

Report of Deputy Chief Executive / Director of Children's Services

Report to Children and Families Scrutiny Board

Date: 18 December 2014

Subject: Performance update for April to September 2014

Are specific electoral wards affected? If relevant, name(s) of ward(s):	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Are there implications for equality and diversity and cohesion and integration?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Is the decision eligible for Call-In?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Does the report contain confidential or exempt information? If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number: Appendix number:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

Summary of main issues

- 1 This report provides a summary of performance information relating to the first two quarters of the 2014/15 financial year.

Recommendations

- 2 Members are recommended to:
 - Consider and comment on the most recent performance information. Including content they would like to see in the next 6 month update.
 - Use the information in deciding on the areas for further scrutiny work to support improvement over the coming year.

1 Purpose of this report

- 1.1 This report is a six month update performance update to scrutiny. It provides a broad and succinct summary of the most recently available performance data around are we making a difference in our delivery of the Children and Young People's Plan and the Best Council Plan.

2 Background information

- 2.1 The report provides a comprehensive overview of the outcomes being achieved for children and young people in Leeds. The report summarises data and progress from a number of reports and dashboards that are used within Leeds City Council and by in Children's Trust arrangements.
- 2.2 The Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) is the strategic document that guides the work of Children's Services, through five outcomes, 12 priorities (including the three obsessions) and 17 key indicators. The CYPP was launched in June 2011, and was refreshed in 2013. Work is underway to produce a new CYPP, covering 2015-19; the proposals are in a separate agenda item for this meeting.
- 2.3 This report follows the version of the report presented earlier in the year. Based on
- Progress against the Children and Young People's plan.
 - Summary statistics on Ofsted inspections of children's services provision in Leeds (all inspected provision not just local authority provision)
 - Summary of children's early help and social work services performance
 - Additional information on academic year results is included in this report. At this point these are provisional until the New Year and detailed cohort analysis is not yet available. A broader evaluation of children and young people's learning is being prepared for February.
- 2.4 This report includes four appendices, which provide detail on indicators in the CYPP at city and cluster level, data from the monthly specialist safeguarding and targeted services, and children's services settings inspections data.

Main issues

- 3 Progress against the Children and Young People's Plan** (supporting data in appendices one and two)
- 3.1 Children's Trust Board receive six-monthly updates on the priorities and outcomes (including the three obsessions) in the Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP). Appendix one contains the performance summary table from the report that covers the first six months of 2014/15. Appendix two contains the most recent monthly data, which is presented through a dashboard made available to the children trust partnership. This shows performance trends at a city level (appendix 2a), and the most recent position at cluster level (appendix 2b).

3.2 Sections four and five of this report provide a detailed update on supporting children and families, strengthening social care; and learning outcomes. Highlights from against the other priorities include:

- The latest nationally released attendance data (HT 1-4 2013/14) shows both improved local performance and comparative performance. Attendance in both primary and secondary schools is at their highest ever-recorded levels
- Not known rates (young people's whose EET status is unknown) in July 2014 were 2.4 per cent, the lowest ever recorded in Leeds, and significantly below the national rate of 8.6 per cent
- The numbers of offenders has fallen steadily and has dropped by 53 per cent (over 1,000 fewer young people) since the CYPP baseline was calculated
- Leeds has been awarded the prestigious UNICEF baby friendly initiative award (BFI accreditation). This is the result of seven years' work to ensure new mothers get the best support from health care services to enable them to breast feed
- A cross-council operations team supported all primary schools to implement universal free school meals from 01 September, using a £2.1m capital fund to improve kitchen provision
- The Youth Information Hub was launched, and the Leeds Pathways website re-launched on 01 September, aimed at an older audience, and with a more user-friendly interface. They are designed to encourage more young people to consider apprenticeships as a viable route into training and employment.

3.3 The report also contained a number of areas for partnership focus, where challenges remain, and the pace of improvement is not as fast as we would like:

- The effectiveness of child protection plans is enhanced with meaningful involvement or contributions from all the agencies working with that child and family. The attendance at/contribution to conferences, particularly from GPs remains an area of focus.
- Whilst attendance is a good news story, challenges remain in the secondary phase with unauthorised and persistent absence. Rates, whilst reducing, remain high when compared to other local authorities. Wider than schools there is a link between unauthorised absence and children and young people categorised in social care terms as 'children in need'
- The number of apprenticeship starts decreased by 25 per cent in 2013 from 2012, but over the same period the number of young people participating in apprenticeships only dropped by six per cent. Nationally starts are also declining. As the apprenticeship offer matures we are understanding more on what is important to young people, such as the employer, and how the apprenticeships fit as part of the post-16 offer.

- Where Leeds young people progress to level 3 learning in post-16 settings and, crucially, where they sustain engagement in this learning, they tend to do well. However, in 2013 almost 20 per cent of learners dropped out of school sixth forms during year 12. Work to support progression to level 2.5 courses, and development of the Careers Education Information Advice and Guidance toolkit, will begin to have an impact during 2014.

4 Supporting children and families, strengthening social care (supporting data in appendix three)

- 4.1 In June we presented the information on early help and social work services for May, this report contains an update as at September.
- 4.2 The progress and improvements made in the last few years indicate that the strategy in place is correct and is having an impact. Leeds has historically had high rates of children looked after (expressed as a 'rate per 10,000' - RPTT). In March 2014, Leeds' RPTT of 85 was, for the first time in over five years, lower than the core cities' average. As of September looked after numbers are just below 1,300 representing a rate of 80.3. Leeds rates have been above 85 since at least 2005. There is still a gap to national and statistical neighbour averages, but the gap is closing.
- 4.3 Leeds has a clear approach to permanence, which includes adoption. There has been an increase in the number of children adopted every year in Leeds for the last five years, with 110 children adopted in 2013/14. Current figures suggest that a similar number of children will be adopted during 2014/15, which is counter to suggestions of national reductions. More than a third of children and young people who have left care in the first six months of 2014/15 have left to an adoption (24 per cent) or a special guardianship order (12 per cent). The use of special guardianship orders which is increasing supports children into permanent, stable, family relationships.
- 4.4 Family centred approaches are core to a Leeds strategy based on restorative principles. Family Group Conferencing is an example of this being put into practice, both to prevent entry to care and to support the wider family in kinship arrangements where parental care is currently not appropriate.
- 4.5 757 children and young people were subject to a child protection plan at the end of September 2014, 107 fewer (7.2 per cent) than September 2013. Rates have been stable since January following a period of reducing numbers. Overall the number of children subject to a child protection plan reduced by 24 per cent in 2013/14 (236 fewer children). Nationally, there was a 12 per cent rise. Leeds' RPTT is 47.3 is below core city and statistical neighbour averages but five points above national. Re-registration rates in Leeds are above the national average. Re-registration rates though are not exceptional and should not in themselves be seen as a negative but as a basis on which to seek reassurance of practice. Work by Professor Mark Peel confirmed that decision making processes in Leeds were robust and appropriate. Rates and the quality of cases continue to be monitored.
- 4.6 While there was a welcome reduction in statutory intervention (looked after and child protection numbers), children in need (CiN) cases rose by almost eight per

cent in Leeds between March 2013 and March 2014. As a result, social work caseloads remain high. To have an impact on CiN cases our next major focus will be to enhance preventative and early intervention services including further integration of services working with children and families either prior or post formal social care child protection and care process.

4.7 The above will build on Leeds clearly articulated early help approach. This forms a central part of safeguarding training. Leeds has protected and invested in services in this area with support for families being a focus through family group conferencing and initiatives like Families First. Of the 2,190 families identified at the start of the programme, 1,604 (73 per cent) have been 'turned around' (have shown a sustainable change). Eighty-five early help assessments (formerly called CAFs) were initiated in September - more than 500 have been initiated in the first six months of the 2014/15 financial year.

4.8 Appendix three contains the September safeguarding specialist and targeted services monthly practice improvement report, which details the current position of a range of indicators. the following is a summary of some of the indicators:

- Demand levels for Children's Social Work Service (CSWS) remain high: almost 6,700 cases were open to CSWS at the end of September. 1,718 contacts were received in September, of which 1,121 became a referral to CSWS. The ratio of contacts that become social work referrals is incrementally increasing suggesting an impact of partnership work around appropriate contact.
- 889 child family assessments were completed in September, of which almost 80 per cent were completed within 45 days. More assessments were completed in September than in any other month in the last year, apart from July. The goal is for sustained performance above 80%.
- The proportion of children starting to be looked after who are under five remains high, at just over 50 per cent for the first six months of 2014/15 (93 of 184). Whilst high, this proportion is slightly lower than the 2013/14 figure of 52.2 per cent, and continues the downward trend year-on-year
- The number of children entering care (184) in the first six months of 2014/15 is 38 lower (17.1 per cent) than the same period 12 months ago
- In September, almost 96 per cent of children looked after had had a statutory visit within timescales. Across the first six months of 2014/15, the cumulative figure is nearly 92 per cent.

Performance improvements can be seen since June.

- Most noticeably it was reported to Scrutiny in July that a priority for improvement was the timeliness of initial child protection conferences (ICPCs), which had fallen significantly since the implementation of Frameworki. Close monitoring, adjustments to Frameworki and a review of service process have led to 80.7 per cent for ICPCs (60 of 87) being completed within timescales for September, this was sustained in October.

Year-to-date timeliness up to March 2015 will remain below expectations however there is the reassurance that current performance is acceptable and year to date will continue to improve up to year end.

- The recording of annual dental checks has improved with the assurance that now 88% of Looked After Children are recorded with completed visits. In May this was 60%.

4.9 Quality of service and of professional practice is key to sustained improvement. This is based on practitioners owning service quality and improvement, supported by independent scrutiny. Comprehensive auditing by the Independent Safeguarding Unit is in place. Supervision is an area for focus and for investment in training. The latter includes the challenge and support of the Leeds LSCB and, where appropriate, scrutiny and advice from national experts.

5 Learning outcomes

Background/context

- 5.1 This report presents headline results for ages 5, 11 and 16 in terms of the proportion of Leeds children and young people that have met expectations at these ages. These expectations are both rising and changing as part the significant and sustained change occurring within the education system. This includes what is taught, how it is taught and how progress and achievement in learning are assessed. The drivers for change include: emulating the world's most successful school systems; addressing equality of opportunity and outcomes; ensuring all are stretched to achieve their best; and ensuring all learn to levels that supports good outcomes in adulthood including active citizenship.
- 5.2 All services working with children and families should ensure that children, families and schools are supported in responding to these changes. This includes making the right choices in the learning offered by providers and in the options chosen by learners. The annual report, produced in February, on child and young people's learning in Leeds will address this context, cover the current position and highlight the priorities in Leeds. It will also incorporate further information on the pupil cohorts that sit under the headline figures (e.g. pupil premium); information at this level is becoming available with analysis being undertaken. The report will also outline the Life Ready for Learning, and Best City for Learning strategies currently in development, which link the city's approach to education and outcomes for children and young people to the CYPP and to the Best Council Plan.
- 5.3 For 2014 the greatest impact of change has been seen in Key Stage 4. Last year it was the foundation stage, the end of primary results will be impacted in future years.
- 2014 was the second year of new Foundation Stage Profile for the early years. From 2016 the Foundation Stage will remain but the end of stage assessment will not be compulsory. Replacing it will be a Primary School Reception Baseline.

