

Report of Deputy Chief Executive / Director of Children's Services

Report to Scrutiny Board (Children's Services)

Date: 16 June 2016

Subject: Performance update for October 2015 to March 2016



Are specific electoral wards affected? If relevant, name(s) of ward(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for Call-In?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Summary of main issues

- 1 This report provides a summary of performance information relating to outcomes for Leeds children and young people with a focus on the Children and Young People's Plan and children's social work service.

Recommendations

- 2 Members are recommended to:
 - Consider and comment on the most recent performance information, including content they would like to see in the next update.
 - Use the information in deciding on the areas for further scrutiny work to support improvement over the coming year.

Purpose of this report

- 1.1 This report is a bi-annual performance update to Scrutiny Board (Children's Services). It provides a broad and succinct summary in terms of are we making a difference in our delivery of the Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) and the Best Council Plan.

2 Background information

- 2.1 This is the first Children's Services performance update to the Scrutiny Board (Children's Services) following the May 2016 elections. The report summarises data and progress from a number of reports and dashboards used within Leeds City Council and in Leeds Children's Trust arrangements.
- 2.2 The CYPP is the strategic document that guides the work of Children's Services, through five outcomes, 14 priorities (including the three obsessions) and 20 key indicators. The CYPP was launched in June 2011, refreshed in 2013, and then reviewed and re-launched in 2015. The CYPP is closely aligned to the Best Council Plan.
- 2.3 This report follows the previous versions to this scrutiny committee, based on:
- Progress against the CYPP 2015-19, including the three obsessions.
 - A summary of children's social work and related services performance.
- 2.4 The report includes four appendices, providing detail on the indicators in the CYPP at city and cluster level (appendices one and two); data from the monthly specialist safeguarding and targeted services report (appendix three); and the children's services settings inspections dashboard (appendix four).

Main issues

3 Progress against the Children and Young People's Plan (supporting data in appendices one and two)

- 3.1 Children and Families Trust Board receives a twice-yearly report covering all obsessions, priorities and outcomes in the CYPP. Appendix one contains the performance summary table from the report for the last quarter of 2015/16; where available, figures have been updated with more recent data.
- 3.2 Appendix two contains the most recent monthly data, which is presented through a dashboard made available to the children trust partnership. This shows performance trends at a city level (appendix 2a), and the most recent position at cluster level (appendix 2b).
- 3.3 The CYPP contains three obsessions - reduce the number of children looked after; improve attendance; and reduce the number of young people who are NEET. All three obsessions have improved since 2011; appendix one provides a summary of progress against the obsessions and the other indicators in the CYPP. Selected highlights include:

- Children looked after numbers are at their lowest for more than ten years.
 - 1,232 children in care at the end of March 2016, 33 fewer (2.6 per cent) than March 2015. Fewer children are becoming looked after, with a continued focus on permanence also contributing to the reducing numbers. The city reduction is against a national rise in children looked after numbers, and is testament to the efforts across the partnership to reduce the need for children and young people to become looked after.
 - The age profile of the children looked after cohort is changing. In the last 12 months, the proportion of the cohort aged under five has reduced from a quarter to less than one in five (19 per cent). There are now more young people aged 10-15 in care (almost 40 per cent of the cohort), partly due to an increased awareness of, and a response to, child sexual exploitation.
- Attendance in both primary and secondary phases remains high, although the 2014/15 academic year saw a small reduction from 2013/14, this was reflected nationally. Unauthorised and persistent absences remain challenges for a small cohort of young people and for a small number of secondary schools. National data on the autumn term of the current academic year will be released this month.
- Nearly 250 fewer young people were NEET at the end of March 2016 (1,323) compared to 12 months previously (1,566). The proportion of young people whose status was not known was 2.2 per cent, half a percentage point lower than March 2015.
 - National NEET measures are based on a combined November to January comparison. Leeds rate for 2015/16 was 6.4% with an unknown rate of 3.6%. The latter being in the top quartile of local authorities. However the overall NEET rate is in the bottom quartile. The large disparity in unknown rates between authorities and government proposals to reduce the age range covered by national NEET statistics do make comparison difficult.
 - From April 2016, there has been a change to arrangements for supporting NEET young people. Between April and August 2016 transitional arrangements are in place and young people currently on the caseload of a personal adviser for IAG support will be worked with until August. At this point the service will transfer to in-house children's services professionals already known to the young person and/or their family. This will ensure that young people's engagement in employment, education and training is a central focus of the lead professional working with them.

3.4 Other quarter four updates on the Children and Young People Plan included:

Impact

- **Safe from harm.** A continued safe reduction in children looked after, those on a child protection plan and the overall number of open children's social work cases.

- **Do well in learning and have the skills for life: Key Stage 4.** Against the main key stage 4 benchmarks there was significant improvement in Leeds in 2015, with the increase against the headline measure being the largest in the Yorkshire and Humber region. Whilst Leeds remains below the national average, Leeds for the first time in recent years is in the third quartile nationally on this measure.
- **Healthy lifestyles: Teenage Conception rate.** The data for the conception rate per 1000 15 to 17 year old girls published in March 2016 covers up to the end of December 2014. It shows a steady decline in Leeds' teenage conception since 2006 from a rate of 61.1 to 29.4 with gaps to comparators narrowing.
- **Do well in learning and have the skills for life: Level 3 at 19.** The proportion of young people achieving Level 3 by 19 rose in 2015 with gaps to national and statistical neighbour comparisons closing.
- **Voice and influence: Youth Offending.** The number of young people offending and receiving a formal legal outcome has fallen again after a small rise in the previous measurement period. In the most recent period (January to December 2015) there were 535 offenders, a reduction of over 1,400 young people (73 per cent) offending and receiving a formal legal outcome compared to January to December 2009.
- **Voice and influence: Children's Voice.** More young people are voting in the children's mayor (130 per cent increase between 2014 and 2016) and the UK Leeds youth parliament (11 times as many in 2016 than in 2014) elections.
- **Do well in learning and have the skills for life: Key Stage 2 Young people in Leeds** make consistently high progress from their relative starting points. In every year since 2012, the percentage of children making expected progress in reading, writing and maths at key stage 2 has been above the national average in all three main subjects. Much of this has been achieved through focused monitoring, challenge and support that is directed to schools proportionate to need.

Effort

- The Leeds packed lunch policy guidance and toolkit was successfully launched in November 2015; 52 schools have so far purchased a copy of the resource. The new policy will help to ensure all pupils have access to a nutritious meal at school, regardless of whether they have a (free) school meal.
- The young people's drug and alcohol service was re-commissioned alongside adults services with a focus on integration, families, and an all-age prevention offer.
- Appendix 4 provides an update on published Ofsted reports of children's provision in Leeds. This is positive with 92% of primary schools, 75% of secondary schools and 89% of children's homes rated as good or better.

3.5 Children and Families Trust Board also receives an update on areas of the CYPP highlighted as challenges, where the pace of improvement is not necessarily as fast as is needed:

- Narrowing gaps for vulnerable learners. This can be interpreted as an issue for schools however to make a difference for vulnerable learners there is a need to engage all parts of the children's workforce and practitioners throughout the partnership, but especially those who work with disadvantaged children and

their families. This is especially true in the context of ongoing changes in assessment and curriculum. The gap measure used in the CYPP report card focuses on the gap between local children entitled to free school meals and the national measures for children who haven't been entitled. This is part of a national emphasis on challenging and then raising expectations for all children.

- Whilst there are improvements in learning outcomes at 19, challenges remain. These are focused around those young people who had not reached age related expectations at 16. One example is the government requirement that all pupils achieve at least a GCSE grade C in both English and maths, with those pupils who do not achieve grade C at 16 retaking the qualifications. In 2015, 18 per cent of Leeds pupils who did not achieve C grades at 16 secured appropriate grades by the age of 19 (625 out of 3,380 young people). Nationally this was 22.3 per cent.
- Although the numbers of young offenders has significantly fallen, a higher proportion of those who commit one offence now go on to commit further offences. The last reported rate of proven juvenile reoffending for Leeds is 38.3 per cent, up three percentage points from the previous 12 months. Those young people who reoffended committed an average of 3.53 re-offences each.

4 Supporting children and families, strengthening social care (supporting data in appendix three)

- 4.1 A summary of March's performance is available in appendix three with comparison made to the last scrutiny update in December 2015 (data from September 2015). The summary focuses on a range of measures related to children and young people's social care; providing reassurance that children are assessed, that they have a plan, that is reviewed and that they are regularly seen. Overall performance is positive and improving accepting some variations month on month. Quality of practice and outcomes rather than timeliness are the predominant improvement focus, it is recognised that this is underpinned by regular performance information.
- 4.2 The number of cases open to Children's Social Work Services has reduced by just over 10 per cent since April 2015. This reduction is reflected in the number of child protection cases open (down 12.5 per cent), and the number of children looked after (down five per cent). Within these figures, both the number of children subject to a child protection plan for more than two years, and the proportion of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for a second or subsequent time have also reduced.

5 Changes in reporting of children's outcomes

- 5.1 At the last scrutiny report it was asked to include information on permanent exclusions from Leeds Schools. There were 14 permanent exclusions in 2013/14; 31 in 2014/15 and 13 to date in 2015/16.
- 5.2 Other changes in CYPP reporting since the last report to scrutiny and ongoing developments include:

- Measures on achievement gaps now included and report card developed. (Report card in children's trust report summarised in Appendix 1 table).
- Voice and Influence measure now included on participation in child mayor and in the make your mark young people's consultation.
- SEMH reported on but partnership measure remains in development.
- SEND learning and employment destination not included this time but will be in the next cycle.

