

 Communities are safe and protected

Reduce the number of young people committing a crime

Juvenile first time offenders

The First Time Entrant (FTE) measure is a rate per 100,000 of 10-17 population in Lincolnshire. However, for this purpose we are reporting the actual number of young people, rather than the rate. Data is reported with a 6 month lag and a rolling 12 month period, for example July 2016 - June 2017 data is reported in Q3 2017/2018.

The number of young people entering the criminal justice system for the first time is mostly controlled by external influences such as Police policies.

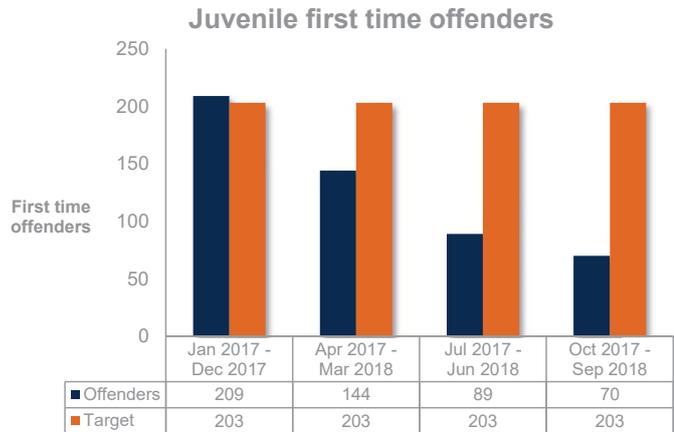
A lower number of young people entering the criminal justice system for the first time indicates a better performance.

 **Achieved**

70
First time offenders
October 2017 to September 2018



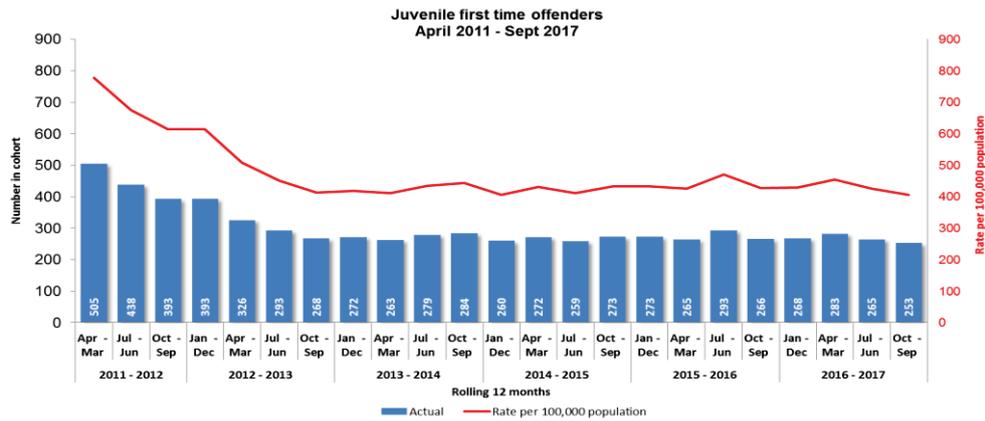
203
First time offenders
Target for September 2018



About the latest performance

The most recent published FTE (first time entrants) figure for Lincolnshire is 70 actual young people (a rate of 113 per 100,000 10 to 17 year olds) against a target of 203. Our rate is currently significantly better than both the Regional (237 per 100,000) and National (248 per 100,000) rates, In June 2017 we launched a new diversionary project in Lincolnshire in conjunction with Lincolnshire Police. This new project has shown clearly positive effects within this reporting period resulting in a significant, and continued, reduction in those young people coming into the criminal justice system for the first time.

Further details



About the target

Our target is based on the average performance of Youth Offending Services within the Midlands Youth Justice Board region. The target is set by Lincolnshire County Council, the Youth Justice Board monitor and challenge progress.

About the target range

Target ranges are difficult to define as external factors can have a major influence on the numbers of young people entering the criminal justice system for the first time, for example arrests made by the Police and decisions whether to prosecute or not. It has been agreed that +/-20 First Time Entrants is a reasonable target range.

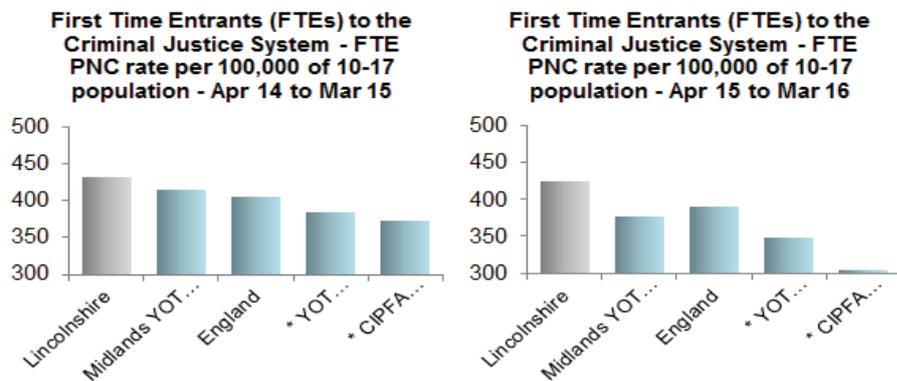
About benchmarking

Data from the Ministry of Justice is used to benchmark First Time Entrant per 100,000 population. The Youth Offending Team (YOT) comparators in this instance are Cambridgeshire, Cornwall, Devon, Gloucestershire, Leicestershire, Norfolk, North Yorkshire, Somerset, and West Mercia.

NOTE: The original analysis used in calculating the YOT families (based on socio-economic factors) is now around 10 years old. In that time, the demographics and socio-economic factors of the local areas will have changed. Therefore, it is advised caution be used when using these YOTs families.

Lincolnshire County Council provides performance reports to the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) which facilitates benchmarking services to enable performance to be monitored against other local authorities. We benchmark against other Local Authorities within our CIPFA Group of 16 authorities. The CIPFA comparators in this instance are Cumbria, Derbyshire, Gloucestershire, Norfolk, Nottinghamshire, Somerset, Staffordshire, Suffolk, and Warwickshire.

NOTE: The comparators are taken from the CIPFA website and use the default options for selecting Councils similar to Lincolnshire.



Juvenile First Time Offenders	Apr 14 - Mar 15		Apr 15 - Mar 16	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Lincolnshire	272	431	265	426
Midlands YOT Region	3961	415	3583	377
England	19815	405	19154	392
* YOT Comparators	2266	384	2062	349
* CIPFA Comparators	2027	373	1644	306



Communities are safe and protected

Reduce the number of young people committing a crime

Juvenile Re-offending

The number of young people aged 10 to 17 who commit a proven offence in a 12 month period following previous involvement with Lincolnshire Youth Offending Service. This measure now takes cases from a 3 month period having previously measured a 12 month cohort. As from Q3 2017/18, this measure will only review a 3 month cohort due to methodology changes from the Ministry of Justice. However, offenders will still be monitored for 12 months after the follow-up offence has been committed. Data will be reported with a 2 year lag. A lower percentage of juvenile re-offending indicates a better performance.



