

Report of Director of Children’s Services

Report to Children’s Services Scrutiny Board

Date: 17 December 2015

Subject: Performance update for April to September 2015

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|--|---|--|
| 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: n/a Appendix number: n/a | <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 Children and Young People’s Plan, the emerging attainment results for the city, and the children’s social work service.

Recommendations

- 2 Members are recommended to:
 - Consider and comment on the most recent performance information presented in this report.
 - 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 performance update to Scrutiny. It provides a broad and succinct summary in terms of are we making a difference in our delivery of the Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) and the Best Council Plan, and in terms of the outcomes being achieved for children and young people in Leeds.

2 Background information

- 2.1 This is the first update of the new CYPP 2015-2019, which was formally launched in September. The report summarises data and progress from a number of reports and dashboards used within the Council and in Children's Trust arrangements.
- 2.2 The CYPP is the strategic document that guides the work of Children's Services, through five outcomes, 14 priorities (including the three obsessions) and 20 key indicators. It was launched in June 2011, refreshed in 2013 with a new revised CYPP formally launched in September 2015. The CYPP is closely aligned to the Best Council Plan.
- 2.3 This report follows the previous versions to this scrutiny committee, based on:
- Progress against the CYPP 2015-19, including the three obsessions.
 - Information on provisional learning outcomes for the last academic year (autumn only).
 - A summary of children's early help and social work services performance.
- 2.4 Four appendices are included, providing detail on the indicators in the CYPP at city and cluster level; data from the monthly specialist safeguarding and targeted services report; and a selection of learning outcomes dashboards.

Main issues

3 Progress against the Children and Young People's Plan (supporting data in appendices one and two)

- 3.1 Children and Families Trust Board receives six-monthly updates on the priorities and outcomes (including the three obsessions) in the CYPP. Appendix one contains the performance summary table from the report that covers the first two quarters of 2015/16.
- 3.2 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 two (a)), and the most recent position at cluster level (appendix two (b)).
- 3.3 This is the first report to be based on the new CYPP, this new version of the plan contains a mixture of existing and new priorities and performance measures. With the later some measures remain in development or are awaiting data and consequently are not contained in this report, these are identified in appendix one.

3.4 The three obsessions remain central to the new CYPP. All have seen significant progress since 2011 accepting there is still much to do with Leeds a large and complex city.

- There are fewer children in care in Leeds now than at any point in the last ten years. An increased focus on permanence - adoption, special guardianships, reunification - has increased the number of children leaving care to safe and stable family units. Since the last of report to scrutiny the number of children in care has been stable at around 1,250. National comparison, now available for the financial year to 31 March, shows a national increase in children looked after and the Leeds rate having reduced to close to the statistical neighbours average and below the core cities rate. The focus on permanence is being matched by work to reduce the number of children entering care, including the Family Valued programme.
- Attendance for half-terms 1-4 of the 2014/15 academic year is marginally lower at both primary (96.2 per cent) and secondary (94.5 per cent) than for the same period in 2013/14. This is due to illness and reflected nationally. The long term trend, however, remains positive. Helping to improve attendance is good practice in schools alongside work with families where there are barriers to good attendance this includes work in clusters and as part of the Families First programme. Unauthorised absence and persistent absence at secondary schools need to reduce further; targeted work with the small number of secondary schools where persistent absence rates are the highest is one aspect of addressing this.
- There were fewer young people recorded as NEET in August 2015 (1,721; 7.3 per cent) than in August 2014 (1,800; 7.7 per cent). Not known rates remain at record low levels and are lower for August 2015 (2.5 per cent) than August 2014 (2.9 per cent). Additional support to schools to ensure quality careers education and information, advice and guidance is offered to older school pupils should help reduce NEET and not known rates further, and ensure that young people are accessing education, employment or training opportunities to equip them with the appropriate skills for the Leeds labour market. The national measure for NEET is for the period November to January.

3.5 Other highlights in terms of progress against the new CYPP are:

- Strong partnership work based on high challenge and support, delivered restoratively, has resulted in over 90 per cent of our primary schools being judged by Ofsted to be good or better. This shows a continued improvement in primary Ofsted judgements, and places Leeds well above the national average. Overall 90.2% of Leeds primary pupils are attending a good or better school as are 82.3% of secondary pupils, national figures are 84.4% and 78.2%.
- 23 per cent of Leeds 11 to 18-year olds completed the Make Your Mark Ballot in September, this is a national ballot on priorities for young people. A quarter of respondents chose votes at 16 as their top issue, with tackling racism and religious discrimination being the second most popular choice.

- There has been a steady decline in Leeds' teenage conception since 2006 and in June 2014, the rate per thousand conceptions figure for Leeds fell to below 30 for the first time.
- The cohort of children entering school in 2016 is the biggest birth cohort seen in Leeds. Permanent and temporary places have or are being created. Additional solutions include partnership working with providers setting up free schools to ensure they are delivered in areas of most acute place pressure.
- Leeds has been chosen as one of only seven areas nationally to participate in an outcomes project led by the Child Outcomes Research Consortium. The focus of the project is cross-sector outcomes, and joining up data across services involved with children and young people's mental well-being.
- The number of children and young people offending and receiving a formal legal outcome remains at its lowest since 2010; however, the reduction has flattened and the Youth Offending Service is anticipating a substantial national funding cut.
- Fixed-term exclusions in secondary schools have risen, and have historically been higher than national averages. The majority of exclusions are due to persistent disruptive behaviour. Further analysis is needed to understand data coverage and school policy factors that can impact on fixed term exclusion recording and reporting.

4. 2014/15 Key Stage results.

- 4.1 Academic year results become available over the autumn accepting some results and details are not confirmed or available until 2016.
- 4.2 Emerging attainment results for the 2014/15 academic year show a broadly improving picture in Leeds; appendix four shows the headline measure at ages 5, 11 and 16 against current age related expectations. All three show an improving picture in Leeds over the last three years, but indicate that a further increase in the pace of improvement is needed to close the gap to comparator groups.
 - More 5 year olds, 62 per cent, reached a good level of development at the end of the foundation stage, however Leeds improvement was not as fast as national. The early years foundation stage low achievers' gap (the percentage gap in achievement between the lowest 20 per cent of the cohort and the median score) continues to reduce, from 44.6 per cent in 2013, to 35.7 per cent in 2015. Leeds has more than halved the performance gap to national and Leeds' results are close to statistical neighbour and regional comparators.
 - The percentage of pupils at the end of primary school achieving a Level 4 or better in reading, writing and maths rose by two percentage points to 77 per cent. Leeds is in line with the regional and core cities average but below statistical neighbours and national at 80 per cent. This gap to national equates to approximately 245 more children out of 8,155 needing to achieve national expectations; this is in addition to the 6,251 who did reach expectations.

Progress in the core reading, writing and maths subjects is positive at key stage 2, being above or in line with national.

- 54.1 per cent of pupils at the end of key stage 4 achieved at least five A*-C GCSEs, including English and maths, three points higher than last year. The rate of improvement was the highest in the Yorkshire and The Humber region and has strengthened Leeds comparative performance, which is now in the third quartile of local authorities and closing with national and statistical neighbour averages. 24% of Leeds pupils achieved the English Baccalaureate placing Leeds in the top half of local authority performance.

4.3 A key issue for Leeds is the attainment gap between pupils eligible for free school meals, and those pupils not eligible for free school meals. Related to this is understanding that the Leeds child population is continuing to change in size and composition and at a faster rate than the population of Leeds as a whole. In 2015, 10,119 children were assessed against the foundation stage, 8,155 took part in end of key stage 2 assessments, and 7,853 sat GCSE exams. Change is not consistent across Leeds, with the birth rate higher in the city's most deprived communities and with the increase in particular ethnic groups not evenly spread across the city.

4.4 In 2015 the Key Stage 2 cohort contained 656 more children than in 2011. The Index of Multiple Deprivation shows that 31 per cent of these children, 2,519, were resident in areas among the 10 per cent most deprived nationally. This is six points higher than in 2011 and above the 22 per cent of the Leeds overall population. Of these 1170 children live in communities ranked in the 3% most deprived nationally, 558 more than in 2011. There is also a likely increase in mobility with the DFE not being able to match previous key stage one results to 435 children; 75 per cent of this group have English as an additional language.

4.5 2016 will see major changes in how children and young people's learning is assessed at both the end of key stage 2 and key stage 4. This accompanies curriculum changes. While we will have to wait to assess the impact of these changes the importance of children and young people making good progress and reaching at least age related expectations in English and maths remains a clear focus.

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

5.1 A summary of September's performance is made in appendix three. This focuses on a range of measures largely related to children and young people's social care. Numbers previously reported to Scrutiny in April 15 and September 14 are included.

5.2 This presents a positive picture of operational performance with improvements in a range of measures related to assessment, reviews and visits. Pleasingly the timeliness of Initial Child Protection Conference which has been raised in previous reports is now at acceptable levels, not ruling out the scope for further improvement. Services to care leavers are a current area of focus, including ensuring consistency in pathway plans are in the timeliness of regular visits. The Frameworki case

management system is being further developed to facilitate better and more integrated recording of early help assessments and cases.

- 5.3 While children looked after numbers have remained stable since the last report the number of open social work cases continues to safely reduce, by 13 per cent in the last 12 months ensuring a better focus of social care capacity in relation to risk and need. Within this the number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan for more than two years has reduced, as has the number of children becoming subject to a plan for a second or subsequent time within a two-year period.

6 Corporate considerations

6.1 Consultation and engagement

- 6.1.1 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.

6.2 Equality and diversity/cohesion and integration

- 6.2.1 This is an information, not a decision report; equality issues are highlighted as they relate to the various priorities.
- 6.2.2 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 English as an additional language; 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 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.

6.3 Council policies and city priorities

- 6.3.1 This report provides an update on progress in delivering the council and city priorities in line with the council's performance management framework. The CYPP 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 latter is being refreshed).

6.4 Resources and value for money

- 6.4.1 There are no specific resource implications from this report.

6.5 Legal implications, access to information and call in

- 6.5.1 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.

6.6 Risk management

6.6.1 The six-monthly summary of CYPP report cards that are provided to Scrutiny 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.

7 Conclusions

7.1 This report provides a summary of performance against the strategic priorities for the council relevant to the Children's Services Scrutiny Board.

8 Recommendations

8.1 Members are recommended to:

- Consider and comment on the most recent performance information presented in this report.
- Use the information in deciding on the areas for further scrutiny work to support improvement over the coming year.


9 Background documents¹

9.1 Other regular sources of information about performance in relation to children's services are contained in community committee reports; educational attainment reports; 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.

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 published works.