5.3 Major curriculum and assessment reform is taking place nationally, which means that changes to the reporting of key stages will also change. It is still unclear how reporting will look, but it will not be possible to provide a year-on-year comparison between the old and new methodologies. The current academic year (2015/16) is the last year that schools are required to provide early years data, so the good level of development indicator will be reported for the last time later this year. At key stage 2, the assessment will be reported as scaled scores and will be shown as a baseline against the indicators; at key stage 4, attainment 8 will be used for pupil performance and progress 8 will be used for school performance¹.

5.4 Assessing the performance of schools and local areas will be increasing, based on measures of the progress children and young people make in their learning. There will be a period of embedding of these new measures and forms of assessment and understanding their impact on performance. For children and young people achievement will remain central and achievement measures will continue to be reported.

6 Corporate considerations

6.1 Consultation and engagement

6.1.□1 This is an information report and as such does not need to be consulted on with the public. However, all performance information is available to the public.

6.2 Equality and diversity/cohesion and integration

6.2.□1 This is an information report, rather than a decision report and so due regard is not relevant. However, this report does include an update on equality issues as they relate to the various priorities.

6.2.□2 Some young people are statistically more likely to have relatively poor outcomes, for example those with learning difficulties and disabilities, those from some ethnic minority backgrounds, those with English as an additional language (EAL), those living in deprived areas, poor school attenders and those involved in the social care system. The purpose of all the strategic and operational activity relating to this this area of work is to help all children and young people achieve their full potential. A central element of this is to ensure that the needs of vulnerable

¹ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/497937/Progress-8-school-performance-measure.pdf

children, young people, and families who experience inequality of opportunity or outcomes are identified and responded to at the earliest possible opportunity.

6.3 Council policies and city priorities

- 6.3.□1 This report provides an update on progress in delivering the council and city priorities in line with the council's performance management framework. The CYPP supports, reflects, and complements the outcomes, priorities and indicators set out in the Best Council Plan 2015-20 and the Joint Health and Well Being Plan 2013-15 (which is currently being updated).

6.4 Resources and value for money

- 6.4.□1 There are no specific resource implications from this report.

6.5 Legal implications, access to information and call in

- 6.5.□1 All performance information is publicly available. This report is an information update providing Scrutiny with a summary of performance for the strategic priorities within its remit and as such is not subject to call in.

6.6 Risk management

- 6.6.□1 The six-monthly summary of CYPP report cards provided to Scrutiny includes an update of the key risks and challenges for each of the priorities. This is supported by a comprehensive risk management process in the council to monitor and manage key risks.

7 Conclusions

- 7.1 This report provides a summary of performance against the strategic priorities for the council relevant to Scrutiny Board (Children's Services).

8 Recommendations

- 8.1 Members are recommended to:

- Consider and comment on the most recent performance information, including content they would like to see in the next six-month update.
- Use the information in deciding on the areas for further scrutiny work to support improvement over the coming year.

9 Background documents²


- 9.1 Other regular sources of information about performance in relation to children's services are contained in community committee reports; the annual standards report to Executive Board each February/March about education attainment; the annual reports to Executive Board of the fostering and adoption services each

² The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.

summer; and regular updates to Executive Board on proposals to increase school places as part of the basic need programme.

Appendix 1: Indicator performance for the CYPP indicators as at the end of March 2016 (some figures at the end of **April 2016**)

This table shows a summary of the position for each priority, and an indication of the difference between performance reported at the end of March 2015 and March 2016. The cross or tick next to each direction of travel arrow indicates if a rise or fall in performance is a positive or negative trend; ie, a downward arrow for the number of children looked after would be a positive trend, but for attendance would be a negative trend.

	Indicator	Summary	Performance		
			Q4 2014/15	Q4 2015/16	Difference
Safe from harm	Obsession Number of children looked after	Current looked after numbers are at their lowest for more than ten years. The March 2016 figure of 1,232 is 33 lower (2.6 per cent) than March 2015. Fewer children are becoming looked after, and a continued focus on permanence have both contributed to the reducing numbers Children and Families Trust partners should: Promote the restorative practice training available to agencies to support the development of restorative clusters	1,253 78.1 per 10,000 <u>April 2016</u>	1,238 77.1 per 10,000 <u>April 2016</u>	↓✓
	Number of children subject to a child protection plan	The number of children remaining on plan for two or more years remains low, as does the percentage of children becoming subject to a plan for a second or subsequent time, indicating that professional decisions are being correctly made Children and Families Trust partners should: Support child protection conferences and the effective engagement of parents/carers through the timely submission of reports; three days before an initial, and five days prior to a review conference.	666 41.5 per 10,000 <u>April 2016</u>	595 37.1 per 10,000 <u>April 2016</u>	↓✓
Do well in learning and have the skills for life	Percentage with good achievement at the end of primary school	Children in Leeds make consistently high progress from their relative starting points. In every year since 2012, the percentage of children making expected progress in reading, writing and maths has been above the national average in all three main subjects. Further improvement is needed in early learning and in primary progress to ensure gaps to national, both overall and for particular cohorts, close. New baselines will be needed given national assessment changes. Children and Families Trust partners should: Assist cluster partnerships to engage families and communities in learning, and to deliver the Best City for Learning Strategy	76% 2013/14 academic year	78% 2014/15 academic year	↑✓
	Percentage gaining 5+ A*-C GCSEs including English and maths	Against the main key stage 4 benchmarks there was significant improvement in Leeds in 2015, with the increase against the headline measure being the highest in the Yorkshire and Humber region. Leeds remains below the national average, but the gap between Leeds and national is now much smaller; Leeds is in the third quartile nationally an improvement on previous year's performance. Children and Families Trust partners should: Raise awareness across all services working with young people about curriculum and accountability reform in secondary schools	51% 2013/14 academic year	56% 2014/15 academic year	↑✓

	Indicator	Summary	Performance		
			Q4 2014/15	Q4 2015/16	Difference
	Level 3 qualifications at 19	Where young people progress to Level 3 study in Leeds, and where they sustain engagement, they tend to do well. 2015 saw improvement in Leeds performance. Further effort is needed to ensure all young people are engaged and making progress in learning post 16. Upcoming cohorts have stable attainment at 16, however curriculum and qualification reform at GCSE and A level will impact nationally on Level 3 outcomes in the coming years Children and Families Trust partners should: Support and facilitate increased business collaboration with schools	53% 2014	55% 2015	↑✓
	Achievement gaps at 5, 11, 16, 19	At all key stages, non-FSM eligible pupils in Leeds perform either broadly in line with equivalent groups nationally, but the attainment of the FSM eligible group in Leeds lags behind the average for FSM eligible pupils nationally. The gaps tend to increase over time, and once disadvantaged children fall behind, their chances of catching up diminish at each subsequent key stage. The measure here compare Leeds FSM outcomes to national non-FSM Children and Families Trust partners should: Promote that narrowing learning gaps for disadvantaged children is the responsibility of all practitioners working with children and families; and stimulate discussions within each organisation on how this can be supported	25 percentage points EYFS gap, 14/15 academic year		New measures
			23 percentage points KS2 gap, 14/15 academic year		
			35 percentage points KS4 gap, 14/15 academic year		
			33 percentage points L3 at 19 gap, 2015		
	Obsession Primary and secondary attendance	Attendance at both phases was at the highest levels ever recorded in Leeds in the 2013/14 academic year. 2014/15 attendance remained high, but marginally below 2013/14. The slight drop was mostly due to increases in levels of illness a pattern also reflected nationally. Whilst overall attendance has been on an upward trajectory, unauthorised absence and persistent absence at secondary schools remains challenges particularly in a small number of schools. Children and Families Trust partners should: champion that learning is an entitlement for CYP, and that where a child is absent from school they are missing out	96.1% Primary <u>14/15, HT 1-2</u>	96.4% Primary <u>15/16, HT 1-2</u>	↑✓
			94.6% Secondary <u>14/15, HT 1-2</u>	95.0% Secondary <u>15/16, HT 1-2</u>	↑✓
	Obsession Percentage of young people who are NEET/not known	NEET levels continue to reduce with low not known levels being maintained. The Care 2 Work group identified care leavers who would benefit from additional support, and commissioned projects such as a Ready 4 Work programme, that enables care leavers to demonstrate to employers the soft skills they have gained Children and Families Trust partners should: Encourage school governing bodies to have a lead for CEIAG, and a clear strategy to support the tracking of year 11 leavers	7.3% <u>April 2015</u>	6.1% <u>April 2016</u>	↓✓
			2.7% <u>April 2015</u>	2.0% <u>April 2016</u>	↓✓

	Indicator	Summary	Performance		
			Q4 2014/15	Q4 2015/16	Difference
	Percentage of new school places in good or outstanding schools	An additional 95 permanent reception places will be available across Leeds from September 2016, with up to a further 600 places planned or currently being consulted on for delivery between 2017 and 2019 Children and Families Trust partners should: Support and attend stakeholder engagement events when appropriate and to raise awareness in communities of the statutory admissions deadlines	100% For Sept 2015	90% For Sept 2016	n/a until Sept 2016
	Destinations of CYP with SEND when they leave school	To be included in next report	Measure to be developed and agreed		
	Percentage with good level of development in Early Years	2015 saw solid improvement in the proportion of children reaching a good level of development. However Leeds remains below the national average and this gap has widened to four percentage points in 2015. Leeds is one percentage point below statistical neighbours, is one percentage point above core cities, and is ranked equal 124th out of 152 local authorities Children and Families Trust partners should: Support the delivery of the Best Start in Life Strategy and promote the expansion and take-up of FEEE places for two year-olds.	58% 2013/14 academic year	62% 2014/15 academic year	↑✓
	Number of fixed term exclusions from school	The trend in fixed terms, number of pupils, and duration of exclusions is upward. Some academies are not complying with the statutory duty to report fixed term exclusions termly to the local authority; all instances are followed up. 14 permanent exclusions in 2013/14; 31 in 2014/15. 13 so far in 2015/16. Children and Families Trust partners should: Consider more detailed discussions around (a) understanding the different layers of data and (b) non-attendance to explore how a reduction in numbers may be achieved	900 pupils/ 1,440 exclusions Term 2 2014/15 academic year	920 pupils/ 1,473 exclusions Term 2 2015/16 academic year	↑✗
Healthy lifestyles	Obesity levels at age 11	Just less than in five children in year six are obese. As in previous years, obesity rates of children from 'deprived Leeds' and BME groups are higher than average. In comparison with other core cities, Leeds has one of the lowest childhood obesity rates; however, in absolute terms it is still too high Children and Families Trust partners should: Promote physical activity journeys to/from school	19.3% 2013/14 academic year	19.3% 2014/15 academic year	↕

