

**Report of Director of Children and Families**

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

**Date: 13 June 2018**



**Subject: Performance update for September 2017 to March 2018**

Are specific electoral wards affected?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, name(s) of ward(s):		
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?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If relevant, Access to Information Procedure Rule number:		
Appendix number:		

**1. Summary of main issues**

1.1. This report provides a summary of performance information relating to outcomes for Leeds children and young people. It provides Scrutiny with a final update on the 2015-19 Children and Young People’s Plan (CYPP), as well as introducing the 2018-23 CYPP.

**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 - particularly the refreshed CYPP - in deciding on the areas for further scrutiny work to support improvement over the coming year.

### **3. Purpose of this report**

- 3.1. This bi-annual performance update to Scrutiny Board (Children and Families) provides a broad and succinct summary in terms of what difference is being made in the delivery of the CYPP and the Best Council Plan (BCP). 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.
- 3.2. The CYPP has been refreshed to maintain momentum and commitment to improving outcomes for Leeds children and young people, integral to our best city aspirations. Central to this is that we remain focused on the children, young people, and families who most require support, on the impact of child poverty and on ensuring all children make good progress in their learning. This report formally introduces the approved refreshed CYPP to Scrutiny Board.
- 3.3. The report reflects the end of the last municipal year and consequently the old CYPP. The report therefore provides background context to what is the start of a new scrutiny cycle. The new measures being used in the new BCP and CYPP are referenced.

### **4. Background information**

- 4.1. The CYPP is the strategic document that guides the work of Children and Families. Consultation, including young people, and elected members, took place in late 2017, with Full Council approving the refreshed Plan on 28 March 2018. The refreshed CYPP cover the period 2018 to 2023 and takes account of the current national picture, and evolving local challenges.
- 4.2. The CYPP is part of the family of strategies that focus on delivering the 'best city' ambition. Work has been undertaken to ensure that the CYPP and BCP reference each other, and that key measures from the CYPP appear in the BCP.

### **5. Main issues**

**The 2015-19 Children and Young People's Plan** (supporting data in appendices one and three)

- 5.1. The first update on the revised CYPP will be provided in the December 2018 performance report. The information in this report, particularly the summary table in appendix one, provide a 'closedown' of the 2015-19 CYPP. Appendix three contains a more detailed summary of the latest performance data at both city and cluster level - this information is provided monthly to practitioners to ensure regular visibility of performance, and the prevailing direction of travel.
- 5.2. The 2015-19 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.

- **Children looked after:** the number of Leeds children looked after has reduced by 13.5 per cent since 2011 (175 fewer young people). Over the same period, there was an 11 per cent rise in the England rate. There were 1,275 children and young people in care at the end of March 2018. Numbers have been largely stable over the financial year with small fluctuations in the monthly number of between 1,244 and 1,278. This is a similar pattern to the previous year, accepting a small increase in the monthly average; this is largely consistent with the increase in the under-18 population in Leeds. Children Looked After were the subject of an Ofsted focused visit earlier in the year, Ofsted found practice to be good.
- **Young people who are NEET or not known:** the national NEET measure changed in September 2016, when the government changed both the definition, the timing and the cohort to be tracked. The number of young people categorised as NEET reduced by almost a third between June 2011 and August 2016. The most recent published national data (three-month average for December 2016 to February 2017) shows that Leeds ranked 98th amongst local authorities and was in line with the national average of six per cent (2.9 per cent NEET and 3.1 per cent not known). At the end of March 2018, 6.3 per cent/944 young people were either NEET (2.9 per cent) or 'not known' (3.4 per cent). Provisional information shows that the Leeds measure for 2017/18 is 7.0 per cent. The increase in Leeds is largely due to a rise in not known numbers. Work has been ongoing to reduce these; comparing December with April shows that not known has reduced from 5.0 per cent to 2.9 per cent, with the majority of young people whose status is now known being in EET.
- **School attendance:** attendance at both primary and secondary schools in Leeds have risen in the last six years - at the end of the 2016/17 academic year, primary attendance rates are in line with the national average, at 96 per cent; secondary attendance was below national, but in line with the Yorkshire and The Humber region, at 94.3 per cent. The challenge that remains is reconnecting with those young people who disengage with learning and the impact this has on persistent absence levels.

Comparative data is available for the 2017/18 autumn term for 5-15 year olds, accepting that seasonal illness and weather do affect these single term figures. In Leeds, primary schools attendance was at 96.3 per cent, this is above national and regional figures, for secondary it was 95 per cent with Leeds in line with national and above regional. 9.9 per cent of primary children and 13.3 per cent of secondary pupils were persistently absent for this term, having missed 10 per cent or more of sessions, Leeds rates are better than regional and as good as national.

### 5.3. Other updates on the Children and Young People's Plan include:

- Due to the significant changes to the curriculum and assessment system in recent years, it is not possible to report on year-on-year progress at most key stages. An exception to this is at the Early Years Foundation Stage: there has been a considerable increase in the proportion of children achieving a good level of development in Leeds, from 51 per cent in 2013, to 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 with Leeds in the third quartile of local authorities.

- At Key Stage 4, Leeds' average Progress 8 result for 2016/17 is +0.07, which is better than all comparator groups, placing Leeds in the second quartile - the 37th best performing authority in the country. Given the size of Leeds, and the complex make-up of the under-18 population, this is a significant achievement. Attainment 8 scores reduced nationally and in Leeds given changes to assessment, Leeds ranks 95th out of local authorities.
- Fixed term exclusion data is included in the appendices tables; this committee has previously asked that permanent exclusions are also included. In the 2015/16 academic year, there were 26 permanent exclusions from state-funded schools in Leeds (one from the primary phase, all the others from the secondary phase). In 2016/17, there were just eight permanent exclusions, all from the secondary phase. To date in the current academic year there have been five permanent exclusions, which suggests that the total figure for the 2017/18 academic year may be in line with the previous year, with both significantly below the figure reported in 2015/16.

#### **The 2018-23 Children and Young People's Plan** (supporting data in appendix two)

- 5.4. Appendix two (a) contains the refreshed CYPP, for information. Changes include a revision to the priorities and indicators, and an amendment to the 'how we'll do it' section to reflect the changing priorities within the city. Throughout we remain committed to the same conditions of wellbeing that we want for all our children and young people; that all children and young people:
- are safe from harm
  - do well at all levels of learning and have skills for life
  - enjoy healthy lifestyles
  - have fun growing up
  - are active citizens who feel they have a voice and influence
- 5.5. The refresh is a refinement of the current plan, recognising our strong, shared commitment and building on the progress made. We will continue to obsess but with an expanded third obsession - to improve achievement, attainment and attendance. This includes a disproportionate focus on those children and young people where there is a greater risk of them not reaching their potential. This is in respect to both their learning outcomes and their broader wellbeing. We want our children to have the best opportunity for successful and fulfilling adult lives.
- 5.6. In consultation with young people, an eleventh priority was added: improve access to affordable, safe, and reliable connected transport for young people. Leeds young people have long viewed this as a key priority, with concerns relating to transport around the edges of the city, the cost, and the manner in which many young people are treated on public transport. The inclusion of this priority

reinforces the maxim that children and young people's voice and influence are at the heart of the CYPP.

- 5.7. Children live in families; changing the experiences and behaviours of adults is integral to taking the plan forward and to the involvement of services and partners beyond those focused on children. Challenging child poverty is at the centre of the CYPP, recognising the impact that poverty can have on families and on outcomes for children and young people. This is both about mitigating the impact of poverty on child outcomes and working better as a city to support adults and families to address the causes of poverty.
- 5.8. The CYPP is one of a range of council and partnership strategies in place and in development that support the delivery of the BCP<sup>1</sup>. The BCP 2018-21 has a strategic focus on tackling poverty and inequalities through a combination of strengthening the economy and doing this in a way that is compassionate and caring, allowing us to support our most vulnerable children and adults. It contains seven, inter-connected priority areas, including 'child friendly city'. Appendix two (b) contains a table with the CYPP indicators that appear in the BCP and will be reported on for 2018-19.
- 5.9. Monitoring reports on the new CYPP priorities will come to the committee six-monthly; this is in line with the Children and Families Trust Board. Dashboards will continue to be produced monthly.
6. **Supporting children and families, strengthening social care** (supporting data in appendix four)
  - 6.1. Appendix four provides an overview of operational performance measures for children's social care. We continue to closely monitor that the simple things, such as timeliness and contact, are being done well. The report in appendix four is an extract from a monthly performance report that is provided to senior leaders within the Children's Social Work Service.
  - 6.2. The report contains information for the safeguarding journey, providing a snapshot into the system on a monthly basis. From contact at the Front Door, to decision-making by social work professionals; to assessments that identify the level of intervention required to the monitoring of open cases, the report provides senior leaders with the latest data, but also includes performance data for the preceding 12 months to contextualise and address changes in performance.
  - 6.3. Providing this report to Scrutiny supports our culture of being open and honest with the information. The report is part of suite of tools used by managers to support their practice and to be accountable for performance. Any dips in performance are quickly identified and action is undertaken to fix the issue.
  - 6.4. In line with Outcome Based Accountability principles, the report identifies the main indicators that together signify the health of the system that supports children and

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.leeds.gov.uk/your-council/plans-and-strategies/council-plans>

young people currently experiencing vulnerabilities. More detailed, weekly operational information is scrutinised within social work teams and at management and leadership levels to make sure that small divergences from the norm are quickly identified and efficiently and effectively addressed.

6.5. The number of children looked after, and the number of children subject to a child protection plan, have both risen slightly since September. The long-term trend for both these measures is a safe and appropriate, sustained downward direction of travel. It is not unusual to see small fluctuations when comparing two standalone monthly figures. The comments in the summary table in appendix one provide context for the change in both these measures over a longer period.

