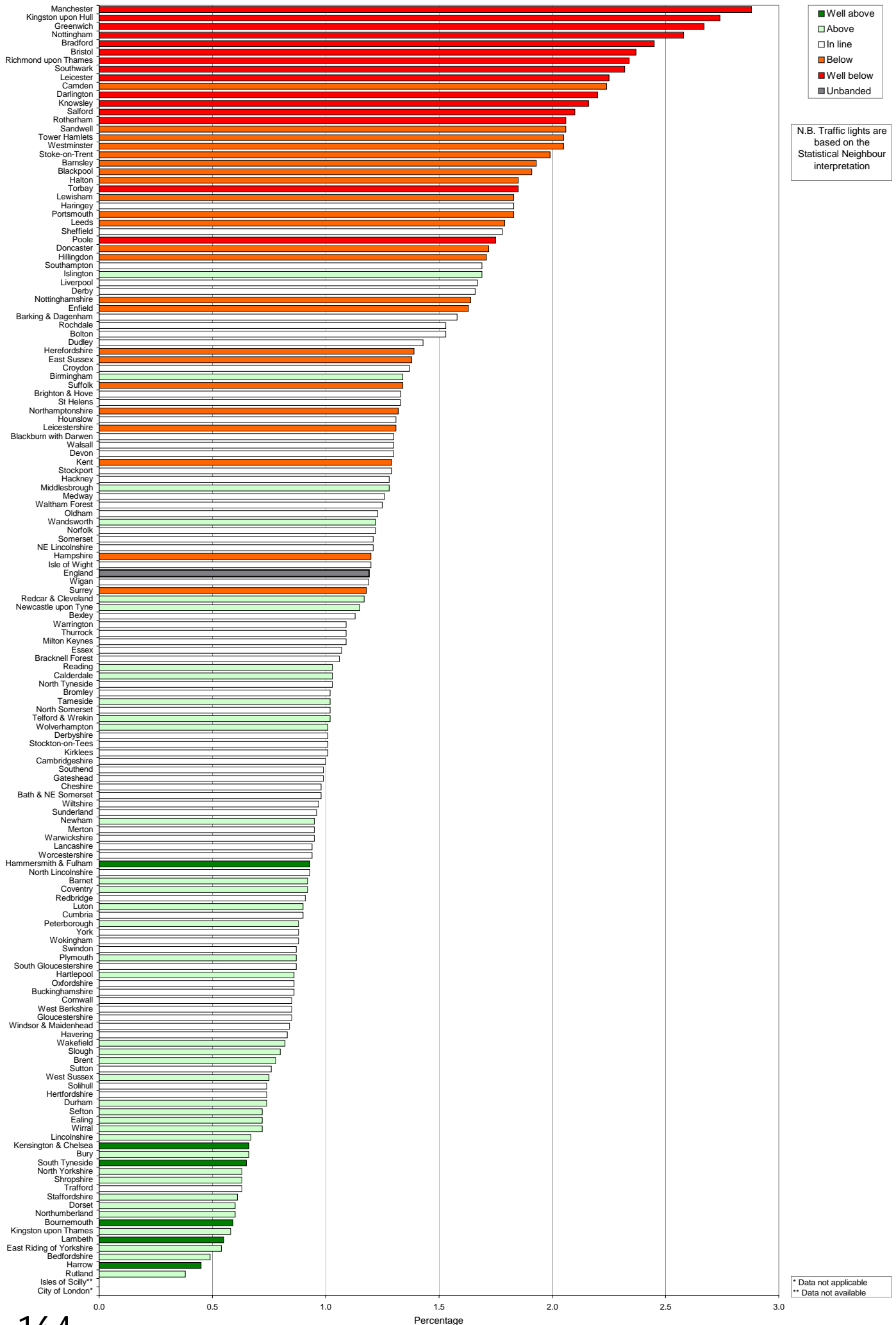


* Data not applicable
 ** Data not available

3035OF - Attendance at secondary schools: Percentage authorised absences



3035OF - Attendance at secondary schools: Percentage unauthorised absences



* Data not applicable
** Data not available

3091DE

Percentage of fixed term and permanent exclusions in relation to the number of pupils in primary phase

Notes on Interpretation

A fixed period exclusion refers to a pupil who is excluded from a school but remains on the register of that school because they are expected to return when the exclusion period is completed. A permanent exclusion refers to a pupil who is excluded and their name is removed from the school register. Where a student receives more than one fixed period exclusion during the year, each exclusion will be counted separately. Fixed term exclusions of less than a day are counted as one full day. Exclusion rates based on less than 3 pupils are not shown (indicated by #). This indicator shows the number of fixed period and permanent exclusions expressed as a percentage of the number (headcount) of pupils in the local authority. The national figures are DCSF published figures. They are mean averages of the sum of each type of exclusion in all LAs, divided by the sum of the pupils in all LAs.

The two types of exclusions are shown together to present a fuller picture of exclusions policies within the area: fixed term exclusions can be used as a strategy to prevent permanent exclusions, so are not necessarily a negative outcome for children and young people. For this reason, LA's fixed term exclusion rates do not have traffic lights. Please use with caution: high exclusion rates are a measure of how an area deals with behavioural issues - but a high rate may not always be an indication that an area has particularly poor behaviour. All %s are based on low numbers of students. Due to changes in the data collection information on fixed period exclusions the data is not available for maintained primary schools for 2006.

Some of the Local Authorities have not been reported on, as we have not received data for them.

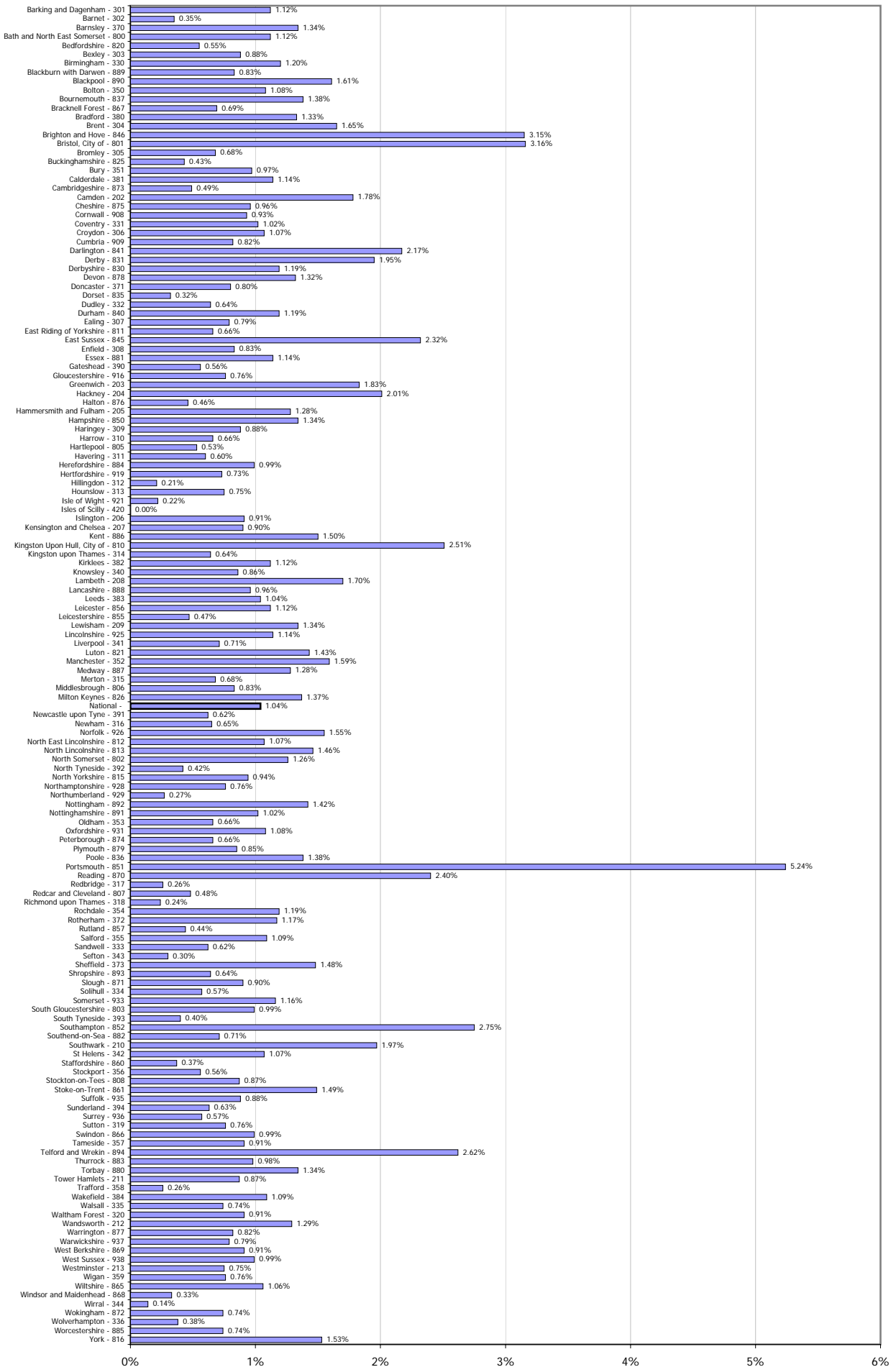
Data Source

DCSF Pupil Level Annual School Census (permanent exclusions) and the Termly Exclusions Survey (fixed-term exclusions).

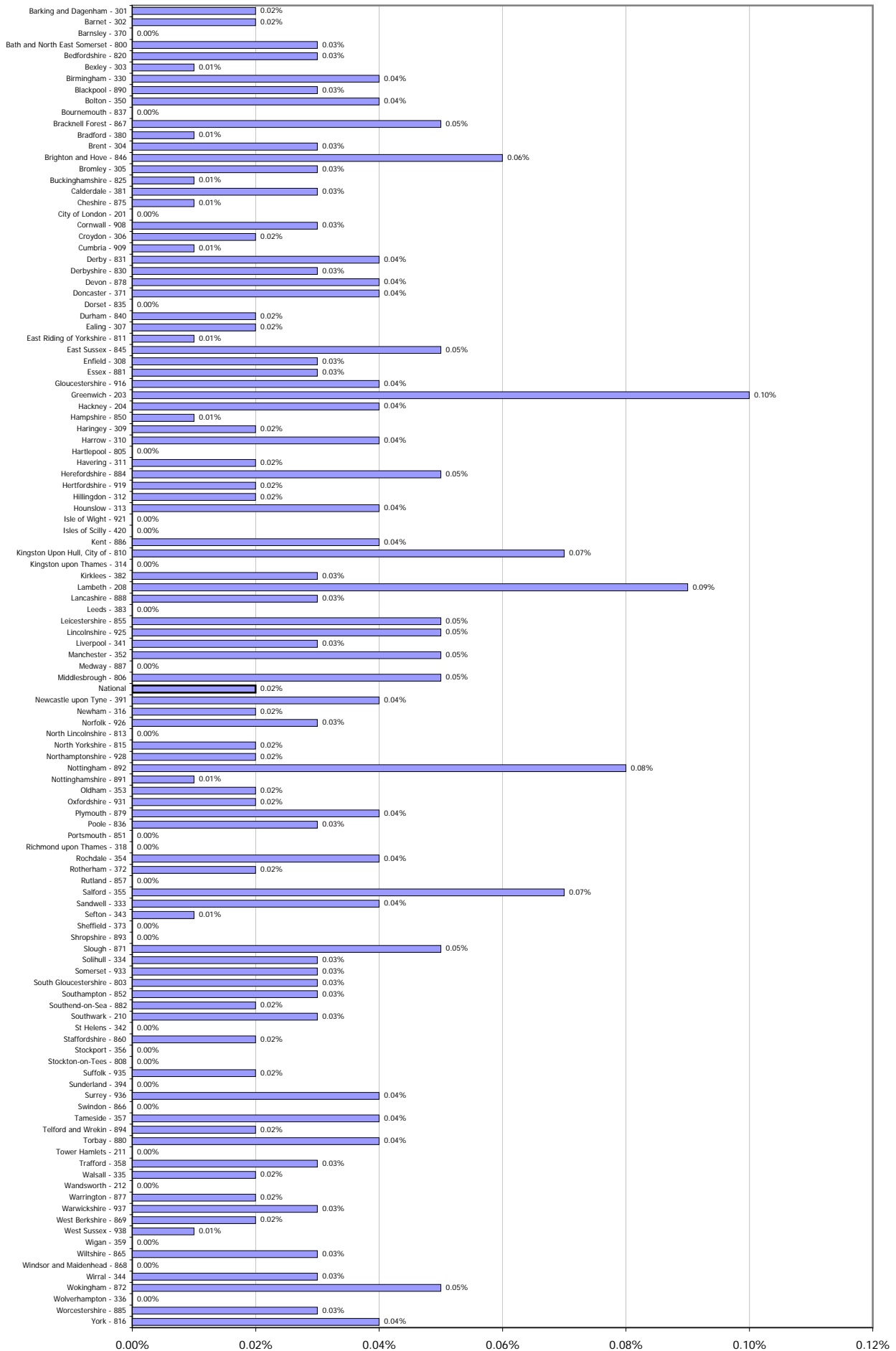
Outcome framework

Enjoying & Achieving

3091DE - Percentage of fixed term exclusions in relation to the number of pupils in primary phase - 2005



3091DE - Percentage of permanent exclusions in relation to the number of pupils in primary phase - 2006



3092DE

Percentage of fixed term and permanent exclusions in relation to the number of pupils in secondary phase

Notes on Interpretation

A fixed period exclusion refers to a pupil who is excluded from a school but remains on the register of that school because they are expected to return when the exclusion period is completed. A permanent exclusion refers to a pupil who is excluded and their name is removed from the school register. Where a student receives more than one fixed period exclusion during the year, each exclusion will be counted separately. Fixed term exclusions of less than a day are counted as one full day. Exclusion rates based on less than 3 pupils are not shown (indicated by #). This indicator shows the number of fixed period and permanent exclusions expressed as a percentage of the number (headcount) of pupils in the Local Authority. The National figures are DCSF published figures. They are mean averages of the sum of each type of exclusion in all LAs, divided by the sum of the pupils in all LAs. However the SN figures have been added by Ofsted to assist inspectors. They are median averages of the %s for all of the LA's statistical neighbours. Includes middle schools deemed secondary schools.

The two types of exclusions are shown together to present a fuller picture of exclusions policies within the area: fixed term exclusions can be used as a strategy to prevent permanent exclusions, and so are not necessarily a negative outcome for children and young people. For this reason, LA's fixed term exclusion rates do not have traffic lights. Please use with caution: high exclusion rates are a measure of how an area deals with behavioural issues - but a high rate may not always be an indication that an area has particularly poor behaviour. All %s are based on low numbers of students.

Some of the Local Authorities have not been reported on, as we have not received data for them.

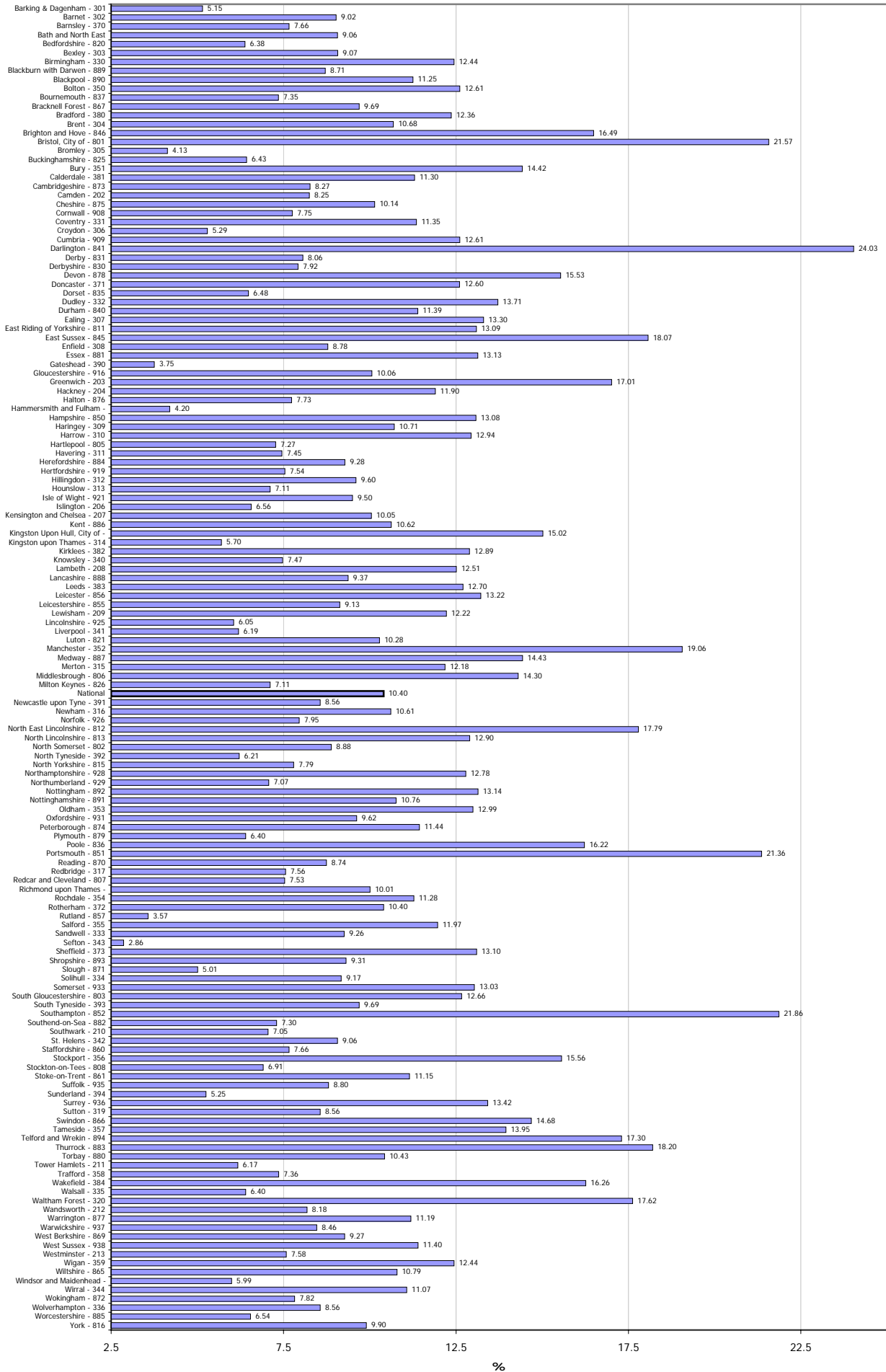
Data Source

DCSF Pupil Level Annual School Census (permanent exclusions) and the Termly Exclusions Survey (fixed-term exclusions)

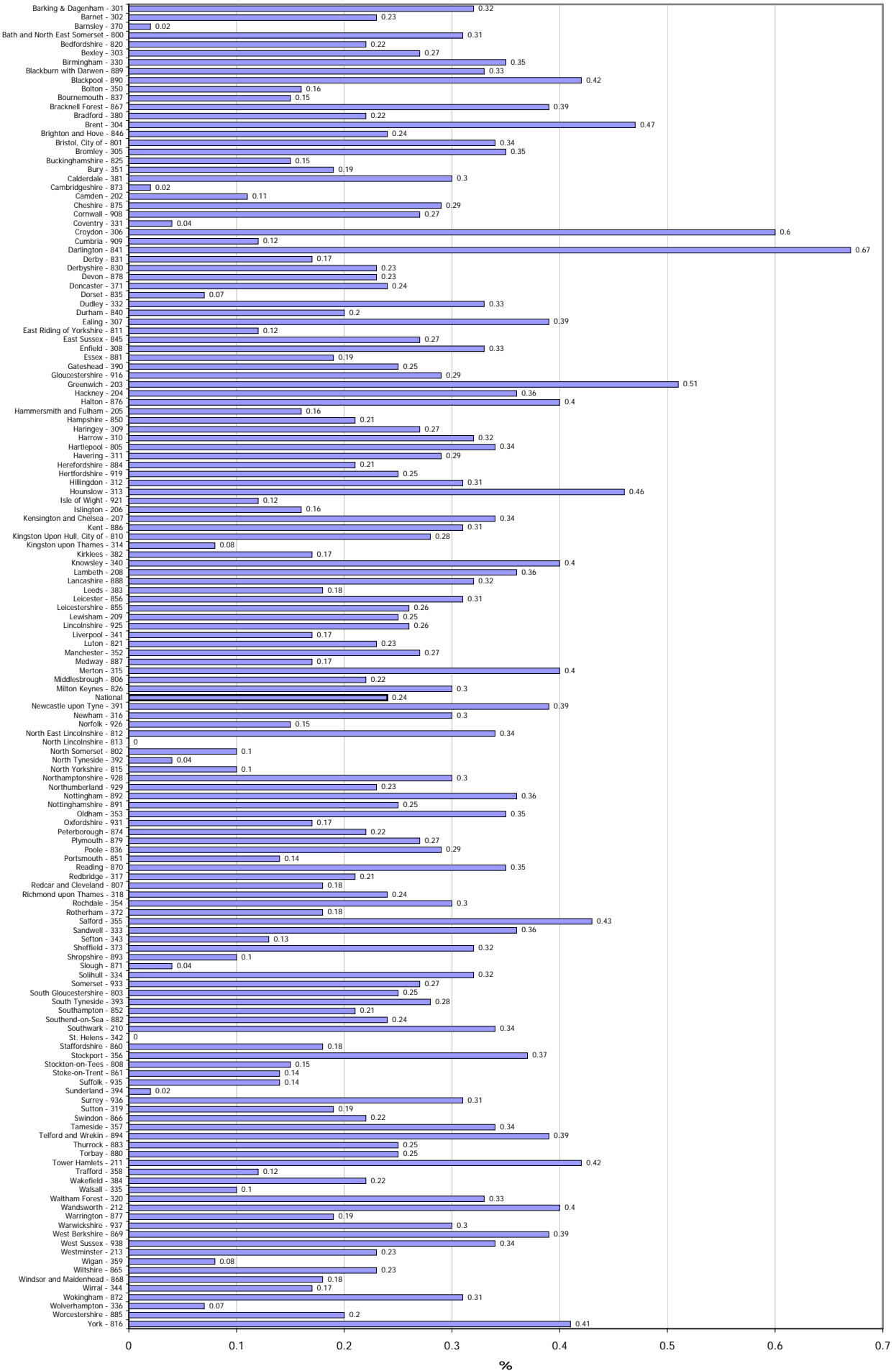
Outcome framework

Enjoying & Achieving

3092DE - Percentage of fixed term exclusions in relation to the number of pupils in secondary phase - 2006



3092DE - Percentage of permanent exclusions in relation to the number of pupils in secondary phase - 2006



3067AC

BVPI 159a, 159b, 159c & 159d – Percentage of permanently excluded pupils provided with alternative tuition

Notes on Interpretation

The percentage of permanently excluded pupils provided with alternative tuition of the following average hours per week:

- a. 5 hours or less;
- b. 6-12 hours;
- c. 13-19 hours; or
- d. 20 hours or more.

Provision is calculated from the 16th school day after the governors uphold the head teacher's decision to exclude, or from the date the exclusion appeal panel uphold the decision to exclude.

Target setting: Local.

Scope: Metropolitan Authorities, London Boroughs, Unitary Authorities, County Councils, Council of the Isles of Scilly, Common Council of the City of London.

BVPI 159 was not collected by the Audit Commission from data period 2005/2006. SN figures have been added by Ofsted to assist inspectors. They are median averages of the %s for all of the LA's statistical neighbours.

Some of the Local Authorities have not been reported on, as we have not received data for them.

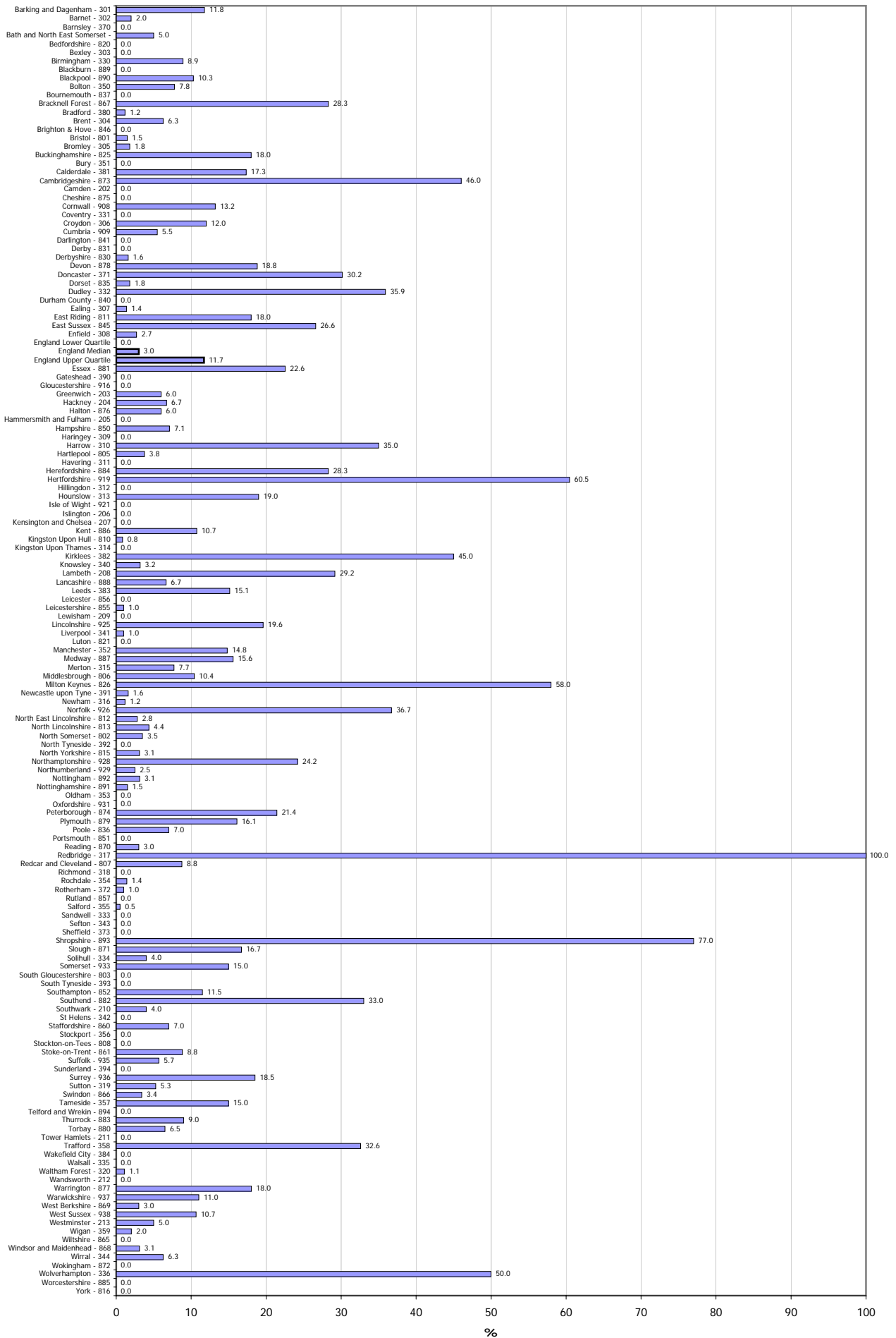
Data Source

Audit Commission - Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPs) 159a, 159b, 159c & 159d]

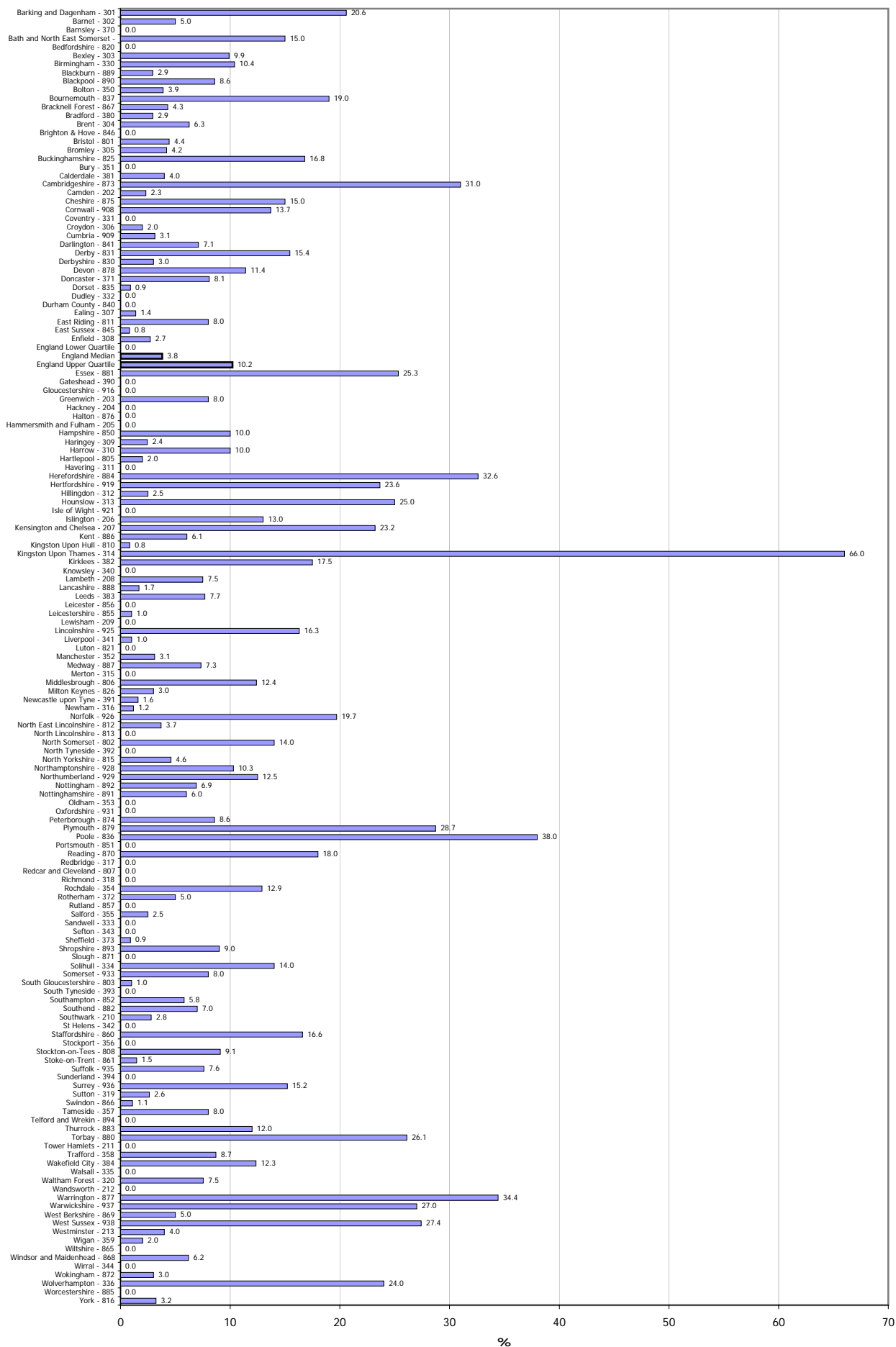
Outcome framework

Enjoying & Achieving

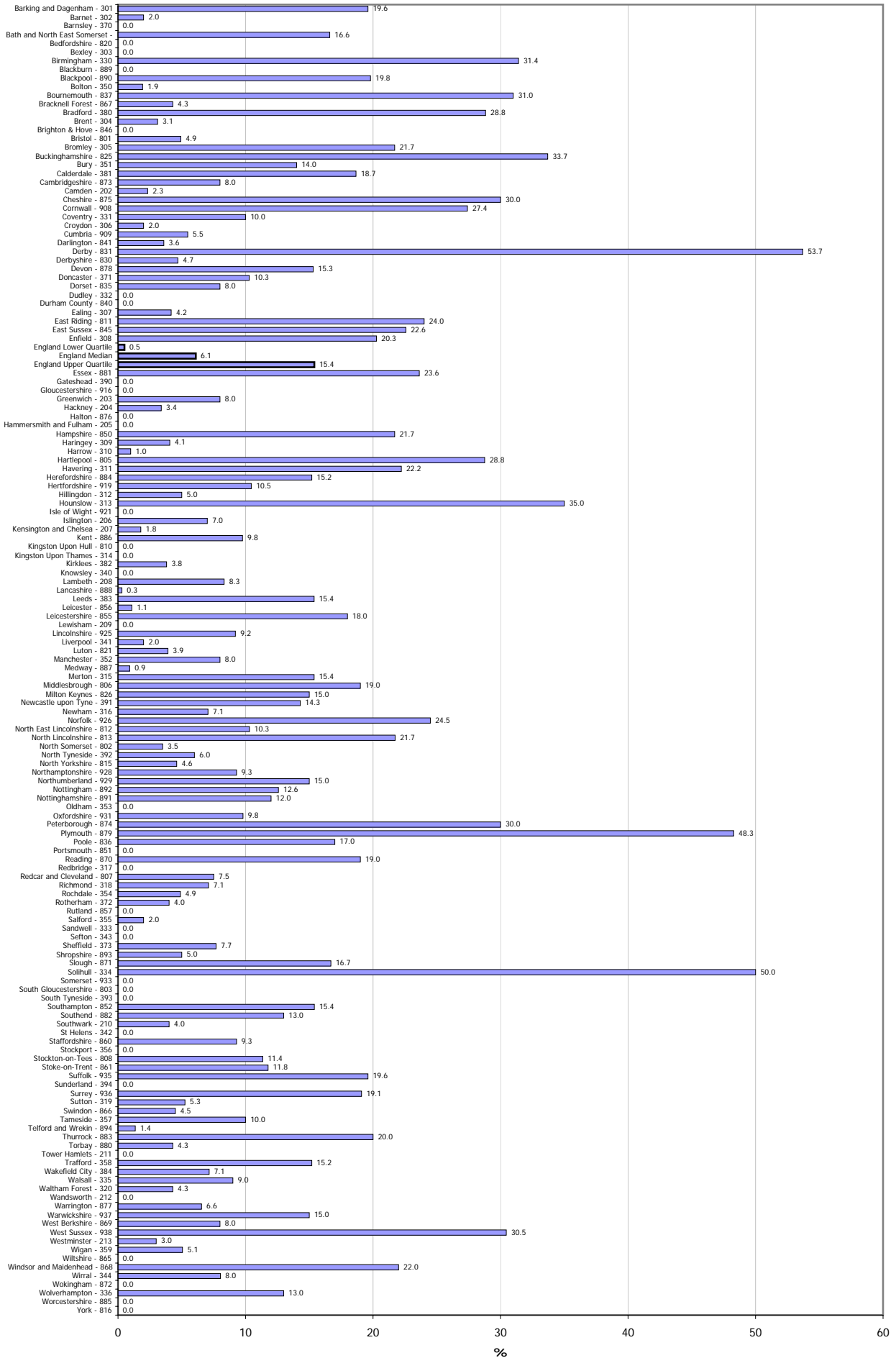
3067AC - Percentage of permanently excluded pupils provided with alternative tuition (Under 6 hours a week) - 2005



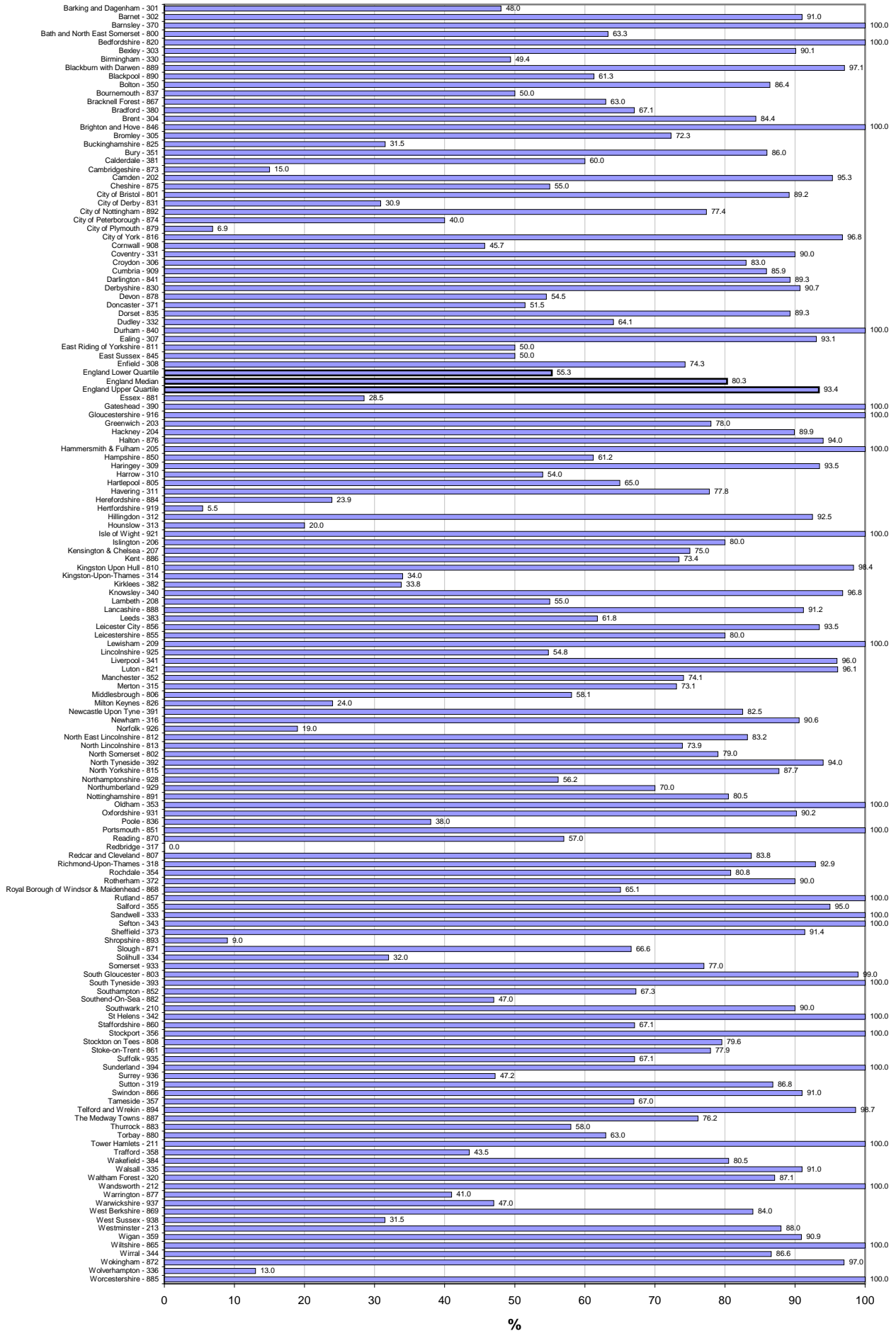
3067AC - Percentage of permanently excluded pupils provided with alternative tuition (6-12 (Inclusive) hours a week) - 2005



3067AC - Percentage of permanently excluded pupils provided with alternative tuition (13-19 (Inclusive) hours a week) - 2005



3067AC - Percentage of permanently excluded pupils provided with alternative tuition (20 hours or more a week) - 2005



3089DE

Percentage of primary schools with 25% or more surplus places

Notes on Interpretation

This indicator shows the % of primary schools with 25% or more surplus places, the data for which is collected from LAs between June and beginning of August and reflects the position as at January for each year.

It does not include schools with less than 30 surplus places. Consequently a significant number of local authorities will have a value of zero.

It includes first, infant and junior schools with and without nurseries, as well as Middle schools which have been deemed primary.

The number on roll includes a headcount of part-time pupils but excludes full-time and part-time pupils in designated nursery classes.

SN figures have been added by Ofsted to assist inspectors. They are median averages of the %s for all of the LA's statistical neighbours.

Low surplus place numbers are good. LAs should take action to reduce the number of surplus places overall and to reduce the number of schools with more than 25% surplus places.

Data does not include academies, city technology colleges (CTCs), nursery units, nursery schools, special schools and PRUs

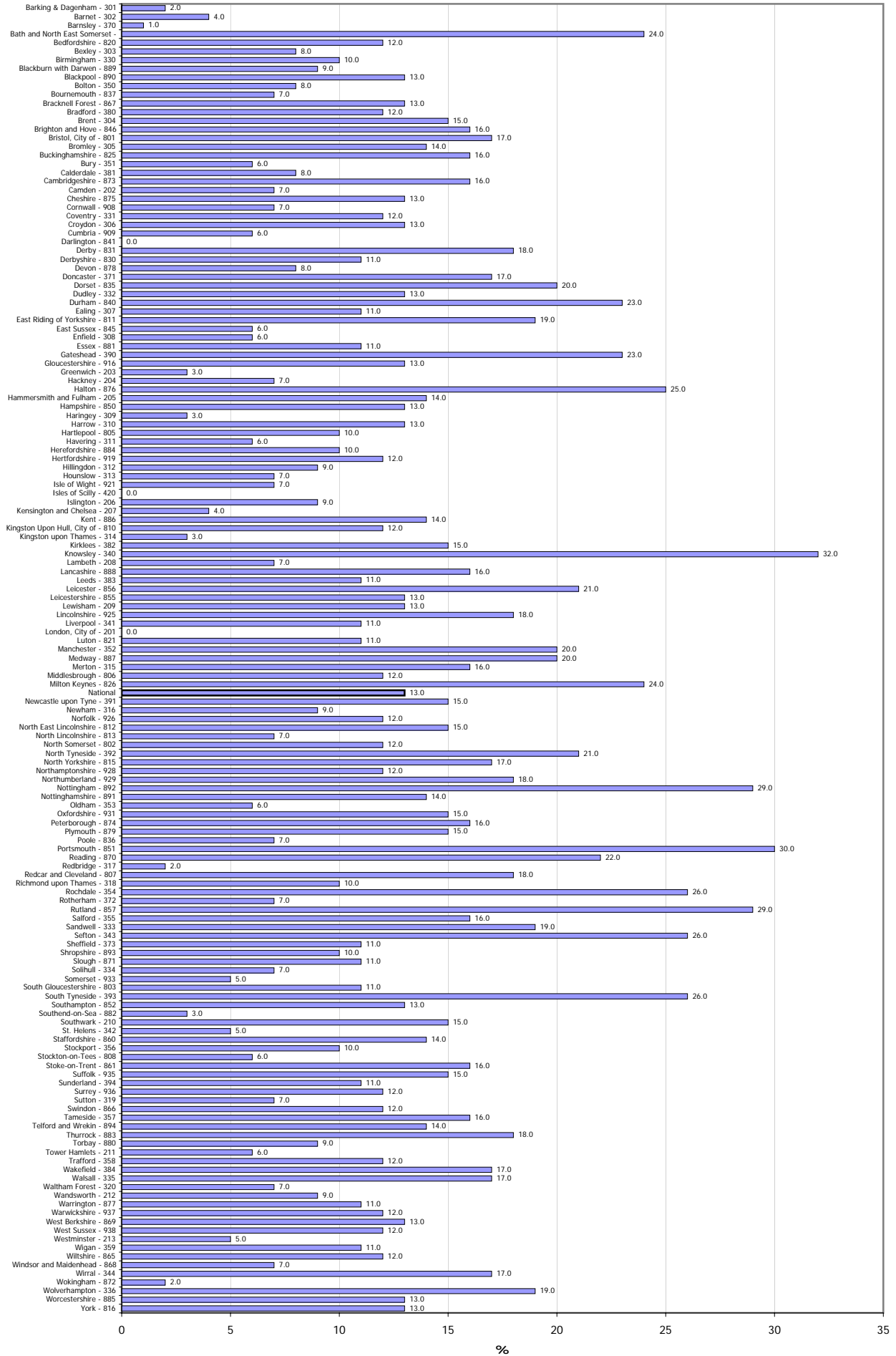
Data Source

Department for Children, Schools and Families.

