

# Education & children's services

## Performance Indicators 2003/04

Comparing the performance of Scottish councils

Prepared for the Accounts Commission

February 2005



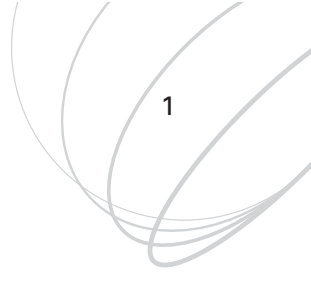
### The Accounts Commission

The Accounts Commission is a statutory, independent body which, through the audit process, assists local authorities in Scotland to achieve the highest standards of financial stewardship and the economic, efficient and effective use of their resources. The Commission has four main responsibilities:

- securing the external audit including the audit of Best Value and community planning
- following up issues of concern identified through the audit, to ensure satisfactory resolutions
- carrying out national Best Value studies to improve economy, efficiency and effectiveness in local government
- issuing an annual direction to local authorities which sets out the range of performance information they are required to publish.

The Commission secures the audit of 32 councils and 34 joint boards (including police and fire services). Local authorities spend over £9 billion of public funds a year.

**Audit Scotland** is a statutory body set up in April 2000 under the Public Finance and Accountability (Scotland) Act 2000. It provides services to the Auditor General for Scotland and the Accounts Commission. Together they ensure that the Scottish Executive and public sector bodies in Scotland are held to account for the proper, efficient and effective use of public funds.



# Main findings

## Education & children's services

### **Indicator 1 Page 4**

#### Primary school occupancy

One-third of primary schools had occupancy rates of 60% or less, a rate similar to recent years. Five councils (Argyll & Bute, Dundee City, Eilean Siar, Glasgow City and Inverclyde) reported that at least half of their primary schools were only 60% occupied or less. In six other councils (East Ayrshire, Highland, Moray, Shetland Islands, South Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire) this level of under-occupancy was reported in at least 40% of schools. Perth & Kinross and West Lothian reported that more than one in five of their primary schools were over-occupied.

### **Indicator 2 Page 6**

#### Secondary school occupancy

Forty-two secondary schools (10.9%) had occupancy rates of 60% or less, a considerable reduction over the last five years. Fifty-five secondary schools were reported as having some level of over-occupation (ie, 101% occupied or more). Twelve councils reported that at least 20% of their secondary schools were over-occupied. Both East Lothian and Perth & Kinross reported that half of their secondary schools were over-occupied.

### **Indicator 3 Page 8**

#### Equal opportunities

Women made up 58.4% of all teachers in secondary schools in 2003/04. One in three (32.9%) head and deputy head teachers in secondary schools was a woman. In six councils (Dundee City, East Dunbartonshire, Inverclyde, Midlothian, Perth & Kinross and Stirling) more than 40% were women; but in six other councils, 25% or less were women.

Women made up 91.5% of the teaching staff in primary schools and just over eight out of every ten (82.5%) head or deputy head teachers.

### **Indicator 4 Page 10**

#### Academic attainment of looked after children

In 2003/04, 545 young people left care away from home, 16 fewer than in the previous year. Of these, 220 (40.4%), achieved the target of Standard Grades in both English and Maths, compared with 204 (36.4%) in 2002/03. Of the ten councils with more than 20 young people leaving care, six (Dundee City, City of Edinburgh, Glasgow City, Highland, North Lanarkshire and West Lothian) improved their performance in the last year.

**Indicator 5 Page 12***The use of qualified staff in care homes*

In 2003/04 the proportion of staff with an appropriate qualification in council managed homes for children remained at just over 50%, similar to the least two years. Only ten councils reported increases in the proportion of staff holding appropriate care qualifications in care homes for children and in 15 councils the proportion of qualified staff went down. Five councils (Clackmannanshire, East Ayrshire, East Lothian, Inverclyde and West Lothian) reported that at least 70% of care staff were appropriately qualified.

