



Report of: Corporate Director of Children's Services

Meeting of	Date	Ward(s)
Children Services Scrutiny Committee	28 February 2017	All

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## SUBJECT: Children's Services Performance 2016/17: Quarter 3 Update

### 1. Synopsis

- 1.1 This Quarter Three (Q3) performance report provides an update on progress against Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) across Children's Services.
- 1.2 A Data Dashboard, showing performance against the KPIs, is included in a separate attachment. This report should be read alongside the dashboard for a full, rounded understanding of performance in each area.
- 1.3 Only those KPIs where new data is available at the time of writing are discussed in this report, to avoid repetition from previous performance updates.
- 1.4 Corporate Indicators are highlighted – these have profiled targets for each quarter.

### 2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To consider Children's Services performance in Quarter 3 2016/17;
- 2.2 To note the revised format of the Data Dashboard, with comparators and trends, set out at Appendix B;
- 2.3 To note the following proposed changes to performance indicators:
  - Replace CI15 Level 2 at KS4, 5+ A\*-C grades including English and mathematics, with Progress 8;
  - Amend CI12 Number of children missing to over 24 hours only;
  - Proposed removal of CI9 Number of active childminders, this measure was introduced when the number and Ofsted performance of childminders was poor, it is now much improved and compares well;
  - Review CI11 Number of new mainstream foster carers recruited in Islington;
  - Additional equalities indicators.

# **Children's Services Plan 2016/19 - Aim 1: Through strong universal services, children, young people and adults are enabled to achieve good education and employability outcomes**

## **1.1 - Corporate Indicator: Percentage of families with under-5s registered at a Children's Centre**

Overall, 91% of Islington children aged 5 are registered with a children's centre or in nursery settings, and all centres have reached more than 85% of their local population in the summer term. Over the longer term, reach of our children's centres has increased by 30 percentage points over the last five years. Reach to target groups is as follows: families in statutory overcrowding – 99%; lone parent families – 90%, and families living in social housing – 92%; Reach for children known to social care is now being tracked frequently. Latest figures for these groups, as of the end of January, are: children in need – 81%; children who are the subject of child protection plans – 76%; looked after children – 69%. We continue to have strong reach among BME families – 93%.

Working closely with colleagues from health visiting, children's centres have continued to ensure that most families in the borough are registered with and receiving regular information about the integrated range of services available at local children's centres. Most families are encouraged to complete a registration form by their health visitor at their new birth visit or even antenatally, if the mother has attended antenatal appointments in the children's centre. Children's centre family support and outreach workers follow up the proportion of families who have not registered, using their household data.

Although reach is relatively high at over 90% across the borough, clearly it is desirable that all families with a child under 5 are registered and therefore receive regular communications about the early childhood services available. As part of the transformation, digital solutions are being considered to promote services and to encourage more families to register. For example, it is now much easier for families to use the Family Directory to search for children's centre activities and events and apps are seen as part of the solution going forward.

While social workers may encourage families to register and attend centres, services need to be even more accessible for some families to use them. The transformation will address this through the utilisation of a greater range of local venues, including local community centres and by further developing parent champions who can help to make the case to parents of the benefits of services where they have experienced them positively.

**Full details of the calculation of this measure can be found in Appendix A**

## **1.5 - Percentage of primary school children who are persistently absent**

Although the Official Statistics on pupil absence across the whole of 2015/16 are not published until March, local provisional data suggests a reduction in the persistent absence rates in Islington primary schools to 9.2% in 2015/16, from 9.9% in 2014/15.

Persistent Absence (PA) is moving in the right direction since resources previously held centrally were delegated to schools from 2015-16. But it still remains too high when compared to other LAs, particularly at primary. We host a school Attendance Lead network, which involves schools, the services they buy in to support them with attendance and colleagues from Early Help services. We also target intervention on schools with the highest level of PAs through structured audits supported through self-evaluation to support the

development of whole school responses to increase school attendance. Resulting action plans focus on evidence-based interventions which show that teachers and other school staff can effectively improve attendance. Emphasis is on consistent use of systems and procedures (e.g. first day calling, home visits, statutory action), but also on important in-school factors such as being passionate about teaching and learning, showing all students that they are important through interest in their lives and empathy for the things they are going through, encouraging students to excel, encouraging extra-curricular participation, making better use of social-emotional learning programs and behaviour support programs, working with parents to ensure they understand the link between education and students' subsequent health, wealth and happiness. Recognising that some of the factors associated with chronic absence are beyond the school's direct control, we are also supporting improved links between schools and the Early Help Service, with children who are PA and their families targeted for support.