	Indicator	Summary	Performance		
			Q4 2014/15	Q4 2015/16	Difference
	Free school meal uptake at primary and secondary	<p>Universal FSM take-up in primary schools has been sustained since the previous year as take up recorded in January 2016 was at 87.9 per cent. This consistent with the Government's 87 per cent target. The Leeds packed lunch policy guidance and toolkit was successfully launched in November; it ensures all pupils have access to a nutritious meal at school.</p> <p>Children and Families Trust partners should: <i>Continue to promote FSM take-up and ensure that schools and colleagues continue to prioritise this important agenda</i></p>	84.3% Primary 2015 school census	82.2% Primary 2016 school census	↓ ✕
			77.1% Secondary 2015 school census	77.4% Secondary 2016 school census	↑ ✓
	Teenage pregnancy rates	<p>There is a steady decline in Leeds' teenage conceptions since 2006. There has also been a longer term fall in teenage conceptions; in December 2014 Leeds' rate was 40 per cent lower than the rate in 1998</p> <p>Children and Families Trust partners should: <i>help promote the engagement of around 40 young people in Leeds who NEET and who are either pregnant or parents, with training providers and to encourage them to take up childcare places</i></p>	31.6 Rate per thousand 2013 cal year	29.4 Rate per thousand 2014 cal year	↓ ✓
	Rates of under-18s alcohol-related hospital admissions	<p>Fewer young people in England are using alcohol and drugs, which is potentially being reflected in the reduction in hospital admissions across Leeds. In Leeds, 17 per cent of young people receiving support for drug and alcohol dependency in 2014/15 were NEET. In addition, 19 per cent were affected by domestic abuse, 20 per cent reported self-harm, and seven per cent were looked after</p> <p>Children and Families Trust partners should: <i>Promote pathways for vulnerable young people/families to access prevention and treatment services within Forward Leeds; Support and encourage schools to respond to the drug-related needs of vulnerable pupils, and plan holistic responses for CYP who use, or who are affected by drug misuse</i></p>	47.0 Rate per ten thousand 10/11 - 11/12	34.7 Rate per ten thousand 11/12 - 13/14	↓ ✓
Have fun growing up	CYP have fun growing up	Agreement needed on if a survey/participation measure reflects the priority. There are better ways to assess if children are having fun growing up.	Measure to be developed and agreed		
	Improve social, emotional and mental health (SEMH) and well being	<p>Two major programmes of work are ongoing the Leeds Strategy for SEMH with reference to education and the 5-year Local Transformation Plan that identified 12 priority areas, from primary prevention and early help to improving specialist services. Given the synergy between the two, work is now underway towards forming a single integrated strategy.</p> <p>Children and Families Trust partners should: <i>Promote the MindMate website and guides to the local offer of services at every opportunity.</i></p>	Measure to be developed and agreed		

	Indicator	Summary	Performance		
			Q4 2014/15	Q4 2015/16	Difference
Voice and influence	Proportion of 10-17 year-olds offending	<p>The year-on-year rate of reduction in the number of children and young people offending and receiving a formal legal outcome has now fallen again after a small rise in the previous measurement period. In the financial year to December 15 there were 1400 less offenders than in the year to December 2009. There is, though, an underlying increase in the rate of reoffending in Leeds - young people who reoffended committed an average of 3.53 re-offences each.</p> <p>Children and Families Trust partners should: Support the service and support young people through a period of change in both funding and delivery models over the next few years</p>	1.1% (652) 2014 cal year	0.8% (535) 2015 cal year	↓✓
	Percentage of children and young people who report influence in (a) school and (b) the community	<p>More children and young people are voting in the Leeds Children's Mayor and UK Leeds youth parliament; care leavers have helped shape a New Belongings care leaver action plan; young people worked with elected members to allocate Youth Activity Funds.</p> <p>Children and Families Trust partners should: Make a pledge describing how they will support the UK Youth parliament don't hate, educate! campaign at the next Board meeting with young people in May</p>	Vote for Children's Mayor		↑✓
			2,004	4,617	
			Vote for UK Youth Parliament (make your mark)		↓✗
			19,716	16,343	

Appendix 2a: CYPP key indicator dashboard - city level: April 2016

	Measure	National	Stat neighbour	Result for same period last year	Result Jan 2016	Result Feb 2016	Result Mar 2016	Result Apr 2016	DOT	Data last updated	Timespan covered by month result
Safe from harm	1. Number of children looked after	60/10,000 (2013/14 FY)	76/10,000 (2013/14 FY)	1,253 (77.6/10,000)	1,249 (77.3/10,000)	1,226 (75.9/10,000)	1,232 (76.3/10,000)	1,238 (76.7/10,000)	▼	30/04/2016	Snapshot
	2. Number of children subject to Child Protection Plans	42.9/10,000 (2014/15 FY)	49.1/10,000 (2014/15 FY)	666 (41.2/10,000)	559 (34.6/10,000)	591 (36.6/10,000)	583 (36.1/10,000)	595 (36.8/10,000)	▼	30/04/2016	Snapshot
Do well in learning and have the skills for life	3. % with good achievement at the end of primary school	80% (2015 AY)	80% (2015 AY)	76% (2014 AY)	78% (2015 AY)				▲	Dec SFR	AY
	4. 5+ A*-C GCSE inc English and maths	56% (2015 AY)	55% (2015 AY)	51% (2014 AY)	56% 2015 AY				▲	Jan 16 SFR	AY
	5. Level 3 qualifications at 19	60% (2015 AY)	57% (2015 AY)	53% (2014 AY)	55% (2015 AY)				▲	Apr 16 SFR	AY
	6. Achievement gaps at 5, 11, 16, 19	Data available via Children's Performance Service SharePoint site (tab three of document)							-	-	-
	7a. Primary attendance	96.4% (HT1-2 2015/16)	Data not available	96.1% (HT 1-2 4/15 AY)	96.1% (HT 1-6 2014/15)	96.4% (HT 1-2 2015/16 AY)			▲	HT1-2 16/17	AY to date
	7b. Secondary attendance	95.4% (HT1-2 2015/16)	Data not available	94.6% (HT1-2 14/15 AY)	94.3% (HT1-6 2014/15)	95.0% (HT 1-2 2015/16 AY)			▲	HT1-2 16/17	AY to date
	8a. NEET	4.3%	5.2%	7.3% (1641)	6.3% (1,402)	6.0% (1,325)	6.0% (1,323)	6.1% (1,356)	▼	30/04/2016	1 month
	8b. NEET Not known	6.2%	3.2%	N/A	2.7% (618)	2.3% (515)	2.2% (505)	2.0% (450)	n/a	30/04/2016	1 month
	9. Number of school places created in good or outstanding schools	N/A Local indicator	N/A Local indicator	N/A	90.0%				n/a	31/03/2016	Up to September 2016
	10. Destinations of CYP with SEND - remaining in EET	92% 2013/14	91% 2013/14	88% 2012/13	90% 2013/14				▲	Jan 16 SFR	AY
	11. EYFS good level of development	66% (2015 AY)	63% (2015 AY)	58% (2014 AY)	62% (2015 AY)				▲	Oct 15 SFR	AY

	Measure	National	Stat neighbour	Result for same period last year	Result Jan 2016	Result Feb 2016	Result Mar 2016	Result Apr 2016	DOT	Data last updated	Timespan covered by month result
	12a. Number of school exclusions Primary	N/A Local indicator	N/A Local indicator	71 exclusions / 50 pupils HT4 2014/15	79 exclusions / 61 pupils HT4 2015/16				N/A	HT4 2015/16	AY to date
	12b. Number of school exclusions Secondary	N/A Local indicator	N/A Local indicator	532 exclusions / 410 pupils HT4 2014/15	617 exclusions / 474 pupils HT 4 2015/16				N/A	HT1-4 2015/16	AY to date
Healthy lifestyles	13. Obesity levels at year 6 age 11	19.1% (2014 AY)	20.0% (2014 AY)	19.6% (2013 AY)	19.3% (2014 AY)				▼	Dec 14 SFR	AY
	14a. Uptake of free school meals - primary	Local indicator	Local indicator	84.3% (2014/15)	82.2% (2015/16)				▼	Jan-16 School Census	Snap shot
	14b. Uptake of free school meals - secondary	local indicator	Local indicator	77.1% (2014/15)	77.4% (2015/16)				▲	Jan-16 School Census	Snap shot
	15. Teenage conceptions (rate per 1000)	21.8 (March 2015)	27.5 (March 2015)	30.0 (March 2014)	29.9 (March 2015)				▼	May 16	Quarterly
	16. Alcohol-related hospital admissions for under-18s	Local indicator	Local indicator	57 (2012)	41				▼	2015	Calendar year
Fun growing up	17. Surveys of CYP perceptions	New CYPP indicator under development									
	18. CYP and parent satisfaction with mental health services	New CYPP indicator under development									
voice and influence	19. 10 to 17 year-olds committing one or more offence	0.8% Jan. - Dec 2014	1.1% Jan. - Dec 2014	1% (Jan - Dec 2014)	0.8% (Jan - Dec 2015)				▼	May 16	Calendar year
	20. Percentage of CYP who report influence in a) school b) the community	New CYPP Indicator under development									

Key AY - academic year DOT - direction of travel FY - financial year HT - half term SFR - statistical first release (Department for Education/Department of Health data publication)