Outcome framework

Enjoying & Achieving

3089DE - Percentage of primary schools with 25% or more surplus places - 2005



3090DE

Percentage of secondary schools with 25% or more surplus places

Notes on Interpretation

This indicator shows the % of primary schools with 25% or more surplus places, the data for which is collected from LAs between June and beginning of August and reflects the position as at January for each year.

It does not include schools with less than 30 surplus places. Consequently a significant number of local authorities will have a value of zero.

It includes secondary schools with 11-16s, 11-18s, and non-standard age ranges, plus middle schools deemed secondary.

Low surplus place numbers are good. LAs should take action to reduce the number of surplus places overall and to reduce the number of schools with more than 25% surplus places. SN figures have been added by Ofsted to assist inspectors. They are median averages of the %s for all of the LA's statistical neighbours.

Data does not include academies, city technology colleges (CTCs), nursery units, nursery schools, special schools and PRUs

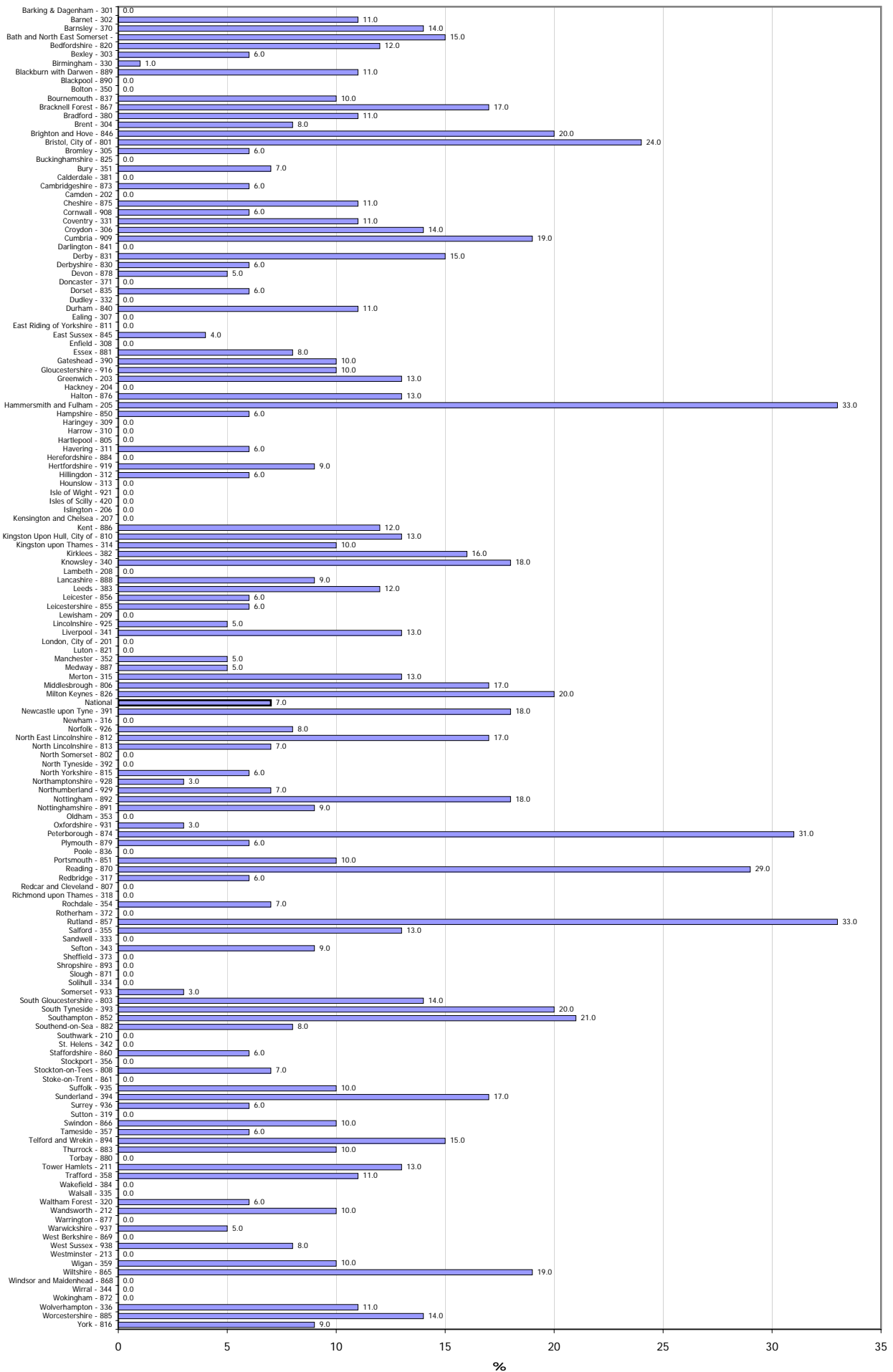
Data Source

Department for Children, Schools and Families.

Outcome framework

Enjoying & Achieving

3090DE - Percentage of secondary schools with 25% or more surplus places - 2005



3080YJ

The proportion of supervised juveniles in full time education, training and employment

Notes on Interpretation

The Youth Justice Board has set Youth Offending Teams (YOT), a target to ensure that 90% of young offenders supervised by YOTs are in full time education, training or employment (ETE). Five offending populations are included for measurement. These are those offenders on final warnings, referral orders, reparation orders, community based penalties and custodial sentences. Full time ETE is defined as 25 hours per week for those of statutory school age and 16 hours per week for those over statutory school age. Full counting rules are posted on the YJB website. The YJB includes only young people who disposals closed during the reporting period.

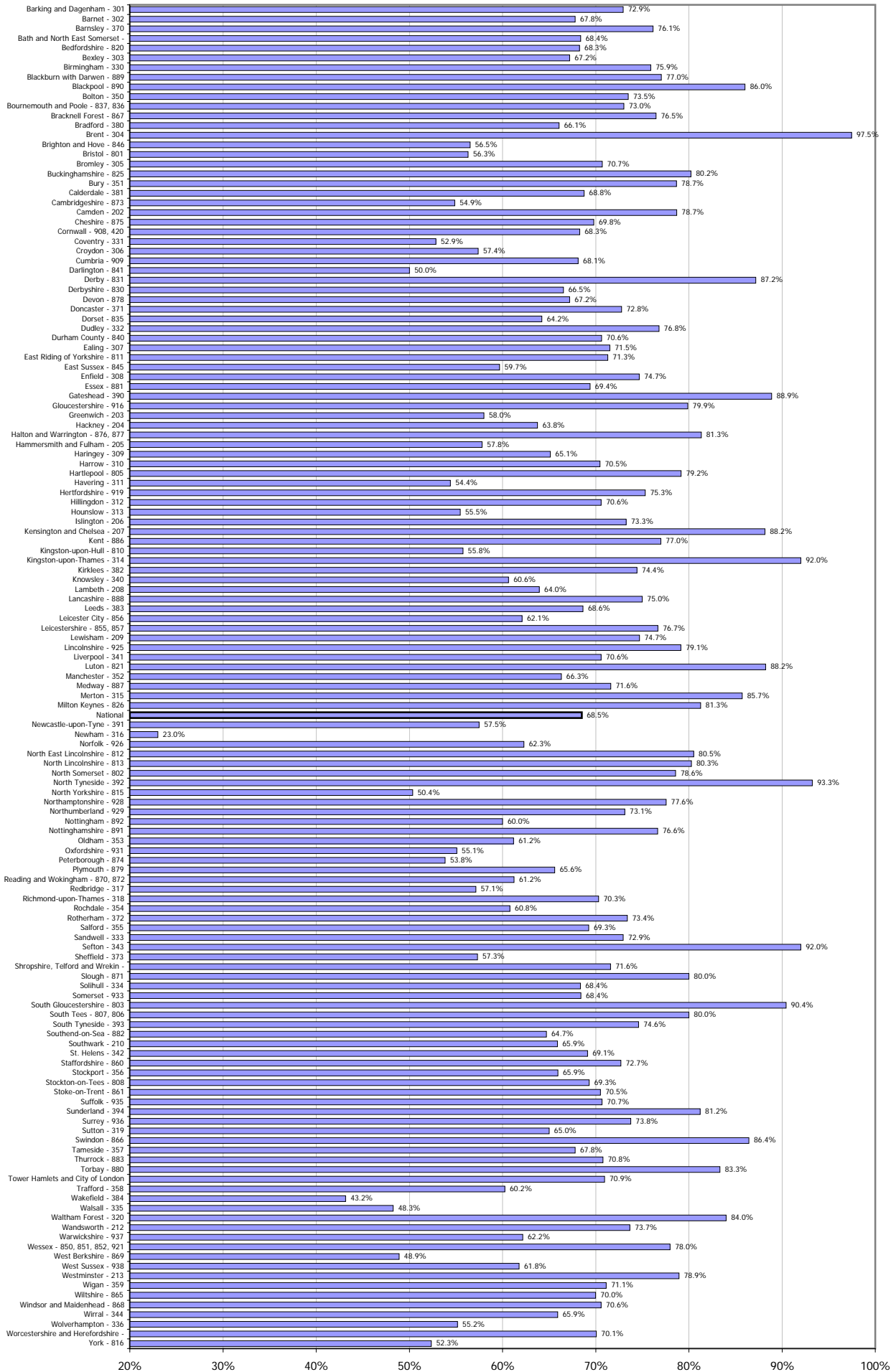
Data Source

Youth Offending Team case management systems & YJB MIS

Outcome framework

Enjoying & Achieving

3080YJ - The proportion of supervised juveniles in full time education, training and employment - October to December 2006



3085SC - PAF CF/C69: Percentage of children newly looked after in the year, and still looked after at 31 March, who were placed at 31 March more than 20 miles from their home address from which first placed

Notes on Interpretation:

There is evidence that while in some cases a distant or out-of-authority placement may be the right decision for a child, for many children such placements are not in their best interests. Children placed at a distance from home (especially out-of-authority) are likely to achieve poorer educational and other outcomes than those placed within their home area. Local authorities will find it harder to act as an attentive corporate parent where children are living far away. In general, children will be less likely to thrive if they are living well away from their own communities. This indicator addresses the capacity of councils to have sufficient placements near to home to allow contact with natural parent(s), siblings and other relatives and local communities to be facilitated. Apart from in very few cases, the further from home a child is placed, the harder it is to maintain links with their family and for them to return to their community when they leave school or care.

A key issue with this indicator is the reasoning behind why a child would be placed far from home and involves elements of both placement choice and placement availability (2043SC, 2059SC, 3085SC). Educational performance is also an important element to be considered (3071SC-3074SC).

The results for this indicator need to be treated with caution. While it is true of all indicators that no one PI should ever be used on its own to make a judgement, it is particularly the case with this indicator. So, for example, the extent to which children thrive may not be influenced by distance at all. Also, a move of 5 miles in an urban area can have the same, or worse, dislocating consequences for a child as one of 30 miles in a rural area.

In 2006-07, 39% of authorities had figures of between 1 and 5 in their numerator: results should be interpreted carefully for all authorities where numbers of children newly placed are small.

Data Source: DCSF - SSDA903

Outcome framework: Enjoying and achieving

Related indicators:

1037SC PAF CF/C19: Health of looked after children

2043SC PAF CF/A1: Stability of placements of children looked after (BVPI 49)

2059SC PAF CF/C23: Adoptions of children looked after (BVPI 163)

2067SC PAF CF/D78: Long term stability of children looked after

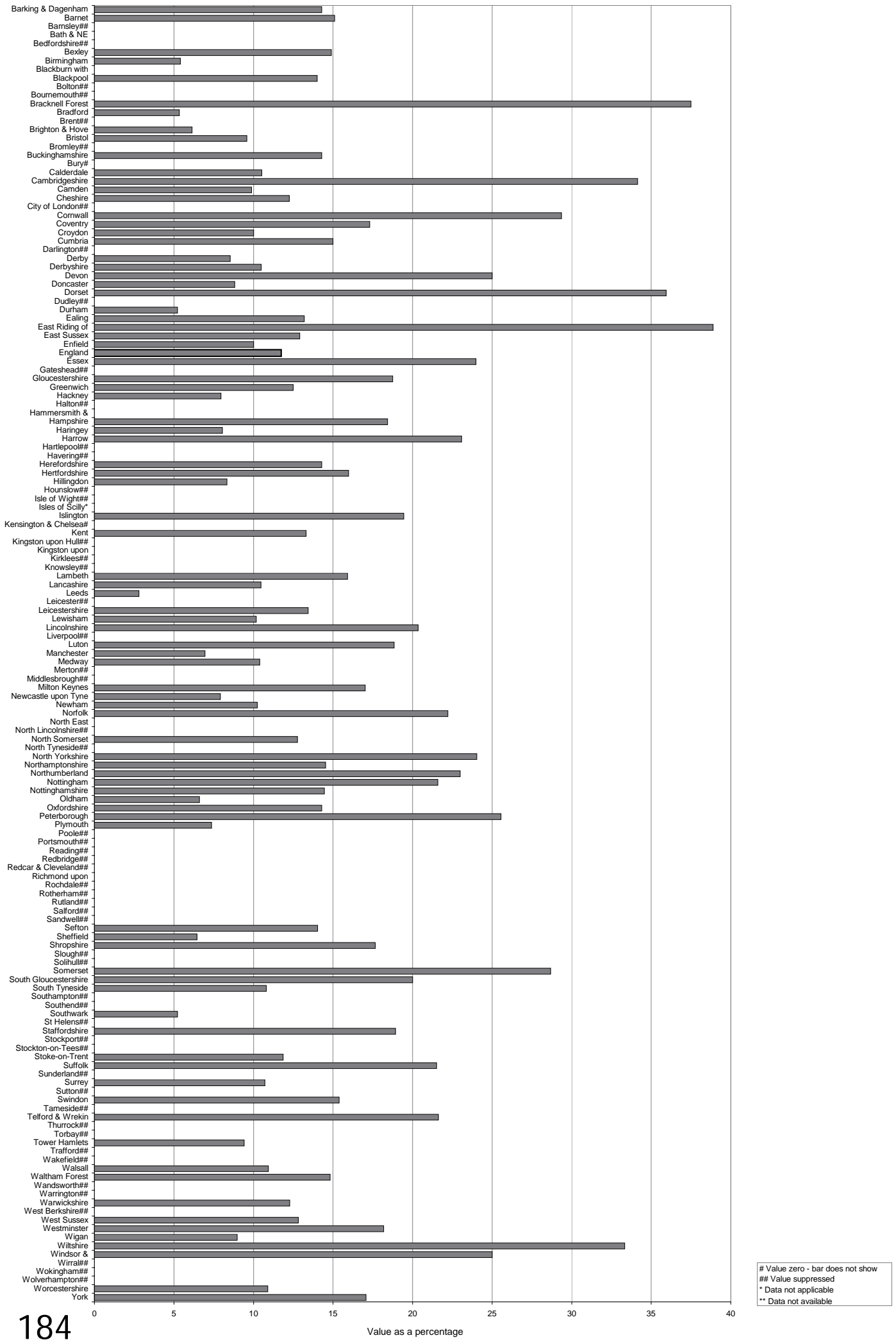
2068SC PAF CF/B79: % of children aged at least 10 and under 16 who were in foster placements or placed for adoption

3071SC The % of children looked after who were pupils in year 11 who were eligible for GCSE (or equivalent) examinations who sat at least one GCSE or equivalent exam

3072SC PAF CF/A2: Educational qualifications of children looked after [joint working] (BVPI 50)

3073SC The % of young people leaving care aged 16 or over with 5 or more GCSEs at grade A*-C or GNVQ equivalent

3074SC PAF CF/C24: Children looked after absent from school [joint working]



Value zero - bar does not show
Value suppressed
* Data not applicable
** Data not available

3071SC - Percentage of looked after children who were pupils in year 11 and eligible for GCSE (or equivalent) examinations who sat at least one GCSE or equivalent examination

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator measures the extent to which a council is able to ensure that children looked after are able to sit GCSE or equivalent exams.

Educational attainment is one of the most important determinants of future outcomes and no attainment can be achieved if a looked after child does not get to sit an exam. There is clearly a need for cooperation between local authorities, schools, and other partners with an interest, to improve the attainment of children looked after. This should be orchestrated through the children's trust partnership arrangements. The indicator includes those children looked after for at least one year and emphasises the council's corporate responsibility for the education of vulnerable children. The general comments for 3072SC PAF CF/A2 on the factors influencing the education of children looked after apply here too.

This indicator differs from 3072SC PAF CF/A2 and 3073SC, however, in that it provides snapshots of those looked after for at least a year at 30 September, as opposed to aggregate data on those who ceased to be looked after, after being looked after for any period, in the year prior to the relevant 31 March. It also includes unaccompanied asylum seeking children looked after for one year, whereas the other two indicators require such children to be looked after for at least two.

A high figure is an indicator of good performance and a low figure of poor performance.

This is a potentially volatile indicator because it can deal with quite small numbers of young people; small changes can have large consequences for the resulting indicator values. It is, nonetheless, a good guide to the extent to which a council is successfully helping its cohort of young people get to the exam room door.

As always with educational indicators, though, consideration needs to be given to the proportion of children educated out-of-authority. Sometimes the more proximate the council's corporate parenting support system is to the child, the more effective that support tends to be.

A sustained high, or improving, figure in this indicator, in the three years prior to the end of the relevant period, should feed through to an improved 3072SC PAF CF/A2 figure over time and, to a lesser extent, to an improved 3073SC.

Conversely, frequent moves between placements (2043SC PAF CF/A1), school absence (3074SC PAF CF/C24) offending (4015SC PAF CF/C18) and distance

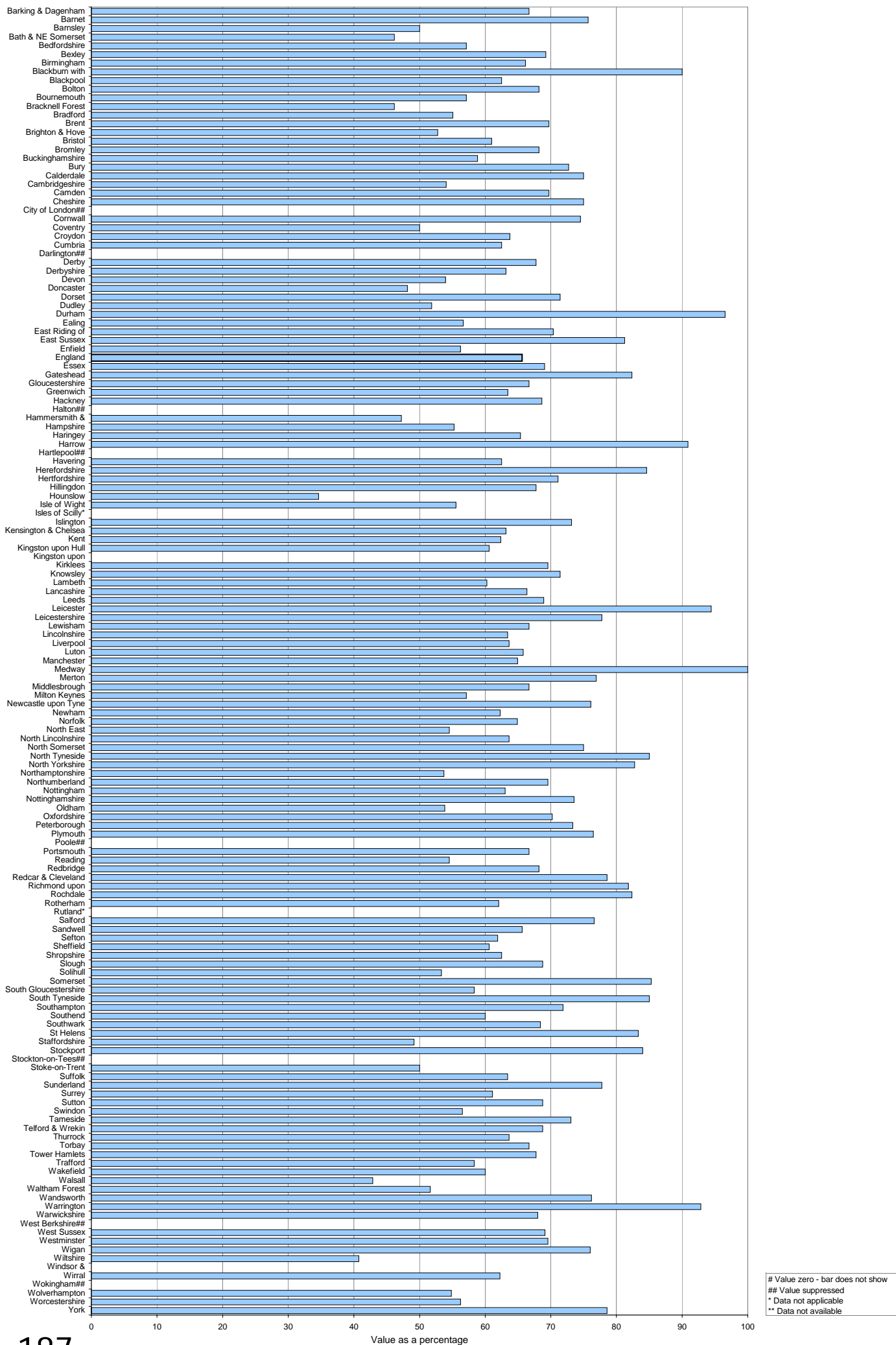
from home (3085SC PAF CF/C69) may be related to poor educational attainment.

Data Source: DCSF - OC2

Outcome framework: Enjoying and achieving

Related indicators:

2043SC PAF CF/A1: Stability of placements of children looked after (BVPI 49)
3072SC PAF CF/A2: Educational qualifications of children looked after [joint working] (BVPI 50)
3073SC The % of young people leaving care aged 16 or over with 5 or more GCSEs at grade A*-C or GNVQ equivalent
3074SC PAF CF/C24: Children looked after absent from school [joint working]
3085SC PAF CF/C69: Distance children newly looked after are placed from home
4015SC PAF CF/C18: Final warnings/reprimands and convictions of children looked after
4016SC PAF CF/C63: Participation of looked after children in reviews
5022SC PAF CF/A4 Employment, education and training for care leavers [joint working] (BVPI 161)



Value zero - bar does not show
Value suppressed
* Data not applicable
** Data not available

3072SC - PAF CF/A2: Percentage of young people leaving care aged 16 or over with at least one GCSE at grade A*-G or a GNVQ (BVPI 50)

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator provides data on achievement by LAC at all pass grades in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the council's corporate parenting in the area of attainment.

Educational attainment is one of the most important determinants of future outcomes and a measure that is supported by readily available information. There is clearly a need for cooperation between local authorities, schools, and other partners with an interest, to improve the attainment of children looked after. This should be orchestrated through the children's trust partnership arrangements. The indicator includes the majority of children looked after (for specific exclusions see the denominator), regardless of how long they have been looked after, as this emphasises the council's corporate responsibility for the education of vulnerable children.

Research has shown that the family and social backgrounds of looked after children suggest a higher likelihood of lower achievement and that looked after children achieve less well than their peers. Adverse factors in the backgrounds of children looked after, though, need to be taken into account. The high percentage of children with statements of special needs, for example, in the looked after population is an important element (around 27% in the looked after population compared to around 3% in the general school-age population). Other factors include not having English as a first language or coming from poorer families (as evidenced by use of free school meals). See the DCSF website for tables on attainment analysed against some of these factors:

<http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000759/index.shtml>

The construction of this indicator is similar to 3073SC, but differs from 3071SC, in that it provides aggregate data on those who ceased to be looked after, after being looked after for any period, in the three years previous to the relevant 31 March, rather than a snapshot of those looked after for at least a year. It also only includes unaccompanied asylum seeking children when they have been looked after for at least two years, rather than one.

High figures indicate good performance and low figures, generally, indicate low performance.

This is, though, a volatile indicator because it often deals with quite small numbers of young people. Small changes can have large consequences for the resulting indicator values. In addition, the presence in the cohort of: young people looked after for a brief period, over whose education a council can have limited or non-existent influence; young people with severe

disabilities, who are unable to take any exams; and young people with mental health issues, can also have a significant effect on a council's resulting indicator score. Consistent high performance in this indicator is, therefore, difficult to maintain and is good evidence of a council's corporate parenting in relation to attainment.

As always with educational indicators, though, consideration needs to be given to the proportion of children educated out-of-authority. Sometimes the more proximate the council's corporate parenting support system is to the child, the more effective that support tends to be.

The most recent target set for children looked after to achieve 1 A*-G GCSE was the national Quality Protects target for 2002-03 of 75%. The England average for this indicator in 2006-07 was 55%, an increase on the previous year, but still well short of this target. Overall performance remains very distant from the comparable figure for the general population of 16 year olds which, in 2006, was 98%.

Performance on this indicator has made only slow progress because, often as a result of the small numbers involved and the fact that much depends on exactly when the young person ceases to be looked after, a good result in one year for a council does not necessarily lead to a good result the following year.

Frequent moves between placements (2043SC CF/A1), school absence (3074SC CF/C24) and offending (4015SC CF/C18) may be related to educational attainment. So too may distance from home (3085SC PAF CF/C69) and the timeliness of reviews (2064SC PAF CF/C68). Low scores in this indicator will feed through to employment, education and training for care leavers (5022SC PAF CF/A4).

Bands – 2003-07

Bands	Low		High		
	•	••	•••	••••	•••••
2003-07	0<25	25<45	45<50	50<70	70<=100

Data Source: DCSF - OC2

Outcome framework: Enjoying and achieving

Related indicators:

2043SC PAF CF/A1: Stability of placements of children looked after (BVPI 49)
 2064SC PAF CF/C68: Timeliness of reviews of children looked after
 3071SC The % of children looked after who were pupils in year 11 who were eligible for GCSE (or equivalent) examinations who sat at least one GCSE or equivalent exam

3073SC The % of young people leaving care aged 16 or over with 5 or more GCSEs at grade A*-C or GNVQ equivalent

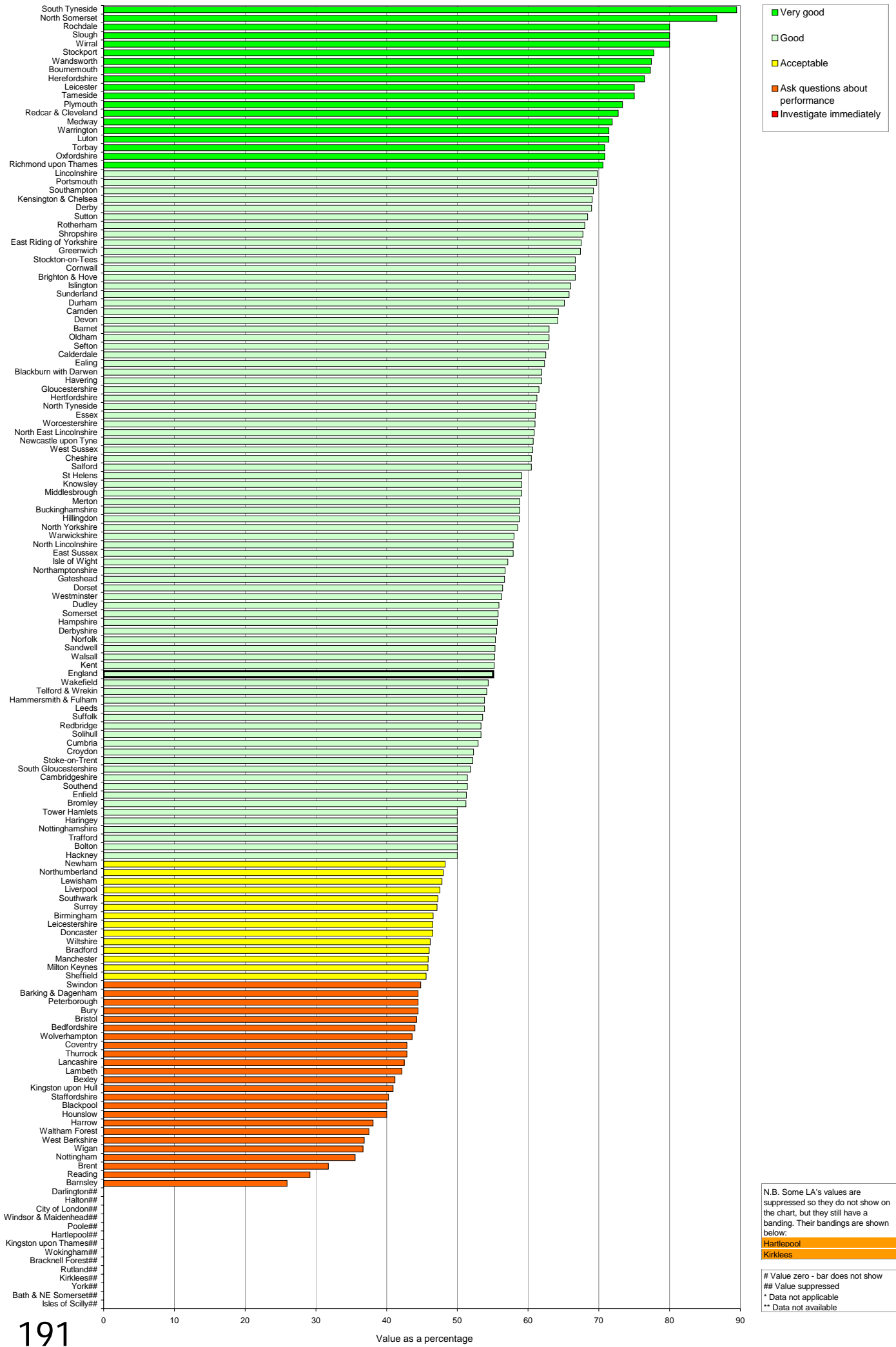
3074SC PAF CF/C24: Children looked after absent from school [joint working]

3085SC PAF CF/C69: Distance children newly looked after are placed from home

4015SC PAF CF/C18: Final warnings/reprimands and convictions of children looked after

4016SC PAF CF/C63: Participation of looked after children in reviews

5022SC PAF CF/A4 Employment, education and training for care leavers [joint working] (BVPI 161)



3073SC - Percentage of young people leaving care aged 16 or over with five or more GCSEs at grade A*- C or GNVQs equivalent to grades A*- C

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator provides data on the highest achieving LAC in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the council's corporate parenting in the area of attainment.

High figures indicate good performance and low figures indicate, generally, poor performance, though both need to be seen in relation to comparator data and great caution needs to be exercised in the assessment of a council's performance here.

This is a very volatile indicator because it often deals with quite small numbers of young people. Small changes can have large consequences for the resulting indicator values. In addition, the presence in the cohort of: young people looked after for a brief period, over whose education a council can have limited or non-existent influence; young people with severe disabilities, who are unable to take any exams; and young people with mental health issues, can also have a significant effect on a council's resulting indicator score.

As always with educational indicators, though, consideration needs to be given to the proportion of children educated out-of-authority. Sometimes the more proximate the council's corporate parenting support system is to the child, the more effective that support tends to be.

The England average for this indicator in 2006-07 was 10%. Overall performance remains very distant from the comparable figure for the general population of 16 year olds which, in 2007, was 62%.

Performance on this indicator has made only slow progress because, often as a result of the small numbers involved and the fact that much depends on exactly when the young person ceases to be looked after, a good result in one year for a council does not necessarily lead to a good result the following year.

Placements moves (2043SC CF/A1), distance from home (3085SC CF/C69), school absence (3074SC CF/C24) and offending (4015SC CF/C18) may be related to lower educational attainment. Similarly, low scores on frequency of review (2064SC CF/68) and participation at review (2022SC CF/63) may have an adverse effect. Lower scores in this indicator may feed through to a lower score in the indicator on employment, education and training for care leavers (5022SC PAF CF/A4).

Data Source: DCSF - SSDA903

Outcome framework: Enjoying and achieving

Related indicators:

2043SC PAF CF/A1: Stability of placements of children looked after (BVPI 49)

2064SC PAF CF/C68: Timeliness of reviews of children looked after

3071SC The % of children looked after who were pupils in year 11 who were eligible for GCSE (or equivalent) examinations who sat at least one GCSE or equivalent exam

3072SC PAF CF/A2: Educational qualifications of children looked after [joint working] (BVPI 50)

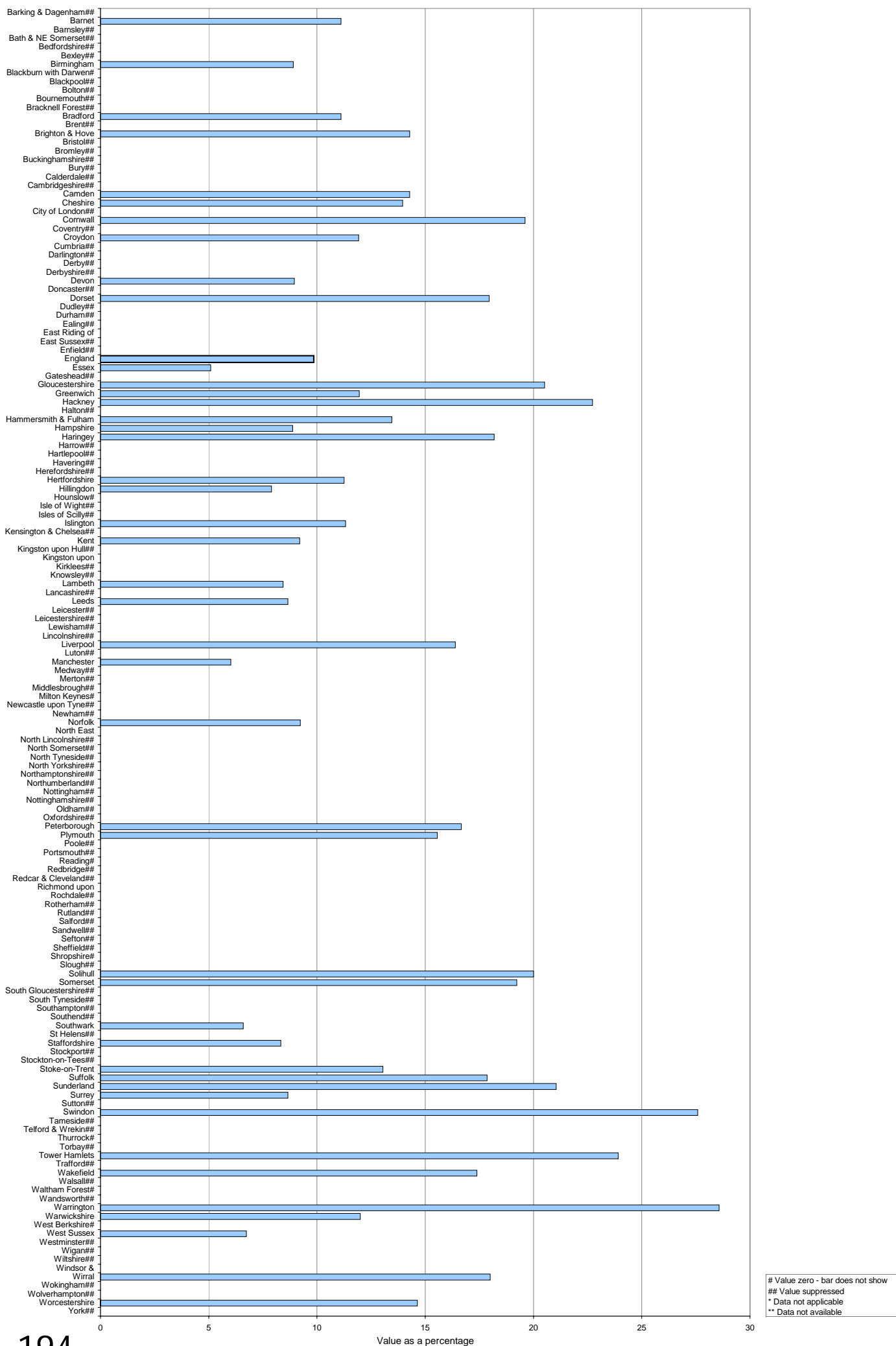
3074SC PAF CF/C24: Children looked after absent from school [joint working]

3085SC PAF CF/C69: Distance children newly looked after are placed from home

4015SC PAF CF/C18: Final warnings/reprimands and convictions of children looked after

4016SC PAF CF/C63: Participation of looked after children in reviews

5022SC PAF CF/A4 Employment, education and training for care leavers [joint working] (BVPI 161)



Value zero - bar does not show
 ## Value suppressed
 * Data not applicable
 ** Data not available

3074SC - PAF CF/C24: Percentage of children who had been looked after continuously for at least 12 months and were of school age, who missed a total of at least 25 days of schooling for any reason during the previous school year

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator is a measure of the effectiveness of the local authority as the corporate parent for the children it looks after. It attempts to ensure that they have the maximum opportunity to benefit from their education.

Access to school is a key factor in improving the stability of their lives. Continuous attendance will lead to improving education achievement. Local authorities, schools and other partners with an interest need to work together to ensure that when children become looked after they continue to access school, or that if a change of school is unavoidable, appropriate school provision is arranged before the care placement is finalised. Procedures should be in place to ensure that the absence of looked after children for any reason is closely monitored and dealt with appropriately.

The rates of looked after children missing 25 days or more of school are not directly comparable to data for all children in a council area. The data collected by the DCSF from schools on absence differentiate between authorised and unauthorised absence, whereas C24 does not. The data from schools do not allow the calculation of rates of children missing at least 25 days of school.

As always with educational indicators, though, consideration needs to be given to the proportion of children educated out-of-authority. Sometimes the more proximate the council's corporate parenting support system is to the child, the more effective that support tends to be. Low figures generally indicate good performance and high figures generally indicate poor performance. Where there has been a recent rise in the indicator value score, consideration needs to be given to whether the council is using a dedicated data collection resource, whether in-council or commissioned from a third party. Some preliminary research has shown that the advent of the use of such a resource increases the indicator value because it reveals the true figure.

Better data management and the gathering of better intelligence is evidence of good corporate parenting and it is this, rather than the increased value, on which assessment of performance should focus in this instance.

Consideration needs to be given to the proportion of children that may not have a school place for some time following a placement move, particularly where it was not anticipated. Also frequent moves between placements (2043SC PAF CF/A1) and offending (4015SC PAF CF/C18) may be related to school attendance. There may be connections between participation in, and

timeliness of, reviews (4016SC CF/C63 & 2064SC PAF CF/C68) where school non-attendance should be addressed.

Low scores in this indicator will feed through to educational attainment (3071SC, 3073SC & 3072SC PAF CF/A2) and, later, to employment, education and training for care leavers (5022SC PAF CF/A4). Perhaps most notably there is a likely link between attendance, which is declining on average, and the very slow progress made by many councils in 3072SC PAF CF/A2.

Bands – 2000-07

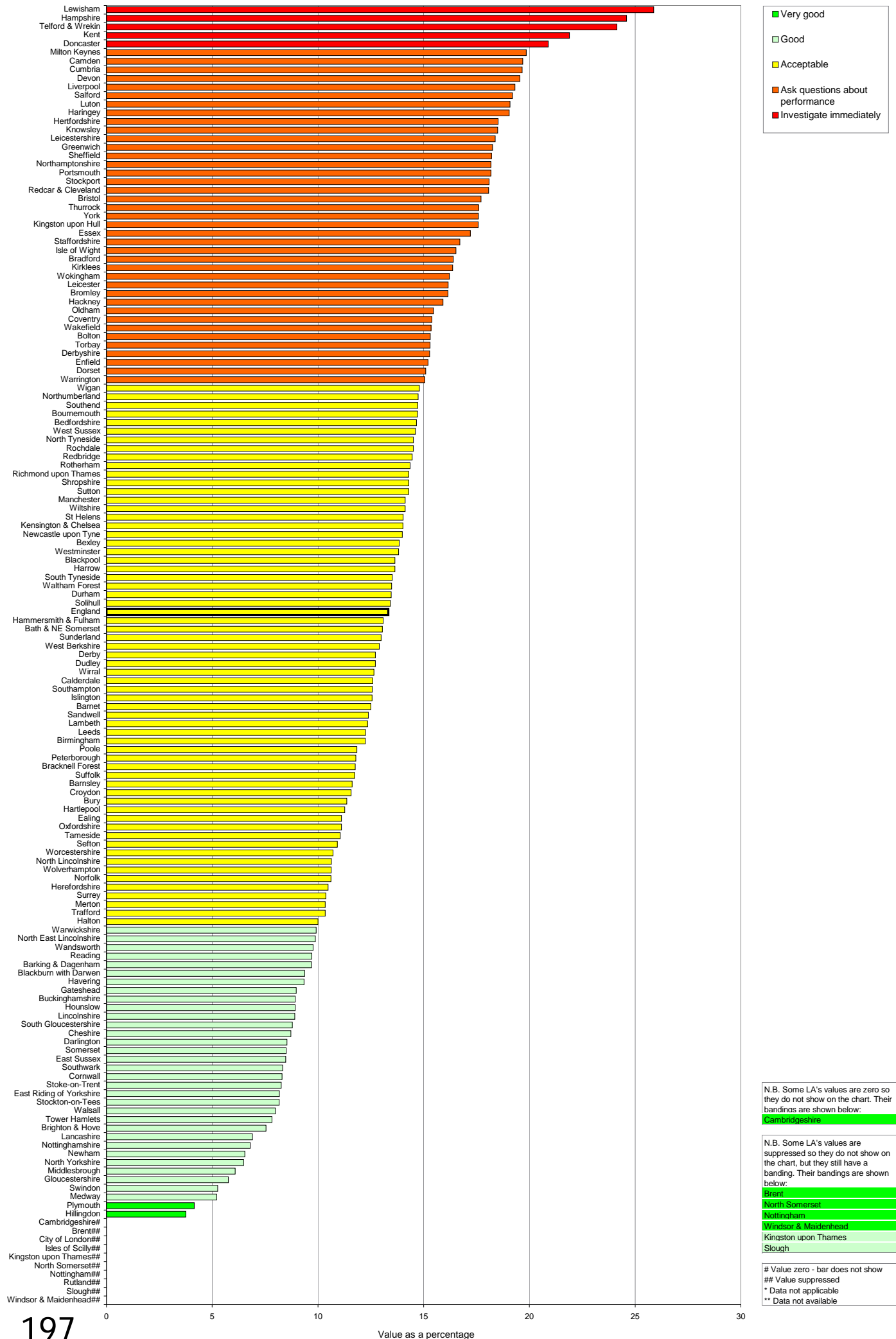
Bands	Low				High
	●●●●●	●●●●	●●●	●●	●
2000-07	0<5	5<10	10<15	15<20	20+

Data Source: DCSF - OC2

Outcome framework: Enjoying and achieving

Related indicators:

- 2043SC PAF CF/A1: Stability of placements of children looked after (BVPI 49)
- 2064SC PAF CF/C68: Timeliness of reviews of children looked after
- 3071SC The % of children looked after who were pupils in year 11 who were eligible for GCSE (or equivalent) examinations who sat at least one GCSE or equivalent exam
- 3072SC PAF CF/A2: Educational qualifications of children looked after [joint working] (BVPI 50)
- 3073SC The % of young people leaving care aged 16 or over with 5 or more GCSEs at grade A*-C or GNVQ equivalent
- 3085SC PAF CF/C69: Distance children newly looked after are placed from home
- 4015SC PAF CF/C18: Final warnings/reprimands and convictions of children looked after
- 4016SC PAF CF/C63: Participation of looked after children in reviews
- 5022SC PAF CF/A4 Employment, education and training for care leavers [joint working] (BVPI 161)



- Very good
- Good
- Acceptable
- Ask questions about performance
- Investigate immediately

N.B. Some LA's values are zero so they do not show on the chart. Their bandings are shown below:
■ Cambridgeshire

N.B. Some LA's values are suppressed so they do not show on the chart, but they still have a banding. Their bandings are shown below:
■ Brent
■ North Somerset
■ Nottingham
■ Windsor & Maidenhead
■ Kingston upon Thames
■ Slough

Value zero - bar does not show
 ## Value suppressed
 * Data not applicable
 ** Data not available

3106DE

Percentage of fixed term exclusions for pupils with statements in mainstream schools (broken down into Primary and Secondary phase)

Notes on Interpretation

A fixed period exclusion refers to a pupil who is excluded from a school but remains on the register of that school because they are expected to return when the exclusion period is completed. Where a student receives more than one fixed period exclusion during the year, each exclusion will be counted separately. Fixed term exclusions of less than a day are counted as one full day. Exclusion rates based on less than 3 pupils are not shown (indicated by #). This indicator shows the number of fixed period exclusions expressed as a percentage of the number (headcount) of pupils in the local authority. The national figures are DCSF published figures. They are median averages of the sum of each type of exclusion in all LAs, divided by the sum of the pupils in all LAs. However, the SN figures have been added by Ofsted to assist inspectors. They are median averages of all the % for all the local authorities' statistical neighbours (as in 3099DE).

