

## Report of Director of Children and Families

### Report to Scrutiny Board (Children and Families)

**Date: 14 December 2017**

**Subject: Performance update for April to September 2017**



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

## 1. Summary of main issues

- 1.1. This report provides a summary of performance information relating to outcomes for Leeds children and young people.

## 2. Recommendations

- 2.1. Members are recommended to:

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

## 3. Purpose of this report

- 3.1. This report is a bi-annual performance update to Scrutiny Board (Children and Families). It provides a broad and succinct summary in terms of what difference is being made in the delivery of the Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) and the

Best Council Plan. The report summarises data and progress from a number of reports and dashboards used within Leeds City Council and in Leeds Children and Families Trust arrangements.

#### 4. Background information

- 4.1. The CYPP is the strategic document that guides the work of Children and Families, through five outcomes, 14 priorities (including the three obsessions) and 20 key indicators. It is the shared vision for everyone working with children and young people in Leeds, setting out the vision for Leeds to be the best city in the UK for children and young people to grow up in, and to be a Child Friendly city. The CYPP is closely aligned to the Best Council Plan.
- 4.2. A refresh of the CYPP is currently underway. At the heart of the refresh is the expansion of the third obsession, from improve school attendance, to raising **attendance, achievement, and attainment**, to be known as the 'triple 'A' obsession'. This includes a disproportionate focus on 'vulnerable learners' so that all children and young people are able to realise their potential. Vulnerable learners includes children at risk of not receiving their learning entitlement and also at risk of not making the progress in learning they are capable of.
- 4.3. The refresh will also ensure the plan remains up to date and relevant. In addition to a changing education landscape, the role of adults in child outcomes and child poverty will be given greater focus in the new plan. A tidy up of measures will also be undertaken. A report on the draft plan will come to Scrutiny in January.
- 4.4. This report follows the previous versions to this scrutiny committee, based on:
  - Progress against the CYPP 2015-19, including the three obsessions.
    - A commentary summary of the CYPP indicators (appendix one).
    - CYPP indicators at city and cluster level (appendices two (a) and (b)).
  - A summary of children's social work and related services performance.
    - An extract from the September 2017 specialist safeguarding and targeted services report (appendix three).
  - Supporting material.
    - The children and families settings inspections dashboard (appendix four).

#### 5. Main issues

- 5.1. **Progress against the Children and Young People's Plan** (supporting data in appendices one and two)
- 5.2. The CYPP contains three obsessions - reduce the number of children looked after; reduce absence from school; and reduce the number of young people who are NEET or not known. All three obsessions have improved since 2011, with the following paragraphs providing an update based on the latest national data.



- There were 1,255 children looked after at 31 March 2017, 15 more than the same point in 2016. Given the continued rise in the under-18 population in Leeds (a one per cent rise between 2015 and 2016), the Leeds rate per 10,000 remains at 76. Comparator groups also recorded rises in children looked after numbers, but Leeds' modest 1.2 per cent increase is a smaller rise than experienced by all comparators. Since March 2011, looked after numbers in Leeds have reduced by nearly 13.5 per cent. Of Leeds' comparators, only the core cities have recorded a reduction in that period (less than a three per cent drop); the England figure has risen by 11 per cent.
- As at September there were 1,256 children looked after, similar to March, indicating stability within the context of demand growth. A renewed focus to ensure rigour in the application of our strategy based on turning the curve is being put in place. This will focus on permanence, placement, and prevention through effective intervention at the right time for children and families. The quality of support for children who are looked after continues to be a focus and a strength.
- The most recent national data covers half-terms 1-4 of the 2016/17 academic year. Primary school attendance in Leeds was 96.2 per cent; secondary attendance was 94.6 per cent. For primary schools this is a stable position over the last three years that remains slightly above the national rate for this phase of 96.0 per cent. For secondary schools again the attendance rate is largely stable, rising and falling only within 0.1 percentage point of this position over the last four years, although the attendance rate among secondary pupils remains below the national average of 94.8 per cent. Unauthorised and persistent absence at secondary schools remains too high, with much of this concentrated in a few schools, authorised absence compares well.
- In 2016 (the DfE uses data from December 2016 to February 2017 to calculate this; the time period also differs from that used under the previous indicator) the combined NEET and not known rate in Leeds was 6.0 per cent, or 870 young people. This places Leeds in line with national, and significantly below the core cities' average. This six per cent figure breaks down to 2.9 per cent NEET and 3.1 per cent not known.

5.3. Children and Families Trust Board receives a twice-yearly report covering the obsessions, priorities, and outcomes in the CYPP. Appendix one contains the performance summary table from the December report, covering the second quarter of 2017/18.

5.4. A change in the reporting process means that report cards are now presented on a rolling programme, with half (including the obsessions) at quarter two, and the other half (including the obsessions) at quarter four. The table in appendix one contains, therefore, some comments that have previously been shared with Scrutiny, alongside new comments for the quarter four reporting cycle.

5.5. Appendix two contains the most recent monthly data, which is presented through a dashboard made available across 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)).

5.6. Other quarter two updates on the Children and Young People Plan include:

### Impact

- **Do well in learning and have the skills for life:** Progress 8 captures the progress a pupil makes from the end of key stage 2 to the end of key stage 4, and can be considered a proxy for good teaching, and the efforts pupils make in school. Leeds' average Progress 8 result for 2016/17 (based on schools' Progress 8 results) is +0.06, which is better than all comparators (the national figure is -0.03), placing Leeds in the second quartile - the 40th best performing authority in the country.
- **Safe from harm:** 80 children were adopted during the 2016/17 financial year. Whilst this is lower than the previous 12 months, this represents 19 per cent of all children who ceased to be looked after. This is a higher percentage than all comparators, reflecting the ongoing efforts in Leeds to ensure permanence in stable and safe family units. 635 children have been adopted in Leeds since April 2010, at an average of 90 each year.
- **Have voice and influence:** 10,914 responses to the My Health My School survey were received, a 21 per cent increase on the previous year. The results are being analysed. 6,307 children voted in the Leeds Children's Mayor election, a 76 per cent increase from the previous election.

### Effort

- **Safe from harm:** The One Adoption West Yorkshire adoption agency was successfully established in April, with staff transferring from Bradford, Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield to work for Leeds as part of the new agency. This was the first regional adoption agency in the country to be set up.
- **Safe from harm:** children and young people's views are central to child protection meetings; independent advocates supported 432 children and young people last year. This ensures that the family strengths and the risks are better understood which, in turn, enables the plans to be specific and child-focused.
- **Improve social, emotional, and mental health (SEMH) and wellbeing services:** The Future in Mind Leeds Strategy was launched in February 2017 and was co-produced with colleagues from the Clinical Commissioning Group within the NHS. At the end of its first year, MindMate SPA (Single Point of Access) had triaged 3,700 young people and identified appropriate support for them regarding their mental health needs.
- **Have voice and influence:** In July, members of the UK Youth Parliament deputised to Full Council about the national campaign Votes at 16, asking elected

members to publicly support Votes at 16. Cllr Judith Blake wrote to Chris Skidmore MP, Minister for the Constitution, to publicly note the Council's support for votes for 16 and 17 year-olds.

### **Areas for awareness and focus**

- 5.7. 55 per cent of Leeds year 6 children achieved the expected standard in reading, writing and maths, compared to 61 per cent of children in state-funded schools nationally. Performance on all key stage 2 indicators has improved since 2016, but the gaps to national performance remain the same, with the exception of maths where the gap to national has increased. On the headline measure, Leeds is ranked =135 out of 150 local authorities. Provisional data indicate an increase in the number of Leeds schools below the floor standard compared to 2017. These issues at age 11 are also reflected at 7 and 5 and relate to the committee's current inquiry into the impact of poverty and disadvantage on learning.
- 5.8. It is projected that a further 1,500 year seven places will need to be created by 2021, based on the number of places available for academic year 2017/18. This will be met through: local authority-led permanent expansions; schools increasing their published admission number either temporarily or permanently; the creation of secondary free schools, including local authority-led free school presumptions; and changes to the organisation of post-16 provision within schools.
- 6. Supporting children and families, strengthening social care** (supporting data in appendix three)
- 6.1. Appendix three provides an overview of operational performance measures for children's social care. The number of children subject to a child protection plan continues to safely and appropriately reduce. At the same time, the proportion of children becoming subject to a child protection plan for a second or subsequent time within two years remains below 10 per cent, suggesting that plans are appropriately closed once sustainable actions have been implemented. Approximately nine in ten child protection, and child looked after, reviews were held within timescales in September 2017. Both figures remain high, but are subject to small, monthly fluctuations and continued focus.
- 6.2. As appendix three shows, we continue to closely monitor that the simple things, such as timeliness and contact, are being done well. The proportion of child and family assessments completed in 45 days at 74 per cent (financial year to date) and the length of time to complete those going over 45 days remain areas for improvement.
- 6.3. In addition to the monthly management information, national data are made available by the Department for Education with the publication of data from various statutory returns. These returns provide a wealth of data; listed below are just two examples from these statistical first releases.
- 6.4. Information on children looked after show that there were 1,255 children looked after at 31 March 2017, 15 more than the same point in 2016. Comparator groups

(core cities, statistical neighbours, Yorkshire and The Humber) also recorded rises in children looked after numbers, but Leeds' modest 1.2 per cent increase is a smaller rise than experienced by all comparators. Since March 2011, looked after numbers in Leeds have reduced by nearly 13.5 per cent. The year-end child protection figure of 515 is half the level seen at the start of the CYPP, in June 2011. Leeds' rate per ten thousand figure of 31.2 is significantly lower than comparator groups (more than 20 points lower than core cities, for example).