### **1.6 - Percentage of pupils achieving the expected level in Reading, Writing and Maths (combined) at the end of Key Stage 2**

57% of Islington's pupils reached the Expected Standard for all three core subjects in the revised Key Stage 2 results for 2016. This is 4 percentage points above the national in this first year of the new assessments. Islington is just outside the top quartile on this measure.

Additionally, 9% of Islington pupils reached the new 'Higher Standard' for Reading and Maths and a Good Level of Development for Writing, which is 4 percentage points above the national. Islington is ranked joint 7<sup>th</sup> in the country on this measure.

Many schools are focusing on reading, as this was a key challenge in last year's outcomes. Schools are continuing to focus on achieving a higher percentage at greater depth in all subjects.

Schools were well supported by the LA in relation to new assessments. This was achieved through regular communication and network meetings delivered by school improvement which focussed on outcomes at the end of KS2. This work will continue to benefit schools and staff across the local authority.

### **1.7 - Equalities: Narrowing the gap in attainment between the BCRB pupils and the LBI average at KS2 (gap in percentage of pupils achieving the expected level in Reading, Writing and Maths)**

Due to national changes in assessment at primary there is no comparable trend data; 42% of Black-Caribbean pupils in Islington schools achieved the expected level in Reading, Writing and Maths (combined) at Key Stage 2 in 2016, compared to the borough average of 57%. A report on equalities indicators provides further detail.

### **1.8 - Number of children in Alternative Provision**

There were 112 Islington pupils in Alternative Provision at the end of December 2016, which is lower than the 122 in December 2015.

We continue to work with Secondary Schools encouraging them to think carefully about referring pupil to AP. This academic year the current numbers of Year 10 pupils are down by 45%, however, the current Year 11 have increased by 20%.

The Action Plan for 2016-17 is in place. This has identified a piece of work with Islington Schools and Local Authority to transfer responsibility for Alternative Provision to New River College. The process for this with schools will be in place for the summer term.

### **1.9 - Corporate Indicator: Percentage of pupils achieving five or more A\*-C grade GCSEs (including Maths and English)**

This is the last year that this headline measure for GCSEs will be reported, with the changes in assessments and accountability measures that have been brought in. Islington's revised results for 2015/16 show a higher proportion of pupils achieved 5 or more A\*-Cs at GCSE, including English and Maths, than the previous year. The Islington results are above the national average, although they are below the London average. The gap between Islington and the London average did narrow, however, compared to 2014/15 and is now less than two percentage points.

### **1.10 - Overall Progress 8 Score**

Islington's Progress 8 score for 2015/16 is 0.19. This means our pupils, on average, make almost a fifth of a grade more progress than the national average for pupils with similar results at Key Stage 2. Islington was ranked in the top 20 local authorities in the country (18 out of 152) for this new headline measure; and is performing above the England (-0.03 for state-funded schools, 0 for all schools), London (0.16) and Inner London (0.17) averages.

### **1.11 - Percentage of pupils achieving the English Baccalaureate**

27.1% of Islington pupils achieved the English Baccalaureate (comprising of English, Maths, Science, a humanities and a language component). This is above the national average, but below the London average. Islington was in the top quartile nationally in the English, Humanities and Language components, and in the second quartile for the Maths and Science components of the English Baccalaureate.

### **1.12 - Equalities: Narrowing the gap in attainment between Black-Caribbean (BCRB) pupils and the LBI average at KS4 (gap in Progress 8 between BCRB pupil and LBI average)**

The Progress 8 score for Black-Caribbean pupils in Islington schools was -0.10, this is better progress than the national average for Black-Caribbean pupils, at -0.15.

The gap between Black-Caribbean pupils in Islington schools and the Islington average was 0.35. This is a larger gap than the gap between the national average for Black-Caribbean pupils and the overall national average, because the overall Islington Progress 8 score was higher than the national average for all pupils.

In turbulent times, with significant changes in curriculum and in assessment and accountability measures, Islington secondary pupils have performed very well in relation to the new Progress 8 measure and have performed strongly in other measures. Challenges for schools will continue over the next few years with outcomes at GCSE gradually moving from the familiar A\*-G to a scale that measures from 9-1 with associated new grade boundaries. The next few years will also see new and untried GCSE specifications coming on-line.

