

# Local authority and children's homes in England inspections and outcomes

## Quality and Methodology Report

Last updated:

8 December 2017

## Introduction

This paper contains quality and methodology information relevant to Ofsted's annual release of local authority (LA) and children's homes inspections and outcomes data. This quality and methodology report should be read in conjunction with the background notes contained within the statistical first release (SFR), as those notes will include helpful information that is not in this report.

This release can be found at the following webpage:

[www.gov.uk/government/collections/childrens-social-care-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/childrens-social-care-statistics).

The SFR contains data which is sourced from Ofsted's register of social care providers in England, and from inspections carried out by Ofsted. The release includes data about LA and children's homes inspections and outcomes.

The inspections and outcomes data relates to inspections of:

- LA services for children who need help and protection, children looked after and care leavers. The inspections of LA children's services are carried out under the Single Inspection Framework (SIF) <sup>1</sup>
- Children's homes.

In terms of the periods covered by the release, inspections and outcomes data for children's homes can either be viewed for a six month period from 1 April 2017 to 30 September 2017 (provisional data) or, alternatively, as the latest inspection for each home as at 30 September 2017 (final data). For LA inspections the data in this release shows the picture as at 31 October 2017 (final data).

This statistical release is supplemental to the full release, which includes data on inspections and providers and places for all social care provisions that Ofsted regulates and/or inspects. The full release is published annually, in July, covering data up to 31 March, with this supplemental release, published in December, covering data up to 30 September (31 October for LA inspections). The supplemental release only includes data and tables relating to inspections of children's homes and LA children's services.

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<sup>1</sup> More information about inspection frameworks can be found in Annex 1 of this document.

This publication contains some provisional data. This is because there may have been additional inspections carried out during the period 1 April 2017 to 30 September 2017 (31 October for LA inspections) which had not yet been published at the time of the data being extracted for the release. Any revisions to these six months of data for children’s homes will be included in the July 2018 statistical release.

This six monthly release includes some data which was not included in the July 2017 release, as there were some inspections carried out between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017 which had not been published when the data was extracted for the July 2017 release.

Ofsted publish a number of official statistics covering children’s social care, including fostering, adoption and children looked after placements. These releases can be accessed here: [www.gov.uk/government/collections/childrens-social-care-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/childrens-social-care-statistics).

Ofsted welcomes feedback about our statistical releases. If you have any comments, questions or suggestions, please contact the Social Care Data and Analysis Team on: [socialcaredata@ofsted.gov.uk](mailto:socialcaredata@ofsted.gov.uk).

## Relevance

Ofsted regulates and inspects to achieve excellence in the care of children and young people, and in education and skills for learners of all ages. Ofsted official statistics are released to promote reform and improvement across government through increasing transparency and citizen participation.

Ofsted regulates and inspects registered social care provisions under the Care Standards Act 2000.<sup>2</sup> Ofsted inspects LA children’s services, under section 136 (2) of the Education and Inspections Act 2006.<sup>3</sup> Ofsted conducts reviews of Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCBs) under section 15A of the Children Act 2004.<sup>4</sup> More contextual information about social care in England, and Ofsted’s inspection activity, can be found in the SFR and the social care annual report.<sup>5</sup>

Please go to the gov.uk website for more information on how Ofsted regulates and/or inspects:

children’s social care providers – [www.gov.uk/government/collections/social-care-common-inspection-framework-sccif](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/social-care-common-inspection-framework-sccif)<sup>6</sup>;

or LA children’s services – [www.gov.uk/topic/schools-colleges-childrens-services/inspections](http://www.gov.uk/topic/schools-colleges-childrens-services/inspections).

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<sup>2</sup> The Care Standards Act 2000: [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/14/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/14/contents)

<sup>3</sup> Education and Inspections Act 2006: [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/40/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/40/contents)

<sup>4</sup> Children Act 2004: [www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/31/contents](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/31/contents)

<sup>5</sup> [www.gov.uk/topic/schools-colleges-childrens-services/inspections](http://www.gov.uk/topic/schools-colleges-childrens-services/inspections)

<sup>6</sup> This link covers the social care common inspection framework, in use from April 2017. Details of the changes from the framework used in 2016-17 are available in the consultation document here: [www.gov.uk/government/consultations/future-of-social-care-inspection](http://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/future-of-social-care-inspection)

Social care inspections and outcomes are important information for policy development, as well as for planning and providing public services, for example by informing about the quality of social care provisions nationally and by area. There is a demand for inspections and outcomes information, for example to help Ofsted meet its obligations under inspection legislation and to influence policy. The data contributes to meetings with organisations such as the Association of Directors of Children’s Services (ADCS) and the Society of Local Authority Chief Executives (SOLACE), informing policy discussions and decisions. Inspection reports can be found on the Ofsted website ([www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ofsted](http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ofsted)) and statistics about the outcomes of inspections can be found on the gov.uk website ([www.gov.uk/government/collections/childrens-social-care-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/childrens-social-care-statistics)).