## **7. Reporting of children's outcomes in different ways**

- 7.1. Sharing children's data and indicators helps build ownership of priorities and the understanding of need in a range of different ways. This is an evolving area that combine requests from elected members, senior leaders within Children and Families, and the greater availability of data and tools to present that information in different ways.
- 7.2. Nationally, more information is available including through the DfE: school performance tables; regular statistical first releases; and tools like the Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT)<sup>1</sup>.
- 7.3. Locally, Children and Families continues to provide data and intelligence through a range of methods to different audiences. Community committees receive regular data profiles that include contextual data (the number of children and young people living in a community committee area; and the number of schools, children's centres, and children's homes) and performance data (the three obsessions, attainment, offending, and a summary of Ofsted ratings). A subset of the data is provided at ward level.
- 7.4. Following discussions with the Communities Team, the children's community committee profiles will continue, but will reduce to once a year in spring following finalised key stage data and based on calendar year for non-academic year data. The profiles will be supported by key stage maps, and will feed into existing community committee children's champions' briefings.

## **8. Corporate considerations**

### **8.1. Consultation and engagement**

- 8.1.□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.

### **8.2. Equality and diversity/cohesion and integration**

- 8.2.□1. This is an information report, rather than 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.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/local-authority-interactive-tool-lait>

- 8.2.□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.
- 8.2.□3. 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.

### **8.3. Council policies and city priorities**

- 8.3.□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 2015-20 and the Joint Health and Well Being Plan 2013-15 (which is currently being updated).

### **8.4. Resources and value for money**

- 8.4.□1. There are no specific resource implications from this report.

### **8.5. Legal implications, access to information and call in**

- 8.5.□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.

### **8.6. Risk management**

- 8.6.□1. The six-monthly summary of CYPP report cards provided to Scrutiny includes 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.

## **9. Conclusions**

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

## **10. Recommendations**

- 10.1. Members are recommended to:

- Consider and comment on the most recent performance information, including content they would like to see in the next update.



- Use the information in deciding on the areas for further scrutiny work to support improvement over the coming year.

## **11. Background documents<sup>2</sup>**

- 11.1. 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.





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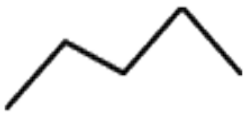
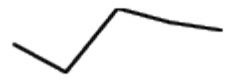
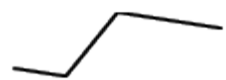
<sup>2</sup> The background documents listed in this section are available to download from the Council's website, unless they contain confidential or exempt information. The list of background documents does not include published works.








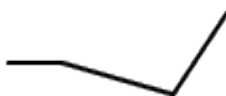
## Appendix one: indicator performance for the CYPP indicators as at the end of September 2017



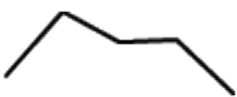
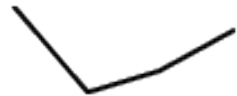
This shows a summary of the position for each priority, and an indication of the difference between performance reported at the end of September 2017 and September 2016. The cross/tick next to each direction of travel (DOT) arrow indicates if a rise or fall in performance is a positive or negative trend;




	Indicator	Summary	Performance			Trend line
			Q2 2016/17	Q2 2017/18	DOT	
Safe from harm	<b>Obsession</b> Number of children looked after	Leeds' children looked after numbers rose by 1.2 per cent in the 12 months between April 2016 and March 2017. Over the same period national looked after numbers rose by 3.2 per cent. Since 2011, Leeds' looked after numbers have reduced by 13.4 per cent, whilst nationally there has been a 10.9 per cent rise. September's figure is 1,256 <i><b>Children and Families Trust partners should:</b> provide support and challenge around the Innovation Fund projects, to ensure that vulnerable children and young people are receiving the best possible support to improve their life chances</i>	<b>1,230</b> 75.8 per 10,000 Sept 2016	<b>1,256</b> 76.2 per 10,000 Sept 2017	↑ ✕	
	Number of children subject to a child protection plan	The current number of children subject to a child protection plan is appropriate and safe, with plans lasting for the right length of time <i><b>Children and Families Trust partners should:</b> continue to support the multi-agency approach to ensure that child protection plans remain child-focused and have partner support to enable children, young people and their families to find sustainable solutions to the challenges they face</i>	<b>559</b> 34.4 per 10,000 Sept 2016	<b>519</b> 31.5 per 10,000 Sept 2017	↓ ✓	
Do well in learning and have the skills for life	Key stage 2 assessment (Percentage reaching expected standard in RWM)	Pupils who are not disadvantaged tend to do as well (or sometimes better) in Leeds schools as in other parts of the country. Disadvantaged pupils' outcomes are significantly worse in Leeds than for the same groups nationally. Leeds outcomes remain below national and statistical neighbours <i><b>Children and Families Trust partners should:</b> reflect on when practitioners from your organisation are working with a family, especially where disadvantage is an issue, does their support include a conversation about learning?</i>	<b>47%</b> 2015/16 academic year	<b>55%</b> 2016/17 academic year	↑ ✓	

	Indicator	Summary	Performance			Trend line
			Q2 2016/17	Q2 2017/18	DOT	
Do well in learning and have the skills for life	Key stage 4 assessment (Percentage achieving a strong pass in English and maths)	Leeds' result is above core cities but below statistical neighbours, placing Leeds in the third quartile nationally (=102/151). Outcomes for disadvantaged pupils in Leeds against this headline attainment measure are much lower than those of non-disadvantaged pupils <b>Children and Families Trust partners should:</b> raise awareness across partner organisations and all services working with young people about curriculum and accountability reform in secondary schools	New measure for 2016/17 academic year - comparison not possible	<b>38.7%</b> 2016/17 academic year	n/a	New measure
	Level 3 qualifications at 19	In 2016, the gap between Leeds and national has increased to seven percentage points. Similarly, the gap between Leeds and statistical neighbours has increased to four percentage points. Leeds is now one percentage point behind the core cities average <b>Children and Families Trust partners should:</b> encourage secondary school governors to support and challenge schools to submit free school bids for sixth form centres, to create more viable post-16 provision and offer broader curriculum choices across Leeds	<b>55%</b> 2015	<b>53%</b> 2016	↓ x	
	Achievement gaps at 5, 11, 16, 19	<b>2016 results comment:</b> At all key stages in Leeds non-disadvantaged pupils perform either broadly in line with, or better than, the equivalent other group nationally, but the attainment of the disadvantaged group in Leeds lags far behind the other group nationally. Teachers know who pupil premium children are and take responsibility for accelerating their progress; support staff (particularly teaching assistants) are highly trained and understand their role in helping pupils to achieve <b>Children and Families Trust partners should:</b> help to promote the approach that diminishing the difference in learning outcomes for disadvantaged children is the responsibility of all practitioners throughout the children's partnership. Board members who are school governors can offer support and challenge to their schools over the impact of spending decisions about pupil premium funding				
	<b>Obsession</b> Primary and secondary attendance	Based on half-terms 1-4, attendance at both phases is largely stable for the last three years. Attendance at secondary schools in Leeds remains below national, with persistent and unauthorised absence too high in a small number of schools <b>Children and Families Trust partners should:</b> ensure that the focus on the 3As becomes a common approach, encourage staff to access the re-think formulation training and forums as they are rolled out across the city	<b>96.2%</b> Primary 2015/16 HT 1-4	<b>96.2%</b> Primary 2016/17 HT 1-4	↔	 HT1-6 (15/16 academic year)
			<b>94.5%</b> Secondary 2015/16 HT 1-4	<b>94.6%</b> Secondary 2016/17 HT 1-4	↔	 HT1-6 (15/16 academic year)

	Indicator	Summary	Performance			Trend line
			Q2 2016/17	Q2 2017/18	DOT	
Do well in learning and have the skills for life	<b>Obsession</b> Percentage of young people who are NEET or not known	In 2016 the combined NEET and not known rate in Leeds was 6.0 per cent (870 young people), which places Leeds in line with national. This breaks down as 2.9 per cent NEET and 3.1 per cent not known. Figures for August (the conclusion of 2016/17 academic year) show NEET at 5.2 per cent (793 young people) made up of 3.4 per cent NEET and 1.8 per cent not known <b>Children and Families Trust partners should:</b> <i>Support and promote the opportunities available for advice in locality job shops and promote the apprenticeship/next steps events</i>	n/a - new methodology from September 2016	<b>6.0%</b> Dec 2016 to Feb 2017 average	n/a	Not applicable
	Percentage of new school places in good or outstanding schools	Since 2009, over 1,700 reception class (primary school) places have been created as part of the Basic Need programme. Another 1,500 year seven places will be needed by 2021, based on the number of places available for academic year 2017/18. This will be met through local authority-led free school presumptions and changes to the organisation of post-16 provision within schools <b>Children and Families Trust partners should:</b> <i>support and attend stakeholder engagement events when appropriate, and raise awareness in communities of statutory admissions deadlines</i>	<b>95%</b> Sept 2016 - reception	<b>77%</b> Sept 2017 - reception	↓*	Not applicable
			n/a Sept 2017 - year seven	<b>78%</b> Sept 2017 - year seven	n/a	
	Destinations of children and young people with SEND when they leave school	Attainment levels in Leeds are below the national average for all pupils, but especially for those pupils with SEND. 61 per cent of Leeds pupils with SEN achieved a level 2 qualification, two points fewer than the previous year. The gap to national is three percentage points. The gap at level 3 between pupils in Leeds with SEN and national pupils with SEN is six points <b>Children and Families Trust partners should:</b> <i>encourage schools to provide focused and appropriate careers information and guidance for young people with SEN. Consider how individual services and organisations can support young people with SEND develop the skills and confidence ready for the world of work by offering: work taster, work experience, and/or supported internships opportunities</i>	<b>24%</b> (Level 3 at 19 for SEN pupils) 2015	<b>22%</b> (Level 3 at 19 for SEN pupils) 2016	↓*	