- From 01 September 2014 a new curriculum for primary school pupils came into effect. Part of the change includes the removal of national assessment levels by which to judge pupil progress through the primary years. This is now a school responsibility and ensuring that all children are making progress in learning remains fundamental. There will be increasing expectations in terms of progress in learning from Year 1 to Year 6 based on expectations of the levels to be reached by the end of Year 6 being further raised.
- Secondary education has already seen a range of national changes, in respect to what qualifications young people can take, how these are assessed, and how the assessments are collated to present school and area performance.

For Key Stage 4 there are now two sets of results on which to evaluate 2014 outcomes. There is the actual qualification a young person will take with them onto further learning and employment, (known as best entry). The other set, (known as first entry), is intended for assessing the performance of institutions such as schools and local authorities and particularly aimed at minimising schools raising standards by having students retake tests and exams.

First results are the only nationally published information, and count only the result from the first time a qualification or similar qualification was entered. This is one of a range of changes intended to refocus learning priorities in secondary schools, others include which qualifications count in performance measures, an emphasis on exams and the 'strengthening' of subjects, like the removal of speaking and listening from English examinations. These changes and their pace are challenging schools to understand the technicalities, and to respond in a way that is timely and in the best interests of young people.

- 5.4 The next section updates Scrutiny on 2014 headline results. compares Leeds to the national picture.

Early years foundation stage

- 5.5 Children achieving a good level of development are those achieving at least the expected level within the following areas of learning: communication and language; physical development; and personal, social and emotional development; literacy; and mathematics. There has been a considerable increase in the proportion of children achieving a good level of development in Leeds, from 51 per cent in 2013, to 58 per cent in 2014. There was a slightly larger improvement nationally; Leeds, therefore, remains below the national average, with a gap of two percentage points.
- 5.6 In 2013, Leeds was the lowest performing local authority against the 'low achievers'/inequality gap measure. In 2014, Leeds has seen a very considerable and encouraging improvement against this indicator. The gap has reduced from 44.6 to 38. Leeds's performance against all other authorities has improved, with this year's performance placing Leeds 120th of 152 local authorities. Improvement has been driven through a challenge to improve outcomes for the very lowest achievers, pleasing the proportion being assessed at the lowest levels has halved.

Key Stage 2



- 5.7 Outcomes are improving in Leeds, with more children reaching expectations at the end of primary school. These improvements are reflected nationally; therefore, the gap between Leeds and national is being maintained. The percentage of pupils in Leeds achieving a Level 4 or better in the reading test, writing teacher assessment, and the maths test, has risen by two points to 76 per cent. A similar increase was seen nationally, taking that figure to 78 per cent.

Provisional Leeds figures for expected progress in English and maths in Key Stage 2 remain higher than national and compare favourably with both statistical neighbours and core cities. This highlights both good performance and a need to strengthen achievement in Key Stage one.

Key Stage 4

- 5.8 The national changes to the secondary education have had the most impact on KS4 results ('first' and 'best' entries). Provisionally, using 'best' results (what young people actually achieve) 55 per cent of Leeds young people achieved the headline measure (5+ A*-C including English and maths GCSE) compared to the national figure of 58 per cent. Both are slightly lower than 2013 but then we are not comparing the same qualifications. It represents a narrowing of the gap for Leeds against this headline measure. Continued improvement is needed in the proportion of Leeds pupils achieving expected progress in English and maths to further close this gap.
- 5.9 In terms of young people achieving at least five good GCSEs or equivalent, the changes in what counts have had a significant impact. Previously 86 per cent of Leeds young people reached this level; now, 64 per cent do. This is a change in what is counted, not in what young people achieved. The changes in Leeds' figures are reflected nationally. It does though mean that we have less assurance on what young people have achieved.
- 5.10 Against published first entry data, Leeds' performance appears worse than when using best entry. In terms of impact of first measures on schools, there is no consistent pattern. Some of this is choice, what is most appropriate for the young people in each school; this includes giving them the best chance of reaching national expectations in maths and English. Some is not getting caught out by the technicalities. The Leeds learning community has and will continue to support each other in response to national changes.

6 Inspection of settings working with children and young people (appendix five)

- 6.1 Published Ofsted reports are monitored across the range of children's provision to understand the percentage of provision in Leeds that is good or better. The summary presented in appendix three reflects that for the majority of children's provision the rate of good or outstanding provision in Leeds is similar or better than national.
- 6.2 The proportion of childminders and childcare providers operating on non-domestic premises (nurseries, playgroups and out of school clubs) judged to be good or outstanding has steadily improved over the last year. The gap between national and Leeds has closed, and performance in Leeds is now above the national

averages. This is in the context of a more challenging inspection framework, and reflects the high quality of local authority support to settings and the increasing engagement of private providers in the cross-sector early learning improvement agenda that is being led by the council.

6.3 The percentage of Leeds primary schools graded good or outstanding is above national levels, although challenges remain in supporting more secondary schools to move towards being good. Our approach is to use the last inspection report for a school regardless of governance changes on the basis that we want coverage for all our children and young people. Using Ofsted's approach of removing sponsored academies prior to their first inspection and adding in through schools Leeds has 63% of secondary schools good or better.

6.4 67 per cent of local authority-run children's homes are currently judged to be good or outstanding. This is a reduction from the 89 per cent quoted in the last report, and is due to the change in ratings of three homes from good to adequate, following their most recent inspections.

This is due to adjusting to changes in Ofsted inspections and being in period of transition in our children's home provision. Our strategy will have a positive impact in the future and it is expected that the direction of travel will turn around. Our approach is for fewer generic homes and the placement more children with additional needs in our own children's home (rather than residential placements outside Leeds).

The themes raised in the inspections are the admissions policies, placement plans requiring further work (often technical not substantive issues), and policies and procedures around recording and reporting incidences of young people going missing from the home, and not attending school. These issues are being addressed through individual requirements and recommendations for each home and through social work systems and panels.

7 Corporate considerations

7.1 Consultation and engagement

- This is an information report and as such does not need to be consulted on with the public. However, all performance information is available to the public.

7.2 Equality and diversity/cohesion and integration

- This is an information, not a decision, report and so due regard is not relevant. However, this report does include an update on equality issues as they relate to the various priorities. Some young people are statistically more likely to have relatively poor outcomes, for example those with learning difficulties and disabilities, those from some ethnic minority backgrounds, those with EAL, those living in deprived areas, poor school attenders and those involved in the social care system. The purpose of all the strategic and operational activity relating to this this area of work is to help all children and young people achieve their full potential. A central element of this is to ensure that the needs of vulnerable

children, young people, and families who experience inequality of opportunity or outcomes are identified and responded to at the earliest possible opportunity.

7.3 Council policies and city priorities

- This report provides an update on progress in delivering the council and city priorities in line with the council's performance management framework. The CYPF supports, reflects, and complements the outcomes, priorities and indicators set out in the Best Council Plan 2013-17 and the Joint Health and Well Being Plan 2013-15.
- The Children and Young People's Plan 2015-19 is currently under development. Proposals are considered in a separate report on this agenda.

7.4 Resources and value for money

- There are no specific resource implications from this report.

7.5 Legal implications, access to information and call in

- All performance information is publicly available. This report is an information update providing Scrutiny with a summary of performance for the strategic priorities within its remit and as such is not subject to call in.

7.6 Risk management

- The report cards that we are proposing to bring to Scrutiny Board twice a year include an update of the key risks and challenges for each of the priorities. This is supported by a comprehensive risk management process in the council to monitor and manage key risks.

8 Conclusions

- 8.1 This report provides a summary of performance against the strategic priorities for the council relevant to the Children and Families Scrutiny Board.

9 Recommendations

- 9.1 Members are recommended to:

- Consider and comment on the most recent performance information. Including content they would like to see in the next 6 month update.
- Use the information in deciding on the areas for further scrutiny work to support improvement over the coming year.


10 Background documents¹

¹ The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include

- 10.1 Other regular sources of information about performance in relation to children's services are contained in community committee reports; the annual standards report to Executive Board each February/March about education attainment; the annual reports to Executive Board of the fostering and adoption services each summer; and regular updates to Executive Board on proposals to increase school places as part of the basic need programme.

Appendix 1: Indicator performance for the CYPP indicators as at the end of September 2014 (quarter two).

This table shows a summary of the position for each priority, and an indication of the difference between performance reported at the end of September 2013 and September 2014. The cross or tick next to each direction of travel arrow indicates if a rise or fall in performance is a positive or negative trend; a downward arrow for the number of children looked after would be a positive trend, but for attendance would be a negative trend.

	Indicator	Summary	Performance		
			Q2 2013/14	Q2 2014/15	Difference
Safe from harm	Obsession: Number of children looked after	The number of children looked after is currently at its lowest point since 2006, with a sustained safe and appropriate reduction seen since September 2012. Care starter numbers have also started to reduce; 137 children became looked after between April and August 2014, 56 fewer (29 per cent) than the same period 12 months ago. <i>Children's Trust partners should: continue to focus on preventative measures that support children and families and reduce the need for children to be looked after</i>	1,357 86.5 per 10,000 Sept 2013	1,297 81.8 per 10,000 Sept 2014	↓ ✓
	Number of children subject to child protection plans	Child protection numbers have reduced by 27 per cent (280) since the start of the CYPP; September 2014's figure of 757 is 7.2 per cent lower than September 2013 (864). Numbers have remained level since January 2014. The number of large sibling groups becoming subject to a child protection plan is impacting on overall numbers. <i>Children's Trust partners should: Support efforts to further increase meaningful partner attendance or involvement at initial and ongoing child protection conferences</i>	816 52.0 per 10,000 Sept 2013	757 47.7 per 10,000 Sept 2014	↓ ✓
Do well in learning and have the skills for life	Obsession: Primary and secondary attendance	Attendance in both primary and secondary schools are at their highest ever recorded levels. Secondary unauthorised absence rates (HT 1-4) have reduced from 2.1 per cent in 2012/13 to 1.8 per cent in 2013/14. The highest levels are concentrated in a small number of schools: in 2013/14, there were six secondary schools in the city with unauthorised absence rates more than double the city average. <i>Children's Trust partners should: Continue to champion that learning is an entitlement for children and young people and that when a child is absent they are missing out</i>	95.3% Primary 2012/13 HT1-4	96.3% Primary 2013/14 HT1-4	↑ ✓
			93.7% Secondary 2012/13 HT1-4	94.7% Secondary 2013/14 HT1-4	↑ ✓
	Obsession: 16-19 year olds who are NEET	At the end of July 2014, there were 1,716 (adjusted) NEET young people in Leeds (7.5 per cent), 0.3 percentage points higher than the same period last year. The proportion of not knowns has reduced over the last year, to 2.4 per cent in Leeds at the end of July - the lowest it has ever been (compared to 8.6 per cent nationally). <i>Children's Trust partners should: Encourage and support secondary school governing bodies to meet their statutory duty to have a clear careers strategy and to support this by having a lead for careers education and information advice and guidance.</i>	7.2% July 2013	7.5% July 2014	↑ ✗