#### 6.6. **Children in Need**

- In March, there were 1,843 contacts, of which 900 became referrals to the Children's Social Work service.
- 697 child and family assessments were completed, 74.3 per cent within 45 days. This is an improvement from our last report to scrutiny accepting more to do.
- There were 5,480 open social work cases at the end of March a reduction of 159 since the last report to scrutiny.

#### 6.7. **Child protection**

- At the end of March, there were 527 children and young people subject to a child protection plan. 96 per cent of reviews in March met timeliness criteria.
- Seven children and young people from three families were subject to a plan for more than two years
- Initial child protection conference (ICPC) timeliness reduced in March with 48.5 per cent of ICPCs in that month being held within statutory timescales, this is being addressed. The average figure for the previous five months was nearly 80 per cent, and the cumulative percentage for the 2017/18 financial year was just over 78 per cent. The disruption caused by the heavy snow may have impacted. This figure will be closely monitored in the coming months, and a further update will be provided to Scrutiny later this year.

#### 6.8. **Children looked after and moving on**

- 1,275 children were in care at the end of March. This includes 51 unaccompanied asylum seeking children.
- Most children in care measures like the timeliness of reviews are positive.
- Sixty children have had three or more placements in the last 12 months, 18 fewer than reported in September.
- Further work is required to improve the proportion of care leavers regularly contacted, within eight weeks. At the end of March, the figure was 55.3 per cent. Children and Families is currently undergoing a realignment of services; included within this is a refocusing of how care leaver services are managed. This change will result in a more dedicated focus on these young people.

6.9. In addition to the monthly management information, the Department for Education makes national data available with the publication of statistics from statutory returns. At the time of the next performance update to Scrutiny, a number of

statistical first releases will be available, allowing us to provide a picture of Leeds' comparative position nationally and with our various comparator groups.

## **7. Corporate considerations**

### **7.1. Consultation and engagement**

7.1.1. 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.

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

7.2.1. 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.

7.2.2. 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.

7.2.3. 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.

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

7.3.1. This report provides an update on progress in delivering the council and city priorities in line with the council's performance management framework. The CYPF 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).

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

7.4.1. There are no specific resource implications from this report.

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

7.5.1. 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.

## **7.6. Risk management**

7.6.1. 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. A comprehensive risk management process to monitor and manage key risks in the council supports this.

## **8. Conclusions**

8.1. This report provides a summary of performance against the strategic priorities for the council relevant to Scrutiny Board (Children's Services). It also formally introduces the 2018-23 CYPP, which will be monitored through six-monthly reports to Children and Families Trust Board, and Scrutiny (Children and Families).

## **9. Recommendations**

9.1. Members are recommended to:

- Consider and comment on the most recent performance information, including content they would like to see in the next update.
- Use the information - particularly the 2018-23 CYPP - in deciding on the areas for further scrutiny work to support improvement over the coming year.

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

10.1. Other regular sources of information about performance in relation to children's services are contained in: community committee reports; the annual standards report to Executive Board each February/March about education attainment; 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.





---





<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.










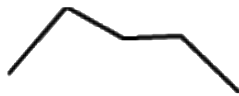


## Appendix one: indicator performance for the 2015-19 CYPP indicators as at the end of March 2018




This table shows a summary of the position for each priority, and an indication of the difference between performance reported at the end of March 2017 and March 2018. The cross or tick next to each direction of travel (DOT) 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			Trendline
			Q4 2016/17	Q4 2017/18	DOT	
Safe from harm	<b>Obsession</b> Number of children looked after	Since 2011, the focus on safely and appropriately reducing the number of children looked after has seen a 13.5 per cent reduction in looked after numbers in Leeds (175 fewer children and young people, from 1,450), compared to an 11 per cent rise in the England rate. The modest rise in the last 12 months is tracking the general increase in the under-18 population in the city	<b>1,253</b> 76.6 per 10,000 March 2017	<b>1,275</b> 77.4 per 10,000 March 2018	↑ ✘	
	Number of children subject to a child protection plan	In 2011, 974 children in Leeds were subject to a child protection plan, a RPTT of 64.0, compared to the England RPTT of 38.7. The cultural and practice changes within Children and Families over the last seven years has led to a continued safe reduction in the number of children subject to a child protection plan as more early intervention options allow children and families to receive the support they require at an earlier stage, reducing the likelihood of statutory intervention	<b>533</b> 32.6 per 10,000 March 2017	<b>527</b> 32.0 per 10,000 March 2018	↓ ✓	
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	<b>47%</b> 2015/16 academic year	<b>55%</b> 2016/17 academic year	↑ ✓	
	Key stage 4 assessment (Percentage achieving a strong pass in English and maths)	Leeds' result is above core cities but below statistical neighbours and the England average, placing Leeds in the third quartile nationally (=98/147). Outcomes for disadvantaged pupils in Leeds against this headline attainment measure are much lower than those of non-disadvantaged pupils	New measure for 2016/17 academic year - comparison not possible	<b>39.3%</b> 2016/17 academic year	n/a	New measure

	Indicator	Summary	Performance			Trendline
			Q4 2016/17	Q4 2017/18	DOT	
Do well in learning and have the skills for life	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	55% 2015	53% 2016	↓*	
	Achievement gaps at 5, 11, 16, 19	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. The refreshed CYPP, 2018-23 acknowledges this ongoing challenge with the introduction of the 'triple A' obsession: to improve achievement, attainment and attendance at school. The Plan places a disproportionate focus on learning, and readiness for learning, so we narrow the gap, and enable all children and young people - particularly those learners who are vulnerable to poor outcomes.				
	<b>Obsession</b> Primary and secondary attendance	In Leeds primary schools, attendance levels are in line with the national average (96.0 per cent), and better than the regional average (95.8 per cent). Persistent absence in Leeds is 8.4 per cent, compared to the England average of 8.3 per cent, and the Yorkshire and The Humber region's average of 9.4 per cent)	96.0% Primary 2015/16 HT 1-6	96.0% Primary 2016/17 HT 1-6	↕	
		In Leeds secondary schools, the absence rate is in line with the region. Authorised absence in Leeds is better than comparators, reflecting our schools commitment to good attendance. We recognise the challenge of those young people who disengage from learning and the impact on persistent absence levels, which are above national but in line with regional.	94.3% Secondary 2015/16 HT 1-6	94.3% Secondary 2016/17 HT 1-6	↕	
<b>Obsession</b> Percentage of young people who are NEET or not known	The national indicator for NEET is based on a three-month average; for 2016/17 (currently the most recent national data available) this was December 2016 to February 2017. From the 14,510 identified Leeds young people in years 12 and 13, 870 were NEET, six per cent of the cohort. Leeds ranked 98th amongst local authorities and was in line with the national average. This six per cent figure breaks down to 2.9 per cent NEET and 3.1 per cent not known	n/a - new methodology from September 2016	6.0% Dec 2016 to Feb 2017 average	n/a	Not applicable	

	Indicator	Summary	Performance			Trendline
			Q4 2016/17	Q4 2017/18	DOT	
Do well in learning and have the skills for life	Percentage of new school places in good or outstanding schools	Since 2009, the local authority has created over 1,700 reception class places as part of the Basic Need programme. This equates to an overall increase in school capacity of nearly 12,500 places. It is projected that approximately 1,500 year seven places will need to be created by 2021, based on the number of places available for academic year 2017/18, to manage the increasing demand for secondary school places. The strategy to manage this will involve the creation of new free schools, expansion of existing schools, schools admitting more children where accommodation allows, and reorganisation of secondary accommodation linked to the post-16 agenda.	71% Sept 2017 - reception	65% Sept 2018 - reception	↓ ✘	Not applicable
			84% Sept 2017 - year seven	52% Sept 2018 - year seven	↓ ✘	
	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	24% (Level 3 at 19 for SEN pupils) 2015	22% (Level 3 at 19 for SEN pupils) 2016	↓ ✘	
	Percentage with good level of development in Foundation Stage	There has been a considerable increase in the proportion of children achieving a good level of development in Leeds, from 51 per cent in 2013, to 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 every year since and is now only 1.6 percentage points	63% 2015/16 academic year	65% 2016/17 academic year	↑ ✓	
	Number of fixed term exclusions from school	The number of fixed-term exclusions in 2015/16 was largely static in terms of number of exclusions and numbers of pupils excluded compared to the previous academic year. The total duration of exclusions reduced by 4.7 per cent, to 22,700 sessions (from 23,800)	4,379 2014/15 academic year	4,355 2015/16 academic year	↓ ✓	

	Indicator	Summary	Performance			Trendline
			Q4 2016/17	Q4 2017/18	DOT	
Healthy lifestyles	Obesity levels at age 11	Despite a slight rise in 2015/16, the proportion of obese children at age 11 in Leeds shows a long-term reduction, with the 2016/17 figure being the same as the 2014/15 figure. The 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	20.4% 2015/16 academic year	19.3% 2016/17 academic year	↓ ✓	
	Free school meal uptake at primary and secondary	Overall free school meal (FSM) uptake across Leeds has slightly decreased, which is due to secondary uptake decreasing (although primary uptake has increased). Universal infant free school meals (UIFSM) uptake has continued to rise: in January 2017 UIFSM reached its highest level, of 89.7 per cent	82.2% Primary 2016 school census	82.6% Primary 2017 school census	↑ ✓	
			77.4% Secondary 2016 school census	71.6% Secondary 2017 school census	↓ ✗	
	Teenage pregnancy rates	Leeds' rate of 27.9 is 6.3 points above the statistical neighbours' average of 21.6. The gap has increased in the most recent statistical release. Between 1998 and 2016, the conception rate in Leeds has fallen by 22.5 points, from 50.4 to 27.9. This reduction mirrors a similar reduction seen in the England rate over the same period	27.3 Rate per thousand 2015	27.9 Rate per thousand 2016	↑ ✗	
	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	29.7 Rate per 100,000 2013/14 - 2015/16	32.6 Rate per 100,000 2014/15 - 2016/17	↑ ✗	