	Indicator	Summary	Performance			Trend line
			Q2 2016/17	Q2 2017/18	DOT	
Do well in learning and have the skills for life	Percentage with good level of development in Foundation Stage	<p>There has been a considerable increase in the proportion of children achieving GLD in Leeds, from 51 per cent in 2013, to 65 per cent in 2017. In 2013, Leeds was the poorest performing local authority on the low achievers gap measure. The gap to national has reduced in every year since 2013 and is now only 1.6 percentage points</p> <p><b>Children and Families Trust partners should:</b> support practitioners who work with young families to promote activities such as reading, taking children to the library, singing songs/nursery rhymes with them</p>	63% 2015/16 academic year	65% 2016/17 academic year	↑✓	
	Number of fixed term exclusions from school	<p>The number of fixed-term exclusions in 2015/16 was largely static in terms of number of exclusions and numbers of pupils excluded. The total duration of exclusions has reduced by 4.7 per cent, length of exclusions in Leeds have been comparatively high</p> <p><b>Children and Families Trust partners should:</b> encourage governors to ask whether appropriate support has been accessed for a young person with additional requirements to support safe transition to high school</p>	4,379 2014/15 academic year	4,355 2015/16 academic year	↓✓	
Healthy lifestyles	Obesity levels at age 11	<p>The proportion of Leeds children classed as obese has risen by over one percentage point since last year, the first increase in the last six years. The England and regional averages also rose, from 19.1 per cent to 19.8 per cent, and from 19.2 per cent to 20.3 per cent respectively. The new Leeds Child Healthy Weight Plan prioritises action to support families during pregnancy and during the first five years of life with early identification and targeted support for those children and families most at risk at the earliest opportunity</p> <p><b>Children and Families Trust partners should:</b> be involved in the development of a more detailed implementation plan that will build on the existing broad programme of multi-agency work in the city</p>	19.3% 2014/15 academic year	20.4% 2015/16 academic year	↑✗	

	Indicator	Summary	Performance			Trend line
			Q2 2016/17	Q2 2017/18	DOT	
Healthy lifestyles	Free school meal uptake at primary and secondary	FSM uptake across Leeds has slightly decreased, due to secondary uptake decreasing (although primary uptake has increased). UIFSM uptake has continued to rise, to 89.7 per cent in January 2017 <b>Children and Families Trust partners should:</b> continue to support FSM, UIFSM and overall school meals uptake, with a focus in secondary schools. Members should encourage key partners and representatives within the Council to join the FSM strategy group where relevant, and take an active responsibility to promote FSM	<b>82.2%</b> Primary 2016 school census	<b>82.6%</b> Primary 2017 school census	↑✓	
	Teenage pregnancy rates	Leeds' rate (30.6) is above statistical neighbours' average (22.7) and has increased in the most recent statistical release. There were 90 conceptions in the quarter to June 2016 compared to 78 conceptions in the quarter to March 2016 <b>Children and Families Trust partners should:</b> await the results of the further work to understand the reasons for the recent upturn. The results of this will be presented to Trust Board in the future	<b>27.3</b> Rate per thousand 2015	<b>30.6</b> Rate per thousand 2016 (six months)	↑✗	
	Rates of under-18s alcohol-related hospital admissions	Locally calculated figures for Leeds show that female rates for alcohol-related admissions tend to run about a third higher than male rates. Evidence shows that children and young people who are looked after by social services have a high level of risk and needs around drugs, alcohol and tobacco misuse <b>Children and Families Trust partners should:</b> raise awareness of the cannabis misuse campaign and workforce training within Children's services and the wider partners. Encourage more clusters to embed actions in their cluster action plans	<b>29.7</b> Rate per 100,000 2013/14 - 2015/16	<b>32.6</b> Rate per 100,000 2014/15 - 2016/17	↑✗	
Have fun growing up	Children and young people have fun growing up	Consideration is needed between finding an appropriate focus and measure on which it is useful to report, or providing feedback in less formal ways of activity and children's views in/of Leeds				
	Improve social, emotional and mental health and well being	The Future in Mind Leeds Strategy was launched in February 2017 and was co-produced with colleagues from the Clinical Commissioning Group within the NHS. At the end of its first year, MindMate SPA (Single Point of Access) had triaged 3,700 young people and identified appropriate support for them regarding their mental health needs. <b>Children and Families Trust partners should:</b> Support and promote the work of the Future in Mind Leeds Strategy				Not applicable

	Indicator	Summary	Performance			Trend line
			Q2 2016/17	Q2 2017/18	DOT	
Voice and influence	Proportion of 10-17 year-olds offending	<p>Whilst the number of first time entrants has reduced by 74 per cent since the baseline year (2009), the reoffending rate continues to increase: young people who reoffended committed an average of 4.01 re-offences each, up from 3.45 in the previous 12 months</p> <p><b>Children and Families Trust partners should:</b> support the ambition for the city to reduce the number of young people going into custody; work with the police to find alternatives to the current custody suite</p>	<b>0.8%</b> January to December 2015	<b>0.8%</b> January to December 2016	↕	
	Percentage of Children and young people who report influence in (a) school and (b) the community	<p>More schools, and more young people are participating in the My Health My School survey and the Leeds Children's Mayor voting. Young people continue to influence service design across the city</p> <p><b>Children and Families Trust partners should:</b> note the activities taking place across the city and disseminate into their organisations to further increase the awareness take-up</p>	<b>9,013</b> Young people completing My Health My School survey 2015/16	<b>10,914</b> Young people completing My Health My School survey 2016/17	↑✓	

## Appendix two (a): CYPP key indicator dashboard - city level: September 2017

		Measure	National	Stat neighbour	Result for same period last year	Result Jun 2017	Result Jul 2017	Result Aug 2017	Result Sept 2017	DOT	Data last updated	Timespan covered by month result
Safe from harm	1	Number of children looked after	60/10,000 (2013/14 FY)	76/10,000 (2013/14 FY)	1232 (76.3/10,000)	1274 (78.4/10,000)	1260 (77.5/10,000)	1272 (78.2/10,000)	1259 (77.4/10,000)	▲	30/09/2017	Snapshot
	2	Number of children subject to Child Protection Plans	42.9/10,000 (2014/15 FY)	49.1/10,000 (2014/15 FY)	559 (34.6/10,000)	519 31.9/10,000)	524 (32.2/10,000)	538 (33.0/10,000)	519 (31.9/10,000)	▼	30/09/2017	Snapshot
Do well in learning and have the skills for life	3	% with good achievement at the end of primary school	61% (2017 AY)	60% (2017 AY)	48% (2016 AY)	55% (2017 AY)				▲	Aug.17 SFR	AY
	4	Average Progress 8 Score	-0.03 (2017 AY)	-0.12 (2017 AY)	N/A new measure	0.06 (2017 AY)				N/A	Sept. 17 SFR	AY
	5	Level 3 qualifications at 19	60% (2016 AY)	57% (2016 AY)	55% (2015 AY)	53% (2016 AY)				▼	Mar.17 SFR	AY
	6	Achievement gaps at 5, 11, 16, 19	<a href="#">Please click here to view data on Attainment Gaps</a>									
	7a	Primary attendance	96.0% (HT1-4 2017/16)	96.0% (HT1-4 2016/17)	96.2% (HT 1-4 2015/16 AY)	96.2% (HT 1-4 2016/17 AY)				▶	Sep-17	HT.1-4
	7b	Secondary attendance	94.8% (HT1-4 2016/17)	94.7% (HT1-4 2016/17)	94.7% (HT 1-4 2015/16 AY)	94.6% (HT 1-4 2016/17 AY)				▼	Sep-17	HT.1-4
	8	Young people who are NEET or 'not known'	14.9%	7.6%	N/A new measure	5.0% (752)	5.2% (782)	1.8% (284)	Data not available	N/A	31/08/2017	1 month
	9	Number of school places created in good or outstanding schools	N/A Local indicator	N/A Local indicator	90%	90%				N/A	31/03/2016	Up to September 2016
	10	Destinations of CYP with SEND - remaining in education, or employment or training.	91% (2014/15)	93.3% (2014/15)	90% 2013/14	88% 2014/15				▼	Jan. 17 SFR	AY
	11	Early Years Foundation Stage good level of development	71% (2017 AY)	69% (2017 AY)	63% (2016)	65% 2017				▲	Oct 17 SFR	AY
	12a	Number of fixed-term school exclusions Primary	1.21 per 100 pupils (2016 AY)	1.07 per 100 pupils (2016 AY)	0.46 per 100 pupils (2015 AY)	0.64 per 100 pupils (2016 AY)				▲	July 17 SFR	AY
	12b	Number of fixed-term school exclusions Secondary	8.5 per 100 pupils (2016 AY)	9.3 per 100 pupils (2016 AY)	10.8 per 100 pupils (2015 AY)	12.9 per 100 pupils (2016 AY)				▲	July 17 SFR	AY



		Measure	National	Stat neighbour	Result for same period last year	Result Jun 2017	Result Jul 2017	Result Aug 2017	Result Sept 2017	DOT	Data last updated	Timespan covered by month result
Healthy lifestyles	13	Obesity levels at year 6 age 11	19.8% (2015/16 AY)	21.4% (2015/16 AY)	19.3% (2014/15 AY)	20.4% (2015/16 AY)				▼	Nov 16 SFR	AY
	14a	Uptake of free school meals - primary	Local indicator	Local indicator	82.2% (2015/16)	82.7% 2016/17)				▲	Jan-17 School Census	Snapshot
	14b	Uptake of free school meals - secondary	local indicator	Local indicator	82.1% (2015/16)	72.4% 2016/17)				▼	Jan-17 School Census	Snapshot
	15	Teenage conceptions (rate per 1000)	19.8 (March 2016)	25.1 (March 2016)	29.9 (March 2015)	25.5 (March 2016)				▼	May-16	Quarterly
	16	Alcohol-related hospital admissions for under-18s	Local indicator	Local indicator	57 (2012)	41				▼	2015	Calendar year
Fun	17	Surveys of CYP perceptions	New CYPP indicator under development									
	18	CYP and parent satisfaction with mental health services	New CYPP indicator under development									
voice & influence	19	10 to 17 year-olds committing one or more offence	0.7% Jan - Dec 2015	0.9% Jan - Dec 2015	0.8% Jan - Dec 2015	0.8% Jan - Dec 2016				▶	Jun-17	Calendar year
	20	Percentage of C&YP who report influence in a) school b) the community	New CYPP Indicator under development									