Direction of travel arrow is not applicable for comparing Early Years Foundation Stage outcomes from 2013 with earlier years; assessment in 2013 was against a new framework

Comparative national data for academic attainment indicators are the result for all state-maintained schools

Appendix 2b: CYPP key indicator dashboard - cluster level: April 2016

	Children looked after ^{3 5 6}		Child protection plans ^{3 5 6}		% with good achievement at the end of primary school	5 A*-C GCSEs inc Eng and Maths ^{4,9}	Level 3 qualifications at age 19 ^{4 7}	Primary attendance ⁴	Secondary attendance ⁴	Adjusted NEET ^{3 4 5 8}	NEET Not known	Early Years Foundation Stage ⁴	Number of school exclusions Primary	Number of school exclusions Secondary	Obesity levels at Year 6 ⁵	Primary uptake of FSM ⁴	Secondary uptake of FSM ⁴	Alcohol-related hospital admissions for under-18s ^{5 6}	10-17 yr. old offenders ^{5 6}			
Date	As at 30/04/2016				2015 AY		14/15 AY	HT1-2 2015/16		As at 30/04/2016				2014 AY	HT4 2015/16		14/15 AY	2014/15 FY		2015 FY	01/15-12/15	
Cluster	No.	RPTT	No.	RPTT	%	%	%	%	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	No.	No.	%	%	%	Data at cluster level has been suppressed As all values are between 0 and <5	No.	RPT
ACES	67	133.9	21	42.0	80.1	22.0	41.1	96.8	94.7	82	10.9	12	1.6	42.5	6	99	26.4	88.4	74.9		31	16.2
Aireborough	20	27.8	12	16.7	84.9	67.3	69.4	97.2	95.5	29	2.9	14	1.4	72.4	-	20	11.8	83.8	66.8		-	1.3
Ardsley & Tingley	8	23.2	10	29.0	83.9	74.1	55.0	96.9	96.5	15	2.8	6	1.1	68.9	-	<5	15.4	88.4	77.6		-	3.0
ARM	30	22.3	12	8.90	85.0	64.7	68.8	96.8	95.2	48	2.8	8	0.5	-	<5	37	-	-	-		12	2.1
Beeston, Cottingley and Middleton	99	124.7	46	57.9	67.1	54.4	45.2	96.4	95.3	89	8.0	9	0.8	47.2	-	-	24.3	87.5	84.1		34	11.0
Bramley	66	87.9	33	44.0	64.9	52.1	42.1	96.0	94.1	95	8.7	10	0.9	51.8	<5	95	25.8	89.1	74.8		29	9.4
Brigshaw	14	28.3	12	24.3	77.8	58.4	52.2	96.8	94.9	25	3.4	<5	0.5	67.8	<5	14	15.1	82.1	76.9		11	5.0
CHESS ¹	88	116.5	21	27.8	69.9	n/a	42.5	94.3	-	80	9.1	7	0.8	37.9	<5	-	23.1	86.8	n/a		28	9.3
EPOSS ²	6	8.3	10	13.9	90.9	56.4	62.6	97.5	95.7	19	2.9	7	1.0	74.9	<5	12	10.6	81.6	70.1		6	1.8
ESNW	16	32.2	13	26.2	82.3	48.2	60.1	96.8	94.4	26	3.8	<5	0.1	67.5	7	11	17.6	83.9	65.9		10	4.6
Farnley	31	82.4	11	29.2	74.7	70.4	33.3	96.2	96.3	42	9.2	5	1.1	51.5	0	6	26.9	76.4	84.8		9	6.0
Garforth	0	0.0	<5	-	79.3	80.1	68.3	97.3	96.7	8	1.3	<5	0.2	58.2	<5	-	14.1	79.7	n/a		-	0.6
Horsforth	14	37.4	<5	-	82.0	73.3	70.6	97.4	96.1	8	1.5	4	0.7	60.4	<5	6	13.0	74.6	59.6		-	2.6
Inner East	184	159.7	47	40.8	67.6	36.7	44.9	95.5	94.7	166	10.7	17	1.1	48.6	15	18	25.4	79.8	73.3		37	8.6
Inner NW Hub	42	64.9	31	47.9	80.0	58.5	56.0	96.6	95.3	50	6.1	7	0.8	65.0	<5	31	19.4	100.7	82.3		22	8.5
JESS	196	192.9	68	66.9	74.8	23.1	36.9	96.2	93.1	140	10.7	12	0.9	42.3	<5	-	24.3	81.5	8.7		60	16.3
Morley	36	42.1	41	48.0	82.5	61.2	59.8	96.6	95.9	53	4.4	17	1.4	58.9	7	32	16.8	78.6	79.3		13	3.7

	Children looked after ^{3 5 6}		Child protection plans ^{3 5} ₆		% with good achievement at the end of primary school	5 A*-C GCSEs inc Eng and Maths ^{4,9}	Level 3 qualifications at age 19 ^{4 7}	Primary attendance ⁴	Secondary attendance ⁴	Adjusted NEET ^{3 4 5 8}	NEET Not known		Early Years Foundation Stage ⁴	Number of school exclusions Primary	Number of school exclusions Secondary	Obesity levels at Year 6 ⁵	Primary uptake of FSM ⁴	Secondary uptake of FSM ⁴	Alcohol-related hospital admissions for under-18s ^{5 6}	10-17 yr. old offenders ⁵ ₆		
NETWORKS	26	45.7	11	19.3	78.0	48.0	53.5	96.3	93.9	39	5.3	6	0.8	54.7	9	13	17.2	82.5	86.5		13	5.8
OPEN XS	44	139.9	26	82.7	71.3	17.9	52.1	95.0	93.0	32	8.9	11	3.0	52.5	-	28	17.9	88.9	100.5		16	15.7
Otley/Pool/Bramhope	7	16.9	9	21.8	88.8	75.3	65.6	96.9	94.9	15	2.4	10	1.6	70.3	-	-	16.4	83.5	72.0		6	3.1
Pudsey	32	32.9	15	15.4	82.0	52.4	54.6	96.6	95.3	41	2.9	12	0.9	62.3	<5	48	13.7	83.2	67.2		26	6.4
Rothwell	11	17.5	30	47.6	77.8	59.4	54.7	96.8	95.6	28	3.3	5	0.6	69.8	<5	52	16.5	85.7	74.4		14	5.3
Seacroft Manston	97	98.7	52	52.9	79.4	41.0	37.3	96.0	91.4	125	8.3	12	0.8	53.5	<5	74	21.9	86.0	72.6		43	10.3
Templenewsam Halton	43	76.5	38	67.6	74.8	48.9	50.0	96.7	94.7	50	5.6	<5	0.2	59.6	7	20	22.2	79.5	76.3		8	3.3
Alwoodley ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	60.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	67.8	N/A	N/A	15.7	75.7	74.6		N/A	11.2
NEXT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	55	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	68.7	N/A	N/A	16.7	87.3	91.0		N/A	4.8
Leeds	1,238		595		78	56	55	96.4	95.0	6.1		2.0		58	79	617	19.1	84.3	77.1	41	0.8	

Key: AY - academic year FSM - free school meals FY - financial year RPT - rate per thousand RPTT - rate per ten thousand x = Data unavailable

Notes:

1 - CHES cluster does not include any secondary schools.

2 - On 1 April 2013, Wigton Moor Primary moved from EPOSS to Alwoodley. As some datasets pre-date this boundary change, data for some indicators is only available by the previous boundaries. This will be updated over time.

3 - Data by cluster for these indicators does not add up to the Leeds total, due to some children's records having a missing postcode, or an out of authority postcode. For NEET data, the citywide total also includes a proportion of young people whose status has expired. For children looked after the postcode used is where the child lived at the point of becoming looked after, not placement postcode.

4 - Data for these indicators is by schools within the cluster, not by pupils living in the cluster area.

5 - Data for these indicators is by children and young people living in the cluster area, not attending schools in the cluster

6 - Data suppressed for instances of fewer than five.

7 - Data based on where the young person lived when they were in Year 11, regardless of where they actually gained the Level 3 qualification.

8 - Young people's records with an unknown address that were previously coded to JESS cluster (as they are given the default postcode for the igen centre) have now been removed from the NEET count for this cluster from October 2013 onwards.

Appendix 3: Safeguarding specialist and targeted services March 2016 monthly practice improvement report

Incorporating children in need, children subject to a child protection plan and children looked after

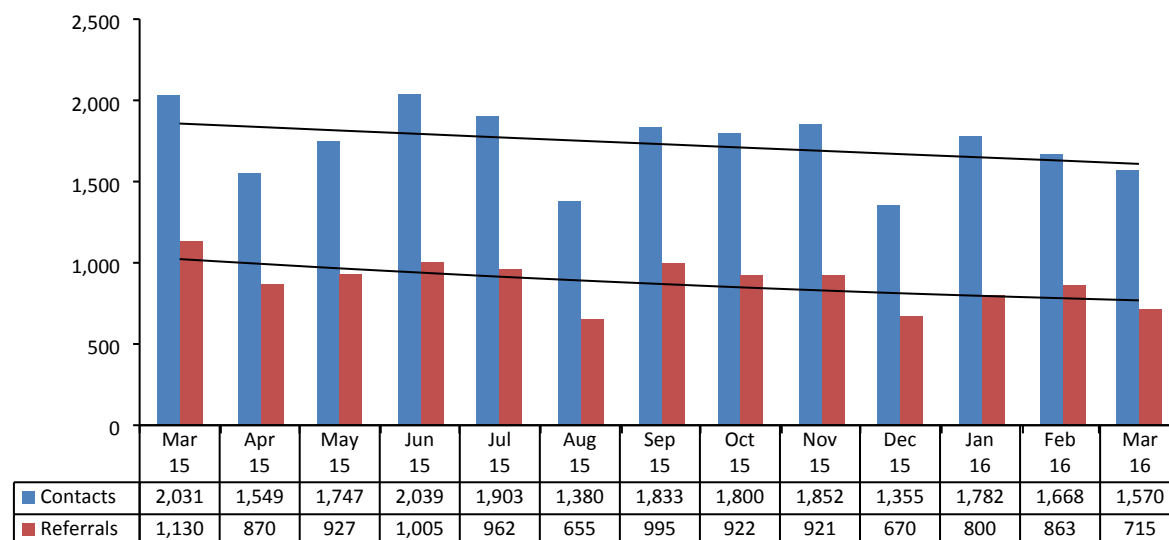
(September 2015 and April 2015 figures - last reports to Scrutiny in brackets)