	Indicator	Summary	Performance		
			Q2 2013/14	Q2 2014/15	Difference
		<i>Encourage young people and partners to utilise Leeds Pathways and the Youth Information Hub.</i>			
Do well in learning and have the skills for life	Foundation Stage good level of development	<p>There has been a considerable increase in the proportion of children achieving a good level of development in Leeds, from 51 per cent in 2013, to 58 per cent in 2014. In 2013, Leeds was the lowest performing local authority against the low achievers (inequality gap) measure (Leeds had the largest gap). In 2014, Leeds has seen a very considerable and encouraging improvement against this indicator, with the gap reducing from 44.6 to 38.4. There has also been a reduction in the national gap but Leeds' improvement has been faster than national. Leeds remains in the 4th quartile, but has improved its ranking.</p> <p>Children's Trust partners should: <i>Help ensure that children in the early years of life are accessing learning, including supporting the development of an implementation plan for the Best Start in Life Strategy.</i></p>	51% 2012/13 academic year	58% 2013/14 academic year	↑ ✓
	Key Stage 2 level 4+ reading, writing and maths	<p>Outcomes are improving in Leeds; however, these improvements are being matched or exceeded by the national figures. The gap between Leeds and national is being maintained on the key attainment indicators and Leeds is more in line with the performance of other core cities than that of its statistical neighbour local authorities.</p> <p>Children's Trust partners should: <i>Promote opportunities to become school governors amongst their workforces. Assist clusters to engage families and communities in learning.</i></p>	74% 2012/13 academic year	76% 2013/14 academic year	↑ ✓
	5+ A*-C GCSE inc English and maths	<p>There has been significant change in how Key Stage 4 performance is assessed. With the headline GCSE measure of 5+ A*-C GCSE including English and maths provisionally 55 per cent of Leeds young people finished key stage 4 with this qualification. Progress in English and maths remains a Leeds focus, there has been an improvement in English progress, which has helped Leeds headline result move closer to national. Ensuring young people are making progress in learning that is right for them in this context of changing expectations is essential. To assess schools and Local Authority performance first entry figures have been published, Leeds performance against these was lower.</p> <p>Children's Trust partners should: <i>Promote opportunities to become school governors amongst their workforces. Assist clusters to engage families and communities in learning.</i></p>	56.6% 2012/13 academic year Not directly comparable given changes	50% (first entry) 55% (best entry) 2013/14 academic year	↓ ✗
	Level 3 qualifications at 19	<p>Level 3 at 19 percentages have risen significantly since 2009, but remain below the national average; the gap to the national average, however, has halved. The gap in attainment at age 19 between those young people formerly eligible for free school meals at academic age</p>	52% 2012	54% 2012	↑ ✓

	Indicator	Summary	Performance		
			Q2 2013/14	Q2 2014/15	Difference
		15 and those not eligible remained at 24 percentage points nationally. In Leeds, the gap narrowed by two points, from 32 to 30 per cent. Children's Trust partners should: Acknowledge and support the implementation of the recommendations from the 14-19 (25) strategic partnership as they emerge.			
	16-18 year olds starting apprenticeships	The apprenticeship offer through good partnership working continues to embed in Leeds. The number of apprenticeship starts decreased by 25 per cent in 2013 from 2012, but over the same period the number of young people participating in apprenticeships has only dropped by six per cent. Completion and quality are as least as important in assessing impact as volume of starts. Ensuring young people are aware of apprenticeships as a positive option available to them remains a focus. Children's Trust partners should: Encourage more young people to become apprenticeship ambassadors and support apprenticeships awareness raising, with young people, and within schools.	2,214 August 11 to July 12	1,521 August 12 to July 13	↓ ✘
	Children and families accessing short breaks	Work is underway to develop a new indicator, on which future report cards will be based.	Not included in this report		
Healthy lifestyles	Obesity levels in reception and year six	The 2014 National Child Measurement Survey covered 93 per cent of reception children and 74 per cent of year six children in Leeds. Obesity in reception was 8.7 per cent of all children, rising to 19.7 per cent in year six. This continues the encouraging although small downwards trend in rates for both reception and year six. Overall rates remain very high with around one in ten children already obese by age five, increasing to one in five children by age 12. Children's Trust partners should: Recognise sedentariness as a major risk factor for childhood obesity. Promote awareness of the Healthy Start in Childcare offer, which will be available from January.	9.3% Reception 2012/13 financial year	8.7% Reception 2013/14 financial year	↓ ✓
			19.7% Year 6 2012/13 financial year	19.7% Year 6 2013/14 financial year	↔
	Uptake of free school meals - primary and secondary	The Children and Families Bill places a legal duty on state funded schools in England, including academies and free schools, to offer a free school lunch to all pupils in reception, and years one and two from September 2014 - Universal Infant Free School Meals (UIFSM). From September 2014, schools are required to provide cooking in the curriculum	73.1% Primary 2012/13 financial year	13/14 data to follow	

	Indicator	Summary	Performance		
			Q2 2013/14	Q2 2014/15	Difference
		through KS1 to KS3, with an emphasis on healthy recipes. New duties to comply with revised school food standards will come into effect from January 2015. Children's Trust partners should: <i>Champion consistency in the provision of high quality school meals</i>	71.1% Secondary 2012/13 financial year	<i>13/14 data to follow</i>	
	Teenage conceptions (rate per 1,000)	There has been a steady decline in Leeds' teenage conception rates since 2006 (by 45 per cent). Looking further back, there were 641 teenage conceptions in 1998, compared to 471 in 2012. 204 teenage conceptions were recorded in the first six months of 2013. Children's Trust partners should: <i>Support efforts to engage with young fathers, especially in identifying these fathers.</i>	38.1 2011 calendar year average	37.5 2012 calendar year average	↓ ✓
	Alcohol-related hospital admissions for under-18s	In Leeds, under 18s females account for more alcohol-related admissions than males, and areas of deprivation show higher levels of young people admitted to hospital due to alcohol. A number of programmes are ongoing to advise young people, parents and children professionals on the consequence of alcohol misuse and on how to identify and avoid this. Children's Trust partners should: <i>Raise awareness of the importance of this agenda within their service and with partners.</i>	New indicator and national issues in accessing data		
Voice and influence	Percentage of 10 to 17 year-olds committing one or more offence	The number of children and young people that have offended and received a formal legal outcome continues to fall. In the twelve-month period April 2013 to March 2014, offending rates fell by 25.5 per cent (232 young people) compared to total number of children and young people for the same period in the previous 12 months. The numbers of offenders has been falling steadily and has dropped by 53 per cent (over 1,000 fewer young people) since the baseline was calculated. Children's Trust partners should: <i>Continue to support further development of the Leeds local multi-agency partnership approach to addressing anti-social behaviour & crime related issues.</i>	1.4% April 12 to March 13	1.0% April 13 to March 14	↓ ✓

	Indicator	Summary	Performance		
			Q2 2013/14	Q2 2014/15	Difference
	Children and young people's influence in the community	<p>107 schools completed the 'My Health My School Survey', representing over 4,600 pupils. A learner voice participation survey was developed and completed with students in years nine to 14 with SEN and/or disabilities. YouthWatch were involved in designing and carrying out a survey seeking young people's views about health drop ins in high schools.</p> <p>Children's Trust partners should: Consider how the voice and influence of shapes their services. Support November as Takeover month and involve children and young people from across Leeds.</p>	<p>50% 2012/13 academic year (GUL survey)</p>	<p><i>No current indicator</i></p>	


Appendix 2a: Children and Young People's Plan key indicator dashboard - city level: September 2014

	Measure	National	Stat neighbour	Result for same period last year	Result Jun 2014	Result July 2014	Result Aug - 2014	Result Sept - 2014	DOT	Data last updated	Timespan covered by month result
Safe from harm	1. Number of children looked after	60/10,000 (2012/13 FY)	70/10,000 (2012/13 FY)	1357 (84.0/10,000)	1289 (79.8/10,000)	1280 (79.3/10,000)	1291 (79.9/10,000)	1297 (80.3/10,000)	▲	30/09/2014	Snapshot
	2. Number of children subject to Child Protection Plans	37.9/10,000 (2012/13 FY)	39.5/10,000 (2012/13 FY)	816 (50.5/10,000)	761 (47.1/10,000)	757 (46.9/10,000)	784 (48.5/10,000)	757 (46.9/10,000)	▲	30/09/2014	Snapshot
Do well in learning and have the skills for life	3a. Primary attendance	96.1% (HT1-4 2013-14 AY)	96.1% (HT1-4 2013-14 AY)	95.3% (HT1-4 2013 AY)	95.4% (HT 1-5 2013 AY)	96.3% (HT1-4 2013/14)			▲	21/10/2014	AY to date
	3b. Secondary attendance	94.9% (HT1-4 2013-14 AY)	95.0% (HT1-4 2013-14 AY)	93.7% (HT1-4 2013 AY)	93.7% (HT1-5 2013 AY)	94.7% (HT1-4 2013/14)			▲	21/10/2014	AY to date
	3c. SILC attendance (cross-phase)	90.4% (HT1-4 2012 AY)	91.1% (HT1-4 2012 AY)	87.5% (HT1-5 2012 AY)	86.9% (HT1-5 2013 AY)			▼	HT1-5	AY to date	
	4. NEET	5.4% (May 14)	6.6% (May 14)	7.7% (1639)	7.4% (1685)	7.5% (1716)	7.7% (1805)	7.2% (1646)	▲	31/09/2014	1 month
	5. Early Years Foundation Stage good level of development	60% (2014 AY)	56% (2014 AY)	63% (2012 AY)	51% (2013 AY)	58 (2014 AY)			▼	Oct 14 SFR	AY
	6. Key Stage 2 level 4+ in reading, writing and maths	76% (2013 AY)	77% (2013 AY)	73% (2012 AY)	74% (2013 AY - 5563)	75% (2014 AY)			▲	Aug 14 SFR	AY
	7. 5+ A*-C GCSE inc English and maths	60.8% (2013 AY)	60.6% (2013 AY)	55.0% (2012 AY)	57.3% (2013 AY - 4482)	'First' results 50% (2014/15 AY) 'Best' results 55% (2014/15 AY)			n/a	Oct 14 SFR	AY
	8. Level 3 qualifications at 19	57.3% (2013 AY)	54.5% (2013 AY)	50% (2012 AY - 4,189)	54% (2013 AY - 4710)	54% (2013 AY - 4710)			▲	Mar 14 SFR	AY
	9. 16-18 year olds starting apprenticeships	114,347 (Aug 12- Jul 13)	740 (Aug 12- Jul 13)	1,149 (Aug 12 - Apr 13)	1,521 (Aug 12 - Jul 13)	1,521 (Aug 12 - Jul 13)			▲	Dec 13 SFR	Cumulative Aug - July