## **Children's Services Plan 2016/19 - Aim 2: The resilience of children, young people and families is strengthened by accessing effective early intervention approaches**

### **2.1 - Corporate Indicator: Percentage of 2 year old places taken up by low income families, children with Special Educational Needs or Disabilities (SEND) or who are looked after**

This is based on the number of children in funded places compared to the size of the list of eligible parents received from the DWP. There were 742 2 year olds in funded places, a slight fall of 30 compared to the previous term. This represents 70% of eligible children taking up a funded place.

The small decline in the number of eligible 2 year olds taking a funded place is disappointing and shows the offer is not yet established with families in Islington and needs continual promotion. We have refreshed our communications strategy to ensure the offer is more widely promoted through posters, Islington Life and on the council's digital platforms. Communications to parents will place more emphasis on the benefits that the funded 2YO places have in terms of children's outcomes and readiness for school, in line with recent outcomes data which showed that by the time they reach the end of their reception year, eligible children who took up their funded 2YO place were 6% points ahead of eligible children who did not take up a place. We are renewing efforts with colleagues across the council and with partners to ensure they are aware of and promoting the offer.

In terms of numbers of places, we currently have sufficiency in line with take-up but are continuing to develop more places, particularly in schools and children's centres where levels of staffing qualifications are higher and the impact on children's outcomes better.

There has been no further update on the latest national and regional comparisons on take-up since Feb 16. At this time, with take up at 68%, Islington were 3/11 in a comparison of statistical neighbours (average 57%) and 9/33 in London (average 60%) and 99/152 nationally (average 70%).

### **2.2 - Percentage of Reception pupils above health weight in LBI schools**

### **2.3 - Percentage of Year 6 pupils above health weight in LBI schools**

There was a slight increase in the proportion of Reception pupils who were overweight or very overweight in Islington schools between 2015 and 2016, although the figures have generally remained stable at around 22%.

There was a 0.6 percentage point reduction in the proportion of Year 6 pupils who were overweight or very overweight in Islington schools between 2015 and 2016. However, the figures peaked in 2015, so this fall means the rate moved back closer to the longer term average.

The following commentary has been provided by Public Health, who commission the relevant health services to these pupils:

From the 1st April 2016 the Healthy Living Practitioners based within in school nursing teams provide weight management for children and young people in Islington. Overweight children and their families are offered one to one support including home visits if needed. Referrals come mainly from GPs in Islington, school nurses or other community workers. 882 families have been referred to Healthy Living nurses in Q1-Q3 2016/17.

In April 2017, Camden and Islington will jointly fund an Enhanced Healthy Living service (Tier 3) that will provide support to families with overweight and very overweight children who have complex needs using a whole family approach. This is a 12 month pilot project that will form a link between the Healthy Living Practitioner (HLP) services based within Camden and Islington's School Nursing services (run by CNWL and Whittington Health, respectively) and the services for children with very complex medical and obesity-related needs which operates at UCL Hospital.

#### **2.4 - Number of families in Stronger Families programme with successful outcomes as measured by payment by results**

Claims for a further 56 families were made in January 2017, on top of the 87 families for which there was a claim in September 2016, making a total of 143 in 16/17. The next claim is due for March 2017.

### **Children's Services Plan 2016/19 - Aim 3: Children and young people are kept safe through effective safeguarding and child protection arrangements which respond to risk, early identification and reduce escalation of concerns**

#### **3.1 - Percentage of re-referrals to Children's Social Care within the previous 12 months**

The proportion of re-referrals dipped around July and so has fallen slightly since Q1, although this remains above the 2015/16 total. However, the proportion of re-referrals remains consistent with the 2015/16 national average.

The increase in re-referrals in 2016/17 so far relate to a directive in 2015/16 that the children's services contact team were advised to progress to an assessment or strategy discussion contacts relating to a young person carrying an offensive weapon, involved in a violent altercation or a serious incident involving suspected or any level of potential 'gang affiliation'. Historically these referrals would have stepped down to TYS or targeted support.

#### **3.2 - Percentage of children who become the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time**

In 2015/16, Islington had the 28<sup>th</sup> highest proportion of children who become the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time in the country. However, at the end of Q2 in 2016/17, the Islington figure is less than half of what it was at the same point in 2015/16.

In response to the high rate of children who become the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time in 2015/16, an audit was undertaken to look at each case in detail and understand the reasons why a repeat plan was needed. This found there were often several years between needing a Child Protection Plan - poor early experiences had led these children to have problems in their later years.