	Indicator	Summary	Performance			Trendline
			Q4 2016/17	Q4 2017/18	DOT	
Have fun growing up	Children and young people have fun growing up	This indicator is now one of our four behaviours in the refreshed CYPP: we support and prioritise children and young people to have fun growing up. The behaviours underpin the entire Plan and guide us in our work and engagement with children and young people				Not applicable
	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.				Not applicable
Voice and influence	Proportion of 10-17 year-olds offending	The number of first time entrants has significantly reduced since the baseline year of 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. To reflect the current challenge in Leeds, the refreshed CYPP will no longer report on young people who offend, but will rather focus on the number of young people who re-offend	<b>0.8%</b> January to December 2016	<b>0.5%</b> January to December 2017	↓ ✓	
	Percentage of Children and young people who report influence in (a) school and (b) the community	Young people continue to have a voice and influence in Leeds. The consultation process for the refreshed CYPP involved young people, and as a direct result, an eleventh priority covering safe, affordable, and connected public transport for young people was added to the plan. Other voice and influence activities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>25 per cent of the Leeds youth population (17,013 young people aged 11 to 18 years old) took part in the Make Your Mark ballot 2017, voting transport as the top issue for young people in Leeds.</li> <li>6,307 children voted in Leeds Childrens mayor elections</li> <li>2,732 young people 11 to 18 years old voted in the latest UK Youth Parliament elections</li> <li>971 young people participated in community and citywide youth voice summits in the last year</li> <li>443 children and young people (10-18 year-olds) participate in the Leeds Youth Council network</li> </ul>	<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): the 2018-23 Children and Young People's Plan

### The way we work

#### Making connections

Developing quality connections, conversations, and relationships with children, families, and professionals is how we work in Leeds

#### Valuing families

Children live in families  
Families create communities  
Communities create cities

#### Three mindsets

Always remember...  
Do the simple things better  
The child is the client  
Safeguard and promote the welfare of children

#### Four behaviours

Listening to the voice of the child  
Working restoratively: doing things with families instead of to them, for them or doing nothing  
Using outcome based accountability to measure our progress and challenge whether anyone is better off  
We support and prioritise children and young people to have fun growing up

#### And a relentless focus on the question...

What is it like to be a child or young person growing up in Leeds and how do we make it better?

### Our city

#### About Leeds

Total population: **781,700**  
Including **165,000** children and young people aged 0-19 (269,500 aged 0-25)  
**264** schools  
**195** different languages spoken in Leeds schools

#### Working together

The Child Friendly Leeds initiative's ambition is to make Leeds the best city in the UK for children and young people to grow up in. To help us make this happen we have a Children and Families Trust Board, and a Leeds Safeguarding Children Partnership. They bring senior people together from the main organisations working with children and young people to make sure the work we do keeps children safe, and has a positive impact on improving outcomes. We work with schools, governors, police, the youth service, the youth offending service, children's centres, housing services, third sector, health, and local councillors, amongst others, to help make a difference to the lives of children and young people who live in Leeds.

#### Find out more

Visit [www.leeds.gov.uk/childfriendlyleeds](http://www.leeds.gov.uk/childfriendlyleeds) for more information about our work  
Follow us on Twitter: @Child\_Leeds  
For information about how we work together to keep children and young people safe, visit [www.leedsiscp.org.uk](http://www.leedsiscp.org.uk)  
To see our one minute guides on all aspects of children's services, please visit [www.leeds.gov.uk](http://www.leeds.gov.uk) and search for one minute guides.  
To help by being a Child Friendly Leeds supporter, ambassador or partner, email [childfriendlyleeds@leeds.gov.uk](mailto:childfriendlyleeds@leeds.gov.uk)



# Leeds Children and Young People's Plan 2018-2023



The priorities that guide our work have been developed through consultation across the city, including the views of children and young people.



Making Leeds a child friendly city



# Leeds Children and Young People's Plan 2018-2023



## What we'll do

1

### One vision

Our vision is for Leeds to be the best city in the UK and the best city for children and young people to grow up in. We want Leeds to be a child friendly city. Through our vision and ambitions we invest in children and young people to help build an increasingly prosperous and successful city. We aim to improve outcomes for all our children whilst recognising the need for outcomes to improve faster for children and young people from vulnerable and deprived backgrounds.

5

### Five outcomes

Conditions of well-being we want for all our children and young people

- All children and young people:
1. are safe from harm
  2. do well at all levels of learning and have skills for life
  3. enjoy healthy lifestyles
  4. have fun growing up
  5. are active citizens who feel they have a voice and influence

11

### Eleven priorities

1. Help children and parents to live in safe, supportive and loving families
2. Ensure that the most vulnerable are protected
3. Support families to give children the best start in life
4. Increase the number of children and young people participating and engaging in learning
5. Improve achievement and attainment for all
6. Improve at a faster rate educational progress for children and young people
7. Improve social, emotional, and mental health and wellbeing
8. Encourage physical activity and healthy eating
9. Support young people to make good choices and minimise risk-taking behaviours
10. Help young people into adulthood, to develop life skills, and be ready for work
11. Improve access to affordable, safe, and reliable connected transport for young people

3

### Three obsessions

1. Safely and appropriately reduce the number of children who are looked after
2. Reduce the number of young people not in education, employment and training
3. Improve achievement, attainment and attendance at school

Helping deliver the Best Council Plan and our Best City ambition of a strong economy in a compassionate city

## How we'll do it



### The best start in life for all children

Before and after birth, we will support parents and babies to create the conditions where stress is reduced, positive bonds and attachments can form, and language and communications skills develop.

### Think Family Work Family

We will consider family relationships, the role of adult behaviour, and the wider context such as friends and the local community, and how these impact on outcomes for children and young people.

### Attaining and Achieving

Learning underpins wellbeing; we will place a disproportionate focus on learning, and narrow the gap, and enable all children and young people - particularly those vulnerable to poor outcomes.

### Challenging Child Poverty

In acknowledging the scale and impact of poverty on families, we will work with communities and families to mitigate the impact of poverty on children's outcomes and support children's journeys into secure adulthood in a prosperous city.

### Outstanding social work and support

Continuing our journey to outstanding following the 2015 Ofsted inspection, our Families First programme, and our investment in social work, we will ensure consistent quality across all our work with vulnerable children and young people.

### A stronger offer to improve social, emotional and mental health (SEMH) and well-being

We will redesign the whole system of SEMH and wellbeing support, and create simple and clear pathways of entry to an integrated offer from education, health and social care services, which is personalised to individual needs.

### Early help - the right conversations in the right place at the right time

Building on what works well, and reorganising more of our services around the Restorative Early Start (RES) approach, we will focus help to where it is needed earlier.



## Behaviours that underpin everything we do

Use Outcome Based Accountability, and ask the question: is anyone better off?

Use restorative practice to work and do with people, not for or to them

We listen and respond to the voice of the child

We support and prioritise children and young people to have fun growing up



## How we'll know if we've made a difference

1. Number of children looked after
2. Number of children subject to a child protection plan
3. Number of parents who have had more than one child enter care at different times
4. Number of children in need
5. Pupils achieving a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage (end of reception year)
6. Infant mortality rates
7. Newly created school places in good and outstanding schools
8. School attendance
9. Fixed-term exclusions from schools
10. Pupils reaching the expected standard at the end of Key Stage 2 (end of year six)
11. Progress 8 score for Leeds at the end of Key Stage 4 (end of year 11)
12. Destinations of young people with special educational needs and/or a disability when they leave school
13. Progress against measures in the Future in Mind dashboard
14. Children who are a healthy weight at age 11
15. Young offenders who re-offend
16. Under-18 conception rates
17. Under-18 alcohol-related hospital admissions
18. Students achieving a level 3 qualification at age 19
19. Young people who are not in employment, education, or training, or whose employment status is 'not known'
20. Transport for young people indicator to be developed after further discussions with young people



## Appendix two (b): CYPP indicators in the Best Council Plan 2018-21

Outcome	Priority	Key Performance Indicators
<p>We want everyone in Leeds to do well at all levels of learning and have the skills they need for life</p>	<p><b>Child-Friendly City</b> Improving educational attainment and closing achievement gaps for children and young people vulnerable to poor learning outcomes</p>	Infant mortality rates
		Children who are a healthy weight at age 11
		Percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage
		Number of children looked after
		Number of children and young people subject to a child protection plan
		Attendance at primary and secondary schools
		Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard in reading, writing and maths at the end of Key Stage 2 (end of year 6)
		Progress 8 score for Leeds at the end of Key Stage 4 (end of year 11)
		Percentage and number of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)/ not known