Achieved

31.2

%

January 2017 to March 2017

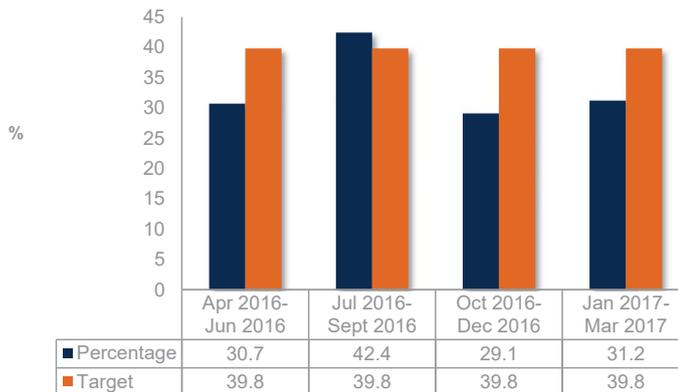


39.8

%

Target for March 2017

Juvenile Re-offending

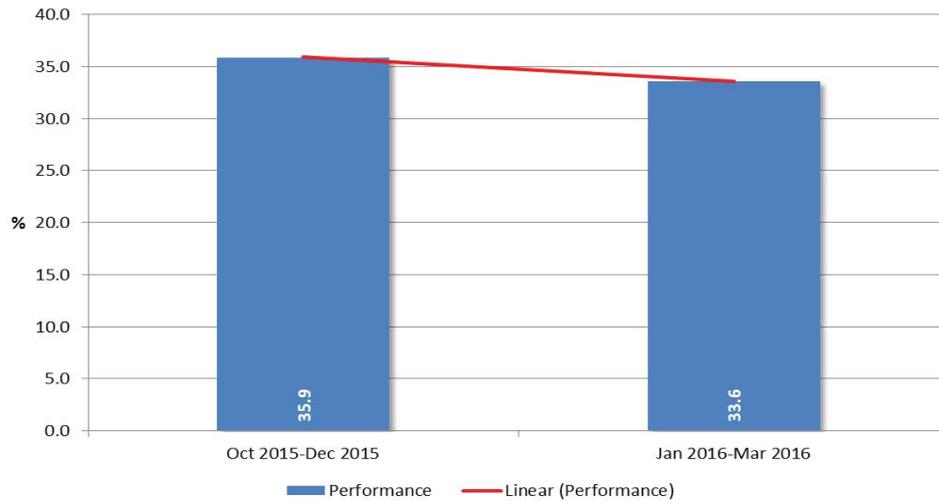


About the latest performance

The Ministry of Justice has changed the methodology for measuring re-offending. There has been a move to a three month cohort rather than a 12 month cohort; this cohort will still be tracked for reoffending over 12 months. Changing from a 12 month cohort to the 3 month cohort does result in a greater proportion of prolific offenders and hence higher, and more greatly fluctuating, reoffending rates; though both measures show similar trends over time at a national level. Currently Lincolnshire is performing at a better rate than both the Regional rate of 36.8% and the National rate of 39.6%.

Further details

Percentage of Juveniles Re-offending



About the target

Our target is based on the average performance of Youth Offending Services within the Midlands Youth Justice Board region.

About the target range

The target range of +/-2 percentage points reflects the fall in number of the young people the service works with who remain difficult to engage with.

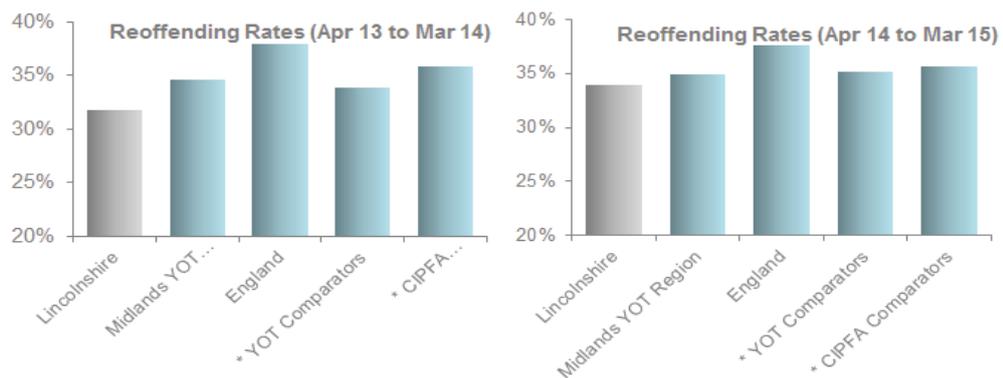
About benchmarking

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NOTE: The original analysis used in calculating the YOT families (based on socio-economic factors) is now around 10 years old. In that time, the demographics and socio-economic factors of the local areas will have changed. Therefore, it is advised caution be used when using these YOTs families.

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NOTE: The comparators are taken from the CIPFA website and use the default options for selecting Councils similar to Lincolnshire.



Juvenile Reoffending Rate after 12 months	Apr 13 - Mar 14				Apr 14 - Mar 15			
	Number in cohort	No. of Reoffenders	No. of Reoffences	Percentage Reoffending	Number in cohort	No. of Reoffenders	No. of Reoffences	Percentage Reoffending
Lincolnshire	434	138	452	31.80%	436	148	514	33.94%
Midlands YOT Region	7148	2470	7695	34.56%	6532	2282	7018	34.94%
England	39677	15035	47020	37.89%	34416	12963	42423	37.67%
* YOT Comparators	3581	1211	3583	33.82%	3138	1103	3717	35.15%
* CIPFA Comparators	3988	1430	4188	35.86%	3454	1230	3921	35.61%



Communities are safe and protected

Children are safe and healthy

Looked after children

Looked after children per 10,000 population aged under 18. There are a number of reasons why a child may be 'looked after' by the local authority. Most often it is because the child's parents or the people who have parental responsibilities and rights to look after the child are unable to care for the child, have been neglecting the child or the child has committed an offence. The local authority has specific responsibilities and duties towards a child who is being looked after or who has been looked after. This measure is reported taking a snapshot in time. So for example Q2 is performance as at 30th September.

A lower rate of children looked after by the Local Authority indicates a better performance.



Achieved

42.7

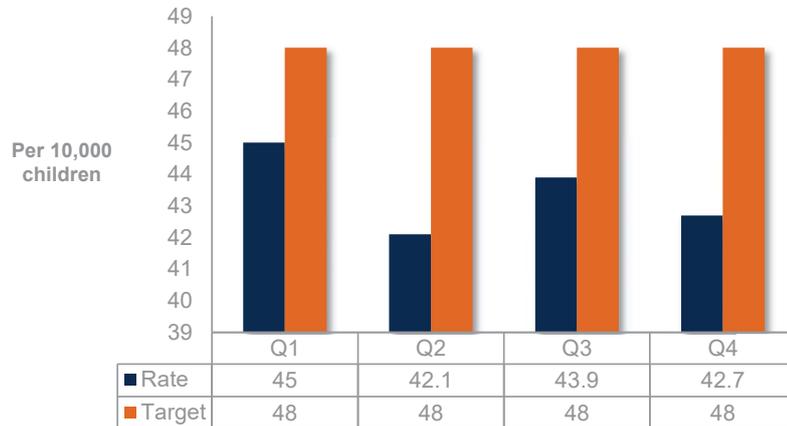
Per 10,000 children
Quarter 4 March 2019



48

Per 10,000 children
Target for March 2019

Looked after children

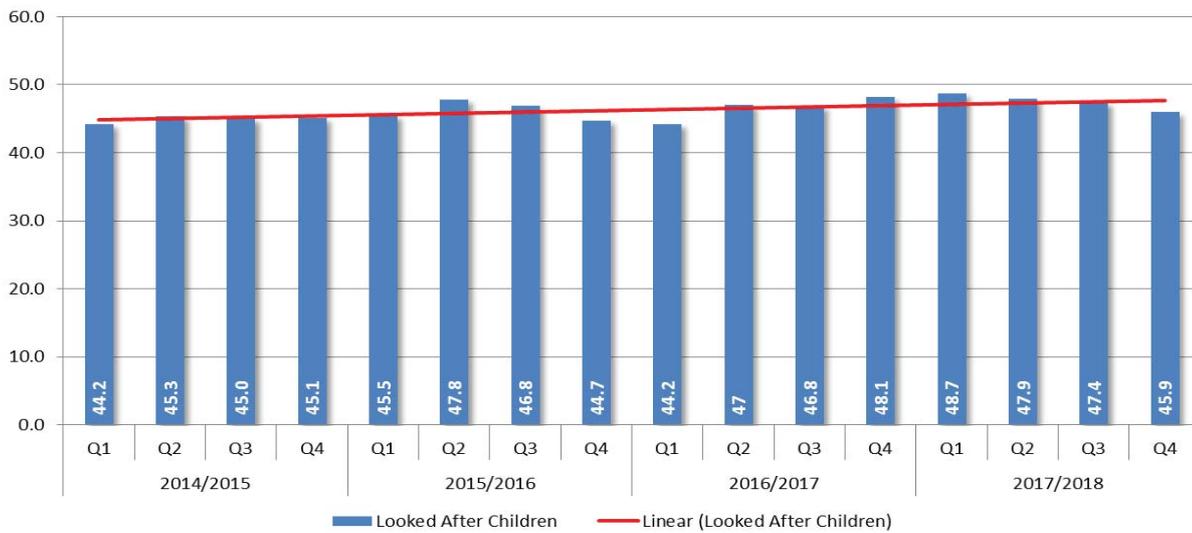


About the latest performance

At the end of March 2019 there were 614 (44.4 rate per 10,000) children who were looked after, this is a reduction from 647 (42.7 rate per 10,000) at the end of April 2018 and it is below the target set. Children are being accommodated if they cannot remain at home and this is robustly monitored through Support panel (which is an internal decision making forum chaired by a service manager) and the courts.

Further details

Looked After Children per 10,000 of the Lincolnshire population



About the target

The target has been revised in Quarter 1 of 2017/18. This is to reflect national increases in rates of Looked After Children, but Lincolnshire remain below the rate of national and statistical neighbours.

