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Performance Report

Quarter 1

2023/24 financial year

Children and Young People Committee

Governance & Performance
Cambridgeshire County Council

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Key



Data Item	Explanation
Target / Pro Rata Target	The target that has been set for the indicator, relevant for the reporting period
Current Month / Current Period	The latest performance figure relevant to the reporting period
Previous Month / previous period	The previously reported performance figure
Direction for Improvement	Indicates whether 'good' performance is a higher or a lower figure
Change in Performance	Indicates whether performance is 'improving' or 'declining' by comparing the latest performance figure with that of the previous reporting period
Statistical Neighbours Mean	Provided as a point of comparison, based on the most recently available data from identified statistical neighbours.
England Mean	Provided as a point of comparison, based on the most recent nationally available data
RAG Rating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red – current performance is off target by more than 10% • Amber – current performance is off target by 10% or less • Green – current performance is on target by up to 5% over target • Blue – current performance exceeds target by more than 5% • Baseline – indicates performance is currently being tracked in order to inform the target setting process • Contextual – these measures track key activity being undertaken, to present a rounded view of information relevant to the service area, without a performance target. • In Development - measure has been agreed, but data collection and target setting are in development
Indicator Description	Provides an overview of how a measure is calculated. Where possible, this is based on a nationally agreed definition to assist benchmarking with statistically comparable authorities
Commentary	Provides a narrative to explain the changes in performance within the reporting period
Actions	Actions undertaken to address under-performance. Populated for 'red' indicators only
Useful Links	Provides links to relevant documentation, such as nationally available data and definitions

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Month	Previous Month	Change in Performance
20.0%	↓	27.3%	27.1%	Declining
Statistical Neighbour Mean		England Mean		RAG Rating
21.3%		21.5%		Red

Indicator Description

This indicator shows the level of re-referrals into children's social care. A re-referral could mean that the child's needs were not previously fully met, or a significant incident has occurred to change their circumstances.

This measure is expressed as a percentage of children, with a referral to social care, within the reporting month, who have had a previous referral to social care which opened within the last year.

A referral is defined as a request for services to be provide by children's social care. It is in respect of a child who is currently not assessed to be in need. New information relating to children who are already assessed to be a child in need is not counted as a referral.

Calculation:

$$(X/Y)*100$$

Where:

X = The number of children with a referral who also have a previous referral starting within the last 12 months.

Y = The number of children with a referral this month.

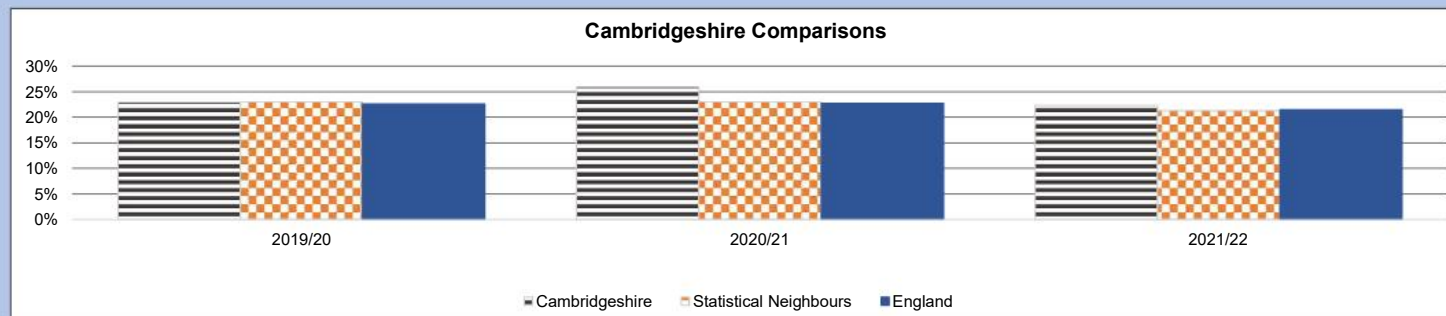
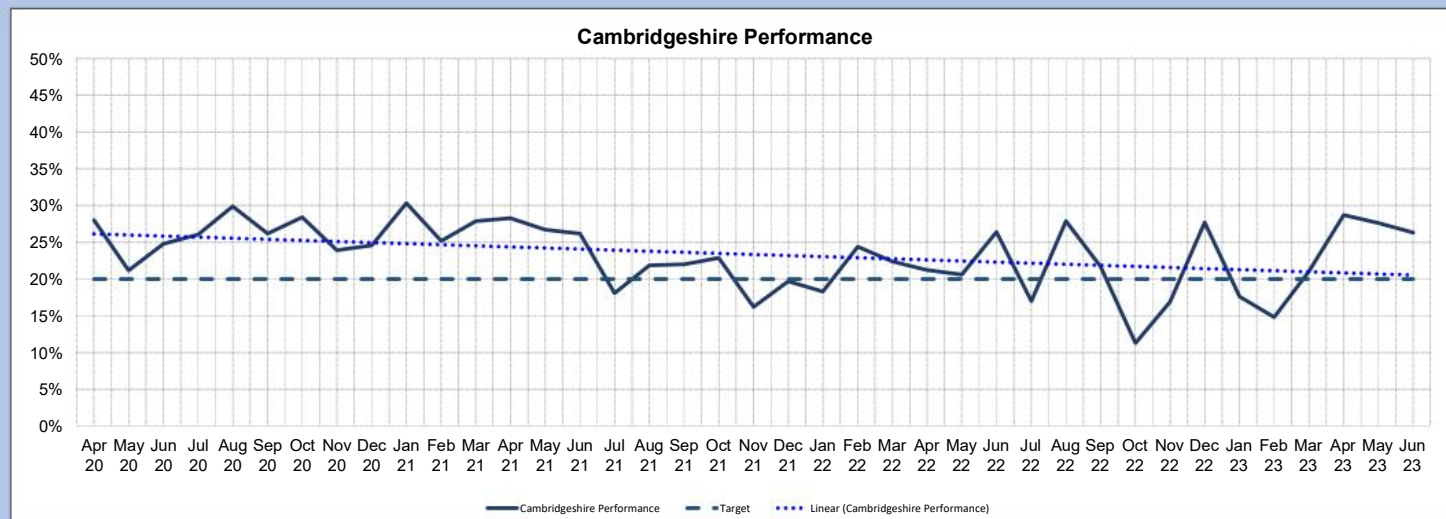
Sources: Department for Education; Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT); Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence Team.

Useful Links

[Local Authority Interactive Tool \(LAIT\)](#)

[The local area benchmarking tool from the Local Government Association](#)

[Department of Education - Children in Need Statistics](#)



Commentary

There has been a trend of increasing numbers of re-referrals since 2019. While they are above target, the indicator is only just above statistical neighbour averages. Cambridgeshire re-referral rates have actually been too low in recent years.

There is a balance where when a re-referral rate is too low, this indicates that cases are being kept open for too long. A re-referral rate that is too high, may indicate that cases have been closed too early. Where there have been changes in the way the service works with children, it can also take time for these to be understood by partner agencies. This can sometimes result in re-referrals of children that do not reach social care thresholds. That being said, this indicator should not continue to increase. We are reviewing children re-referred to ensure that this is not an area of concern.

Actions

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Month	Previous Month	Change in Performance
21.1	↓	20.8	22.8	Improving

Statistical Neighbour Mean	England Mean	RAG Rating
38.1	42.1	Green

Indicator Description

This indicator shows the number of children at risk of significant harm within the county.

A Child Protection Plan is put in place where a child is at risk of significant harm. This plan sets out the action needed to keep the child safe and to promote their welfare.

This measure is expressed as the rate of children with a Child Protection Plan, at month end, for every 10,000 population (0-17).

Calculation:

$$(X/Y) * 10,000$$

Where:

X: The number of children with a Child Protection Plan at month end.

Y: The population of 0 to 17 year old children.

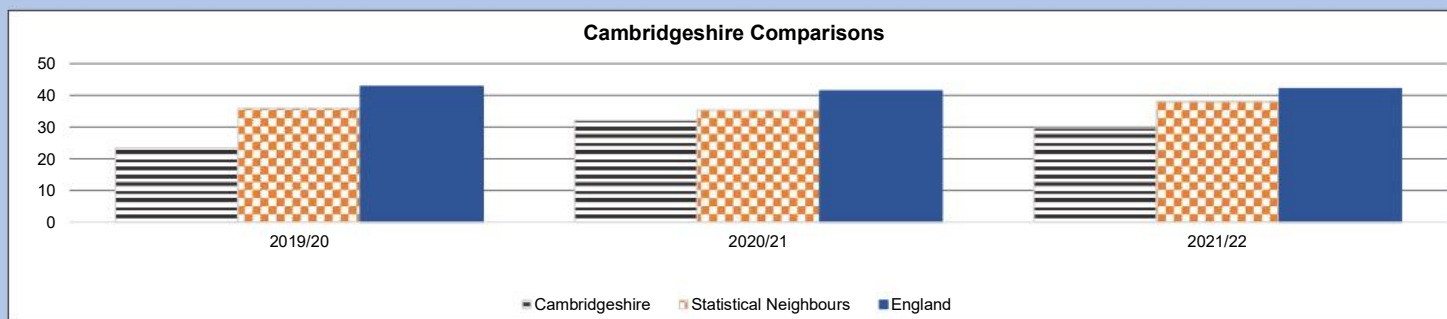
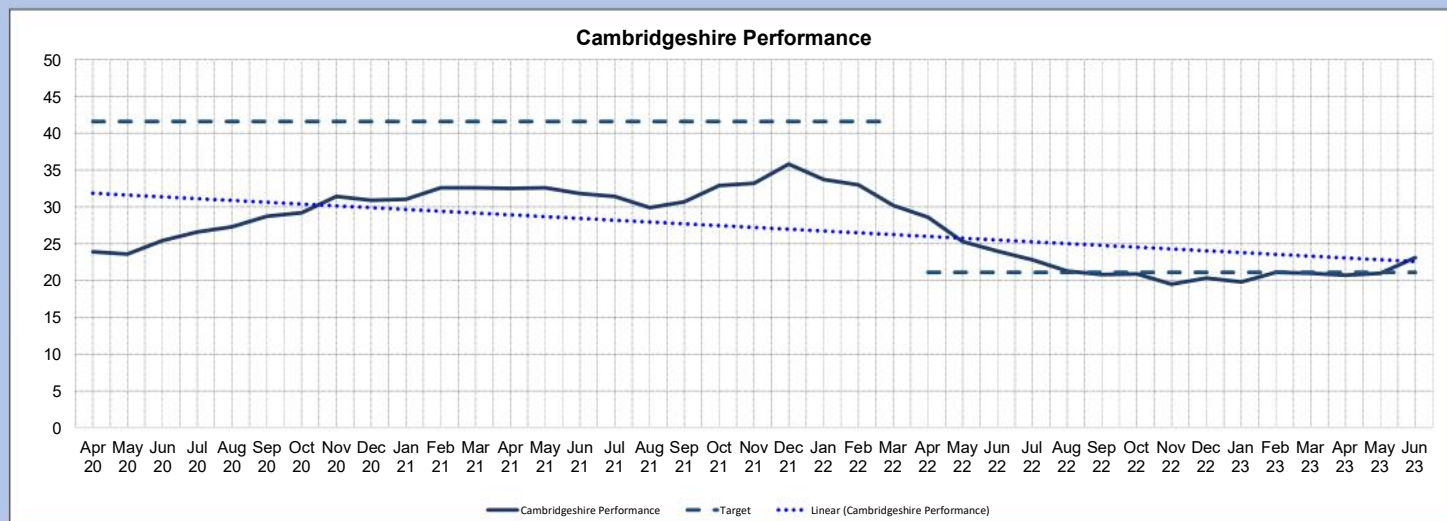
Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Childrens Team.

Useful Links

[Local Authority Interactive Tool \(LAIT\)](#)

[The local area benchmarking tool from the Local Government Association](#)

[Department of Education - Children in Need Statistics](#)



Commentary

We are taking action to review all children subject to Child Protection Plans. As a result, the rate is reducing and is now already below the statistical neighbour average. This shows good performance. Child Protection Plans should only be in place for children at risk of significant harm, and where parents are not engaging or making progress in addressing issues. We should see this rate further decrease in Cambridgeshire as Family Safeguarding becomes established.

Actions

Indicator 3: The number children in care every 10,000 population under 18

[Return to Index](#)

November 2023

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Month	Previous Month	Change in Performance
40.0	↓	48.5	48.6	Improving
Statistical Neighbour Mean	England Mean	RAG Rating		
53.1	67.0	Red		

Indicator Description

This indicator shows the number of children who are in the care of the local authority. This measure is expressed as the number of children in care as a rate for every 10,000 children aged 0 to 17. Children in care include all children being looked after by a local authority:

1. Children subject to a care order under section 31 of the Children Act 1989.
2. Children looked after on a voluntary basis through an agreement with their parents under section 20 of the Children Act 1989.

Calculation:

$$(X/Y) \times 10,000$$

Where:

X = The number of children in care at month end.

Y = The population of 0 to 17 year old children.