### Appendix three (a): CYP key indicator dashboard - city level: March 2018

	Measure	National	Stat neighbour	Result for same period last year	Result Dec. 2017	Result Jan. 2018	Result Feb. 2018	Result Mar. 2018	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)	1253 (77.1/10,000)	1263 (77.7/10,000)	1259 (77.4/10,000)	1259 (77.4/10,000)	1275 (78.4/10,000)	▲	31/03/2018	Snapshot
	2	Number of children subject to Child Protection Plans	42.9/10,000 (2014/15 FY)	49.1/10,000 (2014/15 FY)	533 (32.8/10,000)	506 (31.1/10,000)	519 (31.9/10,000)	543 (33.4/10,000)	527 (32.4/10,000)	▼	31/03/2018	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	0.07 (2017 AY)			N/A	Jan. 18 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>								Nov. 17 SFR	
	7a	Primary attendance	96.0% (HT1-6 2017/16)	95.9 (HT1-6 2016/17)	96.0% (HT 1-6 2015/16 AY)	96.0% (HT 1-6 2016/17 AY)			▶	Mar-18	HT.1-6	
	7b	Secondary attendance	94.6% (HT1-6 2016/17)	94.4% (HT1-6 2016/17)	94.3% (HT 1-6 2015/16 AY)	94.3% (HT 1-6 2016/17 AY)			▶	Mar-18	HT.1-6	
	8	Young people who are NEET or 'not known'	5.6%	5.3%	5.3%	7.5% (1102)	6.9% (1021)	6.5% (950)	6.4%	▼	31/03/2018	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.	90% 2015/16	89% 2015/16	N/A new measure	88% 2015/16			N/A	Jan. 18 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 Dec. 2017	Result Jan. 2018	Result Feb. 2018	Result Mar. 2018	DOT	Data last updated	Timespan covered by month result	
Healthy lifestyles	13	Obesity levels at year 6 age 11	20% (2016/17 AY)	22% (2016/17 AY)	20.4% (2015/16 AY)	19.3% (2016/17 AY)				▼	Oct 17 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	Snap shot	
	14b	Uptake of free school meals - secondary	local indicator	Local indicator	82.2.1% (2015/16)	72.4% (2016/17)				▼	Jan-17 School Census	Snap shot	
	15	Teenage conceptions (rate per 1000)	17.7 (Sept 2016)	17.6 (Sept. 2016)	24.7 (Sept. 2015)	24.3 (Sept. 2016)				▼	Nov-17	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 three (b): CYPP key indicator dashboard - cluster level: March 2018

Date	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 <sup>8</sup> 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>	
	As at	#####	As at	31/03/2018	As at	28/02/2018	2016 AY	2017 AY	2015 AY	HT1-6 16/17	HT1-6 16/17	2017 AY	2016/17 AY	2016/17 FY	2016/17 FY	2017 FY	04/17 - 06/17	
<b>Leeds</b>	<b>1275</b>		<b>527</b>		<b>6.5%</b>		<b>48%</b>	<b>-0.06</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>96.2%</b>	<b>94.5%</b>	<b>65%</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.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	RPTT	No.	RPT
ACES	68	129.3	36	68.5	38	8.3%	52.8%	-0.70	41.1%	96.5	92.1	53.6%	21.0%	88.7%	81.0%	36.8	11	5.71
Aireborough	22	30.6	6	8.3	30	4.5%	63.1%	0.06	69.4%	97.1	95.2	78.4%	12.8%	84.5%	81.6%	41.8	<5	-
Ardley & Tingley	14	41.9	8	23.9	14	3.8%	49.8%	0.56	55.0%	96.1	96.0	73.1%	14.9%	86.0%	78.8%	29.6	-	-
ARM <sup>8</sup>	29	21.9	21	15.88	23	1.9%	57.9%	0.18	68.8%	96.6	95.2	71.9%	15.2%	73.3%	77.5%	12.2	<5	-
Beeston, Cottingley and Middleton	92	109.4	57	67.8	88	12.0%	38.7%	0.65	45.2%	96.0	95.0	54.2%	25.2%	86.9%	84.1%	39.3	8	2.59
Bramley	65	88.9	15	20.5	48	7.0%	31.4%	0.00	42.1%	95.6	93.9	62.3%	23.6%	86.3%	76.3%	81.3	18	6.32
Brigshaw	13	25.8	<5	-	8	1.7%	49.1%	0.24	52.2%	96.5	94.5	76.0%	20.8%	67.9%	unavailable	42.3	5	2.35
EPOSS <sup>1</sup>	<5	-	6	8.2	12	2.2%	58.9%	-0.01	62.6%	96.9	94.6	78.1%	12.0%	84.8%	67.7%	28	6	1.82
ESNW	20	42.1	5	10.5	14	3.2%	58.1%	0.05	60.1%	96.4	94.4	74.6%	15.5%	80.3%	65.6%	13.3	7	3.55
Farnley	21	63.1	13	39.1	22	6.9%	38.4%	0.11	33.3%	95.3	95.2	54.0%	15.9%	88.1%	76.5%	37.9	15	11.66
Garforth	<5	-	<5	-	7	1.8%	44.7%	0.58	68.3%	96.2	95.8	73.5%	19.4%	81.0%	-	41.5	-	-
Horsforth	6	15.8	9	23.7	22	6.5%	66.0%	0.22	70.6%	97.1	96.4	75.4%	8.0%	54.0%	70.9%	16.4	<5	-
Inner East	216	164.4	41	31.2	83	7.8%	32.3%	-0.04	44.9%	95.3	93.7	55.5%	25.1%	85.2%	58.3%	24.6	13	2.78
Inner NW Hub	38	60.1	29	45.9	28	5.7%	52.2%	0.29	56.0%	96.4	95.2	66.9%	21.1%	84.0%	73.8%	35.5	<5	-
J.E.S.S	181	172.9	70	66.9	119	13.5%	36.6%	-0.47	36.9%	96.5	92.5	52.0%	25.5%	82.8%	68.5%	35.5	20	5.44
Morley	49	58.8	27	32.4	39	5.4%	47.8%	0.40	59.8%	95.6	94.9	64.4%	20.4%	71.9%	72.6%	23.8	-	-
OPEN XS	38	99.6	15	39.3	27	10.8%	33.1%	-0.43	52.1%	96.3	94.2	56.5%	20.5%	83.0%	97.4%	40.4	-	-
Otley/Pool/Bramhope	<5	-	5	12.3	17	3.9%	53.7%	0.17	65.6%	95.8	94.7	76.3%	11.7%	87.3%	73.2%	32.9	-	-
Pudsey	26	25.8	20	19.8	66	7.2%	51.5%	-0.43	54.6%	97.1	94.2	68.3%	15.8%	75.5%	68.8%	41.9	<5	-
Rothwell	6	9.2	12	18.4	22	3.9%	51.4%	0.50	54.7%	96.5	93.9	69.7%	16.9%	89.4%	71.0%	26.4	<5	-
Seacroft Manston	118	119.7	52	52.7	79	8.1%	52.4%	-0.28	37.3%	95.6	92.1	60.4%	21.2%	83.2%	66.4%	33.2	8	2.02
Templenewsam Halton	37	67.9	22	40.4	32	5.5%	56.0%	0.09	50.0%	96.2	94.2	71.8%	20.4%	90.5%	72.9%	23.7	<5	-
2gether <sup>7</sup>	106	88.5	22	18.4	67	5.8%	38.9%	0.32	-	95.6	94.8	57.6%	0	79.4%	-	9.9	12	2.55

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 c

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 CHESS 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 four: Safeguarding specialist and targeted services March 2018 monthly practice improvement report

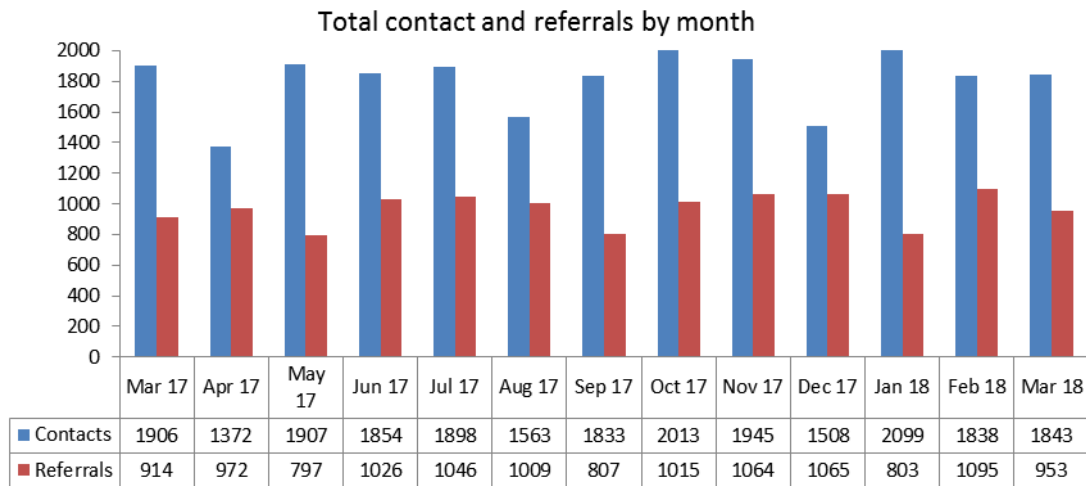
Incorporating children in need, children subject to a child protection plan and children looked after

(September 2017 figures - last data reported to Scrutiny - in brackets where available.)