About the target range

The target range allows for the rate of Looked After Children to vary between 46 and 50 per 10,000 population. This equates to a range of 654 to 711 children.

About benchmarking

We benchmark nationally and with similar Local Authorities. Benchmarking data is sourced from the national LAIT (Local Authority Interactive Tool).

Number of children in Local Authority care, comparative performance Q4 2015/2016



Number of children in Local Authority care, comparative performance Q4 2016/2017



	2015/2016	2016/2017
LCC Performance	45	48
East Midlands	53	54
National Average	60	60
LCC Target	45	45



Communities are safe and protected

Children are safe and healthy

Children who are subject to a child protection plan

A child protection plan is a plan drawn up by the local authority. It sets out how the child can be kept safe, how things can be made better for the family and what support they will need.

This measure is reported taking a snapshot in time. So for example Q2 is performance as at 30th September.

A lower number of children who are subject to a child protection plan indicates a better performance.



Achieved

303

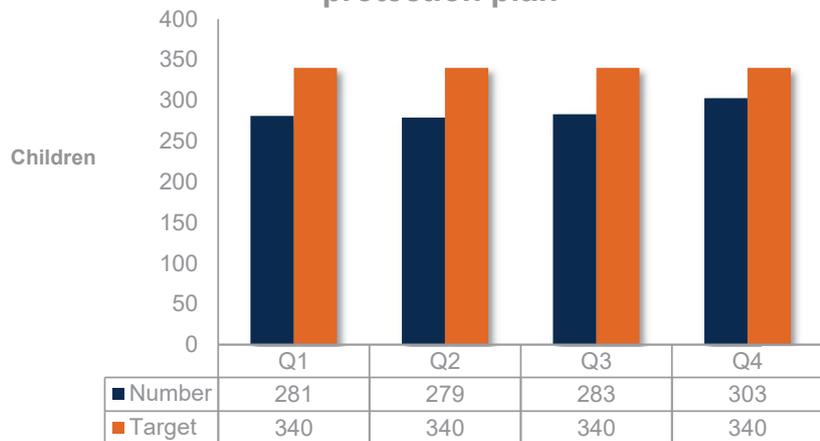
Children
Quarter 4 March 2019



340

Children
Target for March 2019

Children who are subject to a child protection plan

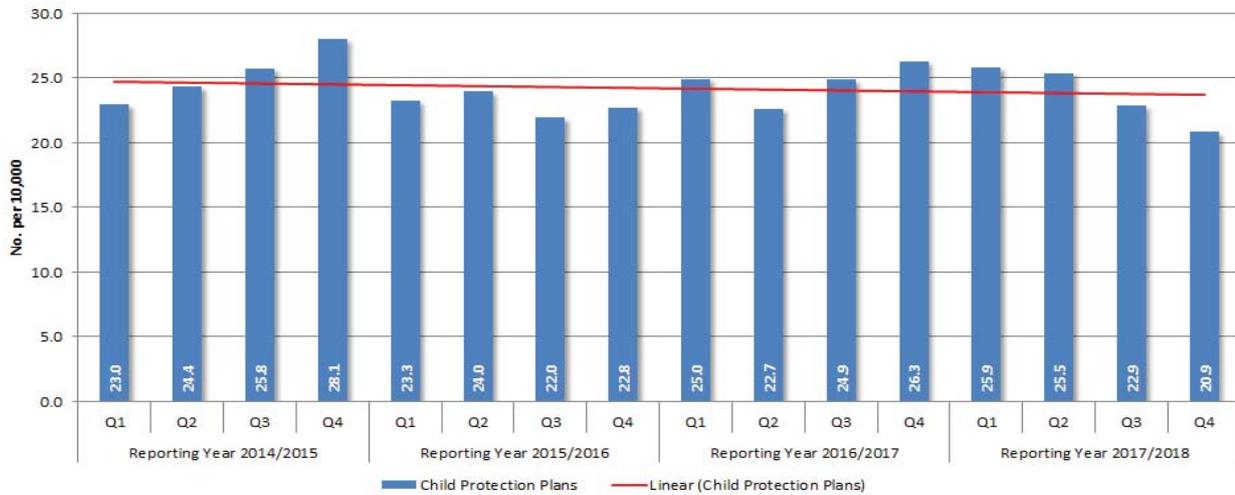


About the latest performance

The number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan is 303 (21.1 rate per 10,000) at the end of March 2019, this is well below the target set of 340 (23.5 rate per 10,000). The embedding of Signs of Safety practise and early help intervention both internally and externally has resulted in early intervention with families.

Further details

**No. of Children Subject to a Child Protection Plan
(per 10,000 of the population under 18)**



About the target

The target remains the same as the previous year reflecting work around early help, which is the intervention and support put in place to help children and their family before a child enters local authority care.

About the target range

The target range is set to vary between 21 and 25. This equates to a range of 320 to 380 children.

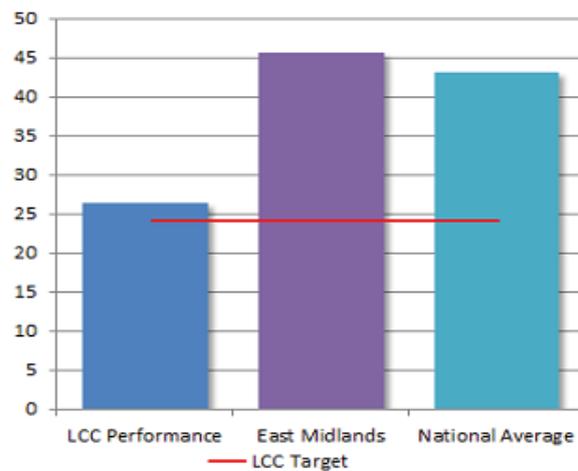
About benchmarking

We benchmark nationally and with similar local authorities. Benchmarking data is sourced from the national LAIT (Local Authority Interactive Tool).

Number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan comparison Q4 2015/2016



Number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan comparison Q4 2016/2017



	2015/2016	2016/2017
LCC Performance	22.8	26.3
East Midlands	45.6	45.5
National Average	42.9	43.1
LCC Target	24	24



Communities are safe and protected

Children are safe and healthy

Average time taken to move a child from care to an adoptive family

Average number of days between the child entering care and moving in with their adoptive family. A lower number of days taken to move a child from care into an adoptive family indicates a better performance.