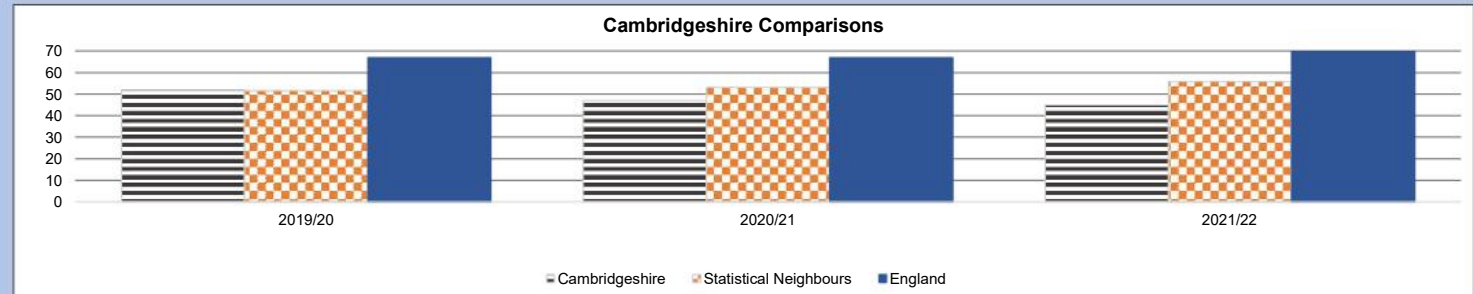
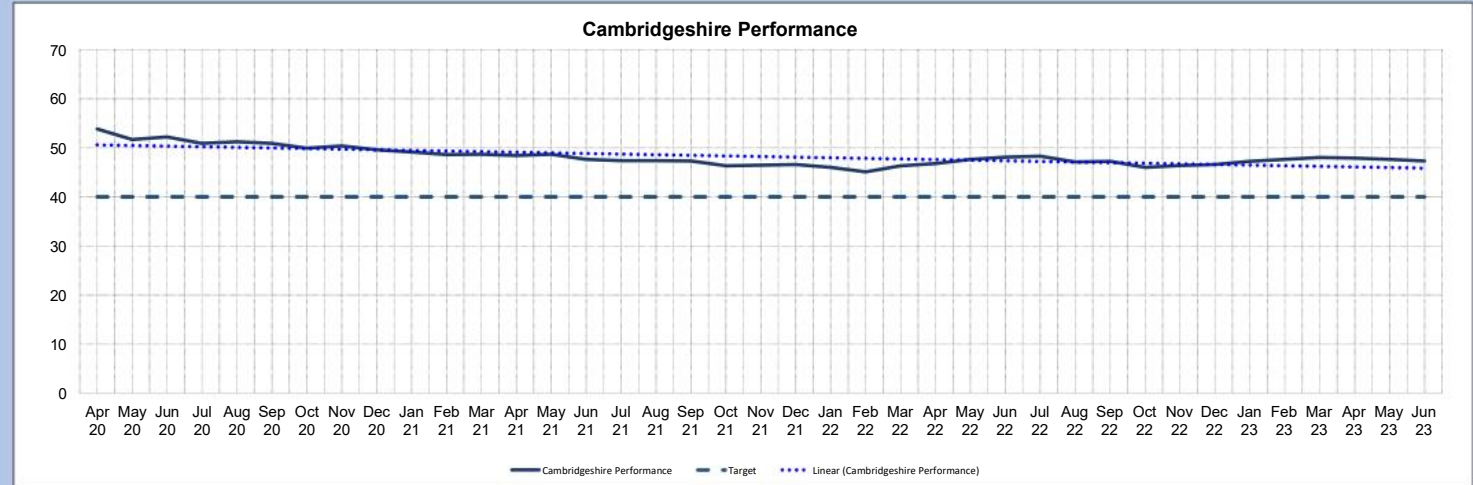
Sources: Department for Education; LG Inform; Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence; Children's Team

Useful Links

[Local Authority Interactive Tool \(LAIT\)](#)

[The local area benchmarking tool from the Local Government Association](#)

[Department of Education - Children in Need Statistics](#)



Commentary

Numbers of children in care remain higher than they should be. The restructure of children's services is addressing this, along with the implementation of Family Safeguarding in the county.

The number of Children in Care is on a downward trend. The rate is now below the statistical neighbours and England average. We expect there to be a continued reduction over the longer term. However, there is a potential impact from the Covid-19 pandemic. As a result of the lockdown, completing the work needed for children to leave care has been taking longer. There are also concerns that increased difficulties faced by families may increase the risk of children coming into care. It is too early to assess the full implication of Covid 19. However, our current expectation is that numbers will continue to decline, but potentially at a slower rate.

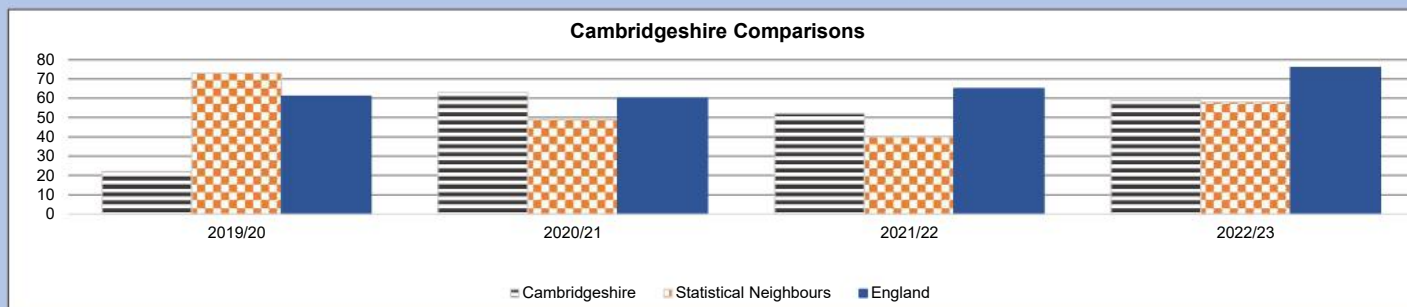
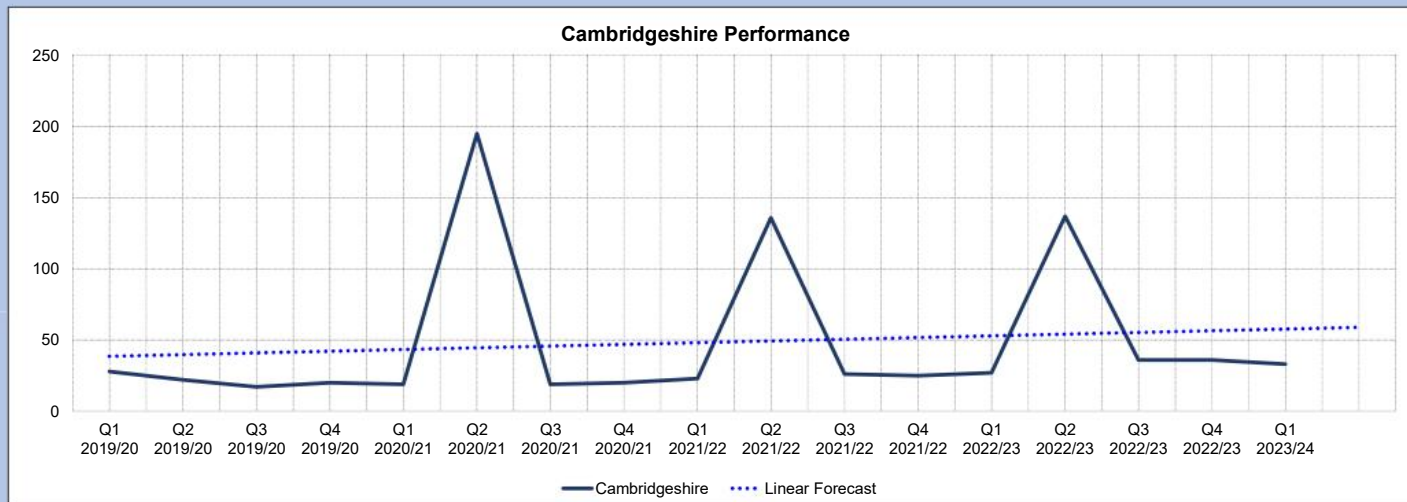
Actions

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Quarter	Previous Quarter	Change in Performance
Contextual	↓	33.0	36.0	Improving
Statistical Neighbour Mean	England Mean	RAG Rating		
58.0	76.0	Contextual		

Indicator Description

Number of young people aged 16&17 who have a current Education, Health and Care Plan and are either Not in education, employment or training (NEET) or their situation is not known as a ratio per 10,000 people.

The data for Q2 23-24 will not be available from NCCIS until November 2023; population estimates prior to 2022-23 were based on the ONS population estimate but there has been a delay in releasing these figures so for 2022-23 population estimates are based on the 2021 census



Commentary

Q2 rates are normally higher due to the September roll up. In the system, all young people move up from Year 11 to year 12 to year 13 etc in that month and are automatically given the status of unknown at the start of the new academic year. Client Researchers add the situation of a young person once this becomes known. In 2020/21 the Q2 rate was higher than previous years. This was mainly caused by an increased number of unknowns (271 in 2020/21 compared with 4 in 2019/20). The reason for this is a reduced capacity within the Client Researchers (long term sickness) and difficulty and delay in getting data from schools/colleges due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which was resolved in Q3.

The proportion of young people with SEND who are NEET or Unknown per 10,000 of the population is on an upward trend, though it remains below the rates for England.

Useful Links

[Local Authority Interactive Tool \(LAIIT\)](#)

[The local area benchmarking tool from the Local Government Association](#)

Actions

Indicator 7: Ofsted - Pupils attending schools that are judged as Good or Outstanding (Nursery Schools)

[Return to Index](#)

November 2023

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Month	Previous Month	Change in Performance
100.0%	↑	100.0%	100.0%	Unchanged

Statistical Neighbour Mean	England Mean	RAG Rating
100.0%	98.6%	Green

Indicator Description

This indicator shows how many children are attending state funded nursery schools which have been judged, by Ofsted inspection, to be Good or Outstanding.

This measure is expressed as the percentage of children in all state funded nursery schools, at month end.

Calculation:

$$(X/Y)*100$$

Where:

X = The number of children attending state funded nursery schools judged as good or outstanding at their latest Ofsted inspection.

Y = All children attending state funded nursery schools where the school has had an Ofsted inspection.

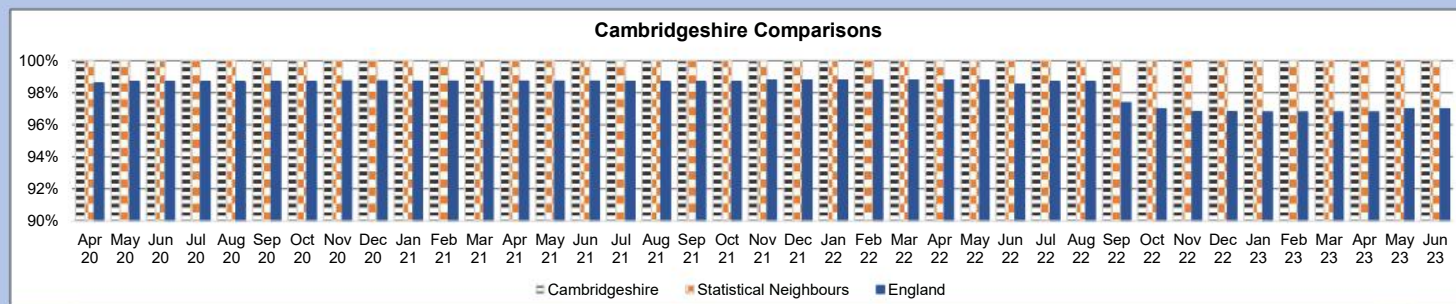
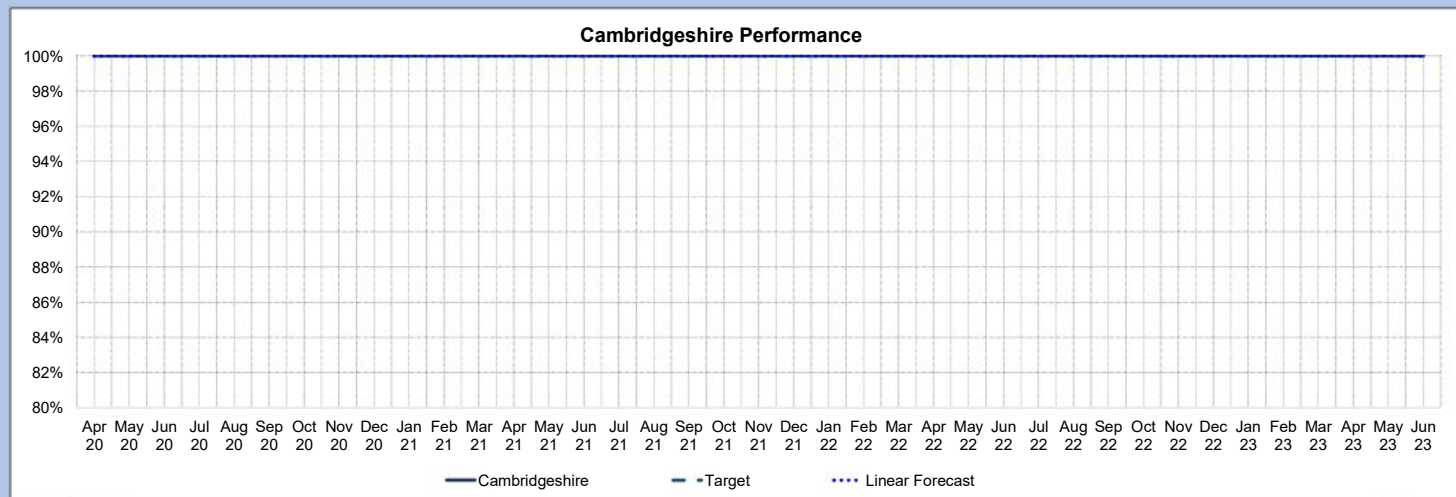
Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Education Team.