**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 2017

	Children looked after <sup>2,4,5</sup>		Child protection plans <sup>2,4,5</sup>		NEET and not known		% with good achievement at the end of primary school <sup>3</sup>	Average Progress 8 Score <sup>3</sup>	Level 3 quals at age 19 <sup>3,6</sup>	Primary attendance <sup>3</sup>	Secondary attendance <sup>3</sup>	Early Years Foundation Stage <sup>3</sup>	Obesity levels at Year 6 <sup>4</sup>	Primary uptake of FSM <sup>3</sup>	Secondary uptake of FSM <sup>3</sup>	Alcohol-related hospital admissions for under-18s <sup>4,5</sup>	10-17 yr old offenders <sup>4,5</sup>
Date	As at	30/09/2017	As at	30/09/2017	As at	31/08/2017	2016 AY	2016 AY	2015 AY	HT1-6 15/16	HT1-6 15/16	2016 AY	2014/15 AY	2016/17 FY	2016/17 FY	2015 FY	10/2016 - 12/2016
<b>Leeds</b>		<b>1259</b>		<b>519</b>		<b>1.8%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>-0.06</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>96.0%</b>	<b>94.6%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>82.7%</b>	<b>72.4%</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.2%</b>
Cluster	No.	RPTT	No.	RPTT	No.	%	%	No.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		No. RPT
ACES	65	123.6	31	58.9	19	4.1%	52.8%	-0.72	41.1%	96.5%	93.5%	50.0%	26.4%	88.7%	81.0%		5 2.60
Aireborough	26	36.1	8	-	3	0.4%	63.1%	0.03	69.4%	97.0%	95.1%	73.3%	11.8%	84.5%	81.6%		0 0.00
Ardsley & Tingley	12	35.9	13	38.9	2	0.5%	49.8%	0.37	55.0%	96.4%	96.2%	67.4%	15.4%	86.0%	78.8%		<5 1.35
ARM <sup>8</sup>	29	21.9	5	3.78	6	0.5%	57.9%	-0.01	68.8%	96.6%	94.8%	71.7%	-	73.3%	77.5%		<5 0.19
Beeston, Cottingley and Middleton	91	108.2	47	55.9	20	2.7%	38.7%	0.38	45.2%	96.2%	95.0%	48.3%	24.3%	86.9%	84.1%		7 2.26
Bramley	63	86.2	22	30.1	17	2.5%	31.4%	-0.37	42.1%	95.5%	93.6%	56.6%	25.8%	86.3%	76.3%		6 2.11
Brigshaw	17	33.7	5	9.9	4	0.8%	49.1%	0.02	52.2%	96.5%	94.9%	74.1%	15.1%	67.9%	unavailable		<5 0.94
EPOSS <sup>1</sup>	6	8.2	<5	-	3	0.6%	58.9%	-0.24	62.6%	96.9%	94.9%	75.6%	10.6%	84.8%	67.7%		<5 0.91
ESNW	17	35.8	16	33.7	7	1.6%	58.1%	0.12	60.1%	96.4%	93.3%	71.7%	17.6%	80.3%	65.6%		<5 0.51
Farnley	24	72.1	8	24.0	14	4.3%	38.4%	0.56	33.3%	95.8%	95.2%	55.5%	26.9%	88.1%	76.5%		0 0.00
Garforth	<5	-	<5	-	2	0.5%	44.7%	0.26	68.3%	96.6%	96.1%	63.3%	14.1%	81.0%	-		0 0.00
Horsforth	6	15.8	9	23.7	1	0.3%	66.0%	0.06	70.6%	97.3%	95.6%	73.9%	13.0%	54.0%	70.9%		0 0.00
Inner East	221	168.2	50	38.1	35	3.3%	32.3%	-0.17	44.9%	95.4%	94.1%	54.8%	25.4%	85.2%	58.3%		13 2.78
Inner NW Hub	34	53.8	33	52.2	8	1.6%	52.2%	-0.14	56.0%	96.3%	94.9%	67.9%	19.4%	84.0%	73.8%		7 2.86
J.E.S.S	184	175.8	63	60.2	38	4.4%	36.6%	-0.69	36.9%	95.9%	92.4%	48.9%	24.3%	82.8%	68.5%		0 0.00
Morley	48	57.6	38	45.6	9	1.2%	47.8%	0.25	59.8%	96.2%	95.2%	63.0%	16.8%	71.9%	72.6%		<5 0.91
OPEN XS	38	99.6	8	21.0	11	4.4%	33.1%	-0.36	52.1%	95.3%	92.7%	53.6%	17.9%	83.0%	97.4%		<5 0.78
Osley/Pool/Bramhope	5	12.3	5	12.3	3	0.7%	53.7%	0.22	65.6%	96.7%	94.3%	74.9%	16.4%	87.3%	73.2%		0 0.00
Pudsey	26	25.8	11	10.9	7	0.8%	51.5%	-0.20	54.6%	96.3%	94.6%	68.8%	13.7%	75.5%	68.8%		<5 0.52
Rothwell	9	13.8	18	27.6	4	0.7%	51.4%	0.19	54.7%	96.5%	95.0%	70.8%	16.5%	89.4%	71.0%		<5 0.75
Seacroft Manston	99	100.4	49	49.7	32	3.3%	52.4%	-0.51	37.3%	95.7%	91.4%	60.0%	21.9%	83.2%	66.4%		12 3.03
Temple Newsam Halton	39	71.5	21	38.5	6	1.0%	56.0%	-0.14	50.0%	96.2%	93.8%	63.7%	22.2%	90.5%	72.9%		<5 1.29
2Gether <sup>7</sup>	111	92.7	34	28.4	31	2.7%	38.9%	0.13	-	95.2%	93.5%	54.0%	-	79.4%	-		13 2.76

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

### Notes

CYPP indicators reported at a cluster level are not comparable with citywide results, as the data used is not always from the same period.

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

2 - 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 children looked after the postcode used is where the child lived at the point of becoming looked after.

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

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

5 - Data suppressed for instances of fewer than 5.

6 - Data based on where the young person lived when they went to school three years previously when they were in Year 11, regardless of where they actually gained the Level 3 qualification.

7 - In September 2016 CHES and NEtWORKS merged to form a new cluster known as 2gether.

8 - During the summer of 2015 Alwoodley and the NEXT clusters merged to form the ARM cluster. Historical data for NEXT and Alwoodley will be removed as and when new data becomes available for the CYPP indicators.

## Appendix three: Safeguarding specialist and targeted services September 2017 monthly practice improvement report

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

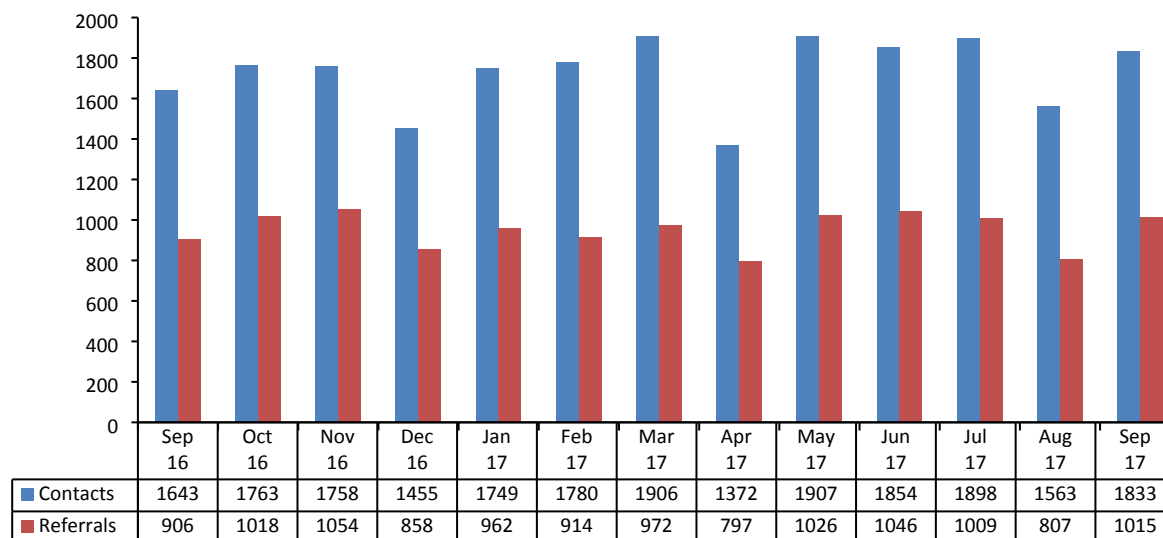
(March 2017 figures - last data reported to Scrutiny - in brackets where available.) Some data are new since the last report and are not comparable.

### Performance summary: Child in need

How much did we do this month? (Last month in brackets)	How well did we do it?												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>1833</b> (1906) contacts were received, of which <b>1015</b> (972) became referrals to Children’s Social Work Service.</li><li>• <b>256</b> (224) referrals this month were re-referrals within 12 months; this is <b>25.2%</b> (26.4%) of all referrals this month.</li><li>• <b>675</b> (878) Child and Family Assessments were completed.</li><li>• <b>5639</b> (5469) open cases - without CHAD OT Team, <b>5993</b> (5863) cases open to Children’s Social Work Services (with the CHAD OT Team) at the end of month.</li><li>• Data quality issues<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>541</b> (446) open cases had no ethnicity recorded</li><li>• There are <b>51</b> (47) children who have a service user group of Disability who do not have a complex need or disability recorded under the health tab</li></ul></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>24.1%</b> (23.5%) of referrals within a 12-month period (rolling 12 months) were re-referrals.</li><li>• <b>66.5%</b> (70.4%) Child and Family Assessments undertaken in the month were carried out within 45 working days. The year-to-date from April performance is <b>74.1%</b> (77.2%).</li><li>• <b>85</b> (101) days is the average time taken to complete Child and Family Assessments that took longer than 45 working days. This includes all Child and Family assessments which were outcomes from a referral (not just those with Child and Family assessment as a primary outcome).</li><li>• Of Child and Family Assessments completed outside 45 working days (% of assessments outside 45 working days):<table><tr><td>46-49 days</td><td>50-64 days</td><td>65-79 days</td><td>80+ days</td></tr><tr><td><b>11</b> (34)</td><td><b>88</b> (68)</td><td><b>47</b> (68)</td><td><b>80</b> (85)</td></tr><tr><td><b>5%</b> (13%)</td><td><b>39%</b> (27%)</td><td><b>21%</b> (27%)</td><td><b>35%</b> (33%)</td></tr></table></li></ul>	46-49 days	50-64 days	65-79 days	80+ days	<b>11</b> (34)	<b>88</b> (68)	<b>47</b> (68)	<b>80</b> (85)	<b>5%</b> (13%)	<b>39%</b> (27%)	<b>21%</b> (27%)	<b>35%</b> (33%)
46-49 days	50-64 days	65-79 days	80+ days										
<b>11</b> (34)	<b>88</b> (68)	<b>47</b> (68)	<b>80</b> (85)										
<b>5%</b> (13%)	<b>39%</b> (27%)	<b>21%</b> (27%)	<b>35%</b> (33%)										
<b>What difference did we make and what do we want to improve?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The timeliness of 45 day assessments remains an area for improved consistency accepting the reduction in average time for those that took more than 45 days</li><li>• Improve the recording of children’s ethnicity on cases</li></ul>													