Appendix one: indicator performance for the CYPP indicators as at the end of September 2015

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 2015 and September 2014. Noting that for some priorities this is the first time they have been reported. 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; ie, 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 2014/15 | Q2 2015/16 | Difference |
| Safe from harm | Obsession Number of children looked after | An increased focus on permanence - including adoption for children under five, special guardianship orders, and reunification - has resulted in greater numbers of children leaving care. Fewer children are entering care due to the range of early help options available. The age profile of those in care is changing with the proportion in the 0-5 cohort becoming more in line with comparators. <i>Children and Families Trust partners should: promote the restorative practice training available to agencies to support the development of 'restorative clusters'.</i> | 1,297 81.8 per 10,000 Sept 2014 | 1,253 78.1 per 10,000 Sept 2015 | ↓ ✓ |
| | Number of children subject to a child protection plan | There are 166 fewer (21.9 per cent less) children and young people subject to a child protection plan in September 2015 than September 2014. Leeds' current rate per ten thousand figure of 36.8 is lower than the most recent (March 2015) comparator data for statistical neighbours (49.1) core cities (56.1) and the England average (42.9). <i>Children and Families Trust partners should: encourage better representation at core groups and/or the submission of quality supporting documents if attendance is not possible.</i> | 757 47.7 per 10,000 Sept 2014 | 591 36.8 per 10,000 Sept 2015 | ↓ ✓ |
| Do well in learning and have the skills for life | Percentage of pupils with good achievement at the end of primary school | The percentage of pupils in Leeds achieving a Level 4 or better in reading, writing and maths has risen by two percentage points to 77 per cent. Leeds is in line with the regional and core cities average but below national and statistical neighbours. Attainment at Level 5+ in reading writing and maths has decreased this year to 21 per cent from 22 per cent in 2014; this compares to gradual increases from 2012 to 2014. Pupil progress in Leeds remains above or in line with national for all subjects. <i>Children and Families Trust partners should: assist cluster partnerships to engage families and communities in learning and to deliver the Best City for Learning Strategy.</i> | 75% 2013/14 academic year | 77% 2014/15 academic year | ↑ ✓ |

| | Indicator | Summary | Performance | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|------------|
| | | | Q2 2014/15 | Q2 2015/16 | Difference |
| | Percentage of pupils with 5+ A*-C GCSEs including English and maths | <p>Provisional data show that a greater proportion of young people achieved 5+ A*-C GCSEs including English and maths in 2015 than in 2014. Leeds' increase was one of the strongest nationally and the highest in the Yorkshire and The Humber region, but overall Leeds remains behind statistical neighbours and national.</p> <p>Children and Families Trust partners should: be aware of the national changes to GCSEs, and the challenges this will have for pupils to achieve a 'good' pass. Raise awareness across partner organisations and all services working with young people about curriculum and accountability reform in secondary schools.</p> | <p>51% 2013/14 academic year</p> | <p>54% 2014/15 academic year</p> | <p>↑ ✓</p> |
| | Level 3 qualifications at 19 | <p>Level 3 at 19 has risen in recent years; although there was a dip in 2014. These results were affected by the 2012 GCSE grade boundary changes, as well as changes to BTECs. Where young people progress to Level 3 study in Leeds, and where they sustain engagement, they tend to do well. However around 25 per cent of learners drop out of school sixth-forms during Year 12. Work to support progression from Level 2.5 courses is an area for development for the city.</p> <p>Children and Families Trust partners should: support and encourage schools to develop their current CEIAG offer to young people; and support and facilitate increased business collaboration with schools.</p> | <p>54% 2013</p> | <p>53% 2014</p> | <p>↓ ✗</p> |
| | Achievement gaps at 5, 11, 16, 19 | <p>A single report card covering all gap indicators will be provided at the next round of report card reporting. National data are released throughout the autumn, and not all key stage information is available at this time.</p> | <p>n/a</p> | | |
| | Obsession Primary and secondary attendance | <p>Attendance in both primary and secondary schools was at the highest levels ever recorded in Leeds in the 2013/14 academic year. Data for 2014/15 shows performance remaining high but, like national, marginally below 2013/14 figures with illness levels being the factor. While overall attendance is on an upward trajectory, unauthorised and persistent absence at secondary schools remains too high. Much of this absence is concentrated in a small number of schools.</p> <p>Children and Families Trust partners should: champion that learning is an entitlement for children and young people, and that where a child is absent from school they are missing out.</p> | <p>96.3% Primary 2013/14 HT 1-4</p> | <p>96.2% Primary 2014/15 HT 1-4</p> | <p>↓ ✗</p> |
| | | | <p>94.7% Secondary 2013/14 HT 1-4</p> | <p>94.5% Secondary 2014/15 HT 1-4</p> | <p>↓ ✗</p> |

| | Indicator | Summary | Performance | | |
|--|--|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | Q2 2014/15 | Q2 2015/16 | Difference |
| | Obsession Young people who are (a) NEET or (b) not known | At the end of August 2015 there were 1,721 (7.6 per cent) NEET young people in Leeds, which is lower than the same period last year (7.9 per cent / 1,800 NEET young people). The proportion of young people whose status is not known was 2.5 per cent in August, compared to the national average at this point of 14.3 per cent. Children and Families Trust partners should: consider what support their organisation can provide to help increase the skills and understanding of schools' approach to careers advice and guidance. | 7.7% NEET August 2014 | 7.3% NEET August 2015 | ↓ ✓ |
| | | | 2.9% Not known August 2014 | 2.5% Not known August 2015 | ↓ ✓ |
| | School places created in good or outstanding schools | The cohort of children entering school in 2016 is the biggest birth cohort ever seen in Leeds, and across all planning areas 20 permanent and five temporary forms of entry are required (750 places), this in addition to the four permanent expansions which have already been agreed for 2016, providing 95 places (all in good or outstanding schools). 145 temporary places have so far been agreed with governing bodies; all but 15 of these places are in good or outstanding schools. Children and Families Trust partners should: support and attend stakeholder engagement events where possible | 100% For Sept 2015 | 94% (YTD) For Sept 2016 | n/a until Sept 2016 |
| | Destinations of CYP with SEND when they leave school | This is a new measure for the CYPP and has not previously been reported to CFTB. National data are being released at the end of October; a full analysis will take place and an update will be provided with the next round of report cards. | To be developed and agreed | | |
| | Percentage of pupils with a good level of development in Early Years | Leeds outcomes are improving but remain below national and statistical neighbour local authorities. A key improvement focus for his key stage has been around closing the gap between average performance and that of our lowest achievers. This gap continues to reduce year on year and performance is closing with national. Children and Families Trust partners should: Support the delivery of the Best Start in Life Strategy, promote the expansion and take-up of FEEE places for two year-olds and support work to improve the quality of early years settings. | 58% 2013/14 academic year | 62% 2014/15 academic year | ↑ ✓ |

| | Indicator | Summary | Performance | | |
|--------------------|---|--|--|---|------------|
| | | | Q2 2014/15 | Q2 2015/16 | Difference |
| | Number of school exclusions | <p>Fixed-term exclusions increased in 2014/15. Further and ongoing analysis will be needed to understand data coverage and school policy factors that may impact on fixed term exclusion recording and reporting. Most fixed-term exclusions are for persistent disruptive behaviour.</p> <p>Children and Families Trust partners should: challenge inappropriate use of exclusion and support governors to access training in understanding support on offer to prevent exclusions.</p> | 396 Primary 2013/14 academic year | 346 Primary 2014/15 academic year | ↓ ✓ |
| | | | 2,893 Secondary 2013/14 academic year | 3,588 Secondary 2014/15 academic year | ↑ ✗ |
| Healthy lifestyles | Obesity levels at age 5 and age 11 | <p>Just less than one in ten children in reception is obese, and one in five children in year six. As in previous years, obesity rates of children from 'deprived Leeds' and BME groups are higher than average. Whilst the Leeds rates have levelled off, the absolute level remains very high. The national ambition is a sustained downwards trend in level of excess weight in children by 2020.</p> <p>Children and Families Trust partners should: encourage colleagues to support and influence planning proposals which assist public health(in promoting healthy lifestyles principles particularly those to promote physical activity at new and existing school developments</p> | 8.7% Reception 2012/13 academic year | 9.5% Reception 2013/14 academic year | ↑ ✗ |
| | | | 19.7% Year six 2012/13 academic year | 19.3% Year six 2013/14 academic year | ↓ ✓ |
| | Free school meal uptake (primary and secondary) | <p>Free school meal uptake has risen over the last three years in primary schools. During this period Universal Infant Free School Meals was introduced. In secondary schools there was a small decline in FSM take up in 2015. Data is based on January school census returns.</p> <p>Children and Families Trust partners should: continue to encourage schools and clusters to increase take up through implementing models of best practice outlined in cluster reports.</p> | 82.9% Primary 2014 school census | 84.3% Primary 2015 school census | ↑ ✓ |
| | | | 79.3% Secondary 2014 school census | 77.1% Secondary 2015 school census | ↓ ✗ |
| | Teenage pregnancy rates | <p>There has been a steady decline in Leeds' teenage conception rate since 2006. Leeds' rate remains above statistical neighbours, although the gap is now less than one percentage point. The top two interventions that help reduce teenage conception rates are good quality sex education, and access to contraception.</p> <p>Children and Families Trust partners should: promote both the new integrated sexual health services in the Merrion Centre and the Baby Steps programme, which supports vulnerable pregnant young women and partners.</p> | 31.6 Rate per thousand 2013 calendar year average | 29.7 Rate per thousand 2014 calendar year, six month average | ↓ ✓ |

| | Indicator | Summary | Performance | | |
|---------------------|---|---|--|--|------------|
| | | | Q2 2014/15 | Q2 2015/16 | Difference |
| | Rates of under-18s alcohol-related hospital admissions | <p>Admission rates are reducing; Leeds's RPTT figure is below England and statistical neighbours. Under-18 females account for more admissions than males, and areas of deprivation show higher levels of young people admitted to hospital due to alcohol. In Leeds, 41 per cent of young people receiving support for drug and alcohol dependency in 2013/14 were NEET. 17 per cent were affected by parental substance misuse; six per cent were looked after.</p> <p>Children and Families Trust partners should: be aware that children looked after are over-represented in alcohol-specific admissions, and support efforts to promote resilience in vulnerable children and young people.</p> | <p>47.0 Rate per ten thousand 10/11 - 11/12</p> | <p>34.7 Rate per ten thousand 11/12 - 13/14</p> | ↓✓ |
| Have fun growing up | Surveys of children and young people's perceptions | This is a new question, which has yet to be asked of children and young people. The first results will be used as a baseline against which future questions will be measured. | To be developed and agreed | | |
| | Children and young people's and parents' satisfaction with mental health services | <p>Leeds has been chosen as one of seven areas nationally to participate in an outcomes project led by the Child Outcomes Research Consortium. There is a shortage of SILC places across the city, a concern about the quality of some of the SILC and PRU infrastructure, and a reliance on expensive provision from outside of Leeds. Recognising the strengths of Leeds' provision, the complexity of commissioning arrangements and concerns about the unclear and fragmented local offer led the Integrated Commissioning Executive to sponsor a whole system review.</p> <p>Children and Families Trust partners should: raise awareness of the far-reaching and ever-increasing influence of social, emotional and mental health issues, and contribute to the work to develop a partnership-wide strategy.</p> | To be developed and agreed | | |
| Voice and influence | Proportion of 10-17 year-olds offending | <p>The number of young people who offends one or more times in the measurement period has been falling steadily since the baseline was calculated. In the period April 2009 to March 2010 there were 1,928 offenders compared to the most recent period April 2014 to March 2015 when there were 640 offenders. This is a reduction of over 1,200 young people offending and receiving a formal legal outcome a fall of 67 per cent.</p> <p>Children and Families Trust partners should: support the Youth Offending Service to maintain effective service delivery in the context of anticipated in-year reductions in funding.</p> | <p>1.1% April 13 to March 14</p> | <p>1.0% April 14 to March 15</p> | ↓✓ |

| | Indicator | Summary | Performance | | |
|--|--|--|----------------------------|------------|------------|
| | | | Q2 2014/15 | Q2 2015/16 | Difference |
| | Percentage of CYP who report influence in (a) school and (b) the community | <p>Whilst an indicator is to be finalised it is recognised that considerable voice and influence activity is ongoing. During September, 16,373 young people completed the Make Your Mark Ballot, which is 23 per cent of the population of 11 to 18 year olds in Leeds. The top issues were votes at 16, tackling racism and religious discrimination and mental health. 5,843 children and young people completed the My Health, My School survey in 2014/15, with 68 per cent reporting an active involvement in their class/school council. The percentages are lower when asked if they have had a chance to have their say in the way their school is run.</p> <p>Children and Families Trust partners should: Continue to ensure they are seeking the views of children and young people when making decisions that will have an impact on the services they receive.</p> | To be developed and agreed | | |

