Children and Young People's Plan cluster performance - June 2012

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This document is intended to support practitioners who are working in clusters on the Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) priorities, to monitor impact. It reports month by month performance at cluster level for the indicators in the CYPP.

Not all indicators can be reported at cluster level. This currently applies to the following indicators:
   • 16-18 year olds starting apprenticeships: data-set owned by the National Apprenticeship Service and unavailable below city level
   • Children and young people's influence in school and the community: this may be available in due course, depending on the response rate within clusters being high enough to be statistically valid

Data is subject to change, and figures may differ to those formally reported, based on year end reporting mechanisms. Refer to the indicator definitions worksheet for an explanation of the data source and how performance is calculated at a cluster level.

New versions of this spreadsheet are issued monthly. Data in this edition of the dashboard relates to the end of June 2012.

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Children and Young People's Plan Key Indicator Dashboard - City level: June 2012

	Measure	National	Stat neighbour	2010/11	Result for same period last year	Result Apr 2012	Result May 2012	Result Jun 2012	DOT	Data last updated	Timespan covered by month result
Safe from harm	1. Number of looked after children	59/10,000 (2010/11 FY)	72/10,000 (2010/11 FY)	1,446 (95.3/10,000)	1438 (94.5/10,000)	1463 (91.8/10,000)	1431 (89.8/10,000)	1432 (89.9/10,000)	▼	30/06/2012	Snapshot
	2. Number of children subject to Child Protection Plans	38.3/10,000 (2010/11 FY)	39.0/10,000 (2010/11 FY)	974 (64.2/10,000)	1041 (68.4/10,000)	893 (56.0/10,000)	860 (54.0/10,000)	854 (53.6/10,000)	▲	30/06/2012	Snapshot
Do well in learning and have the skills for life	3a. Primary attendance	95.9% (HT1-2 2012 AY)	95.8% (HT1-2 2012 AY)	94.4% (HT1-5 2010 AY)	94.8% (HT1-5 2011 AY)	95.7% (HT1-5 2012 AY - provisional)			▲	HT1-5	AY to date
	3b. Secondary attendance	94.5% (HT1-2 2012 AY)	94.5% (HT1-2 2012 AY)	91.6% (HT1-5 2010 AY)	92.4% (HT1-5 2011 AY)	93.3% (HT1-5 2012 AY - provisional)			▲	HT1-5	AY to date
	3c. SILC attendance (cross-phase)	90.0% (HT1-5 2011 AY)	89.8% (HT1-5 2011 AY)	84.7% (HT1-5 2010 AY)	85.9% (HT1-5 2011 AY)	82.1% (HT1-5 2012 AY - provisional)			▼	HT1-5	AY to date
	4. NEET	5.9% (May 12)	7.9% (May 12)	8.3% (Nov 10-Jan 11)	8.1% (Mar 11)	7.4% (1711)	7.1% (1639)	7.0% (1603)	▲	30/06/2012	1 month
	5. Foundation Stage good level of achievement	59% (2011 AY)	60% (2011 AY)	53% (2010 AY)	53% (2010 AY)	58% (2011 AY)			▲	Oct 11 SFR	AY
	6. Key Stage 2 level 4+ English and maths	74% (2011 AY)	75% (2011 AY)	74% (2010 AY)	74% (2010 AY)	73% (2011 AY)			▼	Dec 11 SFR	AY
	7. 5+ A*-C GCSE inc English and maths	58.9% (2011 AY)	56.4% (2011 AY)	50.6% (2010 AY)	50.6% (2010 AY)	53.7% (2011 AY)			▲	Jan 12 SFR	AY
	8. Level 3 qualifications at 19	56.7% (2011 AY)	51.8% (2011 AY)	46.7% (2010 AY)	46.7% (2010 AY)	51.3% (4,728)			▲	Apr 12 SFR	AY
	9. 16-18 year olds starting apprenticeships	104,540 (Aug 11- Apr 12)	694 (Aug 11- Apr 12)	2037 (Aug 10 - July 11)	1,594 (Aug 10 - Apr 11)	1716 (Aug 11 - Apr 12)			▲	July 12 SFR	Cumulative Aug - July
	10. Disabled children and young people accessing short breaks	Local indicator	Local indicator	1732	1333	1732			▲	Apr-11	FY
Healthy lifestyles	11. Obesity levels at year 6	19.0% (2011 AY)	19.6% (2011 AY)	20.0% (2010 AY)	20.0% (2010 AY)	19.9% (2011 AY)			▲	Dec 11 SFR	AY
	12. Teenage conceptions (rate per 1000)	34.1 (Mar 2011)	39.4 (Mar 2011)	43.5 (2010)	46.6 (Mar 2010)	42.2 (Mar 11)	42.2 (Mar 11)		▲	May-12	Quarter
	13a. Uptake of free school meals - primary	79.8% (2011 FY)	79% (Yorks & H)	76.8%	76.8% (2010/11 FY)	76.9% (2011/12 FY)			▲	Jul-12	FY
	13b. Uptake of free school meals - secondary	69.3% (2011 FY)	67.4% (Yorks & H)	67.1%	67.1% (2010/11 FY)	68.9% (2011/12 FY)			▲	Jul-12	FY
Fun	14. Children who agree that they enjoy their life	Local indicator	Local indicator	80% (2011 AY)	79% (2010 AY)	80%			▲	Summer term 2011	AY
Voice and influence	15. 10 to 17 year-olds committing one or more offence	1.9% (2009/10)	2.3% (2009/10)	1.9%	1.9%	1.5% (958 in 2011/12)			▲	Apr-12	FY
	16a. Children and young people's influence in school	Local indicator	Local indicator	70% (2011 AY)	70% (2010 AY)	70%			►	Summer term 2011	AY
	16b. Children and young people's influence in the community	Local indicator	Local indicator	58% (2011 AY)	56% (2010 AY)	58%			▲	Summer term 2011	AY