A further use of the data is that Ofsted uses it to enhance insight into this sector, including contributing to the reviews of inspection frameworks, evidence and reports.

The data is published annually as official statistics, with a supplementary six-monthly publication, which is the publication to which this report relates. The aggregation of data for official statistics allows Ofsted to communicate to users the key data and messages about children’s homes, for example, at different geographical levels. The official statistics draw out the key messages and communicate these in an understandable way, appropriate for a wide range of different users. Users are able to interpret and manipulate the data published for their own purposes, as the release includes underlying data and interactive summary tables.

The data may, therefore, be used by stakeholder groups, academics and other interested parties across the sector. LAs may also use the data themselves, for local and regional use, to inform on areas of practice and to improve processes and standards.

Some of the data about children’s homes in England is unique to Ofsted; alternative sources are not available. For instance, data about inspections and outcomes is only collected by Ofsted. This data is widely viewed as a valuable source of information about services available in England, and for providing an in depth overall picture of the quality of children’s homes provision in England.

## **Meeting user needs**

In late 2014, the release was reviewed and amended by Ofsted’s Social Care Data and Analysis Team, who produce the social care official statistics. A consultation was conducted to seek views on the proposed arrangements for the frequency and content of social care inspection official statistics. A report from this consultation can be found here: [www.gov.uk/government/consultations/statistics-on-social-care-providers-and-places-and-inspection-outcomes](http://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/statistics-on-social-care-providers-and-places-and-inspection-outcomes).

Ofsted's Social Care Data and Analysis Team is represented at regional meetings of performance leads from LAs. These regional meetings are organised by the ADCS. Ofsted has presented relevant information and publications to all of the existing regional groups, and sought feedback about whether its publications meet user needs. Ofsted's participation in these groups helps inform about user views on Ofsted's social care official statistics, and suggested improvements are taken on board. For instance, in addition to the consultation response regarding production of annual data, feedback from providers and stakeholders indicated that a full set of inspections and outcomes as at 31 March would be preferred and more comprehensive. Therefore, in addition to the annual statistics, the release was amended for the 2015 data to include an option to view the latest inspection judgement as at the 31 March (i.e. this includes all active providers; not just those inspected during the year).

Children's homes and LA outputs are also shared with users in other organisations, such as the DfE, LAs, and representatives from the private and voluntary sectors at Ofsted-led stakeholder meetings. These organisations use the data for a range of purposes including informing their own social care outputs (DfE) and benchmarking performance (LAs).

The contact details for the Social Care Data and Analysis team are included in the releases and users are encouraged to feedback about any unmet needs or improvements that can be made.

There was an Ofsted-wide user consultation survey in January 2012 on all Ofsted official statistics releases. A report from this consultation can be found here: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20141124154759/http://www.ofsted.gov.uk/resources/report-responses-2012-consultation-of-ofsted-official-statistics> (now archived).

More information about Ofsted's Engagement policy and Confidentiality and Access policy, as well as Ofsted's Statement of Administrative Sources can be found here: [www.gov.uk/government/publications/ofsted-standards-for-official-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ofsted-standards-for-official-statistics). Ofsted also operates under more detailed internal engagement guidance.

## **Coherence and comparability**

Comparisons of inspections and outcomes across different inspection frameworks are not always possible due to the changes to the evaluation criteria and scope of inspection. More information about inspection frameworks can be found in Annex 1 of this quality report. The release itself makes a clear distinction for framework changes, such that it is clear to users where inspections are not directly comparable. For instance, for LA children's services, the statistical tables display inspections and

outcomes according to the specific inspection framework. Where frameworks are not comparable, it is not possible to view data relating to more than one inspection framework at a time.

Comparisons of inspections and outcomes across different timescales within a particular inspection cycle are not always possible due to the way inspections are risk assessed and selected for inspection. Ofsted takes a proportionate approach to inspection. Some providers are selected for inspection because they are approaching the deadline for re-inspection and others as a result of their previous inspection outcomes. Where this occurs, however, information is given in the release. The revision of the release to present annual, rather than quarterly, statistics allows users to more easily compare inspections and outcomes across timescales for some provider types, such as children's homes which are all inspected annually.