Useful Links

[Ofsted Management Information webpage for state funded school inspections and outcomes](#)

[Local Authority Interactive Tool \(LAIT\)](#)

[The local area benchmarking tool from the Local Government Association](#)



Commentary

There are 7 maintained nursery schools in Cambridgeshire. All have been judged by Ofsted to be either Good or Outstanding.

Due to the COVID pandemic there were no Ofsted inspections between March 2020 and September 2021, with some inspections under the education inspection framework restarting on 4 May 2021. Any slight fluctuations in the data during the pandemic are due to delayed publication of reports or changing pupil numbers in schools.

Actions

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Month	Previous Month	Change in Performance
90.0%	↑	88.5%	87.4%	Improving
Statistical Neighbour Mean		England Mean		RAG Rating
90.7%		91.7%		Amber

Indicator Description

This indicator shows how many children are attending state funded primary schools which have been judged, by Ofsted inspection, to be Good or Outstanding.

This measure is expressed as the percentage of children in all state funded primary schools, at month end.

Calculation:

$(X/Y)*100$

Where:

X = The number of children attending state funded primary schools judged as good or outstanding at their latest Ofsted inspection.

Y = All children attending state funded primary schools where the school has had an Ofsted inspection.

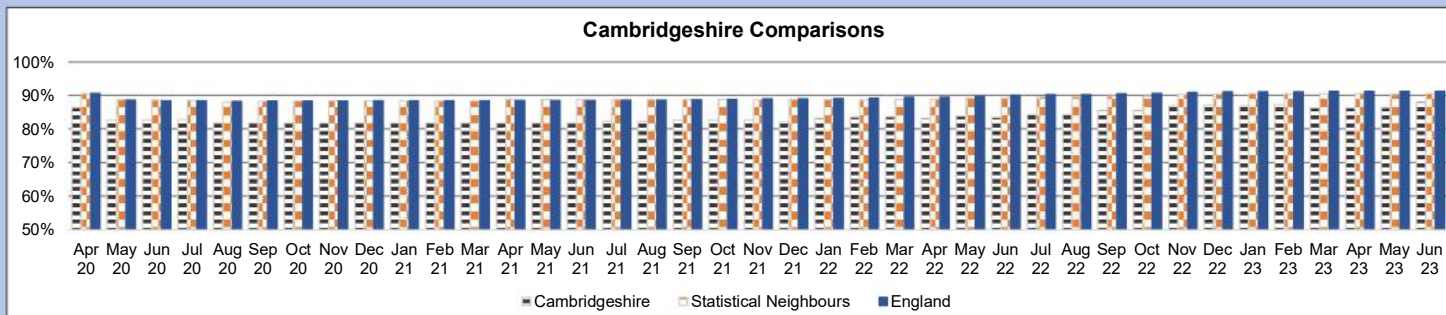
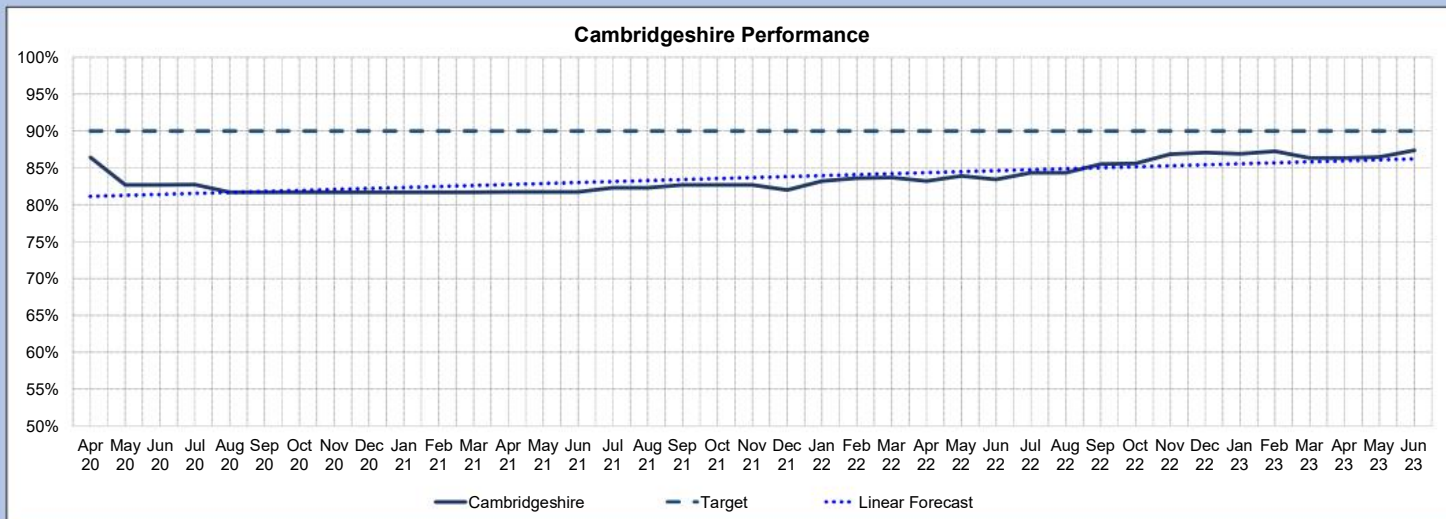
Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Education Team.

Useful Links

[Ofsted Management Information webpage for state funded school inspections and outcomes](#)

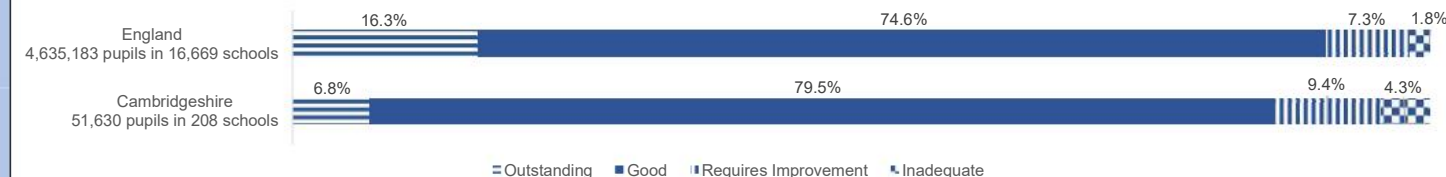
[Local Authority Interactive Tool \(LAIT\)](#)

[The local area benchmarking tool from the Local Government Association](#)



Commentary

From September 2021, previously exempt outstanding schools are now part of the schedule of the inspectorate. Due to the COVID pandemic there were no Ofsted inspections between March 2020 and September 2021, with some inspections under the education inspection framework restarting on 4 May 2021. Any slight fluctuations in the data during the pandemic are due to delayed publication of reports or changing pupil numbers in schools. When inspections resumed after the COVID pandemic the education inspection framework was different, with increased expectations, therefore it is not a like for like comparison. The chart below show that in primary we have an increased number of good schools against the national picture.



Actions

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Month	Previous Month	Change in Performance
90.0%	↑	79.1%	76.9%	Improving
Statistical Neighbour Mean England Mean		RAG Rating		
89.5% 84.1%		Red		

Indicator Description

This indicator shows how many children are attending state funded secondary schools which have been judged, by Ofsted inspection, to be Good or Outstanding.

This measure is expressed as the percentage of children in all state funded secondary schools, at month end.

Calculation:

$(X/Y)*100$

Where:

X = The number of children attending state funded secondary schools judged as good or outstanding at their latest Ofsted inspection.

Y = All children attending state funded secondary schools where the school has had an Ofsted inspection.

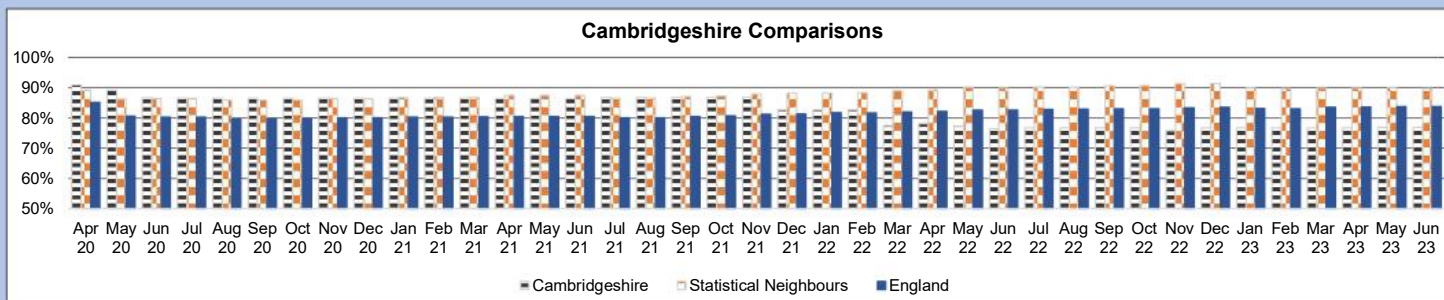
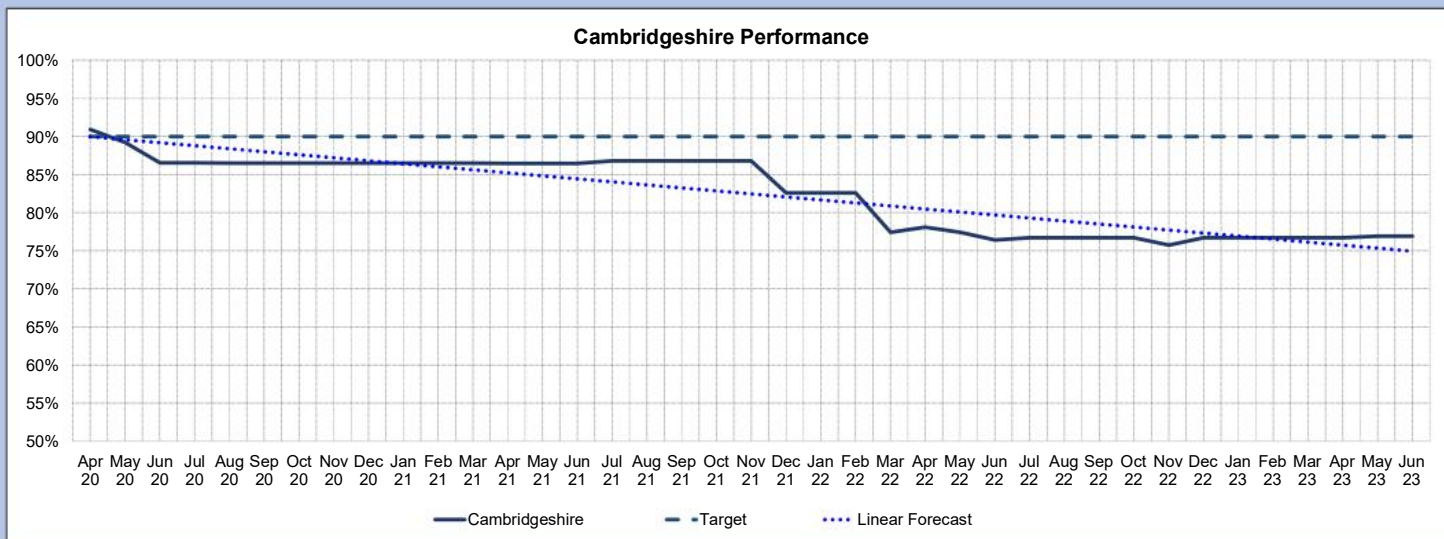
Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Education Team.

Useful Links

[Ofsted Management Information webpage for state funded school inspections and outcomes](#)

[Local Authority Interactive Tool \(LAIT\)](#)

[The local area benchmarking tool from the Local Government Association](#)



Commentary

Due to the COVID pandemic there were no Ofsted inspections between March 2020 and September 2021, with some inspections under the education inspection framework restarting on 4 May 2021. Any slight fluctuations in the data during the pandemic are due to delayed publication of reports or changing pupil numbers in schools. When inspections resumed after the COVID pandemic the education inspection framework was different, with increased expectations, therefore it is not a like for like comparison. The chart below show that secondary does have a larger proportion of outstanding schools which is a risk with raised expectations in the new framework and outstanding inspection now resuming.



Actions

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Month	Previous Month	Change in Performance
100.0%	↑	87.8%	87.5%	Improving

Statistical Neighbour Mean	England Mean	RAG Rating
89.7%	92.6%	Red

Indicator Description

This indicator shows how many children are attending state funded special schools which have been judged, by Ofsted inspection, to be Good or Outstanding.

This measure is expressed as the percentage of children in all state funded special schools, at month end.
Calculation:

$(X/Y)*100$

Where:

X = The number of children attending state funded special schools judged as good or outstanding at their latest Ofsted inspection.

Y = All children attending state funded special schools where the school has had an Ofsted inspection.