**Indicator 6 Page 14***Privacy in care homes*

At the end of 2003/04 Scottish councils were looking after 1,644 children in care homes. Just over 85% (1,402) of these children were accommodated in single rooms. One hundred and eighty-nine (11.5%) of these were in rooms with en-suite facilities. The proportion of children in single rooms varied from 100% in eight councils to only 47.4% in North Lanarkshire.

**Indicator 7 Page 16***The management of supervision orders*

During 2003/04, 2,372 children were made the subject of a supervision order in those councils reporting reliable information (ie, excluding Argyll & Bute, East Lothian and Perth & Kinross). Overall, fewer than four out of five (78.9%) of these children were seen by a supervising officer within 15 working days to begin their programme of work – around 500 children were not seen within the target period.



# Introduction

>>> If you want to know more  
access our website at:  
[www.audit-scotland.gov.uk/performance](http://www.audit-scotland.gov.uk/performance)

Each year councils publish a range of information to show people how well they are providing their services and how they compare with other councils.

This pamphlet contains information on seven indicators relating to councils' management of education and children's services and how they compare with other councils. They are:

- occupancy levels in both primary and secondary schools
- equal opportunities in the promotion of women teachers
- the academic achievement of looked after children
- the qualifications of care staff in residential homes for children
- privacy in children's residential care homes
- the management of supervision orders.

## Using the information

Several factors affect the way a council performs its activities. You need to be aware of these in order to understand why results may vary. Some of these factors are outwith the control of a council – for example, population size and density, geographical area, and the mix between urban and rural settlements. Others may be specific to the service or the groups of people it serves. These local factors may mean that a council with a performance which, at first sight, appears to be worse than that of another has, in fact, done better given the circumstances it faces.

The statutory performance indicators cover key aspects of the performance of council services. Further information that may be of assistance in assessing the performance of these services can be found on each council's website. The following websites also contain useful information:

[Her Majesties Inspectorate of Education](http://www.hmie.gov.uk)  
[www.hmie.gov.uk](http://www.hmie.gov.uk)

[Parentzone Scotland](http://www.parentzonescotland.gov.uk)  
[www.parentzonescotland.gov.uk](http://www.parentzonescotland.gov.uk)

[Scottish Children's Reporter Administration](http://www.scra.gov.uk)  
[www.scra.gov.uk](http://www.scra.gov.uk)

[Care Commission](http://www.carecommission.com)  
[www.carecommission.com](http://www.carecommission.com)

In this pamphlet we have shown information for councils for 2003/04 and where appropriate made comparison with previous years.

## Key

Councils have a statutory obligation to report the information for each indicator. In cases where a council has failed to do so it is shown in the narrative and tables for the relevant indicator as 'failed to report'.

Auditors appointed by the Accounts Commission have reviewed authorities' arrangements for producing performance information. An asterisk (\*) against the data for a council indicates that the auditor expressed doubts about the reliability of its arrangements for producing the information. In such cases we have shown the information separately and have not included it in the calculation of overall Scottish averages, although such information was included prior to 2001/02.

## Other pamphlets published by the Commission cover:

Corporate management  
Cultural and community services  
Environmental and regulatory services  
Housing and social work services  
Police and fire services

For 2003/04 the Commission will be reporting 77 indicators of the performance of council, fire and police services. The publication process will involve:

- 48 indicators featuring in six pamphlets
- all indicators for all services in a comprehensive compendium of information on the Commission's website
- key indicators in council profiles analysed on a council-by-council basis, on the website.

The indicators are selected by the Commission according to criteria identified in consultation with CoSLA, SOLACE, the Scottish Consumer Council and the Scottish Executive. They are kept under review and the Commission consults about any changes it considers making. The Commission will review its approach to statutory performance indicators in the light of the new requirement on councils to report their performance publicly, and the new Best Value audits of each council and police and fire authority.

# Education & children's services

## Indicator 1: Primary school occupancy

The total number of primary schools, and the percentage of schools where the ratio of pupils to places is:

- 60% or less
- 61% to 100%
- 101% or more.