Achieved

362

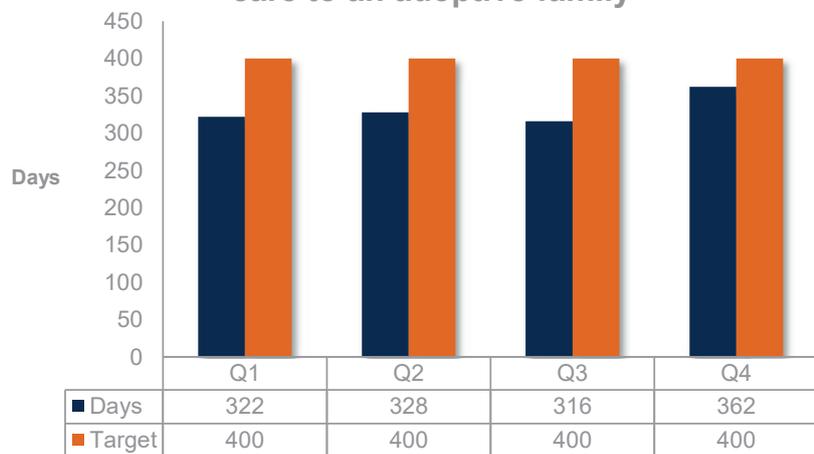
Days
Quarter 4 March 2019



400

Days
Target for March 2019

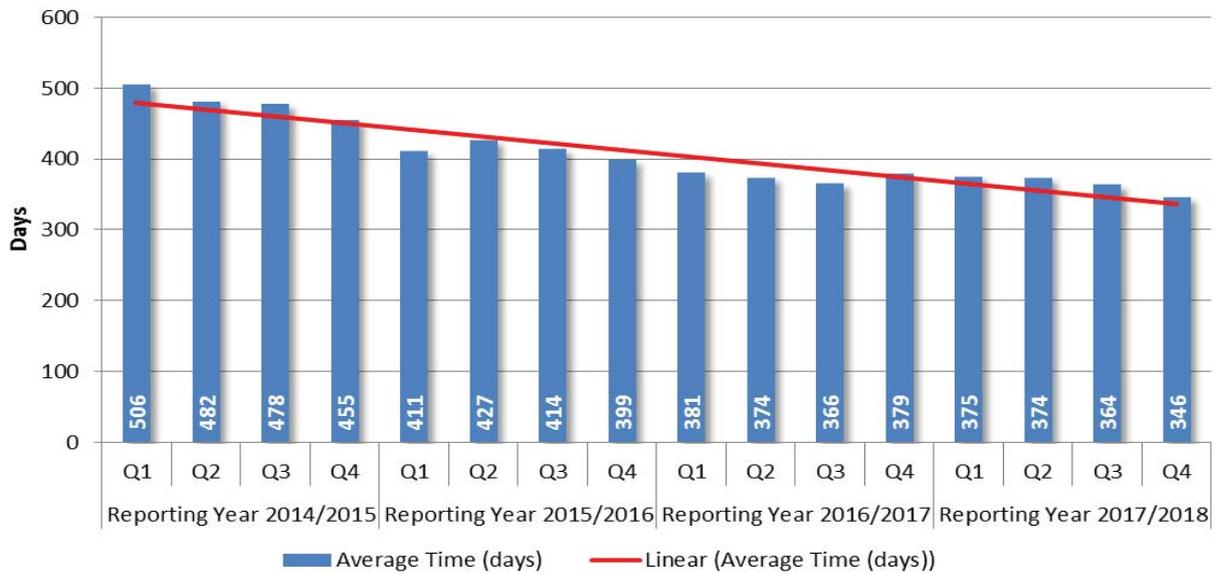
Average time taken to move a child from care to an adoptive family



About the latest performance

The adoption team continue to be mindful of the child's journey and that we engage in twin tracking (the method by which two plans, one of which being adoption, will run simultaneously for the child). This process takes place at the earliest possible opportunity in order to reduce the amount of time it takes to place children with their adoptive families.

Average Time (Days) Taken to Move a Child From Care to an Adoptive Family



About the target

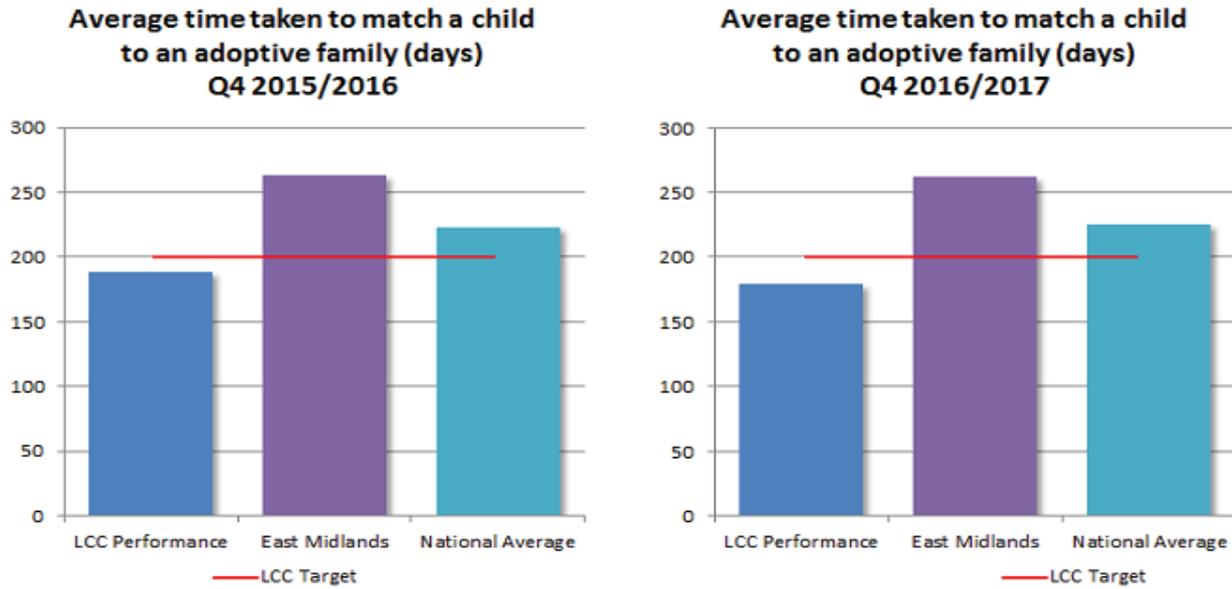
The target has been set to 400 days. At our last inspection we achieved an outstanding rating for the adoption service and this improved target is a indication of Service that is striving to keep those outstanding standards.

About the target range

No tolerances has been set for this measure as anything above target would indicate a deteriorating performance.

About benchmarking

We benchmark nationally and with similar local authorities. Benchmarking data is sourced from the national LAIT (Local Authority Interactive Tool).



	2015/2016	2016/2017
LCC Performance	188	179
East Midlands	263	263
National Average	223	226
LCC Target	200	200



Communities are safe and protected

Children are safe and healthy

Average time taken to match a child to an adoptive family

Average number of days between the local authority receiving the court order to place a child and the local authority deciding on a match to an adoptive family.
A lower number of days taken to match a child to an adoptive family indicates a better performance.



Achieved

138

Days

Quarter 4 March 2019

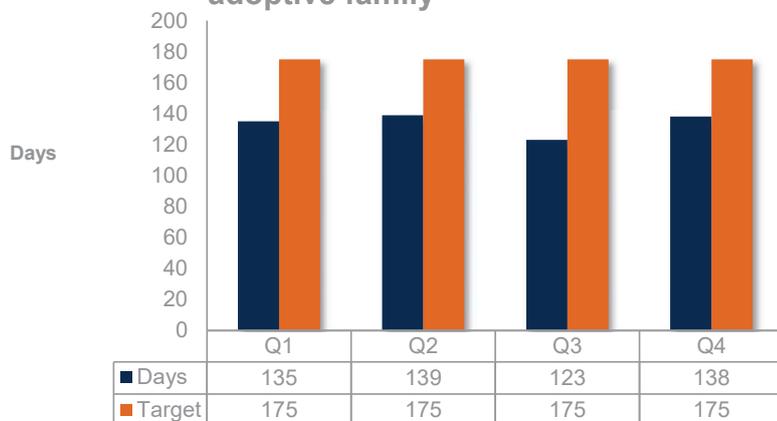


175

Days

Target for March 2019

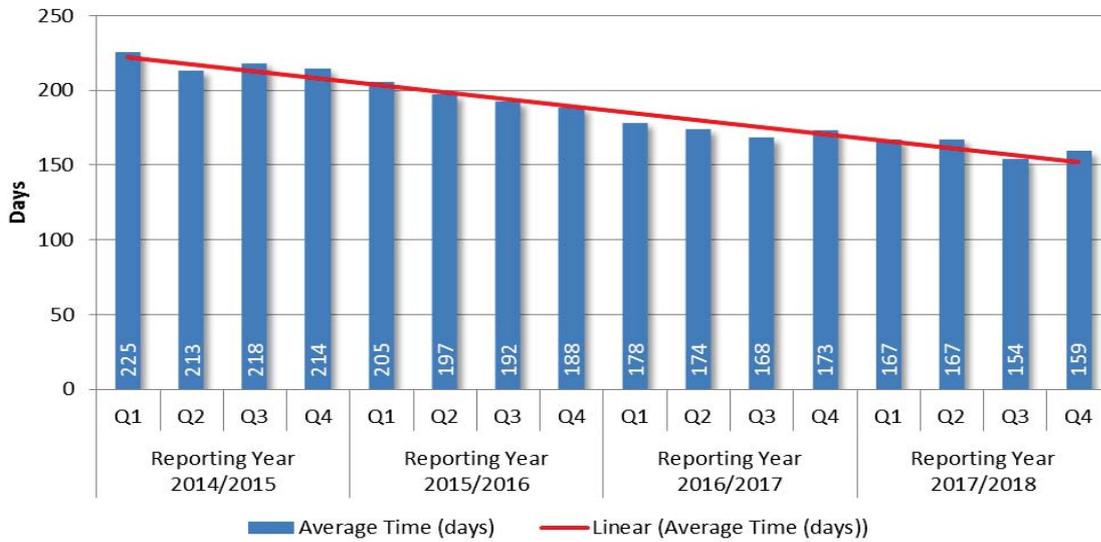
Average time taken to match a child to an adoptive family



About the latest performance

Ensuring that our recruitment strategy for carers is very focussed on the needs of children who are likely to require families continues to be an effective strategy in order to minimise any delays for children.

Average Time (Days) Taken to Match a Child to an Adoptive Family



About the target

The target has been decreased by 25 days from the previous year (200 in 2017/18 to 175 in 2018/19). This is based on the fact that our performance has improved every year since 2011, and with the service always looking to improve, we don't predict 2018/19 will be any different. This figure is based on the average from the past 3 years.