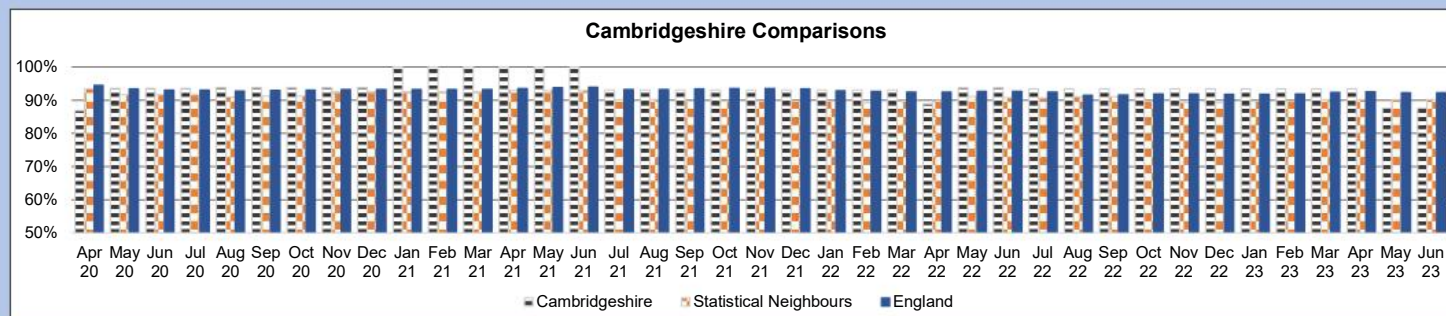
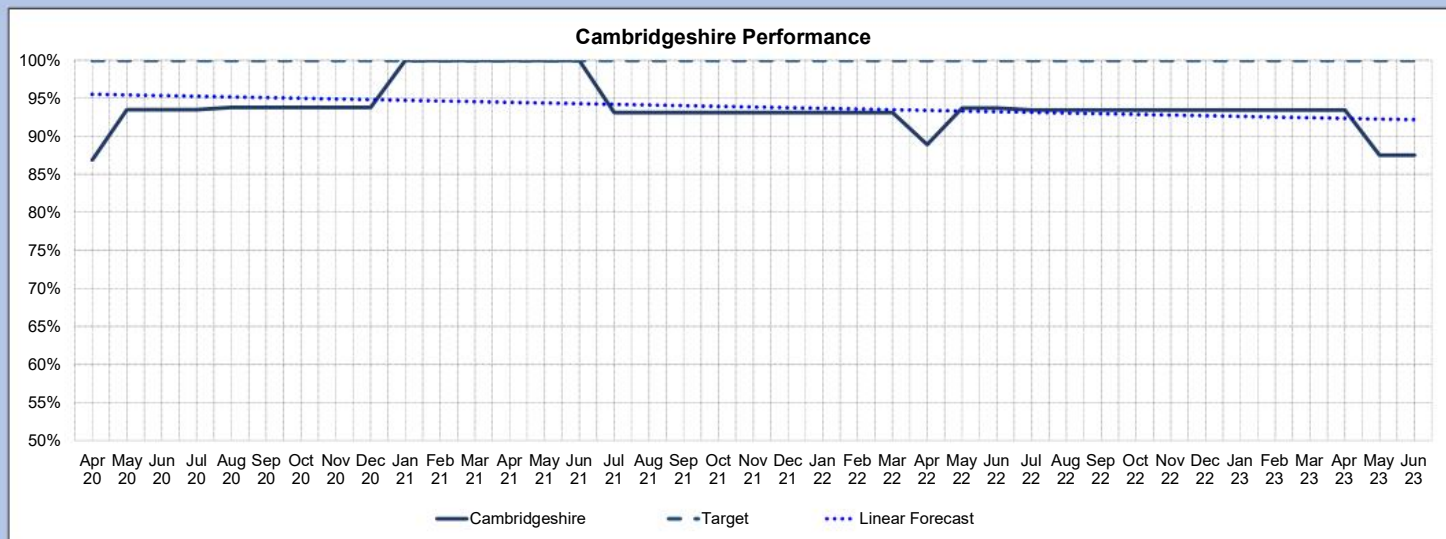
Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Education Team.

Useful Links

[Ofsted Management Information webpage for state funded school inspections and outcomes](#)

[Local Authority Interactive Tool \(LAIT\)](#)

[The local area benchmarking tool from the Local Government Association](#)



Commentary

There are 12 state funded special schools in Cambridgeshire. Ofsted have judged three to be Outstanding, six to be Good and one as Inadequate. Two schools are yet to be inspected and are excluded from the key performance indicator calculation.

The school graded inadequate was inspected in 2019 and from 01/01/2021 it has become an academy. It has not been inspected since changing to an academy. Of the two schools not yet inspected, both opened since the start of the COVID pandemic in April 2020 and September 2021.

Due to the COVID pandemic there were no Ofsted inspections between March 2020 and September 2021, with some inspections under the education inspection framework restarting on 4 May 2021. Any slight fluctuations in the data during the pandemic are due to delayed publication of reports or changing pupil numbers in schools.

Actions

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Term	Previous Term	Change in Performance
75.0%	↑	71.1%	72.3%	Declining
Statistical Neighbour Mean 79.0%		England Mean 74.0%		RAG Rating <div style="background-color: orange; padding: 5px; text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Amber</div>

Indicator Description

This indicator shows the proportion of children benefitting from some funded early education.

All 4 year olds have been entitled to a funded early education place since 1998. In 2004 this was extended to all 3 year olds. From September 2013, the entitlement to 15 hours of funded early education every week was extended to 2 year olds. This was to meet the Department for Education's eligibility criteria.

Calculation:

$$(X/Y)*100$$

Where:

X = The number of 2 year olds taking up places.

Y = All of the 2 year old population eligible for funded early education.

NB: Where they are receiving funded provision at more than one provider, they have only been counted once. This is a unique count of children.

The estimated number of eligible children is derived from data supplied to the Department for Education by the Department for Work and Pensions in November 2016 on the number of children believed to meet the benefit and tax credit eligibility criteria.

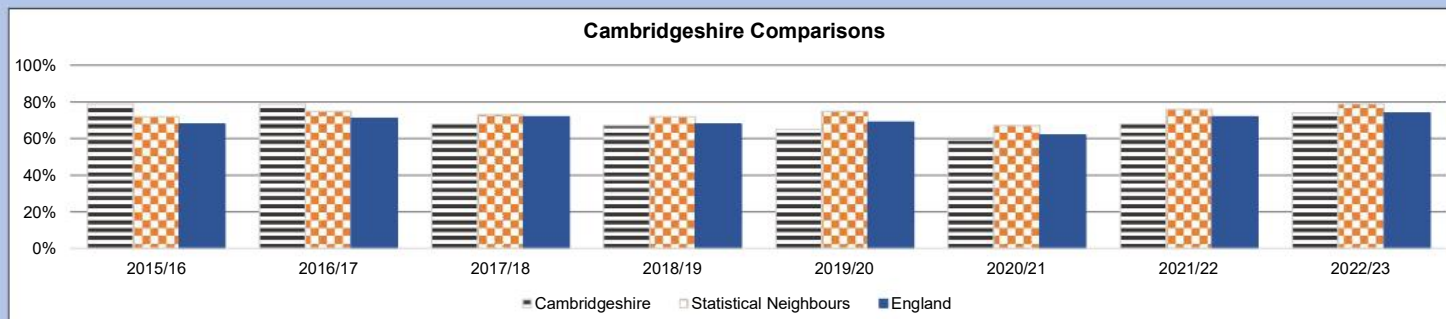
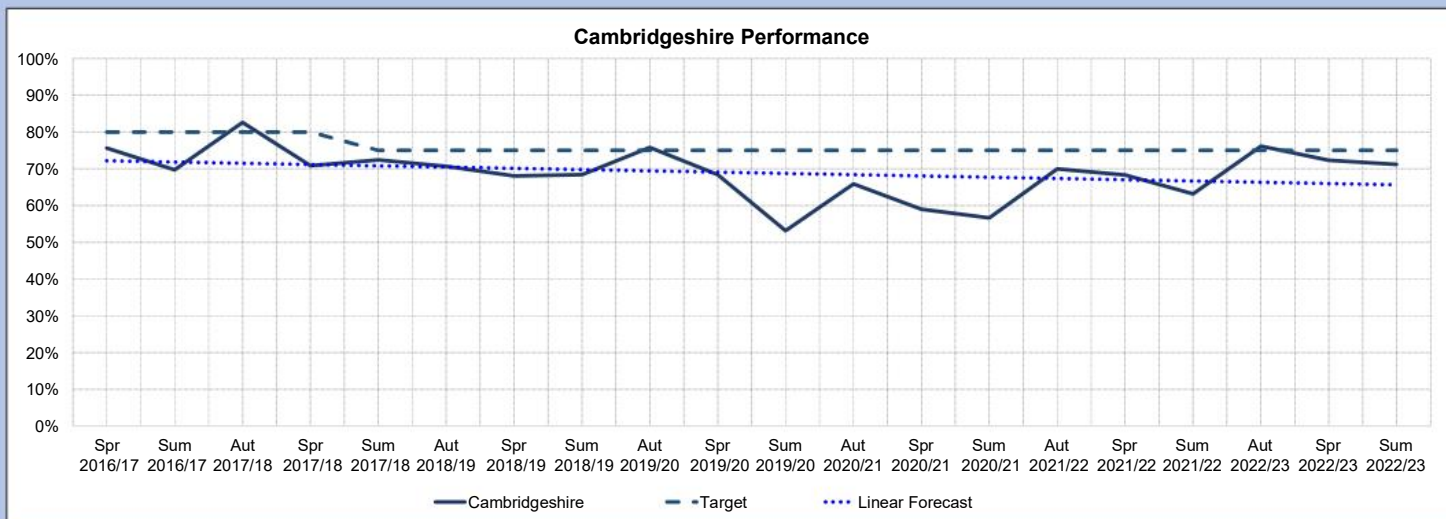
Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Education Team.

Useful Links

[Department for Education Statistics: Childcare and Early Years](#)

[Local Authority Interactive Tool \(LAIT\)](#)

[The local area benchmarking tool from the Local Government Association](#)



Commentary

Actions

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Month	Previous Month	Change in Performance
25.0	↓	43.0	40.0	Declining
Statistical Neighbour Mean	England Mean	RAG Rating		
41.1	44.8	Red		

Indicator Description

This indicator shows the level of referrals into children's social care.

A referral is made when there are concerns expressed about the safety and wellbeing of a child.

This measure is expressed as the number of referrals to children's social care for every 10,000 population under 18. A referral is defined as a request for services to be provided by children's social care. It is in respect of a child who is currently not assessed to be in need. A referral may result in:

1. An initial assessment of the child's needs
2. The provision of information or advice
3. The referral to another agency
4. No further action

Calculation:

$$(X/Y) * 10,000$$

Where:

X = The number of referrals to social care within the month.

Y = The population of 0 to 17 year old children.

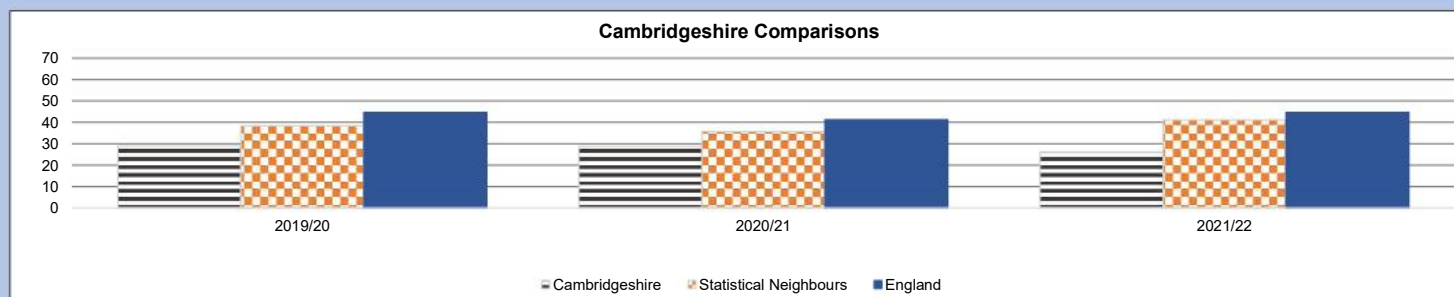
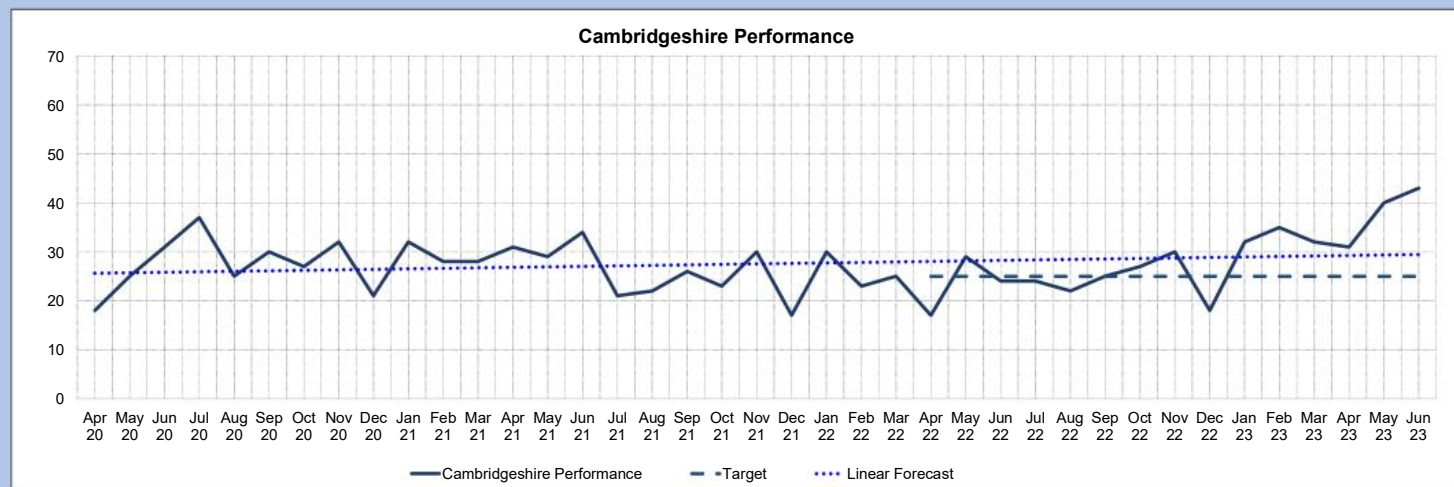
Sources: Department for Education; LG Inform; Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence; Children's Team

Useful Links

[Local Authority Interactive Tool \(LAIT\)](#)

[The local area benchmarking tool from the Local Government Association](#)

[Department of Education - Children in Need Statistics](#)



Commentary

The most recent performance for this indicator needs to be assessed in the context of schools closing due to the Covid 19 lockdown. This resulted in a very significant, initial, drop in numbers referred. It is encouraging that this number increased as the lockdown continued. This shows, despite the closure of schools, agencies and other parties were still able to identify vulnerable children and young people.