The occupancy level is a measure of how many school places have been taken up. For example, if a school has 150 places and pupils fill 120, the occupancy level is 80%.

### Points to bear in mind

Councils have some discretion in the way that they measure occupancy levels, so there may be minor differences in approach among them. Some of the factors that may be important are:

- whether or not gymnasiums are counted as teaching rooms
- how non-teaching rooms are treated
- how rooms used for only part of the curriculum are treated
- whether surplus accommodation is given over to community or other use and is no longer treated as available for school use.

In 1995, the Accounts Commission published a report *Room for learning* on the management of surplus capacity in schools. It highlighted the need for action to be taken to reduce surplus capacity, while recognising that the restructuring of education provision was a difficult task.

Many councils are using Private Finance Initiative (PFI) contracts to provide new and refurbished schools. The Accounts Commission assessed the PFI procurement approach in detail in its report *Taking the initiative – Using PFI contracts to renew council schools* (2002). This report is available from our website, [www.audit-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.audit-scotland.gov.uk).

Both of these reports are available from Audit Scotland

### Commentary

The number of primary schools in Scotland continued to fall in 2003/04 to 2,240, six fewer than in 2002/03 and a reduction of 40 over the last five years ([Table 1a](#)).

One-third of primary schools had occupancy rates of 60% or less, a rate similar to recent years.

Five councils (Argyll & Bute, Dundee City, Eilean Siar, Glasgow City and Inverclyde) reported that at least half of their primary schools were only 60% occupied or less ([Table 1b](#)). In six other councils (East Ayrshire, Highland, Moray, Shetland Islands, South Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire) this level of under-occupancy was reported in at least 40% of schools.

Just over 5% of primary schools were reported as having some level of over-occupation (ie, 101% occupied or more). However, the extent to which schools were over-occupied varied widely. [Perth & Kinross and West Lothian reported that more than one in five of their primary schools were over-occupied](#), while 16 councils reported that none of their primary schools were over-occupied.

**Table 1a**

The proportion of primary schools that are less than 61% occupied

	2003/04	2002/03	2001/02	2000/01	1999/2000	1998/99
Number of schools	2,240	2,246	2,188	2,264	2,280	2,282
Percentage with occupancy level of 0-60%	33.2	33.3	32.6	31.6	31.6	30.9

**Table 1b**

Primary school occupancy 2003/04

	Number of schools	Percentage occupancy		
		0-60%	61-100%	101% or more
Aberdeen City	56	30.4	67.9	1.8
Aberdeenshire	155	27.1	54.8	18.1
Angus	60	31.7	66.7	1.7
Argyll & Bute	81	56.8	43.2	0.0
Clackmannanshire	19	5.3	89.5	5.3
Dumfries & Galloway	110	12.7	86.4	0.9
Dundee City	41	51.2	48.8	0.0
East Ayrshire	46	45.7	54.3	0.0
East Dunbartonshire	36	19.4	80.6	0.0
East Lothian	35	5.7	94.3	0.0
East Renfrewshire	24	8.3	87.5	4.2
Edinburgh, City of	98	27.6	63.3	9.2
Eilean Siar	39	74.4	25.6	0.0
Falkirk	48	25.0	75.0	0.0
Fife	145	26.2	68.3	5.5
Glasgow City	197	60.9	39.1	0.0
Highland	184	40.2	53.8	6.0
Inverclyde	32	56.3	43.8	0.0
Midlothian	36	8.3	91.7	0.0
Moray	46	41.3	58.7	0.0
North Ayrshire	53	18.9	79.2	1.9
North Lanarkshire	131	21.4	65.6	13.0
Orkney Islands	21	38.1	61.9	0.0
Perth & Kinross	77	32.5	46.8	20.8
Renfrewshire	52	21.2	78.8	0.0
Scottish Borders	71	16.9	71.8	11.3
Shetland Islands	34	47.1	52.9	0.0
South Ayrshire	45	24.4	73.3	2.2
South Lanarkshire	124	41.1	58.1	0.8
Stirling	43	30.2	69.8	0.0
West Dunbartonshire	35	45.7	54.3	0.0
West Lothian	66	15.2	63.6	21.2
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>2,240</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>

## Indicator 2: Secondary school occupancy

The total number of secondary schools, and the percentage of schools where the ratio of pupils to places is:

- 60% or less
- 61% to 100%
- 101% or more.