In 2005/06 no termly exclusions data was collected for primary schools. The termly exclusions survey which previously collected this data was discontinued as the collection of fixed period exclusions was moved to the School Census. However, primary schools made their first return under the new arrangements for the academic year 2006/07, this data will be available towards the end of June 2008.

Please use with caution: high exclusion rates are a measure of how an area deals with behavioural issues - but a high rate may not always be an indication that an area has particularly poor behaviour. All %s are based on low numbers of students.

Some of the Local Authorities have not been reported on, as we have not received data for them.

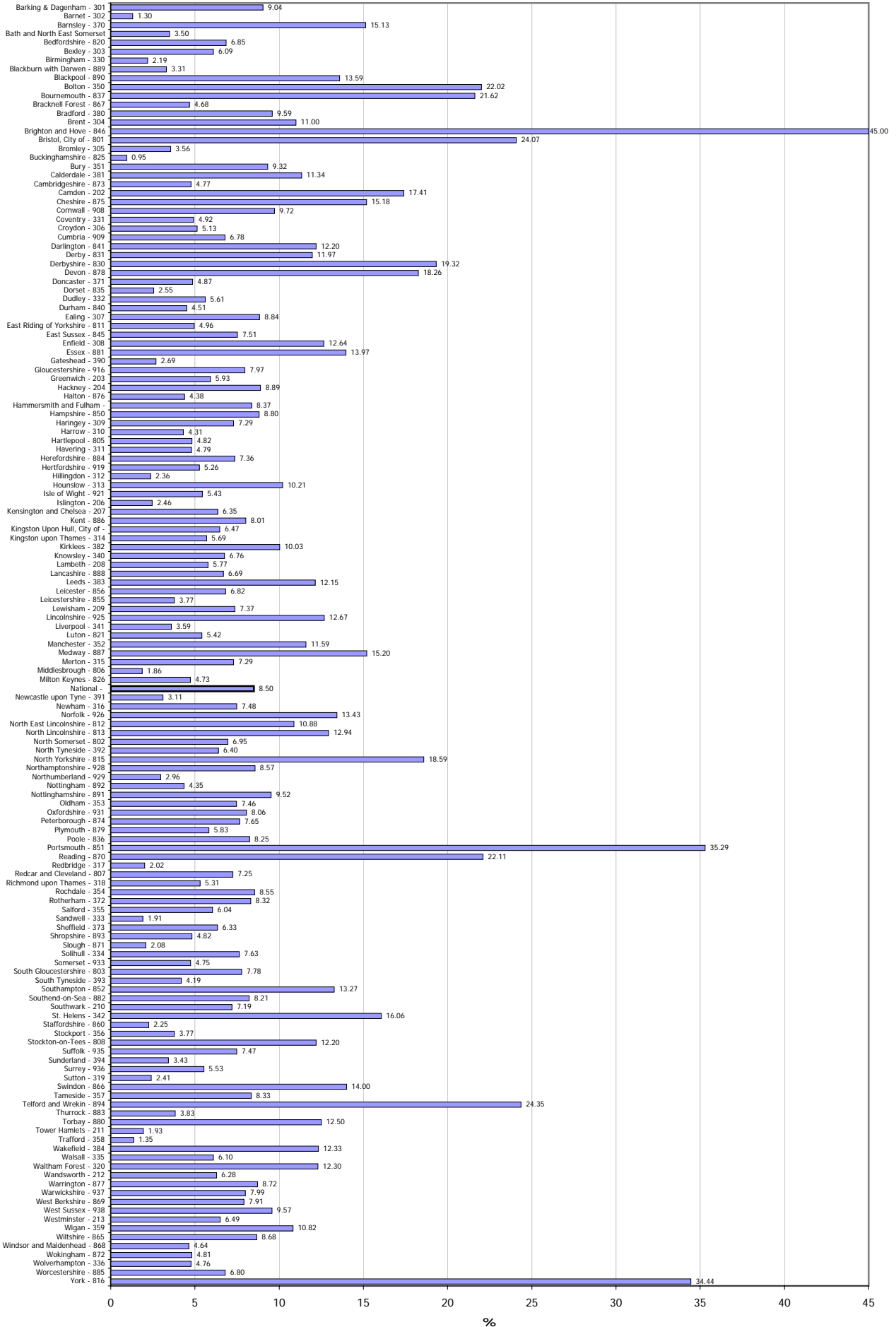
Data Source

DCSF Termly Exclusions Survey (fixed-term exclusions)

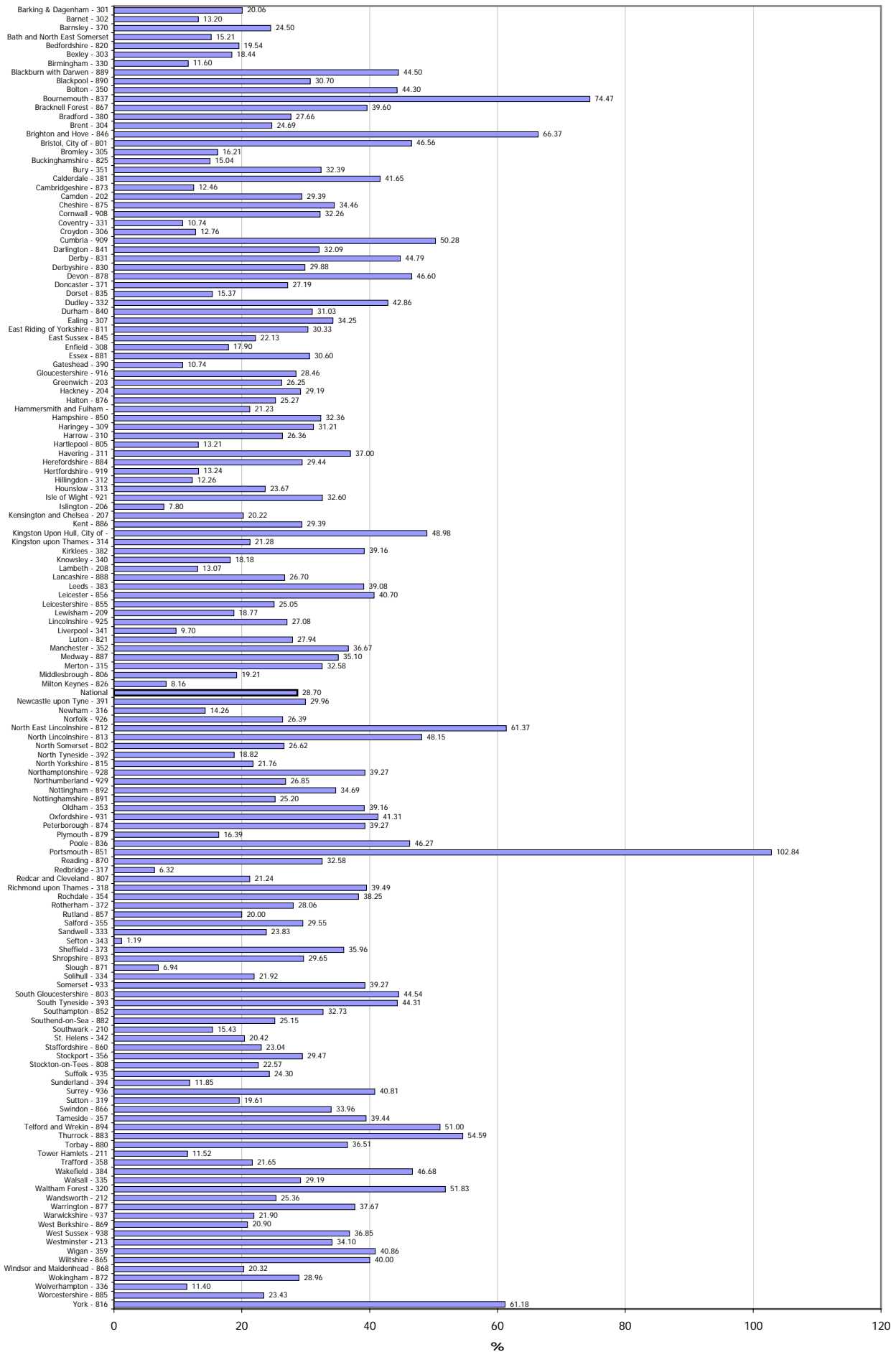
Outcome framework

Enjoying & Achieving

3106DE - Percentage of fixed term exclusions for pupils with statements in mainstream schools (Primary phase) - 2005



3106DE - Percentage of fixed term exclusions for pupils with statements in mainstream schools (Secondary phase) - 2005



3095DE

Percentage of pupils with a statement of special educational needs (SEN)

Notes on Interpretation

Data is taken from January for each year. The % is calculated by dividing the total number of children with statements of SEN by the total number of children. Figures include Nursery, Primary, Middle, Secondary, Independent and Special schools, Pupil Referral Units, City Technology Colleges and Academies. The national figures are DCSF published figures. Statistical Neighbours comparisons calculated by Ofsted.

Please note that this data refers to the local authority where the pupil attends school, which may not be the local authority where they live.

Numbers of statements should be reducing steadily over time. If not, this could be an indication that inclusion or funding policies are not being effective in supporting early intervention and would need following up in the inspection.

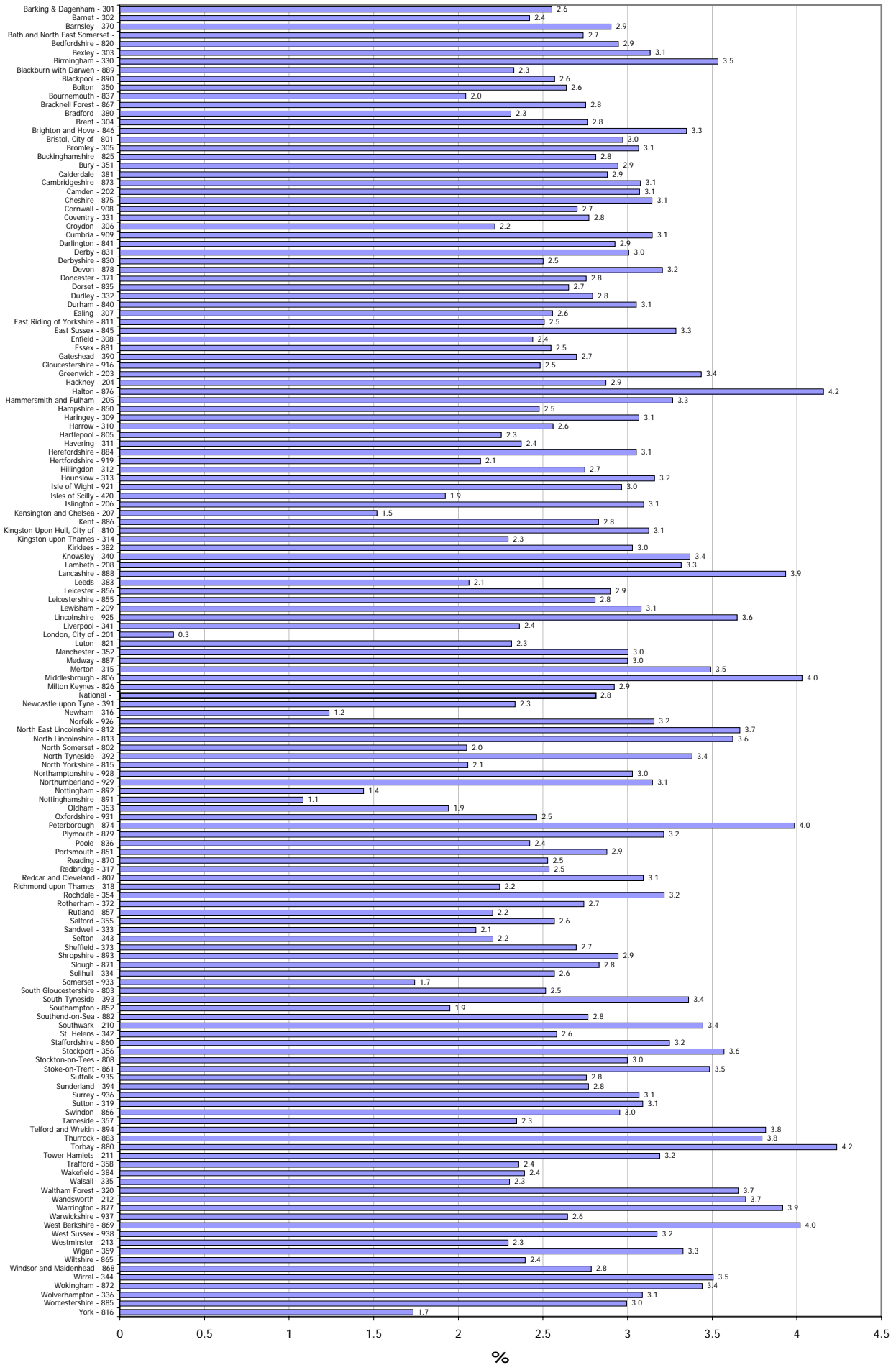
Data Source

DCSF Schools' Census (SC)

Outcome framework

Enjoying & Achieving

3095DE - Percentage of pupils with a statement of special educational needs (SEN) - 2007



3063DE

DCSF SEN2 – number of new statements of special educational needs SEN

Notes on Interpretation

Data is taken from the SEN2 survey, which local authorities complete each January. This indicator refers to all new statements issued by the local authority in the calendar year (i.e. data shown for 2006 is taken from the January 2007 return). Data includes resourced provision/units/special classes in maintained mainstream schools and SEN units in maintained mainstream schools.

Please note that data refers to the local authority where the child lives (as they issue their statement), but they may go to a school in another local authority.

Numbers of new statements should be reducing steadily over time. If not, this could be an indication that inclusion or funding policies are not being effective in supporting early intervention and would need following up in the inspection. Comparisons with other LAs can be misleading because of different responses to the national drive to reduce the number of statements overall through early intervention and funding arrangements.

Some of the Local Authorities have not been reported on, as we have not received data for them.

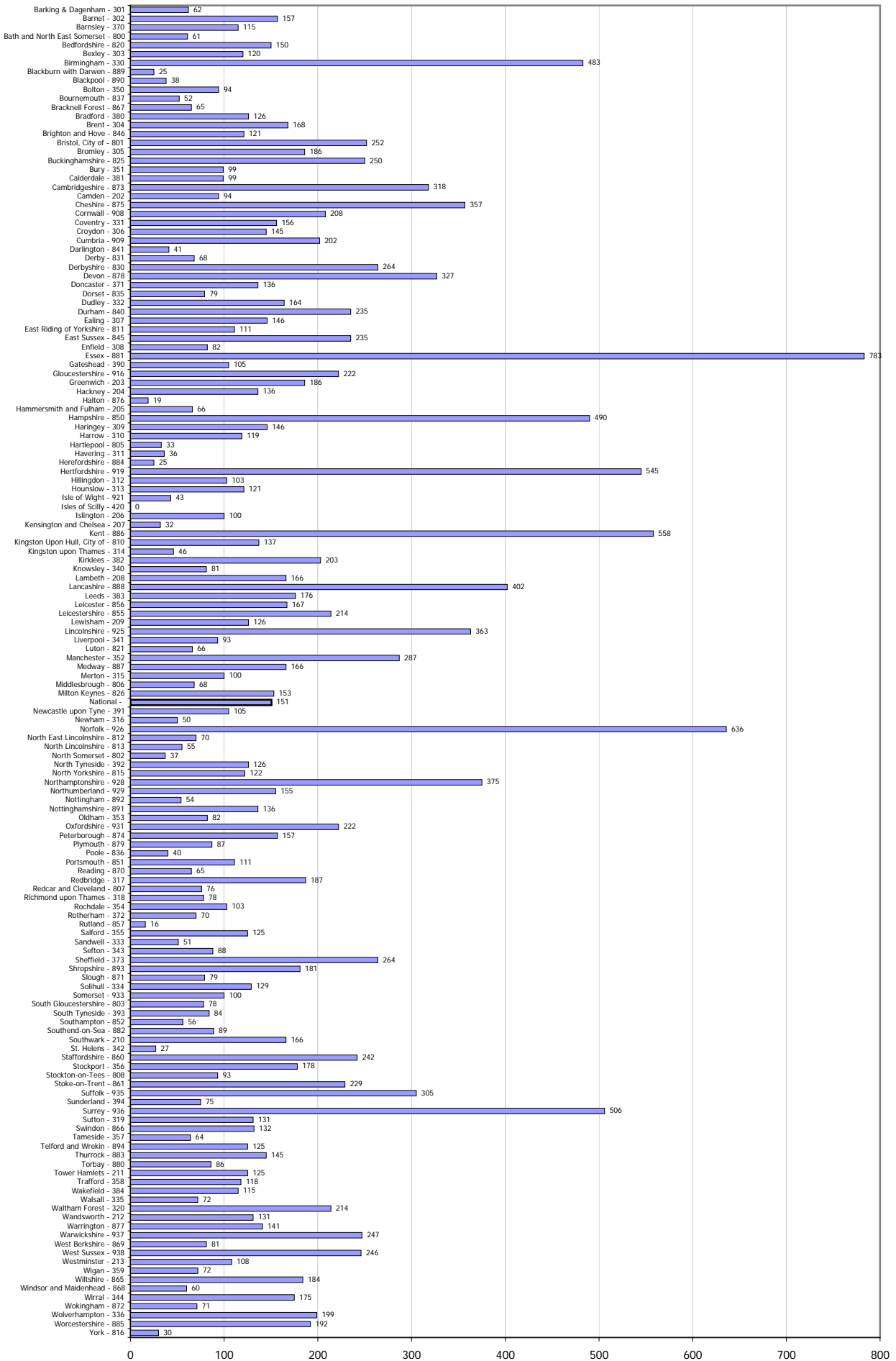
Data Source

DCSF SEN2 Survey 2005-2007

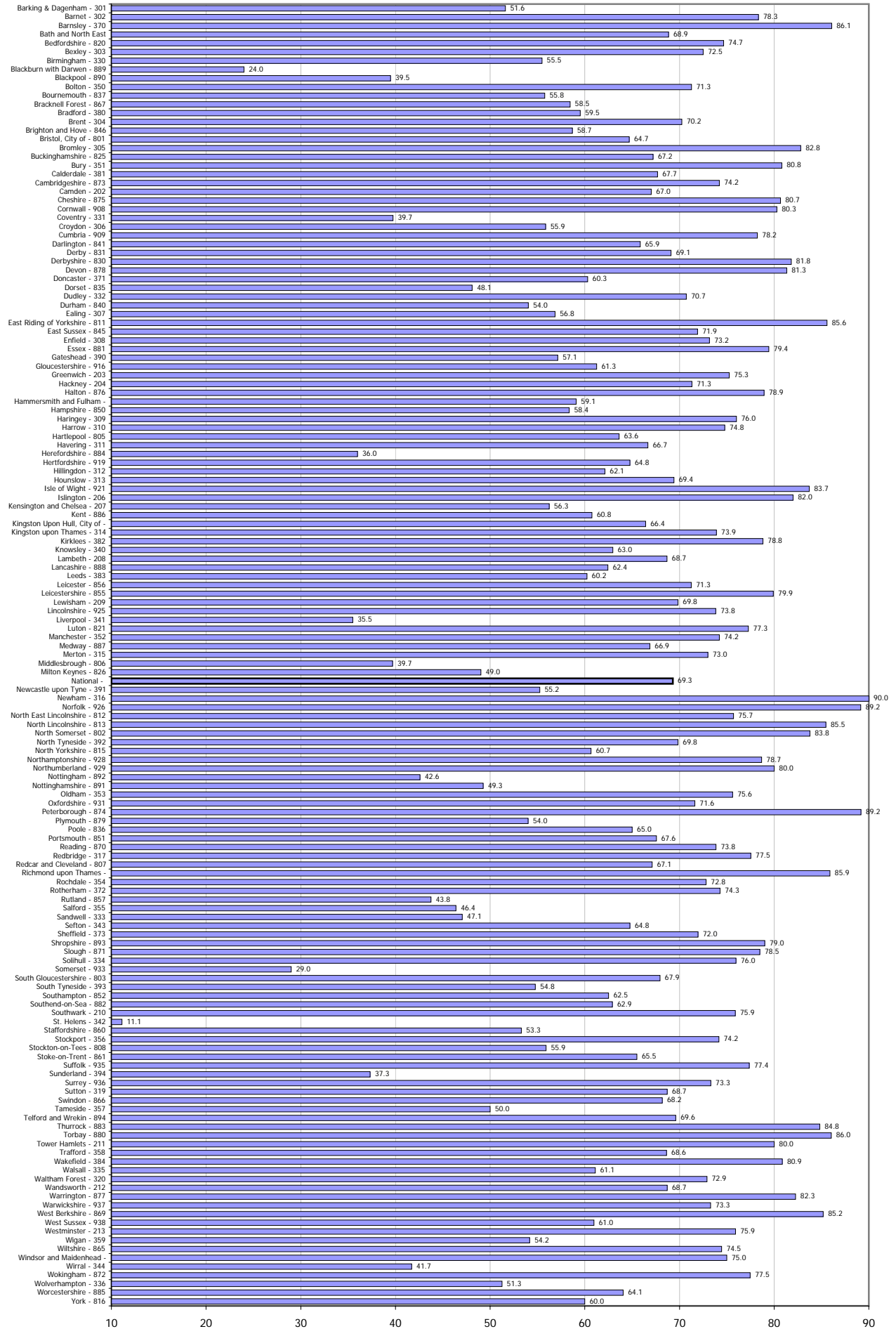
Outcome framework

Enjoying & Achieving

3063DE - DCSF SEN2 – number of new statements of special educational needs SEN (Number) 2006



3063DE - DCSF SEN2 – number of new statements of special educational needs SEN (Percentage) - 2006



3070AC

BVPI – Percentage of new statements of special educational needs prepared within 18 weeks

Notes on Interpretation

Percentage of proposed statements of Special Educational Need issued by the authority in a financial year and prepared within 18 weeks including and excluding exceptions under the Education (Special Educational Needs) (England) (Consolidation) Regulations 2001 and set out in Annex A of the SEN Code of Practice.

A Note in Lieu is not part of the statutory requirement but the Code of Practice makes it clear that it is good practice to issue one following the notice to parents.

Refusal to assess: where a request is refused, it should not be included in the count. If an order to carry out an assessment is later made by the SEN and Disability Tribunal (SENDIST), the authority must notify the child's parent that they will make an assessment within 4 weeks of the date of the order. (See Part IV, section 25 – (2) of the Consolidation Regulations 2001).

Further guidance: The 'exceptions' are those set out in the Education (Special Educational Needs) (England) (Consolidation) Regulations 2001, paragraphs 12.5, 12.7 and 12.9. The regulations are reproduced in Annex A of the SEN Code of Practice 2001. See www.teachernet.gov.uk/SEN

Scope: Metropolitan Authorities, London Boroughs, Unitary Authorities, County Councils, Council of the Isles of Scilly, Common Council of the City of London.

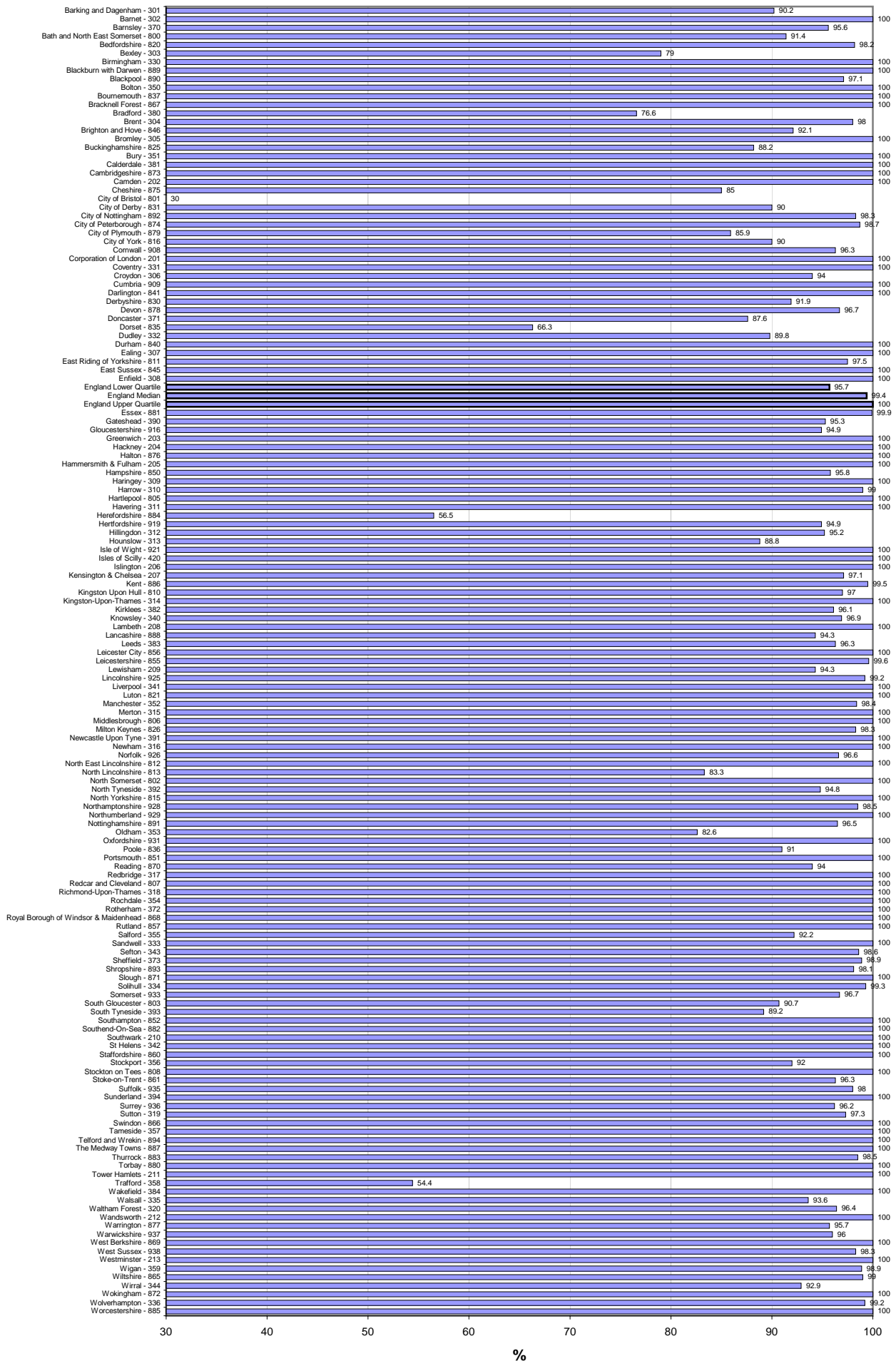
Data Source

Audit Commission - Best Value Performance Indicators (BVPIs) 43a and 43b]

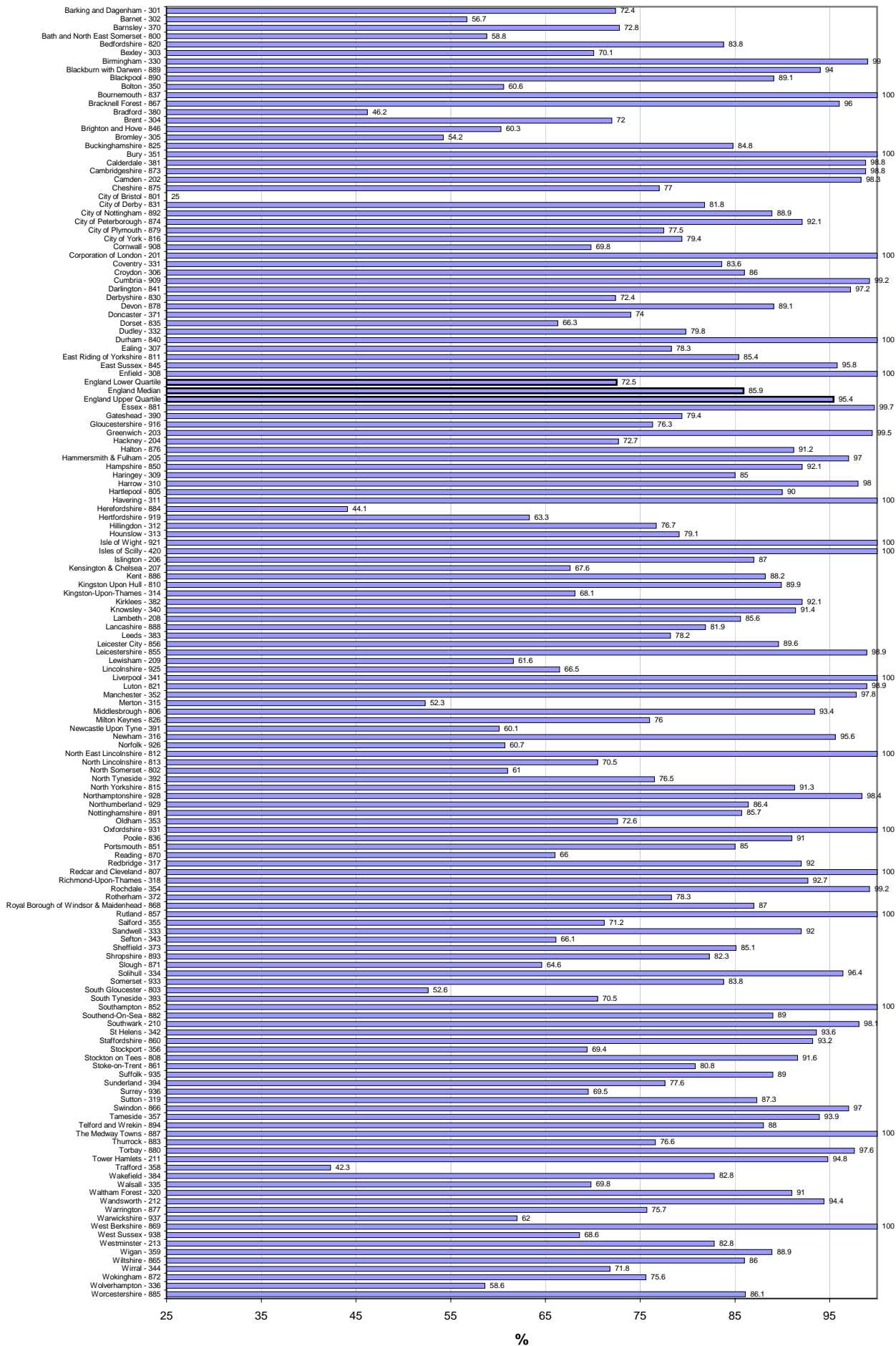
Outcome framework

Enjoying & Achieving

3070AC - BVPI – percentage of new statements of SEN prepared within 18 weeks (Excluding Exceptions) - 2006



3070AC - BVPI – percentage of new statements of SEN prepared within 18 weeks (Including Exceptions) - 2006



3097DE

Percentage of permanent exclusions in relation to the number of pupils in special schools

Notes on Interpretation

A permanent exclusion refers to a pupil who is excluded and their name is removed from the school register. This indicator shows the number of permanent exclusions during the academic year expressed as a percentage of the number (headcount) of pupils in maintained and non-maintained special schools in the Local Authority. Data will be missing if the local authority does not have any schools of this type. Exclusion rates based on less than 3 pupils are not shown (indicated by #). This missing data means that SN figures could be misleading, so they are not provided (indicated by ..) Dual registered pupils are not included. The National figures are DCSF published figures. They are mean averages of the number of exclusions in all LAs, divided by the sum of the pupils in all LAs.

There should be no permanent exclusions of pupils in special schools because the statement review process should be used to identify placements which are no longer appropriate. The LA should be able to provide details of these exclusions if there are concerns.

Please use with caution - %s are based on low numbers of students. These figures are based on the local authority in which the pupil studies. This may not be the same authority in which they live, and who maintains their statement of Special Educational Needs.

Some of the Local Authorities have not been reported on, as we have not received data for them.

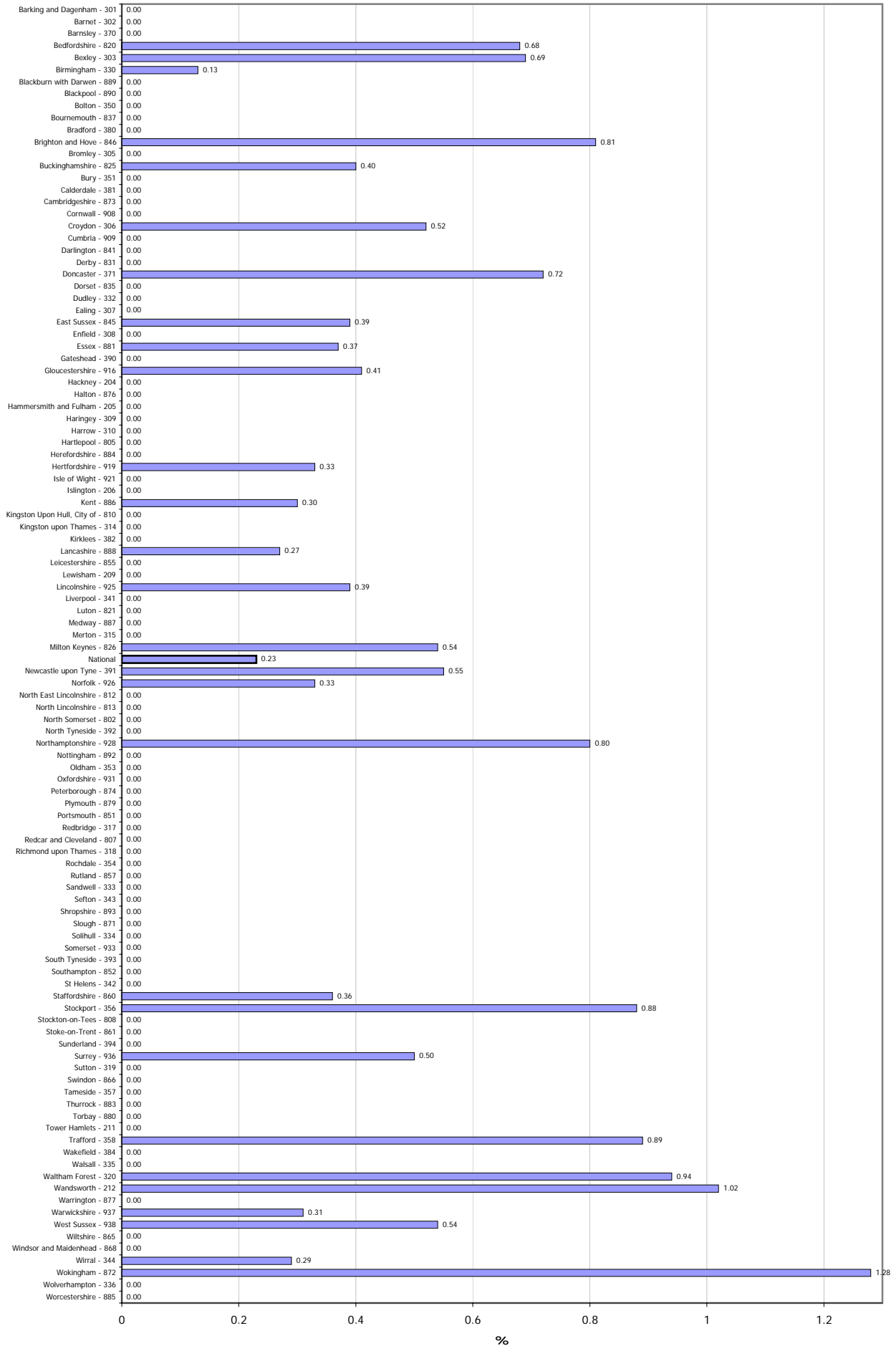
Data Source

DCSF Pupil Level Annual School Census (permanent exclusions)

Outcome framework

Enjoying & Achieving

3097DE - Percentage of permanent exclusions in relation to the number of pupils in special schools - 2006



3099DE

Percentage of fixed term exclusions of more than one day in relation to the number of pupils in special schools

Notes on Interpretation

A fixed period exclusion refers to a pupil who is excluded from a school but remains on the register of that school because they are expected to return when the exclusion period is completed. Where a student receives more than one fixed period exclusion during the year, each exclusion will be counted separately. Fixed term exclusions of less than a day are counted as one full day. This indicator shows the number of fixed period exclusions during the academic year expressed as a percentage of the number (headcount) of pupils in maintained special schools in the Local Authority. Please note that non-maintained special schools are excluded. Data will be missing if the local authority does not have any schools of this type. Exclusion rates based on less than 3 pupils are not shown (indicated by #). The National figures are DCSF published figures. They are mean averages of the number of exclusions in all LAs, divided by the sum of the pupils in all LAs. However the SN figures have been added by Ofsted to assist inspectors. They are median averages of the %s for all of the local authorities' statistical neighbours.

Fixed term exclusions may have risen in order to avoid permanent exclusions but should be used sparingly by special schools. The LA should be able to provide details of these exclusions if there are concerns.

Please use with caution - %s are based on low numbers of students. These figures are based on the local authority in which the pupil studies. This may not be the same authority in which they live, and who maintains their statement of SEN (where applicable). Due to changes in the data collection information on fixed period exclusions the data for this is not available for maintained special schools for 2006.

Some of the Local Authorities have not been reported on, as we have not received data for them.

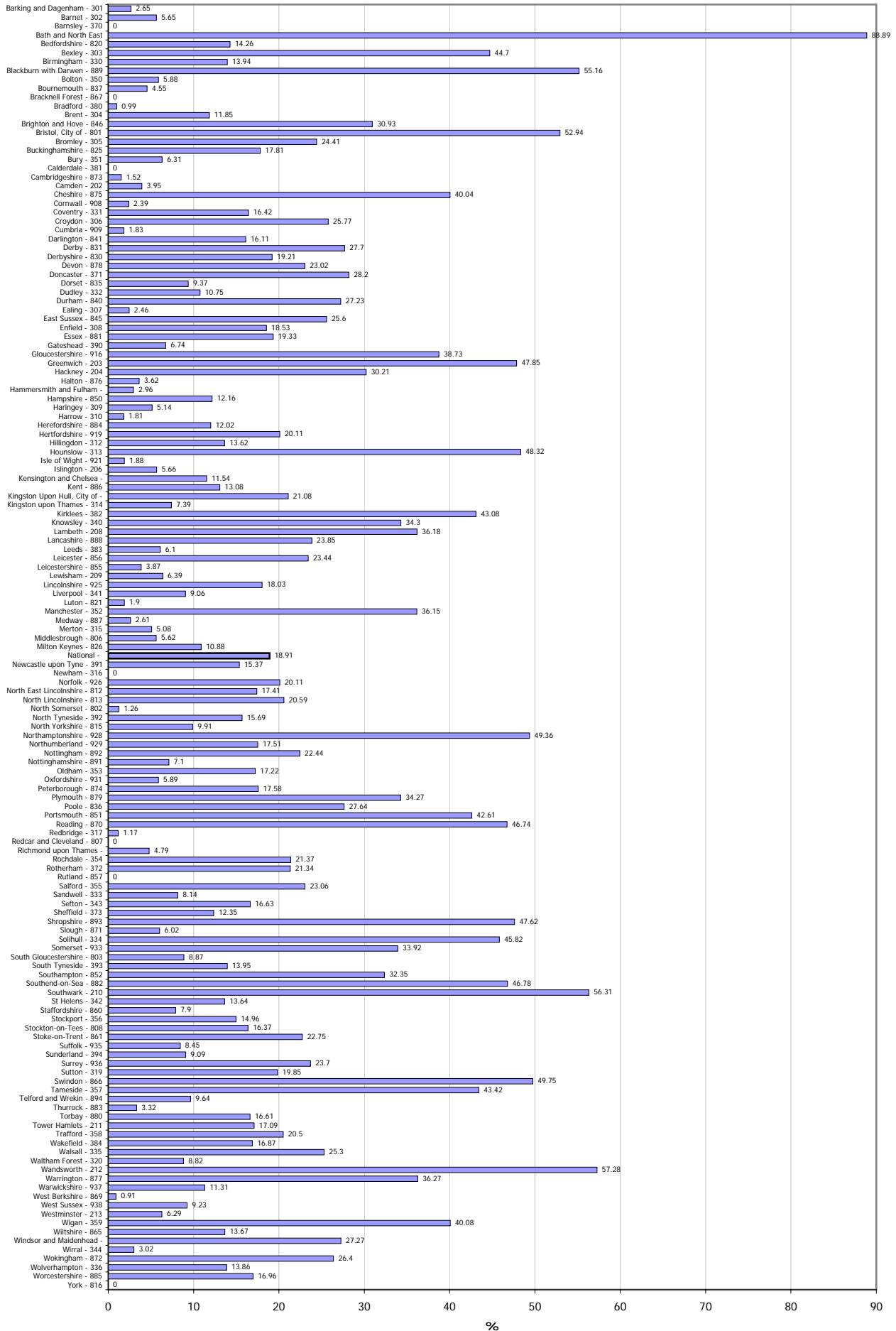
Data Source

DCSF Termly Exclusions Survey (fixed-term exclusions). Statistical Neighbours comparisons calculated by Ofsted

Outcome framework

Enjoying & Achieving

3099DE - Percentage of fixed term exclusions of more than one day in relation to the number of pupils in special schools - 2005





MAKING A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION

2061YJ

Recidivism – the rate of re-offending

Notes on Interpretation

Data Definition: Between October and December each year, a cohort of offenders is identified and the disposal or pre-court decision recorded. These offenders are tracked for 2 years and any re-offending recorded. The re-offending rate is calculated by dividing the number of those who re-offend into the total number in the cohort. Full counting rules are posted on the YJB website.