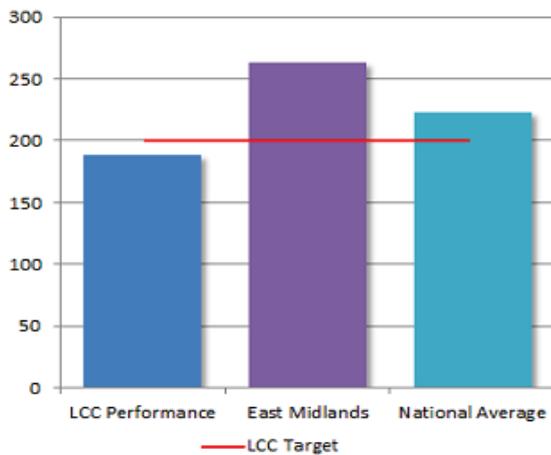
About the target range

Both upper and lower target ranges have been set to 10 days.

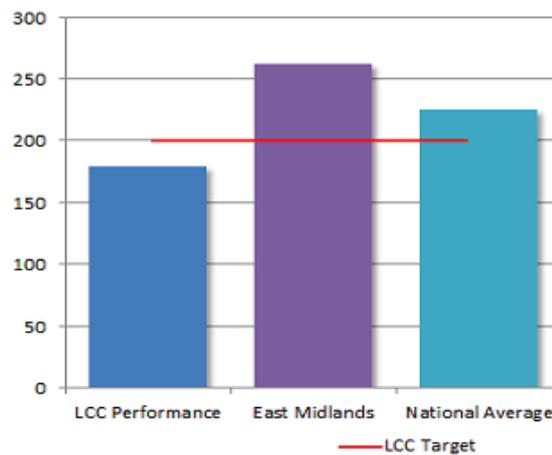
About benchmarking

We can compare ourselves to our statistical neighbours through the Adoption Leadership Board Return which is available on a quarterly basis.

Average time taken to match a child to an adoptive family (days) Q4 2015/2016



Average time taken to match a child to an adoptive family (days) Q4 2016/2017



	2015/2016	2016/2017
LCC Performance	188	179
East Midlands	263	263
National Average	223	226
LCC Target	200	200



Learn and Achieve

Learn and Achieve

Achievement gap between pupils eligible for Free School Meals and their non-FSM Eligible peers nationally at KS4

The percentage of FSM Eligible pupils achieving the threshold in English and mathematics at KS4, (historically a C grade, grade 5 from 2017 when new GCSEs in English and mathematics were first reported) compared to all the other pupils assessed at KS4 nationally. The percentage gap is calculated as follows: Number of Lincolnshire FSM Eligible children achieving the threshold in English and mathematics at KS4 divided by the number of Lincolnshire FSM Eligible children who were assessed at Key Stage 4. Number of all the other children nationally achieving the threshold in English and mathematics at KS4, divided by the number of all the other children nationally who were assessed at Key Stage 4. The negative gap we are looking to narrow/be in Lincolnshire's favour is the difference between the following two percentages: % Lincs FSM Eligible Grade 5+ in English and Maths and % National non-FSM Eligible Grade 5+ in English and Maths.



Not achieved

29.6

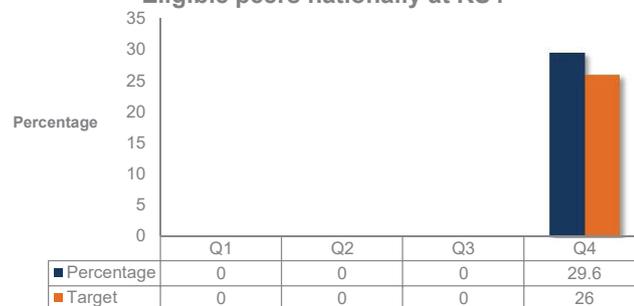
Percentage
Quarter 4 March 2019



26.0

Percentage
Target for March 2019

Achievement gap between pupils eligible for Free School Meals and their non-FSM Eligible peers nationally at KS4



About the latest performance

Feedback from Schools has been that the transition to new assessment measures and exam specifications introduced by the Department for Education, complicates year on year comparison of the achievement gap due to the non-comparable nature of 'grade A-E' and 'grade 9 to 1', introduced in July 2016. When analysing the Free School Meals (FSM) data set, it is clear that the gap in the percentage of pupils achieving a grade 5 or more in English and Maths between pupils eligible for Free School Meals in Lincolnshire and non-Free School Meal peers nationally has widened slightly (by just over 0.5%) over the last 2 years as other pupils nationally improve marginally but Lincolnshire FSM pupils' outcomes remain steady. The Lincolnshire/national gap is wider than the East Midlands/national gap. We are roughly in line with our statistical neighbours for the Free School Meals cohort. This measure is the final data for the academic year September 2017 - August 2018.

About the target

If we assume that National Non-FSM pupils will improve at a rate of 1% per year, Lincolnshire FSM Eligible v. national non-FSM Eligible gap in 2017 is provisionally showing as -29%.

Lincolnshire performed 7% worse than FFT LA trajectory predicted (based on the LA's performance over the previous 3 years and the prior attainment, gender and month of birth of the cohort in question).

FFT LA trajectory suggests that Lincolnshire's 2018 gap will widen by 3%, then widen again by a further 1% in 2019.

Lincolnshire performed 10% below the FFT 50 Benchmark (what the national average performance is likely to be if the national cohort consisted of pupils with the same prior attainment, month of birth and gender as Lincs).

The FFT 50 Benchmark suggests (taking into account Lincolnshire's 2018 cohort) our Lincs FSM v National Non-FSM gap would be in the top 50% when looking at similar pupils nationally if we were to narrow the gap to -21% in 2018 and -24% in 2019.

In order that we can begin to close the gap, and ensure our FSM pupils are making at least average progress as similar pupils nationally in three or four years' time, we need to first be aiming to get closer to the FFT LA trajectory point of -25% in 2018, and the FFT 50 Benchmark points of -24% in 2019 and -23% in 2020. This way we can look to be at least in line with FFT 50 Benchmark by 2020.

About the target range

Upper Value: 2018/19 – is 1% better than our current position in 2017, this would be the minimum requirement. 2019/20 – is in line with our 2018 target, to close the gap by 2% in 2 years would be the minimum.

Lower Value: 2018/19 – this is in line with our ambitious target, to close the gap by more than 3% in one year should be celebrated, this would put us 1% away from the FFT LA Trajectory point for 2018. 2019/20 - to close the gap by more than 6% in two years is ambitious and should be celebrated, this would put us in line with the FFT 50 Benchmark.

About benchmarking

We can compare ourselves both nationally and with similar authorities on an annual basis



Health and Wellbeing is improved

Young people are supported to reach their potential

16-17 year old Looked After Children participating in learning

This measures young people recorded as being Looked After Children participating in learning at the end of the reporting period and will not take into consideration the length of time that they have been in local authority care.

Numerator: Number of Looked After Children participating in learning at the end of the reporting period.

Denominator: Number of Looked After Children at the end of the reporting period.

The percentage is calculated as follows: Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 100.

The parameters of this measure were previously defined as recording 16-18 year old Looked After Children participating in learning. As of Q1 2017/18 onwards, the Department for Education no longer require monitoring of children aged 18, and so the measure has been amended accordingly, restricting data provision to 16-17 year old Looked After Children only. A higher percentage of Looked After Children participating in learning indicates a better performance.