	Measure	National	Stat neighbour	Result for same period last year	Result Jun 2014	Result July 2014	Result Aug - 2014	Result Sept - 2014	DOT	Data last updated	Timespan covered by month result
	10. Disabled children and young people accessing short breaks	Local indicator	Local indicator	Local indicator	<i>Indicator in the process of being redeveloped</i>				n/a	n/a	n/a
Healthy lifestyles	11. Obesity levels at year 6	18.9% (2013 AY)	19.4% (2013 AY)	19.7% (2012 AY)	19.6% (2013 AY)				▲	Dec 13 SFR	AY
	12. Teenage conceptions (rate per 1000)	26.0 (Sep 2012)	33.7 (Sep 2012)	31.4 (Sep 2012)	31.4 (Sep 2012)				▶	Aug-14	Quarter
	13a. Uptake of free school meals - primary	79.8% (2011 FY)	79% (Yorks & H)	73.1% (2012/13 FY)	73.1% (2012/13 FY)				▶	Oct-13	FY
	13b. Uptake of free school meals - secondary	69.3% (2011 FY)	67.4% (Yorks & H)	71.1% (2012/13 FY)	71.1% (2012/13 FY)				▶	Oct-13	FY
	14. Alcohol-related hospital admissions for under-18s	Local indicator	Local indicator	69	57				▼	2012	Calendar year
Fun	15. Children who agree that they enjoy their life	Local indicator	Local indicator	80% (2012 AY)	80% (2013 AY)				▶	Sep-13	AY
Voice and influence	16. 10 to 17 year-olds committing one or more offence	1.9% (2009/10)	2.3% (2009/10)	1.0% (2012/13)	1.0% (2013/14)				▶	Jul-14	FY
	17a. Children and young people's influence in school	Local indicator	Local indicator	68% (2012 AY)	69% (2013 AY)				▲	Nov-13	AY
	17b. Children and young people's influence in the community	Local indicator	Local indicator	52% (2012 AY)	50% (2013 AY)				▼	Nov-13	AY

Key AY - academic year DOT - direction of travel FY - financial year HT - half term SFR - statistical first release (Department for Education/Department of Health data publication)
Direction of travel arrow is not applicable for comparing Early Years Foundation Stage outcomes from 2013 with earlier years; assessment in 2013 was against a new framework
Comparative national data for academic attainment indicators are the result for all state-maintained schools

Appendix 2b: Children and Young People's Plan key indicator dashboard - cluster level: September 2014

	Children looked after ^{3 5} ₆		Child protection plans ^{3 5 6}		Primary attendance ⁴	Secondary attendance ⁴	Adjusted NEET ^{3 4 5 8}		Early Years Foundation Stage ⁴	Key Stage 2 Level 4+ in reading, writing and maths ⁴	5 A*-C GCSEs inc Eng and Maths ⁴	Level 3 quals at age 19 ^{4 7}	Obesity levels at Year 6 ⁵	Primary uptake of FSM ⁴	Secondary uptake of FSM ⁴	Alcohol-related hospital admissions for under-18s	Teenage conceptions ^{5 6}		10-17 yr old offenders ^{5 6}	
	As at 30/09/14		As at 30/09/14		HT1-4 13/14	HT1-4 13/14	As at 30/09/14		2014 AY	2013 AY	2013 AY	2013 AY	2013 AY	2012/13 FY	2012/13 FY	2012	July 2009 to July 2010		July 2013 to June 2014	
	Cluster	No	RPTT	No	RPTT	%	%	No	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		No	RPT	No	RPT
ENE - Alwoodley ²	13	23.2	11	19.6	97.0	95.6	25	4.0	67.8	85	69	65.0	14.9	68.3	72.4	<5	24	29.3	13.0	6.6
ENE - CHESSE ¹	108	142.9	58	76.8	94.4		102	10.8	37.9	59	N/A	N/A	20.9	72.3	X	6	48	46.4	38.0	12.6
ENE EPOSS ²	6	8.3	5	6.9	97.2	94.7	35	5.5	74.9	87	57	55.0	13.9	62.0	59.4	<5	22	14.0	10.0	2.7
ENE - Inner East	197	171.0	46	39.9	95.6	93.6	161	10.5	48.6	64	42	38.1	22.4	76.6	75.0	<5	111	74.2	59.0	13.7
ENE - NETWORKS	23	40.5	26	45.7	96.5	94.9	47	6.0	54.7	66	51	53.8	20.5	73.4	70.5		26	28.6	16.0	7.2
ENE - NEXT	17	21.6	16	20.3	96.9	95.4	54	4.8	68.7	77	62	58.0	19.2	61.6	74.0	<5	25	18.7	14.0	4.2
ENE - Seacroft Manston	108	109.9	74	75.3	95.8	93.9	133	8.8	53.5	73	42	33.8	22.7	72.6	69.9	6	99	54.6	50.0	12.0
SSE - Ardsley & Tingley	10	29.0	7	20.3	96.8	95.7	25	4.6	68.9	84	69	64.5	14.3	70.0	71.8	<5	25	36.9	5.0	3.0
SSE - Beeston, Cottingley and Middleton	84	105.8	66	83.1	96.2	94.8	90	8.0	47.2	74	47	34.0	24.4	73.3	53.6	<5	83	68.3	33.0	10.7
SSE - Brigshaw	22	44.5	18	36.4	96.5	95.2	45	5.9	67.8	78	55	51.4	20.2	72.2	63.6	6	32	36.2	6.0	2.7
SSE - Garforth	<5		0	0.0	96.7	96.8	32	5.2	58.2	75	74	60.1	16.8	68.4	69.3		22	30.5	6.0	3.4
SSE - JESS	201	197.8	88	86.6	95.7	92.6	164	12.3	42.3	64	36	29.5	24.4	77.5	X	5	106	71.9	67.0	18.2
SSE - Morley	40	46.8	31	36.3	96.4	95.1	55	4.5	58.9	80	64	49.1	16.0	69.4	63.8	<5	52	38.0	23.0	6.5
SSE - Rothwell	19	30.1	23	36.5	96.6	94.4	50	6.2	69.8	74	60	44.3	19.8	68.8	73.3	<5	33	30.6	10.0	3.8
SSE - Temple Newsam Halton	48	85.4	19	33.8	96.3	94.5	59	6.8	59.6	72	59	49.3	18.1	70.4	59.5	<5	66	65.9	21.0	8.5
WNW - ACES	70	139.9	42	83.9	96.6	90.9	67	9.5	42.5	72	30	33.5	21.2	78.5	65.8	<5	44	56.6	21.0	11.0
WNW - Aireborough	10	13.9	16	22.3	97.3	95.4	41	4.2	72.4	82	72	69.2	17.9	72.0	55.6	<5	28	22.5	19.0	6.0
WNW - Bramley	83	110.5	55	73.3	96.0	93.7	104	9.9	51.8	63	54	40.1	21.8	71.3	79.1	<5	98	80.1	38.0	12.3

	Children looked after ^{3 5 6}		Child protection plans ^{3 5 6}		Primary attendance ⁴	Secondary attendance ⁴	Adjusted NEET ^{3 4 5 8}		Early Years Foundation Stage ⁴	Key Stage 2 Level 4+ in reading, writing and	5 A*-C GCSEs inc Eng and Maths ⁴	Level 3 quals at age 19 ^{4 7}	Obesity levels at Year 6 ⁵	Primary uptake of FSM ⁴	Secondary uptake of FSM ⁴	Alcohol-related hospital admissions for under-18s	Teenage conceptions ^{5 6}	10-17 yr old offenders ^{5 6}		
Period covered	As at 30/09/14		As at 30/09/14		HT1-4 13/14	HT1-4 13/14	As at 30/09/14		2014 AY	2013 AY	2013 AY	2013 AY	2013 AY	2012/13 FY	2012/13 FY	2012	July 2009 to July 2010		July 2013 to June 2014	
Cluster	No	RPTT	No	RPTT	%	%	No	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		No	RPT	No	RPT
WNW - ESNW	12	24.2	12	24.2	96.7	94.4	44	6.7	67.5	77	51	58.7	19.7	71.9	67.5	<5	26	29.4	9.0	4.2
WNW - Farnley	16	42.5	20	53.1	96.0	95.6	43	8.0	51.5	78	73	46.5	20.8	70.9	76.9		35	52.0	13.0	8.7
WNW - Horsforth	16	42.7	8	21.3	97.3	95.6	27	4.9	60.4	85	80	69.6	13.4	71.8	X		19	33.0	8.0	5.2
WNW - OPEN XS	51	162.2	42	133.5	95.7	91.7	38	10.7	52.5	63	17	35.1	32.2	79.6	85.1		20	44.3	16.0	15.7
WNW - Otley/Pool/Bramhope	5	12.1	22	53.2	96.9	95.4	25	4.1	70.3	84	63	71.1	16.5	77.8	X		13	16.0	9.0	4.7
WNW - Pudsey	34	35.0	10	10.3	96.4	93.9	77	5.9	62.3	79	52	51.9	18.4	66.6	X	<5	46	29.9	26.0	6.4
WNW - Inner NW Hub	33	51.0	35	54.1	96.5	95.7	67	7.9	65.0	76	57	62.2	22.0	75.7	64.9	<5	42	38.1	23.0	8.9
Leeds	1,297		757		96.3%	94.7%	7.2%		58%	74%	57.3%	51.9%	19.9%	73.1%	71.1%	57	44.4		1.0%	

Key: AY - academic year FSM - free school meals FY - financial year RPT - rate per thousand RPTT - rate per ten thousand X = Data unavailable

Notes:

1 - CHESS cluster does not include any secondary schools.

2 - On 1 April 2013, Wigton Moor Primary moved from EPOSS to Alwoodley. As some datasets pre-date this boundary change, data for some indicators is only available by the previous boundaries. This will be updated over time.

3 - Data by cluster for these indicators does not add up to the Leeds total, due to some children's records having a missing postcode, or an out of authority postcode. For NEET data, the citywide total also includes a proportion of young people whose status has expired. For children looked after the postcode used is where the child lived at the point of becoming looked after, not placement postcode.

4 - Data for these indicators is by schools within the cluster, not by pupils living in the cluster area.

5 - Data for these indicators is by children and young people living in the cluster area, not attending schools in the cluster

6 - Data suppressed for instances of fewer than five.