From looking at the detail of cases, the audit made the following recommendations:

1. Child Protection Chairs to consider formulating goals which address long term repair work for young children subject to Child Protection Plans.
2. Child Protection Chairs and Social Work teams to ensure that parent's non-, false and disguised compliance is named and addressed at Conferences and Core Groups.

3. Sustained change and the length of time of this required change needs to be specified at the Child Protection Conference.

### **3.3 - Percentage of children who were seen in accordance with a Children in Need Plan**

This is a local measure. A change in the cohort covered by this measure during Q2 of 2016/17 means no trend data is currently available for this indicator. The measure is included for information only.

### **3.4 and 3.5 - Number of children missing from care; and home**

Improvements to reporting and recording of children going missing from care and home has led to a rise in the number of missing incidents recorded. Within the most recent quarter we are beginning to see improvement, with fewer children missing in November, and those going missing doing so less frequently and for shorter periods. The figures peaked in December. We are further developing our partnership working and integrated approach with this cohort of young people.

### **3.6 - Percentage of young people (aged 10-17) triaged that are diverted away from the criminal justice system**

In the last quarter, 10 out of 41 young people Triaged went on to receive a substantive disposal – so 77% were diverted away from the criminal justice system. This is a very positive performance, demonstrating that the Triage service offered by the Targeted Youth Service is successful in moving young people away from criminality. As a result, we are examining whether there are further groups of young people who could be managed through out of court means, and are currently trialling a Restorative Disposal to be used with the small numbers of complex young women who offend in a prolific but low level manner, and for whom the statutory justice system may not be the best means of meeting their needs or reducing the risks of recidivism. This work is in a nascent stage and outcomes will be examined when there are sufficient numbers receiving the disposal.

### **3.7 - Number of first time entrants into Youth Justice System**

Numbers of first time entrants to the justice system in Islington have reduced over for each of the last three quarters for which data has been available, and indications for the most recent quarter (data is currently being cleansed so figures are not yet finalised) is that there has been a further reduction. This is very positive, and reflects the good performance of the Triage service as above. We are on track to achieve and indeed exceed what was once felt to be an over demanding target. Initiatives such as the Youth Restorative Disposal aim to continue to divert young people where possible, so that the statutory system concentrates on young people whose offending is serious enough to warrant this.

### **3.8 - Percentage of repeat young offenders (under 18s)**

The most recent data on re-offending is showing improved performance in the three quarters of 16/17 to date compared with both the previous year and the year before. Currently the proportion of the cohort who have re-offended is 46.8%, as compared with 51.5% in 15/16. The full year needs to be completed before the final figure will be known, but we are on track for significantly better performance, which is positive. Initial data also shows that the frequency rate of re-offending, which tracks the re-offending rate of the most prolific individuals within the cohort, is also set to reduce for the first time. We attribute this in part to

improved case management within the YOS, and also to our work in tracking the cohort through use of the 'live tracker' tool, which enables more accurate targeting of the groups most likely to re-offend in Islington. The key themes arising from tracker data include the need to tackle the very high rates of breach of CBO; the need to continue to focus on school engagement, and targeted work to promote positive black masculinity.

### **3.9 - Number of custodial sentences for young offenders**

Custodial sentences have reduced substantially in the year to date, and the YOS is again on track to exceed our ambitious target. The establishment of a specialist Intensive Supervision and Surveillance programme, which enables rigorous management of high risk young people in the community, has contributed to this positive reduction. However improvements in the quality of the service across a range of aspects – the service delivered to the courts and the consequent confidence of sentencers; the standard and consistency of pre-sentence reports; the confidence of and resources available to staff to work with higher risk groups and the positive, child centred ethos of the YOS team have all led to this achievement.

## **Children's Services Plan 2016/19 - Aim 4: Children, young people and families thrive through good local area health, care and education provision**

### **4.1 and 4.2 - Percentage of schools that meet or exceed the floor standard - Key Stage 2; and Key Stage 4**

All Islington primary and secondary schools are above the floor standard for 2016. If a school's performance falls below the floor standard, then the school may come under scrutiny through inspection.

The Department for Education sets a floor standard for schools, to achieve a minimum level of attainment and expected progress. At primary for the 2016 results year this was:

- at least 65% of pupils meet the expected standard in English reading, English writing and mathematics; or
- the school achieves sufficient progress scores in all three subjects. At least -5 in English reading, -5 in mathematics and -7 in English writing.