### Performance summary: Child in need

How much did we do this month? (September 2017 in brackets)	How well did we do it?												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1843</b> (1833) contacts were received, of which <b>900</b> (1015) became referrals to Children’s Social Work Service.</li> <li>• <b>296</b> (256) referrals this month were re-referrals within 12 months; this is <b>32.9%</b> (25.2%) of all referrals this month.</li> <li>• <b>697</b> (675) Child and Family Assessments were completed.</li> <li>• <b>5480</b> (5639) open cases - without CHAD OT Team, <b>5765</b> (5931) cases open to Children’s Social Work Services (with the CHAD OT Team) at the end of month.</li> </ul> <p>Data quality issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>220</b> (541) open cases had no ethnicity recorded</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>25.4%</b> (24.1%) of referrals within a 12-month period (rolling 12 months) were re-referrals.</li> <li>• <b>74.3%</b> (66.5%) Child and Family Assessments undertaken in the month were carried out within 45 working days. The year-to-date from April performance is <b>74.8%</b> (74.1%).</li> <li>• <b>76</b> (85) 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.</li> <li>• Of Child and Family Assessments completed outside 45 working days (% of assessments outside 45 working days):</li> </ul> <table border="1" data-bbox="1200 898 2087 1015"> <thead> <tr> <th>46–49 days</th> <th>50-64 days</th> <th>65-79 days</th> <th>80+ days</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>14</b> (11)</td> <td><b>73</b> (88)</td> <td><b>39</b> (47)</td> <td><b>53</b> (80)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>8%</b> (5%)</td> <td><b>41%</b> (39%)</td> <td><b>22%</b> (27%)</td> <td><b>30%</b> (35%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	46–49 days	50-64 days	65-79 days	80+ days	<b>14</b> (11)	<b>73</b> (88)	<b>39</b> (47)	<b>53</b> (80)	<b>8%</b> (5%)	<b>41%</b> (39%)	<b>22%</b> (27%)	<b>30%</b> (35%)
46–49 days	50-64 days	65-79 days	80+ days										
<b>14</b> (11)	<b>73</b> (88)	<b>39</b> (47)	<b>53</b> (80)										
<b>8%</b> (5%)	<b>41%</b> (39%)	<b>22%</b> (27%)	<b>30%</b> (35%)										
<p><b>What difference did we make and what do we want to improve?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There has been further improvement in the recording of ethnicity but we want to improve further</li> <li>• Further improve timeliness of Child and Family Assessments</li> <li>• Monitor re-referral rate to ensure not a trend</li> </ul>													

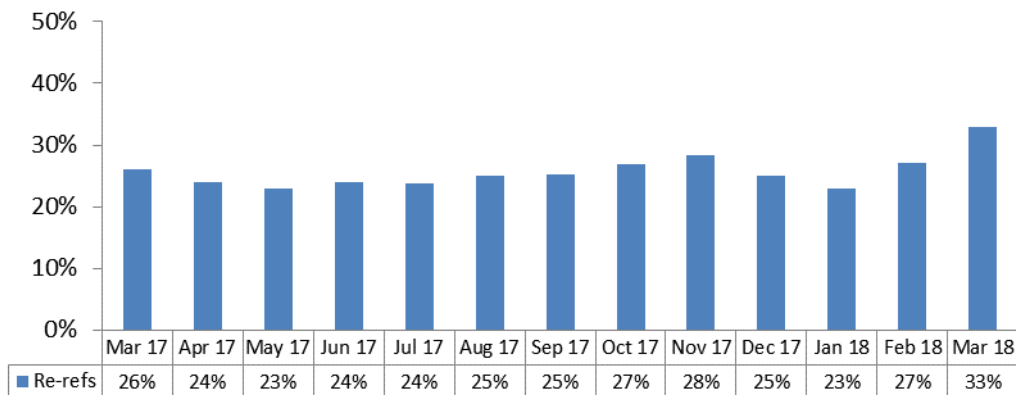
## Performance trends: Children in need



### 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.

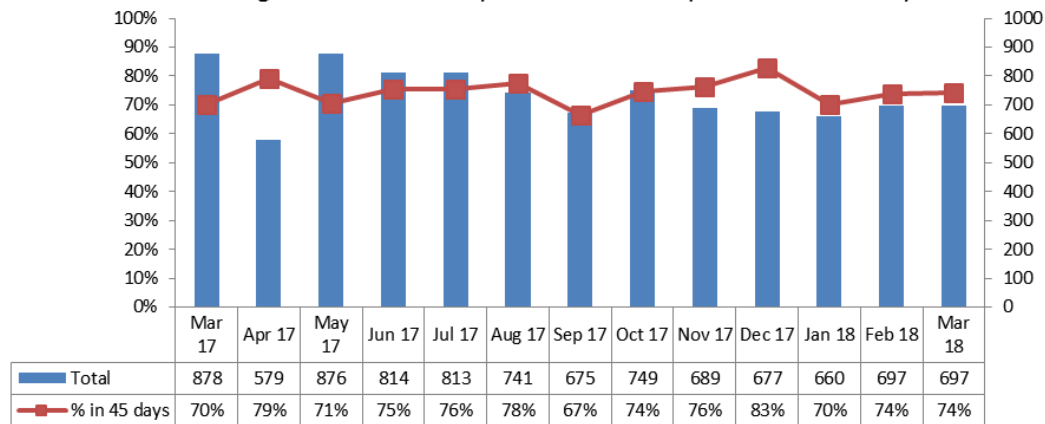
**Percentage of referrals that are a re-referral within a 12-month period**



### Commentary

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

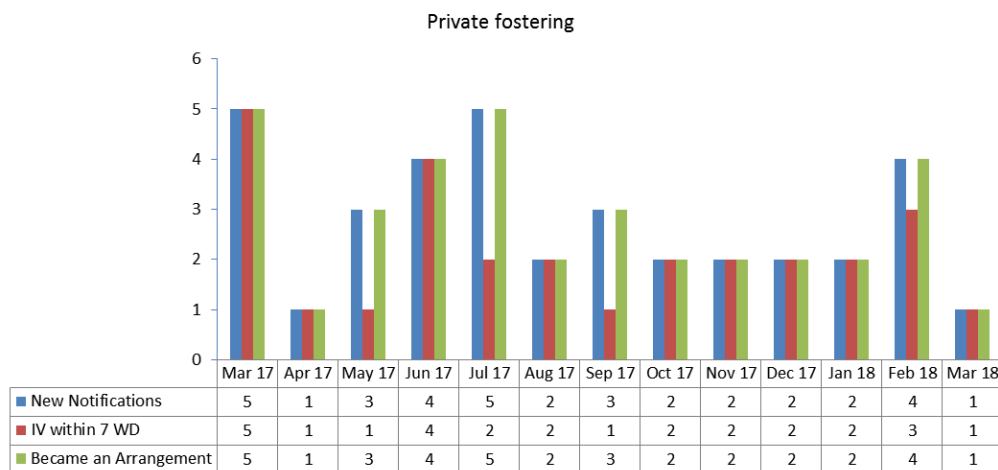
Percentage of child and family assessments completed within 45 days



### Commentary

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

### Performance trends: Private fostering



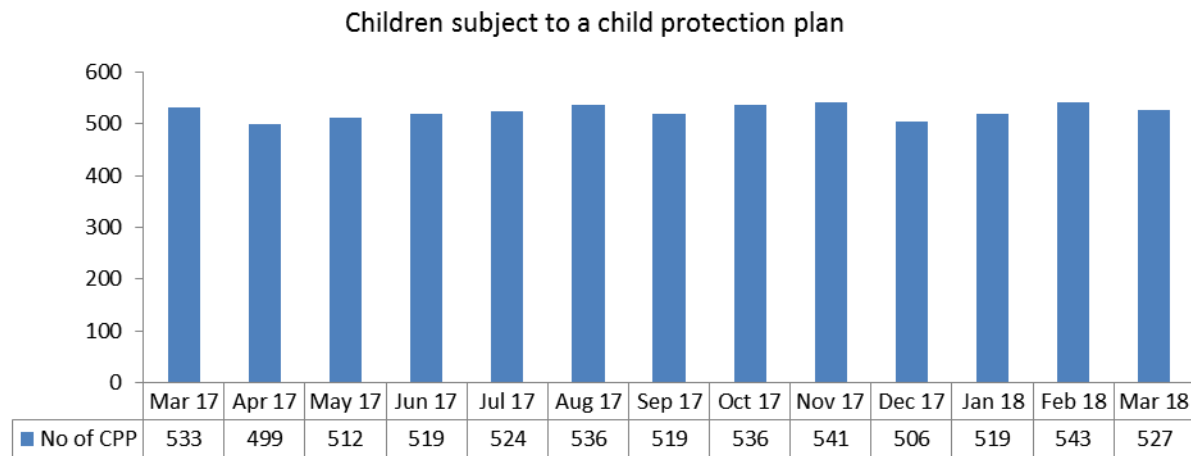
### Commentary

This graph shows for each month; the number of new notifications of private fostering arrangements, initial and subsequent visits carried out on time and the number of notifications that actually became private fostering arrangements. A private fostering arrangement is where a child or young person under the age of 16 (or under 18 if disabled) is cared for, for 28 days or more, by someone who is not their parent or 'close relative'.

## Performance summary: Child protection

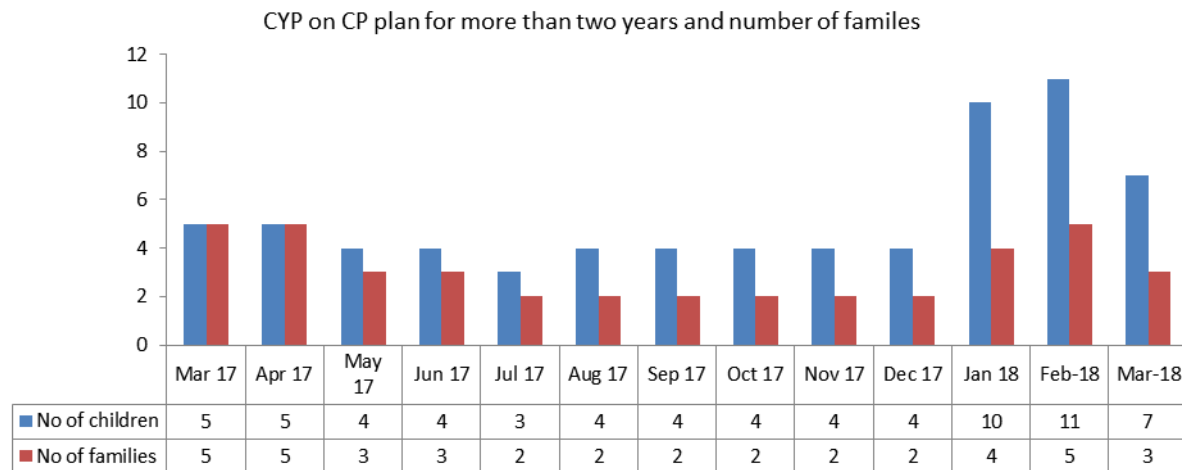
How much did we do this month? (September 2017 in brackets)	How well did we do it?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>527</b> (519) children and young people subject to a child protection plan (CPP)</li> <li>• <b>165</b> (137) section 47 enquiries were completed</li> <li>• <b>68</b> (36) children and young people had an initial child protection conference (ICPC)</li> <li>• <b>54</b> (106) children and young people had a child protection review</li> <li>• <b>376</b> (410) children and young people 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>97.7%</b> (98.5%) of children and young people subject to CPP were recorded as 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>7 children and young people from 3 families</b> (4 children and young people from 2 families) were subject to a CPP for more than two years</li> <li>• <b>8.0%</b> (9.7%) of children and young people 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>48.5%</b> (80.6%) of ICPCs this month were held within statutory timescales</li> <li>• <b>96.3%</b> (89.6%) of all child protection reviews this month were held within statutory timescale</li> <li>• <b>81.0%</b> (91.5%) of children and young people 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>
<p><b>What difference did we make and what do we want to improve?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good performance with child protection review timeliness.</li> <li>• The number of children and young people on a child protection plan for more than 2 years has reduced. [Comment applies to March compared to previous months, not March compared to September]</li> <li>• Improve ICPC timeliness. Addressing issues that have arisen in March.</li> </ul>	

## Performance trends: Child protection



### Commentary

The graph shows the number of children subject to CPPs at the month end. This month the rate per 10,000 is 32.0, compared to 32.8 at the same time last year.