Actions

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Month	Previous Month	Change in Performance
21.0%	↓	29.1%	28.0%	Declining
Statistical Neighbour Mean	England Mean	RAG Rating		
24.6%	23.3%	Red		

Indicator Description

This indicator shows the number of children at risk of significant harm for a second or more times. Re-registration of a child indicates that the actions to reduce the risk of harm were not successful or significant event has occurred to change their circumstances.

This measure is expressed as a percentage of children who became subject to a Child Protection Plan at any time during the year, who had previously been the subject of a Child Protection Plan, or on the Child Protection Register of that council.

Calculation:

$$(X/Y) \times 100$$

Where:

X = The number of children with a Child Protection Plan at month end, who have had a previous child protection plan.

Y = The number of children with a Child Protection Plan, at month end.

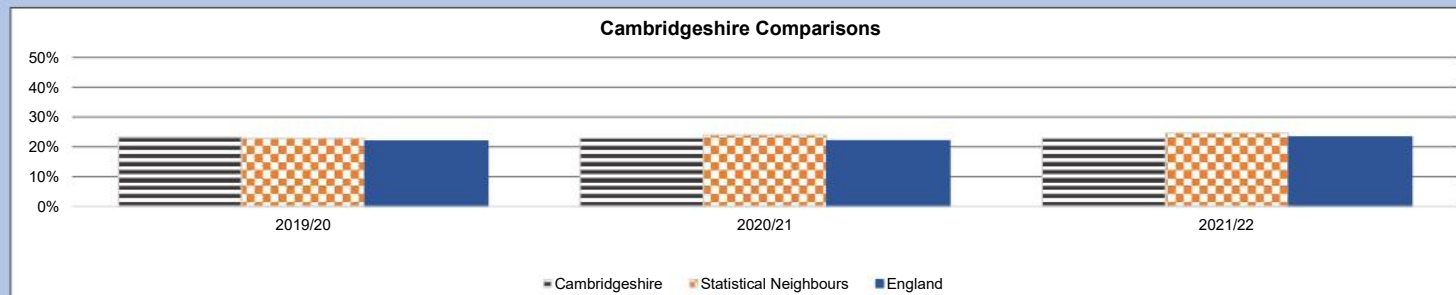
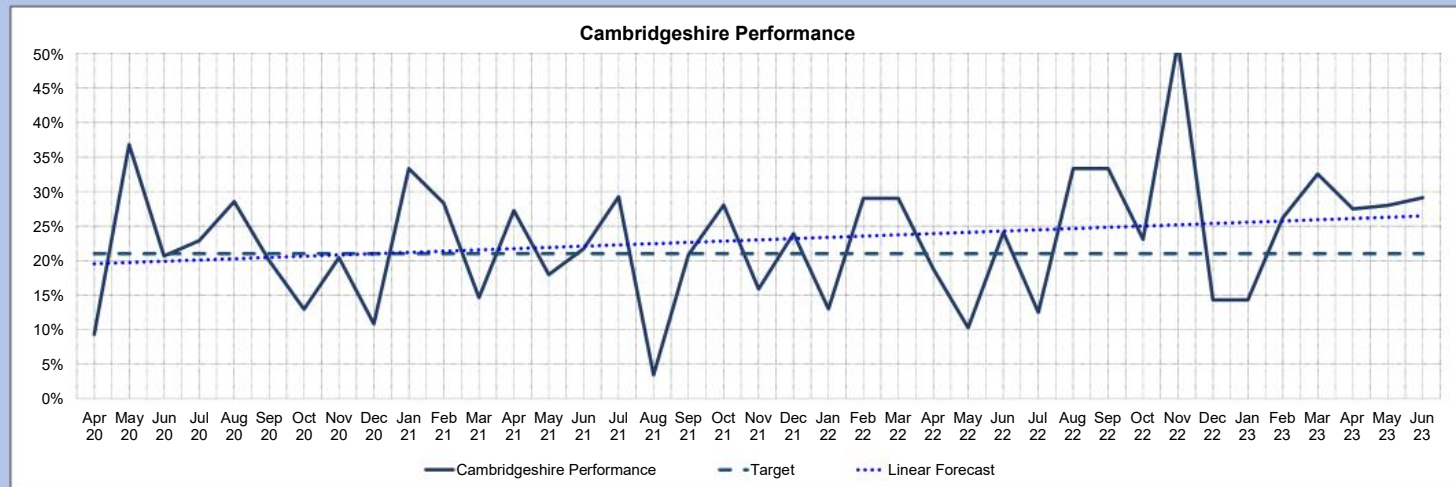
Sources: Department for Education; LG Inform; Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence; Children's Team

Useful Links

[Local Authority Interactive Tool \(LAIT\)](#)

[The local area benchmarking tool from the Local Government Association](#)

[Department of Education - Children in Need Statistics](#)



Commentary

In quarter 4 2019/20, 12 of the 86 Child Protection Plan registrations were re-registrations within 2 years. The rate of second or subsequent Child Protection Plans is below target. It is also below the statistical neighbours and England Average.

Actions

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Quarter	Previous Quarter	Change in Performance
3.9	↓	5.5	3.0	Declining
Statistical Neighbour Mean England Mean		RAG Rating		
1.0 1.2		Red		

Indicator Description

This indicator is a Youth Justice Board National measure. It shows the number of first time entrants to the criminal justice system where first time entrants are defined as young people (aged 10 to 17) who receive their first substantive outcome. These are outcomes relating to a youth caution, youth conditional caution or court disposal. The measure is expressed by the rate for every 10,000 population.

Calculation:

$$(X/Y) \times 10,000$$

Where:

X = The number of first time entrants to the criminal justice system aged 10-17 in the month.

Y = The population of 10 to 17 year old children.

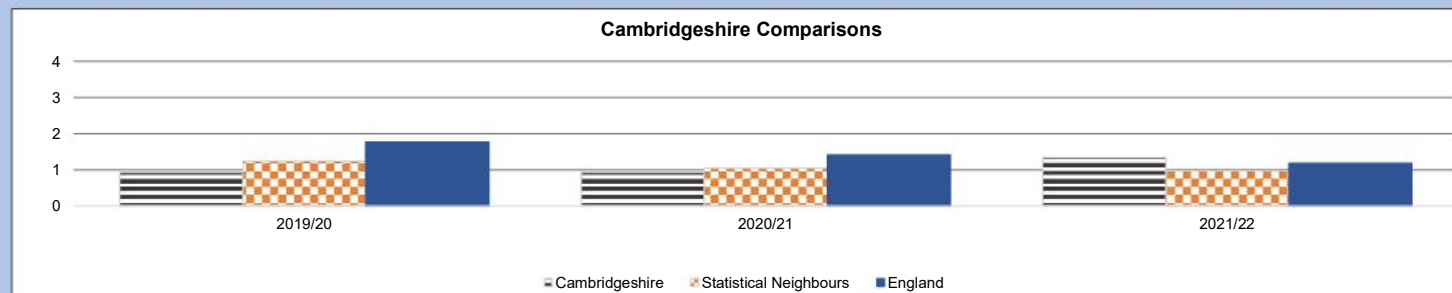
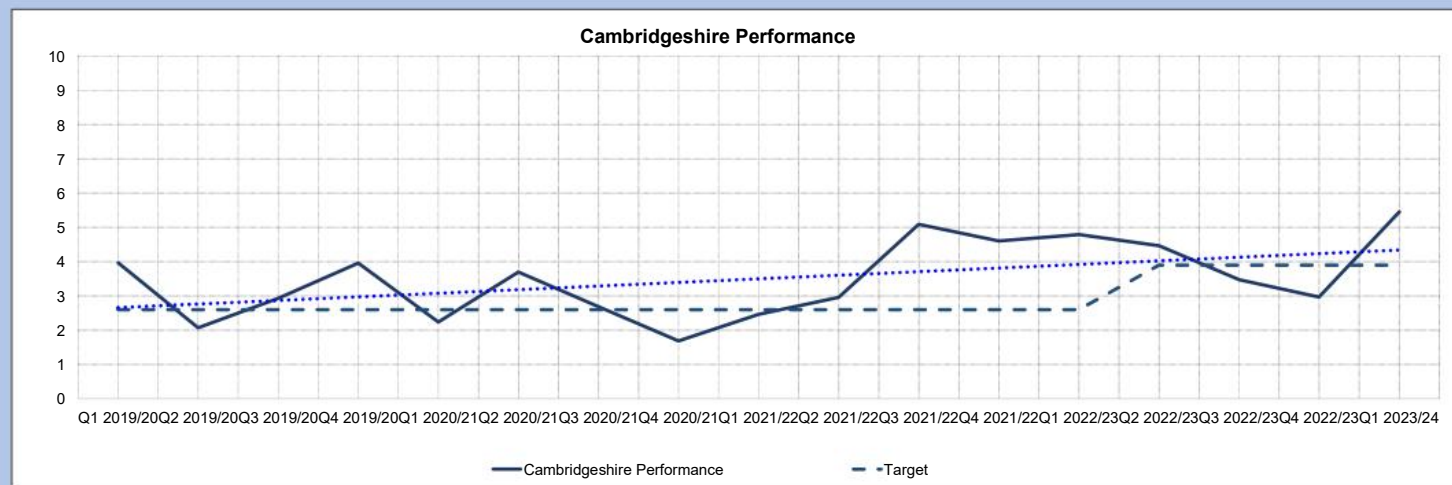
Sources: Ministry of Justice; LG Inform; Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence; Children's Team

Useful Links

[Local Authority Interactive Tool \(LAIIT\)](#)

[The local area benchmarking tool from the Local Government Association](#)

[Department of Education - Children in Need Statistics](#)



Commentary

The number of first time entrants to the criminal justice system is on a downward trend. Performance has been strong during the last 12 months. This is notable when comparing ourselves against statistical neighbours and the England average. Cambridgeshire has embedded partnership arrangements to support the Prevention and Community Resolution programme. This programme supports intervention with young people early. This has seen a positive impact on the performance for this indicator.

Please note, that retrospective recording can cause retrospective updates of previous figures. The figures included on this report as the most up-to-date figures at time of publication.

Actions

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Month	Previous Month	Change in Performance
70.0%	↑	5.8%	0.0%	Improving
Statistical Neighbour Mean		England Mean		RAG rating
31.7%		49.1%		Red

Indicator Description

Education, Health and Care plans for children and young people aged up to 25 were introduced on 1st September 2014. This was part of the Special Educational Needs and Disability provisions in the Children and Families Act 2014.

This indicator shows the percentage of Education, Health and Care plan assessments completed within 20 weeks. It includes exception cases.

Calculation:

$(X/Y) \times 100$

Where:

X = The number of Education, Health and Care plan assessments issued within the month that took 20 weeks or less to complete. This number includes exception cases.

Y = The number of Education, Health and Care plans assessments issued within the month.

The Cambridgeshire County Council target of 70% was set in June 2018. This was when this indicator was included in corporate performance reporting. Before this, no target was set.

The data for 22-23 will not be available until June 2024.