Performance summary: Child in need

How much did we do in March?	How well did we do it?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Help Assessments (CAF) data is currently unavailable. • 1,570 (Sept 15 1,833; Apr 1549) contacts were received, of which 715 (Sept 15 995; Apr 870) became referrals to Children's Social Work Service. • 207 (Sept 15 261; April 15 218) referrals this month were re-referrals within 12 months; this is 23.3 % (Sept 15 26.2%; Apr 15 25.1%) of all referrals this month. • 772 (Sept 15 761; Apr 15 967) Child and Family Assessments were completed. • 5,644 cases were open to Children's Social Work Services at the end of March. (Sept 15 5791; Apr 15 6,293). Note: Cases open to Occupational Therapy not included. • Of those cases, 309 had no ethnicity recorded a good reduction from Sept 15 772 and Apr 15 908. The 309 represents 1% of the CLA cohort, 1% of the CPP cohort and 7% of the CiN cohort with no ethnicity recorded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23.4% of referrals within a 12-month period (rolling 12 months) were re-referrals (Sept 15 25.7%; April 15 25.2%). • 78.4% Child and Family Assessments undertaken in the month were carried out within 45 working days. (Sept 15 81.7%; Apr 15 78.2%) • The year-to-date performance for Child and Family Assessments carried out within 45 working days remains at 80.3% (Sept 15 80.3%; Apr 15 78.2%). • 88.9 days is the average time taken to complete Child and Family Assessments that took longer than 45 working days. (Sept 15 81.5 days; April 15 95.7 days)
What difference did we make and what do we want to improve?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further safe reduction in open cases ensuring capacity is appropriately focused on risk, need and prevention. Reduction in re-referral rates supports reduction is being done safely. • Ongoing improvements in doing the simple things well e.g. improvements in ethnicity recording. • Stay focused on improving the timeliness of Children and Family Assessments • Make use of recent Frameworki improvements to better record early help assessments and outcomes; and now develop reports to evidence this. 	

Performance trends: Children in need

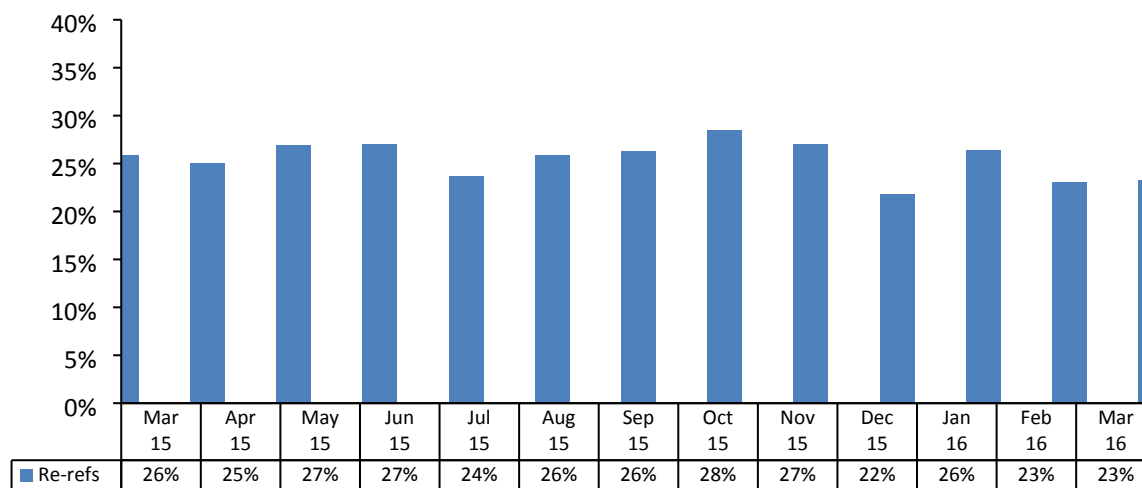
Total contact and referrals by month



Commentary

This graph shows total contacts received by the Children's Duty and Advice Team and the number of referrals accepted by the Children's Social Work Service.

Percentage of referrals that are a re-referral within a 12-month period

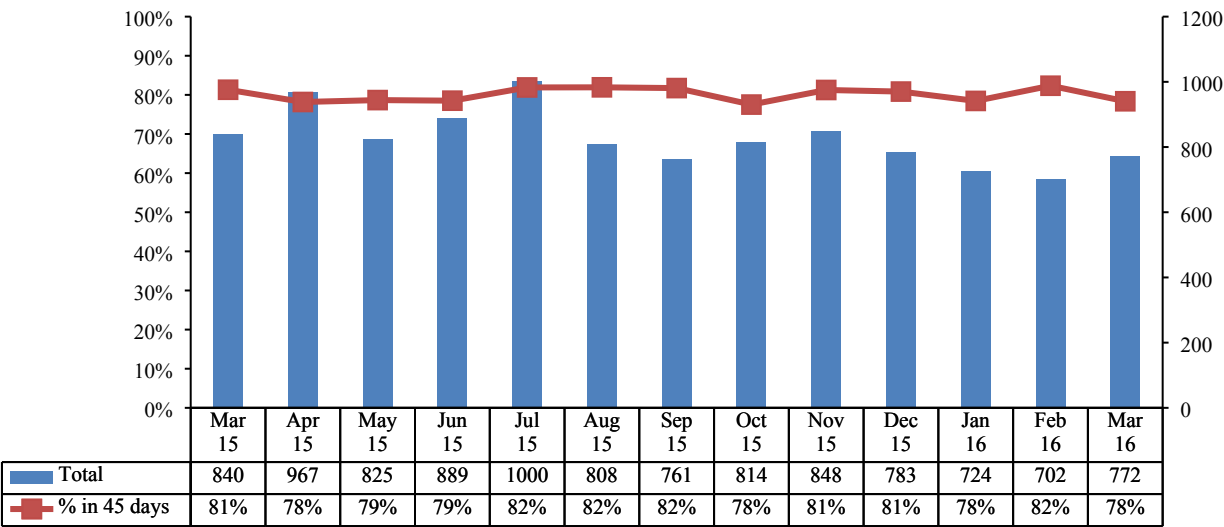


Commentary

This graph shows the percentage of referrals received in a month that are a re-referral of one within a 12 month period.

Performance trends: Children in need

Percentage of child and family assessments completed within 45 days



Commentary

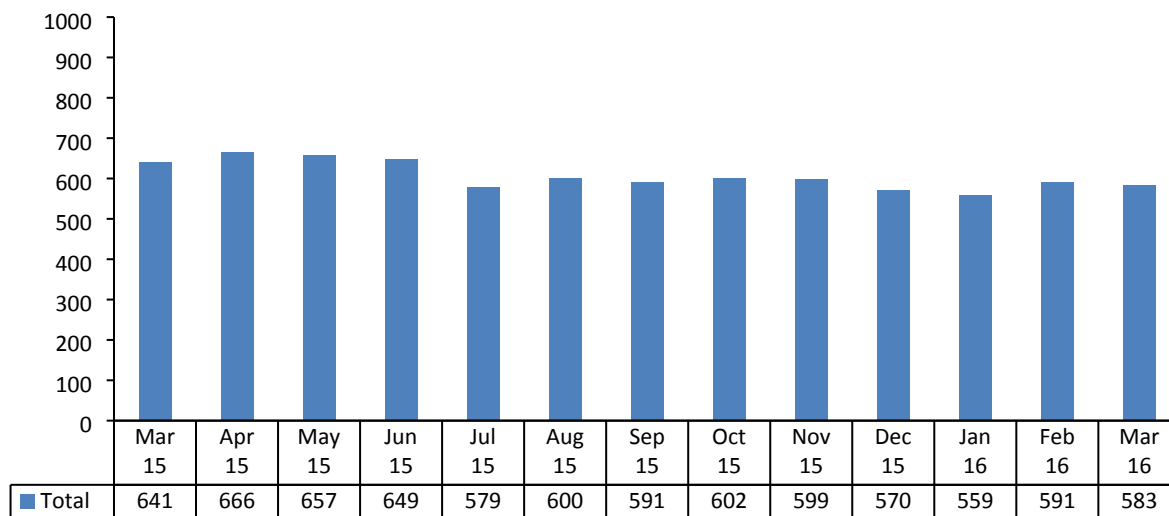
This graph shows the percentage of child and family assessments completed within 45 working days each month.