## Performance trends: Children in need

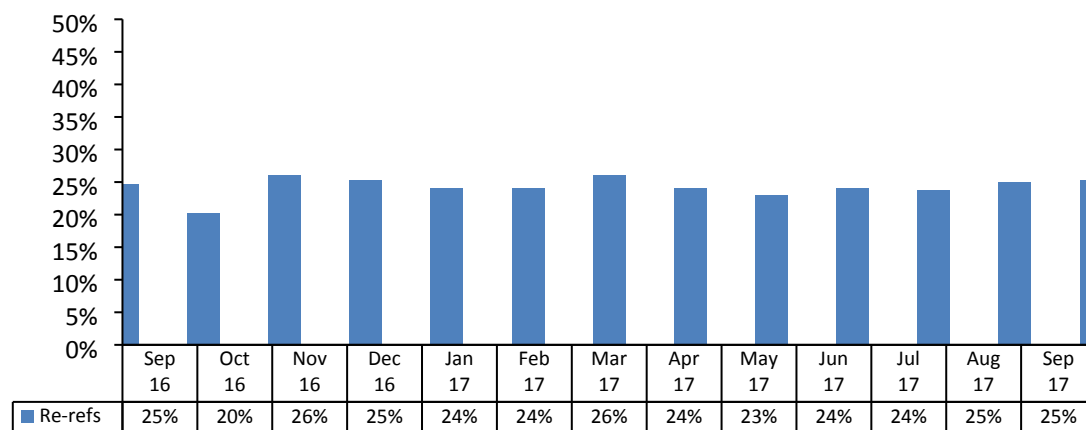
Total contact and referrals by month



### 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.

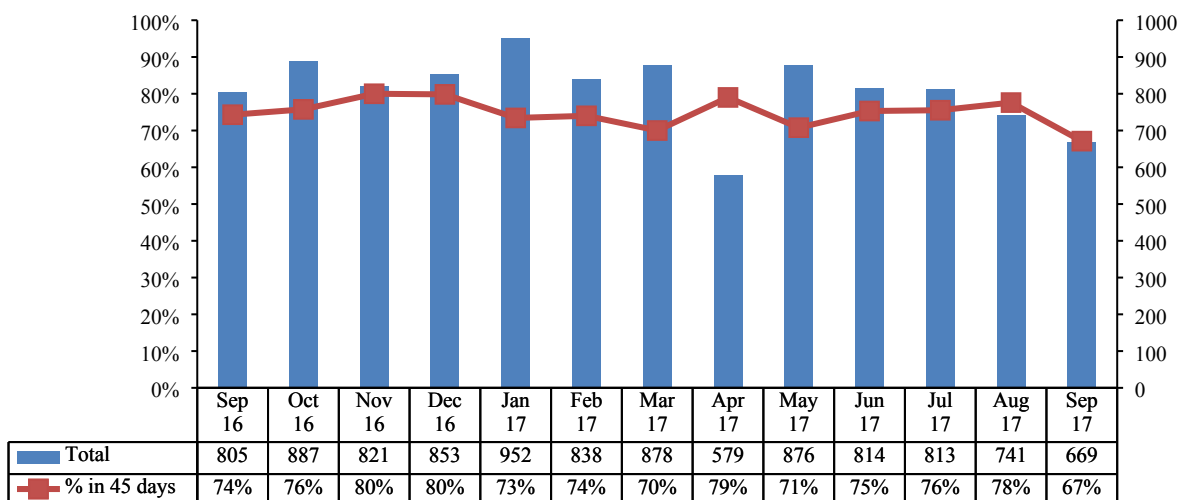
Percentage of referrals that are a re-referral within a 12-month period



### Commentary

This graph shows what percentage of referrals in the month were re-referrals within 12 months of previous referral

Percentage of child and family assessments completed within 45 days



### Commentary

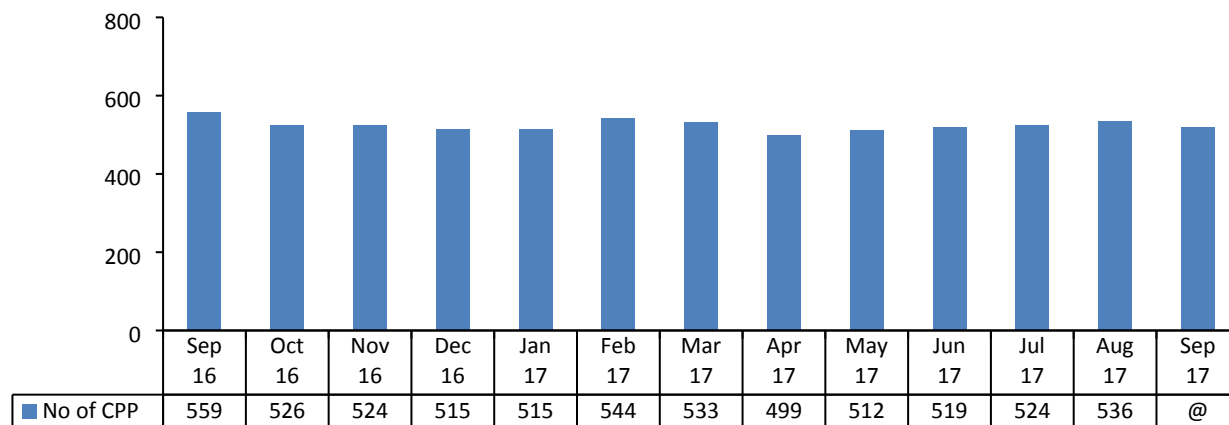
This graph shows the total number of assessments completed in month and percentage completed within 45 days.

## Performance summary: Child protection

How much did we do this month? (Last month in brackets)	How well did we do it?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>519</b> (533) children and young people (CYP) subject to a child protection plan (CPP)</li> <li>• <b>137</b> (116) section 47 enquiries were completed</li> <li>• <b>36</b> (58) CYP had an initial child protection conference (ICPC)</li> <li>• <b>106</b> (62) CYP had a child protection review</li> <li>• <b>410</b> (385) CYP received a visit in the last 20 working days, as of the last day of the month</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>98.5%</b> (98.9%) of CYP subject to CPP were allocated to a qualified social worker. Those cases recorded as without a qualified social worker are reviewed and followed up with the service</li> <li>• <b>4 CYP from 2 families</b> (5 CYP from 5 families) were subject to a CPP for more than two years</li> <li>• <b>9.7%</b> (10.1%) of CYP becoming subject to CPP in the last 12 months were for a second or a subsequent time and within 2 years of their previous plan ending</li> <li>• <b>80.6%</b> (77.6%) of ICPCs this month were held within statutory timescales</li> <li>• <b>89.6%</b> (98.4%) of all child protection reviews this month were held within statutory timescale</li> <li>• <b>91.5%</b> (79.4%) 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 recording month</li> </ul>
<b>What difference did we make and what do we want to improve?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of visits held within timescales has improved for children on a child protection plan</li> <li>• Keep improving ICPC timeliness</li> <li>• High number of child protection reviews completed, with reasonable overall timeliness</li> </ul>	

## Performance trends: Child protection

Children subject to a child protection plan

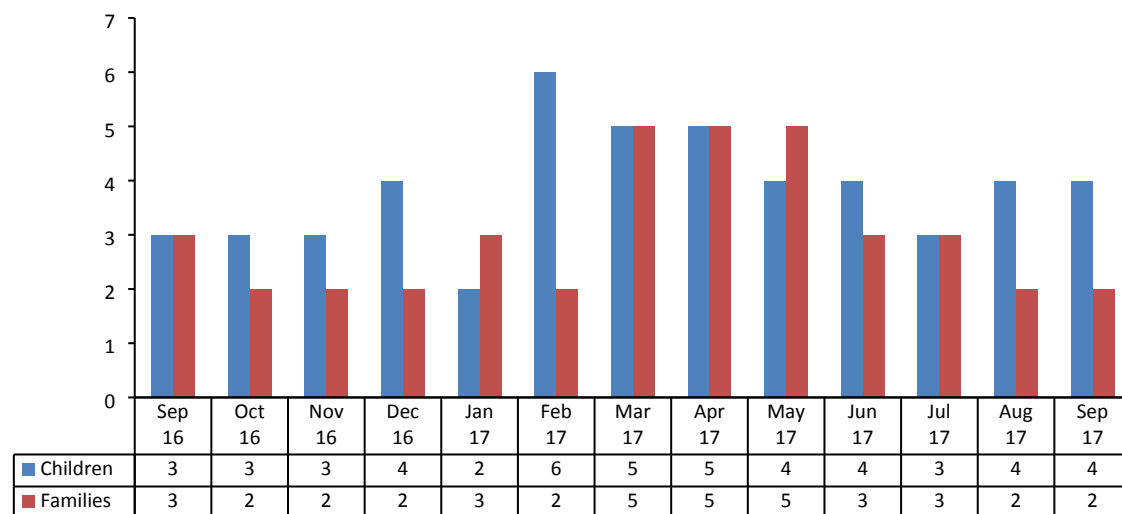


### Commentary

The graph shows the number of children subject to CPPs at the month end. This month the rate per 10,000 is **31.5**, compared to **34.4** at the same time last year.