To be above the floor, a primary school needs to meet either the attainment or all of the progress elements.

A secondary school would be below the floor standard if its Progress 8 score is below -0.5, and the upper band of the 95% confidence interval is below zero.

### **4.3 - CLA educational outcomes at the end of Key Stage 4**

The educational results of our Looked After Children were positive in 2015/16. The proportion of those looked after for over a year achieving the old GCSE benchmark of 5 A\*-Cs including English and Maths improved on the 2014/15 results, which were already above the national average for Looked After Children.

By comparison, the borough average for all children in Islington mainstream schools was 58.7% achieving 5 A\*-Cs including English and Maths, above the national published at 57.7%. The gap between the attainment at Key Stage 4 of Islington's Looked After Children and the attainment of all Islington school pupils was narrower in 2014/15 (2015/16 national comparators for all Looked After Children will be published in March 2017).

It is important to note that a significant minority of these pupils only became looked after very late in their school careers. This includes 21 Year 11 pupils (14 boys and 7 girls) who came into care within 14 months of the start of their GCSEs. The majority (12) were Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children and two-thirds (14) had to be placed outside the Borough.

Actions taken by the borough's Virtual School Team during the 2015/16 academic year include improvements in the quality and use of the daily attendance and termly attainment & progress data collected, improvements to the quality and timeliness of Personal Education Plans, 1-to-1 catch up tuition and exam revision support for pupils with English as an Additional Language and mentoring interventions for teenagers.

#### **4.5 - Placement stability - short term - Proportion of looked after children with 3 or more placements over the course of the year**

Comparator data for 2015/16 has not yet been published on this measure. In 2014/15, Islington was in the bottom quartile on this measure. However, the Islington figures improved in 2015/16 and the latest figure for Q2 2016/17 shows another improvement compared to the same point in 2015/16.

There are various reasons why some children have not been in the same placement for 2 years. There have been positive moves for children from their placements particularly children returning home, children moving from therapeutic residential care to foster care or supported accommodation, placed for adoption or who have moved to permanent families. There has been a trajectory for improvement for children placed for adoption with some children being placed swiftly. Some young people placed in supported accommodation have been moved to improve their safety.

#### **4.6 - Placement stability - long term - Percentage of children who have been looked after for more than 2.5 years who have been looked after in the same placement for at least 2 years or placed for adoption**

As above, the comparator data relates to 2014/15, and the long term stability of placements for Islington's looked after children has since improved.

The majority of changes in long term placements involve children over the age of 14, and in short term moves young people over the age of 17. The themes are late entry to care, difficulty in meeting behavioural needs and the shortage of placements available for these children and young people. Some of these young people have benefitted from placements out of the area, where specialist help is available for them and they can make a new start away from negative influences.

A policy is already in place whereby all second moves and above are scrutinised at senior management level. There are also processes in place to scrutinise the placements of children in long term fostering arrangements. Permanency Planning Meetings are held by the adoption Service for children up to and including 13 year olds. Our Adoption and Permanency panel approves fostering matches for children under the age of 10 and our Long Term Fostering panel scrutinises and decide whether to approve all prospective long term foster placements for children over the age of 10. A Care Planning Panel is also being established to ensure greater senior management oversight of these cases.

#### **4.8 - Percentage of good and outstanding Islington schools (primary, secondary and special)**

In the period covered by this report, all secondary schools were judged as good or better by Ofsted in their last inspection (December 2016). All maintained special schools are outstanding and an increasing proportion of primary schools are judged good or better (90.9%), which is just above the national average (primary 90.8% nationally).

### **Children's Services Plan 2016/19 - Aim 5: A high quality strategic and business support infrastructure stimulates the development and delivery of efficient and effective services**

#### **5.1 - Number of active childminders**

Since the end of Q2, 3 new childminders have registered, but 3 childminders have resigned their registration or had their registration cancelled, one has moved out of the borough and another has changed their registration to a home childcarer.

Developing a network of good quality childminders and sustaining numbers has been a key achievement, given the ongoing delays in the DBS checking system. New childminders are still sometimes facing delays of more than 6 months following their initial training and the recruitment team have found a proportion of those trained have subsequently found alternative employment following months of waiting for their DBS. The childcare business grants which particularly support childminders to start up have been suspended since March 2016 although the DfE is expected to make an announcement about their reinstatement soon. iWork is also working closely with childminder recruitment, supporting childminders with the cost of initial training and DBS checks.