Performance summary: Child protection

How much did we do in March?	How well did we do it?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 583 (Sept 15 591; April 15 666) children and young people subject to a child protection plan (CPP). • 145 (Sept15 145; April15 132) section 47 enquiries were completed in March • 86 children or young people had an initial child protection conference (ICPC) (Sept 15 66; April15 103). • 80 (Sept 15 80; April15 97) children and young people had a child protection review. • 446 (Sept 15 477; April15 500) children and young people received a visit in the last 20 working days, as of the last day of the month. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 97.8% (Sept 15 99.0%; April15 97.1%) of children subject to child protection plans were recorded as allocated to a qualified social worker. All cases are followed up to confirm appropriate arrangements are in place. • 7 children and young people from 4 families have been subject to a child protection plan for more than two years. (Sept15 5 children 3 families; April15 15 children 4 families). • 8.4% of children becoming subject to CPP in the last 12 months were for a second or a subsequent time and within 2 years of their previous plan ending. (Sept 15 6.9%; April15 9.8%) • 94.2% (Sept 15 81.8%; April15 54.4%) of Initial Child Protection Conferences held this month were held within statutory timescales. • 95% (Sept 15 88.8%; April 15 100%) of all child protection reviews this month were held within statutory timescale. • 87.3% (Sept 15 88.3%; April 15 87.4%) of children who have been subject to a CPP for at least 20 working days received their statutory visit, as of last day of the recording month.
What difference did we make and what do we want to improve?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved timeliness of Initial Child Protection Conferences • Timeliness of statutory visits 	

Performance trends: Child protection

Children on child protection plan

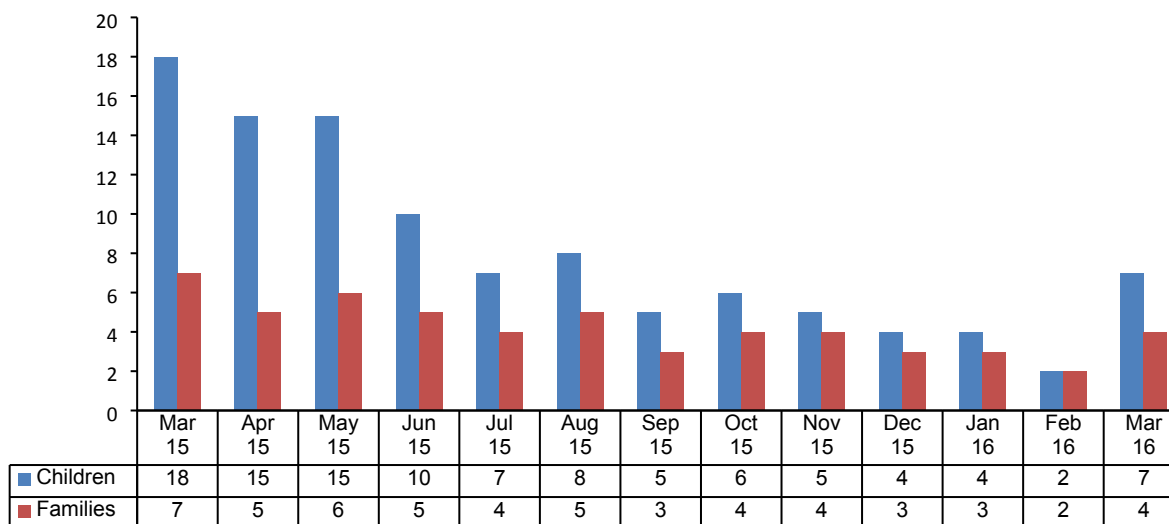


Commentary

The graph shows the number of children subject to CPPs at the month end. This month the rate per 10,000 is **36.3** (37.3) Compared to **40.4** (41.5) at the same time last year.

*Rate per 10,000 uses 160,460 child population (0-17) for 2014, released August 2015 by ONS.

CYP on CP plan for more than two years and number of families

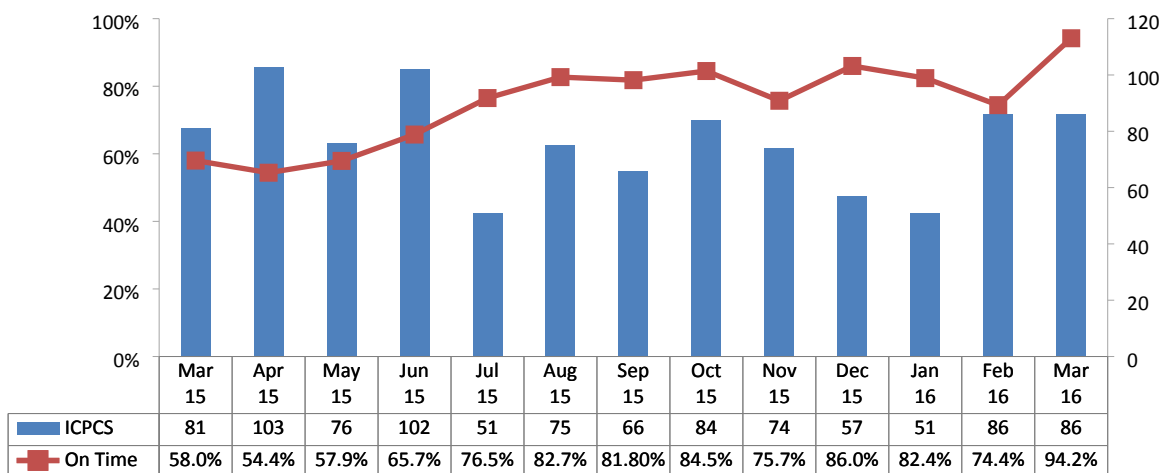


Commentary

This graph shows the number of children who have been on a CPP for 2 years or more at the month end and the number of sibling groups these children belong to.

Performance trends: Child protection

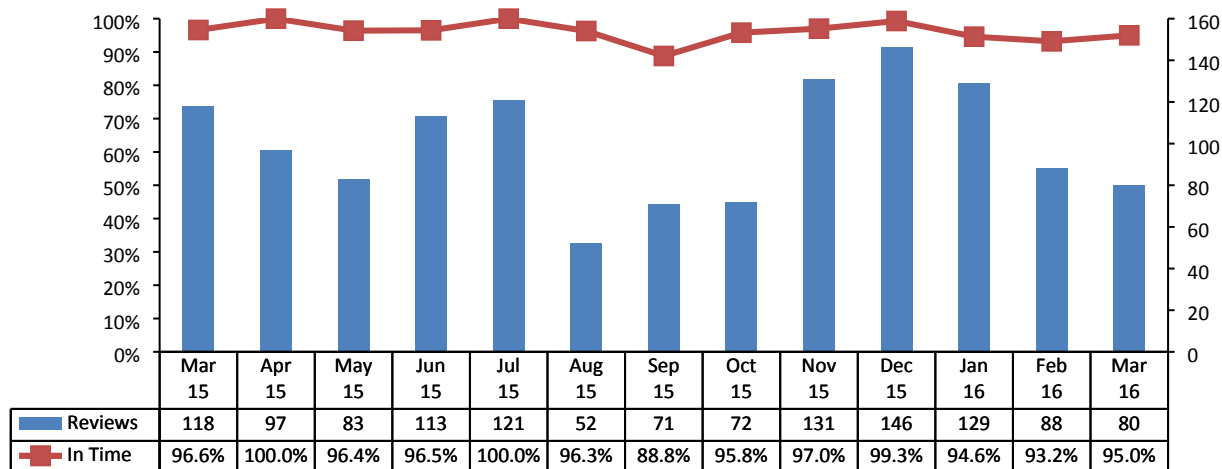
Initial child protection conferences monthly volume and percentage within statutory timescales



Commentary

The graph shows the number of children for whom ICPCs were held, together with the percentage held within 15 working days of the strategy discussion meeting.

Child protection reviews monthly volume passed and percentage within statutory timescale

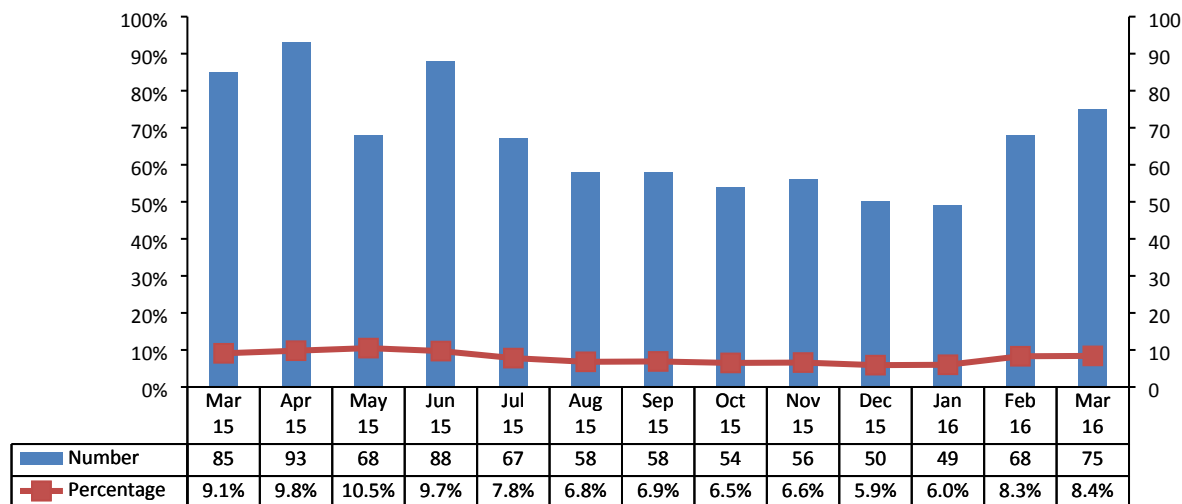


Commentary

The graph shows the number of children for whom Child Protection Reviews were completed in month, together with the percentage held within statutory timescales.

Performance trends: Child protection

Child protection re-registrations within 2 years of previous plan ending
and percentage of all those becoming CPP in last 12 months



Commentary

This graph shows children becoming subject to a CPP within 2 years of their previous plan ending and as a percentage of all children coming onto plan in the last 12 months

This month the rate per 10,000 is **4.7** (4.2).