Achieved

91.09

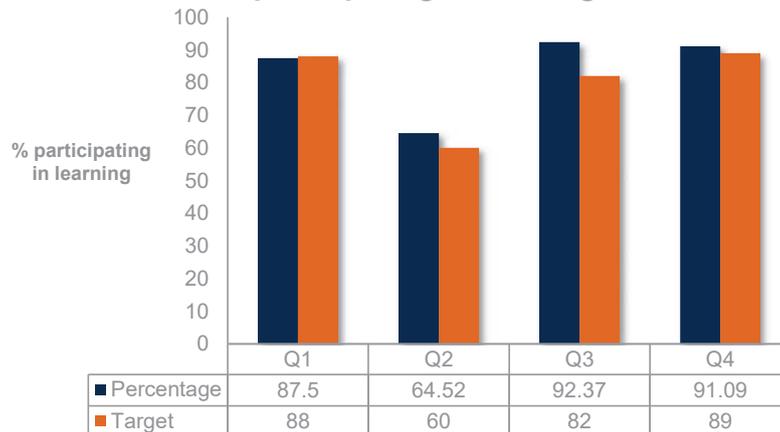
% participating in learning
Quarter 4 March 2019



89

% participating in learning
Target for March 2019

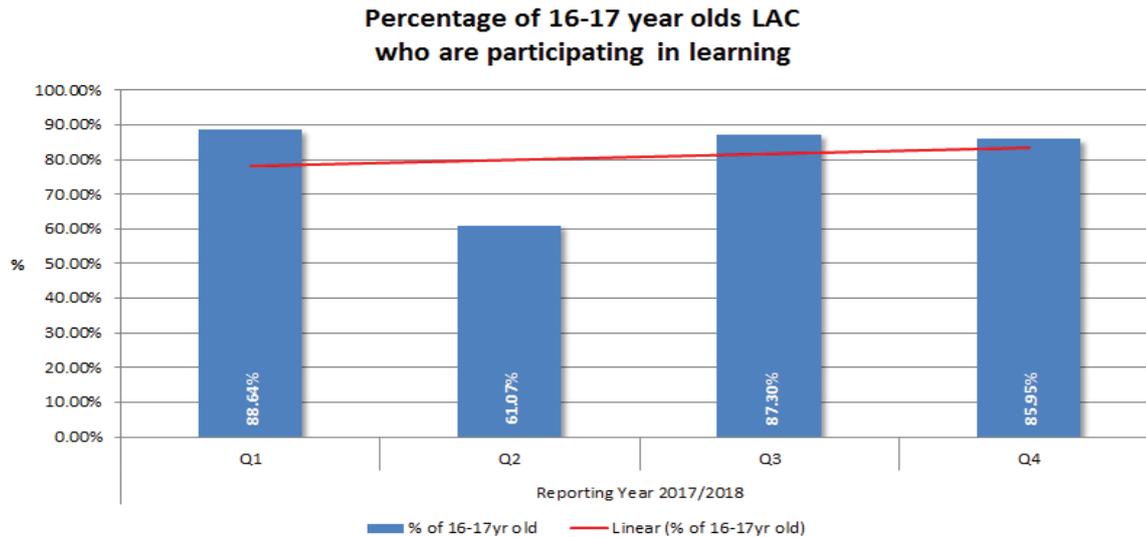
16-17 year old Looked After Children participating in learning



About the latest performance

The Virtual School team works effectively with our social workers, carers students and education providers to ensure that transitions from Year 11 into Year 12 are successful and that all students have an appropriate educational placement that meets their needs Post 16. Once they have accessed a place in Sixth Form or College we regularly monitor and review their progress to ensure they are appropriately supported to become confident learners. At 91.09% Quarter 4 performance remains above the level of 90 percent and is significantly above the 85.95% recorded at the same time last year.

Further details



About the target

Targets have been profiled each quarter to take account of the start of the academic year and the availability of participation data from colleges and Further Education providers.

About the target range

The target range is set at a level to allow for 2 percentage points above the target and 5 percentage points below the target.

About benchmarking

Benchmarking for this measure is not currently available.

 Health and Wellbeing is improved

Young people are supported to reach their potential

Care Leavers in suitable accommodation

A care leaver is a young person who reaches the age of 18 who had been in local authority care.

Numerator: Number of care leavers turning 19 years of age in the year who are living in accommodation deemed as "suitable".

Denominator: Number of care leavers turning 19 years of age in the year.

The percentage is calculated as follows: Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 100.

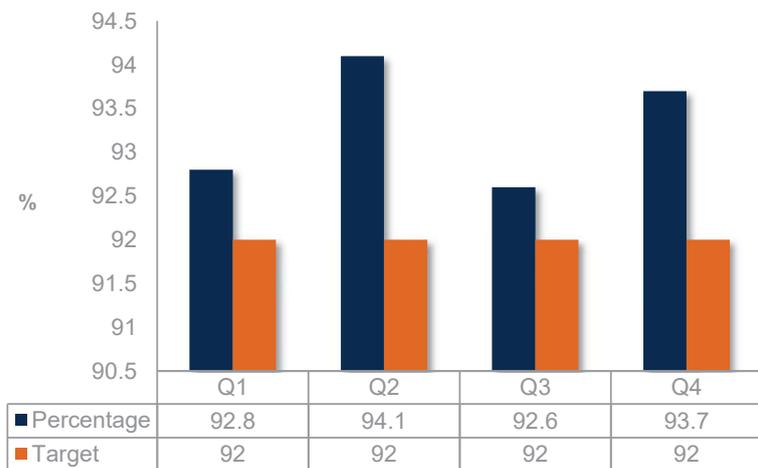
A higher percentage of care leavers in suitable accommodation indicates a better performance.

 **Achieved**

93.7
%
Quarter 4 March 2019


92
%
Target for March 2019

Care Leavers in suitable accommodation

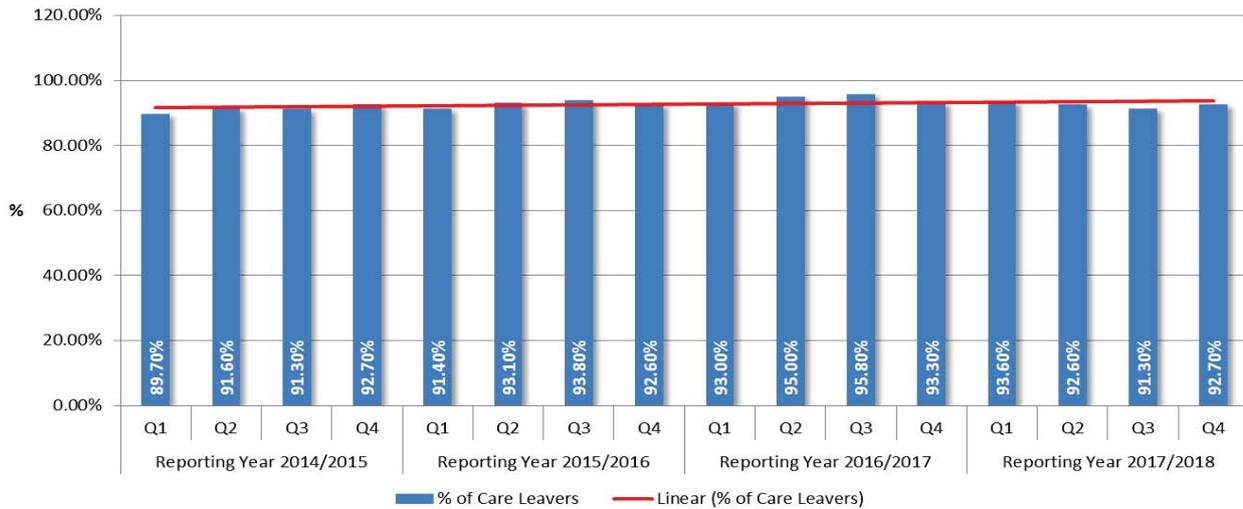


About the latest performance

The number of care leavers in suitable accommodation has remained within target. A range of accommodation has been developed and confirms the Authorities commitment to ensure that all care leavers have somewhere that is safe and appropriate. The leaving care service have a clear overview of the young people in unsuitable accommodation and engage with each of these to ensure that they understand the full range of housing options available to them.

Further details

Percentage of Care Leavers in Suitable Accommodation



About the target

In 2017/18 the target has increased to 92% from 90% in the 2016/17 reporting year. Performance has been in line with the revised target since Q2 of 2015/16.

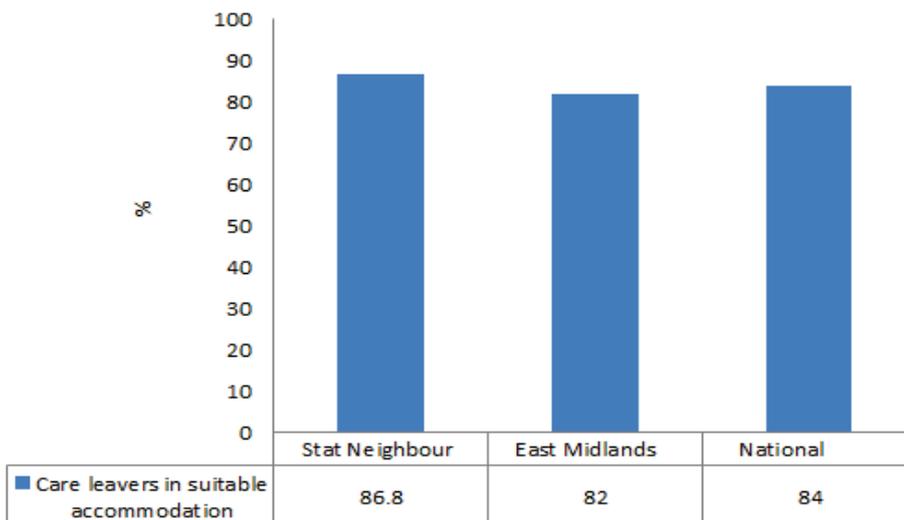
About the target range

The target range for this measure allows for a -4 or +8 percentage point fluctuation against the target.