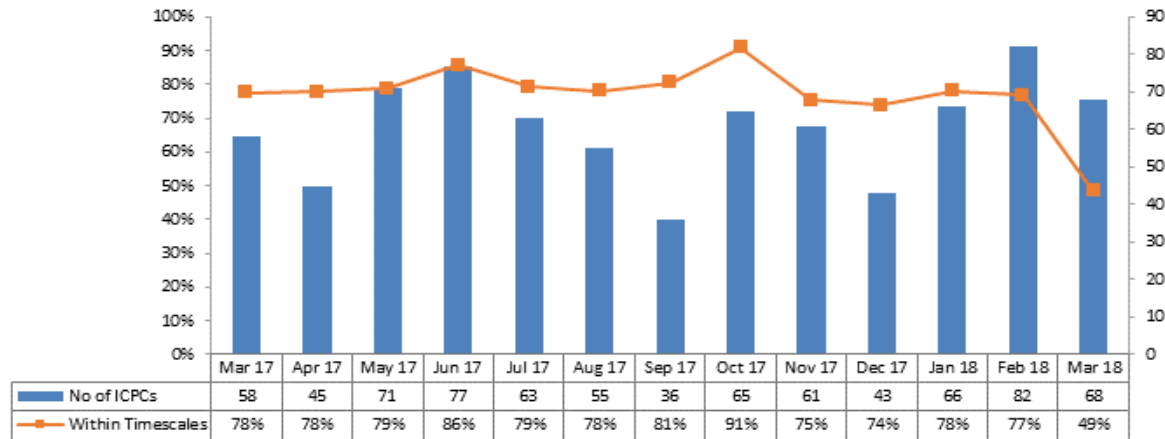
### Commentary

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 to which these children belong.



## Performance trends: Child protection

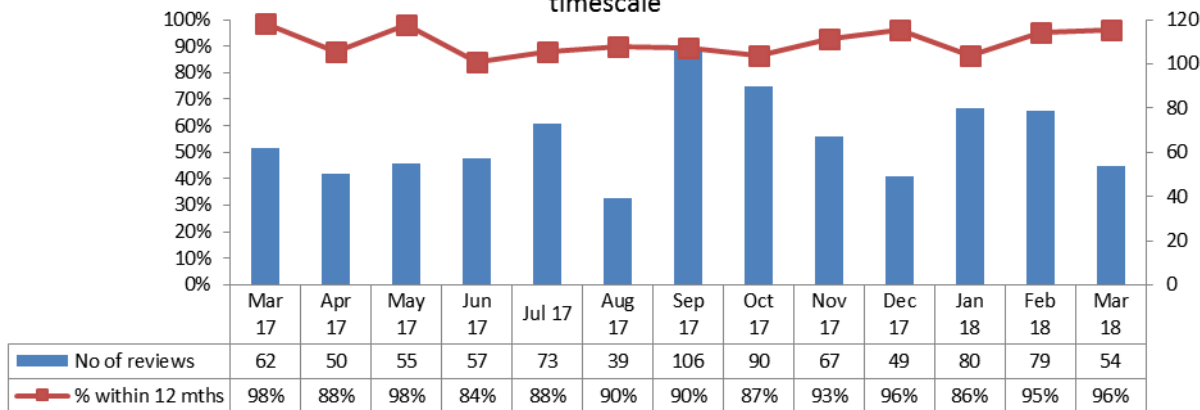
Initial child protection conferences monthly volume and percentage within statutory timescales



### 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

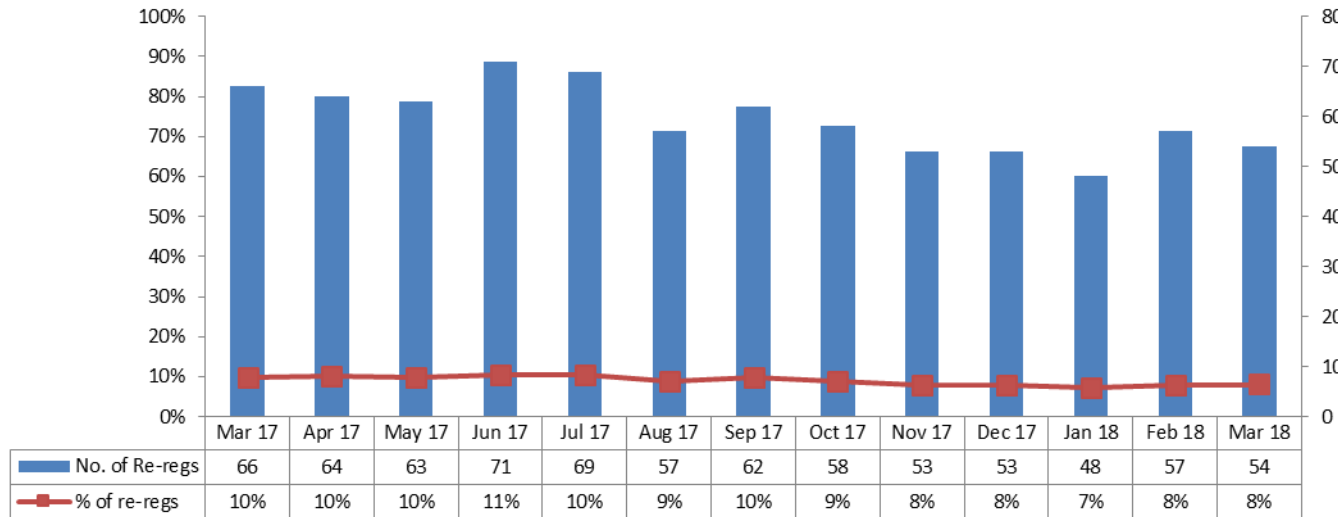


### Commentary

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

Children becoming the subject of a child protection plan for a second or subsequent time



### Commentary

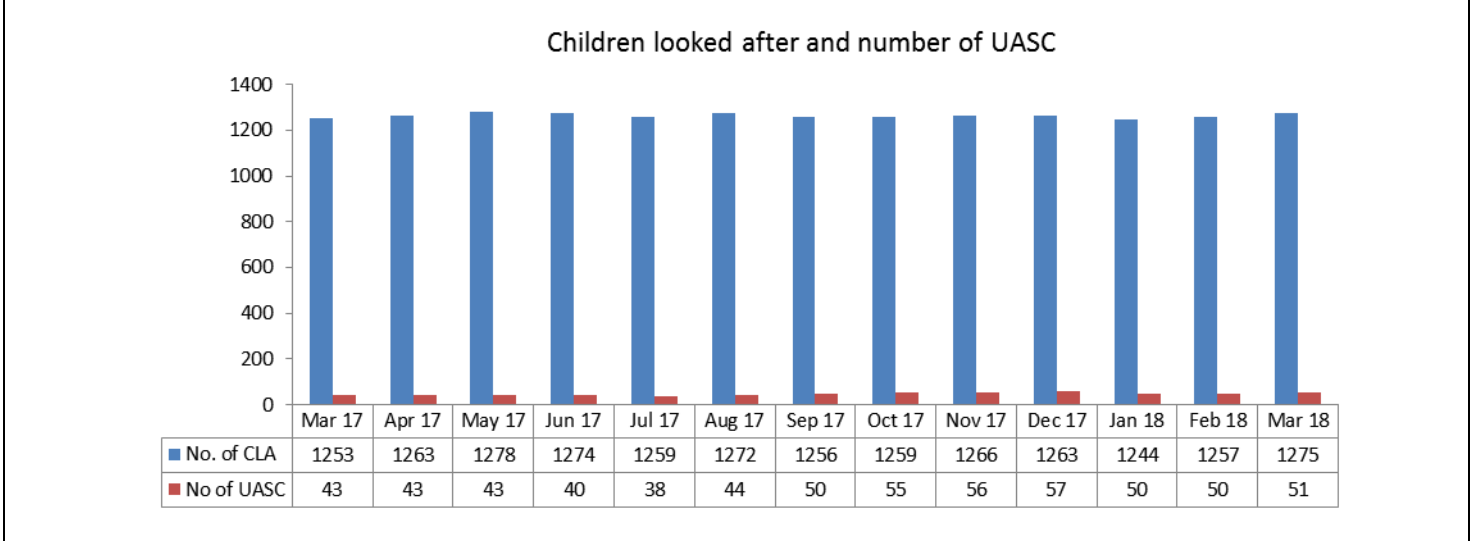
This graph shows for each month the rolling 12 month number and percentage of children becoming subject to a CPP within 2 years of their previous plan ending (re-registrations)

This month the rate per 10,000 is 3.3.