Appendix two (a): CYPP key indicator dashboard - city level: September 2015

*The direction of travel arrow is set according to whether the indicator shows that outcomes are improving for children and young people, comparing the most recent period's data to the result for the same period last year. Improving outcomes are shown by a rise in the number/percentage for the following indicators: 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 17. Improving outcomes are shown by a fall in the number/percentage for the following indicators: 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 14, 16.

| | Measure | National | Stat neighbour | Result for same period last year | Result June 2015 | Result Jul 2015 | Result Aug 2015 | Result Sept 2015 | DOT* | Data last updated | Timespan covered by month result |
|--|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| Safe from harm | 1. Number of children looked after | 60/10,000 (2013/14 FY) | 75/10,000 (2013/14 FY) | 1297 (80.3/10,000) | 1253 (77.6/10,000) | 1242 (76.9/10,000) | 1248 (77.3/10,000) | 1253 (77.6/10,000) | ▲ | 30/09/2015 | Snapshot |
| | 2. Number of children subject to Child Protection Plans | 42.1/10,000 (2013/14 FY) | 53.0/10,000 (2013/14 FY) | 757 (46.9/10,000) | 649 (40.2/10,000) | 597 (37/10,000) | 600 (37.2/10,000) | 591 (36.6/10,000) | ▲ | 30/09/2015 | Snapshot |
| Do well in learning and have the skills for life | 3a. Primary attendance | 96.0% (HT 1-4 2014-15 AY) | 95.9% (HT 1-4 2014-15 AY) | 96.3% (HT 1-4 2013/14) | 96.2% (HT 1-4 2014/15) | | | | ▼ | HT 1-4 | AY to date |
| | 3b. Secondary attendance | 94.8% (HT 1-4 2014-15 AY) | 94.8% (HT 1-4 2014-15 AY) | 94.7% (HT 1-4 2013/14) | 94.5% (HT 1-4 2014/15) | | | | ▼ | HT 1-4 | AY to date |
| | 3c. SILC attendance (cross-phase) | 91.0% (HT 1-5 2014 AY) | 91.8% (HT 1-5 2014 AY) | 87.1% (HT 1-5 2013 AY) | 88.7% (HT 1-5 2014 AY) | | | | ▲ | HT 1-5 | AY to date |
| | 4. NEET | 4.8% (May 15) | 6.0% (May 15) | 7.2% (1646) | 7.2% (1614) | 7.2% (1629) | 7.6% (1717) | 7.8% (1709) | ▼ | 30/09/2015 | 1 month |
| | 5. Early Years Foundation Stage good level of development | 66% (2015 AY) | 63% (2015 AY) | 58% (2014 AY) | 62% (2015 AY) | | | | ▲ | Oct 15 SFR | AY |
| | 6. Key Stage 2 level 4+ in reading, writing and maths | 80 (2015 AY) | 79 (2015 AY) | 76% (2014 AY) | 77% (2015 AY) | | | | ▲ | Aug 15 SFR | AY |
| | 7. 5+ A*-C GCSE inc English and maths | 56% (2015 AY) | 55% (2015 AY) | 51% (2014 AY) | 54% (2015 AY) | | | | n/a | Oct 15 SFR | AY |
| | 8. Level 3 qualifications at 19 | 60% (2014 AY) | 57% (2014 AY) | 54% (2013 AY) | 53% (2014 AY) | | | | ▼ | Mar 15 SFR | AY |
| | 9. 16-18 year olds starting apprenticeships | 7,446 (Aug 13 - Jul 14) | 1,669 (Aug 13 - Jul 14) | 1,521 (Aug 12 - Jul 13) | 1,695 (Aug 13 - Jul 14) | | | | ▲ | June 15 Data Cube | Cumulative Aug - July |

| | Measure | National | Stat neighbour | Result for same period last year | Result June 2015 | Result Jul 2015 | Result Aug 2015 | Result Sept 2015 | DOT* | Data last updated | Timespan covered by month result |
|---------------------|---|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 10. Disabled children and young people accessing short breaks | Local indicator | Local indicator | Local indicator | Indicator in the process of being redeveloped | | | | n/a | | |
| Healthy lifestyles | 11. Obesity levels at year 6 | 19.1% (2014 AY) | 20.0% (2014 AY) | 19.6% (2013 AY) | 19.3% (2014 AY) | | | | ▲ | Dec 14 SFR | AY |
| | 12. Teenage conceptions (rate per 1000) | 22.2 (Sep 2013) | 26.3 (Sep 2013) | 31.4 (Sep 2012) | 23.3 (Sept 2013) | | | | ▲ | Oct-14 | Quarter |
| | 13a. Uptake of free school meals - primary | Local indicator | Local indicator | 82.9% (2013/14) | 84.3% (2014/15) | | | | ▲ | Jan-15 School Census | Snap shot |
| | 13b. Uptake of free school meals - secondary | local indicator | Local indicator | 79.6% (2013/14) | 77.1% (2014/15) | | | | ▼ | Jan-15 School Census | Snap shot |
| | 14. Alcohol-related hospital admissions for under-18s | Local indicator | Local indicator | 57 | 57 | | | | ▼ | 2012 | Calendar year |
| Fun | 15. Children who agree that they enjoy their life | Local indicator | Local indicator | 80% (2013 AY) | 80% (2013 AY) | | | | ▶ | Sep-13 | AY |
| Voice and influence | 16. 10 to 17 year-olds committing one or more offence | 0.8% Jan - Dec. 2014 | 1.1% Jan - Dec 2014 | 1% (Jan - Dec 2013) | 1% Jan - Dec. 2014 | | | | ▶ | Sep-15 | 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 two (b): CYPP key indicator dashboard - cluster level: September 2015

| | 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 ^{4,9} | 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 ^{5 6} | Teenage conceptions ^{5 6} | | 10-17 yr old offenders ^{5 6} | |
|-----------------------------------|--|-------|---|------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------|---|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------|------|
| Date | As at 30/09/15 | | As at 30/09/15 | | HT1-4 14/15 | HT1-4 14/15 | As at 30/09/2015 | | 2014 AY | 2014 AY | 2014 AY | 2013/14 AY | 2012/13 AY | 2014/15 FY | 2014/15 FY | 2012 | 06/09-06/10 | | 04/2014-03/2015 | |
| Cluster | No. | RPTT | No. | RPTT | % | % | No. | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | No. | No. | RPT | No. | RPT |
| ACES | 70 | 139.9 | 18 | 36.0 | 96.4 | 91.1 | 85 | 12.0 | 42.5 | 82.0 | 26.4 | 37.9 | 26.2 | 88.4 | 74.9 | <5 | 44 | 56.6 | 54 | 28.2 |
| Aireborough | 14 | 19.5 | 20 | 29.2 | 96.9 | 95.2 | 29 | 3.0 | 72.4 | 83.6 | 69.5 | 71.3 | 15.8 | 83.8 | 66.8 | <5 | 28 | 22.5 | 13 | 4.1 |
| Alwoodley ² | 15 | 26.8 | 11 | 19.6 | 96.7 | 95.6 | 22 | 3.6 | 67.8 | 88.6 | 65.6 | 60.9 | 17.3 | 75.7 | 74.6 | <5 | 24 | 29.3 | 27 | 11.2 |
| Ardsley & Tingley | 9 | 26.1 | <5 | n/a | 96.3 | 96.0 | 14 | 2.7 | 68.9 | 80.2 | 74.5 | 62.2 | 16.0 | 88.4 | 77.6 | <5 | 25 | 36.9 | 5 | 3.0 |
| Beeston, Cottingley and Middleton | 92 | 115.9 | 53 | 80.6 | 96.3 | 94.8 | 117 | 10.6 | 47.2 | 80.1 | 47.7 | 34.8 | 19.6 | 87.5 | 84.1 | <5 | 83 | 68.3 | 104 | 33.6 |
| Bramley | 71 | 94.6 | 27 | 37.3 | 95.6 | 92.8 | 114 | 11.0 | 51.8 | 71.3 | 36.7 | 35 | 19.8 | 89.1 | 74.8 | <5 | 98 | 80.1 | 74 | 24.0 |
| Brigshaw | 13 | 26.3 | 5 | 12.1 | 96.6 | 94.3 | 30 | 4.0 | 67.8 | 79.4 | 54.7 | 50.2 | 19.9 | 82.1 | 76.9 | 6 | 32 | 36.2 | 14 | 6.4 |
| CHESS ¹ | 86 | 113.8 | 11 | 14.6 | 94.5 | - | 127 | 13.8 | 37.9 | 58.8 | n/a | - | 29.5 | 86.8 | n/a | 6 | 48 | 46.4 | 100 | 33.2 |
| EPOS ² | 4 | n/a | 7 | 12.5 | 97.2 | 94.2 | 23 | 3.6 | 74.9 | 87.5 | 50.8 | 54.4 | 10.7 | 81.6 | 70.1 | <5 | 22 | 14.0 | 26 | 7.9 |
| ESNW | 16 | 32.2 | 15 | 32.2 | 96.7 | 94.3 | 26 | 4.0 | 67.5 | 76.5 | 47.5 | 47.1 | 16.1 | 83.9 | 65.9 | <5 | 26 | 29.4 | 38 | 17.7 |
| Farnley | 21 | 55.8 | 15 | 39.9 | 95.7 | 95.6 | 55 | 10.7 | 51.5 | 68.7 | 63.6 | 34.9 | 28.9 | 76.4 | 84.8 | | 35 | 52.0 | 20 | 13.4 |
| Garforth | 1 | n/a | <5 | n/a | 96.4 | 96.4 | 14 | 2.2 | 58.2 | 79.9 | 70.2 | 58.4 | 17.1 | 79.7 | n/a | | 22 | 30.5 | 5 | 2.9 |
| Horsforth | 12 | 32.0 | <5 | n/a | 97.1 | 95.3 | 13 | 2.5 | 60.4 | 84.5 | 68.6 | 69.2 | 8.4 | 74.6 | 59.6 | | 19 | 33.0 | 2 | 1.3 |
| Inner East | 189 | 164.1 | 51 | 45.1 | 95.3 | 94.2 | 217 | 14.3 | 48.6 | 60.3 | 17.3 | 36.6 | 24.1 | 79.8 | 73.3 | <5 | 111 | 74.2 | 127 | 29.5 |
| Inner NW Hub | 42 | 64.9 | 25 | 40.2 | 96.5 | 95.0 | 70 | 8.4 | 65.0 | 88.2 | 63.9 | 59.3 | 20.7 | 100.7 | 82.3 | <5 | 42 | 38.1 | 74 | 28.7 |
| JESS | 185 | 182.1 | 70 | 69.9 | 95.7 | 93.4 | 178 | 13.7 | 42.3 | 73.7 | 29.6 | 22 | 21.5 | 81.5 | 8.7 | 5 | 106 | 71.9 | 210 | 56.9 |
| Morley | 46 | 53.8 | 37 | 43.3 | 96.0 | 95.3 | 54 | 4.6 | 58.9 | 82.5 | 45.3 | 50.2 | 18.2 | 78.6 | 79.3 | <5 | 52 | 38.0 | 44 | 12.4 |
| NetWORKS | 15 | 19.0 | 20 | 35.2 | 96.3 | 94.7 | 49 | 6.5 | 54.7 | 78.4 | 43.5 | 51.3 | 23.0 | 82.5 | 86.5 | | 26 | 28.6 | 48 | 21.5 |