\* Rate per 10,000 uses 164,806 child population (0-17) from the mid- 2016 population estimates released in June 2017 by ONS

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



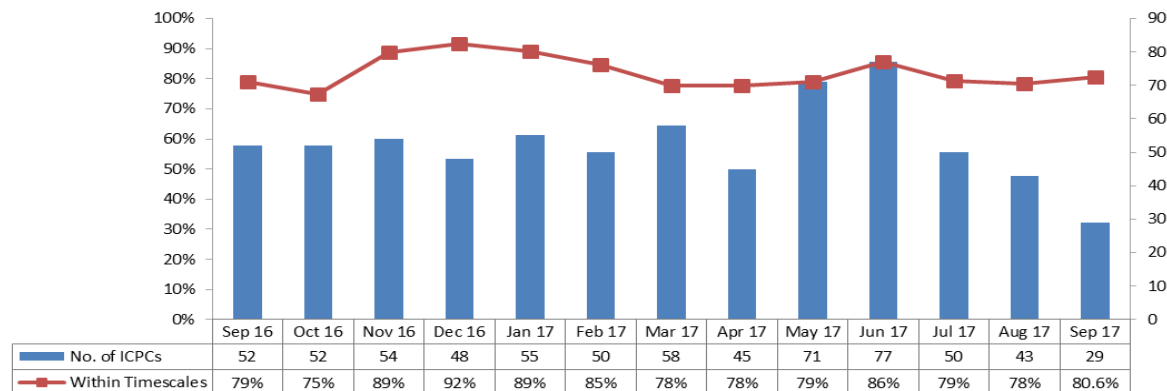
### Commentary

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

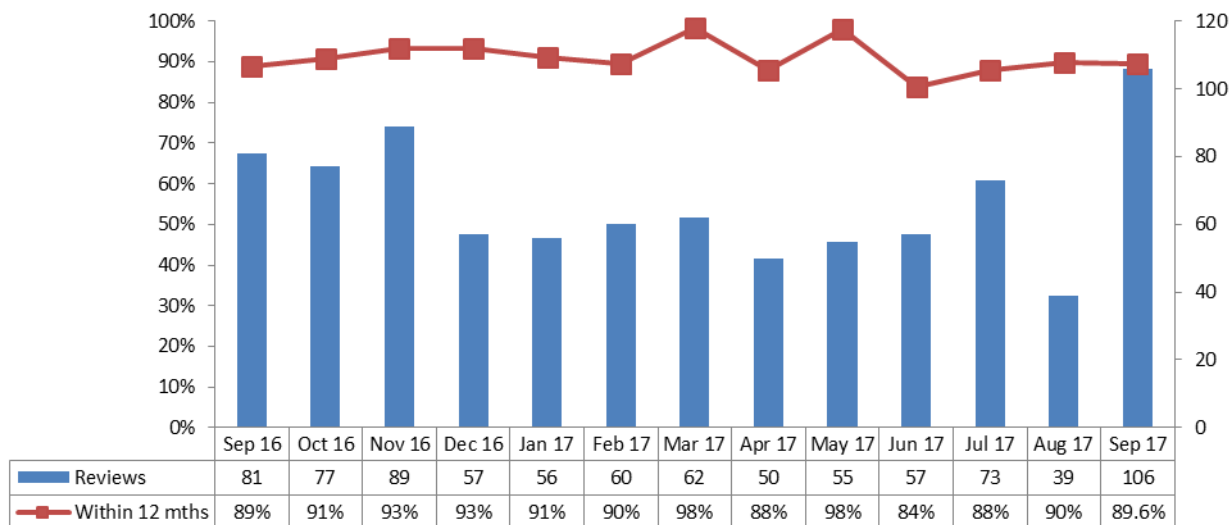
Initial child protection conferences monthly volume and percentage within statutory timescales



### 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.

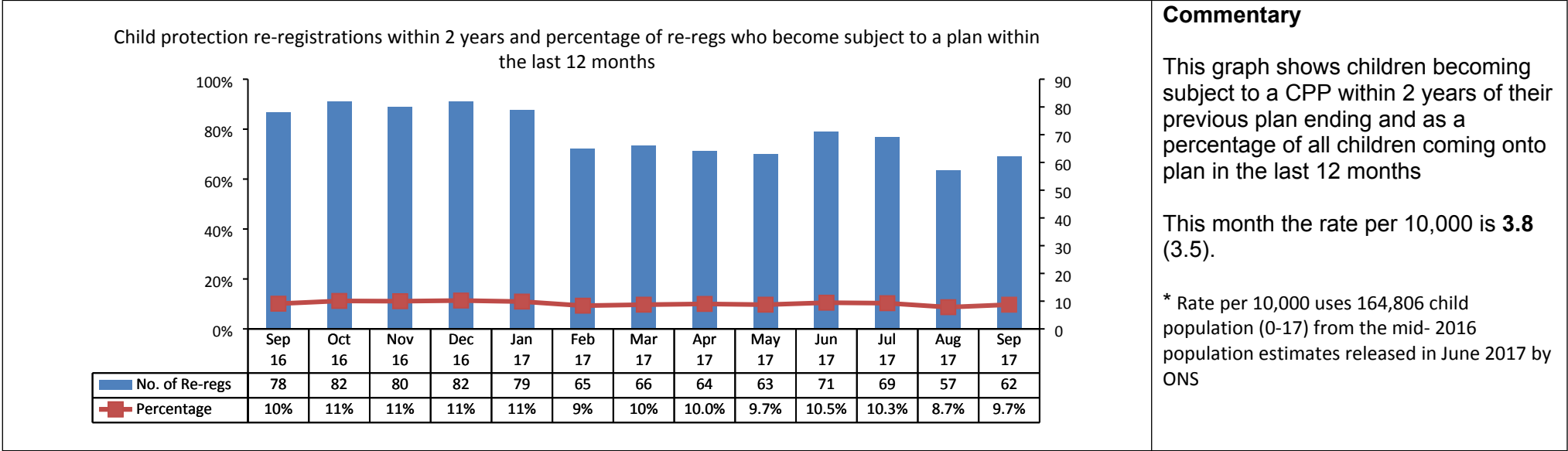
Child protection reviews monthly volume passed and percentage within statutory timescale



### 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

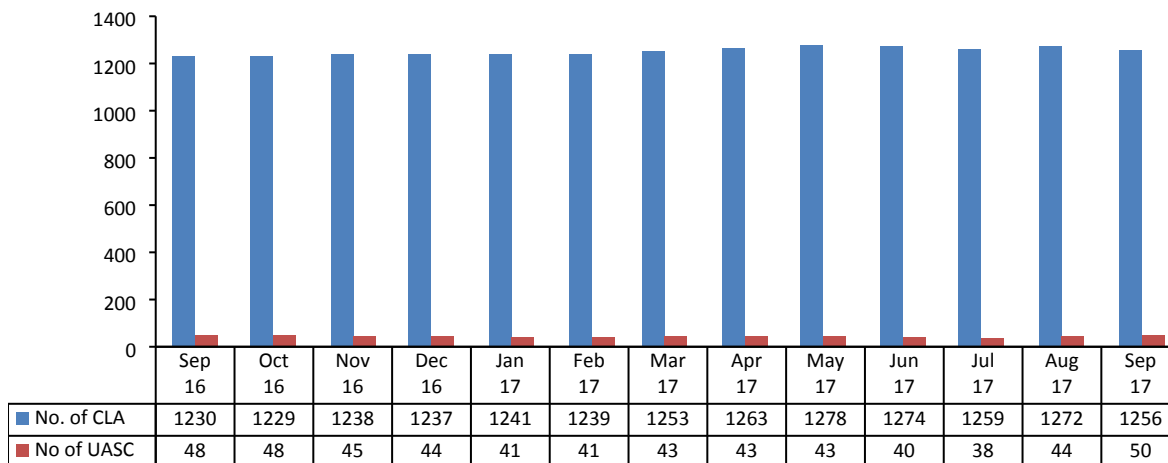


## Performance summary: Children Looked After

How much did we do this month? (Last month in	How well did we do it?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1256</b> (1253) children are looked after, <b>50</b> (43) children are UASC</li> <li>• <b>320</b> (321) children looked after had a looked after child review</li> <li>• <b>Entry legal status</b> of <b>22</b> (39) CYP who became looked after. 12 were for a single period of accommodation and 7 were interim care orders.</li> <li>• <b>36</b> (27) CYP ceased to be looked after</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>98.9%</b> (97.4%) of children looked after were allocated to a qualified social worker (QSW). These cases are reviewed and followed up with the service.</li> <li>• <b>91.8%</b> (93.1%) of children looked after, who have been in care for at least a 12-month continuously, have an up to date HNA recording.</li> <li>• <b>85.1%</b> (83.8%) 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).</li> <li>• <b>73.4%</b> (72.8%) of children looked after aged 4-16 years, who have been looked after continuously for over a year had a "Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire" (SDQ) completed for them.</li> <li>• <b>90.7%</b> (85.5%) of children looked after have had a statutory visit within timescales.</li> <li>• <b>65.3%</b> (77.1%) <b>604</b> (656) of school aged looked after children had an up to date PEP, <b>52</b> (17) have a PEP due. This indicator is inclusive of all PEPs.</li> <li>• <b>74</b> (52) children looked after have experienced three or more placements in the last 12 months.</li> <li>• <b>59.4%</b> (89.8%) of care leavers were contacted within the previous 8 weeks.</li> <li>• <b>91.6%</b> (94.3%) of all child looked after reviews held in month were within statutory timescales.</li> <li>• <b>97.3%</b> (89.3%) of initial child looked after reviews held in month were within statutory timescales.</li> <li>• <b>24.2%</b> (53.9%) of children who were adopted <i>ytd</i> were placed for adoption within 12 months of the child entering care. This is <b>8</b> of <b>33</b> children (41 of 76 children).</li> </ul>
<b>What difference did we make and what do we want to improve?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Looked After Children numbers stable</li> <li>• Large number of reviews completed with timeliness maintained.</li> <li>• Improve rates of contact with care leavers and as the academic year progresses the percentage with up to date PEPs.</li> </ul>	