About benchmarking

We benchmark nationally and at similar authority level. Benchmarking data is sourced from the national LAIT (Local Authority Interactive Tool).

Care leavers in suitable accommodation 2016/2017





Health and Wellbeing is improved

There is a secure foundation for all children to progress through school and life

Achievement at a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage

Numerator: Number of children achieving a good level of development in Early Years Foundation Stage.

Denominator: Number of pupils in Early Years Foundation Stage.

The percentage is calculated as follows: Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 100.

A higher percentage of children achieving a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage indicates a better performance.



Not achieved

69

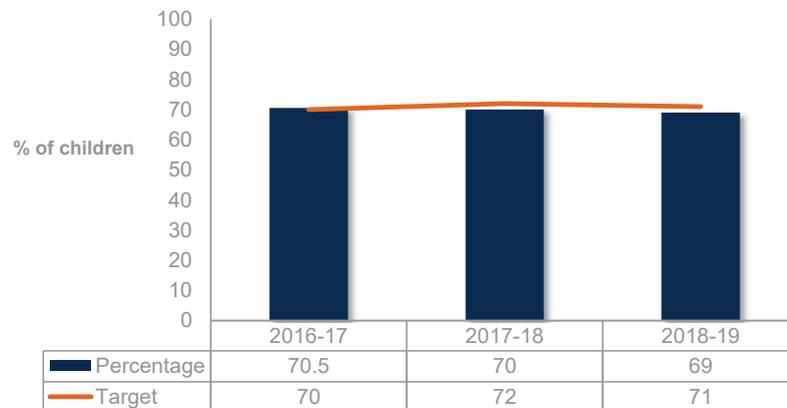
% of children
March 2019



71

% of children
Target for March 2019

Achievement at a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage

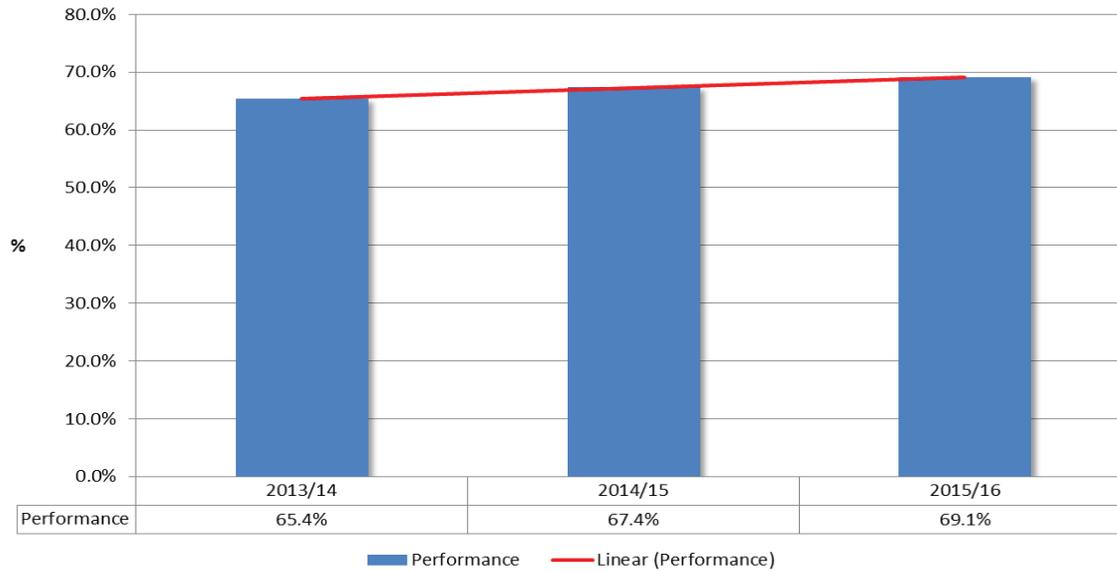


About the latest performance

Lincolnshire Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) has dipped slightly below national average. The focus has been on accurate teacher assessment and effective use of the moderation processes to ensure a consistent and robust across the county for what is a complex provision offering. Data indicated that the lowest outcomes were in Literacy. As a result we have identified two key projects which will commission LTT to support, academies and maintained schools who have dips in the literacy goals to undertake targeted work to focus on this area as a priority. EYCC will work on early communication and language and transition with our pre-reception provision within the Private, Voluntary or Independent (PVI) and maintained sectors to support the development of oracy in to literacy and school readiness. Use of Early years pupil premium and deprivation funding will now be monitored on a termly basis to support the sharing of good practice where outcomes improve.

Further details

Achievement at a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage



About the target

As a high performing council we have aspirational aims to be the highest performing in our statistical neighbour grouping. The targets reflect this.

About the target range

The target range is in line with performance against the previous method of measuring performance and takes account of any levelling or dip in performance.

About benchmarking

Benchmarking for this measure is not currently available.



Learn and Achieve

Learn and Achieve

Achievement gap between pupils eligible for Free School Meals and their non-FSM Eligible peers nationally achieving GLD

The percentage of pupils eligible for Free School Meals achieving a Good Level of Development (GLD) compared to all the other pupils nationally.

The percentage gap is calculated as follows: Number of Lincolnshire FSM eligible children achieving GLD divided by the number of FSM eligible children who were assessed at Foundation Stage. Number of all the other children nationally achieving GLD, divided by the number of all the other children nationally who were assessed at Foundation stage. The gap is the difference between the two percentages.

A Good Level of Development is achieved if the pupil achieves at least the expected level in the prime areas of learning and in the specific areas of literacy and mathematics.



Not achieved

22.0

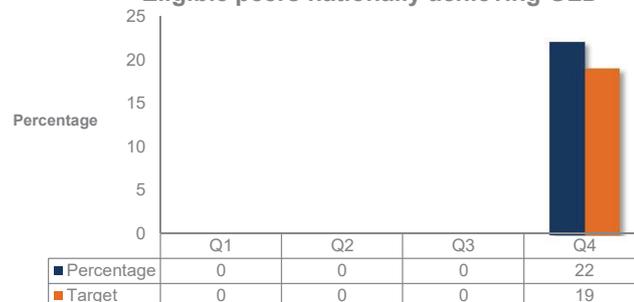
Percentage
Quarter 4 March 2019



19.0

Percentage
Target for March 2019

Achievement gap between pupils eligible for Free School Meals and their non-FSM Eligible peers nationally achieving GLD



About the latest performance

Early Years Child Care (EYCC) have been proactively working with schools, localities and Early Years providers to share good practice and identify themes and interventions that could contribute to narrowing the gap. A focus on Early Years Pupil Premium and EAL children (children with English as an additional language) has been an integral part of the work in the past year in order that we target our most vulnerable cohorts within the county, with specific focus on the areas in Lincoln and Boston. The joint regional Strategic Schools Improvement Fund (SSIF) bid was not successful however Lincolnshire have been invited to participate in the professional development fund which has an emphasis on communication and language and narrowing the word gap for our EYPP children. This project will be focused on working with providers in areas of highest deprivation contributing to the social mobility agenda.

About the target

In 2017 there was a 1% dip in FSM pupils' performance in % GLD in Lincolnshire, with non-FSM pupils' outcomes remaining in line with 2016. Nationally, FSM pupils improved by 2% and non-FSM pupils improved by 1%. Lincolnshire's achievement gap has widened by 2 percentage points to -20% in 2017. The performance of national FSM pupils is increasing steadily, as is national non-FSM, if this continues, for example and increase of 1% year on year for each group, Lincolnshire FSM will need to improve by 2% year on year to begin to close the gap.

About the target range

Upper: 2018/19 - is our current position in 2017 and to maintain the gap would be the minimum, to get worse should be highlighted. 2019/20 – is our 2018/19 target, we should aim at the least to be no worse than the previous year

Lower: 2018/19 - would mean a significant improvement on 2017 and an aspirational figure for Lincolnshire to achieve the 2019/20 target a year early. 2019/20 – again, an aspirational figure which should to see the Lincs FSM v National Non-FSM gap and the National FSM v National non-FSM gap align (if national sees increase of 1% year on year for each group).