| | 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 ^{4,9} | 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 ^{5 6} | Teenage conceptions ^{5 6} | 10-17 yr old offenders ^{5 6} | | |
|-------------------------|--|-------|---|------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------|---|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|------|
| NEXT | 20 | 35.2 | <5 | n/a | 96.6 | 95.0 | 36 | 3.3 | 68.7 | 83.2 | 46.3 | 55 | 17.7 | 87.3 | 91.0 | <5 | 25 | 18.7 | 16 | 4.8 |
| OPEN XS | 46 | 146.3 | 23 | 95.4 | 95.6 | 91.1 | 44 | 12.1 | 52.5 | 69.2 | 10.3 | 27 | 23.3 | 88.9 | 100.5 | | 20 | 44.3 | 38 | 37.3 |
| Otley/Pool/ Bramhope | 6 | 14.5 | 4 | 12.1 | 96.8 | 95.1 | 20 | 3.4 | 70.3 | 88.2 | 66.5 | 72.2 | 17.9 | 83.5 | 72.0 | | 13 | 16.0 | 5 | 2.6 |
| Pudsey | 31 | 31.9 | 16 | 16.5 | 96.2 | 93.8 | 66 | 4.9 | 62.3 | 80.4 | 44.2 | 50.7 | 18.0 | 83.2 | 67.2 | <5 | 46 | 29.9 | 66 | 16.4 |
| Rothwell | 9 | 14.3 | 21 | 34.9 | 96.5 | 94.9 | 47 | 5.6 | 69.8 | 79.3 | 59.6 | 47.7 | 16.1 | 85.7 | 74.4 | <5 | 33 | 30.6 | 25 | 9.6 |
| Seacroft Manston | 100 | 101.8 | 49 | 55.0 | 95.4 | 90.7 | 145 | 9.9 | 53.5 | 78.2 | 34.5 | 33 | 25.1 | 86.0 | 72.6 | 6 | 99 | 54.6 | 131 | 31.3 |
| Templenewsam Halton | 38 | 67.6 | 32 | 56.9 | 96.4 | 94.3 | 71 | 8.4 | 59.6 | 74.7 | 46.6 | 47.5 | 19.9 | 79.5 | 76.3 | <5 | 66 | 65.9 | 40 | 16.3 |
| Leeds | 1253 | | 591 | | 96.2 | 94.5 | 7.8 | | 58 | 76 | 51 | 53.0 | | 84.3 | 77.1 | 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 - CHES cluster does not include any secondary schools.

2 - on 1 April 2013, Wigton Moor Primary moved from EPOS 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 three: Safeguarding specialist and targeted services September 2015 monthly practice improvement report

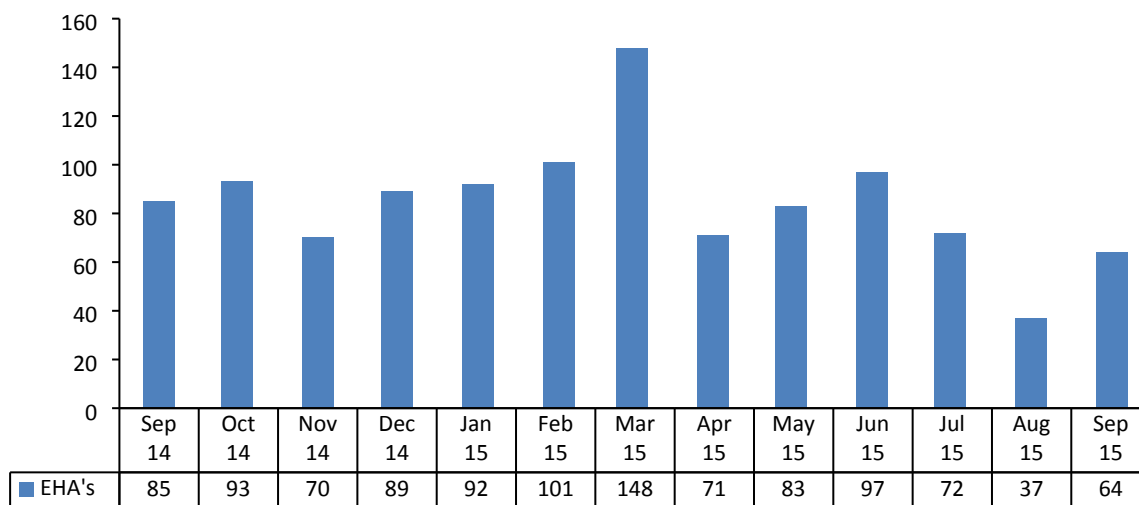
Incorporating children in need, children subject to a child protection plan and children looked after

Performance summary for September 2015: Child in need (April 15 and September 14 figures in brackets)

| How much did we do this month? | How well did we do it? |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 64 Early Help Assessments (CAF) were initiated. (71 Apr15 85 Sept14). • 1833 contacts were received, of which 995 became referrals to Children’s Social Work Service (contacts 1549 Apr15 1718 Sept14 referrals 870 Apr15 1151 Sept14). • 261 referrals this month were re-referrals within 12 months; this is 26.2% of all referrals this month. (218 Apr15 272 Sept14)(25.1% Apr15 24.3% Sep 14). • 761 Child and Family Assessments were completed. (967 Apr15 889 Sept14). • 5791 cases open to Children’s Social Work Services at the end of September. (6293 Apr15 6693 Sept14). • Of those cases, 772 had no ethnicity recorded. (908 Apr15 902 Sept14). This 772 represents 3% of the CLA cohort, 8% (9%) of the CPP cohort and 17% (17%) of the CiN cohort with no ethnicity recorded. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25.7% of referrals within a 12-month period (rolling 12 months) were re-referrals. (25.2% Apr15 23.3% Sept14). • 81.7% Child and Family Assessments undertaken in the month were carried out within 45 working days. (78.2% Apr15 78.2% Sept14). • The year-to-date from April for Child and Family Assessments performance is 80.3%. (78.2% Apr15 78.0% Sept14). • 81.5 days is the average time taken to complete Child and Family Assessments that took longer than 45 working days. (95.7 Apr15 87.3 Sept14). |
| <h4>What difference did we make and what do we want to improve?</h4> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing to safely reduce the number of open cases (by 13% in last 12 months) ensuring a better focus of social care capacity in relation to risk and need. • Keep improving recording detail, including ongoing reduction in the open cases with no ethnicity recorded. • Improvements in timeliness of 45 day assessments both the proportion completed in timescale and a reduction in days takes with assessments exceeding 45 days. The time taken for those child and family assessments that take more than 45 days. • Development of Frameworki system to facilitate better and more integrated recording of early help assessments and cases. | |

Performance trends: Children in need

Early help assessments initiated

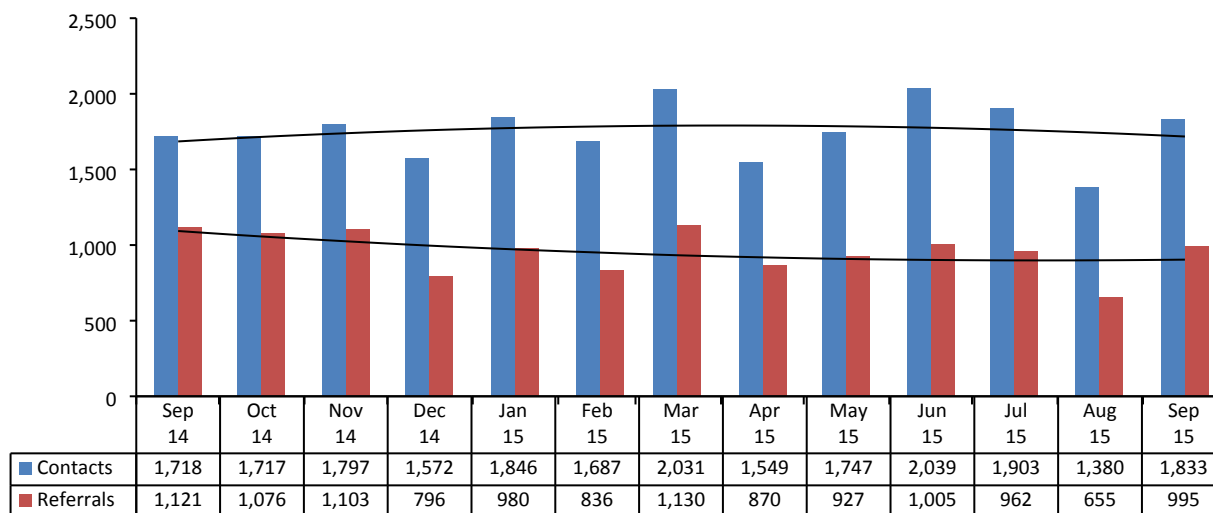


Commentary

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

A review of how EH assessment and cases are recorded is underway based on use of the Frameworki system. There may be a short period where reporting is disrupted as recording moves to Frameworki.

Total contact and referrals by month

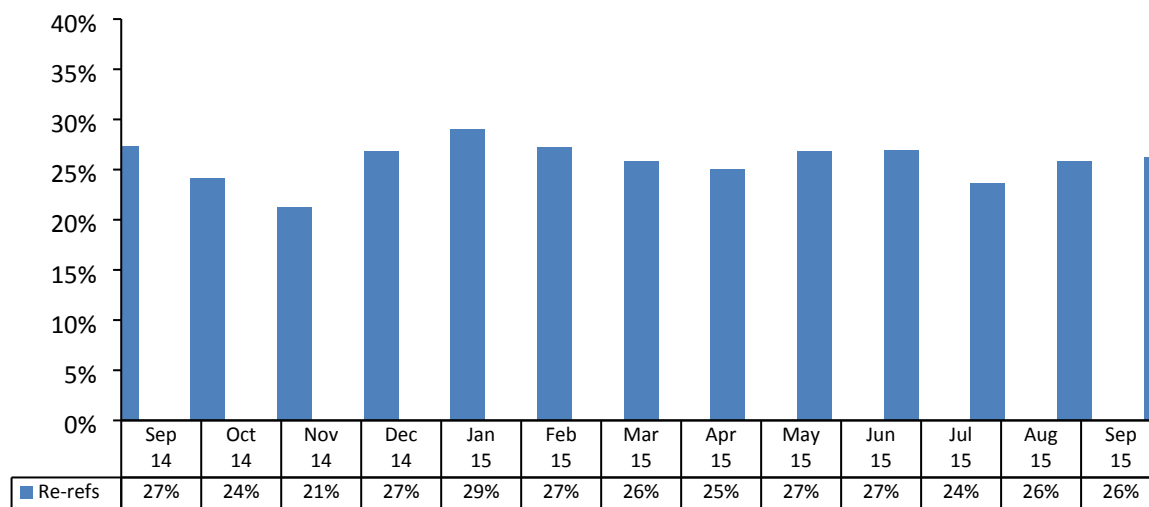


Commentary

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.