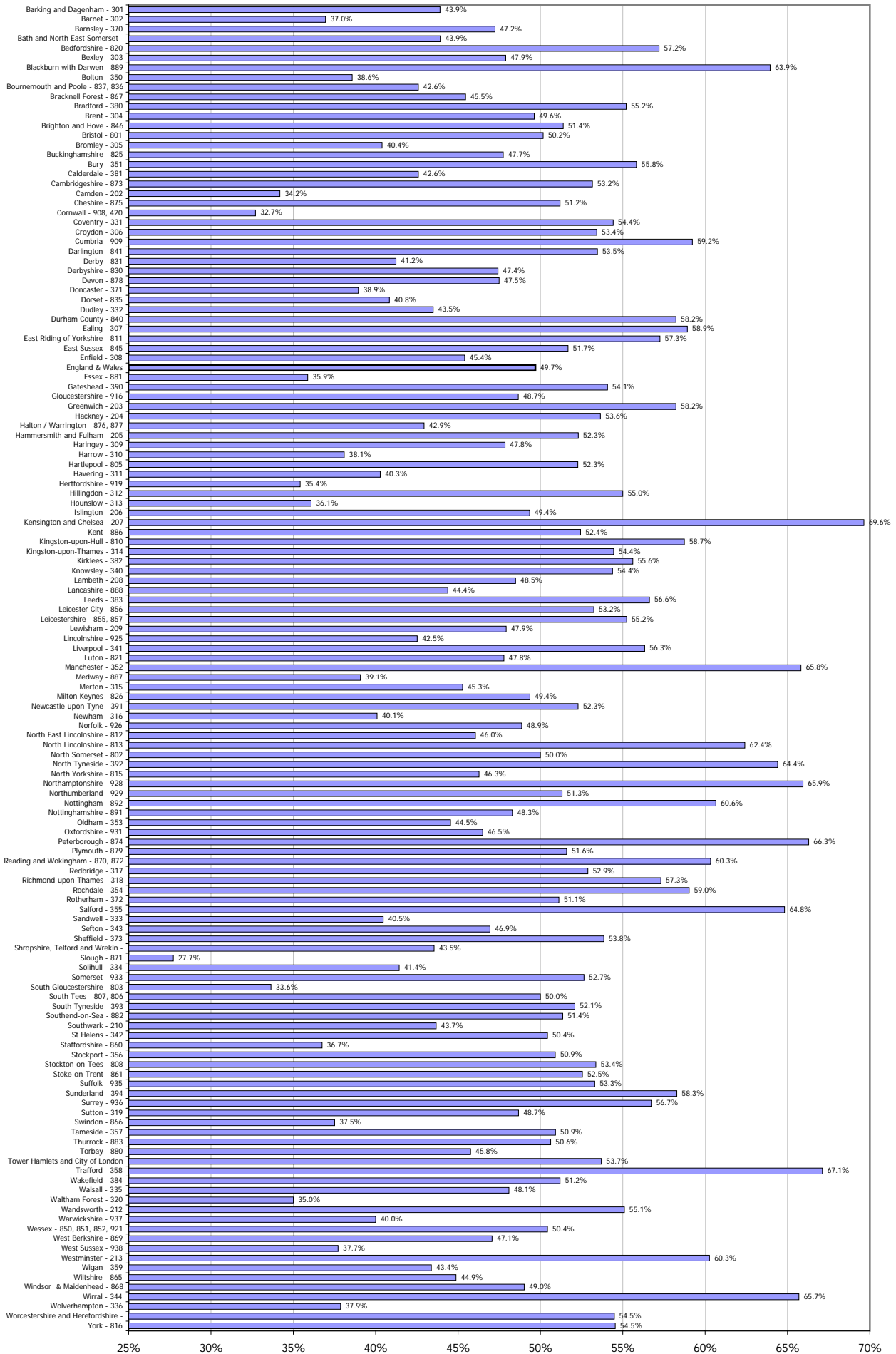
Data Source

Youth Offending Team case management systems & YJB MIS

Outcome framework

Making a positive contribution

2061YJ - Recidivism - the rate of re-offending - 2003 cohort after 24 months



2062YJ

Number of first timers in the youth justice system

Notes on Interpretation

A First Time Entrant is a young person receiving his/her first substantive outcome, i.e. a Reprimand, Final Warning or Court Order. The target is to reduce year on year, the number of first time entrants to the youth justice system by identifying children and young people at risk of offending or involvement in anti-social behaviour through a YISP or other evidence based targeted means of intervention designed to reduce those risks and strengthen protective factors as demonstrated by using ONSET or other effective means of assessment and monitoring. Full counting rules are posted on the YJB website.

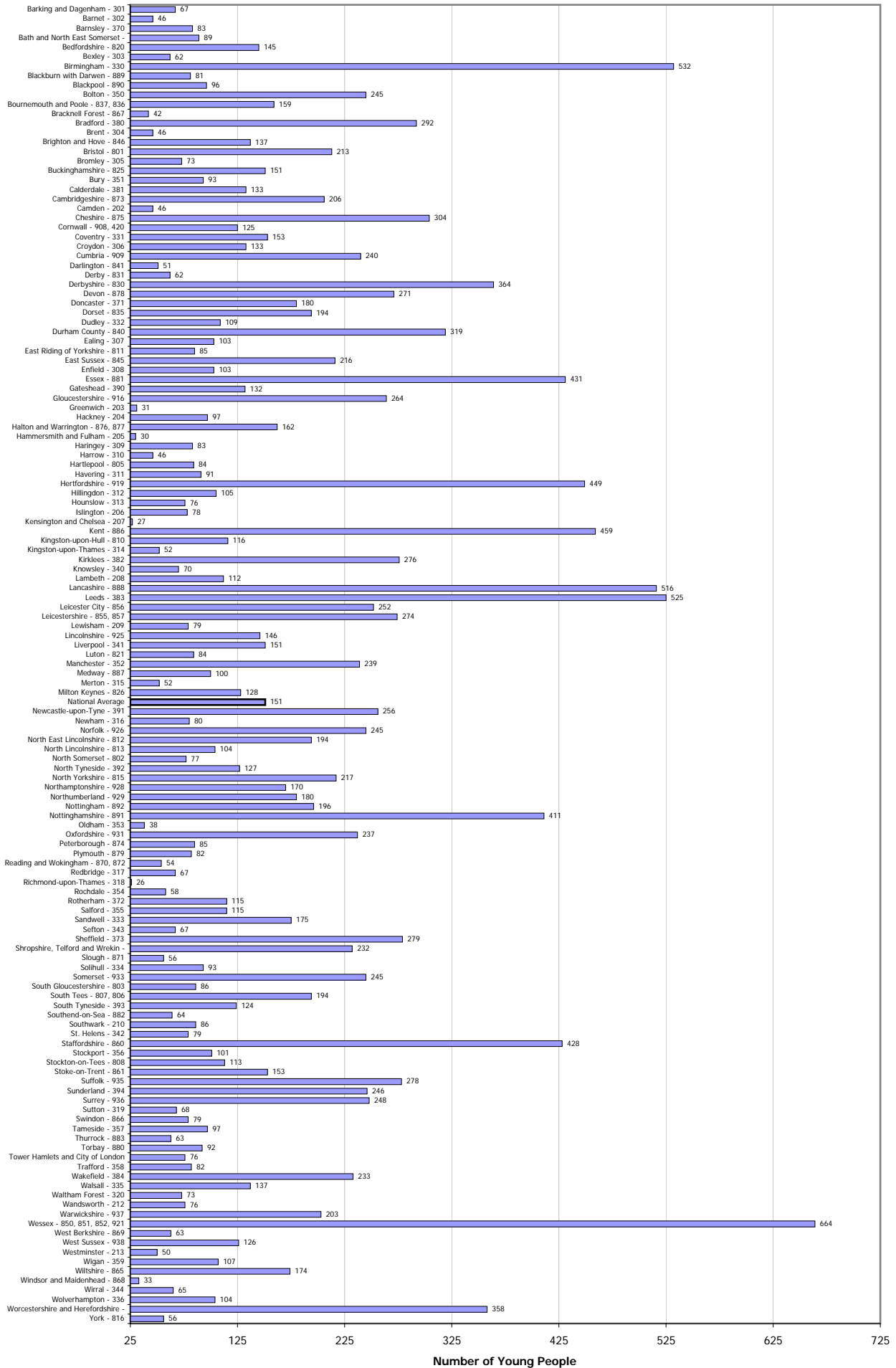
Data Source

Youth Offending Team case management systems & YJB MIS

Outcome framework

Making a positive contribution

2062YJ - Number of first timers in the Youth Justice System - October to December 2006



40210F

Contact - Percentage of young people aged 13 to 19 reached by publicly funded youth services

Notes on Interpretation

The current definition of a contact with a young person is that the face and name of the young person are known to the Youth Worker. It is an 'informed' contact where the Youth Worker is consciously building a relationship with the young person. The young person may attend events occasionally, or the young person may seek information or advice, or the young person may be involved in issue-based session/s with a group at a school (but attendance at school assemblies does not count). The percentage of young people reached divides the young people reached aged 13-19 by the total 13-19 population. The benchmark of 25% of the target population contacted can include figures from (contacts only): Local authority provided services and commissioned services; Youth provision secured through grants to voluntary and community organisations and partnerships. The calculation does not take account of other young people in the 11-25 age group who may have used the service during the period. The Year-on-Year change calculations simply deduct one % from another.

Data is supplied by external parties and Ofsted are unable to validate its accuracy. The NYA's annual audit is a voluntary survey, and not all services choose, or are able, to submit data each year. The National figure is a median average based on submissions of 128 services for 2004-05, 138 for 2005-06 and 139 for 2006-07. Missing data means it is not possible to calculate a robust figure for statistical neighbours or show traffic lights. As of publication the data has not been confirmed by the NYA.

Some of the Local Authorities have not been reported on, as we have not received data for them.

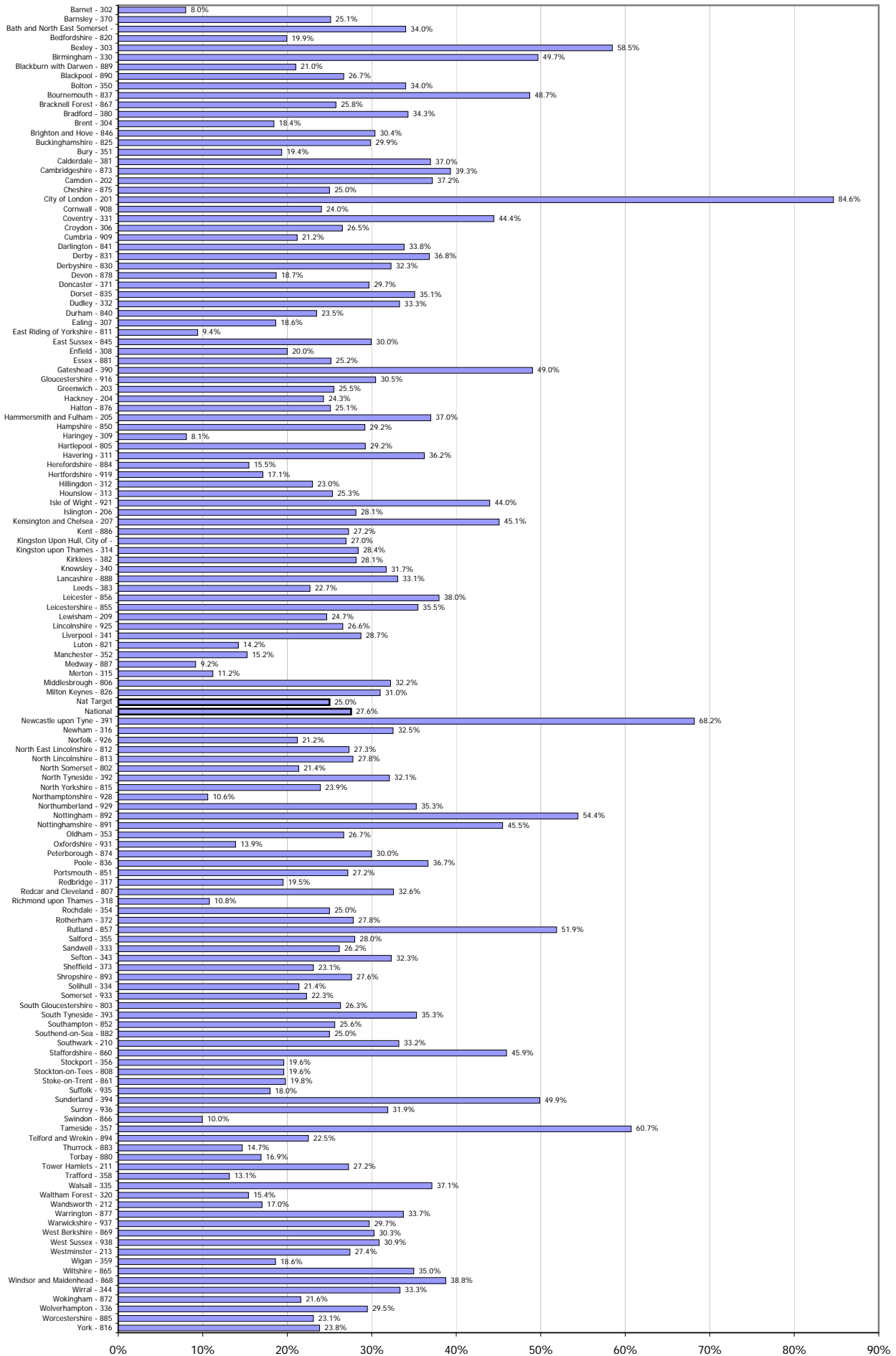
Data Source

Office of National Statistics (ONS) Mid Year Population Estimates of 2004, 2005 and 2006. National Youth Agency (NYA) Annual Audits of financial years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07

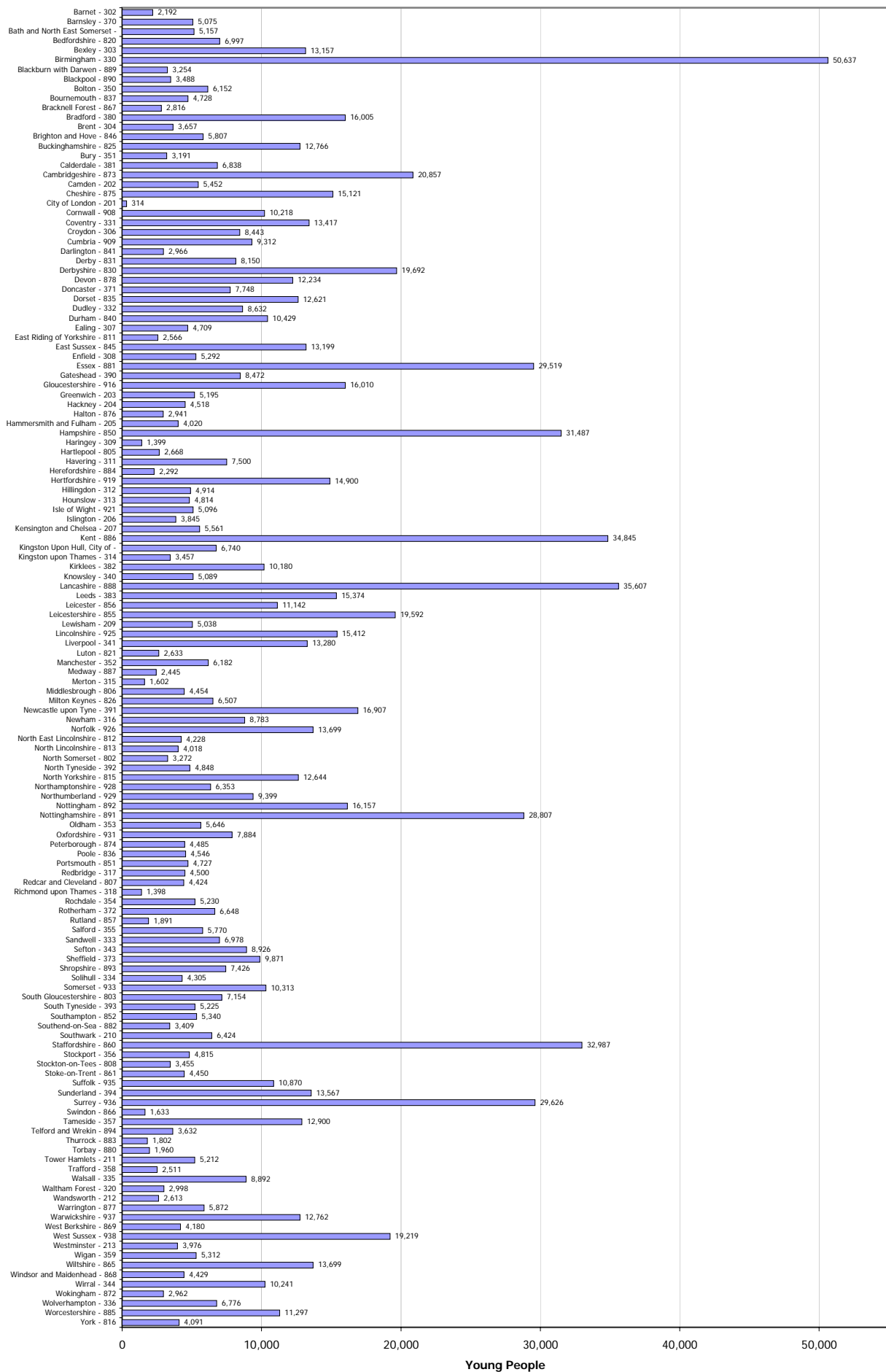
Outcome framework

Making a positive contribution

40210F - Contact - Percentage of young people aged 13 to 19 reached by publicly funded youth services - 2006



40210F - Contact - Number of young people aged 13 to 19 reached by publicly funded youth services - 2006



40220F

Ratio of full-time equivalent youth workers to young people aged 13 to 19

Notes on Interpretation

Data is for 13-19 year olds only, and does not include other young people in the 11-25 age group, although they may choose to use the service. Youth Workers excludes volunteers. The full-time equivalent calculation comprises professional youth workers, youth workers with other qualifications, and youth support workers. FTE is considered to be the equivalent of 1924 hours a year (52 weeks) based on a 37-hour week.

Data is supplied by external parties and Ofsted are unable to validate its accuracy. The NYA's annual audit is a voluntary survey, and not all services choose, or are able, to submit data. The National figure is a median average based on submissions of 137 services for 2004-05, 144 for 2005-06 and 140 for 2006-07. Missing data means it is not possible to calculate a robust figure for Ofsted's Statistical Neighbours or show traffic lights. The Youth Worker to young people ratio is an indication of the local authority's investment in the youth service. It is background information to help inspectors form a view of the service. However, it is not in itself an indication of the quality of the service provided, or its effect on young people. Caution should be employed when interpreting this indicator. The 2006 National figure has changed since the previous APA. As of publication the data has not been confirmed by the NYA.

Some of the Local Authorities have not been reported on, as we have not received data for them.

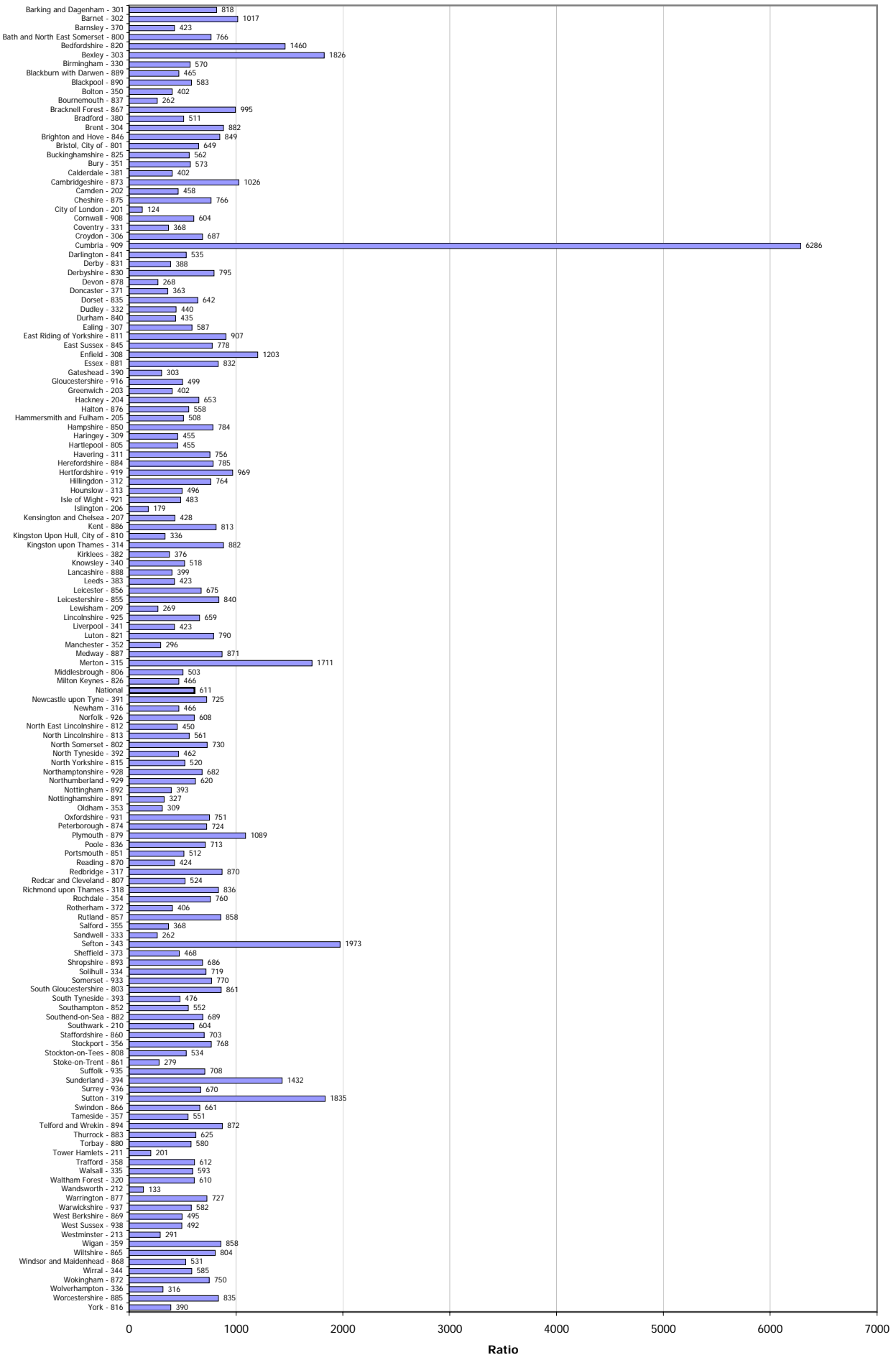
Data Source

Office of National Statistics (ONS) Mid Year Population Estimates of 2004, 2005 and 2006. National Youth Agency (NYA) Annual Audits of financial years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07.

Outcome framework

Making a positive contribution

40220F - Ratio of full-time equivalent youth workers to young people aged 13 to 19 - 2006



4015SC - PAF CF/C18: Percentage of children aged 10 or over who had been looked after continuously for at least 12 months, who were given a final warning/reprimand or convicted during the year for an offence committed while they were looked after, expressed as a ratio of the percentage of all children aged 10 or over given a final warning/reprimand or convicted for an offence in the police force area

Notes on Interpretation:

Offending is both a factor in the past history of a significant number of children who become looked after and is a measure of the quality of care and support children receive once in care.

Caution should be exercised in the interpretation of this indicator. It is a complex ratio rather than a number of young people in the area as it compares final warnings/ reprimands or convictions for children looked after by each council with the rate for all children in the police force area, which may cover several adjoining councils. Those councils may either be advantaged or disadvantaged by the denominator.

Nearly one in three councils had relatively small numbers of looked after children, that is fewer than 10, that fell into the required category for inclusion in 4015SC PAF CF/C18 in 2006-07. Small changes in numbers can have large consequences to the end result and the measure may, therefore, be subject to large swings from year to year.

It is important to look separately at the numerator and denominator for this indicator. The trend data is also key, because a council may be successfully reducing its looked after numerator ratio while the denominator ratio for the police force area is reducing at a faster rate.

A figure of one shows that children looked after are given final warnings/reprimands or are convicted at the same rate as all children in the area; less than one would show children looked after are given final warnings/reprimands or convicted less than all children. Such low values would be unlikely and may be due to poor data quality. Consideration should always be given to the proportion of the relevant young people who are placed outside of authority and the extent to which data is captured effectively on these young people.

In 2006-07 the percentage of looked after children that received a final warning/reprimand or conviction (the numerator) was 9.6%. This is still above the previous PSA target level of 7.2% that was to be achieved by 2004. Although the looked after offending rate has been falling in the past few years, the rate of offending in the 10 to 17 year old population as a whole has fallen more sharply. Consideration, therefore, should be given to the trend of

the looked after offending rate within the council as this is, by itself, good evidence of good (or, indeed, poor) performance.

There is a relationship between offending and educational attendance & attainment (3071SC, 3073SC, 3072SC CF/A2 & 3074SC CF/C24) and a young persons situation as a care leaver (5022SC CF/A4), as well as a potential one with the conduct of reviews (4016SC CF/C63 & 2064SC PAF CF/C68). The nature of the complex ratio that forms this indicator means that making a clear link is not straightforward, hence the need to consider the looked after component on its own.

Bands – 2000-07

Bands	Low						High		
2000-07	•	••	•••	••••	•••••	••••	•••	••	•
	.	0<1	1<3	3+	.

Data Source: DCSF - OC2 and Home Office

Outcome framework: Making a positive contribution

Related indicators:

2064SC PAF CF/C68: Timeliness of reviews of children looked after

3071SC The % of children looked after who were pupils in year 11 who were eligible for GCSE (or equivalent) examinations who sat at least one GCSE or equivalent exam

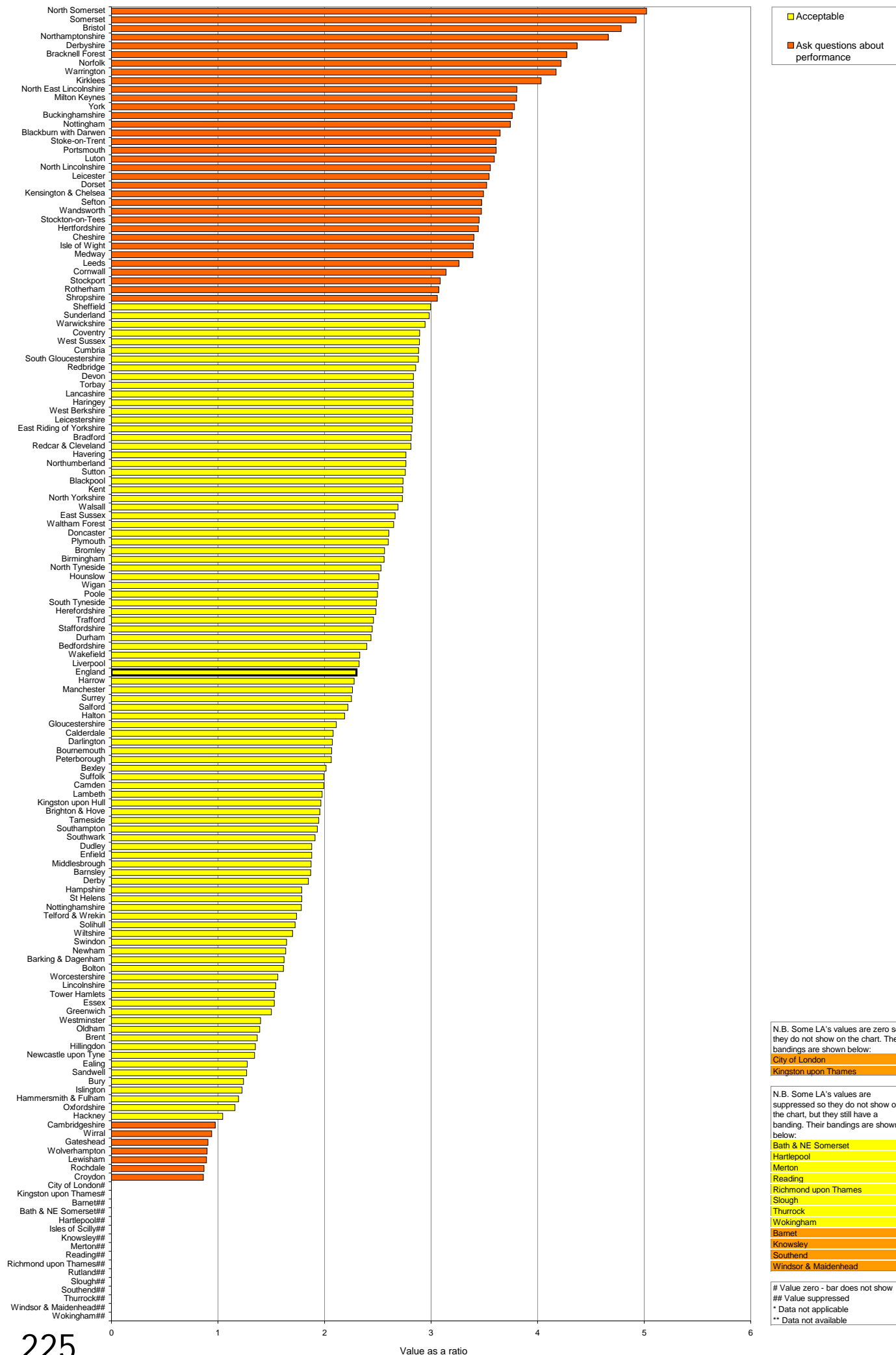
3072SC PAF CF/A2: Educational qualifications of children looked after [joint working] (BVPI 50)

3073SC The % of young people leaving care aged 16 or over with 5 or more GCSEs at grade A*-C or GNVQ equivalent

3074SC PAF CF/C24: Children looked after absent from school [joint working]

4016SC PAF CF/C63: Participation of looked after children in reviews

5022SC PAF CF/A4 Employment, education and training for care leavers [joint working] (BVPI 161)



4016SC - PAF CF/C63: Number of children and young people who communicated their views specifically for each of their statutory reviews as a percentage of the number of children and young people who had been looked after at 31 March for more than four weeks

Notes on Interpretation:

The indicator measures participation in the review process as a proxy for the measurement of the effectiveness of the monitoring of the care of looked after children.

The active participation of looked after children in planning their care should contribute to improved outcomes. To ensure that the views of looked after children and young people are listened to, good practice dictates that they should either attend and participate in the review meeting, or should at least be able to express their views by some other appropriate method.

The indicator measures the percentage of looked after children who did so at all their statutory reviews. The definition of the indicator allows for a wide range of ways in which this might happen. Only if the child or young person does not attend or express their views by any other means are they considered not to have participated in the review.

There is a statutory obligation to review the cases of looked after children, first within 28 days of their becoming looked after, then within a further three months, and subsequently at intervals of no more than six months until they cease to be looked after. Councils need to ensure that the views expressed by children and young people are given due consideration and action taken where appropriate to achieve agreed outcomes for the young person.

Where children have not participated, councils also need to ensure that they have a good understanding of the reasons for this and plans in place to minimise non-participation. Consideration should be given to: the age of these children, in relation to the appropriate engagement of the very youngest children; children placed out-of-authority, in relation to the facilitation of effective participation of those distant from the council area; the extent to which children had a severe disability; and the extent to which the children did not want to participate in their review. All of these factors can have a bearing on the indicator value.

The extent to which a child participates in their reviews may have an impact on the outcomes for the child in key areas, as well as the indicators can cover them, such as health (1037SC CF/C19), offending (4015SC PAF CF/C18), educational attendance & attainment (3071SC, 3073SC, 3072SC CF/A2 & 3074SC CF/C24) and a young persons later situation as a care leaver (5022SC CF/A4)

Bands – 2005-07

Bands	Low					High
	•	••	•••	••••	•••••	
2005-06	0<65	65<75	75<85	85<95	95<=100	
2006-07	0<70	70<80	80<90	90<95	95<=100	

Data Source: DCSF - SSDA903

Outcome framework: Making a positive contribution

Related indicators:

1037SC PAF CF/C19: Health of looked after children

2043SC PAF CF/A1: Stability of placements of children looked after (BVPI 49)

2060SC % of looked after children with a named social worker who is qualified as a social worker

2064SC PAF CF/C68: Timeliness of reviews of children looked after

3071SC The % of children looked after who were pupils in year 11 who were eligible for GCSE (or equivalent) examinations who sat at least one GCSE or equivalent exam

3072SC PAF CF/A2: Educational qualifications of children looked after [joint working] (BVPI 50)

3073SC The % of young people leaving care aged 16 or over with 5 or more GCSEs at grade A*-C or GNVQ equivalent

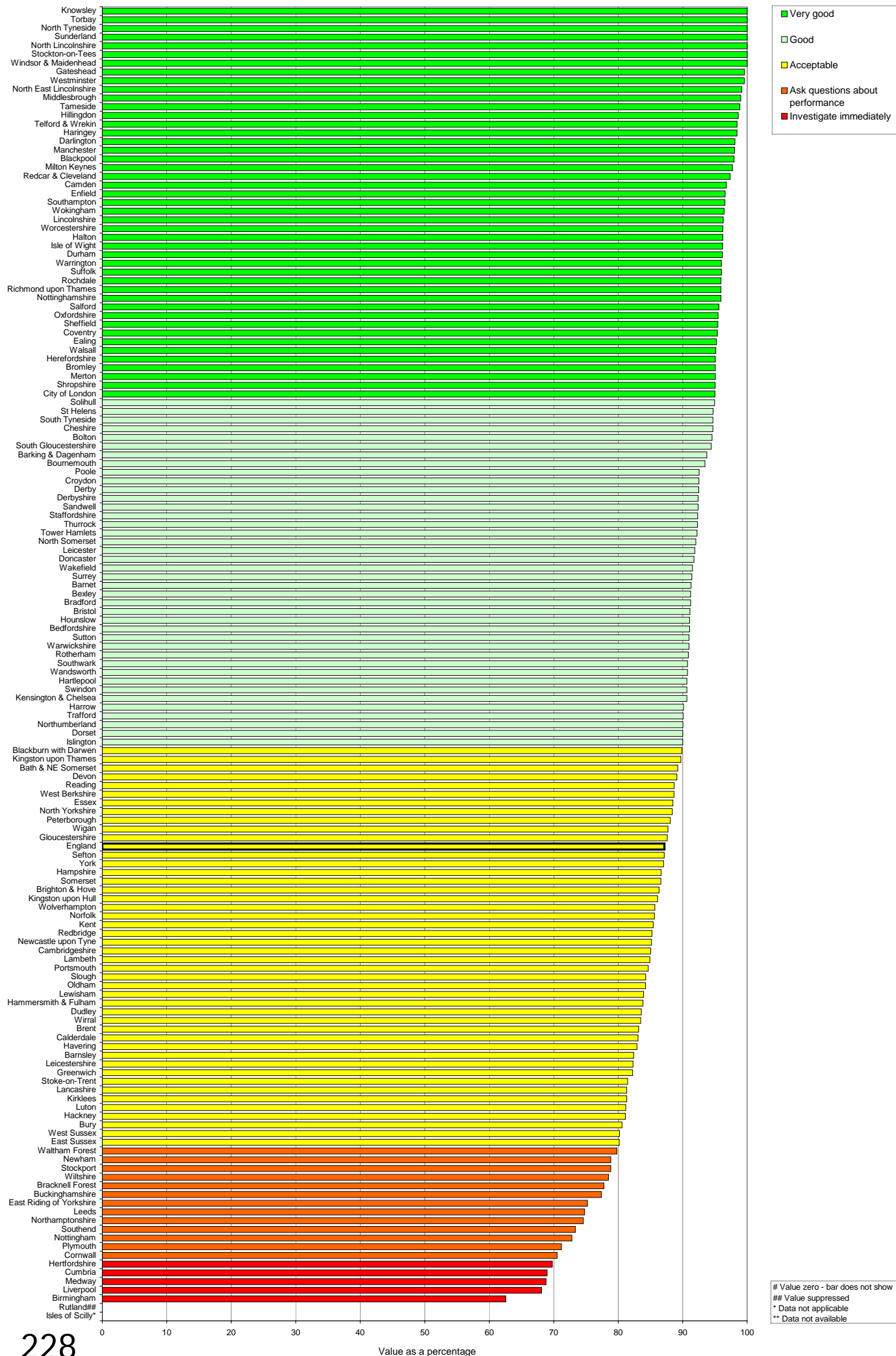
3074SC PAF CF/C24: Children looked after absent from school [joint working]

4015SC PAF CF/C18: Final warnings/reprimands and convictions of children looked after

5022SC PAF CF/A4 Employment, education and training for care leavers [joint working] (BVPI 161)

6011SC % of SSD directly employed staff for children that left during the year

6012SC % of SSD directly employed posts for children and families vacant on 30 September



- Very good
- Good
- Acceptable
- Ask questions about performance
- Investigate immediately

Value zero - bar does not show
Value suppressed
* Data not applicable
** Data not available



ACHIEVING ECONOMIC WELL-BEING

5038LS

Percentage of young people by local authority/district achieving level 2 and level 3 by age 19

Notes on Interpretation

This indicator shows the percentage of young people by LA achieving level 2 & 3. This includes those that were of 19 years of age at the end of the academic year which begins from September to the end of August of each year.

This indicator is not traffic lighted as Local authority figures are measured in a different way to national/regional/LLSC level figures. Please use with caution when comparing LA and national %s. Some of the LSC's data indicates which local Learning & Skills Council the young person studies in, but not which local authority. Around 3% (20,000 young people) are not accounted for. Statistical neighbour figures have been added by Ofsted to assist inspectors, and are median averages of the %s for all of the LA's statistical neighbours. The data above is not final, as providers are allowed to resubmit data in January and February whilst the data matching is done in December – and DCSF's contractors have re-matched data using the latest available data. They continue to refine their data matching techniques and in some cases this leads to small changes to earlier years as well.

The DCSF Statistical First Release explains the differences in more detail: <http://www.dfes.gov.uk/rsgateway/DB/SFR/s000774/index.shtml>.