7 - Data based on where the young person lived when they were in Year 11, regardless of where they actually gained the Level 3 qualification.

8 - Young people's records with an unknown address that were previously coded to JESS cluster (as they are given the default postcode for the igen centre) have now been removed from the NEET count for this cluster from October 2013 onwards.

Appendix 3: Safeguarding Specialist and Targeted Services September monthly practice improvement report

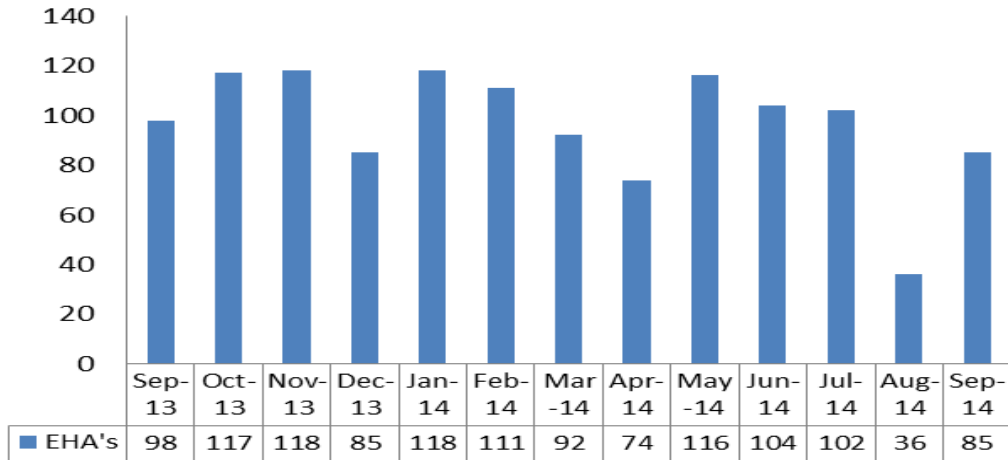
Incorporating children in need, children subject to a child protection plan and children looked after

Performance summary for September: Child in Need (May figures in brackets)

How much did we do?	How well did we do it?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 666 (889) children were newly registered at children’s centres this month. • 85 (116) Early Help Assessments (CAFs) were initiated. • 1718 (1614) contacts were received, of which 1121 (886) became referrals to the Children’s Social Work Service. • 272 (225) referrals this month were re-referrals within the previous 12 months; this is 24.3% (25.4%) of all referrals this month. • 889 (795) Child and Family Assessments were completed. • 6693 (6627) cases were open to Children’s Social Work Services at the end of September, of those 902 (847) had no ethnicity recorded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 61.3% (58.0%) of referrals of CiN lead to child and family assessment (year to date from April). • 23.3% (24.1%) of referrals within a 12-month period (rolling 12 months) were re-referrals. • 78.2% (77.0%) Child and Family Assessments undertaken in the month were carried out within 45 working days. The year-to-date from April performance is 78.0%. • 87.3 (91.2) days is the average time taken to complete Child and Family Assessments that took longer than 45 working days.
<h4>What difference did we make and where do we want to improve?</h4>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The multi-agency arrangements at the front door are supporting a more effective, joined up and appropriate response to contacts and referrals. Since the last report the conversion rate of front door contacts to social care referrals has steadily increased implying more appropriate contact. • We want to improve the recording of ethnicity of children in need. • Continue improvements in the timeliness of Child and Family Assessments and to reduce the time taken for those Child and Family Assessments that take more than 45 days. 	

Performance trends: Children in Need

Early Help Assessments initiated

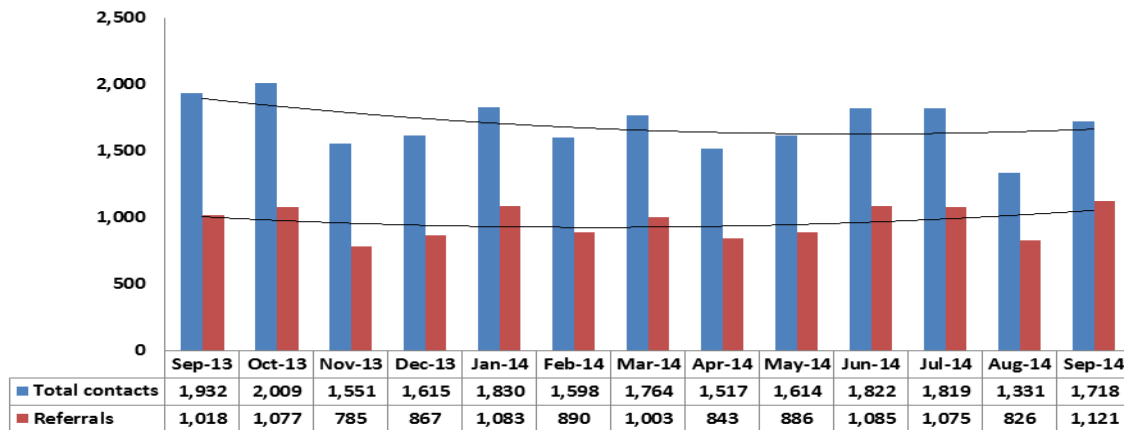


Commentary

This graph shows the number of Early Help Assessments (previously CAFs) initiated each month.

Early Help Assessments are now being recorded in Frameworki. August figures will have been affected by the school holidays and no EHA lead by school based staff are initiated during holidays.

Total contact and referrals by month

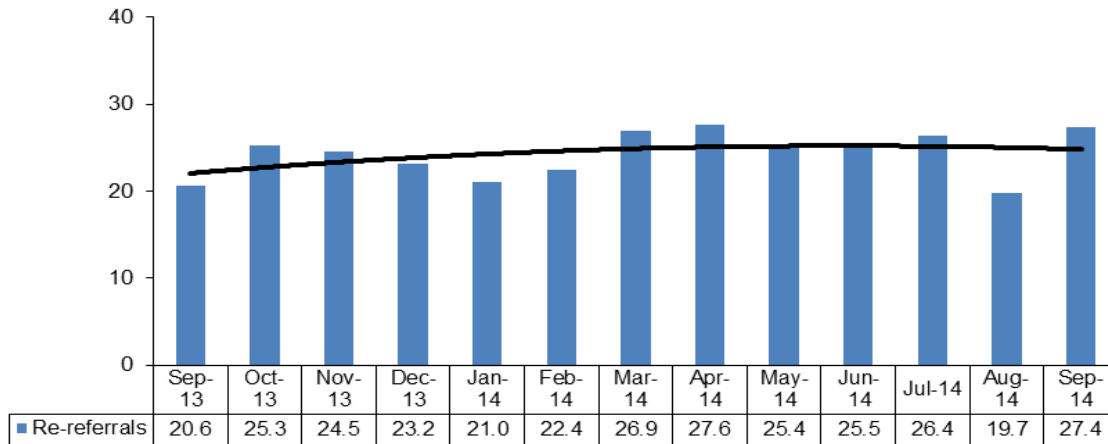


Commentary

This graph shows total contacts received by the Children's Duty and Advice Team and the number of referrals accepted by the Children's Social Work Service.

Weekly referral meetings are part of processes for checking quality of decision making. Attention is being paid to referral volumes with September's high figure, but is too early to imply trends with figures that while fluctuating month on month are overall fairly stable.

Percentage of referrals that are a re-referral within a 12-month period (stand alone month)

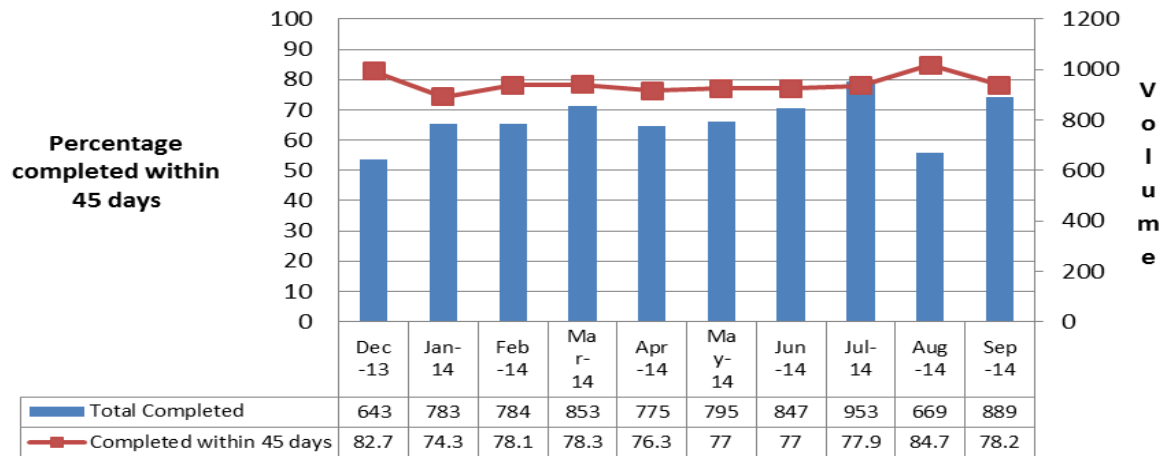


Commentary

This graph shows the percentage of referrals received in a month that are a re-referral of one within a 12 month period.

For 2013-14 Leeds re-referral rate 23.3% was in line with national. While Septembers rate is high, provisional figures show a lower figure for October.