Performance trends: Children in need

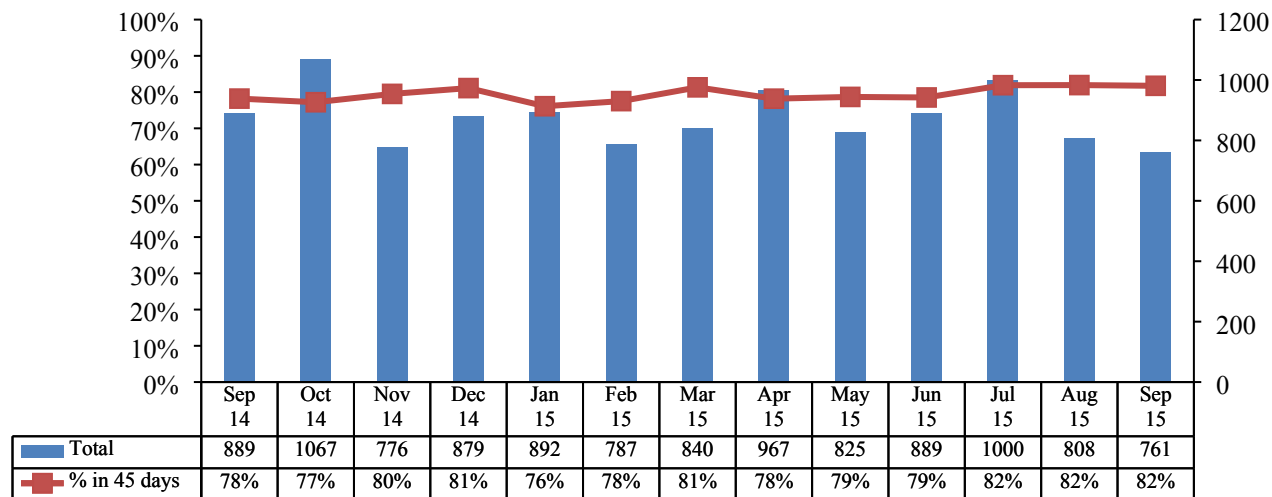
Percentage of referrals that are a re-referral within a 12-month period



Commentary

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

Percentage of child and family assessments completed within 45 days



Commentary

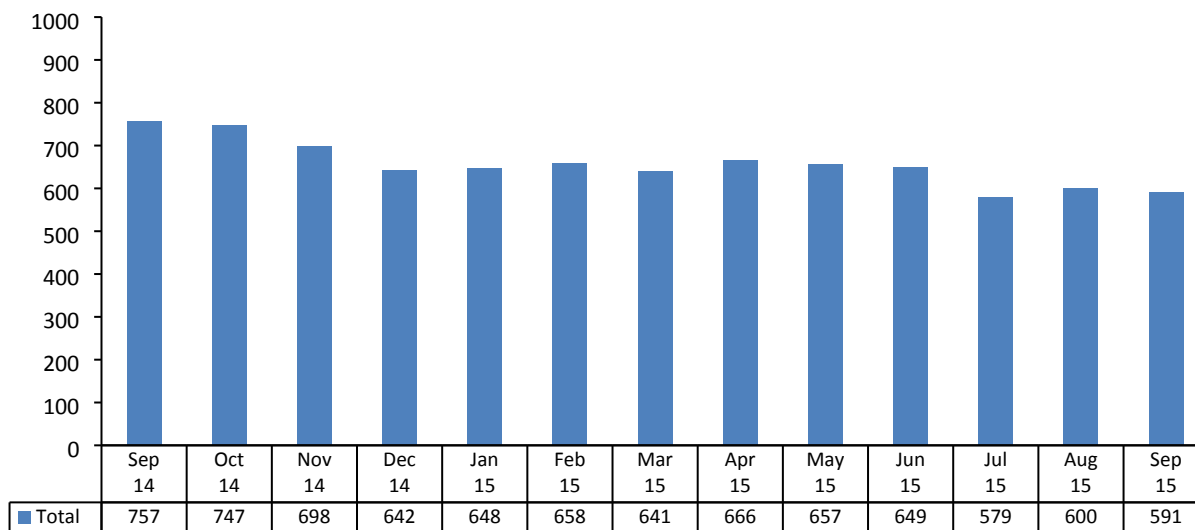
This graph shows the percentage of child and family assessments completed within 45 working days, each month.

Performance summary for September: Child protection (April 15 and September 14 figures in brackets)

| How much did we do this month? | How well did we do it? |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 591 children and young people (CYP) subject to a child protection plan (CPP). (666 Apr15 757 Sept14). • 145 section 47 enquiries were completed in month. (132 Apr15 135 Sept14). • 66 CYP had an initial child protection conference (ICPC) (103 Apr15 83 Sept14). • 80 CYP had a child protection review. (97 Apr15 139 Sept14). • 477 CYP received a visit in the last 20 working days, as of the last day of the month. (500 Apr15 615 Sept14). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 99.0% of CYP subject to CPP were recorded as allocated to a qualified social worker. (97.1% Apr15 99.5% Sept14). Cases are reviewed and followed to confirm appropriate arrangements are in place. • 5 CYP 3 families were subject to a CPP for more than two years. (15 CYP 5 families Apr15 7 CYP 4 families Sept14). • 6.9% of CYP becoming subject to CPP in the last 12 months were for a second or a subsequent time within the last 2 years period. (9.8% Apr15). • 81.8% of Initial Child Protection Conference's (ICPC) this month were held within statutory timescales. (54.4% Apr15 80.7% Sept14). • 88.8% of all child protection reviews this month were held within statutory timescale. (100% Apr15 91.4% Sept14). • 88.3% (84.4%) of CYP who have been subject to a CPP for at least 20 working days received their statutory visit, as of last day of the month. (87.4% Apr15 88.6% Sept14). |
| What difference did we make and what do we want to improve? | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of children subject to a CPP for more than 2 years is at the lowest level (this year). • Reducing levels of children becoming subject to a CPP for a second or subsequent time within a 2 year period. • ICPC timeliness is now regularly above 80%, previous performance has been addressed accepting scope to improve further. • The percentage of children and young people visited who were on CPP for at least 20 days maintained at high levels. • Reviews while at nearly 89% should be closer to 100% as they have been for the previous 12 months. | |

Performance trends: Child protection

Children on child protection plan

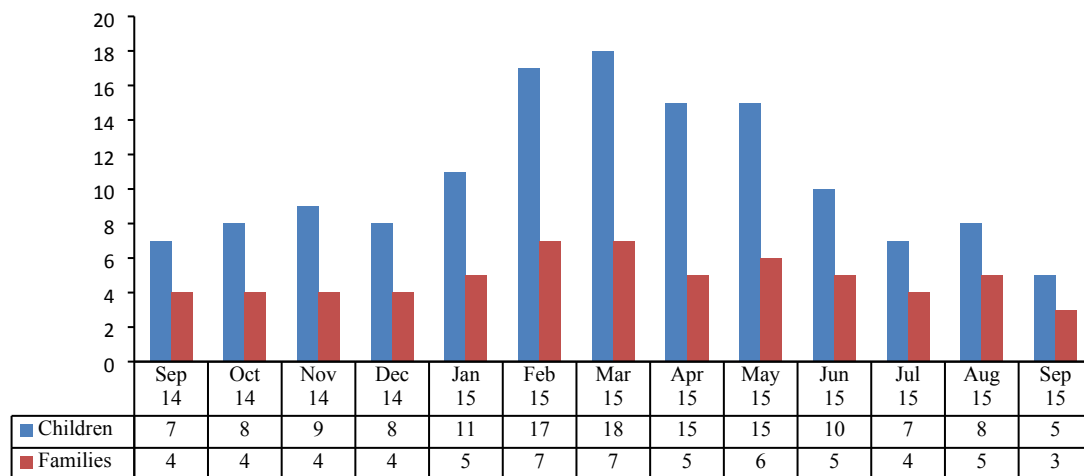


Commentary

The graph shows the number of children subject to CPPs at the month end. This month the rate per 10,000 is **36.8** Compared to **47.7** at the same time last year.

*Rate per 10,000 uses 160,460 child population (0-17) for 2014, released August 2015 by ONS.

CYP on CP plan for more than two years and number of sibling groups

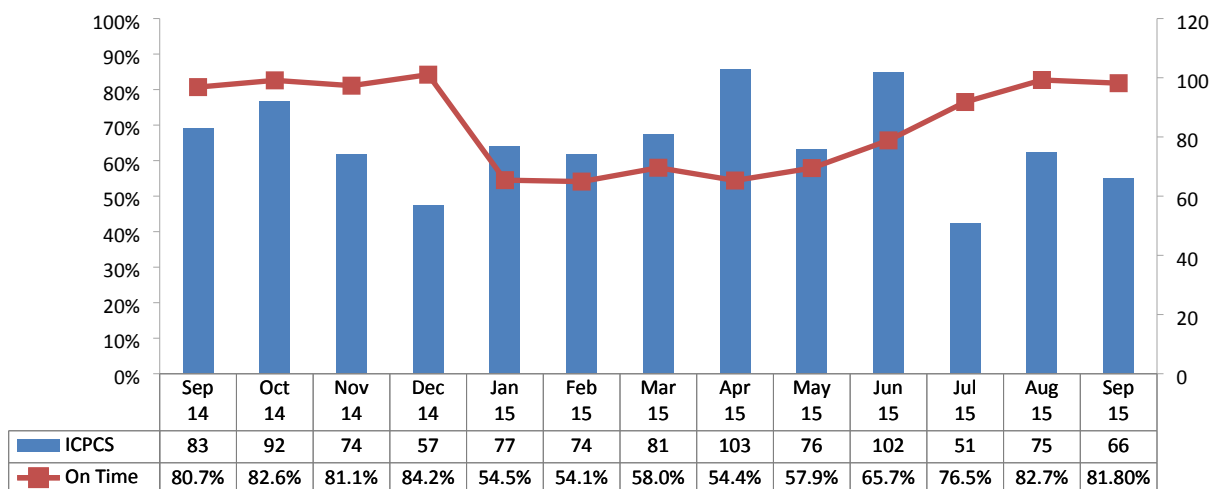


Commentary

This graph shows the number of children who have been on a CPP for 2 years or more at the month end and the number of sibling groups these children belong to.

Performance trends: Child protection

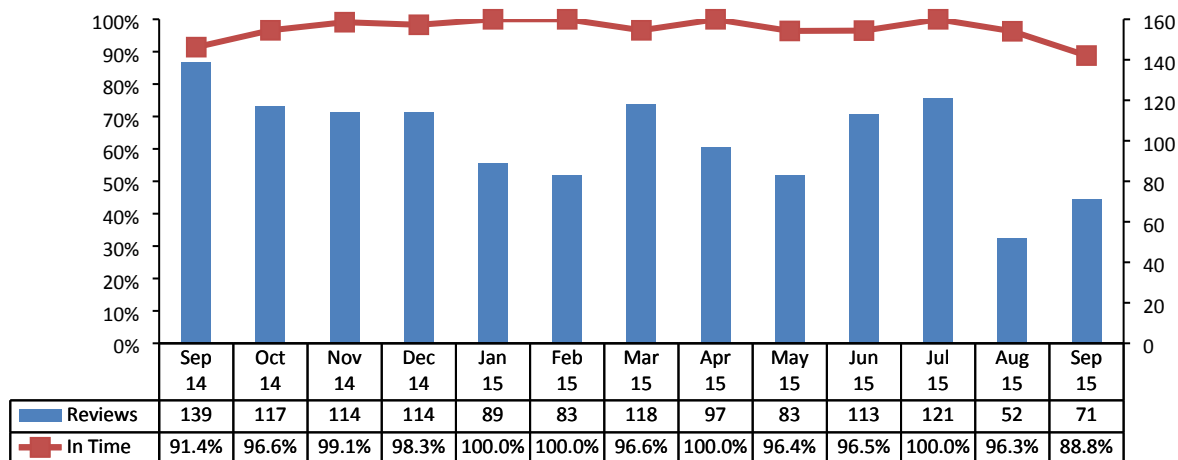
Initial child protection conferences monthly volume and percentage within statutory timescales



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. Timeliness has improved since April with performance above 80% for the last two months.