### Commentary

In 2003/04, there were 385 secondary schools in Scotland, the same number as in the previous year.

Forty-two secondary schools (10.9%) had occupancy rates of 60% or less, a considerable reduction over the last five years (Table 2a). Sixteen councils, two more than last year, reported having no schools that were less than 61% occupied.

Fifty-five secondary schools were reported as having some level of over-occupation (ie, 101% occupied or more). Twelve councils reported that at least 20% of their secondary schools were over-occupied. Both East Lothian and Perth & Kinross reported that half of their secondary schools were over-occupied (Table 2b).



**Table 2a**

The proportion of secondary schools that are less than 61% occupied

	2003/04	2002/03	2001/02	2000/01	1999/2000	1998/99
Number of schools	385	385	387	388	388	390
Percentage with occupancy level of 0-60%	10.9	11.7	15.2	15.7	17.5	16.9

**Table 2b**

Secondary school occupancy 2003/04

	Number of schools	Percentage occupancy		
		0-60%	61-100%	101% or more
Aberdeen City	12	0.0	75.0	25.0
Aberdeenshire	17	5.9	52.9	41.2
Angus	8	25.0	62.5	12.5
Argyll & Bute	10	10.0	90.0	0.0
Clackmannanshire	3	0.0	100.0	0.0
Dumfries & Galloway	16	0.0	100.0	0.0
Dundee City	10	20.0	70.0	10.0
East Ayrshire	9	0.0	100.0	0.0
East Dunbartonshire	9	0.0	55.6	44.4
East Lothian	6	0.0	50.0	50.0
East Renfrewshire	7	0.0	57.1	42.9
Edinburgh, City of	23	4.3	69.6	26.1
Eilean Siar	11	45.5	54.5	0.0
Falkirk	8	0.0	100.0	0.0
Fife	19	10.5	89.5	0.0
Glasgow City	29	0.0	93.1	6.9
Highland	29	24.1	58.6	17.2
Inverclyde	8	37.5	25.0	37.5
Midlothian	6	0.0	66.7	33.3
Moray	8	0.0	75.0	25.0
North Ayrshire	10	0.0	100.0	0.0
North Lanarkshire	26	30.8	69.2	0.0
Orkney Islands	6	50.0	50.0	0.0
Perth & Kinross	10	0.0	50.0	50.0
Renfrewshire	12	25.0	50.0	25.0
Scottish Borders	9	0.0	77.8	22.2
Shetland Islands	9	11.1	88.9	0.0
South Ayrshire	9	11.1	88.9	0.0
South Lanarkshire	21	4.8	95.2	0.0
Stirling	7	0.0	100.0	0.0
West Dunbartonshire	7	14.3	85.7	0.0
West Lothian	11	0.0	81.8	18.2
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>75.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>

## Indicator 3: Equal opportunities

The number and percentage of head and deputy head teachers who are women compared with the percentage of all teachers that are women in:

- secondary schools
- primary schools
- special schools.

Councils' employment policies should reflect their commitment to equal opportunities. This indicator provides a picture of the gender balance in promoted teaching posts in different types of school.

### Points to bear in mind

This indicator does not deal with equalities relating to ethnicity, disability or sexual orientation.

Teaching posts are all posts involved in direct teaching, that is those on teachers' terms and conditions, required to be registered with the General Teaching Council and working in a school (of any description) providing teaching services directly to pupils/students. This includes peripatetic teachers, support for learning teachers, visiting specialists, home tutors, guidance teachers, assistant and depute head teachers and head teachers.