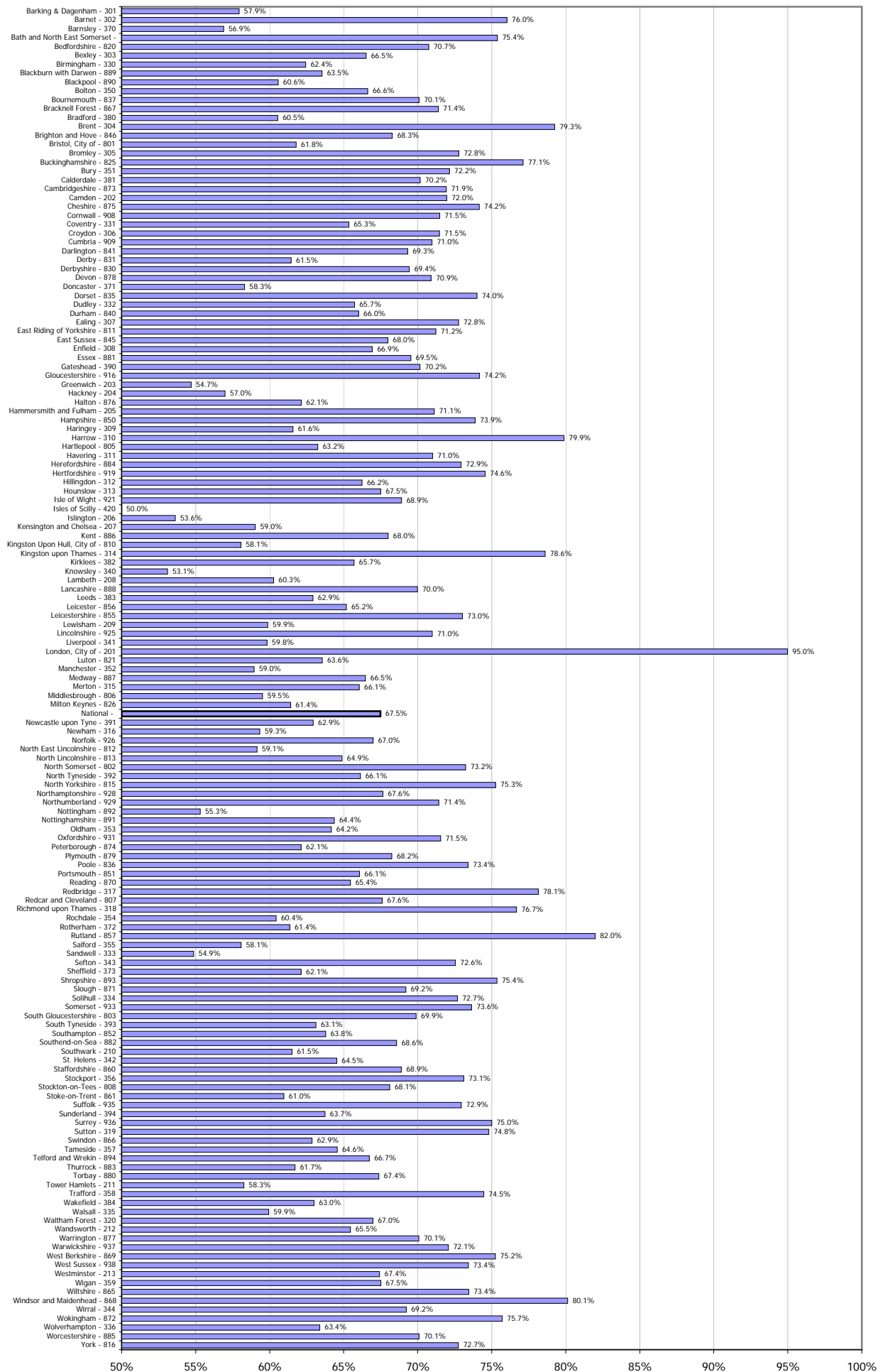
Data Source

Learning & Skills Council

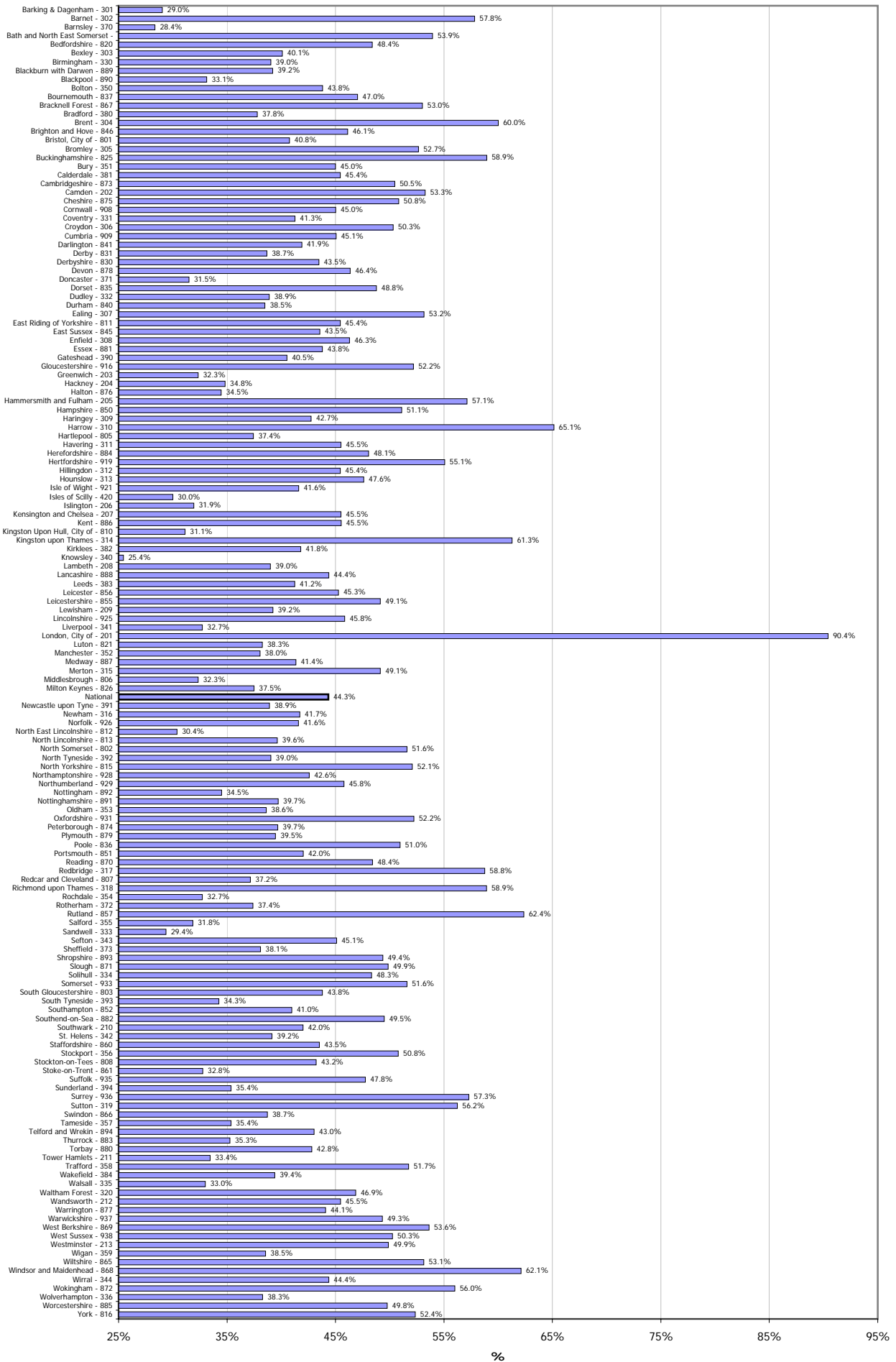
Outcome framework

Achieving Economic Well-Being

5038LS - Percentage of young people by LA achieving level 2 by age 19 - 2006



5038LS - Percentage of young people by LA achieving level 3 by age 19 - 2006



50030F - Schools with sixth forms: average point scores of students entered for GCE/VCE A/AS

Notes on Interpretation:

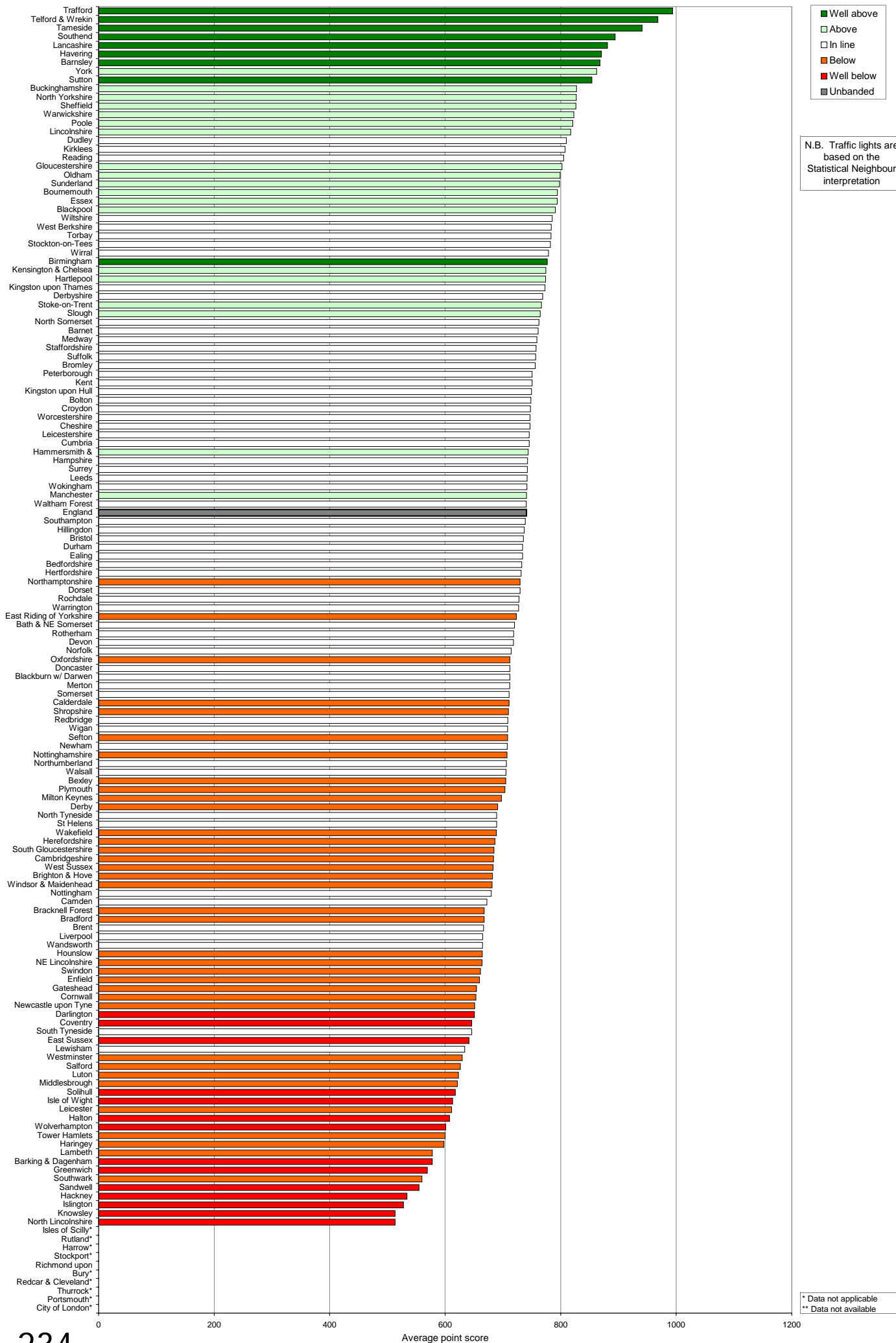
These figures include mainstream maintained schools only (i.e. no special schools or independent schools are included). Therefore figures may be different from DCSF published figures.

Discontinuous data. Before 2006 the average point scores were based on the UCAS tariff. 2006 figures are based on the QCA tariff, a new scoring system that extends to cover all Level 3 qualifications. Details of the QCA scoring system can be found on DCSF website http://www.dfes.gov.uk/performance/tables/16to18_06/d3.shtml. Therefore, extra care should be taken when comparing 2006 figure with those from previous years as they do not include the wider range of qualifications and are based on a different point scoring system.

Data Source: DCSF Achievement and Attainment Tables

Outcome framework: Achieving economic well-being

5003OF - Schools with sixth forms: average point scores of students entered for GCE/VCE A/AS



5039AL

NVQ success rate for all work-based learners living in the area and aged under 19 at the start of their programme (split by learning programme, gender, ethnicity and disability)

Notes on Interpretation

In contrast to other school and college indicators presented in this toolkit, WBL analysis is based on the local authority where the young person lives, not the local authority where they study. The overall success rate measures the percentage of work-based learners who successfully completed their apprenticeship framework or the main NVQ element of their programme at any time. Learners are counted in the later of their planned end year and their actual end year. The timely success rate measures the percentage of work-based learners who successfully completed their framework or NVQ by their planned end date, or within one month of it. Learners are counted in their planned end year. For more details please see the LSC's Framework for Excellence.

<http://ffe.lsc.gov.uk/Framework+for+Excellence+How+the+Framework+will+work.htm>

The figures in all the success rate calculations are limited to learners aged under 19 as at 31st August in the year which they started their learning.

These figures use a different methodology from those which has historically been used by the LSC and the inspectorates. The change should not have a significant effect on performance at local authority level. The matching process used to generate the dataset for calculating this indicator means that not every learner could be allocated to a local authority which could have an impact on the figures. The data shown above is provisional.

Figures for disability/learning need are based on learners' self-declaration. A proportion, usually under 10%, of learners do not respond to the relevant questions. They are included in the non-disabled/learning need group.

For apprenticeship programmes, the NVQ success rate figures show the success rate for the NVQ element of the framework. This includes the breakdown of success rates by learner characteristics.

The methodology used here is broadly equivalent to that used in FE colleges but takes account of the different nature of work-based learning programmes.

The disability/learning need figures do not distinguish between learners with a disability, those with a learning need and those with both. Typically, the number with learning needs is higher than those with a disability. In most cases, the learning needs identified are either moderate learning difficulties or dyslexia.

Many learners living in the area may be with learning providers based outside the local authority area.

In the ethnic group figures, the "white" category includes those classified as White-Irish and White-Other, as well as White-British. The "non-white" category includes all other ethnic groups, including those whose ethnic group was unknown or not stated.

There are considerable variations in NVQ success rates across different sectors within work-based learning. There are also significant differences in the proportions of learners with different characteristics within sectors. Variations in success rates between groups of learners with different characteristics may, therefore, relate in part to the different sectors they are learning in.

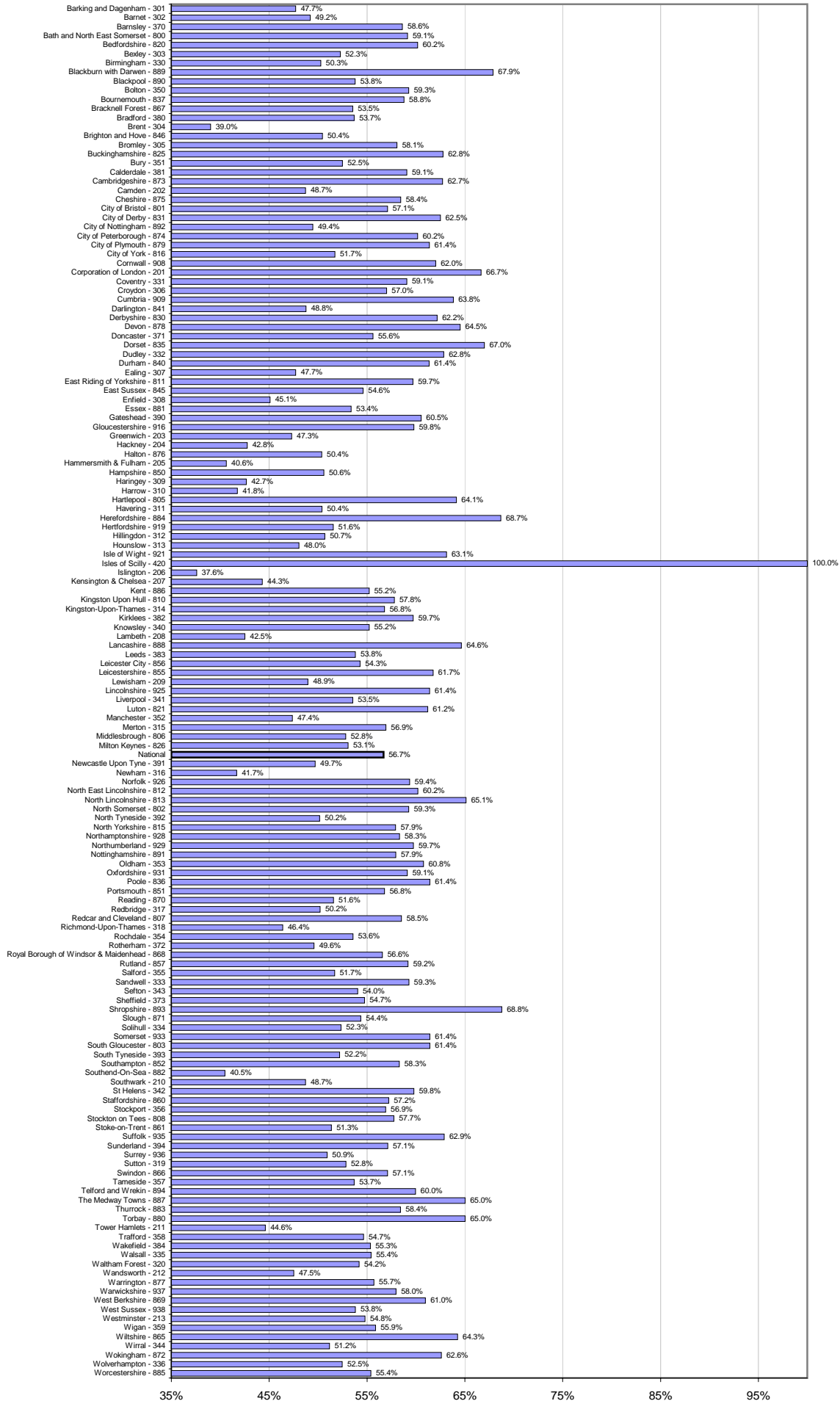
Data Source

Learning & Skills Council Individual Learner Record.
<http://www.lsc.gov.uk/providers/Data/Datadictionary/DataDefinitions/WBL+Success+Rates+Methodology+2005-06.htm>
Data supplied to Ofsted by the Adult Learning Inspectorate.]

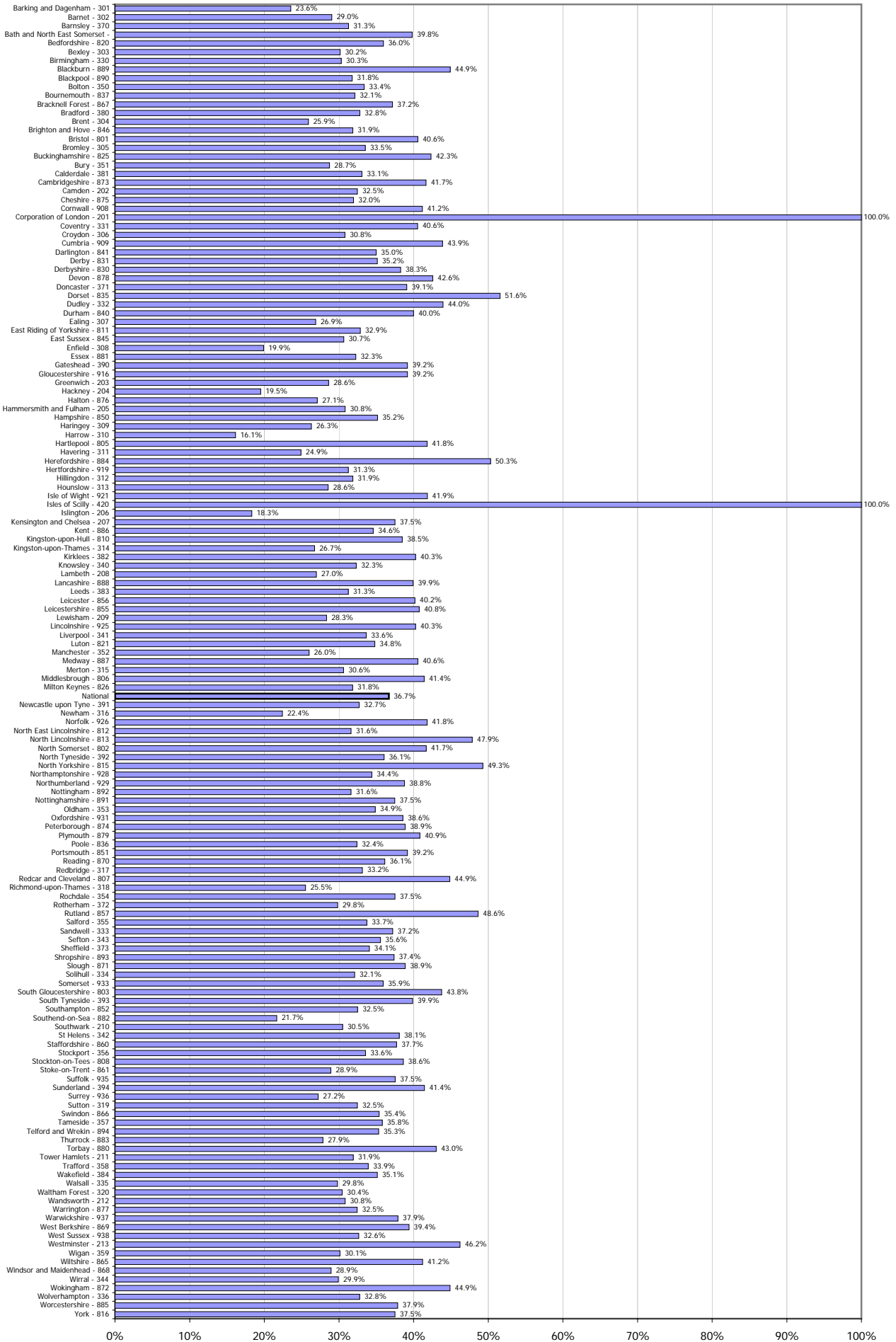
Outcome framework

Achieving Economic Well-Being

5039AL - NVQ Overall success rate for all work based learners living in the area and aged under 19 at the start of their programme - 2006



5039AL - NVQ Timely success rate for all work based learners living in the area and aged under 19 at the start of their programme - 2006



3079AL

Personal characteristics of work-based learners living in the area aged under 19 (gender, ethnicity and disability)

Notes on Interpretation

In contrast to other school and college indicators presented in this toolkit, WBL analysis is based on the local authority where the young person lives, not the local authority where they study. The number of work-based learners living in the area who were aged under 19 at 31st August in the relevant year with the relevant gender, ethnic group or disability/learning need status, as a percentage of all work-based learners living in the area within the same age group.

Figures for disability/learning need are based on learners' self-declaration and so they may be an underestimate. A proportion, usually under 10%, of learners do not respond to the relevant questions. They are excluded from the calculation. The data shown above is provisional.

The disability/learning need figures do not distinguish between learners with a disability, those with a learning need and those with both. Typically, the number with learning needs is higher than those with a disability. In most cases, the learning needs identified are either moderate learning difficulties or dyslexia.

The learners do not necessarily live within the local authority where the learning provider is based. The registered address of the learning provider may be their head quarters rather than the site which the learner attended.

In the ethnic group figures, the "white" category includes those classified as White-Irish and White-Other, as well as White-British. The "non-white" category includes all other ethnic groups, including those whose ethnic group was unknown or not stated.

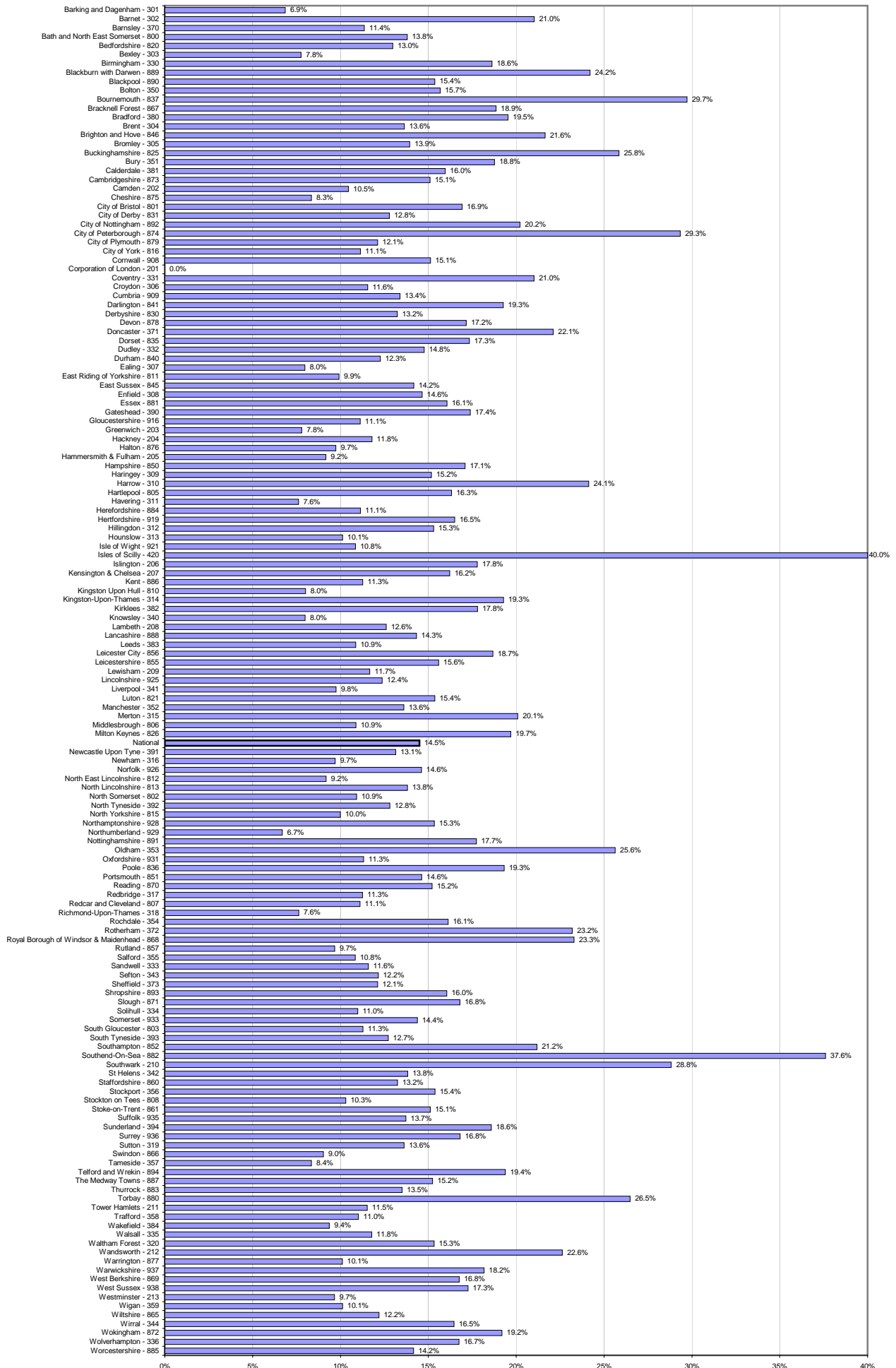
Data Source

Learning & Skills Council Individual Learner Record. Data supplied to Ofsted by the Adult Learning Inspectorate

Outcome framework

Achieving Economic Well-Being

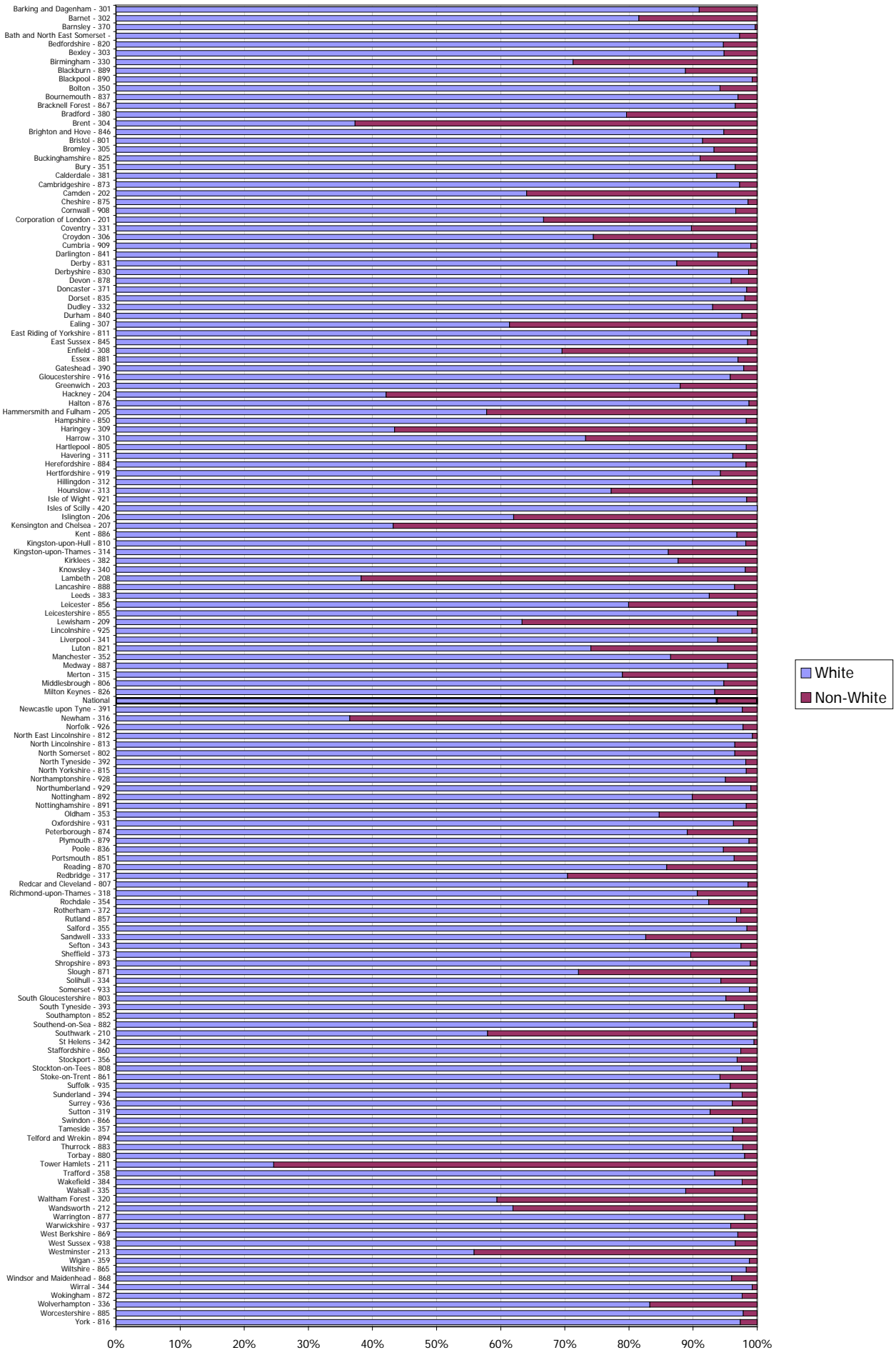
3079AL - Work-based learners living in the area aged under 19 - Proportion of WBLs with Learning Difficulties and/or Disabilities- 2006



3079AL - Personal characteristics of work-based learners living in the area aged under 19 (gender) - 2006



3079AL - Personal characteristics of work-based learners living in the area aged under 19 (ethnicity) - 2006



5048DE

Increase in the number of young people completing an apprenticeship

Notes on Interpretation

This indicator includes all learners up to the age of 24 (for consistency with national performance indicators). It shows the increase in the number of young people completing an apprenticeship.

The Local Authority is based on the home postcode of the learner, and only includes those learners who could be matched to an English local authority - 98-99% of the overall total. Figures are not shown where there are less than 10 completions in a local authority.

Some of the Local Authorities have not been reported on, as we have not received data for them.

Data Source

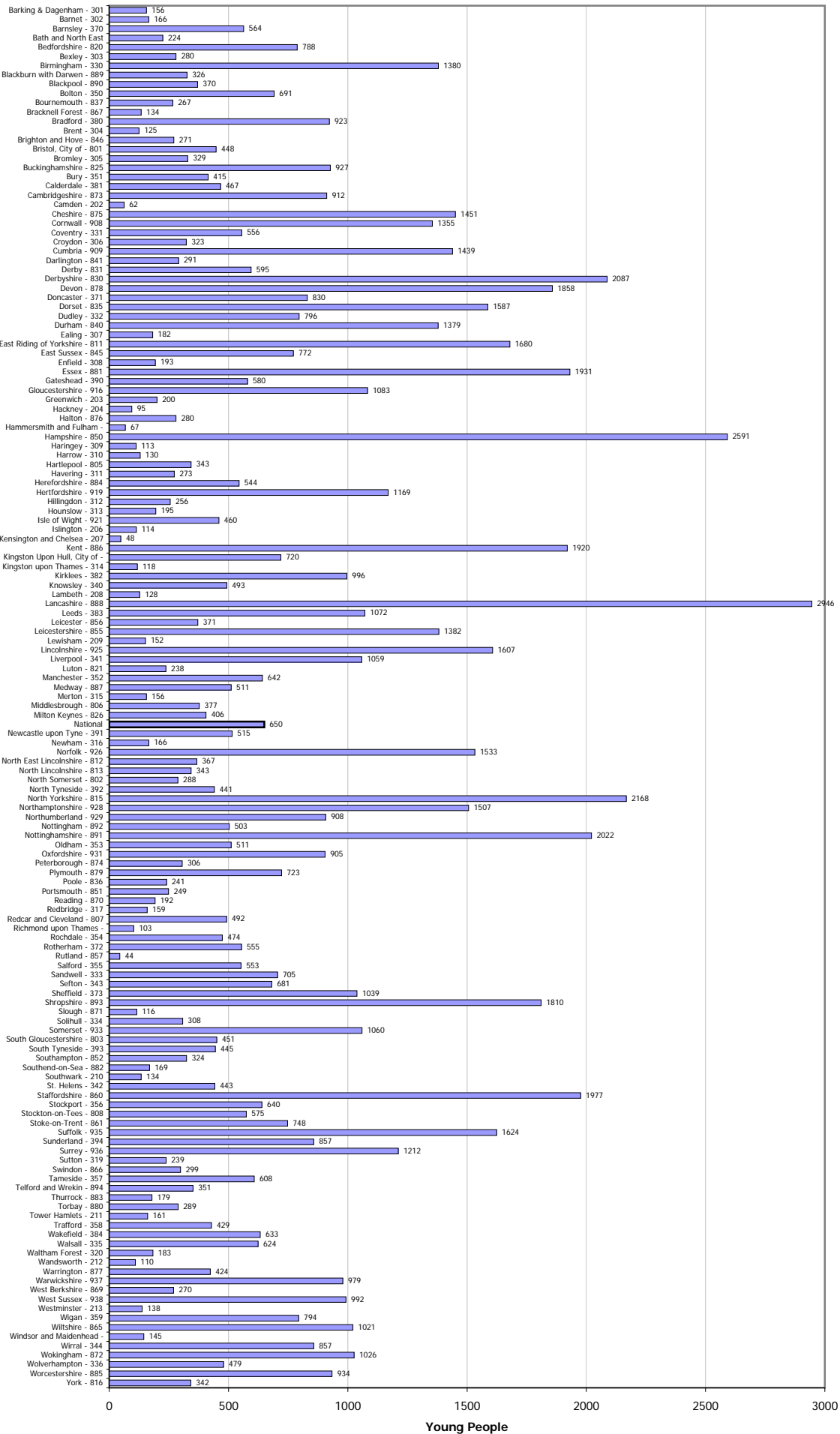
Learning & Skills Council –

http://www.lsc.gov.uk/providers/Data/statistics/learner/Apprenticeship_completions.htm

Outcome framework

Achieving Economic Well-Being

5048DE - Increase in the number of young people completing an apprenticeship - 2006



5040OF

Changes in Childcare providers and places (since April 2005 benchmark) – by types of provider

Notes on Interpretation

Joiners are childcare providers who have been newly registered; existing providers who have moved to a local authority from another local authority; and existing day care providers who have started to offer a new type of childcare provision.

Leavers are childcare providers who have been deregistered due to cancellations or voluntary resignations; existing providers who have moved from a local authority to another; and existing multiple day care providers who have ceased to offer a particular type of childcare provision between 01 April 2005 and 31 December 2006.

Registered Places are the maximum number of children that providers are registered to care for, not the number of places occupied, nor the number of children who may benefit from receiving places through providers offering sessions at different times of the day. The number of registered places is likely to be higher than the actual number of registered places as not all providers will immediately inform Ofsted that they have ceased their provision.

Childcare settings include Childminder, Full Day Care, Sessional Day Care, Out of School Care, Crèche and Multiple Day Care Type.

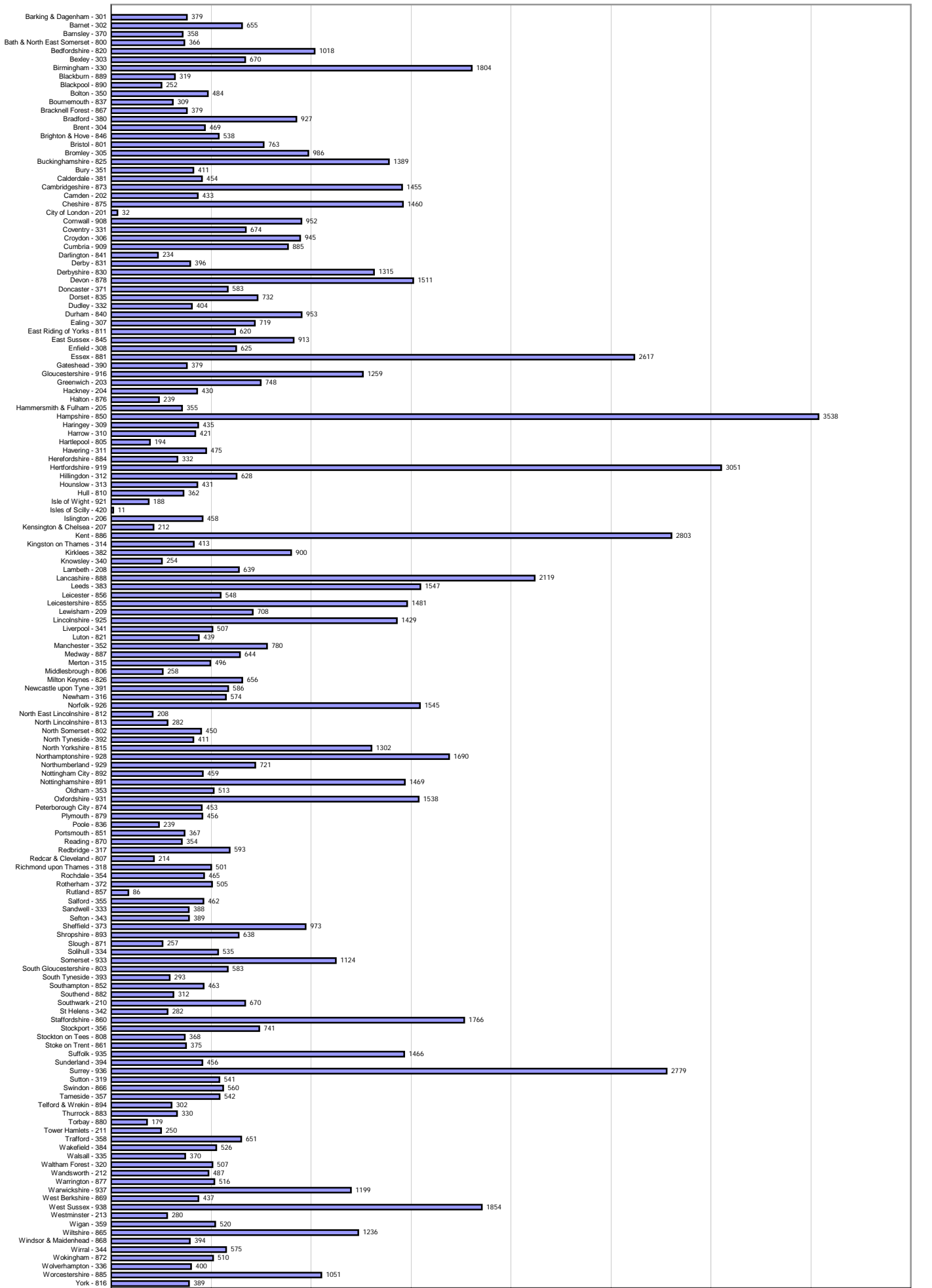
Data Source

Ofsted December 2006.

Outcome framework

Achieving Economic Well-Being

5040OF Number of settings and places at 31 Dec 2006 and the net change from 1 Apr 2005
 Number of Childcare Settings



50290F

How far programmes or the curriculum meet external requirements, and are responsive to local circumstances (Key Question 5B)

Notes on Interpretation

These judgements reflect the outcomes of the inspections undertaken between September 2001 and July 2005. This indicator records inspectors' judgements about how far programmes or the curriculum meet external requirements, and are responsive to local circumstances. A full description of how these judgements are made by inspectors can be found here [<http://www.ofsted.gov.uk/publications/docs/1037.pdf>]. The figures represent the number of colleges inspected that received an excellent, very good, good, satisfactory, unsatisfactory, poor or very poor judgement. Please note figures may be blank where there were no colleges in the LA, or none were inspected during this period. If a college received a full re-inspection, the latest re-inspection judgements are shown.

Due to the small number of colleges inspected, care should be taken when drawing conclusions or making comparisons with the national figure. Not all colleges currently open will have been inspected during this framework and some may have closed since their inspection. The number of judgements may be less than the number of inspections if inspectors did not have sufficient evidence to record an outcome.

Data Source

Source: ALI & Ofsted Post 16 Education & Training Inspection (2001-05 Common Inspection Framework)

Outcome framework

Achieving Economic Well-Being

5029OF - How far programmes or the curriculum meet external requirements, and are responsive to local circumstances (Key Question 5B) - 2001-2005 Common Inspection Framework - For those inspections that obtained a Good to Excellent rating



5041DE

Connexions Partnership data: number and proportion of 16-19-year-olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)

Notes on Interpretation

Young people can only be counted in the NEET group once they have completed compulsory education. Data is taken from the Partnership's submissions of November to January for each year. The numerator is the number of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET), and the denominator is the number of young people who are NEET + number of young people who are EET. The figures for this indicator are average figures taken from November to January of each year. The data is for a single local authority and not the whole Partnership area.

Young people undertaking personal development opportunities are counted as NEET for the purposes of this indicator. All NEET and EET figures are adjusted by the DCSF to allow for young people whose current activity is not known. This assumes that: -

8% of young people who are previously in employment education or training, but who have lost contact with the service, are NEET, and;

58% of young people who were previously NEET, but who have lost contact with the service, are NEET.

Some of the Local Authorities have not been reported on, as we have not received data for them.

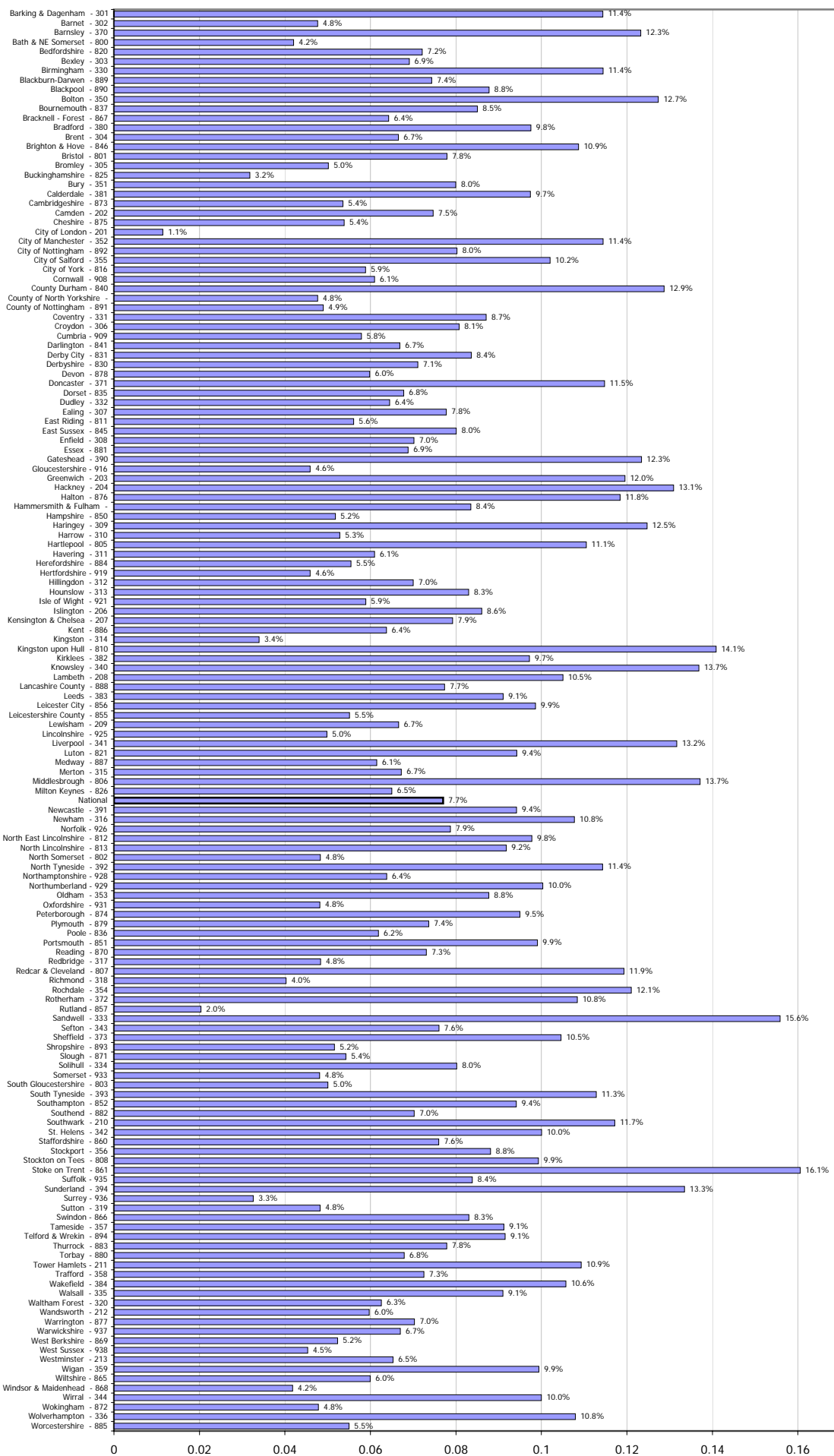
Data Source

Connexions Customer Information System - CCIS, supplied to Ofsted by DCSF

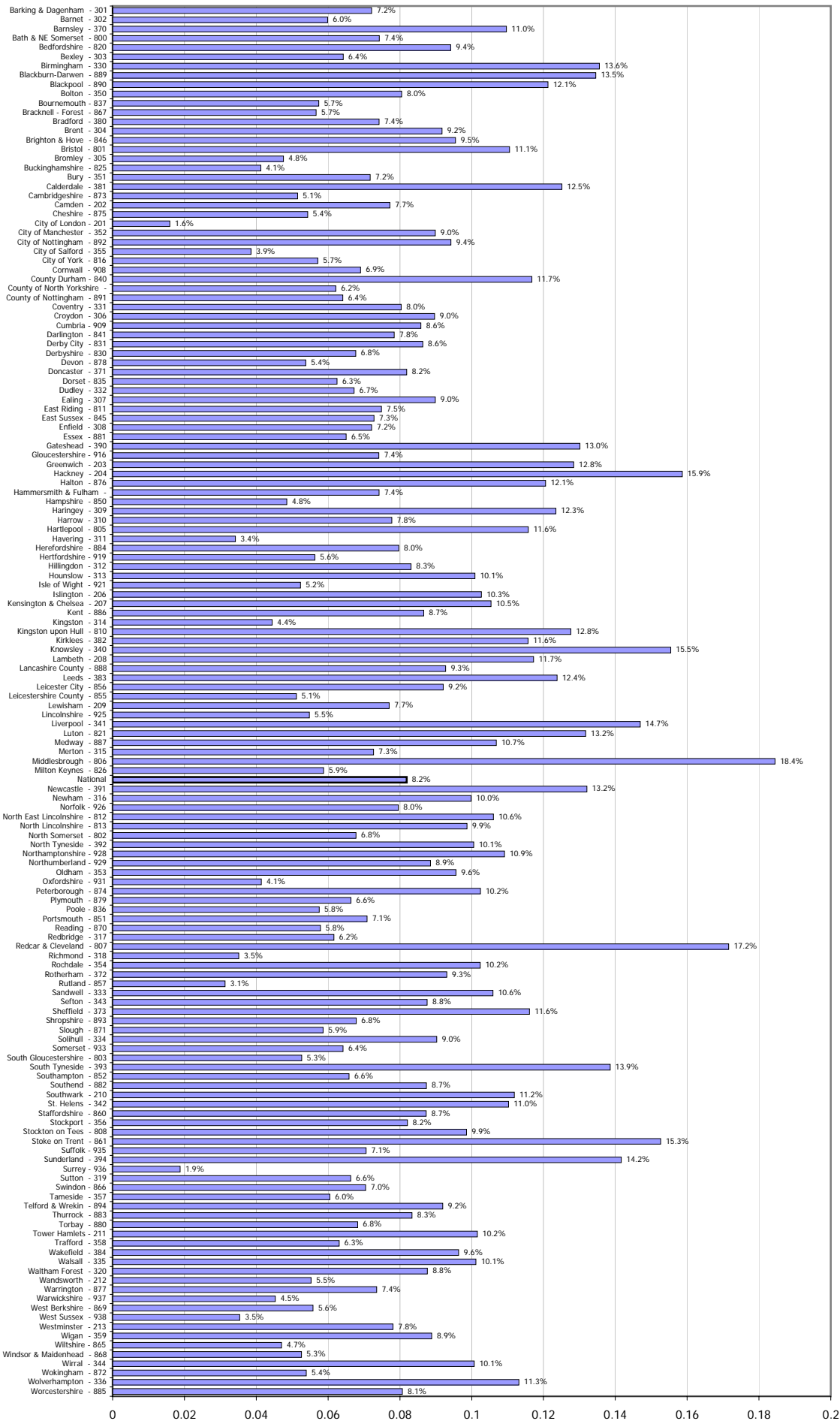
Outcome framework

Achieving Economic Well-Being

5041DE - Connexions Partnership data: number and proportion of 16-18-year-olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) - 2007



5041DE - Connexions Partnership data: number and proportion of 19-year-olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) - 2007



5047DE

Connexions Partnership data: increase in participation rates of 17-year-olds in education and training

Notes on Interpretation

This indicator shows the % participating in each type of education and training. Training only covers Work Based Learning (training funded by the government). It does not include other forms of training that are privately or employer funded, as robust information is not available at LA level.