## Performance summary: Children looked after and moving on

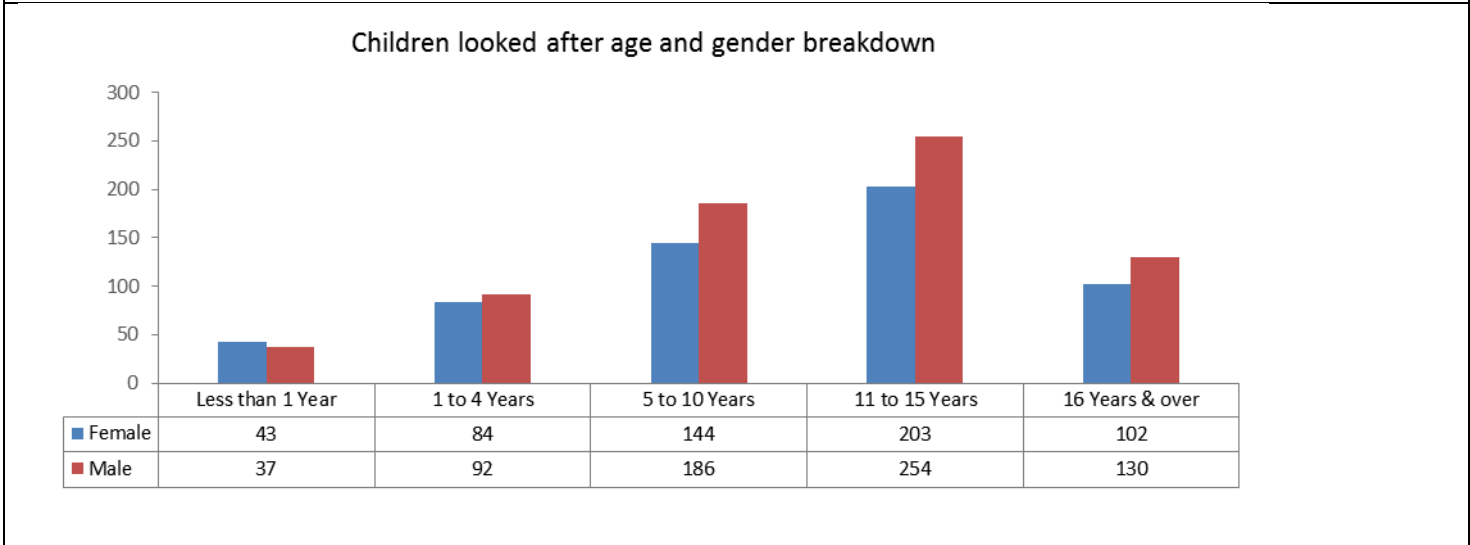
How much did we do this month? (September 2017 in brackets)	How well did we do it?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1275</b> (1256) children are looked after, <b>51</b> (50) children are UASC</li> <li>• <b>352</b> (320) children looked after had a looked after child review</li> <li>• <b>46</b> (22) children and young people became looked after</li> <li>• <b>32</b> (36) children and young people ceased to be looked after</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>99.1%</b> (98.9%) of children looked after were recorded as allocated to a qualified social worker (QSW). These cases are reviewed and followed up with the service.</li> <li>• <b>94.5%</b> (91.8%) of children looked after, who have been in care for at least 12-month continuously, have an up to date HNA recording.</li> <li>• <b>83.3%</b> (85.1%) of children looked after, who have been in care for at least 12-month continuously, have an up-to-date dental checks (rolling 12 months).</li> <li>• <b>74.6%</b> (73.4%) 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.</li> <li>• <b>90.6%</b> (90.7%) of children looked after have had a statutory visit within timescales.</li> <li>• <b>75.2%</b> (65.3%), <b>697</b> (604) of school aged looked after children had an up to date PEP, <b>57</b> (52) have a PEP due. This indicator is inclusive of all PEPs.</li> <li>• <b>60</b> (74) children looked after have experienced three or more placements in the last 12 months.</li> <li>• <b>55.3%</b> (59.4%) of care leavers were contacted within the previous 8 weeks.</li> <li>• <b>92.6%</b> (91.6%) of all child looked after reviews held in month were within statutory timescales.</li> <li>• <b>94.3%</b> (97.3%) of initial child looked after reviews held in month were within statutory timescales.</li> <li>• <b>46.4%</b> (24.2%) of children who were adopted <i>ytd</i> were placed for adoption within 12 months of the child entering care. This is <b>32</b> of <b>69</b> children (8 of 33 children).</li> </ul>
<p><b>What difference did we make and what do we want to improve?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeliness of initial reviews for looked after children improved by 4.3%. [Comment applies to March compared to February, not March compared to September]</li> <li>• Further improve contact with care leavers</li> <li>• Continue to improve timeliness of PEPs</li> </ul>	

**Performance trends: Children looked after and moving on**



**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).



**Commentary**

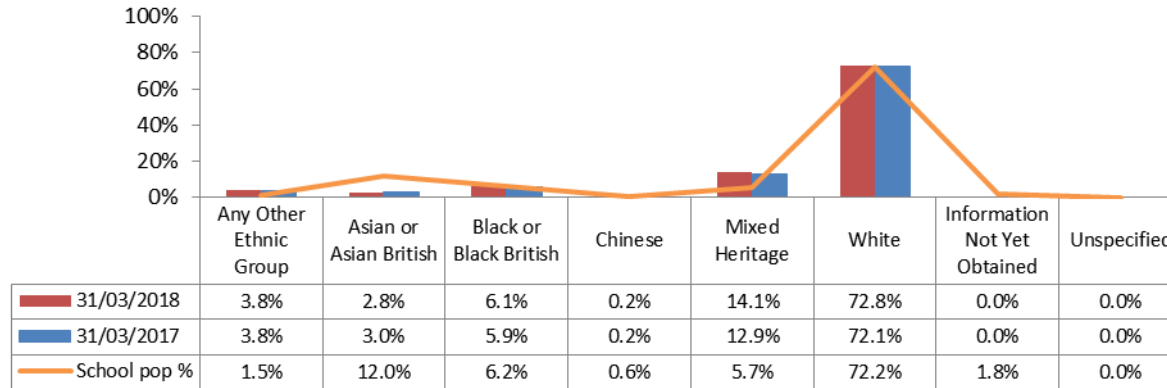
This graph shows the breakdown by age and gender of the children in care.

The largest age group for boys is 11-15 years with 254 children and the largest age group for girls is 11-15 years with 203 children.

There was **0** (0) child recorded with unknown gender.

**Performance trends: Children looked after and moving on**

**Ethnicity changes in children looked after**



**Commentary**

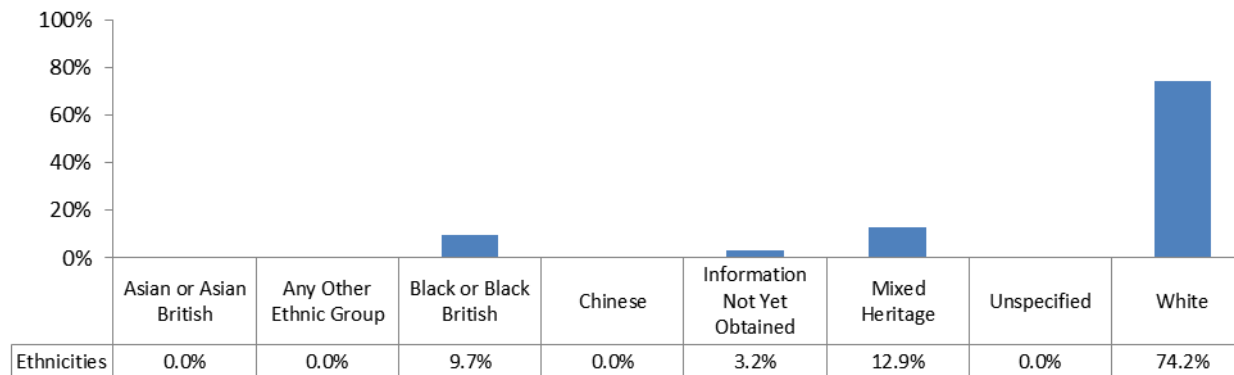
This graph shows the ethnic breakdown of the children looked after population over a 13-month period.

This is relatively stable throughout the period.

In total 29.8% of the CLA population was BME, compared to 32.5% of the school roll (school census - Jan 2017).