The quality of childminders has continued to improve and the percentage of good or better childminders is now in line with the London average (85%) and above the Statistical Neighbour average (81%, as at end August 2016). There is now a seamless pathway of advice, support and training from the childminder development officers for people wishing to be childminders. This takes them through from their initial expression of interest, through introductory training, support for Ofsted registration through to more advanced support for those wishing to join the network and offer funded early education.

#### **5.2 - Number of new mainstream foster carers recruited in Islington**

10 new foster families have been approved since April 1st, with 5 more families in different stages of their assessment. The service is now likely to reach the target of 12.

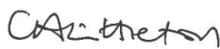
Housing pressures continue to affect the availability of local people to foster Islington children. There is now a slowdown in fostering enquiries, so we are planning an Islington fostering recruitment campaign in January, followed by a shared Consortium recruitment campaign for February and March with our 5 North London partners.

**Appendices:** Appendix A – Details of Children’s Centre Reach Calculation  
Appendix B – Data Dashboard

**Background papers:** None

**Final report clearance:**

**Signed by:**



15 February 2017

Carmel Littleton  
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## **Appendix A – Details of Children’s Centre Reach Calculation**

The following note provides more detailed commentary on how the Children’s Centre Reach percentages are calculated within Islington, in response to a number of questions that have been raised.

Islington is in a unique position, thanks to the development of the Database of Islington Children, to be able to calculate very comprehensive Children’s Centre Reach statistics. Data from various sources, including but not limited to births (provided by Whittington Health), Early Years, Council Tax and Housing data, is matched together to create one record per child and give the most accurate possible picture of which families are living in which households. By looking at which of these families are registered with Islington’s children’s centres, we can calculate the ‘reach’ of centres into the population as a whole, and also for specific target groups such as lone parent families.

This matched dataset also allows Islington to have a detailed picture of the families with children aged under five who are not yet registered with children’s centres. Centres are provided with household-level data which allows them to perform targeted outreach to families who are not yet registered with centres.

As the data is also matched against the early years and school censuses, we take into account the fact that children who are attending nurseries are already receiving provision, and so would not be expected to attend a children’s centre as well. Instead, children’s centres work in partnership with the other early years childcare providers in their area to ensure that all children have the opportunity to access the services they need.

The following page shows a detailed summary sheet of the reach data across the borough as a whole. Centres will also receive a version of this summary sheet specific to their centre, plus the underlying household data for the centre’s reach area, as well as a detailed report on registrations and attendances at the centre.

All Centres	Children		Households		Workless Households		Families in Statutory overcrowding		Families headed by lone parent		BME Families		Live in Social Housing	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Reach data: Term 2 2015/16 covering April 2015 to Mar 2016 [v1]														
1. Used their own centre	3305	28%	2171	25%	-	-	176	23%	483	24%	1270	27%	958	24%
2. Used another centre	1931	16%	1319	16%	-	-	154	20%	368	19%	718	16%	646	16%
3a. Used a centre pre 2015/16 (now in full time School/Nursery)	1607	14%	1178	14%	-	-	160	21%	302	16%	665	14%	635	16%
3b. Used a centre pre 2015/16	781	7%	588	7%	-	-	30	4%	118	6%	335	7%	225	6%
4a. Registered but not attended (now in full time School/Nursery)	1405	12%	1130	13%	-	-	157	21%	275	14%	601	13%	619	16%
4b. Registered but not attended	820	7%	621	7%	-	-	21	3%	101	6%	305	6%	208	6%
5a. Not registered (but in full time School/Nursery)	563	5%	485	6%	-	-	28	4%	125	6%	239	6%	250	6%
5b. Not registered	828	7%	785	9%	-	-	10	1%	204	10%	345	7%	304	8%
6. Used their own centre (possibly moved away / cannot verify address)	244	2%	194	2%	-	-	11	1%	0	0%	115	2%	40	1%
7. Used another centre (possibly moved away / cannot verify address)	247	2%	192	2%	-	-	10	1%	0	0%	101	2%	42	1%
Total	11731	100%	8663	100%	-	-	757	100%	1976	100%	4694	100%	3927	100%
Sub total (for reach)	10903	-	7878	-	-	-	747	-	1772	-	4349	-	3623	-
% reached	93%	-	91%	-	-	-	99%	-	90%	-	93%	-	92%	-

*% this group is of total*

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9%

23%

54%

45%

Families seen since April who live out of the borough	unique count	654	
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