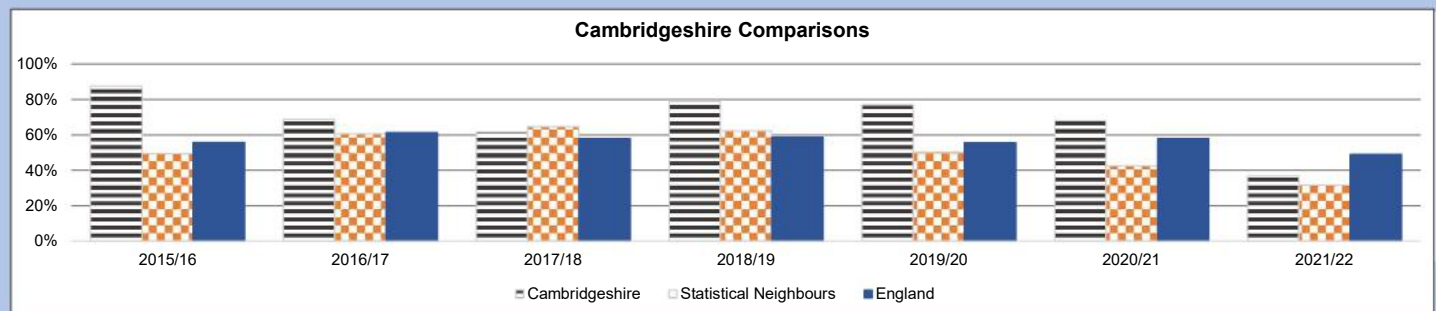
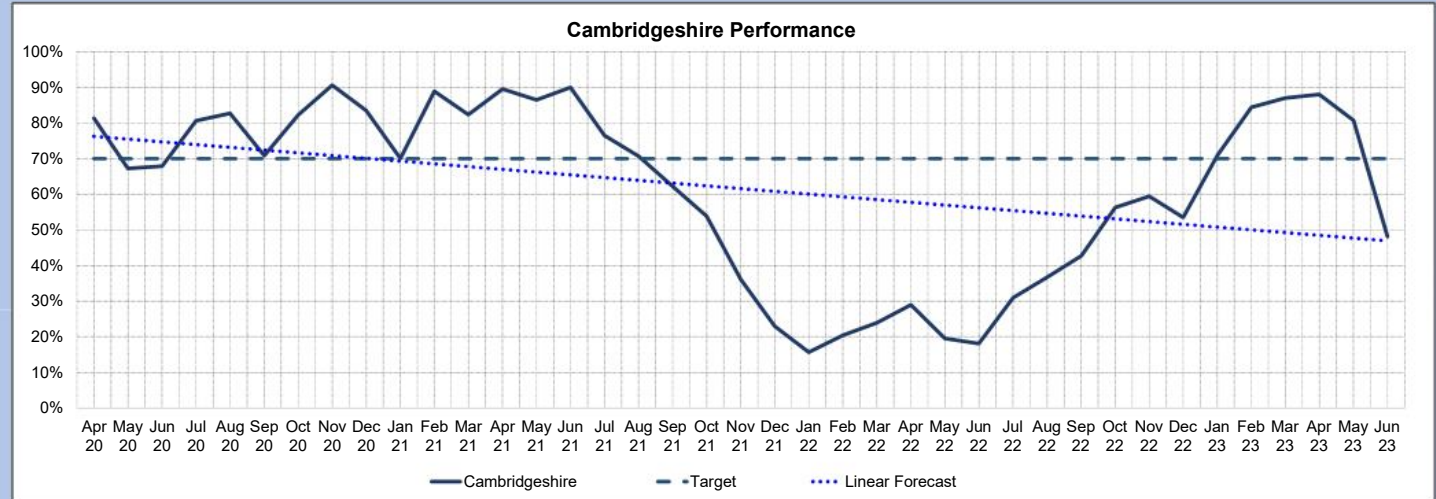
Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Education Team.

Useful Links

[Department for Education Statistics: Special Educational Needs](#)

[Local Authority Interactive Tool \(LAIT\)](#)

[The local area benchmarking tool from the Local Government Association](#)



Commentary

Though Cambridgeshire had a high proportion of assessments in timescale in 2015/16 increasing numbers of plans have impacted on this and the percentage completed in timescale reduced to 69% in 2016/17. There was a significant increase to 79% in 2018/19 and this was almost sustained in 2019/20 at 77%. In 2020/21 there was a drop to 68% and this drop has continued into 2021/22.

Though the monthly figures fluctuate the annual figure remains above both the England average and our statistical neighbour average.

The DFE data for 2021/22 will be released in June 2023.

Actions

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Month	Previous Month	Change in Performance
Contextual	↓	317.0	277.0	Declining
Statistical Neighbour Mean	England Mean	RAG rating		
520.0	524.0	Contextual		

Indicator Description

Number of young people academic age 16 and 17 who are Not in Education, employment or training (NEET) or their situation is not known as a ratio per 10,000 people.

Calculation:

$(X/Y) * 10,000$

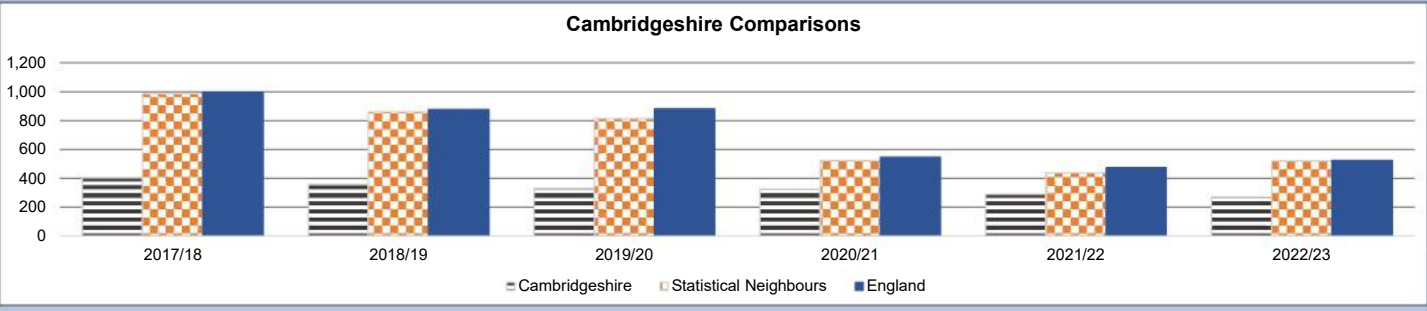
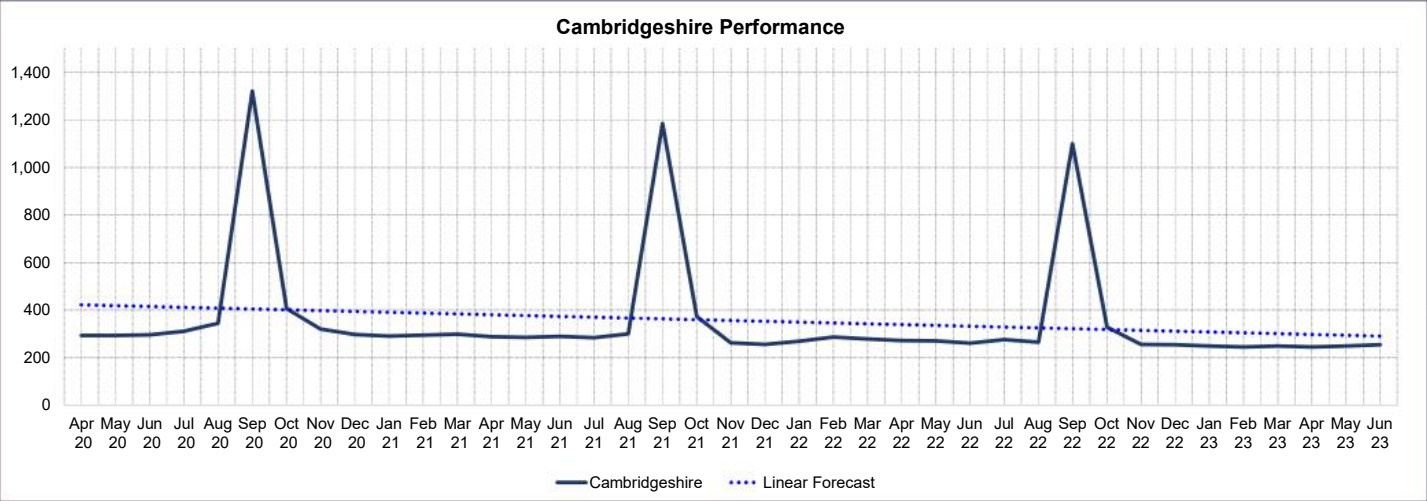
Where:

X = The number of young people aged 16&17 who are NEET/Unknown.

Y = The population of 16&17 year old children.

The data for September 2023 will not be available from NCCIS until November 2023; population estimates prior to 2022-23 were based on the ONS population estimate but there has been a delay in releasing these figures so for 2022-23 population estimates are based on the 2021 census.

Sources: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Children's Team



Commentary

September rates are normally higher due to the September roll up. In the system, all young people move up from Year 11 to year 12 to year 13 etc in that month and are automatically given the status of unknown at the start of the new academic year. Client Researchers add the situation of a young person once this becomes known.

In 2020/21 the rate was higher than previous years. This was mainly caused by an increased number of unknowns (1614 in 2020/21 compared with 163 in 2019/20). The reason for this is a reduced capacity within the Client Researchers (long term sickness) and difficulty and delay in getting data from schools/colleges due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This was resolved in the October figures.

Useful Links

- [Local Authority Interactive Tool \(LAIT\)](#)
- [The local area benchmarking tool from the Local Government Association](#)

Actions

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Year	Previous Year	Change in Performance
65.0%	↑	57.1%	62.8%	Declining
Statistical Neighbour Mean		England Mean		RAG Rating
58.3%		58.1%		Red

Indicator Description

This indicator measures the attainment of children, in state-funded schools, at the end of Key Stage 2.

This measure is expressed as the percentage of children in all state funded schools at end the end of the academic year.

Calculation:

$$(X/Y)*100$$

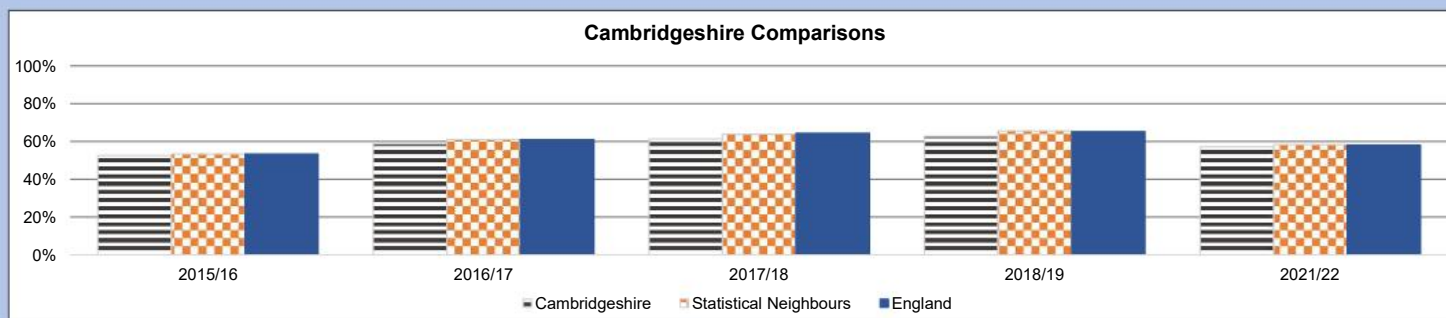
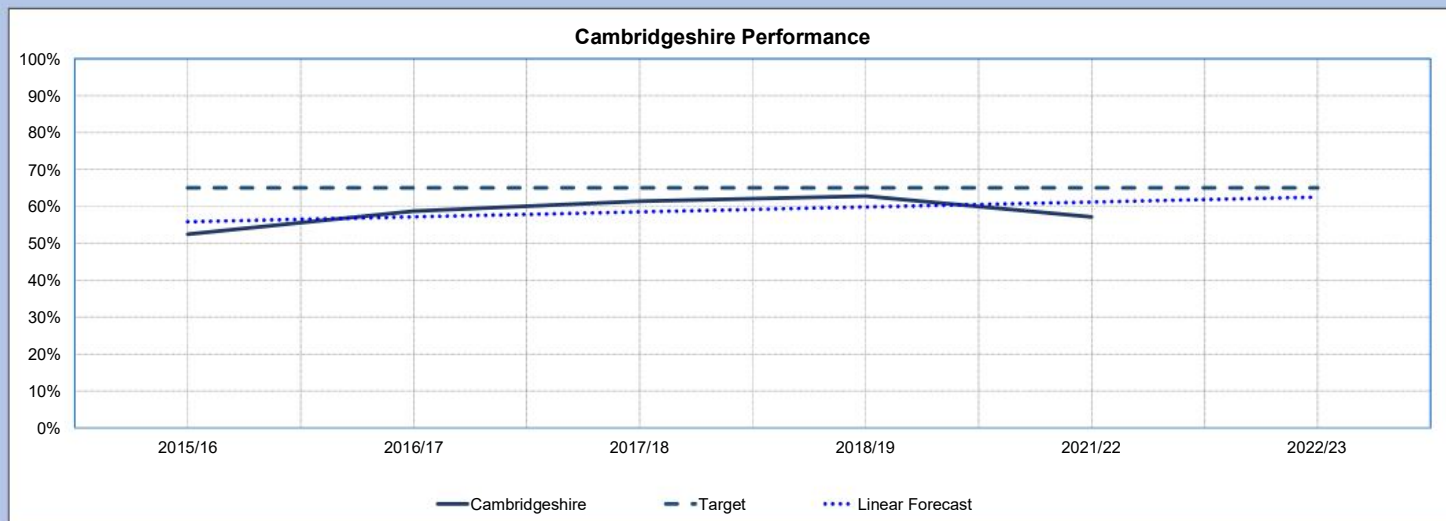
Where:

X = The number of children at the end of Key Stage 2 with a valid result showing they have reached the expected standard in all three subjects.

Y = The number of children at the end of Key Stage 2 with a valid result.

The final data for 22-23 will not be available until December 2023.

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Education Team.



Commentary

The 2019/20 and 2020/21 national curriculum assessments did not take place due to the COVID 19 pandemic.

Useful Links

[Department for Education Statistics: Key Stage 2](#)

[Local Authority Interactive Tool \(LAIT\)](#)

[The local area benchmarking tool from the Local Government Association](#)

Actions

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Year	Previous Year	Change in Performance
50.1	↑	51.7	52.7	Declining

Statistical Neighbour Mean	England Mean	RAG Rating
50.4	48.9	Green

Indicator Description

Attainment 8 measures the average achievement of pupils in up to 8 qualifications. These include:

1. English. Double weighted if the combined English qualification, or both language and literature are taken.
2. Maths. Double weighted.
3. Three further qualifications that count in the English Baccalaureate.
4. Three further qualifications that can be GCSE (including English Baccalaureate subjects).
5. Any other non GCSE qualifications on the Department for Education approved list. This measure is expressed as an average score derived from the scores of children in all state funded schools at end the end of the academic year.