## Performance trends: Children Looked After

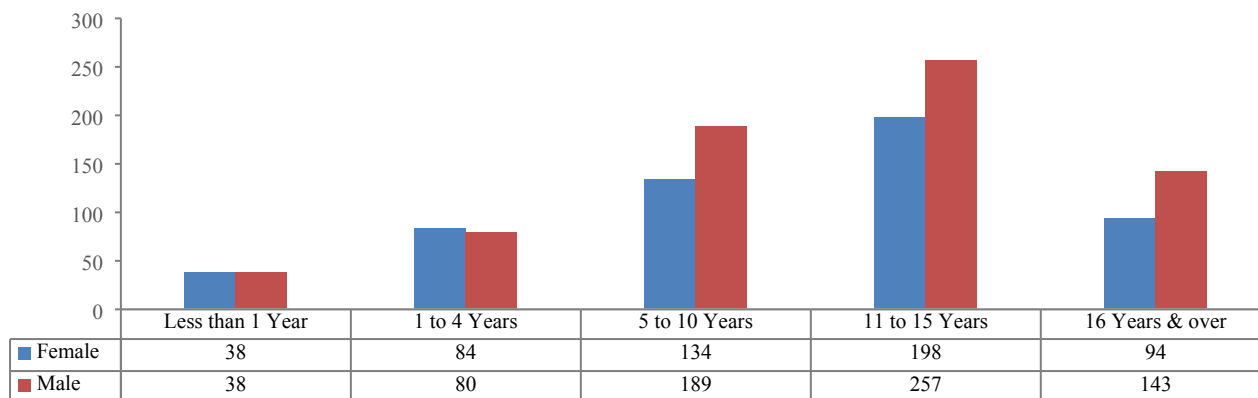
Children looked after and number of UASC



### Commentary

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

Children looked after age and gender breakdown



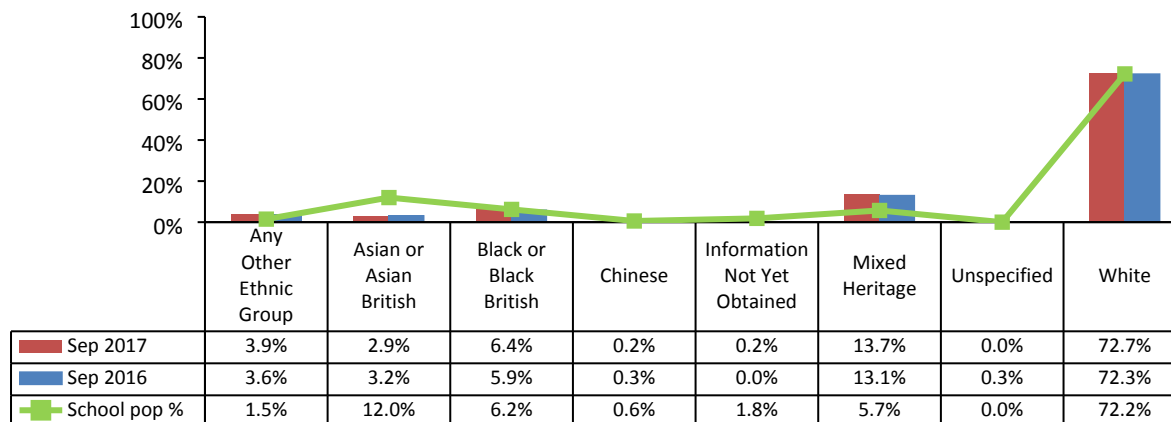
### Commentary

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

The largest age group for girls is 11-15 years with **257** children and the largest age group for boys is 11-15 years with **198** children.

## Performance trends: Children looked after

Ethnicity changes in children looked after



### Commentary

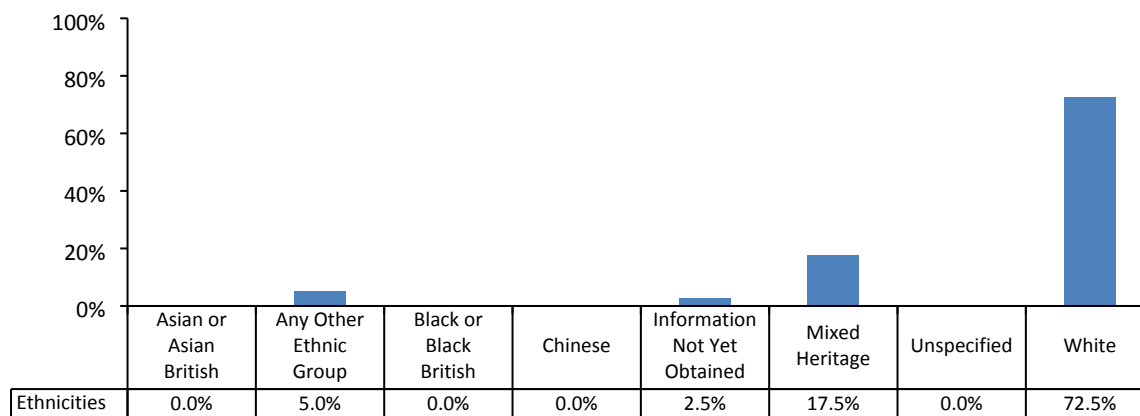
This graph shows the ethnic breakdown of the children looked after population over a 13 month period.

This is relatively stable throughout the period.

In total **30.4%** of the CLA population was BME, compared to 32.5% of the school roll (school census - Jan 2017).

The green line shows the percentage of each ethnicity of the school population.

Ethnicity of children being looked after this month



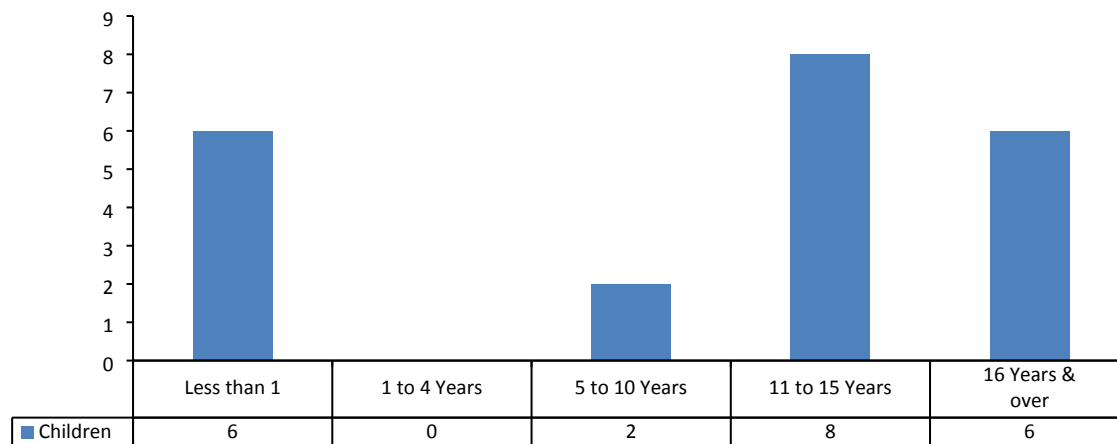
### Commentary

This graph shows the percentage breakdown by ethnicity of children entering care this month.

Taking into account the small numbers, this is consistent with overall ethnicity distribution.

## Performance trends: Children looked after

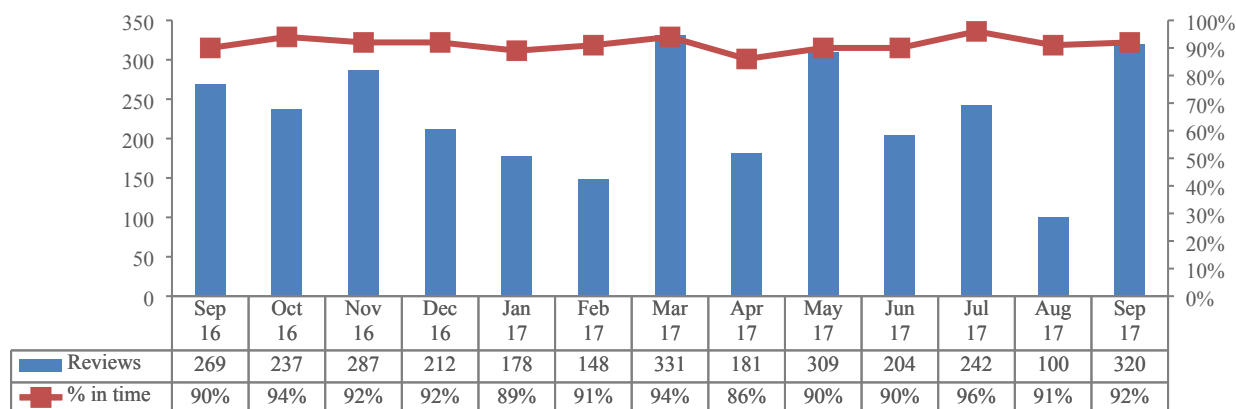
Age of starters in month



### Commentary

This shows the number of children entering care this month broken down by age group.