### Commentary

In 2003/04, the first year for which figures are available, women made up 58.4% of all teachers in secondary schools. One in three (32.9%) head and deputy head teachers in secondary schools was a woman (Table 3). In six councils (Dundee City, East Dunbartonshire, Inverclyde, Midlothian, Perth & Kinross and Stirling) more than 40% were women; but in six other councils 25% or less were women.

Women made up 91.5% of the teaching staff in primary schools and just over eight out of every ten (82.5%) head or deputy head teachers.

The proportion of promoted posts and the proportion of all teaching posts held by women was much closer in special schools, where they made up about eight out of ten in each case.

**Table 3**

The percentage of teachers that are women

	Secondary schools		Primary schools		Special schools	
	Head and deputy head teachers	All teachers	Head and deputy head teachers	All teachers	Head and deputy head teachers	All teachers
	2003/04	2003/04	2003/04	2003/04	2003/04	2003/04
Aberdeen City	34.5	66.9	83.8	91.3	77.8	87.1
Aberdeenshire	25.6	68.6	81.5	94.4	81.8	88.5
Angus	25.0	59.4	75.0	89.9		
Argyll & Bute	25.6	51.8	81.9	90.9	100.0	94.3
Clackmannanshire	33.3	62.1	80.0	91.7	100.0	100.0
Dumfries & Galloway	23.4	54.8	78.2	92.2	100.0	100.0
Dundee City	41.4	60.3	77.0	90.8	71.4	90.8
East Ayrshire	33.3	57.2	84.3	93.9	71.4	94.5
East Dunbartonshire	66.7	56.5	98.5	94.9	100.0	50.0
East Lothian	25.0	59.4	80.8	92.1		
East Renfrewshire	28.9	62.0	89.4	95.0	100.0	94.4
Edinburgh, City of	36.6	58.1	82.1	92.0	96.7	85.4
Eilean Siar	18.5	47.5	85.0	86.5	0.0	92.9
Falkirk	12.5	58.5	90.3	95.2	72.7	81.3
Fife	35.4	57.9	86.8	93.5	77.8	86.6
Glasgow City	30.3	51.2	64.0	78.3	77.8	75.7
Highland	25.8	56.6	83.1	91.6	60.0	87.0
Inverclyde	43.8	53.8	89.3	88.0	100.0	94.3
Midlothian	42.9	57.7	74.1	91.7	100.0	87.1
Moray	33.3	57.2	80.3	94.2	0.0	95.8
North Ayrshire	25.5	58.0	84.3	93.1	54.5	90.5
North Lanarkshire	38.3	57.8	90.0	93.8	69.7	75.0
Orkney Islands	30.8	55.2	78.9	88.6	100.0	66.7
Perth & Kinross	51.3	63.5	75.4	92.7	0.0	62.5
Renfrewshire	29.5	59.2	92.3	94.1	91.7	82.6
Scottish Borders	25.6	54.4	81.8	92.0	100.0	90.7
Shetland Islands	33.3	54.2	76.5	89.4	100.0	97.3
South Ayrshire	25.0	56.7	80.3	93.5	100.0	92.0
South Lanarkshire	39.2	58.0	89.1	94.0	81.5	82.4
Stirling	44.8	60.1	95.6	94.6	66.7	81.8
West Dunbartonshire	35.3	60.1	84.4	91.4	80.0	81.8
West Lothian	35.7	60.8	87.8	95.2	77.8	74.2
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>82.9</b>

Blank cells indicate that the council does not provide this service.

## Indicator 4: Academic attainment of looked after children

The number and percentage of young people aged 16 or 17, who finished being looked after away from home, who achieved Standard Grades in English and Maths or other subjects.

This indicator reflects how well councils provided for the educational needs of young people in their care who are looked after away from home. It also shows the extent to which they met the Scottish Executive's target for young people leaving care to achieve Standard Grades in English and Maths.

### Points to bear in mind

In several councils the number of young people leaving care is very small. Therefore, very minor differences in the number achieving academic qualifications may have a major impact on the percentage shown as achieving passes.

Across Scotland approximately 93% of pupils attain Standard Grade English and Mathematics by the time they leave school.