Child protection reviews monthly volume passed and percentage within statutory timescale

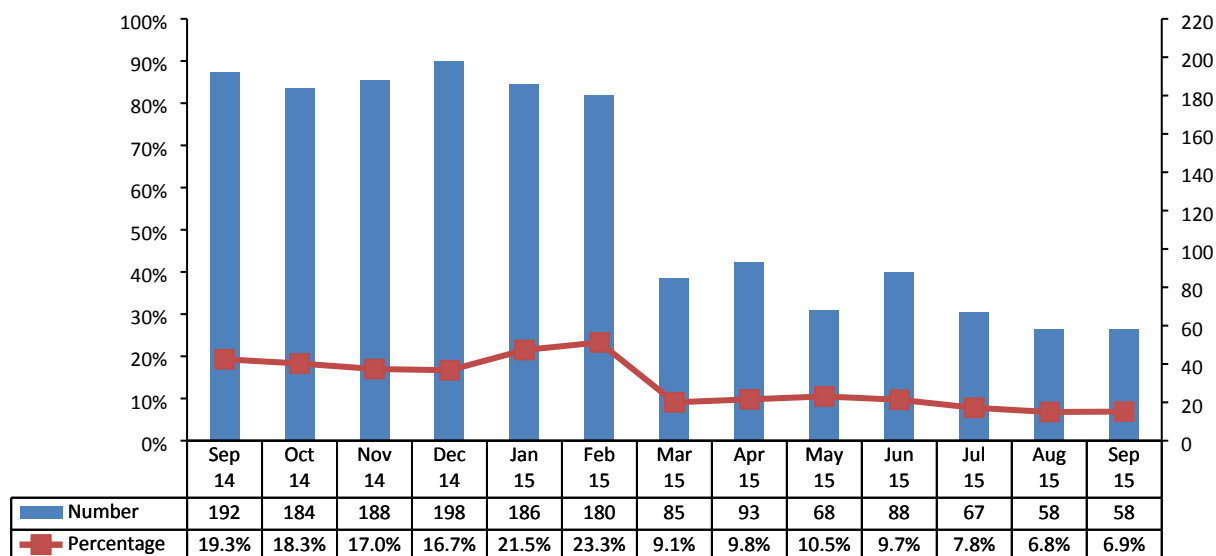


Commentary

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

Performance trends: Child protection

Child protection re-registrations and percentage re-registered within 12 months



Commentary

This bar graph shows, of those children becoming subject to a CPP in the last 12 months, how many children are re-registrations (rolling 12 months). From March 2015 this will be re-registrations within 2 years.

The line graph shows, of those re-registrations, the percentage of children who have re-registered within 12 months. From March 2015 the percentage will be of children re-registered within 2 years.

This month the rate per 10,000*re is **3.6**.

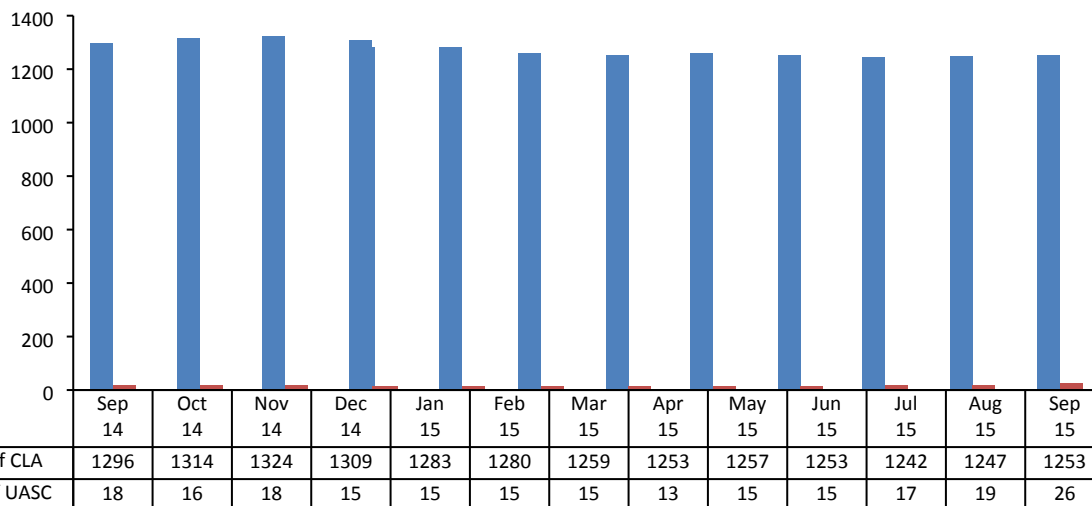
*Rate per 10,000 uses 160,470 child population (0-17) for 2014, released August 2015 by ONS.

Performance summary: Child Looked After (April 15 and September 14 figures in brackets)

| How much did we do this month? | How well did we do it? |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1253 CYP were children looked after (1253 Apr15 1296 Sept14) • 303 children looked after had a looked after child review (345 Apr15 343 Sept14) • Children entering care in September 31 (29 Apr15 41 Sept14) • Children leaving care in September 25 (30 Apr15 35 Sept14) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 99.5% of children looked after are recorded as allocated to a qualified social worker (QSW). All cases are followed up, these can include cases held by senior managers and those held by students with a QSW as co-worker. (99.1% Apr15 99.7% Sept14) • 95.2% of children looked after have had a statutory visit within time scales. (88.4% Apr15 91.8% Sept14) • 96.7% of all child looked after reviews held in month were within statutory timescales. (93.6% Apr15 95.9% Sept14) • 100% of initial child looked after reviews held in month were within statutory timescales. (95.7% Apr15 74.2% Sept14) • 72.6%, of 829 school aged looked after children had an up to date PEP. This indicator is inclusive of all PEPs. (75.4% Apr15 73.3% Sept14) • 81.5% of PEPs that have been quality assured by the virtual head of looked after children were initially signed off. (77.1% Apr15) • 95.7% of children looked after, who have been in care for at least a 12-month continuously, have an up to date HNA recording. (94.4% Apr15 93.4% Sept14) • 89.7% of children looked after, who have been in care for at least a 12-month continuously, have an up-to-date dental checks (rolling 12 months). (84.0% Apr15 87.6% Sept14) • 33 children looked after have experienced three or more placements in the last 12 months. This equates to 2.6% of all looked after children. (21 Apr15 28 Sept14) • 45.5% of children who were adopted <i>YTD</i> were placed for adoption within 12 months of the decision to place them for adoption. This is 20 of 44 children. (33.3% Apr15 66.7% Sept14) • 74.6% of care leavers have an up to date pathway plan. (79.1% Apr15 79.9% Sept14) • 65.1% of care leavers were visited within the last 8 weeks. (68.7% Apr15 68.1% Sept14) |
| <p>What difference did we make and what do we want to improve?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements in timeliness of visits and reviews. • The proportions of looked after children with an up to date HNAs and dental checks have been maintained at a high level for over a year. • Improve proportion of children with an up to date PEP • Improve consistency of visits to care leavers and the percent of care leavers with an up to date pathway plan. | |

Performance trends: Children Looked After

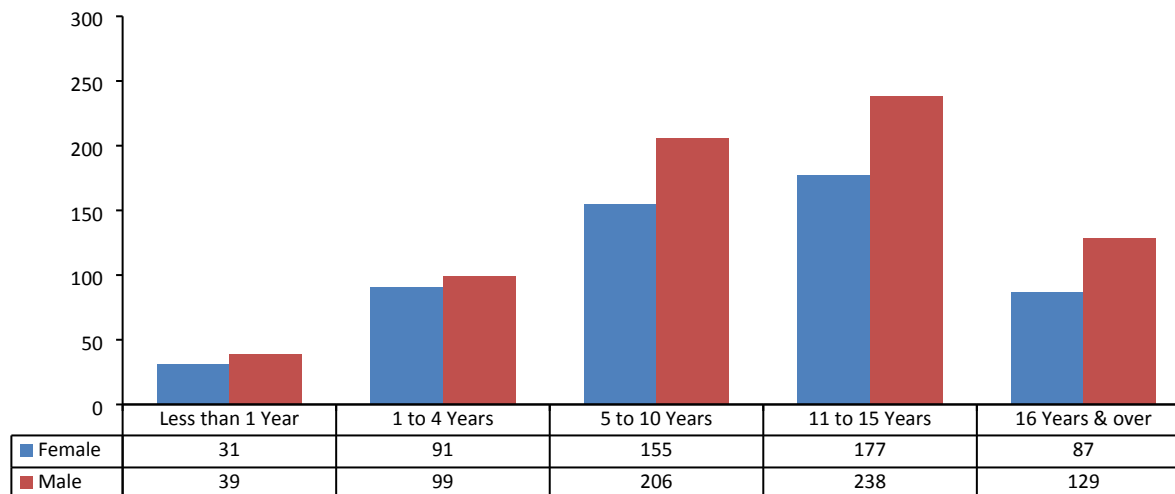
Mainstream children looked after (non S20 STBs) 13 month trend



Commentary

This graph shows the number of looked after children (excluding any looked after children receiving only S20 short term breaks).

Mainstream children looked after at end September 15 by age and gender



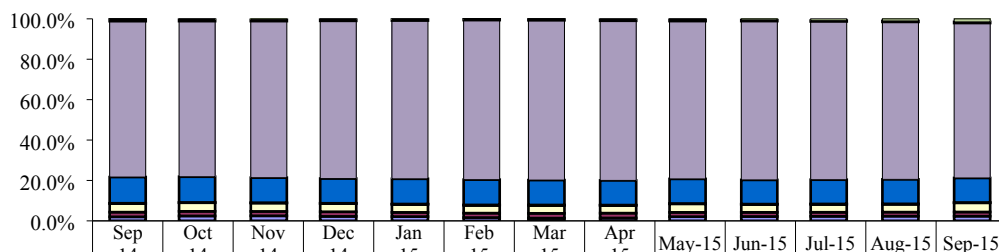
Commentary

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

The largest age group for females is 11 to 15 years with **177** (172) children and the largest age group for males is 11 to 15 years with **238** (233) children. Males 5 to 10 years is overall the second largest group.