About benchmarking

We can compare ourselves both nationally and with similar authorities on an annual basis



Learn and Achieve

Learn and Achieve

Rate of Permanent Exclusions from school

The number of permanent term exclusions in all schools as a percentage of the school population



Achieved

0.11

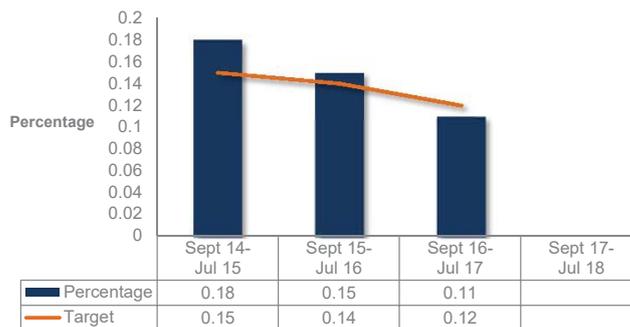
Percentage
Quarter 4 March 2019



0.12

Percentage
Target for March 2019

Rate of Permanent Exclusions from school



About the latest performance

Permanent exclusions reached an all-time high in the 2014-15 academic year, before the Inclusive Lincolnshire strategy was introduced. It is positive to note that after the Strategy was rolled out in the 2015-16 academic year the rate fell, moving Lincolnshire closer to the national average. The reduction continued for the 2016-17 academic year, which is what the figure in question is based on. This was close to the national average of 0.10% for 2016-17 and below the figure for our statistical neighbours at that time, which stood at 0.12%. From our local data we can see that the figure for 2017/18 also stood at 0.11% and we can report that from September 2018 to February 2019, at around the halfway point of the current academic year, we have had a total of 75 children permanently excluded from their schools. If we were to convert this to a percentage as per the annual measure, we would stand at 0.07% at the end of February. However, due to the low numbers involved in permanent exclusions figures can vary significantly from month to month, and projecting a reliable end of year 2018-19 estimate based on current numbers is difficult.

About the target

Between 2012 and 2014 the trend stabilised at a rate of 0.15% and at that time extra provision support had not been put in place and it was expected this rate would continue for 2015/16. The reality is that the rate increased for the academic year 2014-15 to 0.18

Based on proposals that include a reduction of 25%¹ in the rate of exclusions over 2 years then that equates to a year on year reduction of 0.02% which equates to 20 exclusions year on year. Based on reductions at the expected rates and extrapolating this rate of reduction further this would yield the figures given in the data table below.

Early analysis from the school census October 2016 shows a reduction in permanent exclusions of around a third compared with the same collection point over the last two years.

¹ 'Reducing the Need for Exclusions' - An Exclusion Strategy (November 2015
Status: Draft v1.3 for consultation)

About the target range

Despite the previous increases up to the end of academic year 2014/15 the Inclusive Lincolnshire strategy will have been in effect for 2 years at the point of measurement and is expected to realise the 25% reduction across 2 years. The tolerances reflect capping at the maximum rate expected and a wide tolerance to account for over performance.

About benchmarking

We can compare ourselves both nationally and with similar authorities on an annual basis

 Businesses are supported to grow

Improve educational attainment for all pupils

Achievement of the threshold in English and Maths

This measures pupils achieving the threshold in both English and Maths GCSE's in exams taken at the end of Key Stage 4, against the Department for Education's first result criteria. A pupil must achieve both English and Maths GCSEs at grades 9-5 in order to have achieved the threshold.

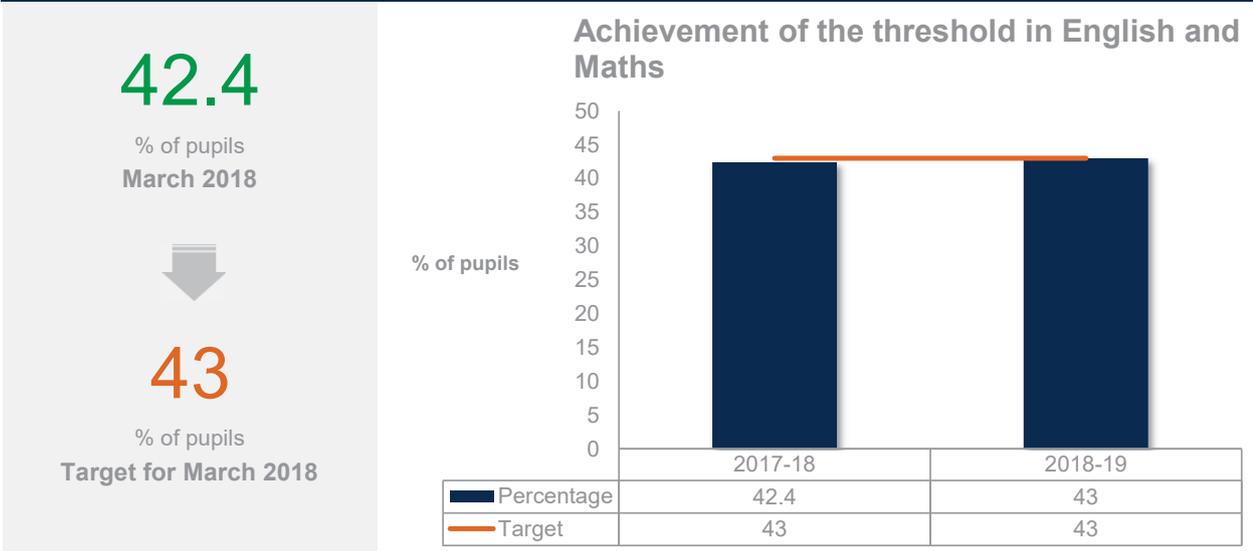
Numerator: Number of children achieving the threshold in English and Maths GCSE in exams taken at the end of Key Stage 4

Denominator: Number of children who were assessed at Key Stage 4.

The percentage is calculated as follows: Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 100.

A higher percentage of children achieving the threshold at Key Stage 4 indicates a better performance.

 Achieved



About the latest performance

The performance at Key Stage 4 looks positive and is within tolerance for this measure. The percentage of pupils achieving 9-5 passes in both English and mathematics GCSEs in Lincolnshire is: 42.4%. This compares favourably to the regional East Midlands figure (41.7%), and to our Statistical Neighbour Average (41.4%) and we are below National (State-Funded) average (42.9%). Due to the grading changes between 15/16 and 16/17 it is not possible to accurately compare year on year.

Further details

There is no historical data available for this measure.

About the target

The target is set to be in line with the National Average of 43%.

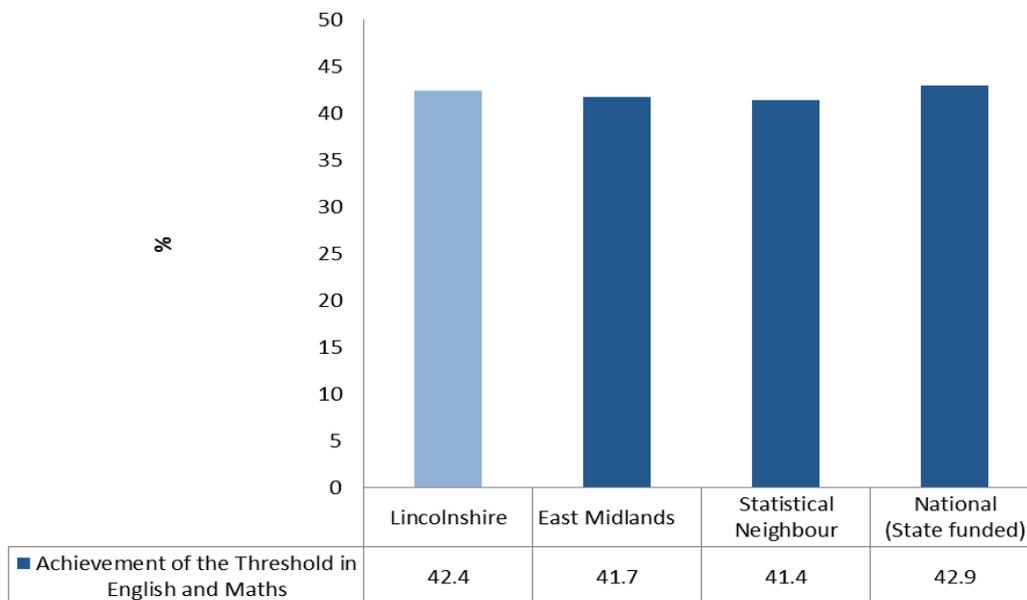
About the target range

The tolerance of this measure is set to -2 percentage points below the target and 1 percentage point above the target. The upper tolerance is aspirational.

About benchmarking

We benchmark nationally and at similar authority level. Benchmarking data is sourced from the national LAIT (Local Authority Interactive Tool).

Achievement of the Threshold in English and Maths % 2017



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