Percentage of Child and Family Assessments completed within 45 working days



Commentary

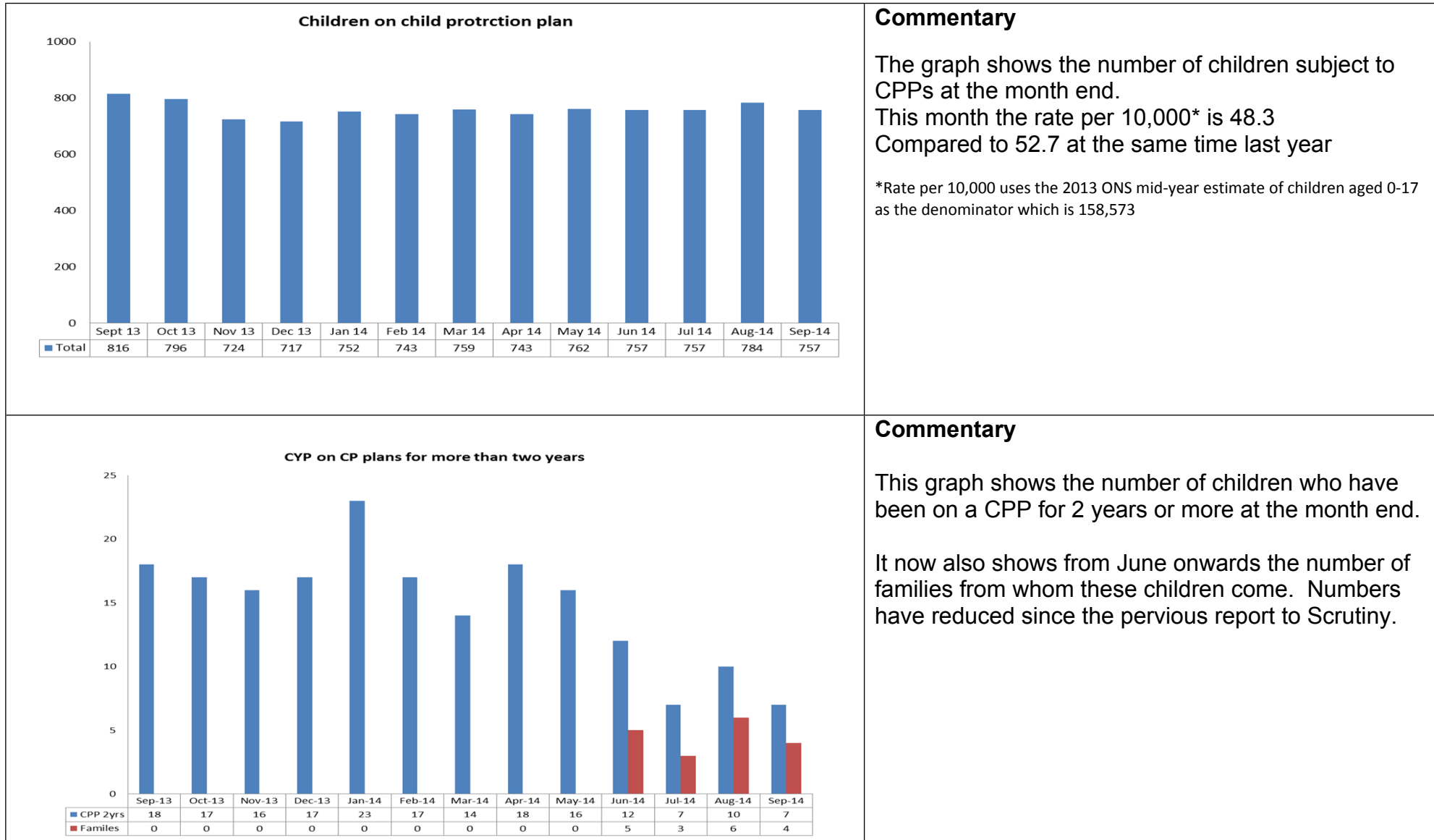
This graph shows the number of child and family assessments completed and then the percentage completed within 45 working days, each month.

The effect of the school holidays can be seen in August figures.

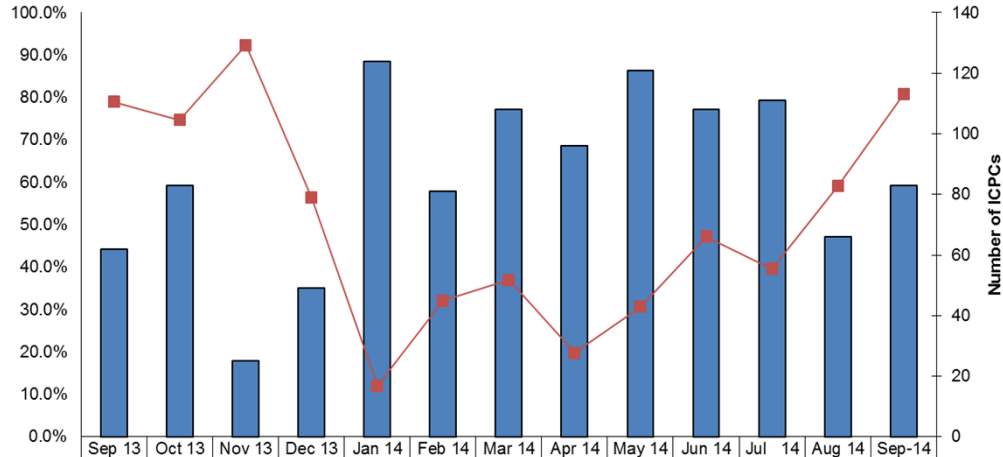
Performance summary for September : Child Protection (May figures in brackets)

How much did we do this month? (Last month in brackets)	How well did we do it?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 757 (762) children and young people (CYP) subject to a child protection plan (CPP) • 517 (565) Strategy Discussions were held • 135 (139) Section 47 enquiries were completed • 83 (121) CYP had an Initial Child Protection Conference (ICPC) • 139 (186) CYP had a child protection review • 615 (571) CYP received a visit in last 20 working days, as of last day of the month 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 99.5% (100%) of CYP subject to CPP were allocated to a qualified social worker. • 7 CYP 4 families (16 CYP) were subject to a CPP for more than two years. • 19.3% (21.1%) of CYP becoming subject to a CPP in the last 12 months were for a second or subsequent time • 80.7% (30.6%) of Initial Child Protection Conferences were held within statutory timescales • 91.4% (84.4%) of all child protection reviews were held within statutory timescales • 88.6% (86.4%) of CYP who have been subject to a CPP for at least 20 working days received their statutory visit, as of last day of month
<p>What difference did we make and where do we want to improve?</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The timeliness of the ICPC process has significantly improved, with timeliness now at expected levels. Year to date performance will remain below expectations but with the assurance that the processes have been reviewed, action taken and performance corrected. Performance is monitored weekly. • Review timeliness has also improved. • Re-registrations on child protection plans continue to be monitored. Leeds practice has been assessed as robust and while levels in Leeds are comparatively high they are not unreasonable, or an indicator of a performance issue. How cases are effectively managed post de-registration is a service focus. • While small numbers are involved the numbers of children on a plan for more than two years has reduced since the last report. 	

Performance trends: Child Protection



Initial Child Protection Conferences Monthly Volume and Percentage within Statutory Timescales



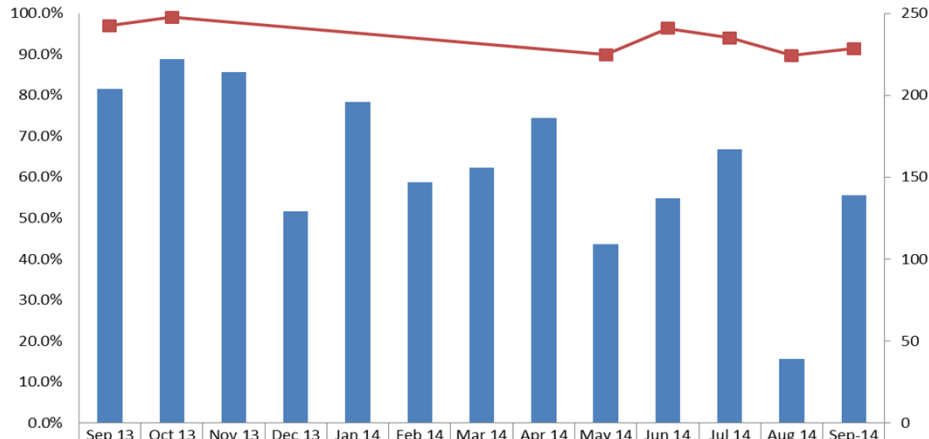
	Sep 13	Oct 13	Nov 13	Dec 13	Jan 14	Feb 14	Mar 14	Apr 14	May 14	Jun 14	Jul 14	Aug 14	Sep 14
ICPCS	62	83	25	49	124	81	108	96	121	108	111	66	83
Within timescales	79.0%	74.7%	92.3%	56.4%	12.0%	32.1%	37.0%	19.8%	30.6%	47.2%	39.6%	59.1%	80.7%

Commentary

The graph shows the number of children for whom ICPCs were held, together with the percentage held within 15 working days of the strategy discussion meeting.

All cases are monitored and performance is reported weekly. The July to September timeliness figures show the impact of improvement work. This has been sustained into October.

Child Protection Reviews Monthly Volume and Percentage within Statutory Timescales



	Sep 13	Oct 13	Nov 13	Dec 13	Jan 14	Feb 14	Mar 14	Apr 14	May 14	Jun 14	Jul 14	Aug 14	Sep 14
CP Reviews	204	222	214	129	196	147	156	186	109	137	167	39	139
Within timescales	97.0%	99.0%							89.9%	96.3%	94.0%	89.7%	91.4%

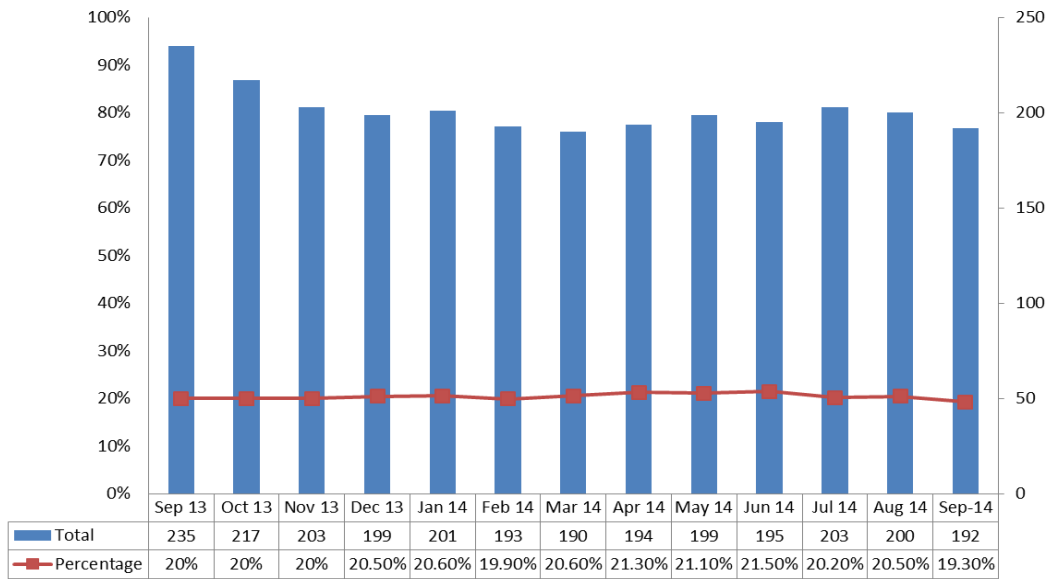
Commentary

The graph shows the number of children for whom Child Protection Reviews were completed in month, together with the percentage held within statutory timescales.

There were no data available about timescales between November and April because of the implementation of Frameworki. Performance during this period was monitored by the Child Protection Conference Service.

School holidays impacted on the reviews required and completed in August.

Child Protection Plan Re-registrations



Commentary

This bar graph shows, of those children becoming CPP in the last 12 months, how many children are re-registrations.

The line graph shows, of those re-registrations, the percentage of children who have re-registered within 12 months.

Performance in this area has been reviewed by Dr Mark Peel to ensure decision making is appropriate. Dr Peel found conference decision-making “appropriate and robust”.