Notes
The direction of travel arrow is set according to whether the indicator shows that outcomes are improving for children and young people, comparing the most recent period's data to the previous period.

Improving outcomes are shown by a rise in the number/percentage for the following indicators: 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 16. Improving outcomes are shown by a fall in the number/percentage for the following indicators: 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 15.

Key **AY** - academic year **DOT** - direction of travel **FY** - financial year **HT** - half term **SFR** - statistical first release (DFE data publication)

Children and Young People's Plan Key Indicator Dashboard - Cluster level: June 2012

	Looked after children [4][7]		Child protection plans [4][7]		Primary attendance [5]	Secondary attendance [5]	NEET [4][6]		Early Years Foundation Stage [5]	KS2 L4+ [5]	5 A*-C inc Eng and Maths [5]	Level 3 quals at age 19 [6][8]	Obesity levels at Year 6 [6]	Primary uptake of FSM [5]	Secondary uptake of FSM [5]	Teenage conception [6]		10-17 yr old offenders [7]	
Time period covered	As at 30/06/12		As at 30/06/12		HT1-5 11/12	HT1-5 11/12	As at 30/06/12		2011 AY	2011 AY	2011 AY	2010 AY	2010/11 AY	2010/11 FY	2010/11 FY	06/09-06/10		2011/12 FY	
Leeds					**95.7%**	**93.3%**		**7.0%**	**58%**	**73%**	**53.7%**	**46.7%**	**19.9%**	**76.9%**	**68.9%**		**43.4**		**1.5%**
Cluster	No.	RPTT	No.	RPTT			No.	%								No.	RPT	No.	RPT
ENE - Alwoodley	11	23.7	5	10.8	96.5%	94.4%	19	2.9%	72%	86.4%	62.4%	57.5%	21.0%	70.7%	74.5%	24	29.3	15	7.4
ENE - C.H.E.S.S.[1]	119	160.0	25	33.6	94.6%	N/A	78	8.1%	38%	56.3%	33.3%	39.5%	22.0%	80.3%	N/A	48	46.4	59	19.8
ENE - EPOS - Boston Spa and Villages South	5	15.9	<5		96.5%	93.2%	10	2.5%	71%	80.8%	50.8%	61.8%	18.5%	75.5%	53.5%	9	18.6	9	6.7
ENE - EPOS - Villages West and Wetherby	<5		5	10.1	96.6%	92.3%	4	0.6%	75%	86.7%	61.1%	64.7%	12.6%	75.5%	75.0%	13	11.9	6	2.5
ENE - Inner East	212	197.0	78	72.5	94.6%	89.1%	155	10.3%	45%	59.6%	36.7%	30.3%	24.1%	79.1%	69.5%	111	74.2	124	30.4
ENE - N.E.X.T.	15	18.3	9	11.0	96.6%	94.9%	37	3.3%	58%	88.6%	52.1%	72.4%	17.6%	69.2%	87.1%	25	18.7	15	4.2
ENE - NEtWORKS	25	45.2	18	32.6	95.6%	93.8%	45	5.4%	54%	70.8%	43.7%	48.1%	21.8%	78.7%	91.5%	26	28.6	32	14.2
