

For all indicators, data is suppressed for instances of 5 or fewer young people in a cluster.

Number of looked after children - OBSESSION INDICATOR

The number of looked after children (LAC) is reported from the Electronic Social Care Record (ESCR) on the date given on the dashboard. The result is not a cumulative count of the number of children that have been in care during the reporting period, but rather the result is a snapshot of the numbers recorded in ESCR as being in care on that particular date. The number does not include children who receive respite with foster carers through the Family Support Service (under S17 of the Children Act) or children who are solely looked after under respite S20 Short Term Breaks and Shared Care. There can be delays in inputting a record of a child who has just gone into care, or similarly for a child who has just left care, so reported numbers for the same snapshot day but run at a later date could differ.

Allocations to cluster are by the postcode where the child was living before they came into care, not by placement address. This means that the child could no longer be living in the cluster, and indeed could have left the cluster some time ago.

Some records cannot be allocated to cluster because the record may show no postcode; a postcode for an address outside Leeds; an unrecognised or incorrectly input postcode that cannot be matched to a cluster; or a confidential postcode.

The result includes unaccompanied asylum seekers.

From 2011-12, rates per 10,000 children are calculated using GP registration data for children and young people aged 0-18 (not including age 18). Earlier comparative rates per 10,000 are based on the mid-year ONS population estimate for this age group. The GP data is preferable, as this allows us to calculate at a cluster level, ONS data is not available below city level. GP registration data tends to state that the population is higher than that shown by the ONS estimates. For this reason, comparisons over time may differ.

Monthly data are not comparable with out-turns from statutory returns (SSDA903, CiN Census) as they are not subject to intensive data quality/cleanup. The monthly data may show a small level of under or over-reporting across the year, but can be used to track trends.

Number of children subject to child protection plans

The number of children subject to child protection plans is reported from the Electronic Social Care Record (ESCR) on the date given on the dashboard. The result is not a cumulative count of the number of children that have been on plan during the reporting period, but rather the result is a snapshot of the numbers recorded in ESCR as being on plan on that particular date. There can be delays in inputting a record of a child who has just become subject to a plan, or similarly for a child who has just come off a plan, so reported numbers for the same snapshot day but run at a later date could differ.

Allocations to cluster are by the child's current address at the date when the report was run.

Some records cannot be allocated to cluster because the record may show no postcode; a postcode for an address outside Leeds; an unrecognised or incorrectly input postcode that cannot be matched to a cluster; or a confidential postcode.

From 2011-12, rates per 10,000 children are calculated using GP registration data for children and young people aged 0-18 (not including age 18). Earlier comparative rates per 10,000 are based on the mid-year ONS population estimate for this age group. The GP data is preferable, as this allows us to calculate at a cluster level, ONS data is not available below city level. GP registration data tends to state that the population is higher than that shown by the ONS estimates. For this reason, comparisons over time may differ.

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Primary and secondary attendance rate - OBSESSION INDICATOR

This is the number of total sessions attended by all pupils, expressed as a percentage of the number of possible sessions across all schools in the cluster. Not all schools will have the same number of possible sessions in any given period, as they may be closed for training days, or shut due to bad weather or other unforeseen event, e.g., boiler failure. This will not skew performance, because where a school is closed, the number of possible sessions will be reduced accordingly.

Cluster performance is based on which cluster a school belongs to, not the home address of pupils who live in the cluster.

Attendance is reported based on school half terms, usually HT 1-4 or 1-5. This information comes from termly school census returns. These have a significant delay due to data validation processes, with HT 1 and 2 data available mid-spring, HT 3 and 4 data in late summer and HT 5 data in late autumn. In order to view performance more frequently, school data returns are used on a half-termly basis, that contain more frequent data, but that undergoes less validation. Once census data is available, this replaces school half-termly data returns. For 2011-12 HT 1-5 performance in the June edition of the dashboard, the data source is provisional school data returns, as at 20 July 2012. Where a result is unavailable, this is because a return has not been submitted to the children's services data management team by a school, either for a particular term or for the full year. The direction of travel arrow is determined by a comparison with performance for the equivalent period in the previous year, rather than against the last year's full-year result.