### Commentary

In 2003/04, 545 young people left care away from home, 16 fewer than in the previous year. Of these, 220 (40.4%), achieved the target of Standard Grades in both English and Maths, compared with 204 (36.4%) in 2002/03 (Table 4).

A total of 299 achieved at least one pass at Standard Grade across a range of subjects, 17 more than in 2002/03.

Of the ten councils with at least 20 young people leaving care, both Fife and Highland had more than 55% achieving both English and Maths Standard Grades, while in North Lanarkshire less than 20% achieved this level of qualification. Of these ten councils, six (Dundee City, City of Edinburgh, Glasgow City, Highland, North Lanarkshire and West Lothian) improved their performance in the last year.

**Table 4**

The number and proportion of looked after children achieving standard grades

	Number of 16 and 17 year olds ceasing to be looked after		Number attaining Standard Grade English and Maths		Number attaining at least one Standard Grade		Percentage attaining Standard Grade English and Maths	
	2003/04	2002/03	2003/04	2002/03	2003/04	2002/03	2003/04	2002/03
Aberdeen City	11	31	5	17	7	23	45.5	54.8
Aberdeenshire	18	25	10	14	13	19	55.6	56.0
Angus	9	18	4	5	6	9	44.4	27.8
Argyll & Bute	11	7	5	1	6	4	45.5	14.3
Clackmannanshire	7	#	4	#	7	#	57.1	#
Dumfries & Galloway	26	17	10	8	14	8	38.5	47.1
Dundee City	20	22	5	5	9	9	25.0	22.7
East Ayrshire	10	7	4	2	5	4	40.0	28.6
East Dunbartonshire	6	8	3	3	4	3	50.0	37.5
East Lothian	16	15	12	10	14	10	75.0	66.7
East Renfrewshire	6	#	3	#	3	#	50.0	#
Edinburgh, City of	41	67	15	15	19	23	36.6	22.4
Eilean Siar	0	#	0	#	0	#	0.0	#
Falkirk	9	11	2	3	4	5	22.2	27.3
Fife	23	36	13	22	18	25	56.5	61.1
Glasgow City	83	100	29	18	39	35	34.9	18.0
Highland	28	21	16	9	19	11	57.1	42.9
Inverclyde	7	9	3	1	3	1	42.9	11.1
Midlothian	12	9	3	6	5	6	25.0	66.7
Moray	12	9	5	4	5	5	41.7	44.4
North Ayrshire	22	19	10	10	13	13	45.5	52.6
North Lanarkshire	22	19	4	2	4	4	18.2	10.5
Orkney Islands	#	5	#	5	#	5	#	100.0
Perth & Kinross	12	#	3	#	6	#	25.0	#
Renfrewshire	14	14	6	6	9	10	42.9	42.9
Scottish Borders	34	14	14	6	15	9	41.2	42.9
Shetland Islands	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
South Ayrshire	17	8	4	4	10	5	23.5	50.0
South Lanarkshire	12	15	7	10	7	10	58.3	66.7
Stirling	9	7	3	3	4	3	33.3	42.9
West Dunbartonshire	19	22	5	8	11	12	26.3	36.4
West Lothian	23	11	9	1	15	1	39.1	9.1
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>36.4</b>

In accordance with practice adopted by the Scottish Executive, # has been inserted instead of figures for some councils because figures based on fewer than five candidates could lead to the identification of individuals.

## Indicator 5: The use of qualified staff in care homes

The percentage of care staff in care homes for children, who have appropriate qualifications.

The extent to which care staff are qualified is one of a range of factors that contribute to the quality of residential care. This indicator relates only to staff in care homes managed by councils. Voluntary and private sector homes are not included.

### Points to bear in mind

The reported performance of councils will be affected by:

- their policies on recruiting staff that are suitably qualified, and on training existing staff
- the availability of suitably qualified staff.

### Commentary

In 2003/04 the proportion of staff with an appropriate qualification in council managed homes for children remained at just over 50%, similar to the last two years (Table 5). The overall number of staff employed (1,900) was also consistent with previous years.