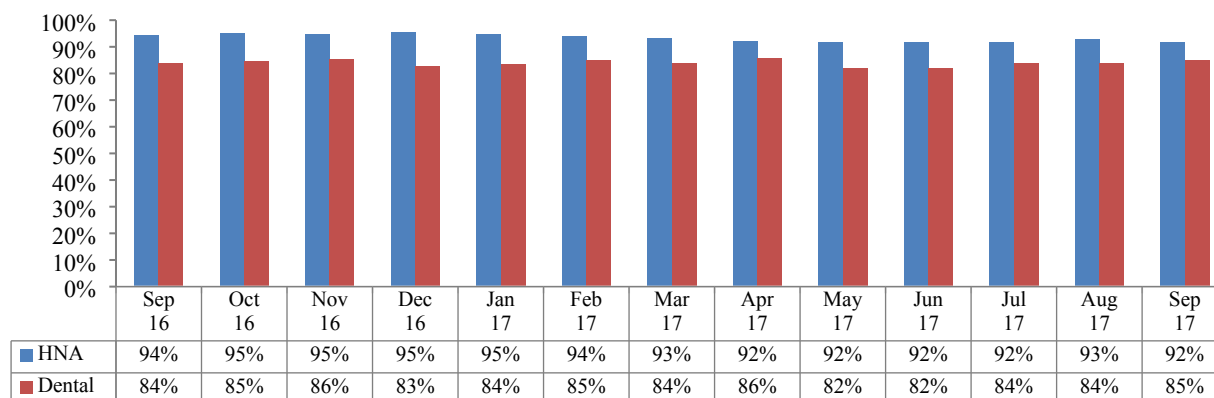
Percentage of looked after reviews within statutory timescales



### Commentary

This graph shows the number of reviews held, for looked after children, in the month and the percentage completed within statutory timescales

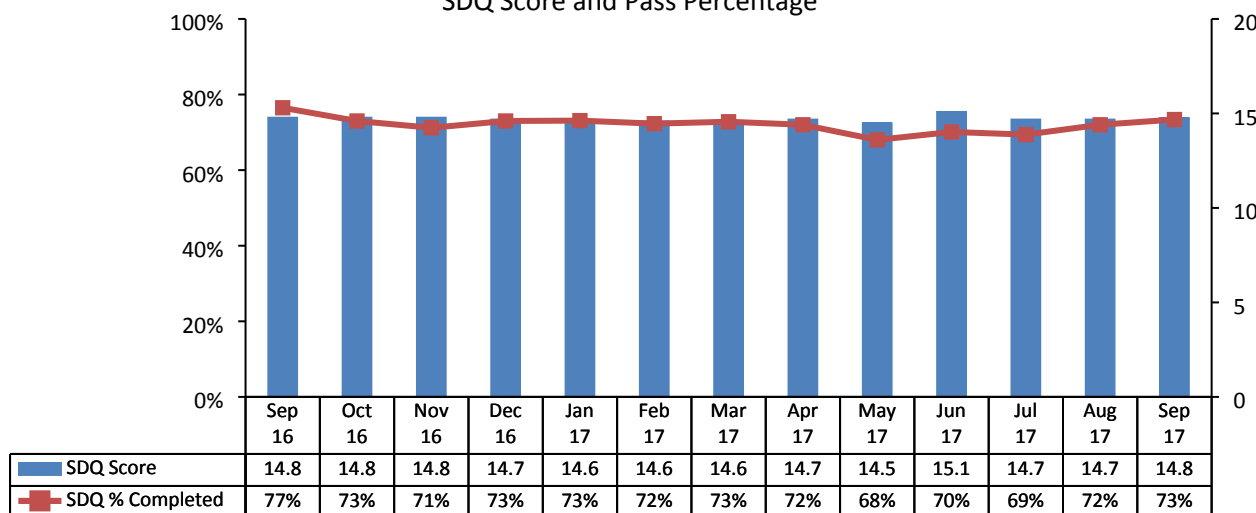
Percentage of CLA with up to date HNA and Dental



### Commentary

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

SDQ Score and Pass Percentage



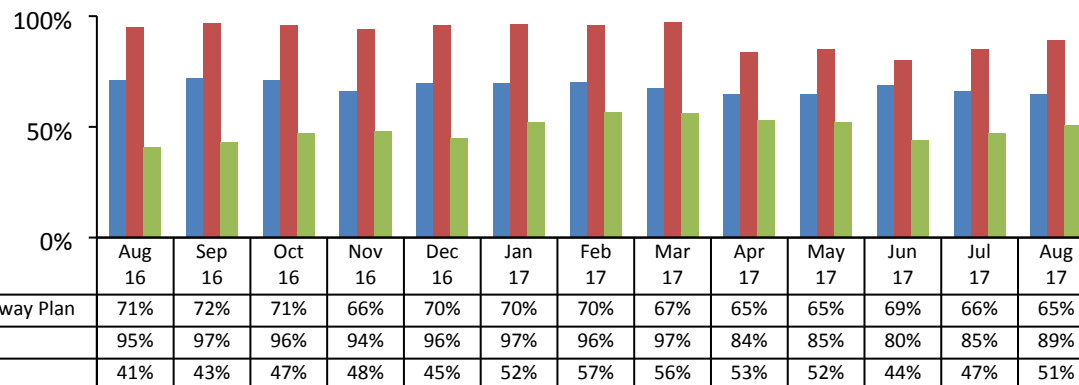
### Commentary

Since April 2008, LA's have been required to provide information on the emotional and behavioural health of children and young people in their care. This information is collected through the Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) and is completed for each child/young person looked after, aged 4-16 years, who has been looked after continuously for over a year.



## Performance trends: Care Leavers

Care Leaver Contact

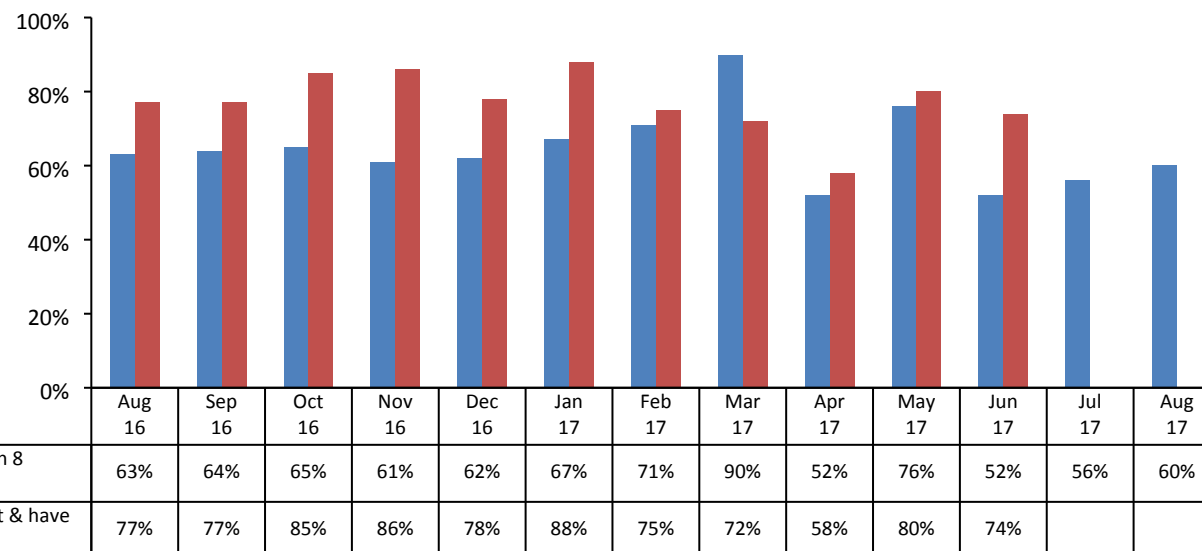


### Commentary

This graph shows the number of care leavers with:

- an up to date Pathway Plan
- in suitable accommodation
- EET

Care Leaver Contact



### Commentary

This graph shows the number of care leavers with:

- CLA contact in 8 weeks
- CLA requiring birthday contact (19 years, 20 years and 21 yrs. From April 2015 to include 17 years and 18 years)

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

## Appendix four: children and families settings inspection dashboard: September 2017

### Children's services settings inspections dashboard - September 2017

Percentage of providers judged good or outstanding

Dark green >80%	Light green 65-79%	Amber 50-64%	Red <50%
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Setting	National comparison	2016/17 FY	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Number inadequate <sup>1</sup>	Number inspected	RAG	DOT <sup>4</sup>	Last inspection date
Childminder	89%	98%	98%	97%	98%	98%	99%	3	678	DG	▲	31/10/2017
Childcare - domestic	87%	75%	75%	83%	83%	75%	75%	0	5	DG	►	30/06/2017
Childcare - non-domestic	95%	98%	98%	97%	96%	97%	97%	6	259	DG	►	31/10/2017
Children's Centre Services	66%	77%	77%	77%	77%	77%	77%	0	52	LG	►	18/10/2016
Primary school	90%	92%	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%	4	219	DG	►	27/09/2017
Secondary school	78%	71%	69%	71%	71%	72%	72%	2	39	LG	►	12/07/2017
College	76%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	0	5	A	►	03/03/2016
Maintained special	94%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	60%	2	6	A	►	22/03/2017
Non-LA and independent special		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0	1	DG	►	29/02/2012
Residential special school	83%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0	1	DG	►	17/10/2016
LA children's home	76%	90%	90%	80%	80%	80%	70%	0	10	LG	▼	31/08/2017

Key **DOT** - direction of travel **FY** - financial year **LA** - local authority **RAG** - red amber green traffic light

#### Footnotes

- Results are cumulative, i.e., the percentage of all settings that have an inspection judgement, not settings inspected within the month.
- 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.
- Performance for primary and secondary schools from October 2014 onwards will be worked out by using the Ofsted calculation method, which only counts inspections for Sponsored Academies when they have been inspected under Sponsored Academy status any previous judgements will not be counted.
- The Children's Centre Services category includes Children's Centres that are managed by Leeds City Council and those that are not managed by the local authority.
- Inadequate provision - Childminder Ofsted references: EY482493 (LS11), EY489633 (LS27) and EY366290 (LS25).  
Childcare non-domestic: The Fun Zone at Rothwell Primary School, Sunnybank Day Nursery, Garforth Pre-School, City And Holbeck Nursery, High Trees Nursery, Rothwell Children's Centre Daycare and The OK Club.  
Primary: Christ the King Catholic Primary School, Pudsey Tyersal Primary School. Secondary: Swallow Hill Community College, Royds School and David Young Community Academy.  
Maintained special: BESD SILC (serious weaknesses). LA children's home: SC033638
- Direction of travel is based on previous month's data, or the most recent inspection if not in the last month.
- In December 2016 the Sixth form college and General FE and tertiary categories have been merged in the dashboard. This change has been made to mirror Ofsted's method of grouping provision.