SILC attendance is cross-phase (both primary and secondary), as all but one of the six SILCs in Leeds operate both primary and secondary provision. The result is combined data from the six SILCs in Leeds. This data is not disaggregated to cluster level, as there is not a SILC in every cluster. Comparative national data includes non-maintained special schools, there is one school of this type in Leeds (St John's School for the Deaf). National data on SILC attendance is published once annually for half-terms 1 to 5. Data for other periods over the course of the academic year is from half-termly returns. Data in the June edition of the dashboard is from half-termly returns as at 20 July 2012

NEET - OBSESSION INDICATOR

The definition of this indicator changed nationally in April 2011 to be based on where a young person lives, rather than where they attend school or college, and to be based on their academic age. This means young people who were aged 16, 17 or 18 on 31 August are included in the cohort for the following 12 months. Previously young people dropped out of the cohort on their 19th birthday. Reporting did not take place for any local authorities in April and May 2011 while the new methodology

was being tested. Results from June 2011 onwards are not directly comparable with previous data.

Allocation to cluster is by the young person's home postcode.

The result is the adjusted number of young people who are NEET on the last day of each month, not the total number of young people who may have been NEET during the month. The "adjusted NEET" figure (which is for city-wide data, not cluster data) takes account of the number of young people whose status is not known. A formula is applied so that some young people whose status is not known are assumed to be NEET. This is added to the NEET figure to give the adjusted NEET figure. Because this adjustment is not made at cluster level, cluster results will not add up to the city-wide total.

The adjustment calculation means that while the percentage NEET may fall from one month to the next, the adjusted number of young people NEET may not fall. This is because the cohort size in the denominator can vary, sometimes by several hundred, if the number of young people whose status is not known has increased or reduced.

Foundation Stage good level of development

A good level of development is achieving 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP), including 6 points in the communication, language and literacy strands and the personal, social and emotional development strands.

Allocation to cluster is by school, not by pupil home postcode.

Key Stage 2 level 4+ English and maths

Allocation to cluster is by school, not by pupil home postcode. Results by school can be viewed on the Department for Education's performance tables website at: <http://www.education.gov.uk/performance-tables/>

5+ A*-C GCSE inc English and maths

Allocation to cluster is by school, not by pupil home postcode. Results by school can be viewed on the Department for Education's performance tables website at: <http://www.education.gov.uk/performance-tables/>

Level 3 qualifications at 19

Young people are counted in the indicator if they were on the roll of a Leeds school at academic age 15 (Year 11), regardless of whether they still live in Leeds when they reached Level 3. Disaggregation to cluster level is based on where the young person lived at this time.

Achievements in the following qualifications are counted at level 3:

- 1 Advanced Extension Award equals 5%
- 1 Free Standing Maths Qualification at level 3 equals 10%
- 1 Key Skills pass at level 3 equals 15%
- 1 AS level (including VCE) at grade A to E equals 25%
- 1 A/A2 level (including VCE) at grade A to E equals 50%
- 1 Advanced Pilot 6 unit GNVQ equals 50%
- 1 Advanced GNVQ pass equals 100%
- 1 NVQ pass at level 3 or higher equals 100%
- 1 'full' VRQ pass at level 3 or higher equals 100%
- 1 International Baccalaureate pass equals 100%
- 1 Advanced Apprenticeship pass equals 100%

Combinations of qualifications are allowed where their parts add up to 100% for that level.

AS and A/A2 levels are subject to discounting. For example, say a learner gains 1 AS level (25%) in 2000 and 1 A level (50%) in the same subject in 2001. Correct discounting means the person has 25% of a full level 3 in 2000 and then 50% in 2001 as the AS level is replaced by the A level.

16-18 year olds starting apprenticeships

This indicator is not available at cluster level. Data is supplied by the National Apprenticeship Service on a quarterly basis. The contract year for apprenticeships runs from 1 August to 31 July. In-year data is provisional and is confirmed in December of each year. Comparative national and statistical neighbour data is published by the National Apprenticeship Service as a simple total, rather than a rate for the population.

Disabled children and young people accessing short breaks

Short breaks are available for children and young people, aged from birth up to their 18th birthday, who are disabled and / or those with complex health needs where the disability has a significant impact on their lives. This includes children and young people with learning disabilities, autistic spectrum disorders, sensory impairments and physical impairments.