There were wide variations among councils, ranging from less than 40% in five councils (Dumfries & Galloway, Fife, Orkney Islands, South Ayrshire and Stirling) to 100% in Clackmannanshire (where there were only seven staff).

Only ten councils reported increases in the proportion of staff holding appropriate care qualifications and in 15 councils the proportion of qualified staff went down. Five councils (Clackmannanshire, East Ayrshire, East Lothian, Inverclyde and West Lothian) reported that at least 70% of care staff were appropriately qualified.



**Table 5**

The proportion of qualified staff in residential accommodation for children

	Number of staff employed	Percentage of qualified staff		
		2003/04	2002/03	2001/02
Aberdeen City	60	52	60	55
Aberdeenshire	22	41	68	66
Angus	11	64	70	70
Argyll & Bute	33	52	50	50
Clackmannanshire	7	100	57	57
Dumfries & Galloway	28	32	60	50
Dundee City	85	45	57	67
East Ayrshire	27	78	72	67
East Dunbartonshire	31	58	47	33
East Lothian	33	85	93	87
Edinburgh, City of	280	59	59	57
Fife	88	36	36	41
Glasgow City	477	49	48	43
Highland	69	43	45	35
Inverclyde	33	76	63	54
Midlothian	26	50	62	46
North Ayrshire	85	41	48	46
North Lanarkshire	83	49	58	45
Orkney Islands	22	32	28	14
Perth & Kinross	19	63	79	71
Renfrewshire	84	54	42	48
Scottish Borders	18	50	53	50
Shetland Islands	27	63	46	19
South Ayrshire	18	33	55	45
South Lanarkshire	124	56	56	61
Stirling	11	36	45	29
West Dunbartonshire	59	54	49	58
West Lothian	40	75	79	73
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>51</b>

East Renfrewshire, Eilean Siar, Falkirk and Moray do not provide this service.

## Indicator 6: Privacy in care homes

The percentage of children in residential care that are accommodated in single rooms or rooms that have en-suite facilities.

Privacy is recognised as an important aspect of the quality of residential care for children.

The indicator measures the number of children in residential care and their accommodation at the end of the year. There will be some variation in the pattern over the course of a year.

### Points to bear in mind

Councils may use a variety of voluntary and private sector providers as well as their own directly managed homes. The extent to which different providers are used varies among councils.

National care standards for care homes have been developed and compliance with these standards is monitored by the Scottish Commission for the Regulation of Care (the 'Care Commission'). The Care Commission is responsible for the regulation and inspection of care homes and other services.

### Commentary

At the end of 2003/04 Scottish councils were looking after 1,644 children in care homes (Table 6). Just over 85% (1,402) of these children were accommodated in single rooms. 189 (11.5%) of these were in rooms with en-suite facilities.

The proportion of children in single rooms varied from 100% in eight councils to only 47.4% in North Lanarkshire. Five councils (Moray, North Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, South Lanarkshire and West Dunbartonshire) reported that fewer than 80% of children in residential care were accommodated in single rooms.

There was also wide variation in the proportion of children accommodated in rooms with en-suite facilities. In four councils (Dumfries & Galloway, Fife, Midlothian and Shetland islands), no children were accommodated in rooms with en-suite facilities, while in Eilean Siar and Scottish Borders the proportion was at least 50%.

**Table 6**

The proportion of children in residential care who have private rooms or access to en-suite facilities