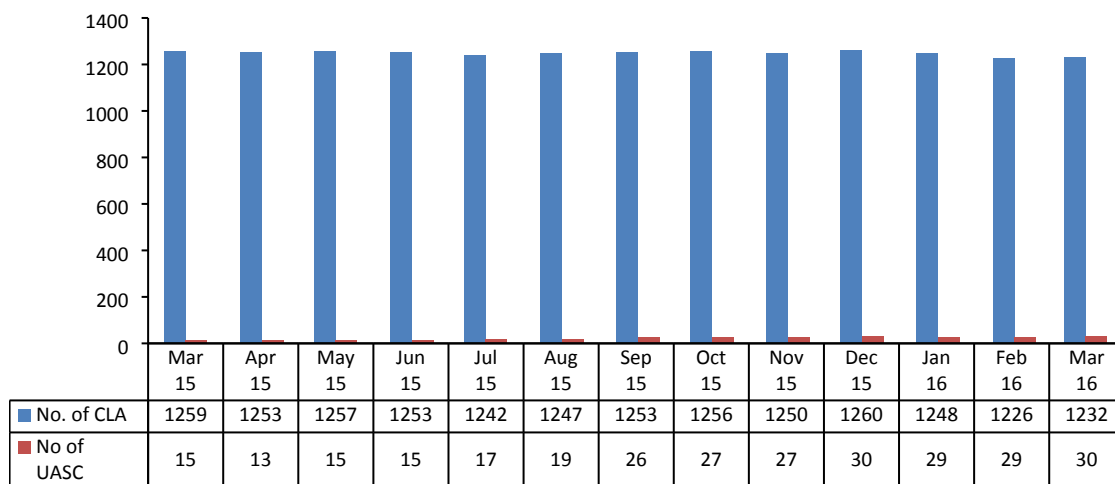
*Rate per 10,000 uses 160,470 child population (0-17) for 2014, released August 2015 by ONS.

Performance summary: Child Looked After

How much did we do in March?	How well did we do it?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,232 (Sept 15 1253; April 15 1,296) CYP were children looked after • 308 (Sept 15 303; April 15 345) CLA had a looked after child review • 38 (Sept 15 31; April 15 29) children entered care. • 32 (Sept 15 25; April 15 35) children left care. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 97.6% (Sept 15 99.5%; April 15 99.1%) of children looked after were allocated to a qualified social worker (QSW). All cases are followed up and include those held by senior managers and those held by student working alongside qualified social workers. • 84.5% (Sept 15 95.2%; April 15 88.4%) of children looked after have had a statutory visit within timescales. • 99% (Sept 15 96.7%; April 15 93.6%) of all child looked after reviews held in month were within statutory timescales. • 100% (Sept 15 100%; April 15 95.7%) of initial child looked after reviews held in month were within statutory timescales. • 77.4% of 658 of school aged looked after children had an up to date PEP, 12 have a PEP due. (Sept 15 72.6% of 853; April 15 73.3%) This indicator is inclusive of all PEPs. • 96.8% of children looked after, who have been in care for at least a 12-month continuously, have an up to date HNA recording (Sept 15 95.7%; April 15 94.4%). • 91.2% of children looked after, who have been in care for at least a 12-month continuously, have an up-to-date dental checks (rolling 12 months). (Sept 15 89.7%; April 84.0%) • 34 (Sept 15 33; April 15 21) children looked after have experienced three or more placements in the last 12 months. This equates to 2.8% (Sept 15 2.6%) of all looked after children. • 44.8% (Sept 15 45.5%) of children who were adopted year to date were placed for adoption within 12 months of the child entering care. This is 44 of 99 children (Sept 15 20 of 44). • 65.2% (Sept 15 65.3%; April 15 68.7%) of care leavers were contacted within the previous 8 weeks.
What difference did we make and what do we want to improve?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% of initial looked after reviews were done within timescales and 99% of ongoing reviews. • Maintained a high percentage of children with up to date health needs assessments being recorded and achieved a sustained improvement in up to date dental checks. • Continue to safely reduce the number of looked after children. • Further reduce the number of children experiencing 3 or more placements in the last 12 months. • Improve care leaver contacts and support improved outcomes. 	

Performance trends: Children Looked After

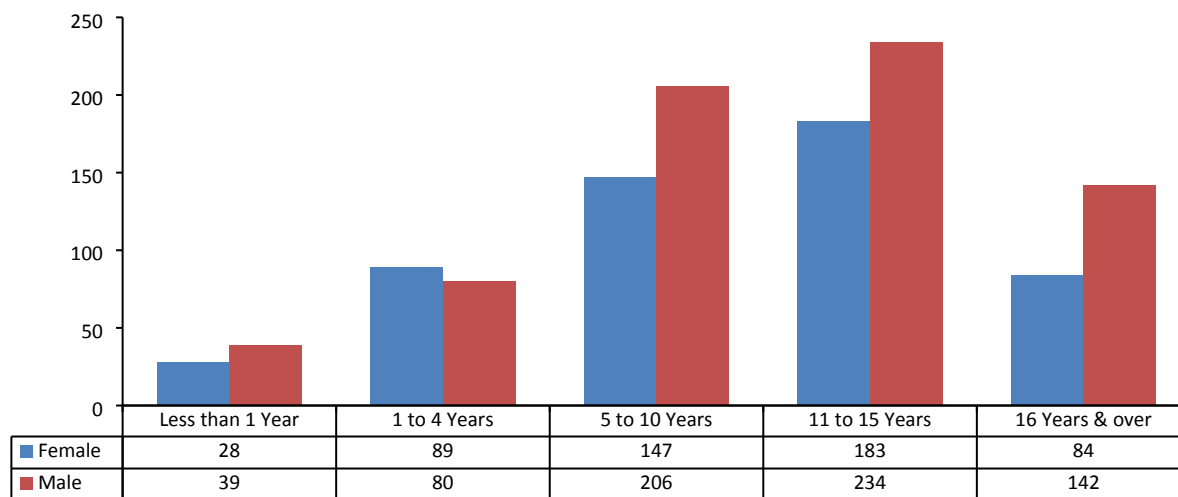
Mainstream children looked after (non S20 STBs) 13 month trend



Commentary

This graph shows the number of looked after children (excluding any looked after children receiving only S20 short term breaks).

Mainstream children looked after at end March 2016 by age and gender



Commentary

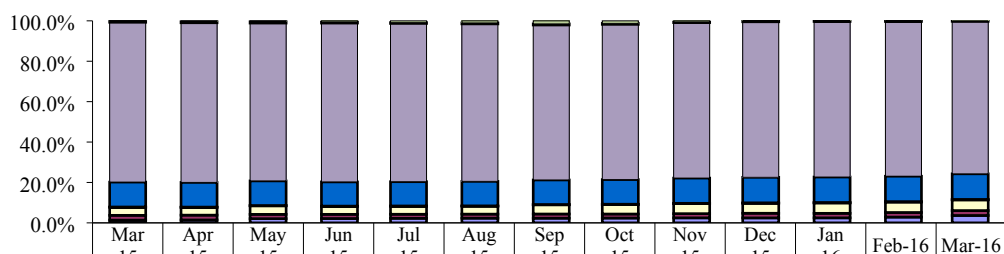
This graph shows the breakdown by age and gender of the children in care.

The largest age group for females is 11-15 years with 183 children and the largest age group for males is 11-15 years with 234 children.

There were **0** children recorded with unknown gender.

Performance trends: Children looked after

Ethnicity changes in children looked after cohort over 13 months

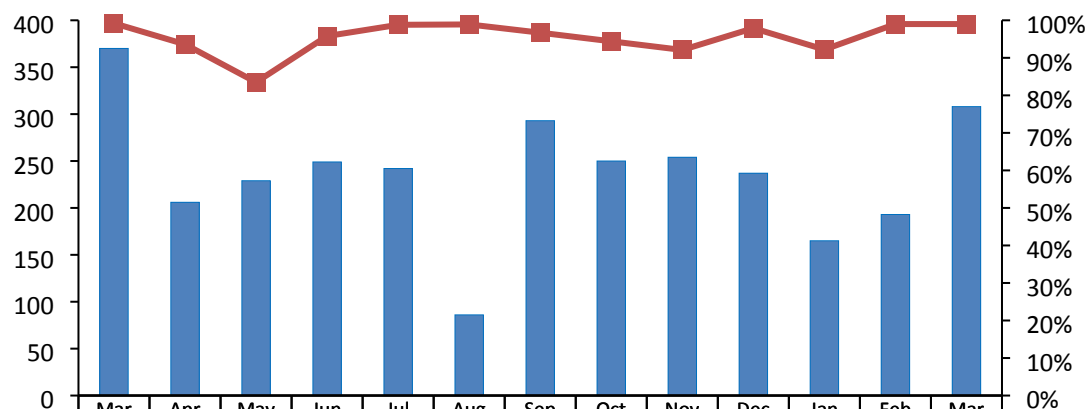


Any Other Ethnic Group	1.4%	1.4%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.9%	3.7%
Asian or Asian British	3.7%	3.8%	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%	4.4%	4.6%	4.8%	4.7%	5.1%	6.1%
Black or Black British	7.7%	7.7%	8.4%	8.1%	8.2%	8.3%	8.9%	9.1%	9.5%	9.7%	9.9%	10.3%	11.4%
Chinese	7.9%	7.8%	8.6%	8.3%	8.4%	8.4%	9.1%	9.2%	9.7%	9.9%	10.1%	10.5%	11.6%
Middle Eastern	7.9%	7.8%	8.6%	8.3%	8.4%	8.4%	9.1%	9.2%	9.7%	9.9%	10.1%	10.5%	11.6%
Mixed	20.2%	20.0%	20.8%	20.3%	20.4%	20.5%	21.2%	21.4%	22.2%	22.5%	22.7%	23.1%	24.3%
White	99.3%	99.0%	98.9%	98.9%	98.7%	98.5%	97.9%	98.2%	99.1%	99.5%	99.7%	99.7%	99.8%
Information Not Yet Obtained	99.7%	99.5%	99.5%	99.4%	99.1%	99.0%	98.5%	98.7%	99.4%	99.8%	99.8%	99.9%	100.0%
Unspecified	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Commentary

This graph shows the ethnic breakdown of the children looked after population over a 13 month period.