Calculation:

X/Y

Where:

X = The sum of all pupils Attainment 8 scores

Y = The number of children at the end of Key Stage 4 with a valid Attainment 8 score.

The final data for 22-23 will not be available until February 2024.

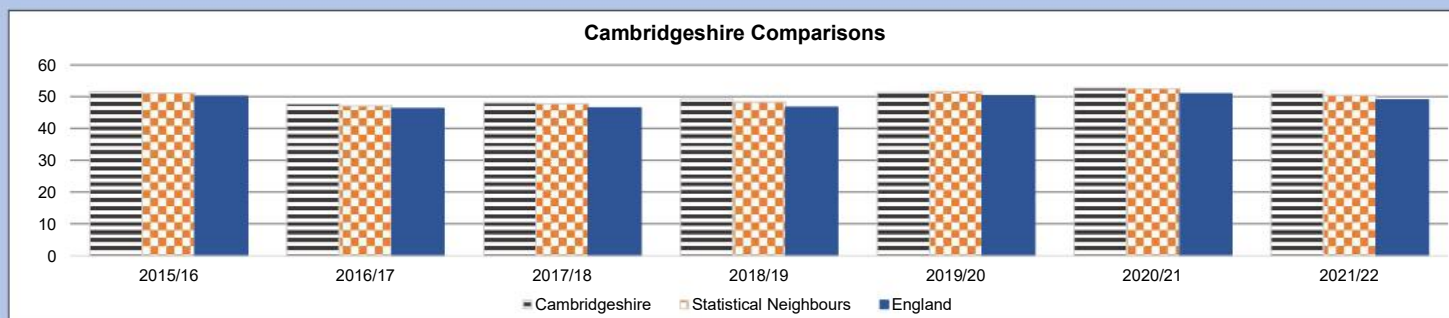
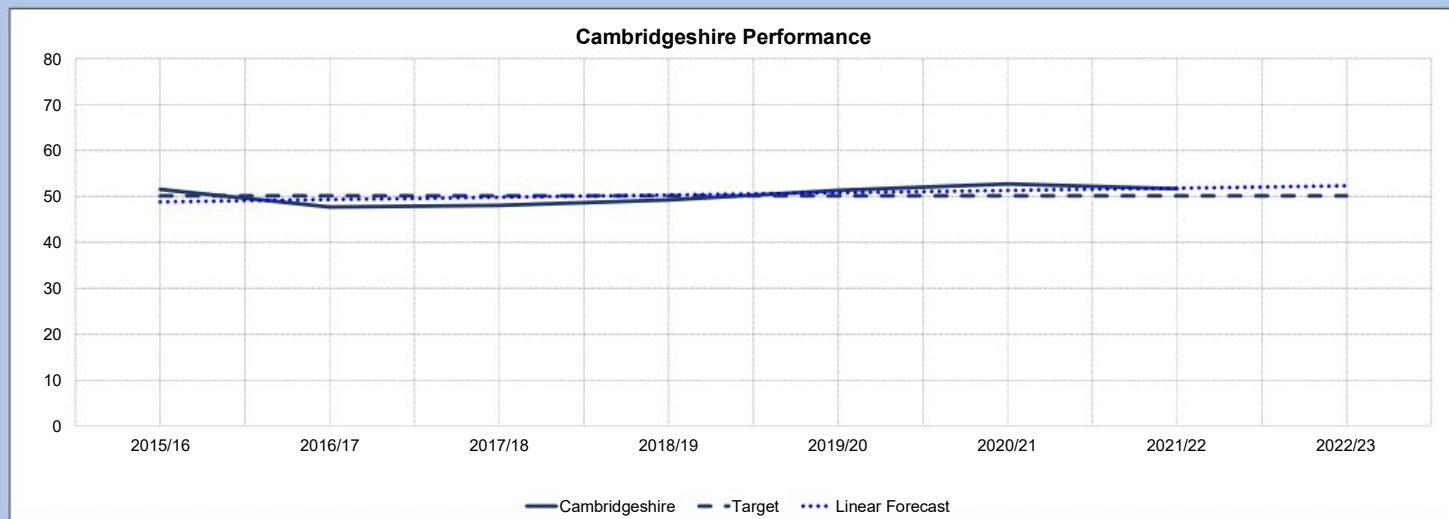
Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Education Team.

Useful Links

[Department for Education Statistics: Key Stage 4](#)

[Local Authority Interactive Tool \(LAIT\)](#)

[The local area benchmarking tool from the Local Government Association](#)



Commentary

Cambridgeshire's average attainment 8 figure is currently above the national average and the statistical neighbour average. The 2021/22 figure is above target.

There was much disruption to the 2019/20 and 2020/21 national curriculum assessments due to the COVID 19 pandemic which means the results for these years will not be directly comparable with previous years, however they are included here for information.

Actions

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Year	Previous Year	Change in Performance
8.5%	↓	21.2%	10.6%	Declining
Statistical Neighbour Mean 21.3%		England Mean 22.5%		RAG Rating <div style="background-color: red; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 5px; width: 40px; margin: 0 auto;">Red</div>

Indicator Description

In law, parents of children of compulsory school age (5 to 16) are required to make sure their children receive a suitable education by regular attendance at school. Failure to follow this law can lead to prosecution.

Local authorities are responsible in law for making sure that pupils attend school. Schools are required to take attendance registers twice a day. Once at the beginning of the morning session and once during the afternoon session.

In their register, schools are required to say whether pupils are present, away on an approved educational activity, or are absent. Where a pupil of compulsory school age is absent, schools have to show if their absence is authorised or unauthorised by the school.

Since the beginning of the 2015/16 academic year, pupils have been identified as persistent absentees if they miss 10% or more of their possible sessions.

This measure is expressed as a percentage.

Calculation:

$$(X/Y) * 100$$

Where:

X = The number of enrolments classed as persistent absentees.

Y = The number of enrolments.

The data for 22-23 will not be available until March 2024.

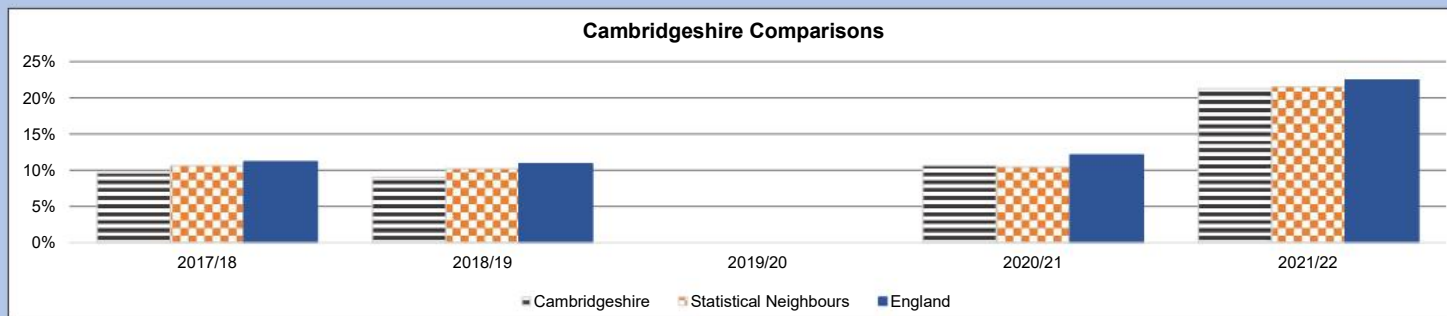
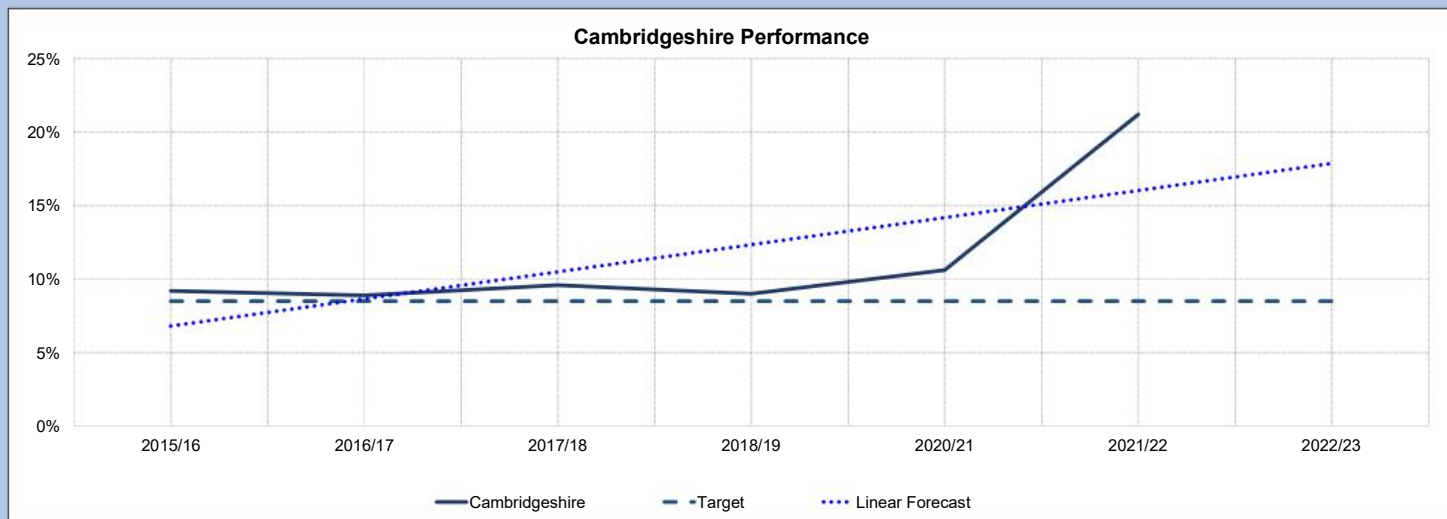
Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Education Team.

Useful Links

[Department for Education Statistics: Pupil Absence](#)

[Local Authority Interactive Tool \(LAIT\)](#)

[The local area benchmarking tool from the Local Government Association](#)



Commentary

Absence statistics for the 2019/20 academic year were not released due to the Covid 19 pandemic.

The absence data collected for the 2020/21 academic year was the first absence data collected via the school census covering the pandemic. From 1 September 2020 schools were expected to be open throughout the Autumn term although in some schools, where there was a case of coronavirus, pupils were sent home in bubbles to self-isolate. The data for both 2020/21 and 2021/22 includes absences where a pupil could not attend school due to COVID 19 which includes: pupils who were self-isolating; pupils who were advised to shield; pupils quarantining; and class bubbles. Due to this, the DFE suggest caution should be taken with comparisons across years.

The DFE attribute the increase in persistent absences across England in the 2021/22 academic year to an increases in illness absence (including positive COVID cases that may have required isolation up to ten days).

Actions

The Attendance Service continues to provide interventions and support. This support aims to help schools understand the issues that cause persistent absence. It also makes sure schools intervene early to target support in the right way.

The service recently developed a weekly school helpline. This provides advice and guidance on several attendance related issues. The helpline will increase its operations during the autumn term to help schools with Covid related issues.

To encourage schools to critically reflect on their own progress and performance in relation to pupil attendance, the Attendance Service developed a comprehensive self assessment tool. This tool supports schools to determine ways to improve attendance and manage lateness. The summer has provided the chance to reflect on the self assessment tool. Updates have been made to add the Ofsted framework, a checklist for military families and a redesign for use with multi academy trusts.

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Year	Previous Year	Change in Performance
3.7%	↓	6.2%	4.1%	Declining
Statistical Neighbour Mean		England Mean		RAG Rating
5.9%		6.9%		Red

Indicator Description

A suspension refers to a pupil who is excluded from a school but remains on the register of that school because they are expected to return when the exclusion period is completed.

This measure is expressed as a percentage.