The figure is the number of disabled children and young people who have received a short break during the financial year. A short break gives disabled children and young people enjoyable experiences away from their primary carers and also gives parents and carers a valuable break from caring responsibilities. Children can access a number of short breaks during the course of a year. Short breaks can take place in the daytime or overnight and can last from a few hours to a few days. They can be in the child's own home, the home of a carer, or in a residential or community setting. Childcare for parents to enable them to attend work or access work related training is not a short break. However, childcare settings can be used as a short break.

Currently it is not possible to know what proportion of eligible children are accessing short breaks, as there is no single register of the 0-18 disabled population, although plans are in place to develop one. When this is in place, a measure can be developed about the percentage of children who accessed short breaks. Work is also taking place to develop a measure of service satisfaction, so to know what difference the service is making to the lives of disabled children and families.

Obesity levels at year 6

Allocation to cluster is by the child's home postcode.

The data source is the National Child Measurement Programme, which is undertaken once every academic year. Comparative national data can be viewed on the NHS Information Centre at:

<http://www.ic.nhs.uk/statistics-and-data-collections/health-and-lifestyles/obesity/national-child-measurement-programme-england-2010-11-school-year>

The 2009/10 report for Leeds can be downloaded at:

<http://www.leeds.nhs.uk/Downloads/Public%20Health/Childrens%20Health/NCMP%20report%2009%20to%2010%20FINAL.pdf>

This is a sample indicator, so it is not possible to say how many children this equates to. It may be possible to report the number of children in future surveys, depending on the level of coverage.

Teenage conception

The city-wide result is the latest rolling quarterly average. Annual results relate to the calendar year. There is a 14 month time lag in obtaining this data. As birth registration can be legally undertaken up to 6 weeks after birth, information on a birth may not be available until 11 months after the date of conception. When all birth and abortion data are available, the office of national statistics require three months to compile the conception statistics.

There is an even greater time lag in receiving data that includes postcodes and can therefore be broken down by cluster, so cluster data does not cover the same time period, as the more recent city-wide result.

Allocation to cluster is by the young woman's home postcode. The postcode of the woman's address at time of birth or abortion is used to determine residence at time of conception.

Conception statistics include pregnancies that result in one or more live births, or a legal abortion under the Abortion Act 1967. Miscarriages and illegal abortions are not included. The indicator is a count of conceptions, so instances of multiple births only count once.

Uptake of free school meals - primary and secondary

Allocation to cluster is by school, not by pupil home postcode.

This indicator is based on average take-up over a school financial year, not academic year. Pupils are counted as being FSM eligible, and therefore included in the denominator, if they are recorded as having FSM entitlement in the January school census that occurs during that financial year.

Where the result for a cluster says 'unavailable,' this is because school meal take-up data has not been submitted by the school(s) in a cluster.

Statistical neighbour data is not available, regional data is used as a comparator instead. National and regional comparator data for primary schools includes special schools.

Children who agree that they enjoy their life

The data source for this indicator is the Every Child Matters survey, conducted annually in Leeds schools over sample year groups. The survey is optional, so while all schools are encouraged to take part, not all will do so.

The result is the percentage of respondents who answer 'in the survey that they agree with the statement 'I enjoy my life.'

% of 10 to 17 year-olds committing one or more offence

Allocation to cluster is by home postcode of the young person. The 10-17 cluster population is calculated using GP registration data.

Data by cluster is available on a rolling 12 month basis, reported with a 3 month lag, to allow for the time the court process takes between a young person being arrested and being convicted of an offence.

The date from which the offender is included in the count is the date when the offence is proven, not the date of the offence.

Children and young people's influence in school and in the community

The data source for this indicator is the Every Child Matters survey, conducted annually in Leeds schools over sample year groups. The survey is optional, so while all schools are encouraged to take part, not all will do so.

The questions that relate to this indicator are:

- How much difference do you think you (as a young person or young people) can make to the way the things are run in the area where you live?
- How much difference do you think you (as a young person or young people) can make to the way the things are run at school?

The result is the percentage of respondents who answer either 'A great deal' or 'A fair amount.'