Performance trends: Children looked after

Ethnicity changes in children looked after cohort over 13 months



| | Sep 14 | Oct 14 | Nov 14 | Dec 14 | Jan 15 | Feb 15 | Mar 15 | Apr 15 | May-15 | Jun-15 | Jul-15 | Aug-15 | Sep-15 |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Any Other Ethnic Group | 2.0% | 2.4% | 2.5% | 2.2% | 2.1% | 1.6% | 1.4% | 1.4% | 2.1% | 2.2% | 2.3% | 2.3% | 2.3% |
| Asian or Asian British | 4.3% | 4.7% | 4.7% | 4.5% | 4.2% | 3.8% | 3.7% | 3.8% | 4.2% | 4.2% | 4.3% | 4.3% | 4.4% |
| Black or Black British | 8.6% | 9.0% | 8.8% | 8.6% | 8.2% | 7.7% | 7.7% | 7.7% | 8.4% | 8.1% | 8.2% | 8.3% | 8.9% |
| Chinese | 8.7% | 9.1% | 9.0% | 8.7% | 8.3% | 7.9% | 7.9% | 7.8% | 8.6% | 8.3% | 8.4% | 8.4% | 9.1% |
| Middle Eastern | 8.7% | 9.1% | 9.0% | 8.7% | 8.3% | 7.9% | 7.9% | 7.8% | 8.6% | 8.3% | 8.4% | 8.4% | 9.1% |
| Mixed | 21.7% | 21.8% | 21.4% | 20.9% | 20.8% | 20.4% | 20.2% | 20.0% | 20.8% | 20.3% | 20.4% | 20.5% | 21.2% |
| White | 98.8% | 98.9% | 98.9% | 99.0% | 99.1% | 99.4% | 99.3% | 99.0% | 98.9% | 98.9% | 98.7% | 98.5% | 97.9% |
| Information Not Yet Obtained | 99.7% | 99.5% | 99.5% | 99.5% | 99.6% | 99.8% | 99.7% | 99.5% | 99.5% | 99.4% | 99.1% | 99.0% | 98.5% |
| Unspecified | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |

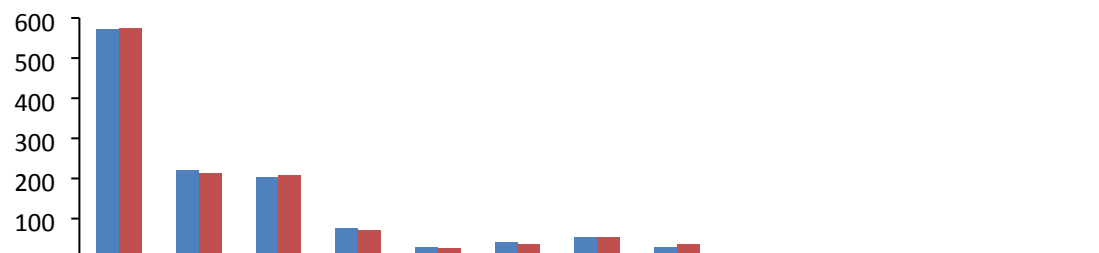
Commentary

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

This is relatively stable throughout the period.

In total **23.9 per cent** (23.3 per cent) of the CLA population was BME, compared to **28.5 per cent** of the school roll (school census - Jan 2015).

Mainstream children looked after placements



| | Foster Carer (n-house) | IFA | Kinship Care | Placed with parents | Res-Own | Res-Private | Adoption Placement | Indep living | Young Offender Inst | Family centre / mother & baby unit | Secure unit | Other | (blank) |
|--------|------------------------|-----|--------------|---------------------|---------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|-------|---------|
| Aug-15 | 572 | 221 | 202 | 75 | 28 | 40 | 54 | 29 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Sep-15 | 575 | 213 | 209 | 72 | 25 | 36 | 53 | 36 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 0 |

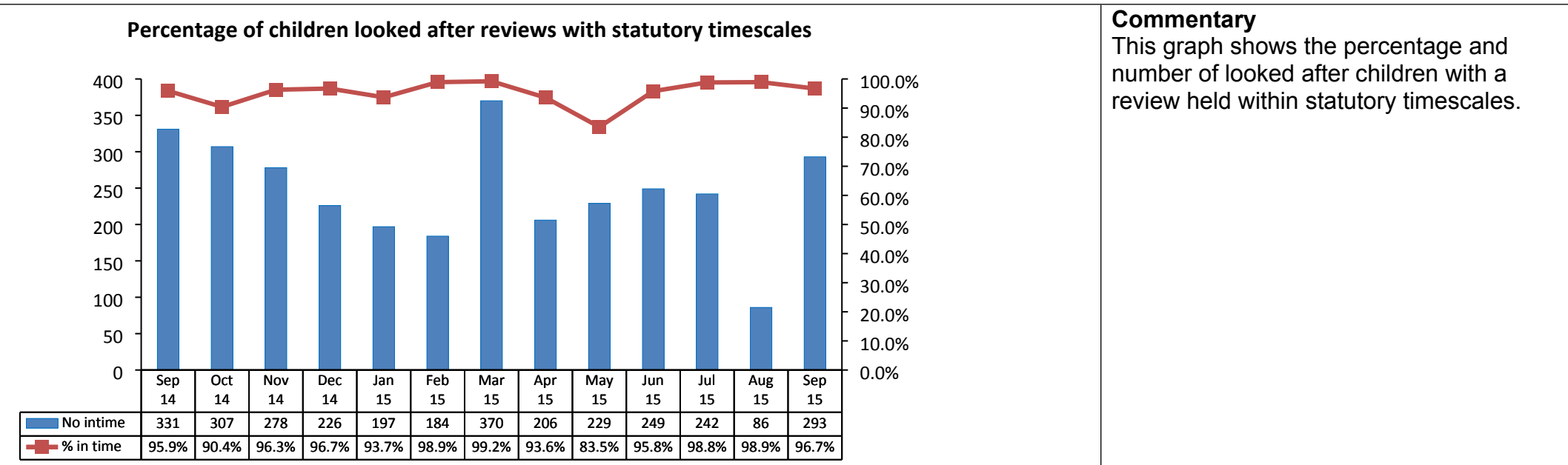
Commentary

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

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

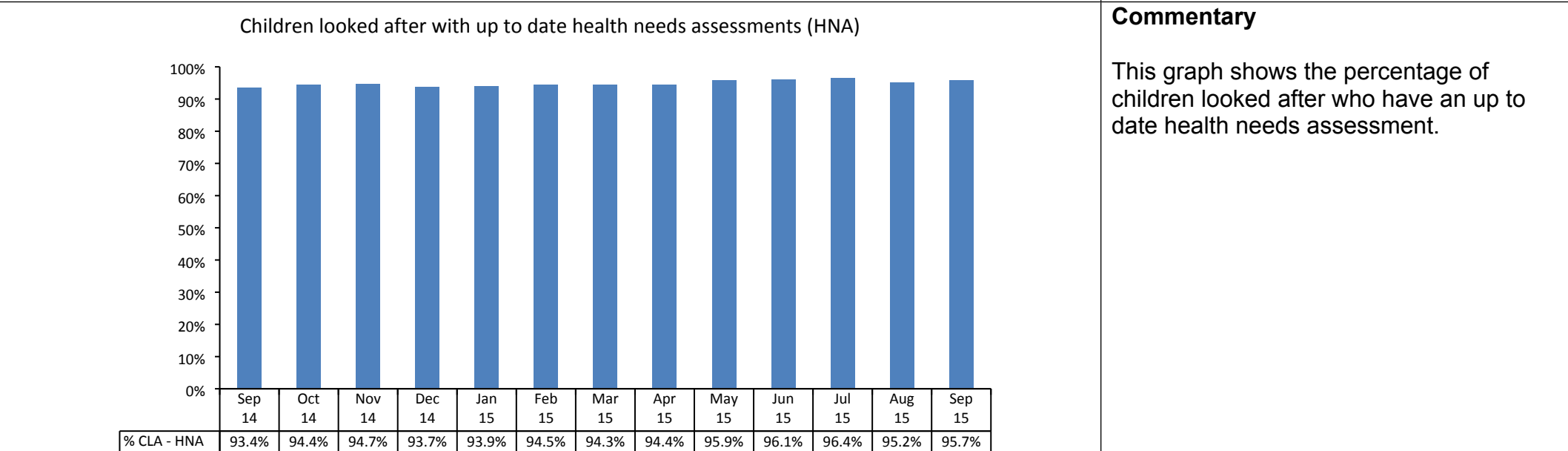
The Residential category includes residential schools, residential care homes, homes and hostels and residential accommodation.

Performance trends: Children looked after



Commentary

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

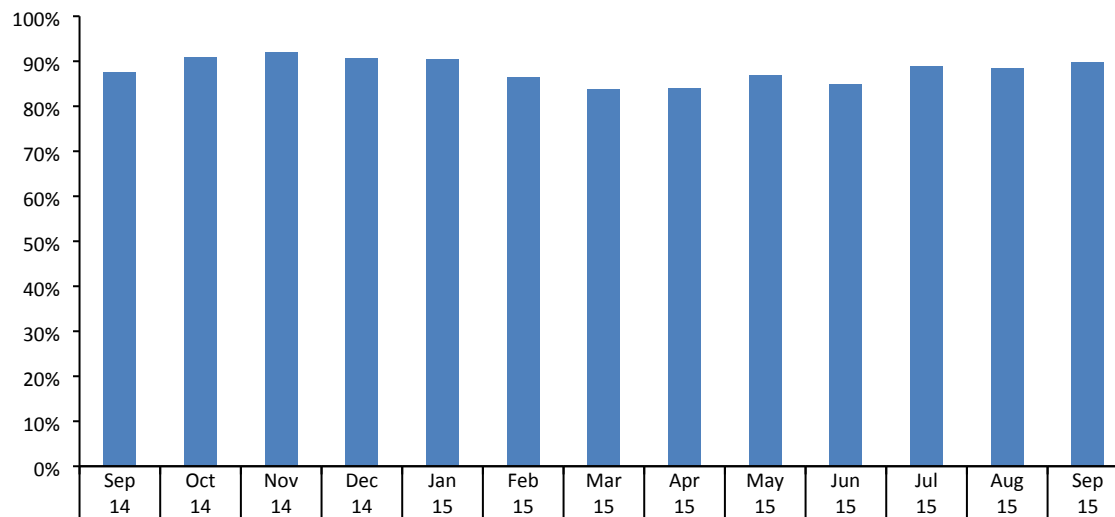


Commentary

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

Performance trends: Children looked after

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

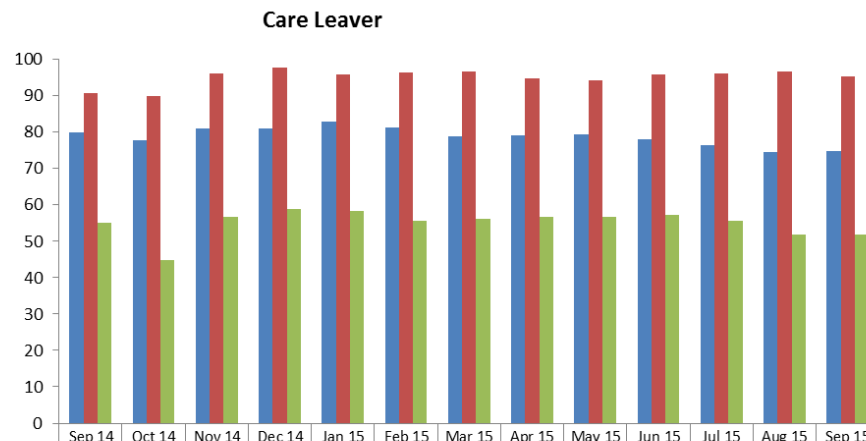


| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| % CLA - DC | 87.6% | 91.0% | 92.0% | 90.6% | 90.5% | 86.4% | 83.8% | 84.0% | 86.9% | 85.0% | 88.9% | 88.4% | 89.7% |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Commentary