Calculation:

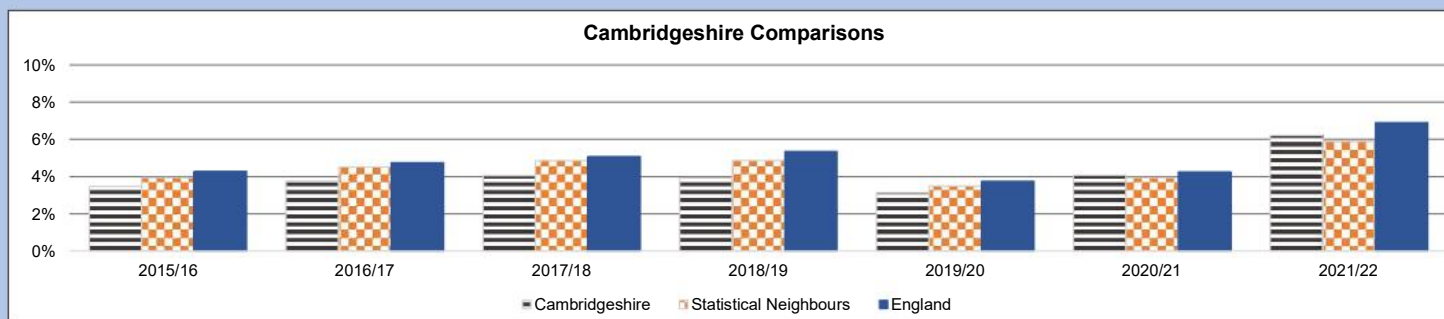
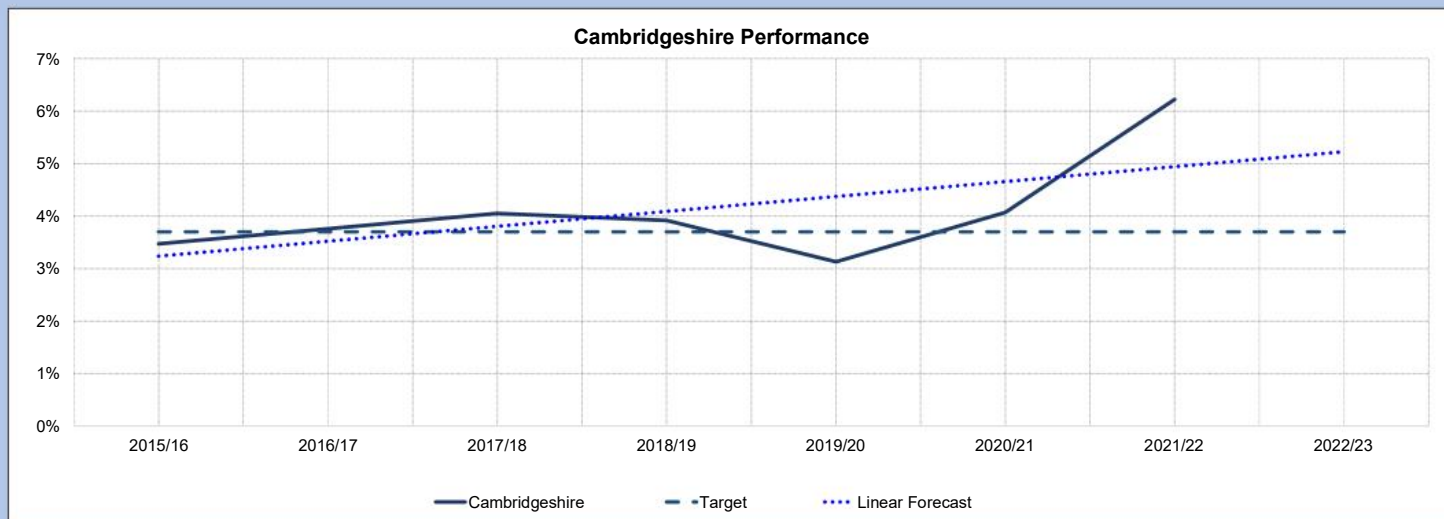
$$(X/Y) * 100$$

Where:

X = The number of suspensions recorded across the whole academic year.

Y = The number of pupils (sole and dual main registered) on roll as at census day in January of the academic year.

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Education Team.



Commentary

Although Cambridgeshire successfully dropped below the target to 3.13% during the 2019/20 year, it increased to 4.07% during the 2020/21 year. This is above the statistical neighbour average but below the national average.

Please note that from the 2019/20 publication of this data, the DFE have changed terminology from 'fixed term exclusions' to 'suspensions'. Both the dataset, collection and methodology remain the same as in previous years and it is only the terminology which has been changed.

The data for 2021/22 is due to be released in July 2023.

Useful Links

[Department for Education Statistics: Exclusions](#)

[Local Authority Interactive Tool \(LAIT\)](#)

[The local area benchmarking tool from the Local Government Association](#)

Actions

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Year	Previous Year	Change in Performance
93.0%	↑	94.8%	95.0%	Declining

Statistical Neighbour Mean	England Mean	RAG Rating
92.3%	92.5%	Green

Indicator Description

This indicator shows the proportion of applicants for primary school places which have received preferred offers.

This measure is expressed as a percentage.

Calculation:

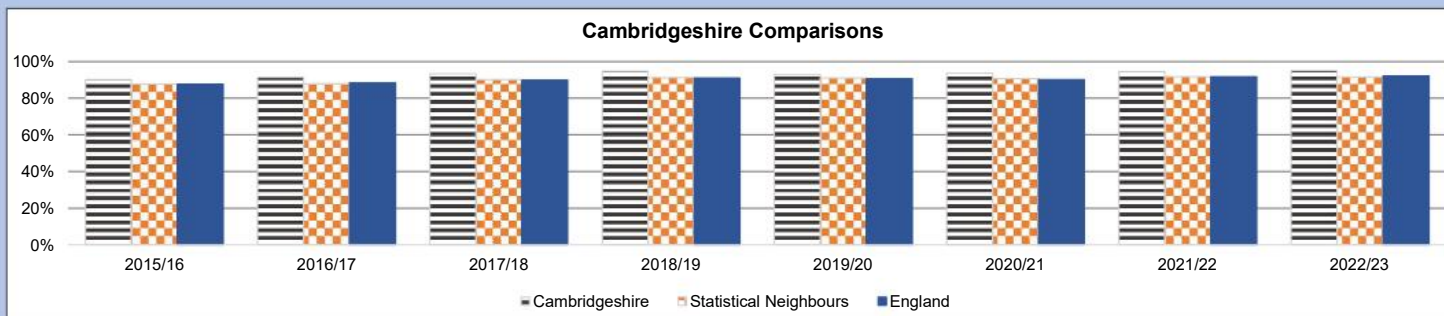
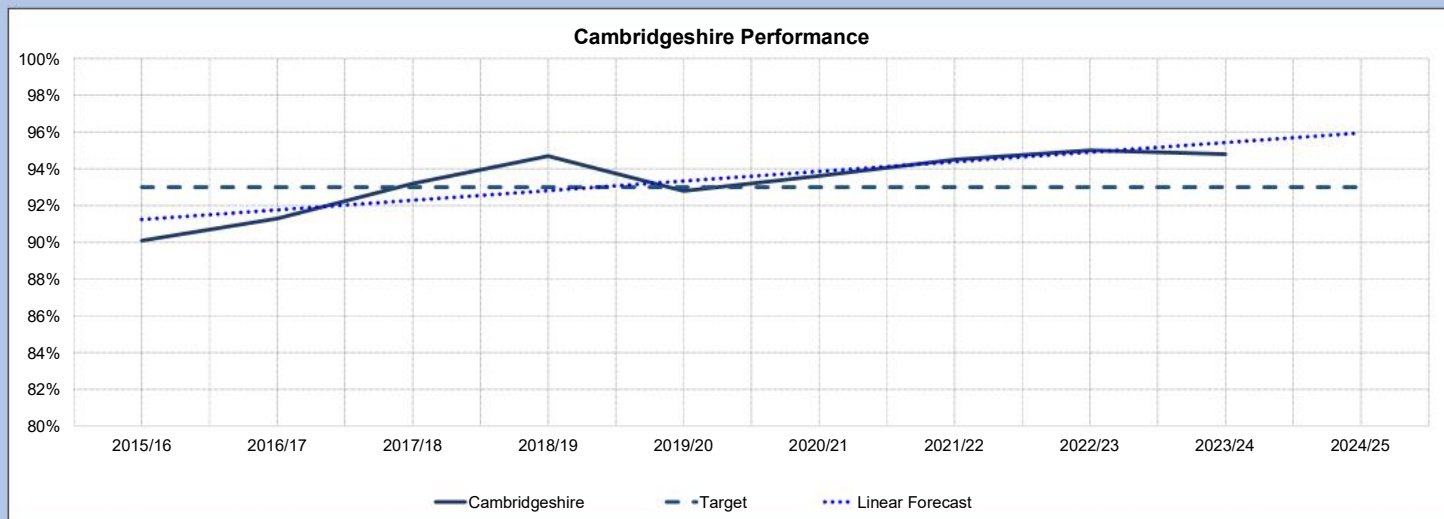
$$(X/Y) * 100$$

Where:

X = The number of children receiving a place at their first choice school.

Y = The number of applications received.

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Education Team.



Commentary

A total of 6483 applications were received for the academic year 2022/23. This means a increase of 135 applications for a primary school place from the previous year. The local authority were able to allocate 94.5% of pupils a place at their parents' first choice school. This is an increase from 93.6% in the 2021/22 academic year.

4.0% of applications were offered their second choice, while 0.6% of applications were offered their third choice. The number of children not receiving one of their top three choices increased from 1.0% to 1.2% (79 pupils).

Useful Links

[Department for Education Statistics: School Applications](#)

[Local Authority Interactive Tool \(LAIT\)](#)

[The local area benchmarking tool from the Local Government Association](#)

Actions

Target	Direction for Improvement	Current Year	Previous Year	Change in Performance
91.0%	↑	86.5%	89.7%	Declining
Statistical Neighbour Mean 85.5%		England Mean 82.6%		RAG Rating Amber

Indicator Description

This indicator shows the percentage of applicants for Year 7 places for entry at the start of the new academic year, who were allocated their first choice school. This measure is expressed as a percentage.

Calculation:

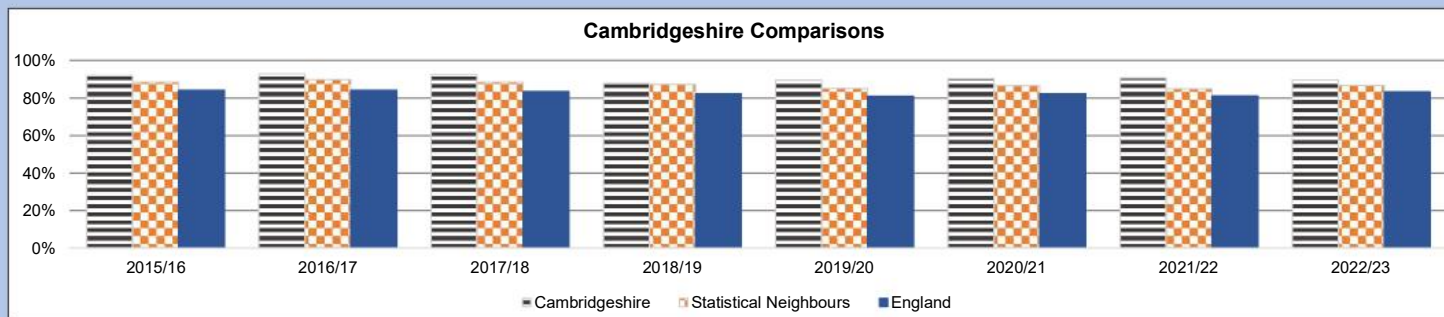
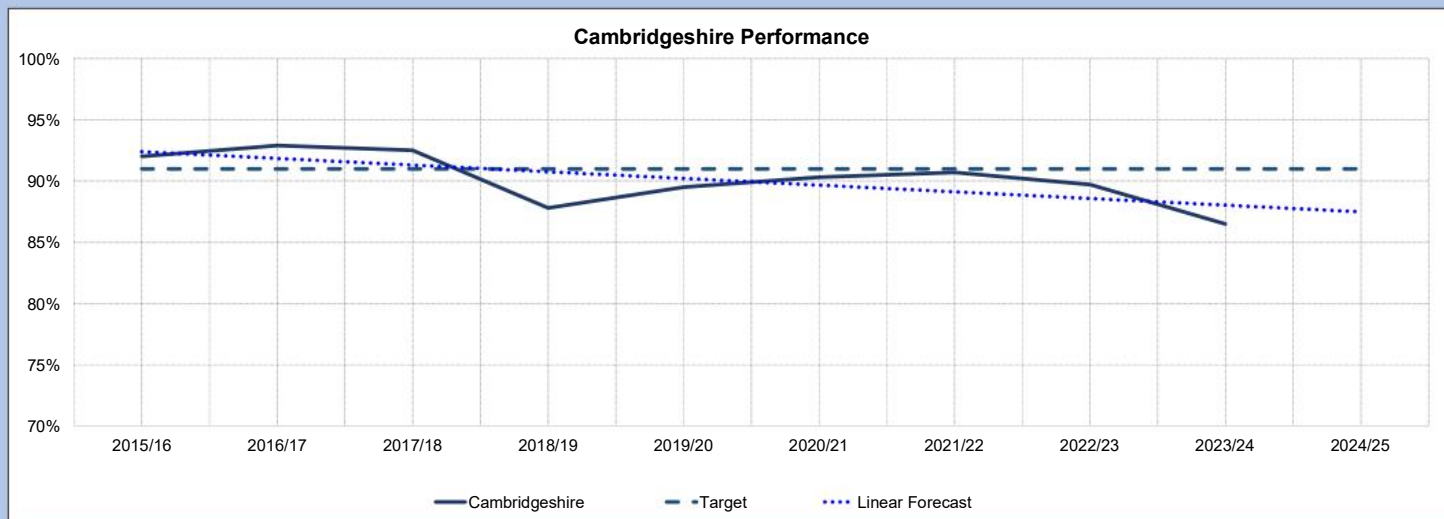
$(X/Y) * 100$

Where:

X = The number of children receiving a place at their first choice school.

Y = The number of applications received.

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Education Team.



Commentary

For the 2022/23 academic year the local authority received a total of 6752 applications for secondary school places. This means an increase of 130 applications for a secondary school place from the previous year. The Local Authority were able to allocate 6054 applications to their first choice school. This is 89.7% of pupil applications, a decrease from 90.7% in the 2021/22 academic year.

5.5% of applications were offered their second choice, while 2% of applications were offered their third choice. The percentage of children not receiving one of their top three choices has stayed at 2.9% although the number of children this impacts has increased slightly from 193 children to 197 children.

Useful Links

[Department for Education Statistics: School Applications](#)

[Local Authority Interactive Tool \(LAIT\)](#)

[The local area benchmarking tool from the Local Government Association](#)

Actions