The local participation estimates for end 2005 academic year is the latest published information available. Local estimates lag a year behind national estimates as the LSC's Individual Learner Record (ILR) data is not sufficiently complete at that stage to produce reliable local authority figures. The figures include only those young people in full time education and work based learning, and those in other forms of education and training (employer funded training, private training organisations, etc) are excluded. This indicator measures those that had their 17th birthday within the academic years.

Some of the Local Authorities have not been reported on, as we have not received data for them.

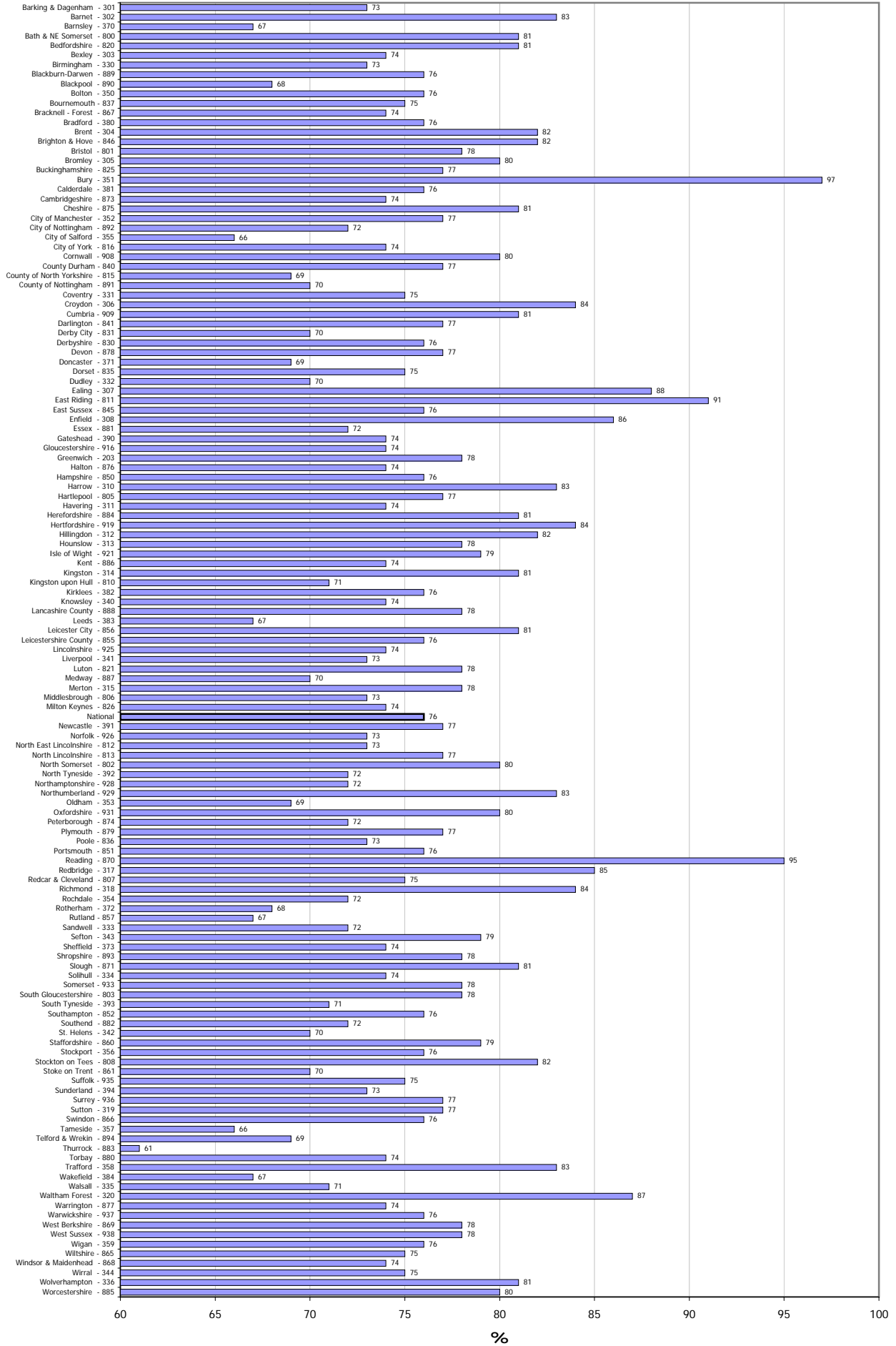
Data Source

Source: DCSF: Participation rates Statistical First Release

Outcome framework

Achieving Economic Well-Being

5047DE - Connexions Partnership data: increase in participation rates of 17-year-olds in education and training



5042DE

Connexions Partnership data: proportion of 16-19-year-olds whose current activity is not known

Notes on Interpretation

The numerator is the number whose activity is not known, and the denominator is the total cohort recorded on Connexions Customer Information System (CCIS). Young people who have lost touch with services, or whose records are not up to date, are recorded as "activity not known". A low % will give assurance that tracking requirements are being followed. The data is for a single local authority and not the whole Partnership area.

The period that the data measures is taken as the average between April and March for each year excluding July to September: these 3 months are excluded because a significant proportion of young people will be in transition between activities.

Some of the Local Authorities have not been reported on, as we have not received data for them.

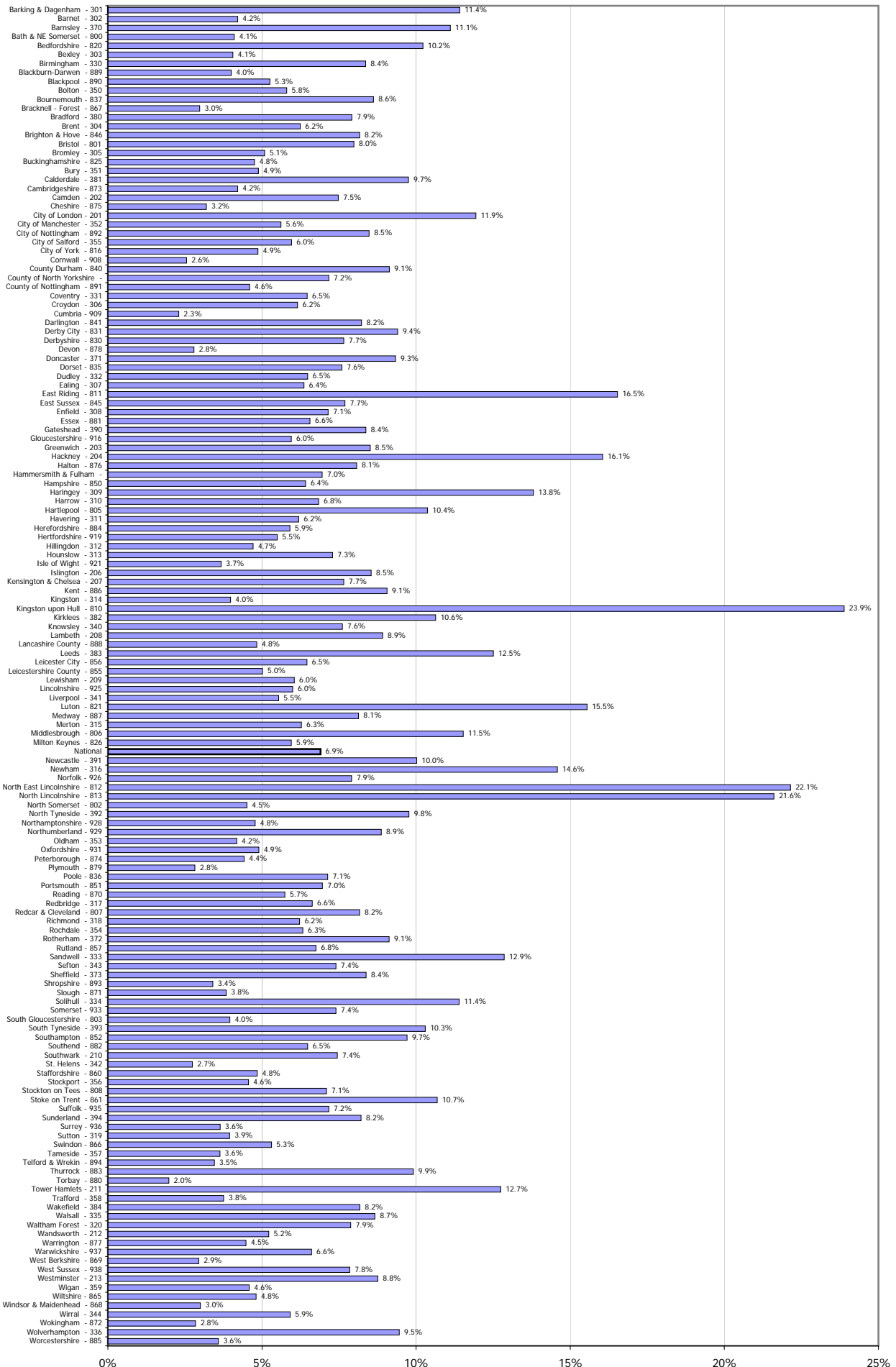
Data Source

Connexions Customer Information System - CCIS, supplied to Ofsted by DCSF

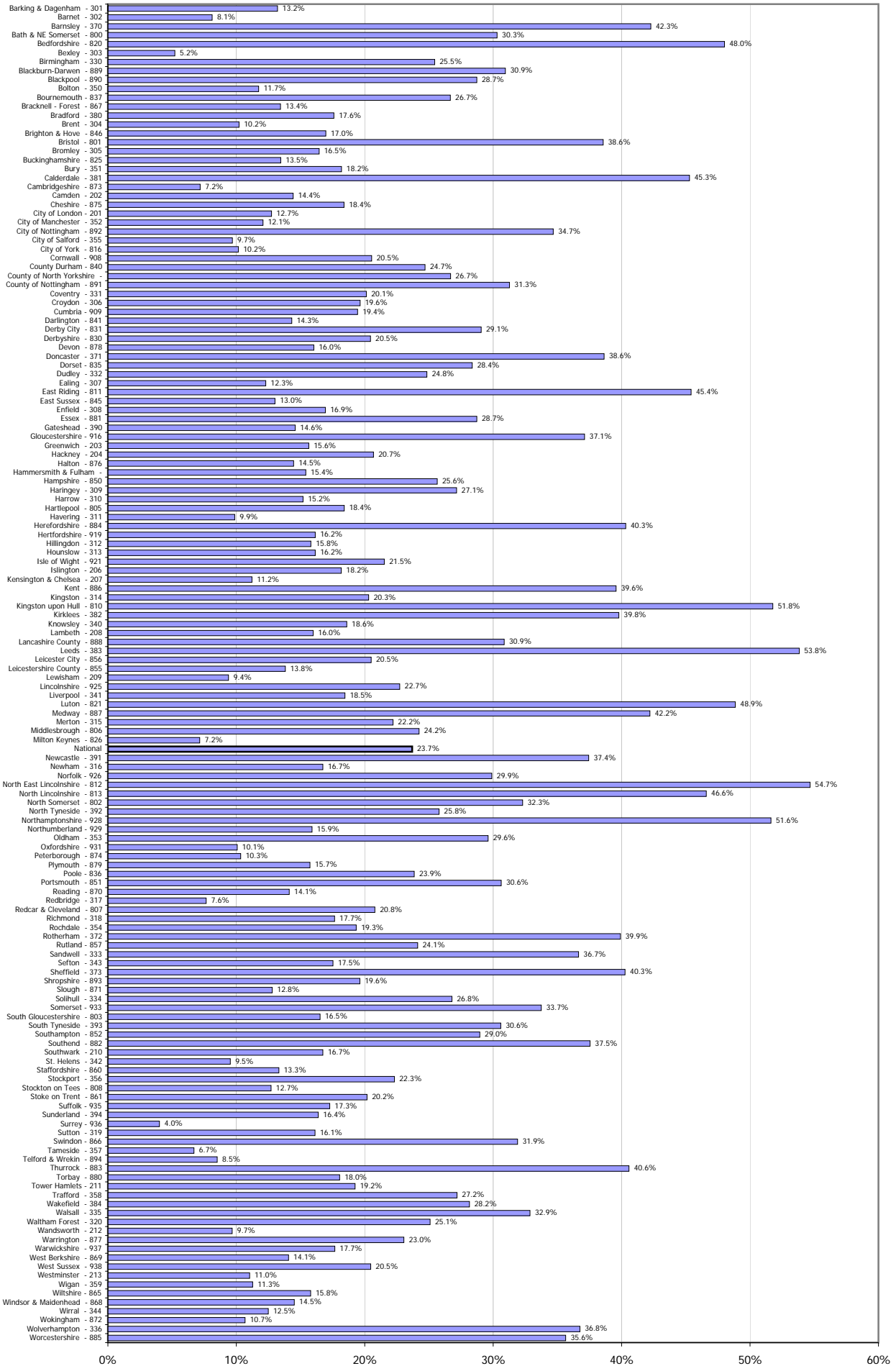
Outcome framework

Achieving Economic Well-Being

5042DE - Connexions Partnership data: proportion of 16-18-year-olds whose current activity is not known - 2007



5042DE - Connexions Partnership data: proportion of 19-year-olds whose current activity is not known - 2007



5044DE

Connexions Partnership data: 16-19-year-olds leaving the NEET group to re-engage in employment, education or training

Notes on Interpretation

Young people are classed as being in this age group once they have completed compulsory education. Data is a cumulative total of young people who left the NEET group in the financial years 2004-05, 2005-06 and 2006-07 to re-engage in education, employment or training. The calculation divides the cumulative number of young people leaving the NEET group to become EET by the average number of 16-18 year old NEETs. A high % figure indicates a lot of movement into and out of the NEET group. Data is for a single local authority, and not the whole Partnership area. As young people could enter and leave the NEET group during the year, the percentage figure could be over 100%.

This indicator uses the unadjusted NEET figure. The way the data is counted changed in April 2006. This figure will be lower than in previous years as it no longer counts very short duration NEET. Destination is compared with previous month and only where different does an instance of joining/leaving NEET occur. This will exclude those who are in employment one month, leave that job and find another within the next reporting period.

Some of the Local Authorities have not been reported on, as we have not received data for them.

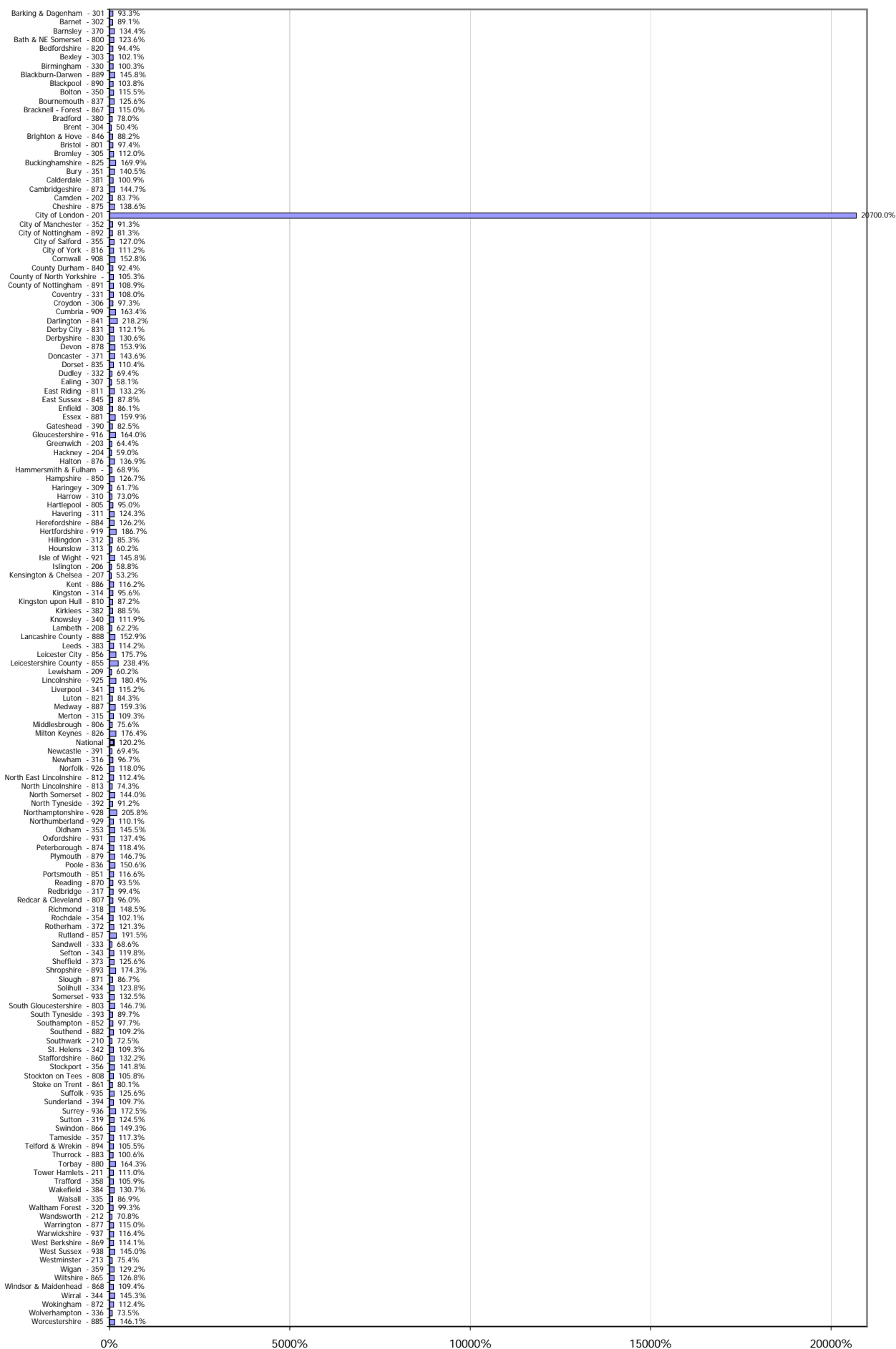
Data Source

Connexions Customer Information System - CCIS, supplied to Ofsted by DCSF

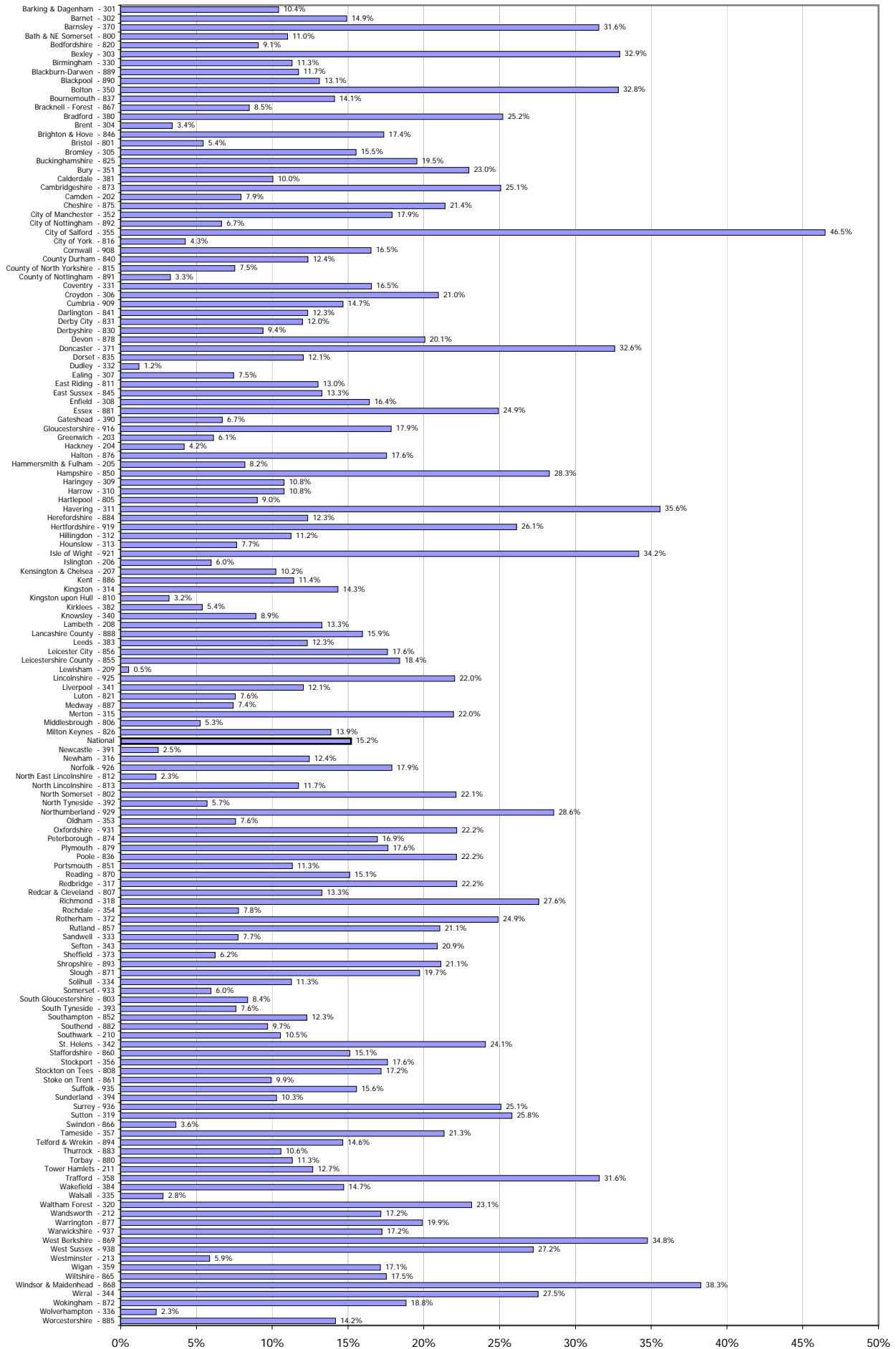
Outcome framework

Achieving Economic Well-Being

5044DE - 16-18-year-olds leaving the NEET group to re-engage in employment, education or training - 2007



5044DE - 19-year-olds leaving the NEET group to re-engage in employment, education or training - 2007



5045DE

Connexions Partnership data: young people at particular risk of becoming NEET

Notes on Interpretation

For the 16-19 teenage mothers' calculation, the numerator is the number of 16-19 year old mothers in employment, education or training, and the denominator is the number of 16-19 year old mothers recorded on CCIS. However, for the LDD calculation, the numerator is the number of 16-19 year olds with learning disabilities or difficulties (LDD) who are NEET, and the denominator is the number of 16-19 year olds with LDD NEET + EET. Similarly, on the ethnic group calculation, the numerator is the number of 16-18 year olds who are NEET and the denominator is the number of 16-18 year olds EET + NEET. The data for each year is taken as of December. Data is for a single local authority, and not the whole partnership area. Data is suppressed where there are less than 10 NEETs in the LA in a particular ethnic group.

For the LDD and ethnic indicators the NEET and EET figures are adjusted by the DCSF to allow for young people whose current activity is not known. This assumes that:

8% of young people who are previously in employment, education, or training, but who have lost contact with the service, are NEET, and;

58% of young people who were previously NEET, but who have lost contact with the service, are NEET.

The total for 2006 omits the number that refused to give their ethnicity as this figure was not available for preceding years.

Some of the Local Authorities have not been reported on, as we have not received data for them.

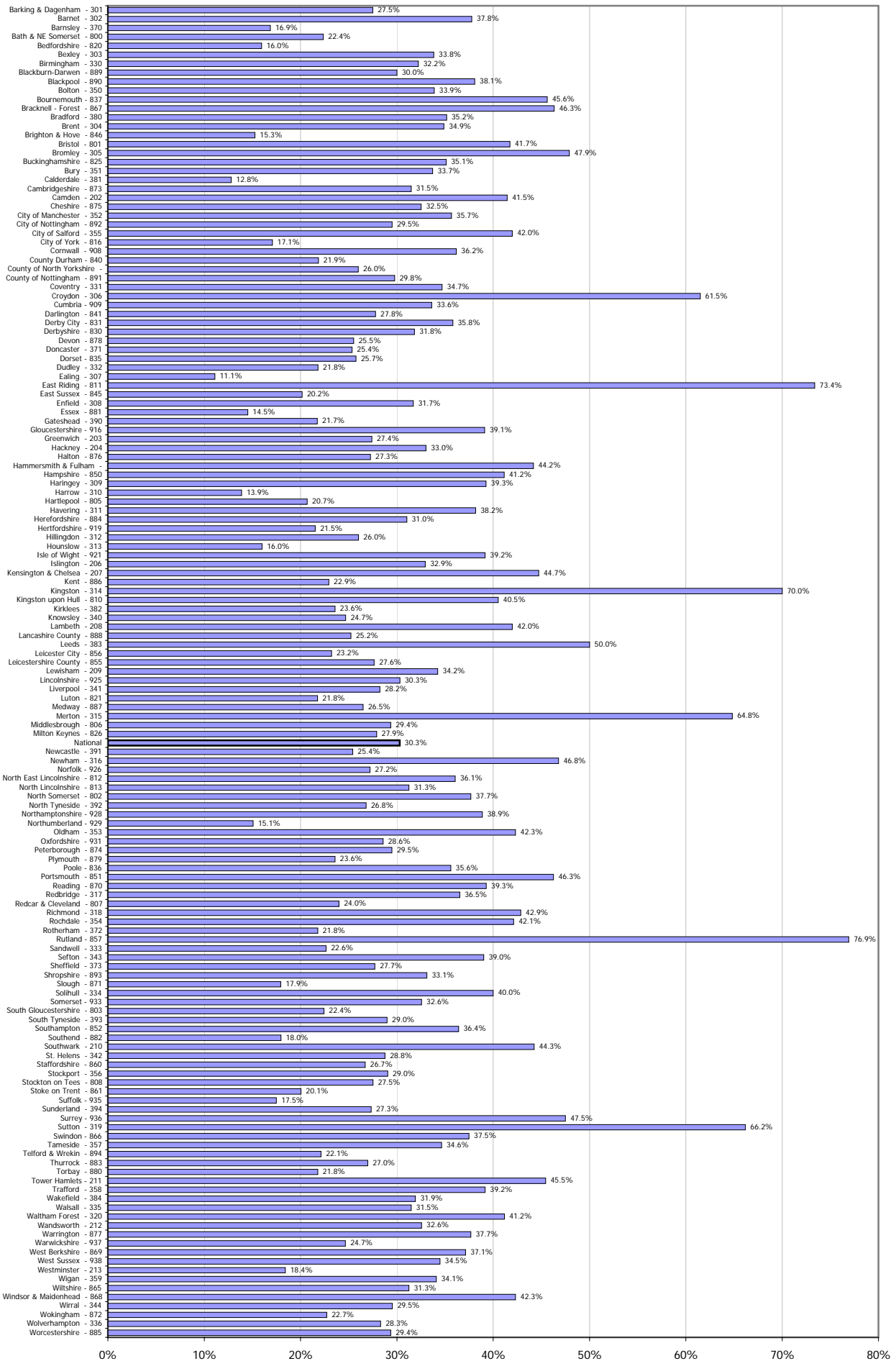
Data Source

Connexions Customer Information System - CCIS, supplied to Ofsted by DCSF

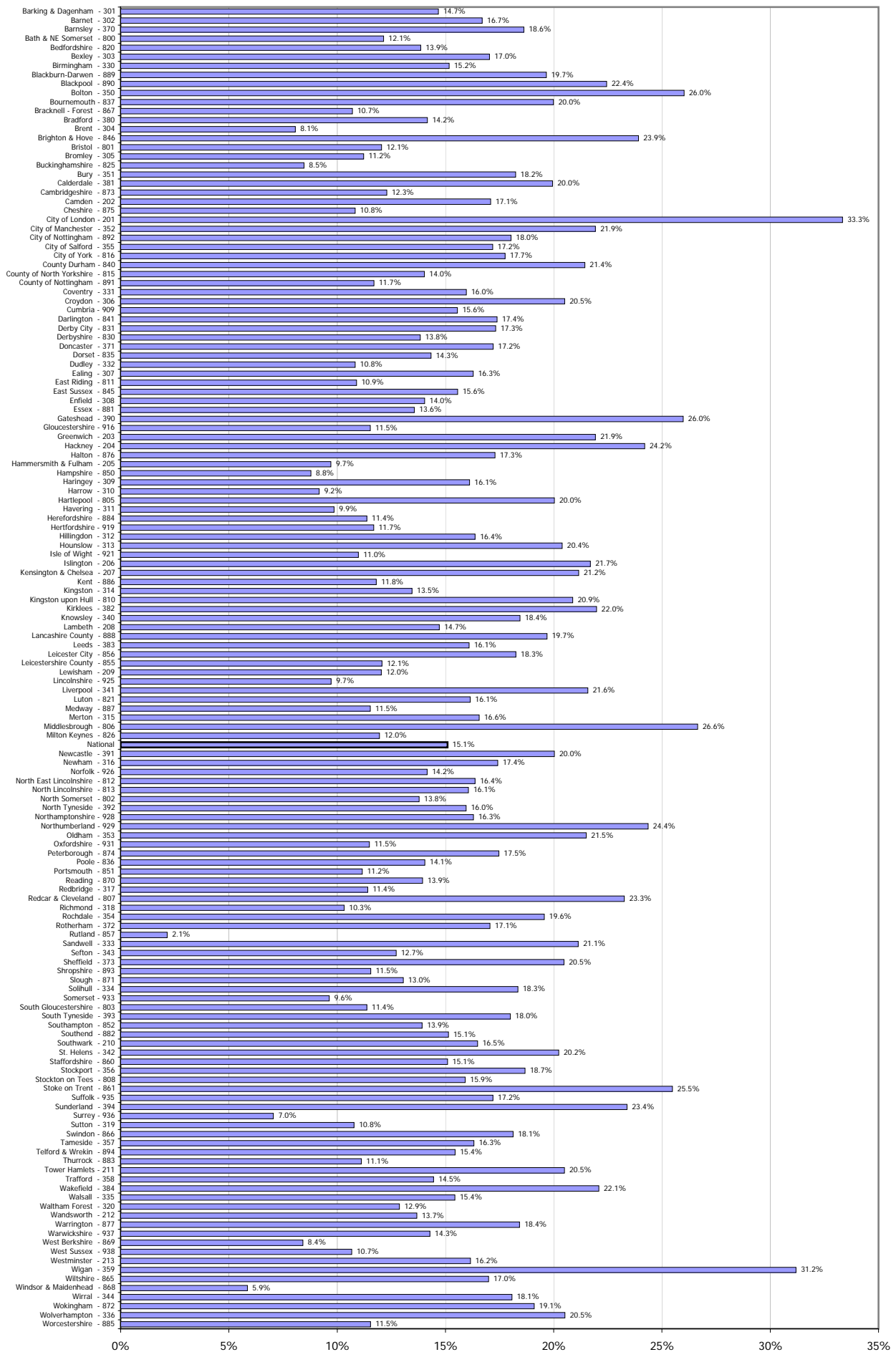
Outcome framework

Achieving Economic Well-Being

5045DE - Partnership data: young people at particular risk of becoming NEET - 16-19 teenage mothers who are in education, employment or training (EET) - 2007



5045DE - Connexions Partnership data: young people at particular risk of becoming NEET - 16-19 NEET with Learning Disabilities & Difficulties - 2007



5046DE

Connexions Partnership data: proportion of young people completing year 11 who continue in learning

Notes on Interpretation

This indicator is calculated by dividing the numerator of the number of year 11 completers continuing in learning and dividing it by the denominator which is the number of year 11 completers.

Some of the Local Authorities have not been reported on, as we have not received data for them.

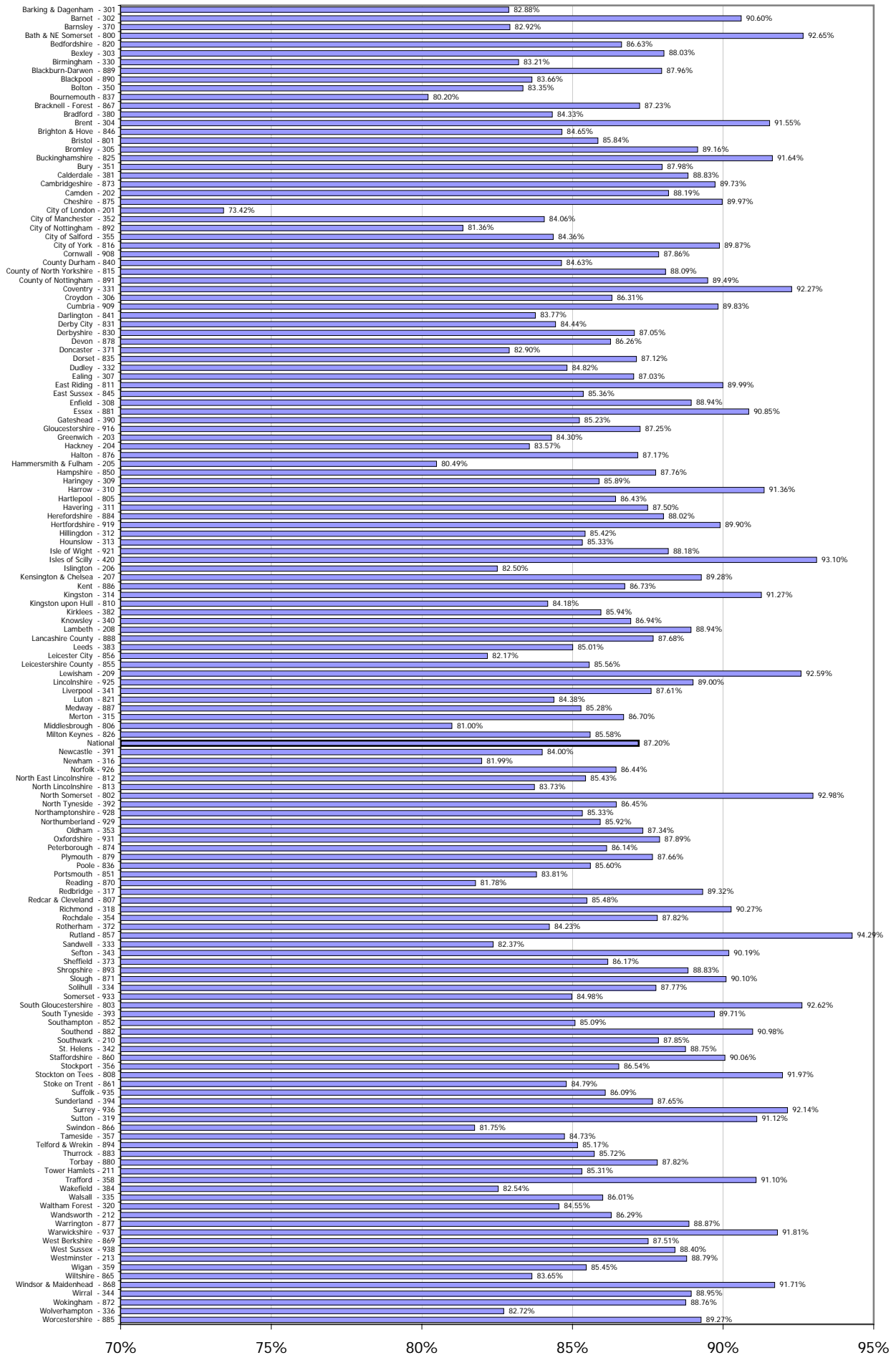
Data Source

Connexions Customer Information System - CCIS, supplied to Ofsted by DCSF

Outcome framework

Achieving Economic Well-Being

5046DE - Connexions Partnership data: proportion of young people completing year 11 who continue in learning - 2007



5022SC - PAF CF/A4: Ratio of the percentage of those young people who were looked after on 1 April in their 17th year (aged 16), who were engaged in education, training or employment at the age of 19 to the percentage of all young people in the population who were engaged in education, training or employment at the age of 19 (BVPI 161)

Notes on Interpretation:

Research shows that care leavers experience high levels of unemployment and are at risk of homelessness and social exclusion. This indicator shows the performance of local authorities in improving outcomes for young people leaving their care, so that they are enabled to achieve, to make a positive contribution and to be offered the opportunity to secure their future economic well being.

Using the new definition of this indicator, introduced in 2004-05 – which applies a denominator of the percentage of local young people in education, employment and training to the percentage of care leavers in education, employment and training, to produce a ratio of one to the other - an outturn ratio of 0.92, for example, shows that the level of care leavers in education, employment and training is at 92% of the level of young people in education, employment and training in the local population.

Data for the percentage of all young people in employment, training or education were derived from the Labour Force Survey. Since these figures are from a survey and relate to the population aged 18-24 rather than at age 19 they are subject to a margin of error. More importantly, the denominator covers a wider age-range than the numerator because the LFS is a national sample survey and limiting results to those aged 19 at council level could produce unreliable results. Ideally the LFS would have sufficient coverage to provide an estimate for 19 year olds at a local level so that the comparison with data on formerly looked after children at age 19 could be as precise as possible. Sample error, however, would be too great for this and hence the 18-24 year old cohort is used. Data on the regional and national variation in the percentage of 19 year olds in employment, education and training in 2003 suggests that the difference between single years of age is not marked.

Numbers of young people in the numerator may be small in some smaller councils and the measure therefore subject to large swings from year to year. Nearly one council in three had fewer than 20 care leavers in the numerator for 2006-07. Small changes in the 19 year-old cohort can have large consequences for the end result.

To be counted as 'in touch' for the purposes of this item, there should be "contact" between the council and the young person sometime within the timeframe of 3 months before and one month after the young person's 19th birthday. Consideration might be given the nature of that contact and the

extent to which it is meaningful or perfunctory. Account should also be taken of the reluctance of the young people to be 'in touch'; this can have a very strong influence on this indicator.

Consideration needs to be given to the type, duration and quality of the education, employment or training that it being received by the care leavers, as well as the extent to which it will assist the young people in later life.

Although there are links with this indicator to the education and offending history of the relevant young people, the most direct connections can be made with the indicators cover pathway plans and personal advisers (2038SC) and the suitability of care leavers' accommodation (5037SC). High scores on all three would indicate the possibility of good outcomes for the young people; low scores would indicate the reverse. Any significant variations between these indicators should prompt further questions about the data, and the practice that lies behind it.

