

Theme 1: Best Start in Life: early years development and strong educational achievement					
Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Current	Target	RAG rating	Commentary
Immunisation - MMR2 at 5 years	72.2% 2013/14	80.4% (2014/15) 80% (2015/16) 80.4% (2016/17) 66.7% (2017/18)*	87.6% (2018) National target 95%	R	<p>MMR2 has increased from 72.2% baseline in 2013/14 to 80.4% in 2016/17. Performance has been maintained from 2015/16 to 2016/17. However data for 2017/18 shows a decline in uptake to 66.7%.</p> <p><i>*Local Authority (LA) COVER data in London has been provided by four newly-established Child Health Information Service (CHIS) hubs and as such reflect a system in transition. Changes in Local Authority coverage in the London region should be interpreted with caution. This includes the 17/18 Merton data.</i></p> <p>The 2018 target of reaching 87.6% has not been met.</p> <p>See separate NHS paper on immunisations</p>
Integrated CAMHS pathways in place, reduced waiting times from referral	Baseline wait times >10 weeks No CAMHS Strategy	CAMH Strategy and Transformation Plans in place. Average wait time for local Tier 3 service: < 8 weeks (Apr – Dec 18 YTD) – local target 8 weeks Average waiting time for local	Integrated CAMHS pathways embedded and average waiting times from referral < 5 weeks	G	The Single Point of Access continues to have a positive impact on wait times locally.

		<p>CAMHS services (assessment to treatment) is 3.8 weeks (Apr-Dec 2018)</p> <p>At Q2 (July – Sept 2018), the average wait -Referral to Triage was 24hrs and the average Triage to Assessment time was 14 days</p>			
		<p>SWL centralised neurodevelopmental service average wait time:8-12 weeks (Q2 2018/19)</p>		R	<p>Demand on centralised neurodevelopmental assessment service continues to grow mainly due to increasing referrals for Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) assessments reflecting a growing child population. SWL CCG commissioners are working to find a solution to the ongoing challenge of the increasing level of demand (see paper for details).</p>
<p>Excess weight (overweight and obesity) in 10-11 year olds</p>	<p>36.4% 2013/14</p>	<p>34.7% (2015/16)</p> <p>34.4% (2016/17)</p> <p>35.6% (2017/18)</p>	<p>35.7%</p>		<p>Excess weight refers to those that are obese and overweight. Excess weight in 10-11 year olds in Merton has been lower than the London average for the last 7 years, and there are signs that the trend in excess weight is beginning to decrease.</p> <p>The target set reflected the aim to halt and then begin to reduce this upward trend. Data for 2016/17 shows a reduction in excess weight at age 10/11 years since 2013/14 and has met the H&W target. However, there is a gain of 12.9% between level of excess at age 4-5 years (21.5%) and 10-11</p>

					years (34.4%)
Gap between % of 10-11 year olds with obesity weight between east and west Merton	6.2% 2010/11- 2012/13	9.2% gap 2012/13-2014/15 11% 2014/15- 2016/17 Trend in the gap between east and west Merton is increasing (24% in east compared to the 13% in west) at age 10-11 years	2015/16 – 17/18 9.2% 2016/17 – 18/19 8% New target proposed as part of London's Best Council	R	There is a higher rate of obesity in the east of the Borough than the west which does also link to deprivation. This is measured using data aggregated over 3 years. Trend over time show levels of excess weight are reducing in the west of the borough and increasing in the east and hence the gap is increasing. London's Best Council new target: To halt the widening gap in childhood obesity between east and west Merton by 2018 and then reduce this gap by 2020, by improving in the east of the borough (levelling up). Child healthy weight action plan includes focus on whole systems preventative approach, with population wide approaches, but targeted in the east of the borough.
Gap in % children achieving 5 GCSE's A-C including English & Maths between pupil premium children and children not eligible for pupil premium	24% (2012/13)	2014/15 - 23%	20%		2017 data for GCSE outcomes (the most recent data available) shows a gap of 10.312.9 between the average Attainment 8 score at GCSE for disadvantaged pupils (41.245.1) achieving Attainment 8 average score at GCSE and all other pupils groups (54.155.4). This is higher than the London gap (9.80), but lower and in line with the than national gap(12.83). This measure has now changed from grades to attainment scores nationally. Therefore this indicator has not been RAG rated as target is based on old indicator. Attainment data for 2017/18 will be

Commented [HA1]: Checking with Elizabeth Fitzpatrick regarding typos as not clear what this should actually say

					published in the Schools Standards Report in March 2019.
Gap between % of pupils in receipt of Free School Meals and their peers achieving a good level of development in early years	15% (2012-13)	2017/18 - 11%	A target was not set because nationally the indicator was due to change.		The Gap between % of pupils in receipt of Free School Meals and their peers achieving a good level of development in early years has reduced between baseline and 2017/18. Whilst the gap looks like it has narrowed by 4%, the attainment is much higher for this cohort of children than before. The measure has not changed, contrary to what was expected and a target had not been set.