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

Performance trends: Care leavers

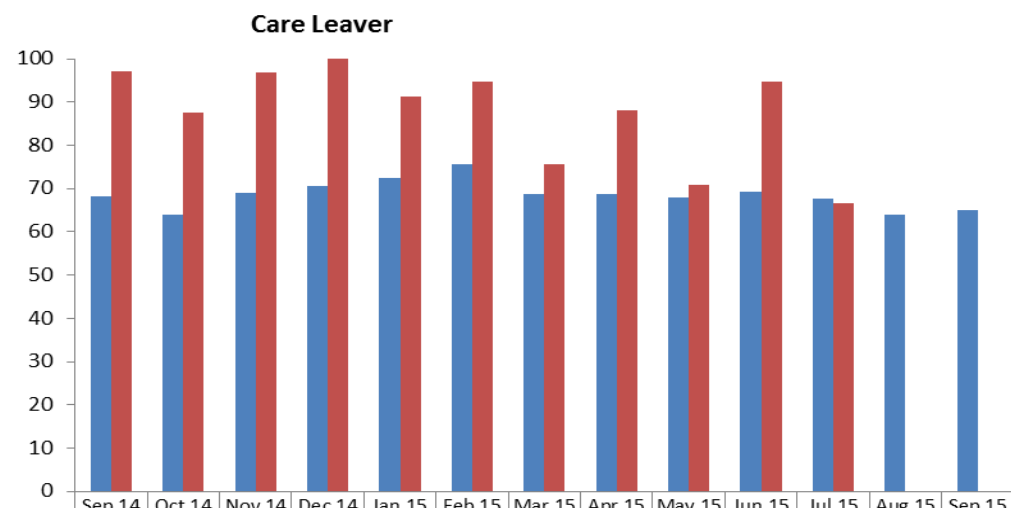


| | Sep 14 | Oct 14 | Nov 14 | Dec 14 | Jan 15 | Feb 15 | Mar 15 | Apr 15 | May 15 | Jun 15 | Jul 15 | Aug 15 | Sep 15 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| ■ % of CLA with upto date Pathway Plan | 79.9 | 77.8 | 81 | 80.9 | 82.7 | 81.3 | 78.7 | 79.1 | 79.2 | 78 | 76.2 | 74.4 | 74.6 |
| ■ % of CLA in suitable accom | 90.6 | 89.7 | 95.9 | 97.5 | 95.7 | 96.2 | 96.5 | 94.6 | 94 | 95.7 | 96 | 96.5 | 95.3 |
| ■ % of CLA EET (at date) | 55.1 | 44.8 | 56.5 | 58.7 | 58.3 | 55.6 | 56 | 56.7 | 56.7 | 57.2 | 55.6 | 51.7 | 51.9 |

Commentary

This graph shows the number of care leavers with:

- CLA with an up-to-date Pathway Plan.
- CLA in suitable accommodation.
- CLA EET.



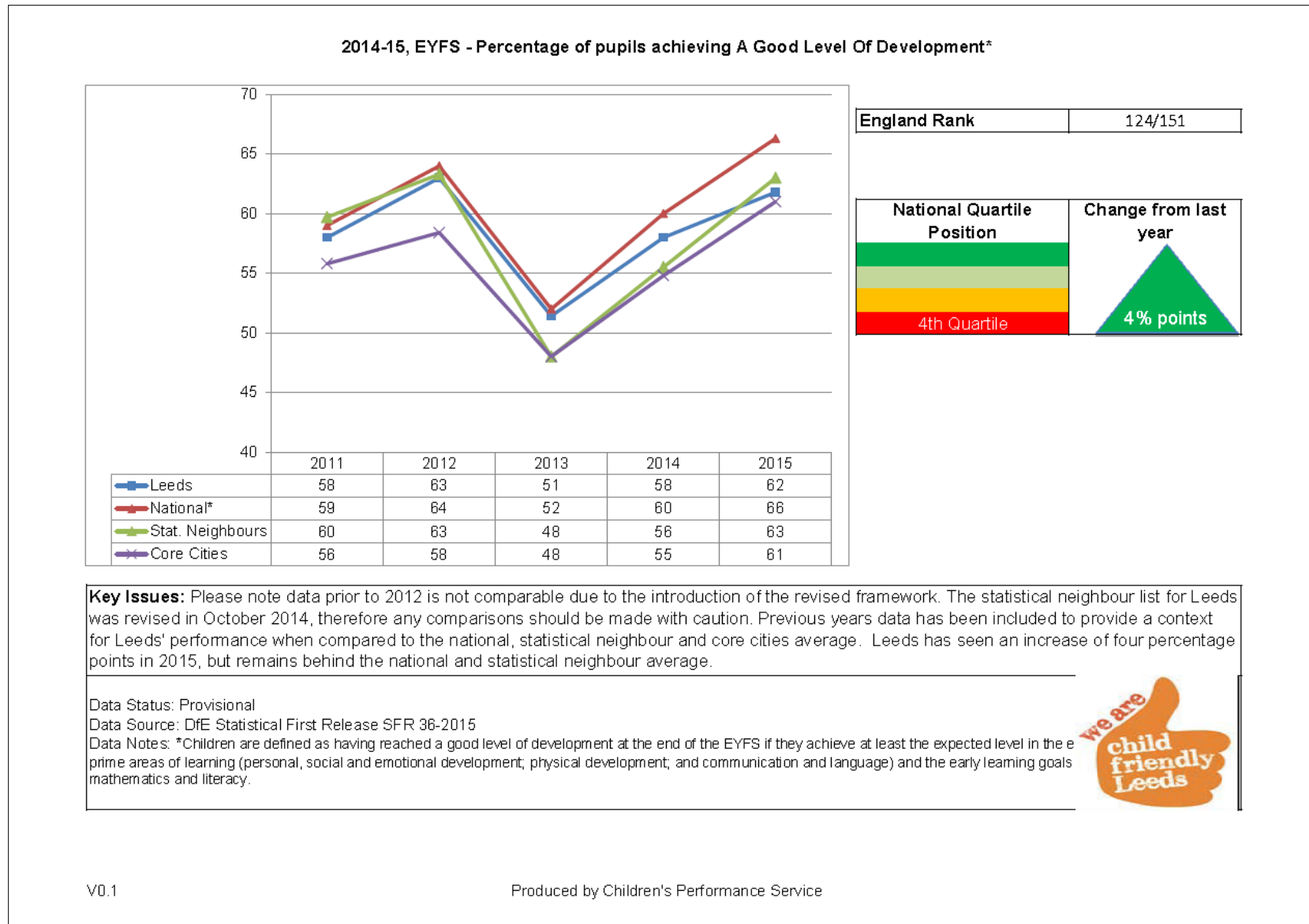
| | Sep 14 | Oct 14 | Nov 14 | Dec 14 | Jan 15 | Feb 15 | Mar 15 | Apr 15 | May 15 | Jun 15 | Jul 15 | Aug 15 | Sep 15 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| ■ % of CL with contact in 8 weeks | 68.1 | 64 | 68.9 | 70.7 | 72.4 | 75.6 | 68.7 | 68.7 | 68 | 69.3 | 67.8 | 63.9 | 65.1 |
| ■ % of YP req b'day cont & have been contacted | 97.1 | 87.5 | 97 | 100 | 91.3 | 94.7 | 75.6 | 88.2 | 70.9 | 94.8 | 66.7 | | |

This graph shows the number of care leavers with:

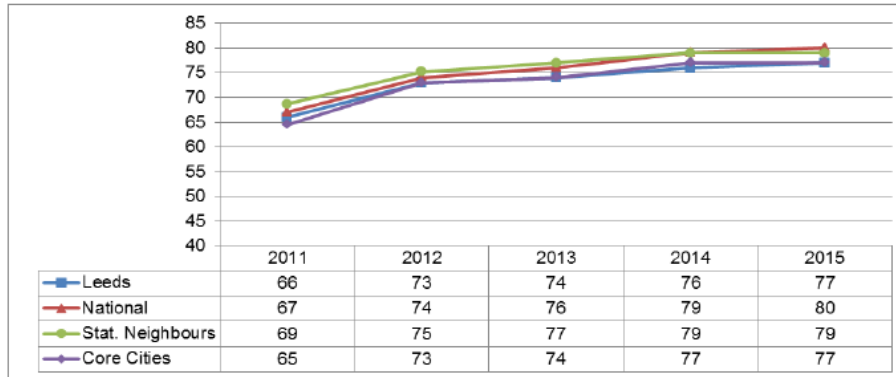
- CLA contact in 8 weeks.
- CLA requiring birthday contact (18 yrs, 19 yrs and 21 yrs and from April 2015 to include 17 yrs and 18 yrs).

Still within timescales to make birthday contact for August and September.

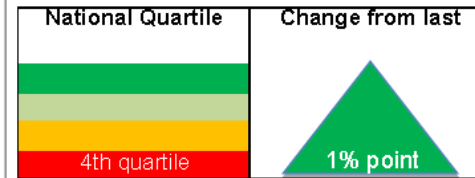
Appendix four: Learning outcomes dashboards



2014-15, Key Stage 2 - Percentage of pupils achieving level 4 or above - Reading, Writing and Maths



| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| England Rank | equal 119/151 |
|--------------|---------------|

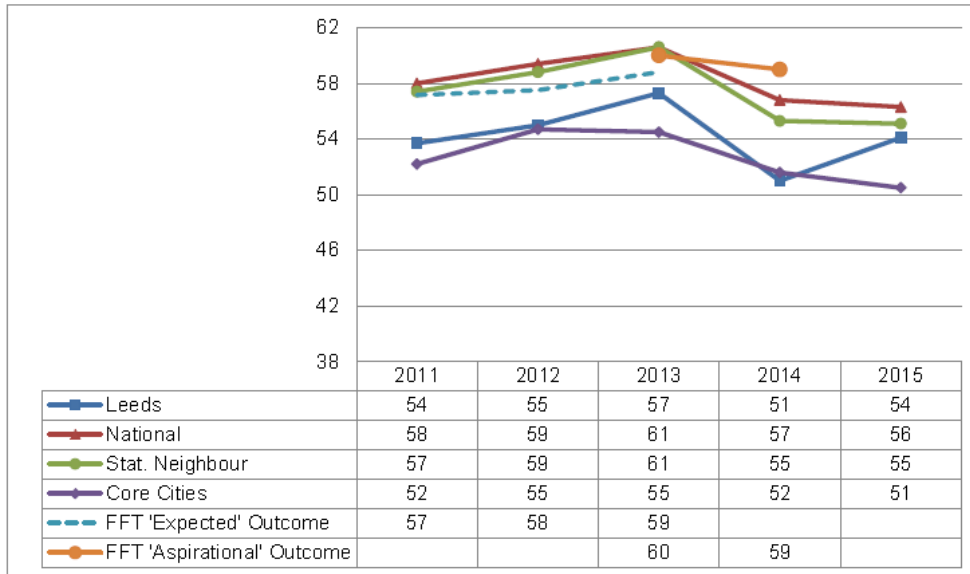


Key Issues: Performance has improved by one percentage point, the overall result is below the national average and statistical neighbours, but is inline with core cities.

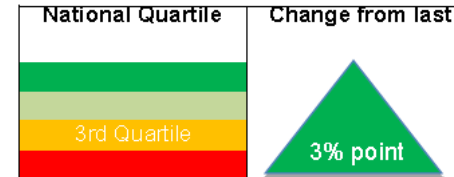
Data Status: Provisional
 Data Source: DfE Statistical First Release - SFR30/2015
 Data Notes:



2014-15, Key Stage 4 - Percentage of pupils achieving 5 A*-C including English and Maths at GCSE



| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| England Rank | Equal 97/151 |
|--------------|--------------|



Key Issues: Leeds had improved by three percentage points and although is behind the national and statistical neighbour figures by two and one percentage points respectively, Leeds has seen a faster rate of improvement. Performance of statistical neighbours has remained static.

Data Status: Provisional
 Data Source: DfE Statistical First Release SFR 37 2015

Data Notes: It is not possible to compare 2013/14 results with previous years. It is also important to note the statistical neighbour list for Leeds was revised in October 2014 so comparisons need to be made with caution.