Bands – 2004-07

Bands	Low			High	
	•	••	•••	••••	•••••
2004-07	0<0.4	0.4<0.5	0.5<0.6	.	0.6+

Data Source: DCSF - SSDA903 and the Labour Force Survey (ONS)

Outcome framework: Achieving economic well-being

Related indicators:

2038SC % of eligible, relevant and former relevant children that have pathway plans, have been allocated a personal adviser and are resident outside the council's boundaries

3071SC The % of children looked after who were pupils in year 11 who were eligible for GCSE (or equivalent) examinations who sat at least one GCSE or equivalent exam

3072SC PAF CF/A2: Educational qualifications of children looked after [joint working] (BVPI 50)

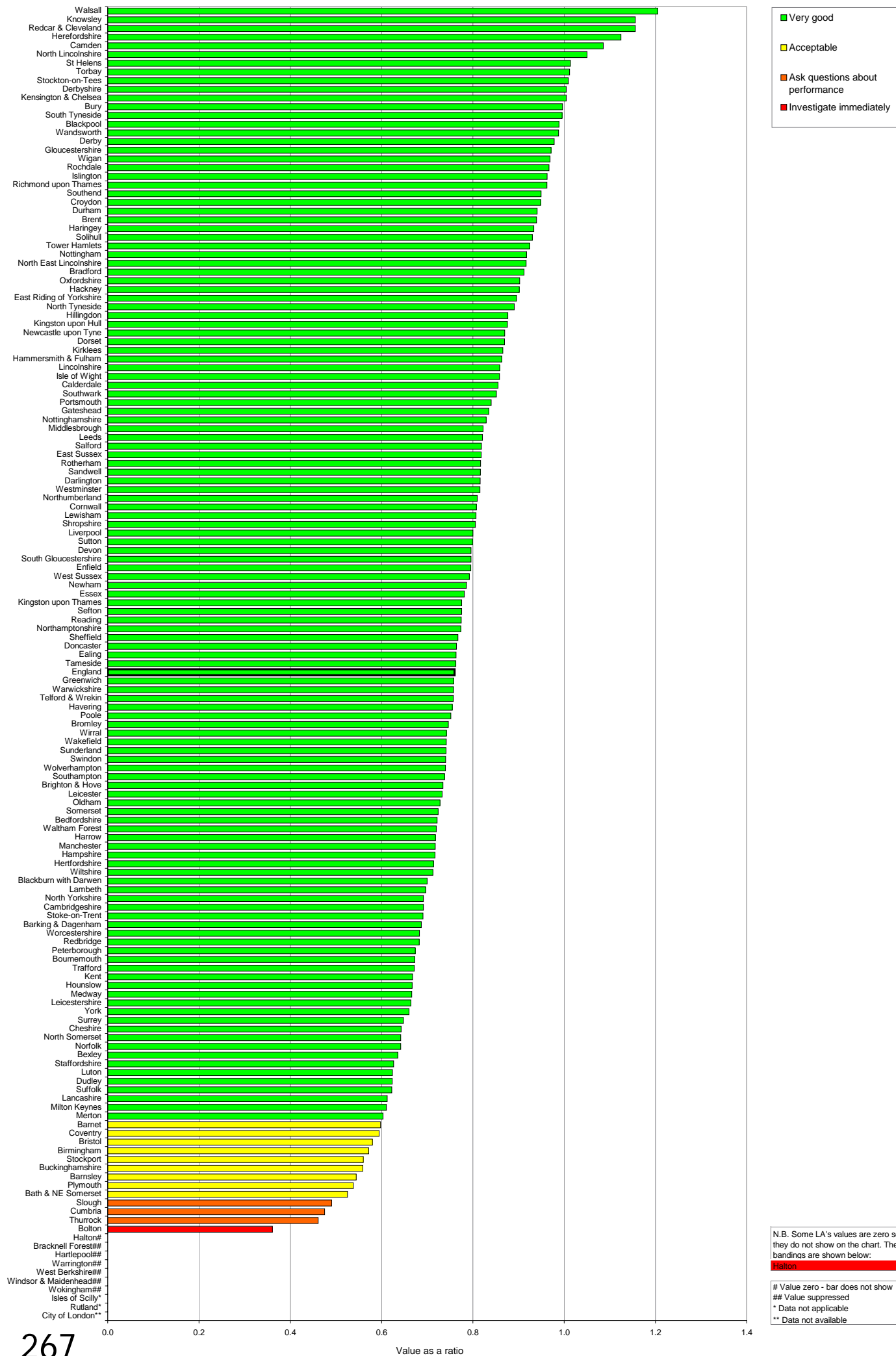
3073SC The % of young people leaving care aged 16 or over with 5 or more GCSEs at grade A*-C or GNVQ equivalent

3074SC PAF CF/C24: Children looked after absent from school [joint working]

4015SC PAF CF/C18: Final warnings/reprimands and convictions of children looked after

4016SC PAF CF/C63: Participation of looked after children in reviews

5037SC % of care leavers at age 19 who are living in suitable accommodation (as judged by the council)



5037SC - Percentage of care leavers at age 19 who are living in suitable accommodation (as judged by the council)

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator measures suitability of accommodation as a proxy for the effectiveness of care leaving services.

To be counted as 'in touch' for the purposes of this item, there should be "contact" between the council and the young person sometime within the timeframe of 3 months before and one month after the young person's 19th birthday. Consideration might be given the nature of that contact and the extent to which it is meaningful or perfunctory.

There are no hard and fast rules on whether accommodation is deemed 'suitable'; the decision will depend on the circumstances of the individual case, and councils have to use their judgment. The classification set out in the 903 Frequently Asked Questions is intended to give an indication of the kinds of accommodation that would generally be considered 'suitable' or 'unsuitable'.

Accommodation is to be regarded as suitable if it provides safe, secure and affordable provision for young people. It would generally include short-term accommodation designed to move young people on to stable long-term accommodation, but would exclude emergency accommodation used in a crisis. Accommodation that clearly exposes the person to risk of harm or social exclusion by reason of its location or other factors should be coded as 'unsuitable'. Accommodation that is 'Emergency accommodation' (e.g. night shelter, direct access, emergency hostel), 'Bed and breakfast' or 'In custody' (categories V, W, and X) should usually be considered 'unsuitable'. The suitability of the accommodation, though, is a subjective judgement and consideration should be given to the council's evidence supporting such judgement.

Data Source: DCSF - SSDA903

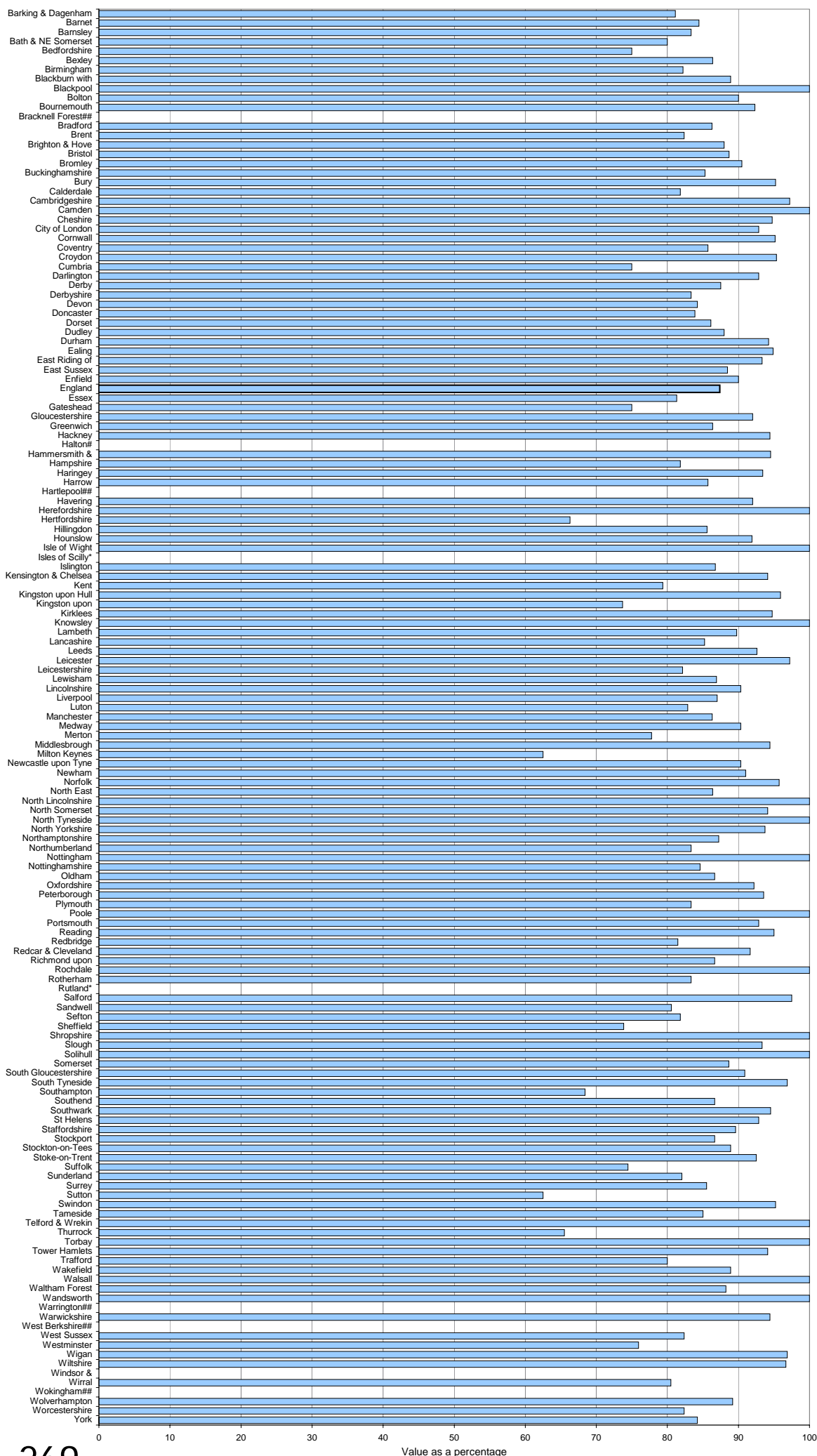
Outcome framework: Achieving economic well-being

Related indicators:

2038SC % of eligible, relevant and former relevant children that have pathway plans, have been allocated a personal adviser and are resident outside the council's boundaries

5022SC PAF CF/A4 Employment, education and training for care leavers [joint working] (BVPI 161)

5037SC - Percentage of care leavers at age 19 who are living in suitable accommodation



Value zero - bar does not show
Value suppressed
* Data not applicable
** Data not available



SERVICE MANAGEMENT

6006SC - KIGS EX61: Gross expenditure on services to children per capita aged under 18

Notes on Interpretation:

This measure will reflect the differences in costs incurred in different parts of England. It will also reflect differences in deprivation.

There may be patterns of local expenditure on children's services, especially in relation to pooled budgets with partner agencies under the children's trust arrangements, that may impact on this indicator.

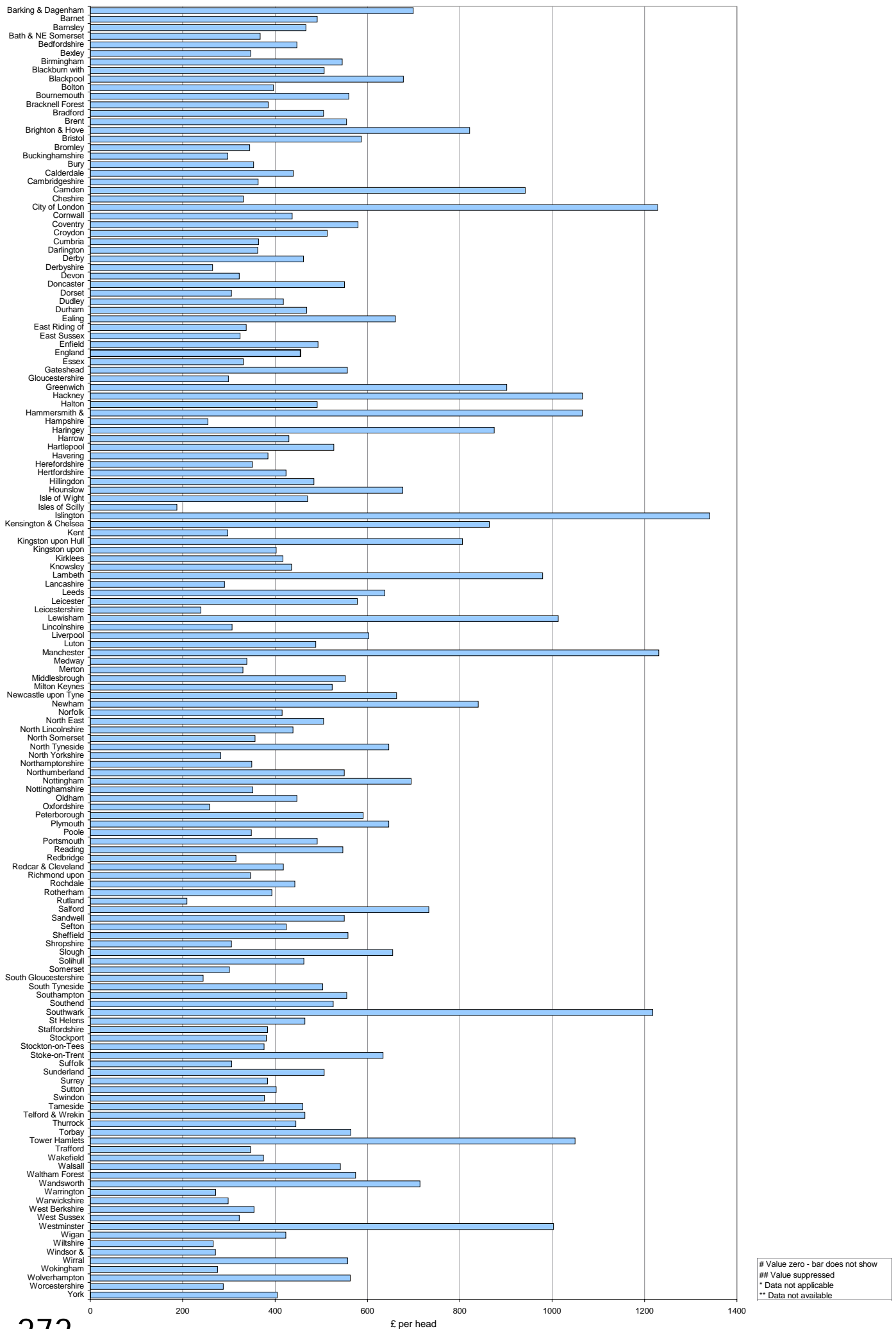
Any significant variation between an area's budget for children's social care services and its comparator group needs to be explored. Significantly higher spend suggests a strong commitment to children's services, but there is a need to explore value for money and partners' contributions. A high level of spend does not always result in more effective services delivering better outcomes. Conversely, significantly lower budgets suggest a lack of commitment to children's social care services and the impact of this on the range and quality of services and outcomes for children and young people will need to be explored.

Data Source: IC - PSS EX1 and ONS mid year estimates

Outcome framework: Service management

Related indicators:

- 6003SC KIGS BU07: Total Personal Social Services (PSS) budget per capita
- 6004SC KIGS EX12: % of Personal Social Services (PSS) actual expenditure on provision for children and families
- 6005SC KIGS BU01: PSS budget for children and families per population aged under 18
- 6009SC KIGS EX77: Expenditure on family support services per capita aged under 18
- 6010SC PAF CF/E44: Relative spend on family support
- 6022SC KIGS EX62: Gross expenditure on children looked after per capita aged under 18
- 6024SC PAF CF/B8: Cost of services for children looked after
- 6045SC KIGS EX66: Gross expenditure on adoption service per capita aged under 18



6009SC - KIGS EX77: Expenditure on family support services per capita aged under 18

Notes on Interpretation:

This measure will reflect the differences in costs incurred in different parts of England (see pp.110-111 of the PAF volume 2005-06 (CSCI, November 2006)). It will also reflect differences in deprivation.

There may be patterns of local expenditure on children's services, especially in relation to pooled budgets with partner agencies under the children's trust arrangements, that may impact on this indicator.

Some of the variation in this measure may be accounted for by different interpretations of the guidance for PSSEX1, particularly in what is included in 'other children's services' (PSSEX1 row BE3) and in attribution of 'overheads' via SSMSS.

Any significant variation between an area's budget for children's social care services and its comparator group needs to be explored. If expenditure on family support is significantly lower than comparators this may be due to strong cost effective commissioning arrangements to deliver preventative services, and /or effective pooled budgets with partners. In the absence of these, low expenditure on family support indicates insufficient family support services which is likely to result in more children being looked after and/or more children with child protection plans.

High spend on family support should be helping to reduce the numbers of looked after children and/or children with child protection plans. If these numbers remain high it suggests that family support services are ineffectively targeted.

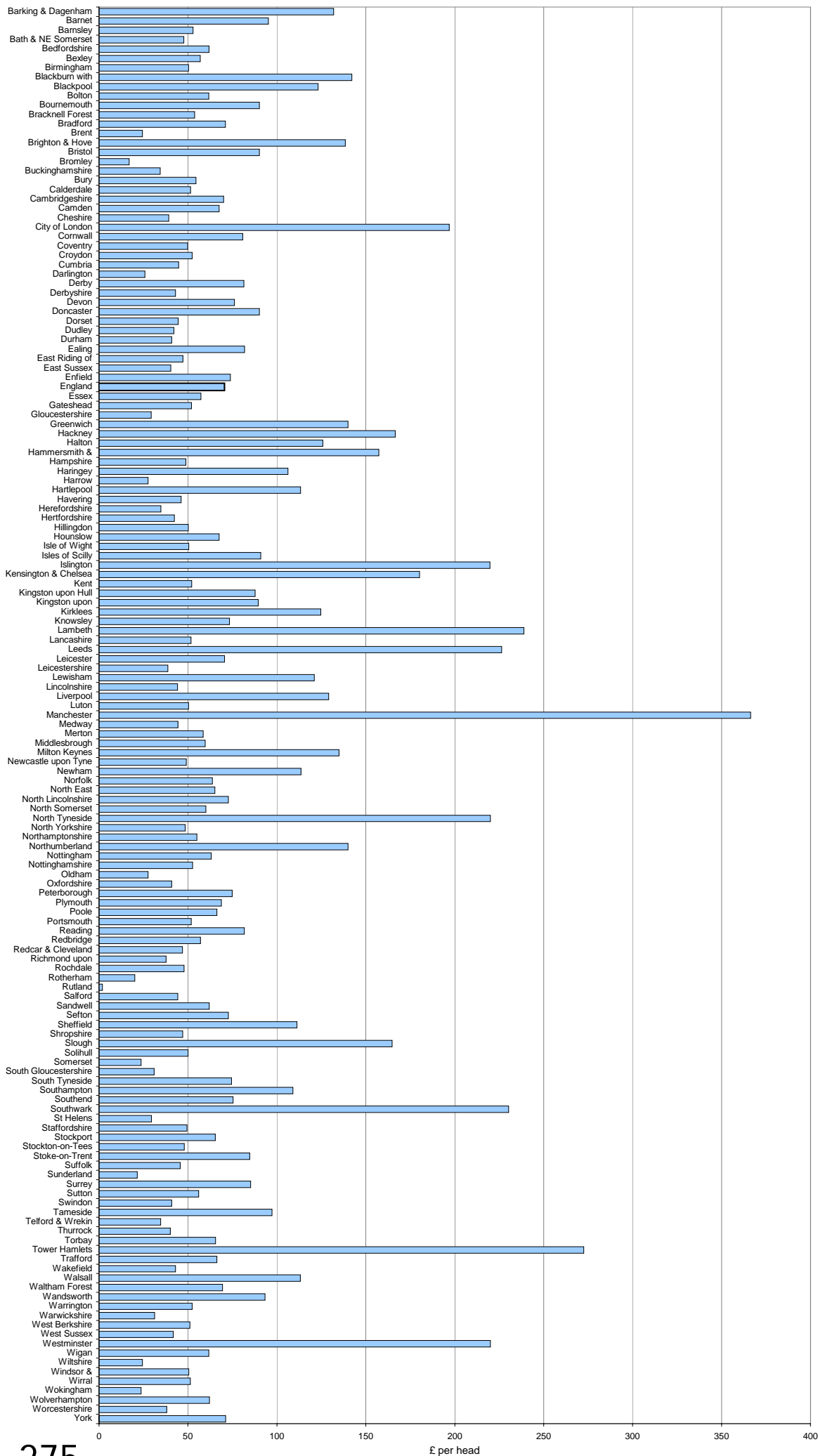
Data Source: IC - PSS EX1 and ONS mid year estimates

Outcome framework: Service management

Related indicators:

- 6003SC KIGS BU07: Total Personal Social Services (PSS) budget per capita
- 6004SC KIGS EX12: % of Personal Social Services (PSS) actual expenditure on provision for children and families
- 6005SC KIGS BU01: PSS budget for children and families per population aged under 18
- 6006SC KIGS EX61: Gross expenditure on services to children per capita aged under 18
- 6010SC PAF CF/E44: Relative spend on family support
- 6022SC KIGS EX62: Gross expenditure on children looked after per capita aged under 18

6024SC PAF CF/B8: Cost of services for children looked after
6045SC KIGS EX66: Gross expenditure on adoption service per capita aged
under 18



Value zero - bar does not show
 ## Value suppressed
 * Data not applicable
 ** Data not available

6010SC - PAF CF/E44: Gross expenditure on children in need but not looked after, as a percentage of gross expenditure on all children's services

Notes on Interpretation:

This indicator acts as a proxy for access to preventative services. Adequate provision of such services can prevent children being looked after later. A low figure would indicate that a council was providing a relatively small amount of preventative services.

There may be patterns of local expenditure on children's services, especially in relation to pooled budgets with partner agencies under the children's trust arrangements, that may impact on this indicator.

The most recent Children in Need census data, for 2005, may provide some historical evidence on the balance between costs of looked after children's services and other costs.

Any significant variation between an area's budget for children's social care services and its comparator group needs to be explored. If expenditure on family support is significantly lower than comparators this may be due to strong cost effective commissioning arrangements to deliver preventative services, and /or effective pooled budgets with partners. In the absence of these, low expenditure on family support indicates insufficient family support services which is likely to result in more children being looked after and/or an increase in the number of children with child protection plans.

High spend on family support should be helping to reduce the numbers of looked after children and/or children with child protection plans. If these numbers remain high it suggests that family support services are ineffectively targeted.

Bands – 2000-07

Bands	Low					High			
2000-07	•	••	•••	••••	•••••	••••	•••	••	•
	-	0<27	27<32	32<43	-	.	43<48	48<=100	-

Data Source: IC - PSS EX1

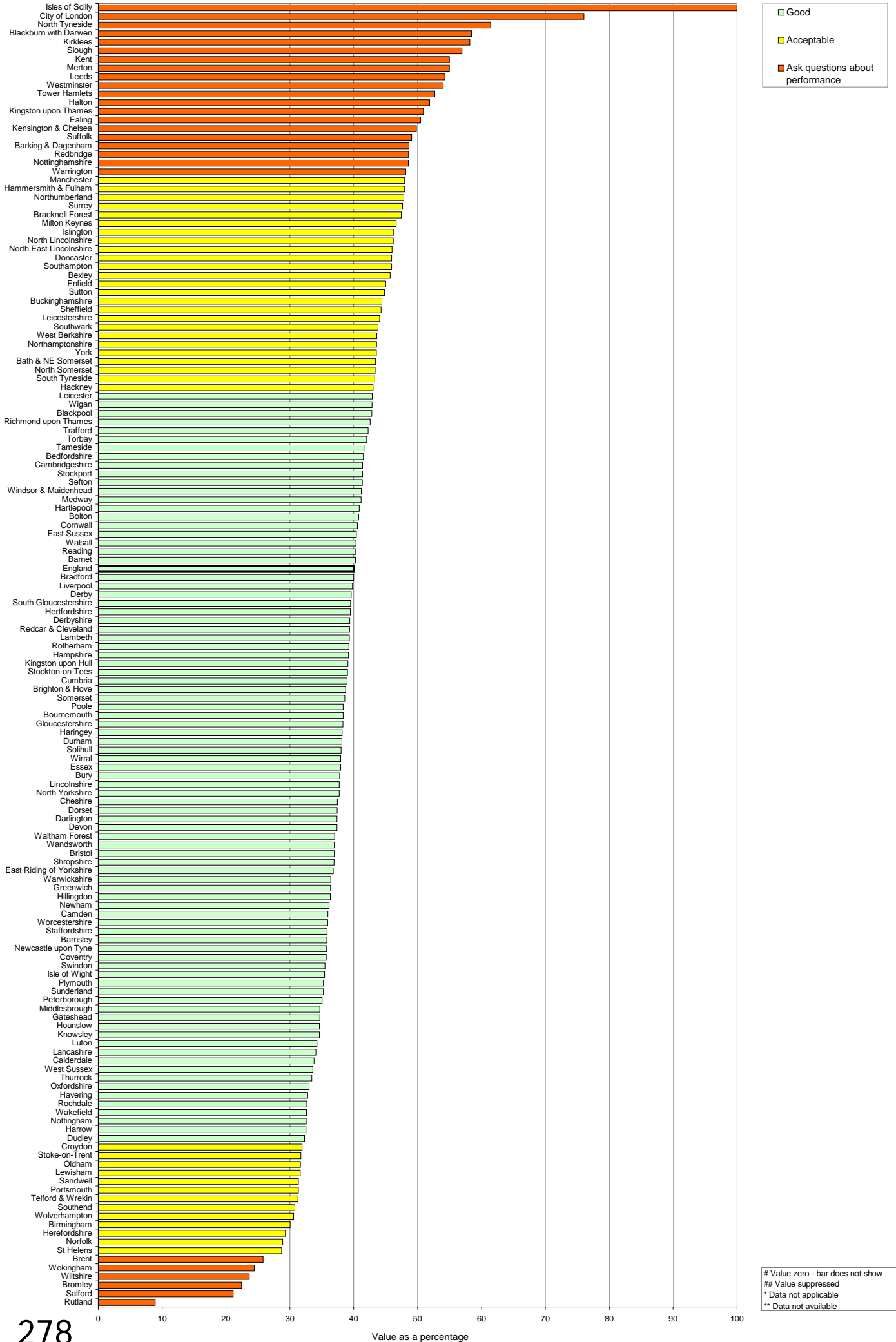
Outcome framework: Service management

Related indicators:

- 6003SC KIGS BU07: Total Personal Social Services (PSS) budget per capita
- 6004SC KIGS EX12: % of Personal Social Services (PSS) actual expenditure on provision for children and families

6005SC KIGS BU01: PSS budget for children and families per population aged under 18
6006SC KIGS EX61: Gross expenditure on services to children per capita aged under 18
6009SC KIGS EX77: Expenditure on family support services per capita aged under 18
6022SC KIGS EX62: Gross expenditure on children looked after per capita aged under 18
6024SC PAF CF/B8: Cost of services for children looked after
6045SC KIGS EX66: Gross expenditure on adoption service per capita aged under 18

6010SC - PAF CF/E44: Relative spend on family support



6022SC - KIGS EX62: Gross expenditure on looked after children per capita aged under 18

Notes on Interpretation:

The numerator covers expenditure by the council on services for looked after children other than social work. It includes the costs of children's homes and boarding schools as well as fostering, lodgings, independent living and a range of specialist placements, and all associated overheads.

This measure will in part reflect whether the council is in a low or high cost area. It will also reflect the characteristics of the population of the area. If the area is relatively deprived expenditure may be higher - see commentary on 6024SC CF/B8. Similarly the rate will reflect the make-up of children looked after by the council: if there are high proportions of adolescents or disabled children expenditure per head may be higher. If, however, a significant proportion of the looked after children are placed at home with parents the rate may be lower.

If the number of disabled children receiving support is significantly lower than comparators this suggests that an inadequate range of support is in place.

Data Source: IC - PSS EX1 and ONS mid year estimates

Outcome framework: Service management

Related indicators:

2042SC KIGS CH39: Children looked after per 10,000 population aged under 18

6003SC KIGS BU07: Total Personal Social Services (PSS) budget per capita

6004SC KIGS EX12: % of Personal Social Services (PSS) actual expenditure on provision for children and families

6005SC KIGS BU01: PSS budget for children and families per population aged under 18

6006SC KIGS EX61: Gross expenditure on services to children per capita aged under 18

6009SC KIGS EX77: Expenditure on family support services per capita aged under 18

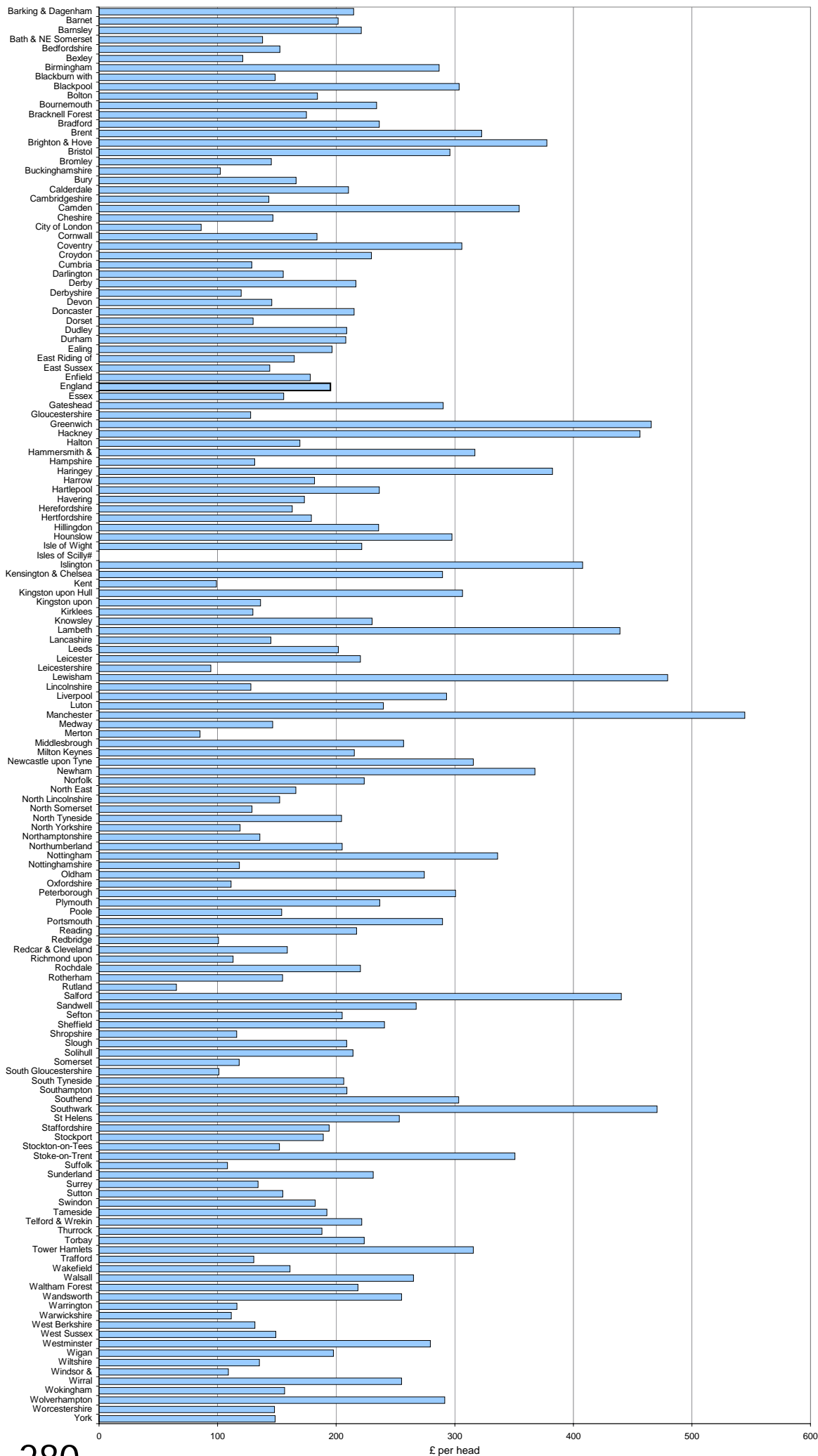
6010SC PAF CF/E44: Relative spend on family support

6022SC KIGS EX62: Gross expenditure on children looked after per capita aged under 18

6024SC PAF CF/B8: Cost of services for children looked after

6045SC KIGS EX66: Gross expenditure on adoption service per capita aged under 18

6022SC - KIGS EX62: Gross expenditure on looked after children per capita aged under 18



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 ## Value suppressed
 * Data not applicable
 ** Data not available

6024SC - PAF CF/B8: Average gross weekly expenditure per looked after child in foster care or in a children's home

Notes on Interpretation:

The cost of services is an important aspect of efficient delivery of services. Other things being equal, such as quality and all children's needs being adequately met, a lower cost is generally held to be more efficient. With this indicator the overall cost of looking after children (in residential or foster care) can be assessed allowing for potential changes in costs of particular forms of care such as fostering, arising from changes to quality and supply. Performance against all of the measures in the cost and efficiency performance area will be taken as evidence of progress against the improvement in social care efficiency target of at least 2.5% year-on-year required at a national level by the Government.

This indicator can be improved by commissioning foster care and residential care at lower unit cost and, more importantly, by shifting the pattern of care away from residential to foster care. Moving children from residential to foster care may increase the unit costs of both as more dependent children are cared for in both settings, but still decrease CF/B8.

This measure will reflect the differences in costs incurred in different parts of England. It will also reflect differences in deprivation.

There may be patterns of local expenditure on children's services, especially in relation to pooled budgets with partner agencies under the children's trust arrangements, that may impact on this indicator.

High costs may indicate that high numbers of looked after children are being placed with expensive independent providers. If this is the case need to explore the strategy to address it. High costs may also be linked to the cost of covering high levels of sickness absence among residential staff. It is also possible for high costs to occur when numbers looked after reduce, because the cohort remaining may have a proportionately greater need for specialist placements, which are likely to be more expensive.

Unlike all other indicators that relate to children looked after, this one includes data on children in receipt of respite care. Consideration could be given to these elements if costs have risen considerably year on year without an obvious change in overall numbers of children looked after or an increase in the use of fostering agencies.

Bands – 2001-07

Bands for ACA group 1

	Low				High
	●●	●●●	●●●●	●●●	●●
2001-02	£0<£333	£333<£357	£357<£476	£476<£532	>=£532
2002-03	£0<£348	£348<£373	£373<£498	£498<£556	>=£556
2003-04	£0<£366	£366<£393	£393<£524	£524<£585	>=£585
2004-05	£0<£383	£383<£411	£411<£548	£548<£612	>=£612
2005-06	£0<£394	£394<£423	£423<£564	£564<£630	>=£630
2006-07	£0<£409	£409<£439	£439<£585	£585<£653	>=£653

Bands for ACA group 2

	Low				High
	●●	●●●	●●●●	●●●	●●
2001-02	£0<£327	£327<£350	£350<£467	£467<£537	>=£537
2002-03	£0<£342	£342<£366	£366<£488	£488<£562	>=£562
2003-04	£0<£360	£360<£385	£385<£514	£514<£592	>=£592
2004-05	£0<£377	£377<£403	£403<£538	£538<£619	>=£619
2005-06	£0<£387	£387<£415	£415<£553	£553<£636	>=£636
2006-07	£0<£401	£401<£439	£439<£585	£585<£653	>=£653

Bands for ACA group 3

	Low				High
	●●	●●●	●●●●	●●●	●●
2001-02	£0<£407	£407<£436	£436<£581	£581<£669	>=£669
2002-03	£0<£426	£426<£456	£456<£608	£608<£700	>=£700
2003-04	£0<£449	£449<£480	£480<£640	£640<£737	>=£737
2004-05	£0<£470	£470<£502	£502<£669	£669<£771	>=£771
2005-06	£0<£482	£482<£516	£516<£688	£688<£792	>=£792
2006-07	£0<£500	£500<£535	£535<£6713	£713<£821	>=£821

Bands for ACA group 4

	Low				High
	●●	●●●	●●●●	●●●	●●
2001-02	£0<£409	£409<£438	£438<£584	£584<£633	>=£633
2002-03	£0<£428	£428<£458	£458<£611	£611<£662	>=£662
2003-04	£0<£451	£451<£482	£482<£643	£643<£697	>=£697
2004-05	£0<£472	£472<£504	£504<£673	£673<£729	>=£729
2005-06	£0<£484	£484<£519	£519<£692	£692<£750	>=£750
2006-07	£0<£502	£502<£538	£538<£718	£718<£778	>=£778

Data Source: IC - PSS EX1

Outcome framework: Service management

Related indicators:

2068SC PAF CF/B79: % of children aged at least 10 and under 16 who were in foster placements or placed for adoption

6003SC KIGS BU07: Total Personal Social Services (PSS) budget per capita

6004SC KIGS EX12: % of Personal Social Services (PSS) actual expenditure on provision for children and families

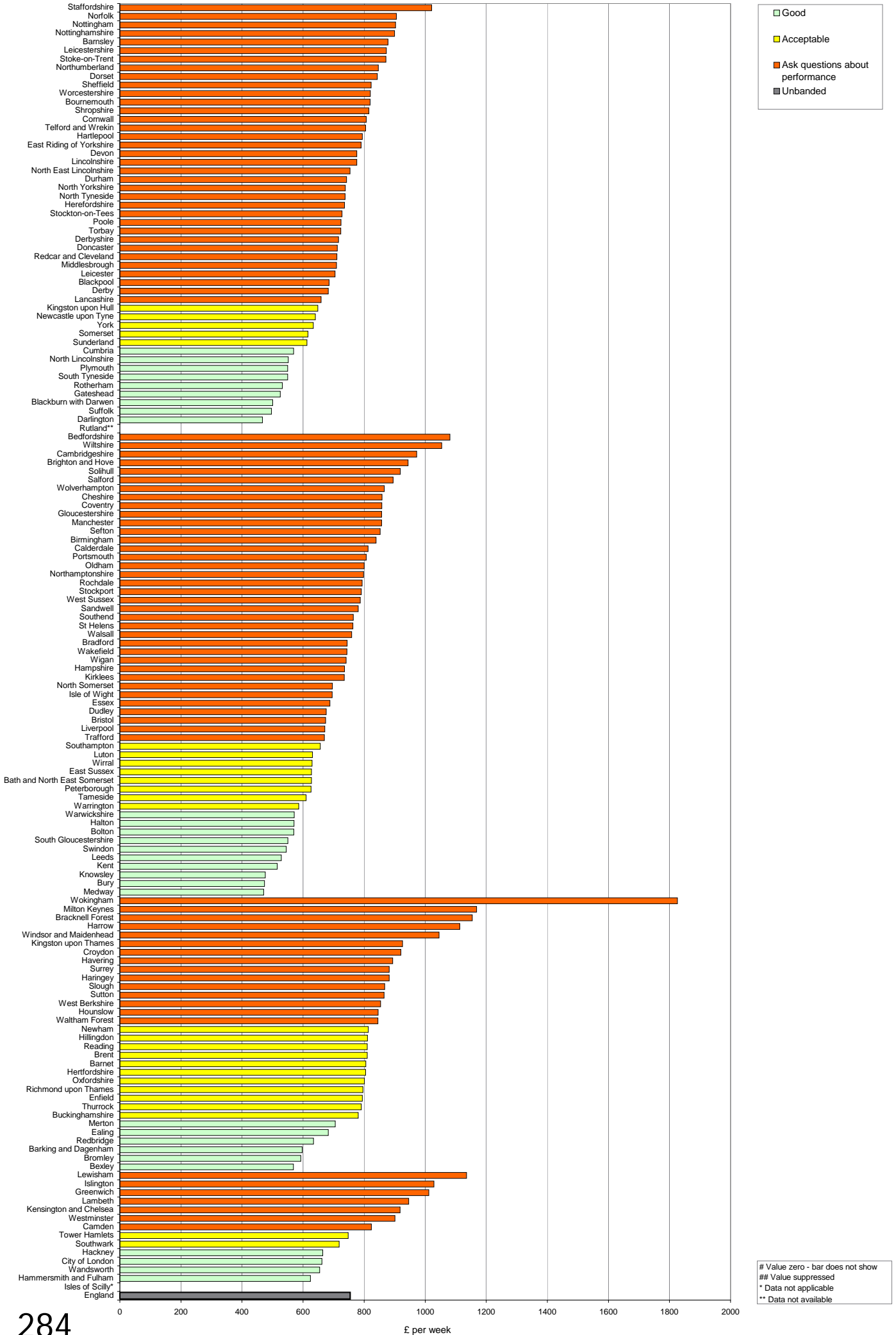
6005SC KIGS BU01: PSS budget for children and families per population aged under 18

6006SC KIGS EX61: Gross expenditure on services to children per capita aged under 18

6009SC KIGS EX77: Expenditure on family support services per capita aged under 18

6010SC PAF CF/E44: Relative spend on family support

6022SC KIGS EX62: Gross expenditure on children looked after per capita aged under 18
6045SC KIGS EX66: Gross expenditure on adoption service per capita aged under 18



Value zero - bar does not show
Value suppressed
* Data not applicable
** Data not available

6012SC - Percentage of social care staff directly employed posts for children and families vacant on 30 September

Notes on Interpretation:

High vacancy levels may indicate significant or wider problems that can impact adversely on services (see 2016SC, 2020SC, 2022SC, 2024SC, 2028SC, 2034SC, 2036SC, 2043SC, 2060SC, 2064SC, 3085SC, 4016SC).

If, for example, vacancy levels are high, the reasons for this and the area's strategy to address it need to be explored.

Data Source: CSCI and Ofsted data collection

Outcome framework: Service management

Related indicators:

2016SC KIGS CH142: % of referrals that are repeat referrals within 12 months

2020SC % of initial assessments within 7 working days of referral

2022SC PAF CF/C64: Timing of core assessments

2024SC % of children and young people on the child protection register who are not allocated to a social worker

2028SC PAF CF/A3: Re-registrations on the Child Protection Register

2034SC PAF CF/C20: Reviews of child protection cases (BVPI 162)

2036SC PAF CF/C21: Duration on the Child Protection Register

2043SC PAF CF/A1: Stability of placements of children looked after (BVPI 49)

2060SC % of looked after children with a named social worker who is qualified as a social worker

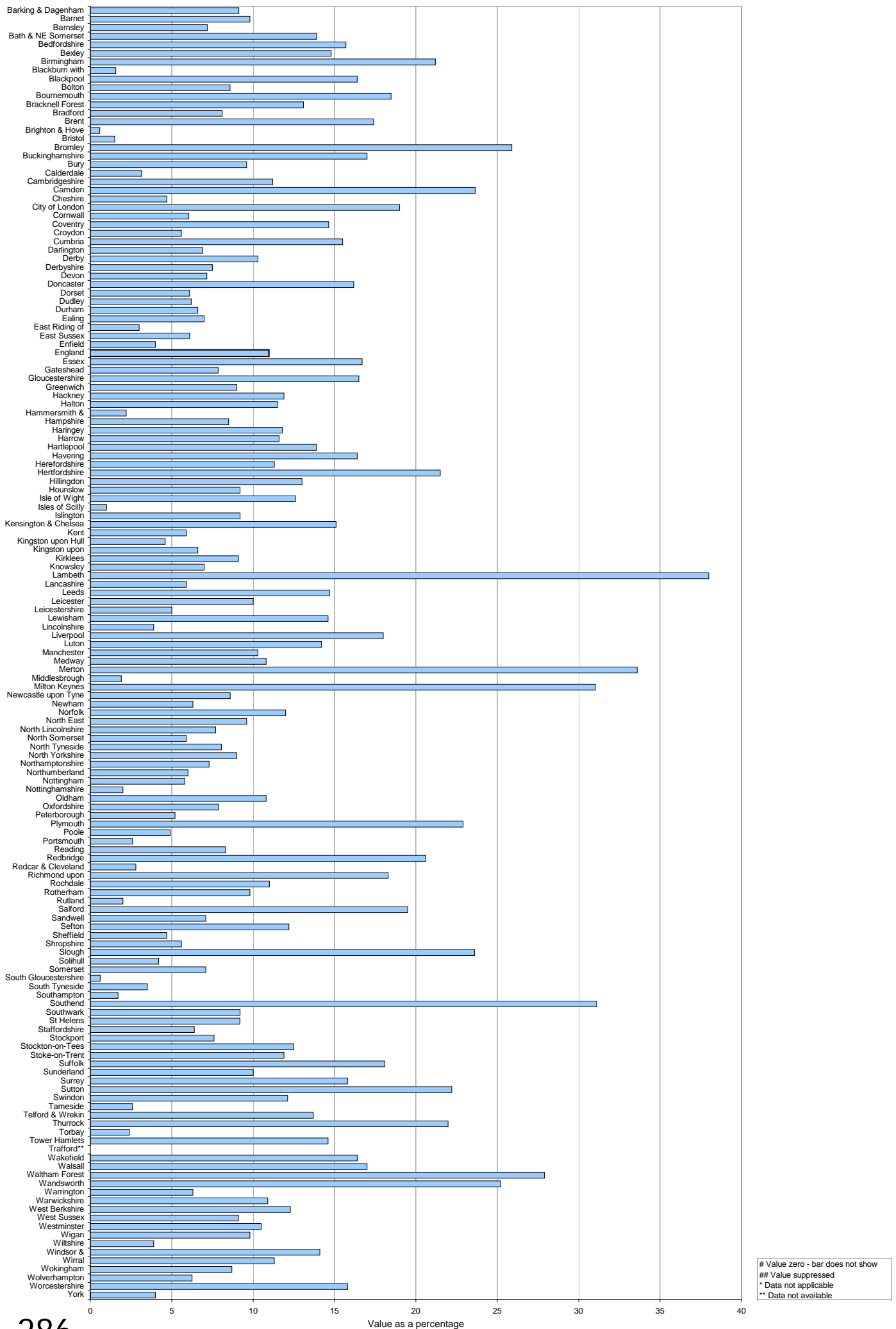
2064SC PAF CF/C68: Timeliness of reviews of children looked after

3085SC PAF CF/C69: Distance children newly looked after are placed from home

4016SC PAF CF/C63: Participation of looked after children in reviews

6011SC % of SSD directly employed staff for children that left during the year

6012SC - Percentage of social care staff directly employed posts for children and families vacant on 30 September



Value zero - bar does not show
Value suppressed
* Data not applicable
** Data not available

6016SC - Percentage of residential child care workers who have obtained the NVQ Level 3 in Health and Social Care (Children and Young People).