Within the key findings, where statements are made about whether inspection outcomes have improved or declined, this analysis is based on comparable inspections only and uses the most recent relevant inspection outcome.

Inspections of social care provisions in other countries in the UK are carried out by the Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales (CSSIW), the Care Inspectorate in Scotland, and the Regulation and Quality Improvement Authority in Northern Ireland.<sup>7</sup> Ofsted is the only inspectorate in the UK that publishes detailed statistics about the quality of social care providers that it regulates and inspects, and so comparison with others is not possible. Comparable data for other countries, including via the Eurostat database, is not available.

Data is considered both in period (1 April to 30 September (31 October for LA inspections)) and as at a fixed date (30 September (31 October for LA inspections)); again, comparisons are made between years where appropriate. Data is also considered and compared between provider types, regions, sectors (private/local authority/voluntary), and, where appropriate, LAs.

### **Accuracy and reliability**

The data used for this SFR is data that belongs to Ofsted, as administrative data extracted directly from Ofsted's internal database system, Cygnum.

The data is subject to a rigorous QA process by Ofsted, both as part of Ofsted's internal processes for ensuring data quality in the regulatory records system, and as part of the production of this SFR.

The inspections and outcomes data within the release does not use any imputation or other statistical techniques and data is not used to make any estimates about the

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<sup>7</sup> More information about inspections in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland is available from CSSIW ([www.cssiw.org.uk](http://www.cssiw.org.uk)), the Care Inspectorate ([www.careinspectorate.com](http://www.careinspectorate.com)) and Regulation and Quality Improvement Authority ([www.rqia.org.uk](http://www.rqia.org.uk)).

population or other geographical areas. As the data is solely reporting on events that have occurred, the risk of bias or error is reduced.

Ofsted is able to extract all data to ensure that any data entered incorrectly at the operational stage is accounted for, and duplicates or incorrect records removed from the data set. This limits the risk of error in the data. Furthermore, data about inspection judgements is made available to the public. All providers are sent copies of their inspection report for a factual accuracy check prior to publication. Inspection judgements held in the data systems will, therefore, always be verified by inspectors, and providers are also given the opportunity during the QA phase of the report to check and comment on the inspection judgements. Individual inspection reports are published and this offers a high level of transparency and assurance - if errors were being brought in at the operational level, there is a clear right of reply for stakeholders. Checks of the statistical data against both the system data source and published inspection reports provide an additional level of assurance.

An example of the system wide data checks is the rigorous checking of one particular area of data, which has turned inaccurate and partially completed data into complete and very valuable data. Sectorial data, several years ago, was input at source, at best, haphazardly, and often wrong. Ofsted statisticians have transformed that into accurate data, by working with the administrative teams on the definition of the various sectors and also on the guidelines for completing the data filed in our database. The Social Care Data and Analysis team also carried out a national data cleanse of this data which involved contacting every provider and getting them to confirm the sector they were part of. The data now enables Ofsted to report on sector both internally and to the wider users of its data. This is important as there is a growing public interest in sectorial data and how the ownership pattern of social care provisions may or may not be changing over time, and also the level of service provided by the differing sectors.

The dataset is securely stored in Excel format accessible only to Ofsted colleagues working on the release. Some initial aggregation of data is done using an SQL database, but analysis is done entirely in Excel.

More than one analyst is involved in the production and analysis of the data and QA is always conducted by a different team member to the person who produced the work. QA checks are carried out on the SQL code used to export data, all processing and calculations, the release template, the combined dataset, the analysis and the key findings, along with any supplementary statistics that are published. All outputs are reviewed and subject to a sign off process to ensure suitability for publication.

Strengths of the data are:

1. The data belongs to Ofsted: this allows for certainty around the QA carried out on all data.



2. Robust QA of the data by Ofsted: Ofsted completes detailed QA of all tables, underlying data, and reports created from this data.
3. Comprehensive snapshot of the children's homes sector: due to the known quality of the data, it provides a comprehensive picture of children's homes in England over the last three years.
4. All required data present: due to the data being Ofsted's internal data, there is almost no missing data.
5. No risk of bias: as discussed above, this SFR reports on events which have happened, and so there is no risk of bias.