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

**Ethnicity of children becoming looked after this month**

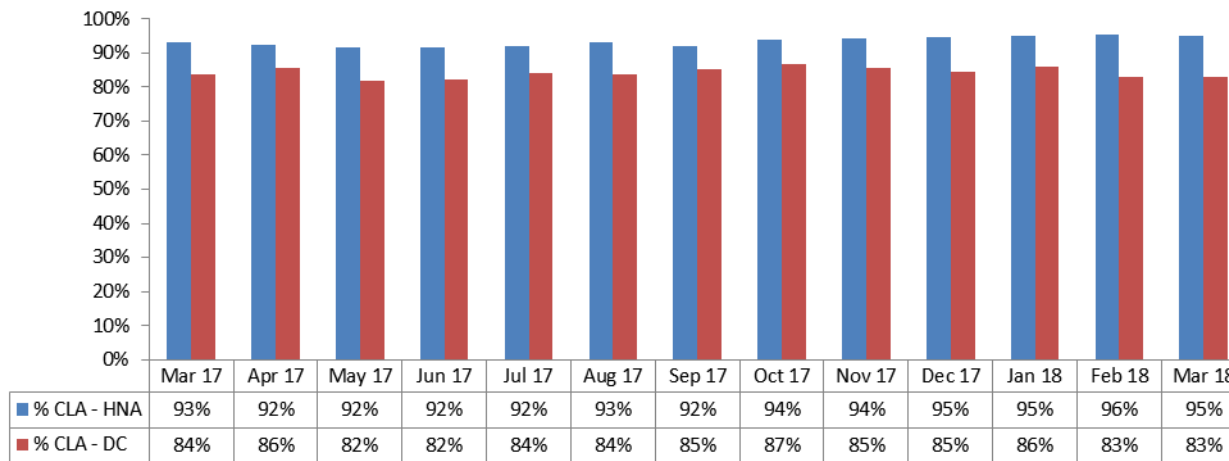


**Commentary**

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

**Performance trends: Children looked after and moving on**

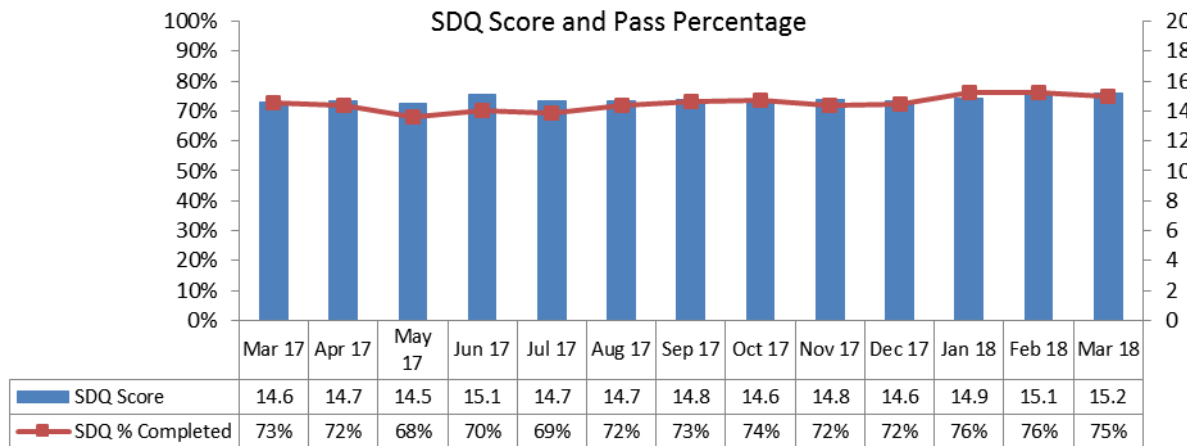
Percentage of CLA with up to date HNA and Dental



**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

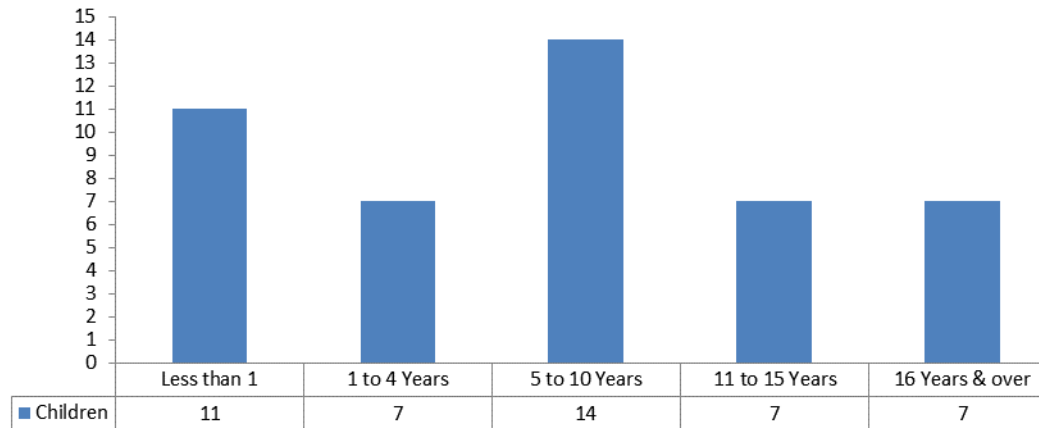


**Commentary**

Since April 2008, local authorities 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: Children looked after and moving on

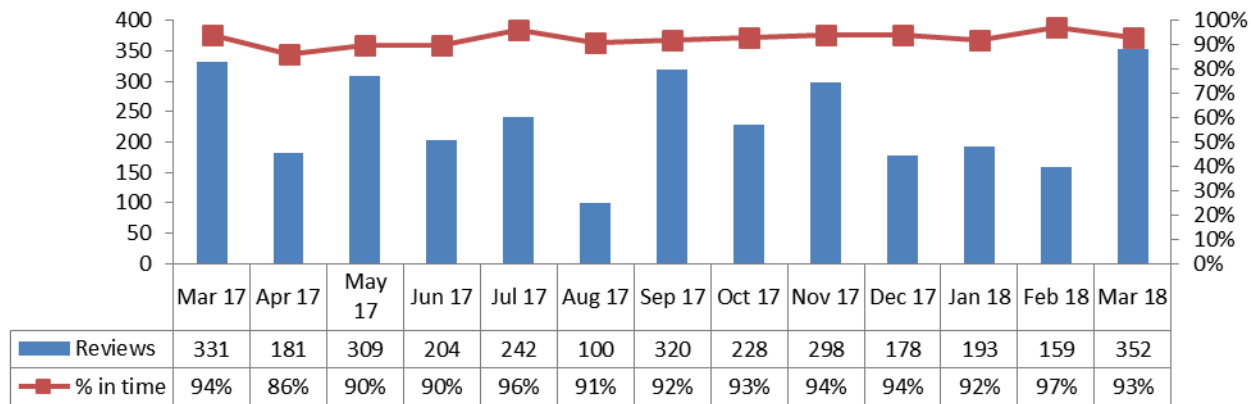
Age of children who became looked after in month



### Commentary

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

Percentage of looked after reviews within statutory timescales

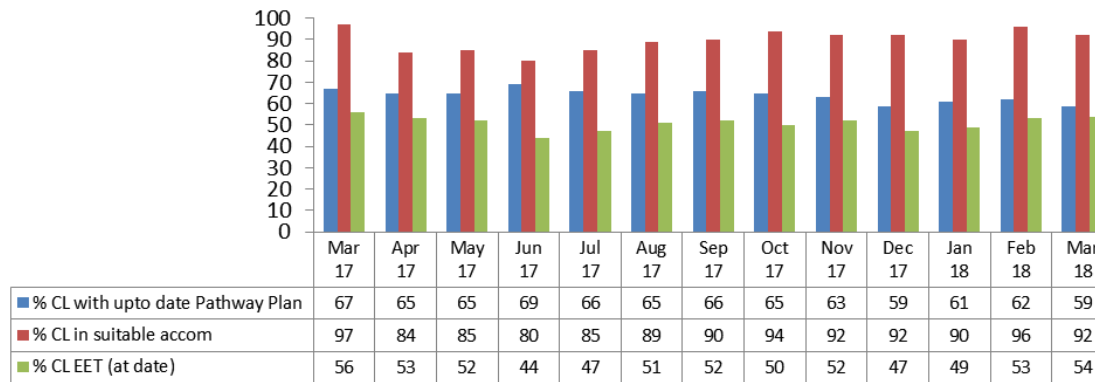


### Commentary

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

## Performance trends: Children looked after and moving on

Care Leaver - status

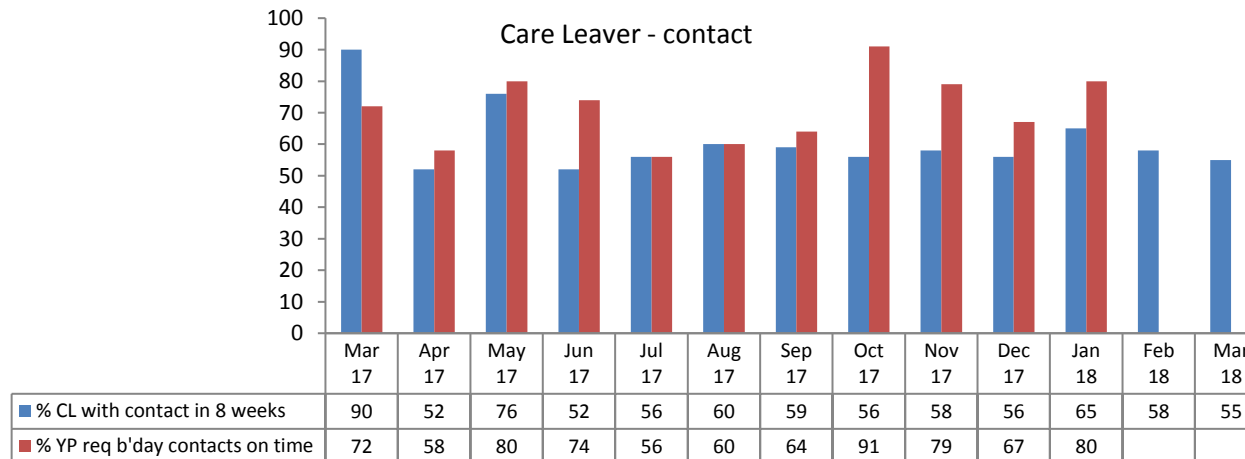


### Commentary

This graph shows the number of care leavers with:

- Relevant, former relevant and eligible care leavers with an up to date Pathway Plan.
- Relevant and former relevant care leavers, 16-20 years who received their eight-week contact who are in suitable accommodation and EET.

Care Leaver - contact



### Commentary

This graph shows the number of care leavers with:

- Relevant and former relevant care leavers, 16-20 years who received their eight-week contact.
- Relevant and former relevant, 17-21 years (in accordance with the 903 CLA Return), who received their birthday contact within appropriate timescales.
- Birthday contact for February and March is still within timescales.