Notes on Interpretation:

Ensuring staff are appropriately trained is an important component of the quality of a service.

Data Source: CSCI and Ofsted data collection

Outcome framework: Service management

Related indicators:

6011SC % of SSD directly employed staff for children that left during the year

6012SC % of SSD directly employed posts for children and families vacant on 30 September

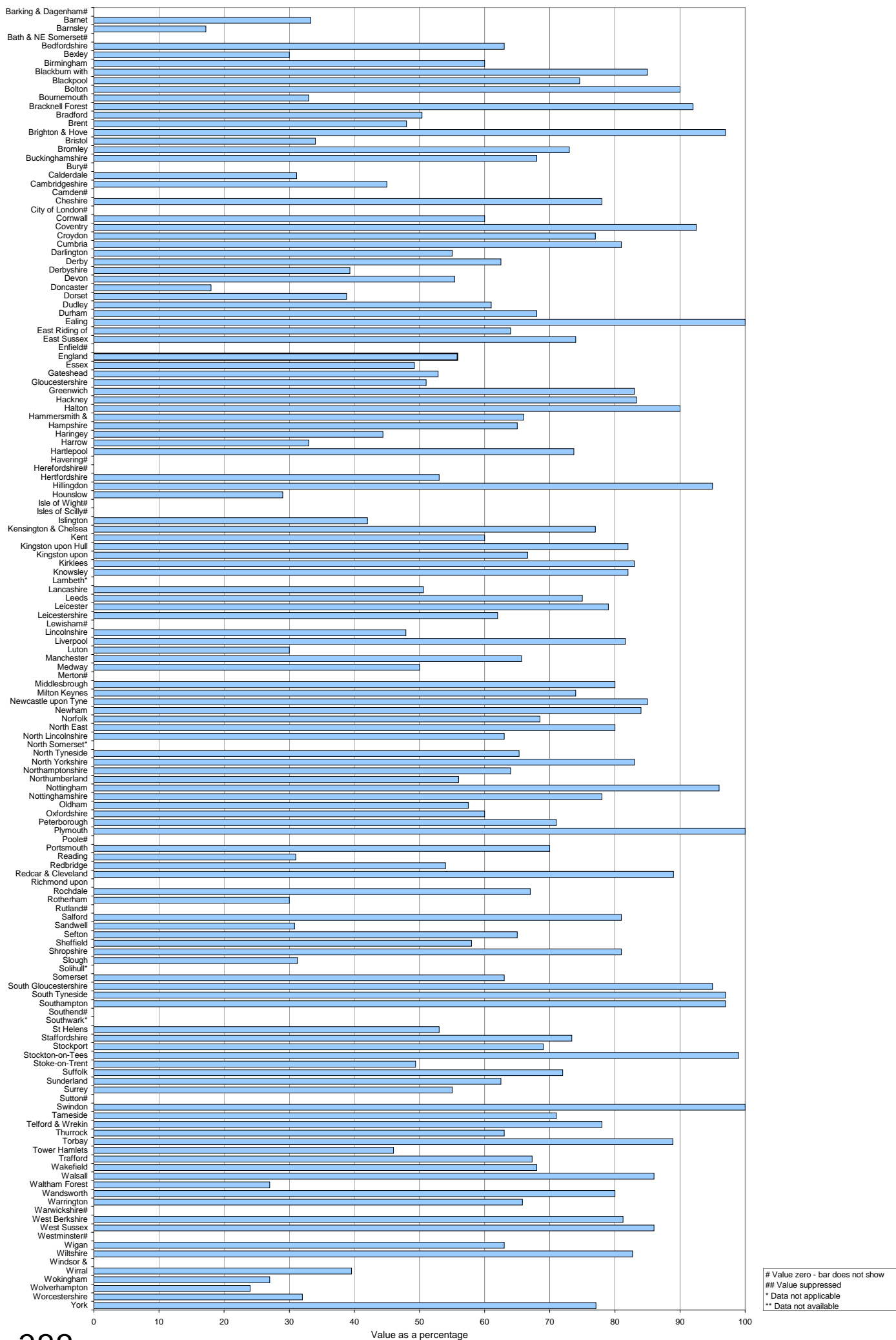
6015SC % of SSD gross current expenditure on staffing for children and families which was spent on training the council's directly employed staff working with children and families during the financial year

6017SC The % of social workers and residential managers working with children who need to obtain the child care PQ who have achieved the PQ1 award in child care

6020SC KIGS ST03: SSD operational staff working specifically for children's services (WTEs) per 10,000 population aged 0-17

6021SC KIGS ST12: Social workers and care managers specifically for children (WTEs) per 10,000 population aged 0-17

6050SC PAF MR/D74: Practice learning



Value zero - bar does not show
 ## Value suppressed
 * Data not applicable
 ** Data not available

6049DE

Percentage of unfilled full time vacancies in relation to number of full time equivalent teachers employed as at January

Notes on Interpretation

This indicator shows the number of advertised vacancies in maintained nursery, primary, secondary and special schools for full-time permanent appointments (or appointments of at least one term's duration) as a percentage of teachers in post i.e. full-time regular teachers in (or on secondment from) maintained nursery, primary and secondary schools, plus full-time regular divided service, peripatetic, advisory and miscellaneous teachers. Vacancies being filled on a temporary basis of less than one term are counted as vacant posts.

The Statistical Neighbours figure is a median average of the percentage figures for each of the local authorities' neighbours.

There is no benchmark figure. A lower percentage is better than a higher percentage with positive impact on capacity. The number of years for which the data has been collected is small and therefore trends cannot yet be clearly determined. The vacancy numbers show the position on the survey day in January.

Analysis is based on small numbers of vacancies. For this reason data does not have traffic lights. Please use with caution when comparing local authorities with Statistical Neighbours or the National figures. SN figures have been added by Ofsted to assist inspectors. They are median averages of the %s for all of the LA's Statistical Neighbours.

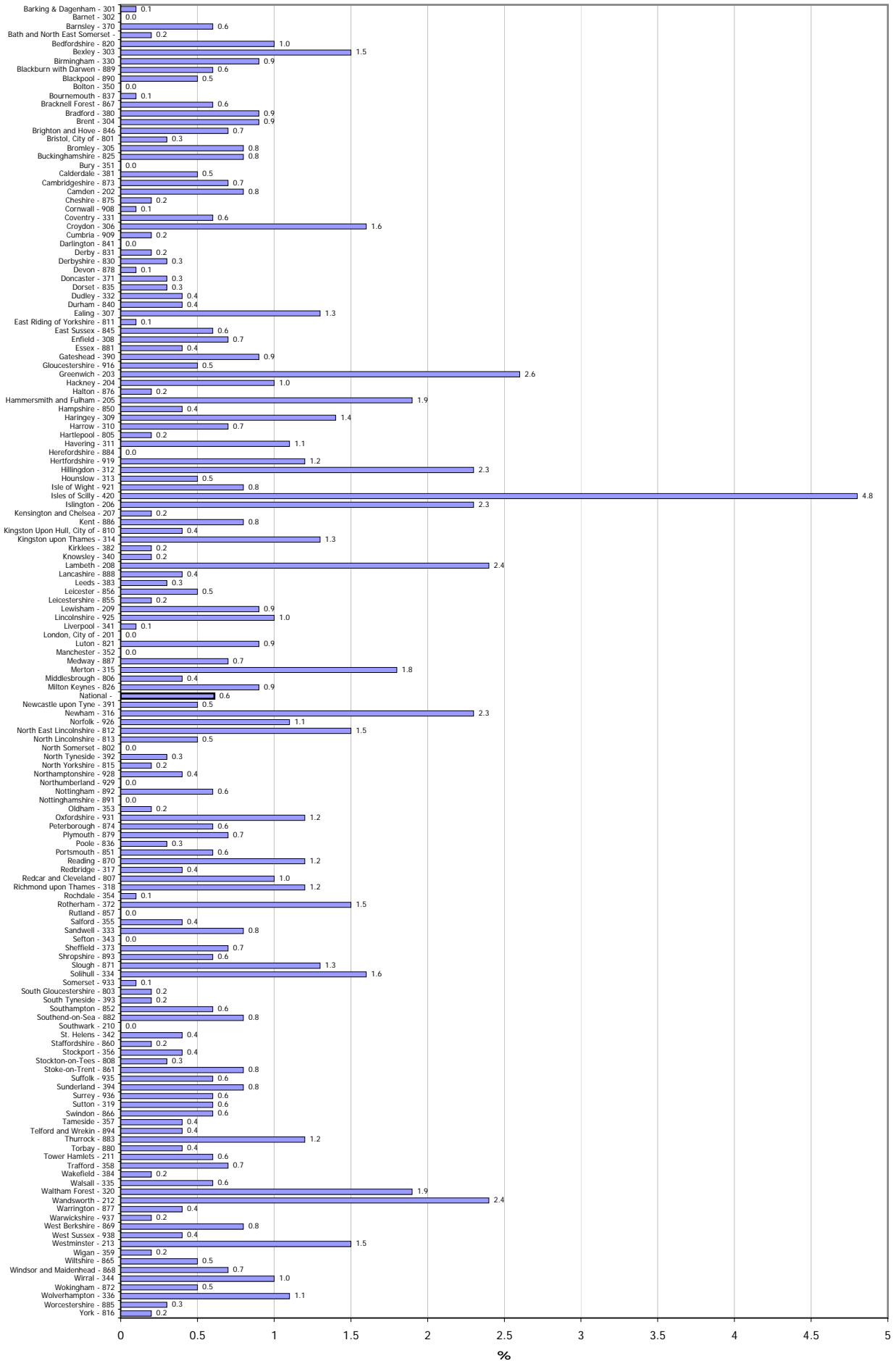
Data Source

DCSF annual 618G survey
(http://www.teachernet.gov.uk/management/ims/datacollections/618G/LA_618G_documentation/) Statistical Neighbours comparisons calculated by Ofsted

Outcome framework

Service Management

6049DE - Percentage of unfilled full time vacancies in relation to number of full time equivalent teachers employed as at January - 2006



Annex 2: Table of APA grades for 2007

Local Authority	<i>Overall Children's Services</i>	<i>Capacity to Improve</i>	<i>Being Healthy</i>	<i>Staying Safe</i>	<i>Enjoying and Achieving</i>	<i>Making a Positive Contribution</i>	<i>Achieving Economic Well-Being</i>
Barnet	3	3	3	3	4	3	3
Barnsley	3	3	3	3	3	4	3
Bath and North East Somerset	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Bexley	3	3	4	3	2	3	3
Birmingham	3	3	2	2	3	3	3
Blackburn with Darwen	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Blackpool	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Bolton	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
Bournemouth	2	2	3	3	2	3	2
Bracknell Forest	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
Bradford	3	3	2	3	2	4	3
Brent	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Brighton and Hove	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Bristol City	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
Bromley	2	2	2	2	3	2	3
Buckinghamshire	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Bury	3	3	3	3	3	4	3
Calderdale	3	4	4	3	3	4	3
Camden	4	4	4	3	3	4	3
Cheshire	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
City of London	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Cornwall	2	2	3	2	3	2	3
Coventry	3	3	3	2	3	4	3
Croydon	2	2	3	3	2	2	3
Cumbria	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
Darlington	3	3	4	3	2	4	3
Derby City	3	3	3	3	2	4	3
Derbyshire	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Devon	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
Doncaster	2	3	3	2	2	3	3
Dorset	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Dudley	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Durham	3	3	3	3	3	4	3
East Riding of Yorkshire	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Local Authority	<i>Overall Children's Services</i>	<i>Capacity to Improve</i>	<i>Being Healthy</i>	<i>Staying Safe</i>	<i>Enjoying and Achieving</i>	<i>Making a Positive Contribution</i>	<i>Achieving Well-Being</i>
East Sussex	3	4	4	3	3	4	3
Enfield	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Gateshead	4	4	3	4	4	4	4
Greenwich	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
Hackney	3	3	3	2	3	3	2
Halton	3	3	3	4	3	4	2
Hammersmith & Fulham	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Hampshire	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Haringey	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Harrow	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Hartlepool	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Havering	3	4	3	3	4	3	3
Herefordshire	2	2	3	2	3	2	2
Hertfordshire	2	2	2	1	3	2	2
Hillingdon	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Hounslow	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Isle of Wight	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
Islington	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Kensington & Chelsea	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
Kent	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Kingston Upon Hull	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Kingston Upon Thames	4	4	3	4	4	4	4
Kirklees	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
Lambeth	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
Lancashire	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Leeds	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Leicester City	3	3	2	3	2	4	3
Leicestershire	3	4	3	3	3	4	3
Lewisham	3	4	3	2	3	4	4
Lincolnshire	3	3	2	3	3	3	4
Liverpool	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Luton	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Manchester	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
Medway	2	3	2	2	3	2	3
Middlesbrough	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
Milton Keynes	2	2	2	2	2	3	2

Local Authority	<i>Overall Children's Services</i>	<i>Capacity to Improve</i>	<i>Being Healthy</i>	<i>Staying Safe</i>	<i>Enjoying and Achieving</i>	<i>Making a Positive Contribution</i>	<i>Achieving Economic Well-Being</i>
Newcastle Upon Tyne	2	3	3	2	2	2	2
Newham	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Norfolk	2	2	3	3	2	3	2
North Lincolnshire	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
North Somerset	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
North Yorkshire	3	4	3	3	4	3	3
Northamptonshire	2	2	2	3	2	2	3
Northumberland	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Nottinghamshire	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Oldham	2	3	3	2	2	3	3
Peterborough	2	2	2	1	2	3	2
Plymouth	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Poole	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Portsmouth	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
Reading	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
Redbridge	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Redcar & Cleveland	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Richmond Upon Thames	4	4	3	4	3	4	4
Rochdale	3	4	3	3	3	4	3
Rotherham	3	4	3	3	3	4	3
Rutland	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
Salford	2	2	2	1	3	3	2
Sandwell	2	3	2	2	2	3	2
Sefton	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Sheffield	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
Shropshire	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Slough	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Solihull	3	3	3	3	3	4	3
Somerset	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
South Gloucestershire	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
South Tyneside	3	4	4	3	3	4	3
Southampton	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Southend-On-Sea	2	3	2	2	3	2	3
Southwark	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
St Helens	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Staffordshire	2	3	3	3	2	3	2

Local Authority	<i>Overall Children's Services</i>	<i>Capacity to Improve</i>	<i>Being Healthy</i>	<i>Staying Safe</i>	<i>Enjoying and Achieving</i>	<i>Making a Positive Contribution</i>	<i>Achieving Economic Well-Being</i>
Stockport	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
Stockton-On-Tees	4	4	3	4	3	4	4
Stoke-On-Trent	2	2	2	1	2	3	2
Suffolk	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Surrey	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Sutton	3	3	3	3	4	3	3
Swindon	2	3	3	2	2	3	2
Tameside	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
Telford & Wrekin	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Trafford	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Wakefield	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Walsall	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
Waltham Forest	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Wandsworth	4	4	3	4	3	4	4
Warrington	3	4	3	3	4	3	3
Warwickshire	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
West Berkshire	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
West Sussex	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Westminster	3	4	4	3	3	4	3
Wigan	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Wiltshire	2	2	3	3	2	3	3
Windsor & Maidenhead	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
Wirral	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Wokingham	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
Worcestershire	4	4	4	4	3	4	4
York	4	4	3	4	4	4	4

Annex 3: Glossary of terms

ALI	Adult Learning Inspectorate
APA	Annual Performance Assessment
BVPI	Best Value Performance Indicator
CAFCAAS	Children and Families' Court Advisory Service
CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service
CAMHS	Children and Adolescent Mental Health Service
CCIS	Connexions Customer Information System
CF	Children and Families
CLL	Communication, Language and Literacy
CPA	Comprehensive Performance Assessment
CPR	Childs Protection Register
CSCI	Commission for Social Care Inspection
CTC	City Technology College
CVA	Contextual Value Added
DAT	Drug Action Team
DCSF	Department for Children, Schools and Families
DfT	Department for Transport
DoH	Department of Health
EHWB	Emotional Health and Well Being
ETE	Education, Training or Employment
FE	Further Education
FSP	Foundation Stage Profile
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
GNVQ	General National Vocational Qualification
IA	Initial Assessment
ICPCs	Initial Child Protection Conferences
ILR	Individual Learner Record
JAR	Joint Area Review
KIGS	Key Indicators Graphical System
LA	Local Authority
LAC	Looked After Children

LDD	Learning Difficulties and/or Disabilities
LSC	Learning and Skills Council
NDTMS	National Drug Treatment Monitoring System
NEET	Number of Young People (16-19 years) not in education, employment or training
NHS	National Health Service
NHSP	National Healthy Schools Programme
NHSS	National Healthy Schools Status
NTA	National Treatment Agency
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
NYA	National Youth Agency
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PAF	Performance Assessment Framework
PSA	Public services Agreement
PSE	Personal, Social and Emotional
PSHE	Personal, Social and Health Education
PSS	Personal Social Services
QCA	Qualifications and Curriculum Authority
RAG ratings	Red, Amber, Green ratings (coded by colour to indicate how well the performance compares nationally or with statistical neighbours)
SC	School Census
SEN	Special Education Needs
SENDIST	SEN and Disability Tribunal
SN	Statistical Neighbours
SSD	Social Services Department
SSDA	Social Services Department Activity
SSPAF	Social Services Performance Assessment Framework
UPN	Unique Pupil Numbers
WBL	Work Based Learners
WSA	Whole School Approach
YISP	Youth Inclusion and Support Panels
YJB	Youth Justice Board
YOT	Youth Offending Team

Annex 4: Statistical neighbour groups

Council	Comparators
Barnsley	Hartlepool, Rotherham, Redcar and Cleveland, Wakefield, Doncaster, Sunderland, Durham, St. Helens, Stoke-on-Trent, Gateshead
Bath and North East Somerset	Gloucestershire, Cambridgeshire, Oxfordshire, West Sussex, Hampshire, Wiltshire, North Somerset, Shropshire, Dorset, East Sussex
Bedfordshire	Hertfordshire, Hampshire, Essex, Warwickshire, Solihull, Kent, Bracknell Forest, Cheshire, West Berkshire, Worcestershire
Bexley	Havering, Medway, Swindon, Essex, Kent, Thurrock, Southend-on-Sea, Stockport, Sutton, Bedfordshire
Birmingham	Luton, Sandwell, Wolverhampton, Nottingham, Barking and Dagenham, Coventry, Enfield, Bradford, Derby, Walsall
Blackburn with Darwen	Bradford, Walsall, Coventry, Rochdale, Bolton, Oldham, Kirklees, Derby, Peterborough, Middlesbrough
Blackpool	Torbay, Tameside, Redcar and Cleveland, Plymouth, Hartlepool, North East Lincolnshire, Barnsley, Isle of Wight, Doncaster, Stoke-on-Trent
Bolton	Kirklees, Coventry, Calderdale, Stockton-on-Tees, Tameside, Derby, Leeds, Dudley, St. Helens, Telford and Wrekin
Bournemouth	Southend-on-Sea, Torbay, Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Poole, East Sussex, Plymouth, Swindon, Devon, Kent
Bracknell Forest	Hertfordshire, West Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hampshire, Surrey, Bedfordshire, Windsor and Maidenhead, Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Cheshire
Bradford	Rochdale, Oldham, Blackburn with Darwen, Kirklees, Walsall, Bolton, Derby, Coventry, Calderdale, Peterborough
Brent	Ealing, Waltham Forest, Haringey, Croydon, Lewisham, Newham, Enfield, Merton, Harrow, Redbridge
Brighton and Hove	Bristol, Bournemouth, Portsmouth, Reading, Sheffield, Southampton, Bath and North East Somerset, Southend-on-Sea, York, Plymouth
Bromley	Hertfordshire, Trafford, Sutton, Stockport, Bedfordshire, Bracknell Forest, Solihull, West Sussex, Hampshire, Bath and North East Somerset

Buckinghamshire	Surrey, West Berkshire, Bracknell Forest, Windsor and Maidenhead, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Bedfordshire, Hampshire, Cambridgeshire, Wokingham
Bury	Lancashire, Stockton-on-Tees, Calderdale, Sefton, Stockport, Warrington, Nottinghamshire, Darlington, Solihull, Bolton
Calderdale	Lancashire, Bury, Stockton-on-Tees, Kirklees, Bolton, Dudley, Darlington, St. Helens, Nottinghamshire, Leeds
Cambridgeshire	Oxfordshire, Bath and North East Somerset, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Gloucestershire, West Berkshire, Hertfordshire, Worcestershire, Bedfordshire, West Sussex
Camden	Westminster, Hammersmith and Fulham, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Wandsworth, Greenwich, Haringey, City of London, Manchester, Barnet
Cheshire	Warwickshire, Warrington, Stockport, Hampshire, Solihull, Worcestershire, Bedfordshire, North Yorkshire, East Riding of Yorkshire, Staffordshire
City of Bristol	Southampton, Portsmouth, Brighton & Hove, Reading, Derby, Peterborough, Sheffield, Plymouth, Bournemouth, Southend-on-Sea
City of Derby	Peterborough, Coventry, Telford and Wrekin, Bolton, Sheffield, Walsall, Leeds, Portsmouth, Dudley, Tameside
City of Nottingham	Manchester, Barking and Dagenham, Sandwell, Kingston Upon Hull, City of Southampton, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Salford, Middlesbrough, Liverpool
City of Peterborough	Derby, Telford and Wrekin, Portsmouth, Coventry, Southampton, Sheffield, Plymouth, Southend-on-Sea, Walsall, Bolton
City of Plymouth	Portsmouth, Torbay, Southampton, Telford and Wrekin, Peterborough, Southend-on-Sea, Bournemouth, Rotherham, Sheffield, Isle of Wight
City of York	Stockport, Warrington, Cheshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, Trafford, Staffordshire, Bury, Swindon, Lancashire
Cornwall	Norfolk, Devon, Somerset, Herefordshire, Suffolk, Shropshire, Cumbria, Lincolnshire, Dorset, Isle of Wight
Corporation of London	Kensington and Chelsea, Westminster, Camden, Wandsworth, Hammersmith and Fulham, Richmond upon Thames, Islington, Brighton & Hove, Barnet, Newcastle upon Tyne
Coventry	Derby, Bolton, Walsall, Peterborough, Telford and Wrekin, Tameside,

	Kirklees, Leeds, Sheffield, Thurrock
Croydon	Enfield, Waltham Forest, Redbridge, Merton, Birmingham, Ealing, Reading, Hillingdon, Luton, Greenwich
Cumbria	Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, Lancashire, Devon, Cornwall, North Lincolnshire, Shropshire
Darlington	Stockton-on-Tees, North Tyneside, St. Helens, Durham, Wigan, Bury, Lancashire, Tameside, Halton, Calderdale
Derbyshire	Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, Cumbria, Lincolnshire, Lancashire, Wigan, Northamptonshire, Dudley, Kent, Warwickshire
Devon	Somerset, Shropshire, Suffolk, Cornwall, Dorset, Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, Norfolk, East Sussex, Worcestershire
Doncaster	Rotherham, Redcar and Cleveland, Wigan, St. Helens, Tameside, Wakefield, Dudley, North East Lincolnshire, Barnsley, North Lincolnshire
Dorset	Shropshire, Devon, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, West Sussex, Somerset, East Sussex, Suffolk, North Somerset, Poole
Dudley	Wigan, Doncaster, Nottinghamshire, Thurrock, Rotherham, Lancashire, Derbyshire, Telford and Wrekin, Stockton-on-Tees, Bolton
Durham	Wakefield, North Tyneside, Sunderland, St. Helens, Darlington, Gateshead, Barnsley, Stockton-on-Tees, Wigan, Doncaster
Ealing	Hounslow, Merton, Harrow, Redbridge, Enfield, Barnet, Slough, Croydon, Brent, Hillingdon
East Riding of Yorkshire	North Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Cheshire, Worcestershire, Warrington, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Essex
East Sussex	Kent, Dorset, West Sussex, Gloucestershire, Devon, Essex, North Somerset, Worcestershire, Shropshire, Suffolk
Enfield	Croydon, Hillingdon, Redbridge, Waltham Forest, Reading, Merton, Luton, Birmingham, Sutton, Barnet
Essex	Kent, West Sussex, Hampshire, Worcestershire, Bedfordshire, Swindon, North Somerset, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire
Gateshead	Sunderland, South Tyneside, Durham, North Tyneside, Barnsley, Wakefield, Hartlepool, St. Helens, Halton, Salford
Gloucestershire	Shropshire, Dorset, Bath and North East Somerset, Wiltshire, West Sussex, Suffolk, Devon, Worcestershire, Somerset, Cambridgeshire

Greenwich	Barking and Dagenham, Manchester, Nottingham, Enfield, Birmingham, Waltham Forest, Islington, Bristol, Southampton, Hammersmith and Fulham
Hackney	Southwark, Lambeth, Haringey, Lewisham, Newham, Islington, Waltham Forest, Hammersmith and Fulham, Greenwich, Brent
Halton	Hartlepool, St. Helens, Tameside, Redcar and Cleveland, Sunderland, Stockton-on-Tees, Darlington, North East Lincolnshire, Salford, South Tyneside
Hammersmith & Fulham	Wandsworth, Islington, Westminster, Camden, Kensington and Chelsea, Haringey, Greenwich, Waltham Forest, Southwark, Lambeth
Hampshire	West Sussex, South Gloucestershire, Bedfordshire, North Somerset, Essex, Worcestershire, West Berkshire, Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Leicestershire
Haringey	Lewisham, Lambeth, Hackney, Waltham Forest, Southwark, Islington, Hammersmith and Fulham, Wandsworth, Greenwich, Croydon
Harrow	Ealing, Redbridge, Merton, Hounslow, Barnet, Hillingdon, Kingston upon Thames, Slough, Enfield, Croydon
Hartlepool	Halton, Redcar and Cleveland, Barnsley, Tameside, Rotherham, St. Helens, Doncaster, North East Lincolnshire, Sunderland, South Tyneside
Havering	Bexley, Essex, Medway, Kent, Swindon, Thurrock, Bury, Solihull, Stockport, Staffordshire
Herefordshire	Somerset, Devon, Shropshire, Cornwall, Suffolk, Norfolk, Wiltshire, Dorset, Gloucestershire, East Sussex
Hertfordshire	Bracknell Forest, Bedfordshire, Hampshire, Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire, West Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cheshire, Trafford, Surrey
Hillingdon	Sutton, Coventry, Reading, Redbridge, Hounslow, Barnet, Bexley, Slough, Derby, Milton Keynes
Hounslow	Ealing, Hillingdon, Slough, Redbridge, Barnet, Merton, Enfield, Harrow, Leicester, Reading
Isle of Wight	Torbay, Southend-on-Sea, Bournemouth, East Sussex, Cornwall, Devon, Norfolk, Cumbria, Nottinghamshire, Poole
Isles of Scilly	Herefordshire, Cornwall, Wiltshire, Norfolk, Shropshire, Somerset, Devon, Suffolk, Rutland, Cambridgeshire

Islington	Hammersmith and Fulham, Camden, Westminster, Haringey, Greenwich, Southwark, Wandsworth, Manchester, Lambeth, Kensington and Chelsea
Kensington and Chelsea	Westminster, Wandsworth, Hammersmith and Fulham, Camden, City of London, Islington, Barnet, Richmond upon Thames, Merton, Greenwich
Kent	Essex, Swindon, East Sussex, Northamptonshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, West Sussex, Staffordshire, Lancashire, Bedfordshire
Kingston Upon Hull	Stoke-on-Trent, Middlesbrough, Hartlepool, Salford, South Tyneside, Southampton, Plymouth, Barnsley, Rotherham, Halton
Kingston-Upon-Thames	Barnet, Sutton, Merton, Richmond upon Thames, Bromley, Windsor and Maidenhead, Hillingdon, Hertfordshire, Surrey, Reading
Kirklees	Bolton, Calderdale, Rochdale, Bury, Leeds, Stockton-on-Tees, Oldham, Dudley, Derby, Lancashire
Knowsley	Salford, Middlesbrough, Liverpool, South Tyneside, Halton, Hartlepool, Newcastle upon Tyne, Rochdale, Tameside, Gateshead
Lambeth	Haringey, Lewisham, Southwark, Hackney, Islington, Hammersmith and Fulham, Waltham Forest, Wandsworth, Greenwich, Brent
Lancashire	Nottinghamshire, Bury, Calderdale, Sefton, Derbyshire, Stockton-on-Tees, Kent, Staffordshire, Northamptonshire, Dudley
Leeds	Sheffield, Bolton, Stockton-on-Tees, Darlington, Calderdale, St. Helens, Kirklees, Derby, North Tyneside, Bury
Leicester City	Wolverhampton, Hounslow, Sandwell, Blackburn with Darwen, Slough, Coventry, Hillingdon, Walsall, Birmingham, Southampton
Leicestershire	South Gloucestershire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire, North Somerset, Hampshire, Staffordshire, Essex, West Sussex, Bedfordshire, Cheshire
Lewisham	Haringey, Lambeth, Waltham Forest, Hackney, Southwark, Croydon, Brent, Hammersmith and Fulham, Islington, Greenwich
Lincolnshire	Cumbria, Derbyshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Shropshire, Nottinghamshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire, Northamptonshire, Dorset
Liverpool	Salford, Knowsley, South Tyneside, Newcastle upon Tyne, Middlesbrough, Halton, Gateshead, Hartlepool, Sunderland, Kingston Upon Hull, City of
Luton	Birmingham, Bradford, Slough, Enfield, Coventry, Walsall, Derby, Sandwell, Blackburn with Darwen, Peterborough

Manchester	Nottingham, Greenwich, Liverpool, Barking and Dagenham, Birmingham, Salford, Middlesbrough, Kingston Upon Hull, City of Southampton, Newcastle upon Tyne
Merton	Barnet, Kingston upon Thames, Ealing, Redbridge, Enfield, Hounslow, Hillingdon, Croydon, Reading, Sutton
Middlesbrough	Salford, Hartlepool, Rochdale, South Tyneside, Halton, Knowsley, Kingston Upon Hull, City of, Redcar and Cleveland, Stoke-on-Trent, Tameside
Milton Keynes	Northamptonshire, Trafford, Swindon, Kent, Bedfordshire, Leeds, Bury, Hertfordshire, Stockport, Essex
Newcastle Upon Tyne	Salford, South Tyneside, Leeds, Gateshead, Sunderland, Sheffield, Liverpool, Middlesbrough, Hartlepool, Halton
Newham	Hackney, Waltham Forest, Haringey, Brent, Southwark, Greenwich, Lewisham, Ealing, Islington, Birmingham
Norfolk	Cornwall, Devon, Cumbria, Somerset, Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Shropshire, Herefordshire, Dorset, Derbyshire
North East Lincolnshire	Doncaster, Redcar and Cleveland, Hartlepool, Tameside, Telford and Wrekin, Halton, Rotherham, St. Helens, Wigan, North Lincolnshire
North Lincolnshire	Wigan, Doncaster, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Rotherham, Cumbria, Telford and Wrekin, Dudley, Lincolnshire, Lancashire
North Somerset	West Sussex, South Gloucestershire, Hampshire, Leicestershire, Essex, Worcestershire, Dorset, East Sussex, Gloucestershire, Poole
North Tyneside	Darlington, Durham, Stockton-on-Tees, St. Helens, Gateshead, Sunderland, Northumberland, Wakefield, Leeds, Wigan
North Yorkshire	East Riding of Yorkshire, Warwickshire, Cheshire, Worcestershire, Rutland, West Berkshire, Staffordshire, Essex Warrington, Hampshire
Northamptonshire	Swindon, Kent, Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, Essex, Lancashire, Derbyshire, Worcestershire, Lincolnshire
Northumberland	North Tyneside, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, Darlington, East Riding of Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, Calderdale, Warrington
Nottinghamshire	Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Lancashire, Cumbria, Northamptonshire, Swindon, Kent, Dudley, Wigan, Lincolnshire
Oldham	Rochdale, Kirklees, Tameside, Walsall, Bradford, Bolton, St. Helens,

	Calderdale, Redcar and Cleveland, Halton
Oxfordshire	Cambridgeshire, Bath and North East Somerset, West Berkshire, Hertfordshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Gloucestershire, Bracknell Forest, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire
Poole	West Sussex, Dorset, North Somerset, East Sussex, Swindon, South Gloucestershire, Gloucestershire, Bournemouth, Kent, Essex
Portsmouth	Plymouth, Southampton, Peterborough, Southend-on-Sea, Bournemouth, Torbay, Bristol, Telford and Wrekin, Sheffield, Derby
RB of Windsor & Maidenhead	Surrey, Buckinghamshire, Bracknell Forest, Hertfordshire, Wokingham, West Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Hampshire, Bromley
Reading	Bristol, Sutton, Brighton & Hove, Milton Keynes, Bromley, Derby, Bath and North East Somerset, Sheffield, Trafford, Hillingdon
Redbridge	Hillingdon, Slough, Hounslow, Enfield, Merton, Barnet, Harrow, Ealing, Croydon, Sutton
Redcar and Cleveland	Doncaster, Rotherham, Tameside, Hartlepool, St. Helens, Barnsley, Wigan, North East Lincolnshire, Halton, Stockton-on-Tees
Richmond-Upon-Thames	Windsor and Maidenhead, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, Oxfordshire, Barnet, Wokingham, Bromley, Hertfordshire, Bracknell Forest, Buckinghamshire
Rochdale	Oldham, Kirklees, Middlesbrough, Bradford, Tameside, Bolton, St. Helens, Walsall, Halton, Calderdale
Rotherham	Doncaster, Redcar and Cleveland, Wigan, Barnsley, Tameside, Hartlepool, St. Helens, Wakefield, Dudley, Telford and rekin
Rutland	North Yorkshire, West Berkshire, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, Cambridgeshire, East Riding of Yorkshire, Oxfordshire, Cheshire, Buckinghamshire, Warwickshire
Salford	South Tyneside, Middlesbrough, Newcastle upon Tyne, Hartlepool, Halton, Liverpool, Knowsley, Gateshead, Tameside, Sunderland
Sandwell	Wolverhampton, Walsall, Coventry, Derby, Birmingham, Barking and Dagenham, Nottingham, Stoke-on-Trent, Peterborough, Middlesbrough
Sefton	Lancashire, Bury, Wirral, Stockton-on-Tees, Stockport, Nottinghamshire, Kent, Darlington, Southend-on-Sea, Swindon
Sheffield	Leeds, Derby, Peterborough, Portsmouth, Southampton, Plymouth, Dudley, Rotherham, Telford and Wrekin, Tameside
Shropshire	Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Suffolk, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire,

	Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Norfolk, Lincolnshire
Slough	Hillingdon, Luton, Hounslow, Redbridge, Enfield, Coventry, Birmingham, Blackburn with Darwen, Bradford, Wolverhampton
Solihull	Warrington, Stockport, Cheshire, Trafford, Bedfordshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Warwickshire, Bury, Hampshire
Somerset	Devon, Suffolk, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Cornwall, Dorset, Norfolk, Gloucestershire, East Sussex, Wiltshire
South Gloucester	Hampshire, North Somerset, Leicestershire, West Sussex, Essex, Gloucestershire, Bedfordshire, Worcestershire, Poole, Kent
South Tyneside	Salford, Gateshead, Sunderland, Hartlepool, Newcastle upon Tyne, Halton, Middlesbrough, Barnsley, Knowsley, Liverpool
Southampton	Portsmouth, Bristol, Plymouth, Peterborough, Sheffield, Derby, Telford and Wrekin, Coventry, Kingston Upon Hull, City of Salford
Southend-On-Sea	Isle of Wight, Bournemouth, Torbay, Swindon, East Sussex, Portsmouth, Sefton, Kent, Medway, Telford and Wrekin
Southwark	Hackney, Lambeth, Haringey, Islington, Lewisham, Hammersmith and Fulham, Greenwich, Waltham Forest, Camden, Newham
St Helens	Stockton-on-Tees, Tameside, Darlington, Halton, Redcar and Cleveland, Doncaster, Wigan, Wakefield, Durham, Rotherham
Staffordshire	Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, Northamptonshire, East Riding of Yorkshire, Worcestershire, Essex, Kent, Leicestershire, Lancashire
Stockport	Solihull, Cheshire, Trafford, York, Warrington, Kent, Warwickshire, Essex, Bury, Lancashire
Stockton on Tees	Darlington, St. Helens, Bury, Calderdale, Wigan, Lancashire, North Tyneside, Sefton, Doncaster, Durham
Stoke-on-Trent	Barnsley, Hartlepool, Redcar and Cleveland, Rotherham, Kingston Upon Hull, City of, Doncaster, Middlesbrough, Tameside, North East Lincolnshire, Wakefield
Suffolk	Somerset, Devon, Shropshire, Gloucestershire, Norfolk, Dorset, Cornwall, Herefordshire, Lincolnshire, Wiltshire
Sunderland	Gateshead, Wakefield, Durham, Barnsley, Hartlepool, South Tyneside, St. Helens, Halton, North Tyneside, Tameside
Surrey	Windsor and Maidenhead, Buckinghamshire, Bracknell Forest, Hertfordshire, West Berkshire, Wokingham, Hampshire, Oxfordshire,

	Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire
Sutton	Bromley, Bexley, Hillingdon, Hertfordshire, Reading, West Sussex, Bedfordshire, Swindon, Kent, Stockport
Swindon	Kent, Northamptonshire, Essex, Medway, Nottinghamshire, Lancashire, Staffordshire, Poole, Stockport, West Sussex
Tameside	St. Helens, Redcar and Cleveland, Halton, Doncaster, Hartlepool, Rotherham, Stockton-on-Tees, Bolton, North East Lincolnshire, Wigan
Telford and Wrekin	Peterborough, Derby, Thurrock, Lancashire, Doncaster, Dudley, Rotherham, Bolton, North East Lincolnshire, Medway
The Medway Towns	Thurrock, Swindon, Kent, Bexley, Northamptonshire, Havering, Telford and Wrekin, Lancashire, Dudley, Southend-on-Sea
Thurrock	Medway, Dudley, Telford and Wrekin, Swindon, Havering, Lancashire, Kent, Wigan, Northamptonshire, Bolton
Torbay	Isle of Wight, Southend-on-Sea, Bournemouth, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Blackpool, Telford and Wrekin, Cornwall, Poole, North Lincolnshire
Tower Hamlets	Camden, Newham, Islington, Westminster, Manchester, Hammersmith and Fulham, Hackney, Greenwich, Birmingham, Barking and Dagenham
Trafford	Stockport, Solihull, Hertfordshire, Bromley, Bedfordshire, Cheshire, Warrington, Milton Keynes, York, Bury
Wakefield	Durham, Sunderland, St. Helens, Barnsley, Doncaster, Rotherham, Wigan, Redcar and Cleveland, Stockton-on-Tees, Hartlepool
Walsall	Derby, Bolton, Coventry, Rotherham, Peterborough, Tameside, Telford and Wrekin, Doncaster, Rochdale, Dudley
Waltham Forest	Croydon, Enfield, Haringey, Lewisham, Greenwich, Birmingham, Brent, Ealing, Merton, Luton
Wandsworth	Hammersmith and Fulham, Kensington and Chelsea, Westminster, Camden, Merton, Barnet, Islington, Greenwich, Reading, Enfield
Warrington	Cheshire, Solihull, Stockport, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, York, Bury, East Riding of Yorkshire, Essex, Nottinghamshire
Warwickshire	Worcestershire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Essex, Bedfordshire, Kent, Northamptonshire, East Riding of Yorkshire, Hampshire
West Berkshire	Hampshire, Buckinghamshire, Bracknell Forest, Cambridgeshire, Oxfordshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Wiltshire, Cheshire, Surrey

West Sussex	North Somerset, Hampshire, Essex, Gloucestershire, Dorset, South Gloucestershire, East Sussex, Worcestershire, Kent, Poole
Westminster	Camden, Kensington and Chelsea, Hammersmith and Fulham, Wandsworth, Islington, City of London, Greenwich, Haringey, Ealing, Barnet
Wigan	Doncaster, Dudley, Rotherham, St. Helens, Stockton-on-Tees, North Lincolnshire, Redcar and Cleveland, Wakefield, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire
Wiltshire	Shropshire, Gloucestershire, Cambridgeshire, Worcestershire, Suffolk, Dorset, Hampshire, Oxfordshire, West Berkshire, Somerset
Wirral	Sefton, Darlington, Stockton-on-Tees, Lancashire, Telford and Wrekin, Bury, St. Helens, Halton, Tameside, Leeds
Wokingham	Surrey, Windsor and Maidenhead, Buckinghamshire, Bracknell Forest, West Berkshire, Hertfordshire, Hampshire, Oxfordshire, Cheshire, Bedfordshire
Wolverhampton	Sandwell, Walsall, Coventry, Derby, Birmingham, Peterborough, Nottingham, Southampton, Sheffield, Bolton
Worcestershire	Warwickshire, Shropshire, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Essex, Hampshire, Leicestershire, Kent, West Sussex, Wiltshire