Limitations of the data are:

1. Limited comparable data: much of the data held is only held by Ofsted, and therefore cannot be verified against other sources.
2. Incorrect reporting by providers: in a small number of cases, data supplied by providers does not appear to be accurate (for example, an incorrect postcode). This has minimal impact on this particular SFR, however, and is usually identified during QA.
3. Errors or corrections in recording: although these are again minimal, there are occasions when data is recorded incorrectly, or needs to be amended (for example, a setting is recorded as being Private instead of Voluntary provision), which can impact on comparability between years. These are usually identified during the QA stage and accounted for.

## **Timeliness and punctuality**

Statistics are produced and published on an annual basis. An additional six-monthly release is published, which relates only to inspections and outcomes for children's homes and LAs; supplementary data, including management information, is also published to improve accessibility to and usefulness of data, where appropriate.

Data is published on the date pre-announced in the publication schedule here: [www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ofsted/about/statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ofsted/about/statistics). Information on any delay in publication can also be found on the publication schedule. Reasons why a delay may occur include, for example, where more time is necessary to properly QA the data to ensure robustness. Publications are announced on Ofsted's Twitter page and social media channels on the day of release.

The average timescale for production of the local authority and children's homes inspections and outcomes release is approximately eight weeks. This time includes

obtaining and cleaning the data, drafting findings, quality assuring all outputs and publishing the information on the Ofsted website.

Pre-release is given in accordance with the Pre-release Access to Official Statistics Order (2008), as detailed in Ofsted's pre-release policy here:  
[www.gov.uk/government/publications/ofsted-standards-for-official-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ofsted-standards-for-official-statistics).

### **Accessibility and clarity**

Ofsted releases are published in an accessible format on the gov.uk website. The information is publicly available and there are no restrictions on access to the published data.

Data covering children's social care is held on a collections page on gov.uk:  
[www.gov.uk/government/collections/childrens-social-care-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/childrens-social-care-statistics).

The primary function of the data is to meet Ofsted's data requirements for inspections. However, the data is shared for public use with the intention of informing the public about children's social care in England and for re-use by analysts and researchers (as may be required).

### **Performance, cost and respondent burden**

As data is administrative, there is no associated cost or respondent burden.

### **Confidentiality, transparency and security**

Where sensitive or personal data is held by Ofsted, the disclosure control processes we have in place ensure that this data is not published. All data releases follow Ofsted's confidentiality and revisions policies which can be found here:  
[www.gov.uk/government/publications/ofsted-standards-for-official-statistics](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ofsted-standards-for-official-statistics). All staff using sensitive data have been trained in confidentiality and disclosure awareness.

Some data fields are redacted from the underlying data, for data protection purposes. Data affected by redactions includes fields related to provider names and addresses. All inspection judgements are provided in full without redaction. All inspection data presented in statistical tables is actual figures; the data is not subject to rounding or suppression.



## Methodology

Data processing involves aggregating numbers of inspections, listed by inspection type, provision type, region and inspection outcome. This processing is done using SQL and is reviewed and revised regularly.

Inspection data is summarised in two formats: inspections carried out in a defined period, and latest inspection as at a particular point in time. Both types of inspection data only include inspections which have been published (at the time of producing the SFR).

The defined period of inspection data is dependent on the type of provision:

- Data about inspections of LA children’s services includes inspections that were conducted under the current framework, and therefore do not reflect an annual period. The period covered is detailed in the release.
- Data about inspections of all children’s homes includes inspections that were carried out during the six month period of 1 April to 30 September.

The latest inspection data covers all children’s homes, irrespective of when the inspections were carried out. Only one inspection per provider is counted. The data reflects the latest inspection for each provider (that is, the most recent published event at the time of producing the data). This means that the data will include some inspections that have been carried out under previous inspection frameworks; further explanatory notes are given in the release.

No data has been removed prior to analysis.

Definitions are provided in the SFR; for instance the glossary includes a list of the provision types and describes what each provision type offers.

## Annex 1

The following table provides links to the relevant inspection frameworks, for social care providers in England.

<b>Provision type</b>	<b>Link to Ofsted framework</b>
Children’s homes <sup>8</sup>	<a href="http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/ofsted-inspections-of-childrens-homes">www.gov.uk/government/collections/ofsted-inspections-of-childrens-homes</a>
LA children’s services	Single Inspection Framework (SIF) and guidance: <a href="http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/ofsted-inspections-of-local-authority-childrens-services">www.gov.uk/government/collections/ofsted-inspections-of-local-authority-childrens-services</a>

<sup>8</sup> This link now refers to the social care common inspection framework, in use from April 2017 onwards.