Percentage of children looked after reviews with statutory timescales



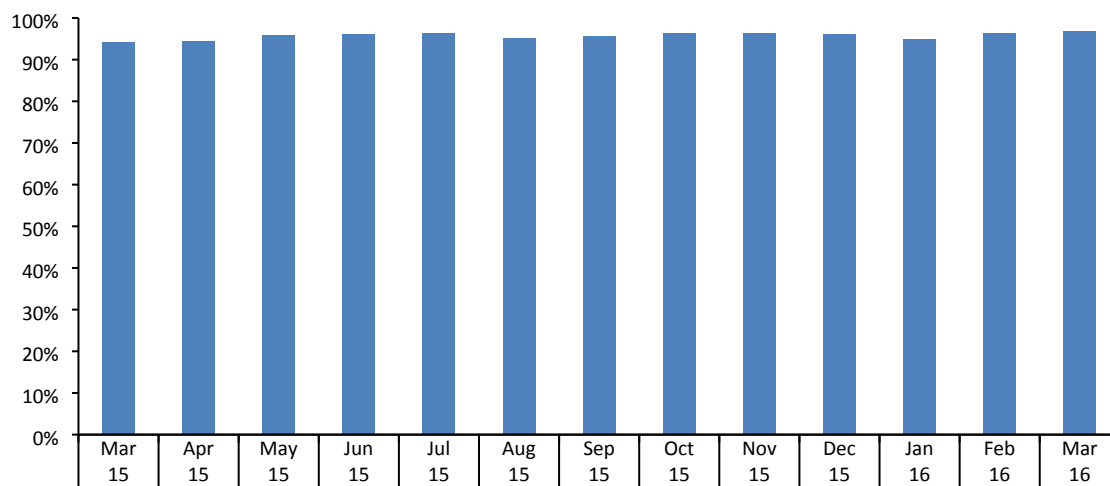
No intime	370	206	229	249	242	86	293	250	254	237	165	193	308
% in time	99.2%	93.6%	83.5%	95.8%	98.8%	98.9%	96.7%	94.4%	92.1%	97.9%	92.2%	99.0%	99.0%

Commentary

This graph shows the percentage and number of looked after children with a review held within statutory timescales.

Performance trends: Children looked after

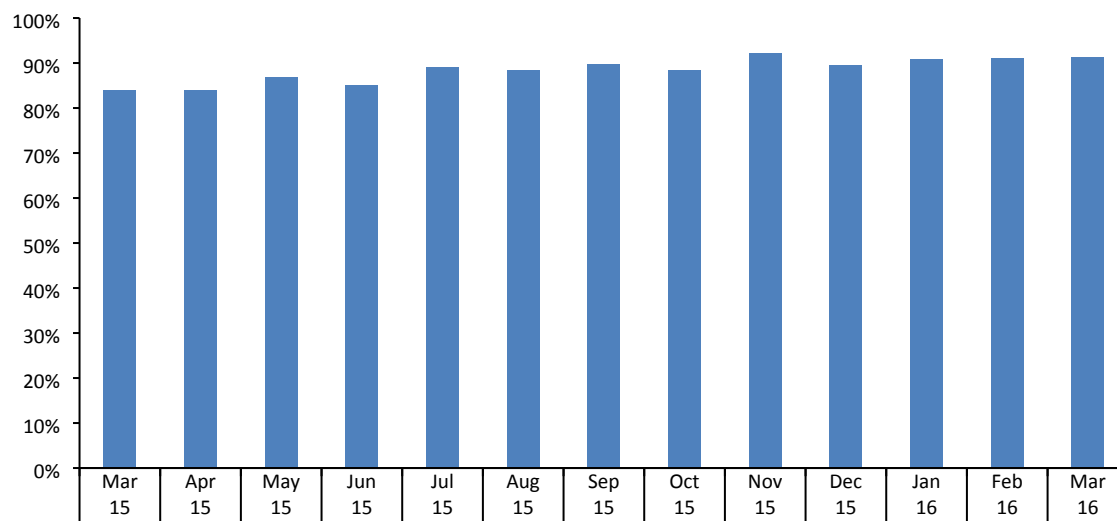
Children looked after with up to date health needs assessments (HNA)



Commentary

This graph shows the percentage of children looked after who have an up to date health needs assessment.

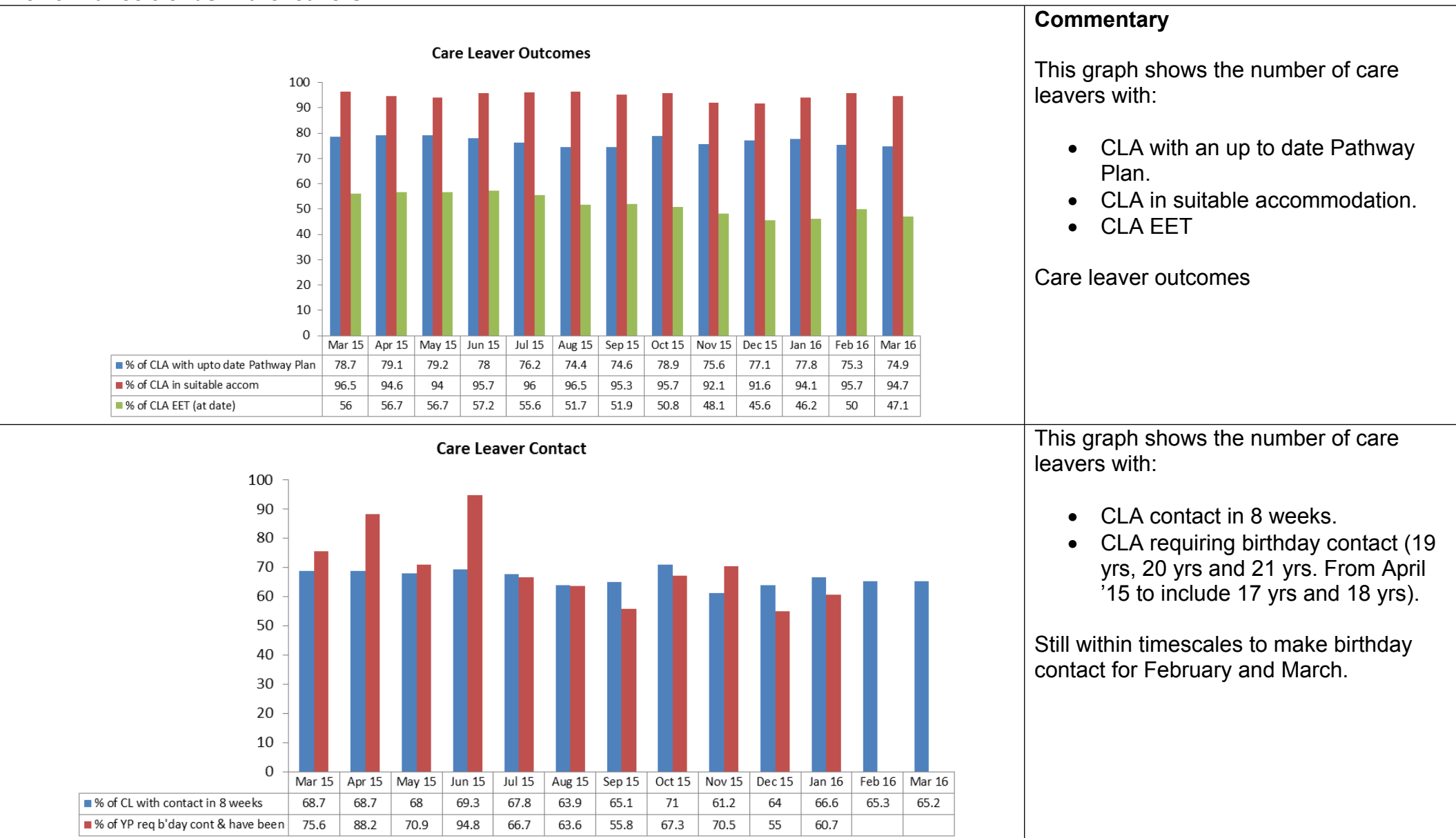
Children looked after with up to date dental checks (DC)



Commentary

This graph shows the percentage of looked after children who have an up to date dental check.

Performance trends: Care leavers



Appendix 4: Children's settings services inspections dashboard: March 2016

Percentage of children's providers judged good or outstanding: >80% 65-79% 50-64% <50%

Setting	National comparison	14/15 FY	Jan-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Number inadequate	Number inspected	RAG	DOT	Last inspection date
Childminder	84%	86%	84%	85%	85%	85%	86%	9	743	DG	▲	31/03/2016
Childcare - domestic	82%	80%	80%	88%	88%	88%	88%	0	6	DG	►	30/09/2015
Childcare - non-domestic	86%	91%	91%	94%	95%	94%	95%	3	284	DG	▲	31/03/2016
Children's Centre Services	66%	73%	n/a	76%	76%	78%	78%	0	58	LG	►	20/06/2015
Primary school	85%	87%	86%	92%	92%	92%	92%	0	213	DG	►	29/02/2016
Secondary school	73%	66%	62%	75%	75%	75%	75%	3	36	LG	►	29/10/2015
General FE and tertiary	79%	75%	75%	75%	75%	50%	50%	0	4	A	►	09/02/2016
Sixth form college	88%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0	1	DG	►	16/04/2008
Maintained special	88%	83%	83%	67%	67%	67%	67%	1	6	DG	►	16/10/2012
Non-LA and independent special	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0	1	DG	►	29/02/2012
Pupil referral unit	85%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	0	3	LG	►	10/03/2015
Residential special school	83%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0	1	DG	►	10/03/2014
LA children's home	72%	56%	56%	88%	89%	89%	89%	1	9	DG	►	29/02/2016

Key: DOT - direction of travel **FY** - financial year **LA** - local authority **RAG** - red, amber, green traffic light (an indication of relative performance)