ENE - Seacroft Manston	99	101.5	71	72.8	95.1%	91.4%	136	8.1%	57%	71.7%	42.9%	36.2%	20.1%	69.4%	89.9%	99	54.6	96	22.3
SSE - Ardsley & Tingley	12	34.3	11	31.4	96.0%	unavailable	18	3.0%	66%	83.6%	69.5%	56.3%	21.1%	72.4%	72.9%	25	36.9	9	5.3
SSE - Beeston, Cottingley and Middleton [2]	88	114.4	59	76.7	95.1%	94.0%	82	7.0%	43%	62.1%	42.6%		23.0%	82.9%	unavailable	83	68.3	54	17.2
SSE - Brigshaw	24	47.5	22	43.6	96.0%	94.7%	29	3.6%	62%	70.4%	54.0%	39.6%	24.7%	76.1%	61.3%	32	36.2	10	4.5
SSE - Garforth	<5		9	24.5	96.0%	unavailable	16	2.3%	63%	78.0%	77.8%	57.6%	16.2%	69.2%	78.2%	22	30.5	7	3.9
SSE - J.E.S.S [3]	217	219.2	118	119.2	94.4%	92.2%	133	7.5%	42%	68.8%	25.8%	24.3%	22.0%	79.8%	89.8%	106	71.9	106	29.6
SSE - Middleton [2]												27.1%							
SSE - Morley	41	48.4	20	23.6	95.7%	94.0%	45	3.7%	63%	74.1%	59.2%	41.1%	17.9%	68.1%	66.9%	52	38.0	41	11.5
SSE - Rothwell [3]	18	28.8	29	46.3	95.6%	91.4%	37	4.1%	66%	71.2%	49.3%	38.7%	20.4%	75.3%	37.8%	33	30.6	30	10.8
SSE - Templenewsam Halton	44	79.8	34	61.6	95.8%	93.8%	53	5.6%	52%	77.1%	53.4%	44.9%	19.9%	75.9%	50.2%	66	65.9	33	13.4
SSE - Upper Beeston and Cottingley [2]												30.5%							
WNW - ACES	71	145.8	45	92.4	95.7%	89.1%	64	8.3%	57%	73.2%	31.0%	31.6%	25.8%	81.5%	72.7%	44	56.6	55	28.2
WNW - Aireborough	15	21.1	14	19.7	96.9%	94.7%	28	2.7%	71%	80.8%	70.5%	61.2%	15.2%	73.2%	56.3%	28	22.5	22	7.0
WNW - Bramley	116	153.9	97	128.7	95.4%	unavailable	87	7.4%	48%	64.7%	43.9%	34.5%	20.9%	70.7%	69.9%	98	80.1	52	16.6
WNW - ESNW	15	30.5	16	32.5	96.0%	92.7%	21	2.7%	62%	78.2%	55.7%	55.1%	15.3%	78.3%	75.8%	26	29.4	15	6.8
WNW - Farnley	31	83.1	27	72.3	95.8%	unavailable	43	6.8%	58%	65.3%	48.3%	28.4%	20.8%	74.9%	74.3%	35	52.0	23	15.1
WNW - Horsforth	22	60.9	6	16.6	97.3%	unavailable	10	1.8%	84%	82.4%	75.4%	69.4%	15.4%	75.7%	55.0%	19	33.0	9	6.0
WNW - Inner NW Hub	60	94.5	57	89.8	95.8%	91.2%	52	5.4%	66%	70.8%	57.6%	47.8%	19.3%	84.1%	64.1%	42	38.1	64	24.5
WNW - Inner Pudsey	26	50.2	16	30.9	96.1%	93.3%	24	3.1%	61%	77.7%	57.5%	47.4%	20.2%	75.0%	71.1%	36	42.0	18	7.9
WNW - OPEN XS	60	195.0	28	91.0	95.4%	91.9%	38	9.6%	45%	56.4%	21.3%	37.2%	25.6%	88.5%	28.5%	20	44.3	26	25.0
WNW - Otley/Pool/Bramhope	11	26.1	5	11.9	97.0%	unavailable	18	2.7%	72%	81.5%	71.1%	60.8%	16.0%	83.2%	61.4%	13	16.0	13	6.6
WNW - Outer Pudsey	9	20.9	5	11.6	96.0%	92.7%	13	2.2%	62%	77.0%	52.2%	55.3%	18.7%	73.3%	59.6%	10	14.6	15	8.7