	Number of children in residential care	Percentage accommodated in single rooms	Percentage accommodated in rooms that have en suite facilities
Aberdeen City	90	83.3	3.3
Aberdeenshire	44	100.0	20.5
Angus	17	82.4	5.9
Argyll & Bute	53	90.6	22.6
Clackmannanshire	13	92.3	23.1
Dumfries & Galloway	27	88.9	0.0
Dundee City	42	92.9	31.0
East Ayrshire	40	87.5	12.5
East Dunbartonshire	23	87.0	8.7
East Lothian	16	87.5	18.8
East Renfrewshire	10	80.0	30.0
Edinburgh, City of	142	95.8	12.7
Eilean Siar	6	100.0	66.7
Falkirk	44	81.8	9.1
Fife	77	93.5	0.0
Glasgow City	306	85.0	8.8
Highland	39	100.0	20.5
Inverclyde	53	81.1	9.4
Midlothian	29	100.0	0.0
Moray	31	74.2	25.8
North Ayrshire	53	96.2	3.8
North Lanarkshire	76	47.4	17.1
Orkney Islands	12	100.0	16.7
Perth & Kinross	16	81.3	18.8
Renfrewshire	96	65.6	9.4
Scottish Borders	22	100.0	50.0
Shetland Islands	6	100.0	0.0
South Ayrshire	36	100.0	16.7
South Lanarkshire	97	79.4	2.1
Stirling	24	91.7	20.8
West Dunbartonshire	63	76.2	6.3
West Lothian	41	95.1	9.8
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>

## Indicator 7: The management of supervision orders

The proportion of children made subject to a supervision order that were seen by a supervising officer within 15 days.

This indicator shows how well councils are meeting the national target time (15 working days) for allocating a social worker (supervising officer) and arranging for a visit to the child/family to take place as the first step in the programme of work with the child.

This indicator excludes those cases where the hearing imposes a condition of residence on the child, that is, where the child is placed in some form of residential establishment or required to stay at a specific address away from home (eg, with a grandparent).

### Commentary

During 2003/04, 2,372 children were made the subject of a supervision order in those councils reporting reliable information (ie, excluding Argyll & Bute, East Lothian and Perth & Kinross) (Table 7).

Overall, fewer than four out of five (78.9%) of these children were seen by a supervising officer within 15 working days to begin their programme of work. This suggests that around 500 children were not seen within the target period.

The proportion of children seen by supervising officers within the target time varied from as few as 33.3% in Dumfries & Galloway to 100% in seven councils (Aberdeenshire, East Ayrshire, East Renfrewshire, Eilean Siar, Moray, Shetland Islands and West Dunbartonshire).

**Table 7**

The number of supervision orders and the proportion of children seen within 15 days

	Number of new supervision orders made during the year	Percentage of children seen by a supervising officer within 15 days
Aberdeen City	127	96.9
Aberdeenshire	77	100.0
Angus	58	86.2
Clackmannanshire	44	81.8
Dumfries & Galloway	18	33.3
Dundee City	98	78.6
East Ayrshire	54	100.0
East Dunbartonshire	27	70.4
East Renfrewshire	32	100.0
Edinburgh, City of	239	69.5
Eilean Siar	13	100.0
Falkirk	47	72.3
Fife	82	82.9
Glasgow City	438	67.6
Highland	78	91.0
Inverclyde	47	74.5
Midlothian	42	97.6
Moray	57	100.0
North Ayrshire	88	65.9
North Lanarkshire	139	43.2
Orkney Islands	12	83.3
Renfrewshire	86	82.6
Scottish Borders	25	56.0
Shetland Islands	8	100.0
South Ayrshire	83	77.1
South Lanarkshire	127	96.1
Stirling	41	82.9
West Dunbartonshire	75	100.0
West Lothian	110	90.9
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>78.9</b>
UNRELIABLE DATA		
Argyll & Bute	*79	*77.2
East Lothian	*19	*73.7
FAILED TO REPORT		
Perth & Kinross		

## Contacts

If you have any specific queries about the performance information, you may wish to contact your council. A contact person for each council is given below. If you have general queries about this pamphlet, please contact Jim Lakie, e-mail [jlakie@audit-scotland.gov.uk](mailto:jlakie@audit-scotland.gov.uk) or Alec Taylor, e-mail [ataylor@audit-scotland.gov.uk](mailto:ataylor@audit-scotland.gov.uk) at Audit Scotland, T. 0131 477 1234.

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# Education & children's services

## Performance Indicators 2003/04

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