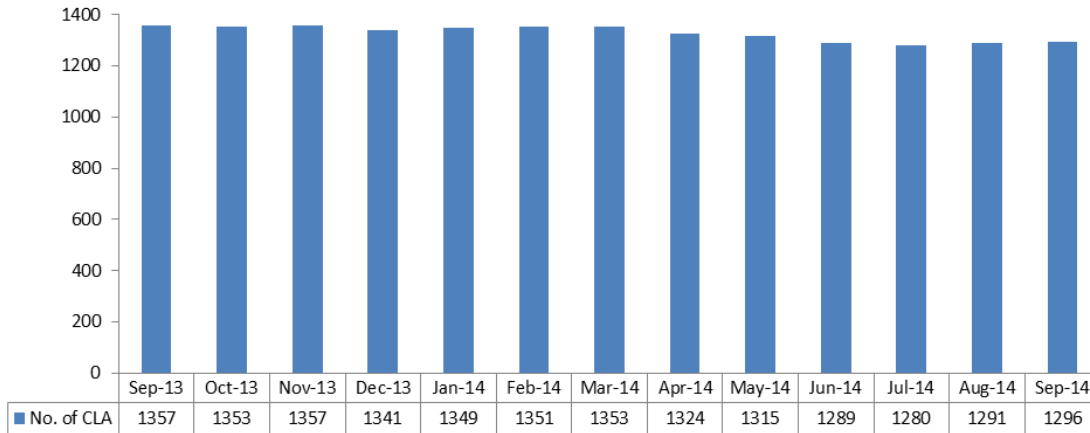
This month the rate per 10,000* is 12.1 (12.8). *Rate per 10,000 uses the 2013 ONS mid-year estimate of children aged 0-17 as the denominator which is 158,573.

Performance summary for September : Looked After Children (May figures in brackets)

How much did we do this month?	How well did we do it?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1296 (1315) CYP were children looked after • 343 (88) children looked after had a looked after child review • Children entering care in September 41 (36) • Children leaving care in September 35 (45) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 99.7% (99.5%) of children looked after were allocated to a qualified social worker (QSW). Of the 4 CYP recorded as without a QSW, 1 didn't have a QSW but had a personal advisor and ceased to be looked after a few days later. 1 child is allocated to a team manager pending an adoption completion, while the remaining 2 are all special cases held by other senior colleagues. • 93.4% (90.7%) of children looked after, who have been in care for at least a 12-month continuous period, have an up to date HNA recording. • 87.6% (60.4%) of children looked after, who have been in care for at least a 12-month continuous period, have an up-to-date dental checks (rolling 12 months). • 95.9% (95%) of all child looked after reviews held in month were within statutory timescales • 74.2% (66.7%) of initial child looked after reviews held in month were within statutory timescales • 28 (39) children looked after have experienced three or more placements in the last 12 months • 66.7% (6 reported adoptions) (90%) of CYP who were adopted were placed for adoption within 12 months of the decision that they should be placed for adoption • 91.8% (93%) of children looked after who had been in care for three months or more have had a statutory visit within time scales. • 73.3% (73.0%) of 833 school aged children looked after had an up to date PEP. This indicator is inclusive of all PEPs.
<p>What difference did we make and what do we want to improve?</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have continued to support more children to achieve permanence at the earliest opportunity. As a result we have maintained our focus on ensuring children are assessed and have a permanence plan in place that is reviewed. • Timeliness of all reviews is at 95.9%, the timeliness of initial reviews have also increased since May, although September's figure needs further improvement. Child's voice is central to the review processes. • The number of children looked after with up to date PEPs will improve with the new school year. (October figure is above 80%) • While consider predominately a recording issues there is a significant improvement in the percentage of Looked After Children with confirmed dental checks. 	

Performance trends: Children Looked After

Mainstream children looked after (non S20 STBs) 13 month trend

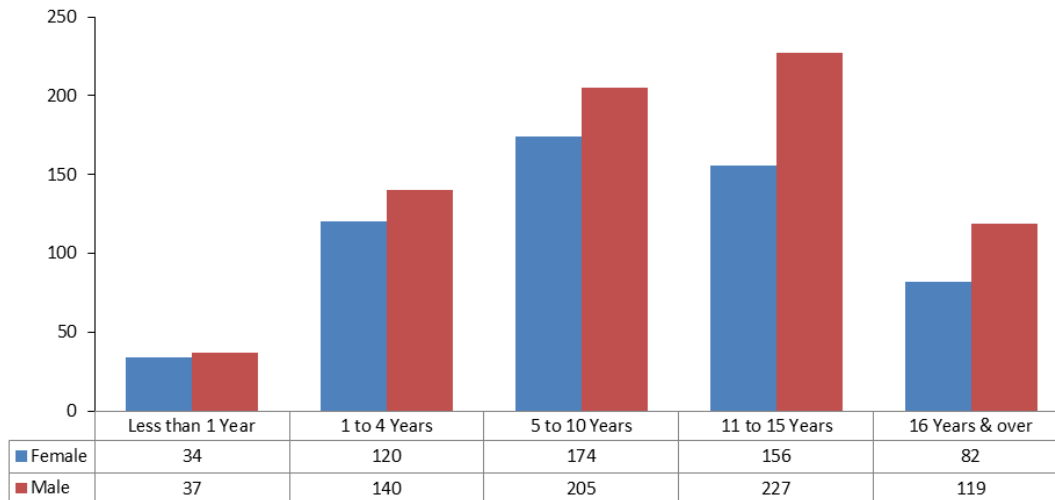


Commentary

This graph demonstrates the current trend in the mainstream looked after numbers (excluding any looked after children receiving only S20 short term breaks).

Earlier this year numbers safely declined from around 1350 to just below 1300. They have remained at this level for several months, these levels have not been seen in several years.

Mainstream children looked after at end September 14 by age and gender

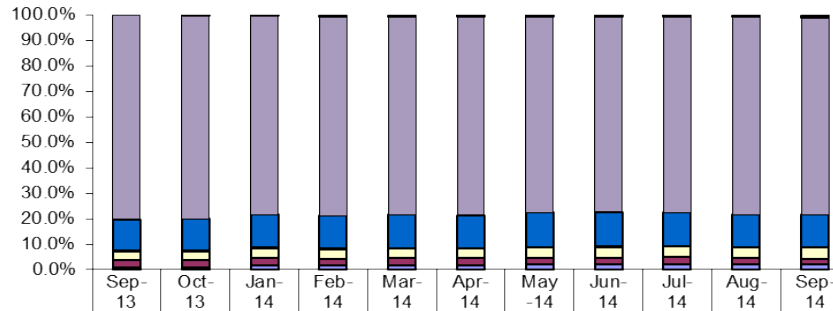


Commentary

This graph shows the breakdown by age and gender of the children in care.

The largest age group for females is 5 to 10 with 174 children and the largest age group for males is 11 to 15 with 227 children.

Ethnicity changes in children looked after cohort over 13 months



	Sep-13	Oct-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14
Unspecified	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%
Information Not Yet Obtained	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%
White	80.4%	79.8%	78.2%	78.1%	77.6%	77.9%	77.1%	76.9%	77.1%	77.7%	77.2%
Mixed	12.3%	12.5%	13.0%	13.0%	13.0%	13.1%	13.6%	13.5%	13.2%	12.7%	13.0%
Middle Eastern	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Chinese	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Black or Black British	3.3%	3.3%	4.0%	3.8%	3.8%	3.9%	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%	4.2%
Asian or Asian British	2.9%	3.0%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.3%
Any Other Ethnic Group	0.7%	0.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.8%	1.6%	1.9%	1.9%	2.2%	1.9%	2.0%

Commentary

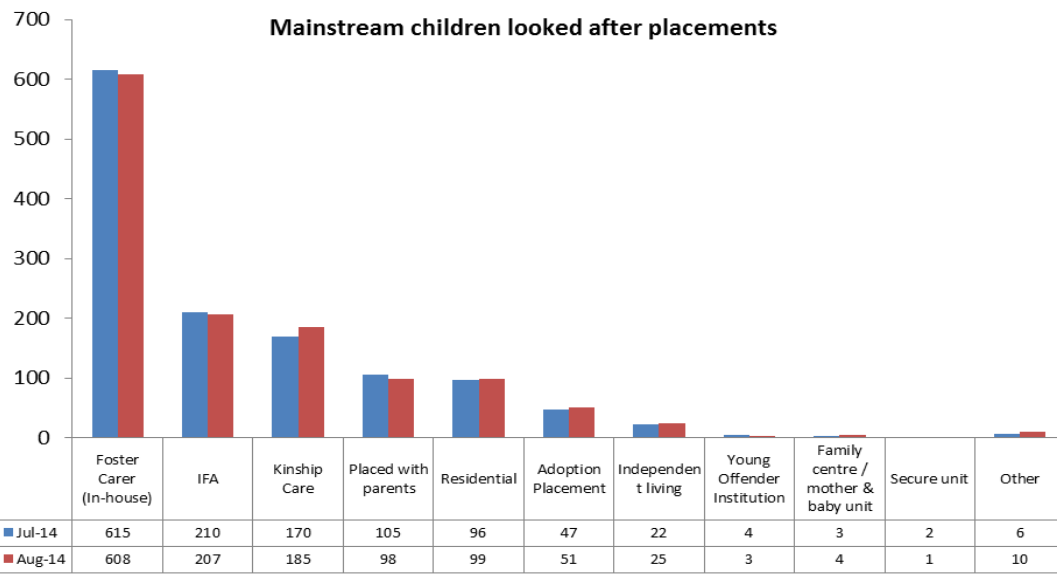
This graph shows the ethnic breakdown of the children looked after population over a 13 month period.

November and December are not included due to the need to manually align ethnicity codes.

This is relatively stable throughout the period.

In total 24.1% of the CLA population was BME, compared to the number of children on the school roll which has a BME percentage of 25% (school census - Jan 2014)

Mainstream children looked after placements



	Foster Carer (In-house)	IFA	Kinship Care	Placed with parents	Residential	Adoption Placement	Independent living	Young Offender Institution	Family centre / mother & baby unit	Secure unit	Other
Jul-14	615	210	170	105	96	47	22	4	3	2	6
Aug-14	608	207	185	98	99	51	25	3	4	1	10

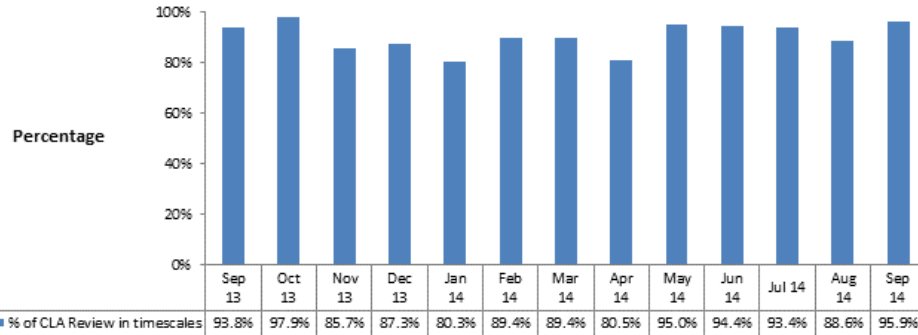
Commentary

This graph shows the current distribution of placements compared to the position reported last month.