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

Notes

1 - C.H.E.S.S. clusters does not include any secondary schools.

2 - On 1 April 2012 the Middleton cluster and the Upper Beeston and Cottingley cluster merged to form the Beeston, Cottingley and Middleton cluster. As some data-sets pre-date this merger, data for some indicators is only available by the previous boundaries. This will be updated over time.

3 - On 1 April 2012 Sharp Lane Primary moved from Rothwell to JESS. As some data-sets pre-date this boundary change, data for some indicators is only available by the previous boundaries. This will be updated over time.

4 - 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 city-wide total also includes a proportion of young people whose status has expired. For looked after children the postcode used is where the child lived at the point of becoming looked after, not placement postcode.

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

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

7 - Data suppressed for instances of fewer than 5.

8 - Data based on where the young person lived three years previously when they were in Year 11, regardless of where they actually gained the Level 3 qualification

Some clusters cross over area boundaries. Where this is the case, they are listed under more than one area.

East North East area	West North West area	South area
Alwoodley	Aireborough	Ardsley and Tingley
CHESS (Chapeltown and Harehills extended support services)	ACES (Armley cluster extended services)	Beeston, Cottingley and Middleton - from 1 April 2012
EPOS (Elmete partnership of schools and services)	Bramley	Brigshaw
Inner East	ESNW (Extended services north west: Weetwood, Adel and Wharfdale)	Garforth
N.E.X.T. (North East Extended Together: Moortown and Roundhay)	Farnley	JESS (Joint extended schools and services: Beeston Hill, Holbeck, Belle Isle and Hunslet)
NEtWORKS (Meanwood and Chapel Allerton)	Horsforth	Middleton - till 31 March 2012
Seacroft Manston	Inner NW Hub	Seacroft Manston
	Inner Pudsey	Morley
	Outer Pudsey	Rothwell
	Otley/Pool/Bramhope	Templenewsam Halton
	Open XS (Hyde Park, Woodhouse and part of Headingley)	Upper Beeston and Cottingley - till 31 March 2012

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.

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.

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 dashbopard 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/performancetables/

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/performancetables/

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%202009%20to10%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 a 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.'