The Other category includes all types of temporary move, holiday cover, NHS/Health Trust and temporary periods in hospital.

The Residential category includes residential schools, residential care homes, homes and hostels and residential accommodation.

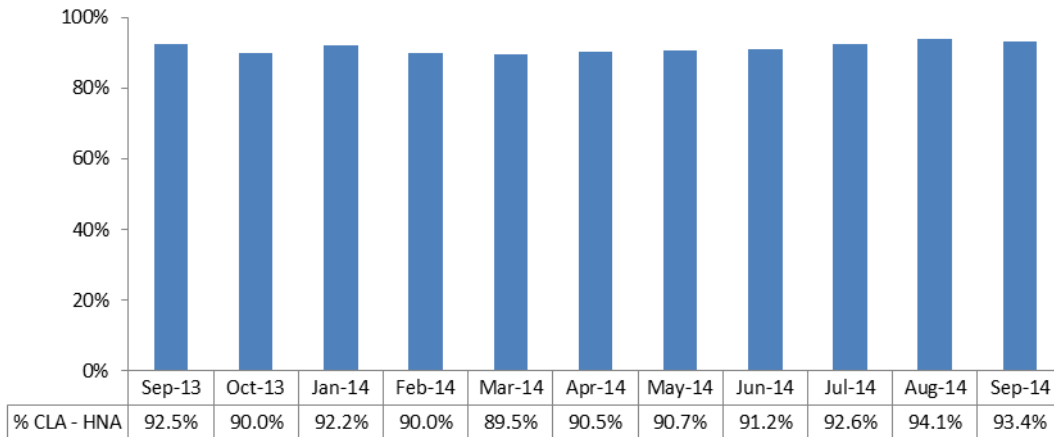
Percentage of child looked after reviews held within statutory timescales in month



Commentary

This graph shows the percentage of looked after children with a review held within statutory timescales.

Children looked after with up to date health needs assessments (HNA)

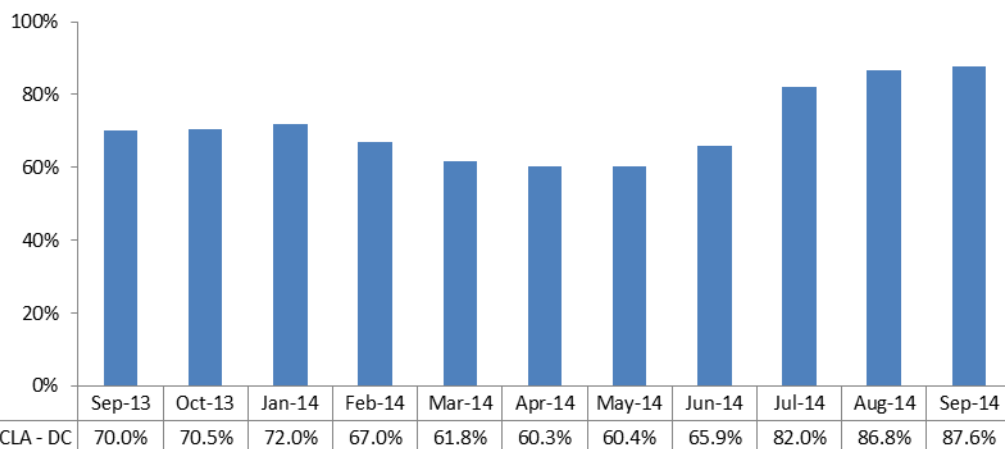


Commentary

This graph shows the percentage of children looked after who have an up to date health needs assessment.

Rates have been consistently over 90% since April.

Children looked after with up to date dental checks (DC)

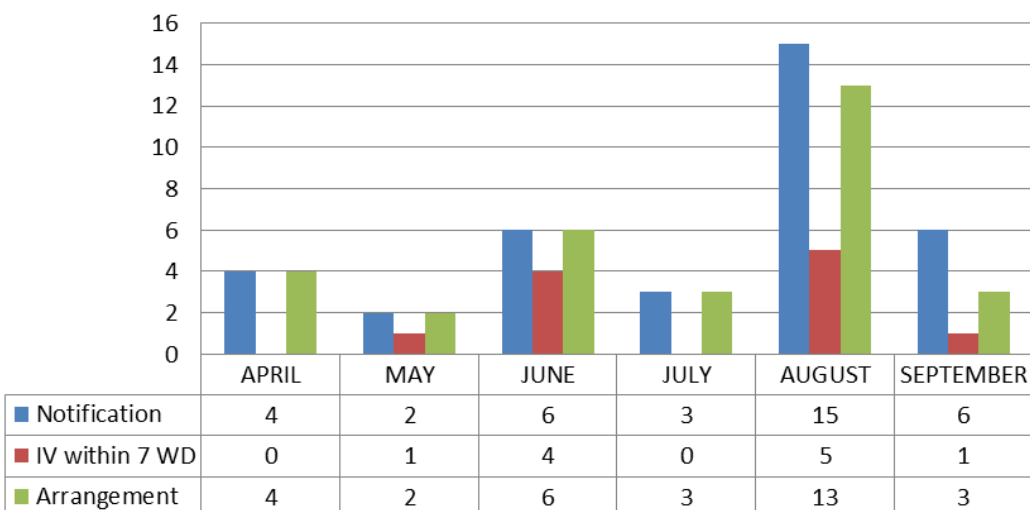


Commentary

This graph shows the percentage of looked after children who have an up to date dental check.

Since April there has been a significant improvement. Performance is nearly 18 percentage points higher than this time last year.

Private Fostering

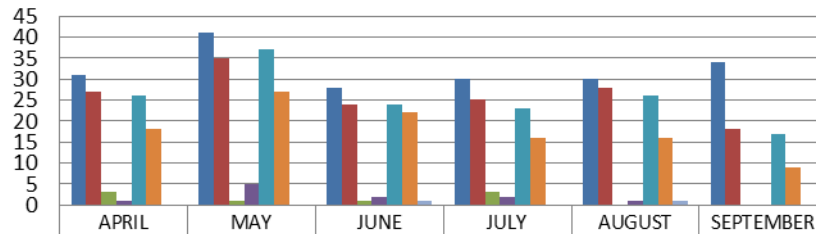


Commentary

A private fostering arrangement (PFA) is where a child or young person under the age of 16 (or under 18 if disabled) is cared for, for 28 days or more, by someone who is not their parent or 'close relative' such as a step-parent, grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt.

When the LA is notified of a PFA, we have 7 days to visit the young person and their placement. This graph shows the number notifications, the number of initial visits carried out on time and the number of actual arrangements during the last 4 months.

Care Leavers - (Contact with Care Leavers 19-21)



	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
■ 19 TO 21 CARE LEAVERS	31	41	28	30	30	34
■ Contacted within timescales	27	35	24	25	28	18
■ OVERDUE	3	1	1	3	0	
■ Contacted but not within timescales	1	5	2	2	1	
■ ACCOM	26	37	24	23	26	17
■ EET	18	27	22	16	16	9
■ CLOSED	0	0	1	0	1	

Commentary

This graph shows the number of care leavers who are near to their 19th, 20th and 21st birthdays and therefore qualify for a care leaver birthday contact. It also shows the number of care leavers who were contacted and the numbers living in suitable accommodation and in education employment or training (EET).

This is a statutory contact more regular contact is expected and monitored within the service.

Appendix 4: Children's settings services inspections dashboard: September 2014

Percentage of children's providers judged good or outstanding

>80%

65-79%

50-64%

<50%

Setting	National comparison	2012/13 FY	2013/14 FY	Sep-13	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Number inadequate ₃	Number inspected	RAG	DOT ₄	Last inspection date
Childminder	76%	61%	73%	70%	75%	77%	78%	79%	81%	12	824	DG	▲	31/09/14
Childcare - domestic	77%	100%	80%	100%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	0	5	DG	▶	31/07/14
Childcare - non-domestic	82%	63%	79%	77%	80%	78%	84%	85%	87%	11	307	DG	▲	31/09/14
Children's centre	67%	77%	75%	77%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	1	42	LG	▶	26/03/14
Primary school	80%	67%	80%	81%	81%	82%	82%	83%	83%	5	219	DG	▶	30/09/14
Secondary school	70%	63%	56%	61%	58%	58%	58%	58%	56%	5	36	A	▼	17/09/14
Through schools	-	-	100%	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0	2	DG	▶	12/02/14
General FE and tertiary	75%	40%	50%	50%	50%	75%	75%	75%	75%	0	4	LG	▶	28/01/13
Sixth form college	79%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0	1	DG	▶	16/04/08
Maintained special	88% (all special)	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	83%	1	6	DG	▶	16/10/12
Non-LA and independent special	88% (all special)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0	1	DG	▶	29/02/12
Pupil referral unit	81%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0	3	DG	▶	11/06/13
Residential special school	90%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0	1	DG	▶	10/03/14
LA fostering agency	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0	1	DG	▶	11/06/10
LA adoption agency	70%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0	1	DG	▶	07/12/10
P&V fostering and adoption	76%	33%	60%	67%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	2	5	A	▶	12/12/13
LA children's home	71%	58%	100%	100%	89%	78%	67%	67%	67%	0	9	LG	▶	31/07/14
P&V children's home	68%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	1	6	LG	▶	17/06/13

Key DOT - direction of travel FY - financial year LA - local authority P&V - private and voluntary RAG - red amber green traffic light

Background

This dashboard was originally developed based on the 'Ofsted Performance Profile'. This was an Ofsted tool that informed the annual assessment of children's services process. We have maintained the Ofsted categories from the performance profile, as well as the traffic light ratings, but we have added a column for national comparative data, where this is available.

The following notes provide guidance on the categories included in the dashboard, as well as links to the Ofsted inspection frameworks. Ofsted statistical releases can be found at: <http://www.ofsted.gov.uk/inspection-reports/statistics>

Footnotes

1. Results are cumulative, ie, the percentage of all settings that have an inspection judgement, not settings inspected within the month.
2. Results are deemed to be confirmed when an inspection report is published on the Ofsted website, and are included in the dashboard at this point.
3. Direction of travel is based on previous month's data, or the most recent inspection if not in the last month.
4. The difference between childminding and childcare on domestic premises is the number of people involved. If four or more people look after children at any time, they are providing childcare on domestic premises, not childminding.
5. Some children's centres will also be inspected under the requirements of the Early Years Register and the Childcare Register, if they provide childcare as well as services. This means that in the dashboard, children's centres can be counted twice.