

Report of Director of Children and Families

Report to Scrutiny Board (Children and Families)

Date: Wednesday 22 January 2020

Subject: Performance update for April 2019 to September 2019



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 an update on the 2018-23 Children and Young People’s Plan (CYPP).

2. Recommendations

2.1. Members are recommended to:

- Consider and comment on the most recent performance information.
- Use the data and comments in this report as additional, contextual information to inform the Scrutiny Board’s discussions on its work programme for the year.

3. Purpose of this report

- 3.1. Scrutiny Board (Children and Families) receives a biannual performance update that 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 CYPP is a partnership plan that supports the Leeds Health and Wellbeing Strategy and the Leeds Inclusive Growth Strategy. 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 was refreshed in 2017 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.
- 3.3. This report is the second update of the 2019/20 financial year. It provides the latest performance data - both strategic, and operational, to offer assurances around the health of the social care system in Leeds - and a position statement for the end of the calendar year on our progress against our CYPP ambitions for the Council and for the wider children's partnership in Leeds.

4. Background information

- 4.1. The CYPP is the strategic document that guides the work of Children and Families. The current iteration covers the period 2018 to 2023 and takes account of the current national picture, and evolving local challenges, placing challenging child poverty at the heart of our work. It 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.
- 4.2. Selected comparator information is mentioned throughout this report. Further data are available in a range of online sources, including the DfE LAIT¹, school performance tables², the Annual Standards report³, and the Leeds Observatory⁴.
- 4.3. Ofsted provide external validation through their inspection programme of local authorities' children's services. The November 2018 inspection awarded Leeds an outstanding rating⁵.
- 4.4. Children and Families remains committed to the Outcomes Based Accountability model of reporting, asking at city and partnership level what impact are we having, are we 'turning the curve'; and at a service context how much did we do, how well did we do it, and what difference did it make? This is reflected in the design of the

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

² <https://www.compare-school-performance.service.gov.uk/>

³ <http://democracy.leeds.gov.uk/mgChooseDocPack.aspx?ID=8546> (pp13-100)

⁴ <https://observatory.leeds.gov.uk/children-and-young-people/>

⁵ <https://files.api.ofsted.gov.uk/v1/file/50045174>

CYPP and the reporting approach (as seen in the summary table in appendix one). More in-depth, operational service information is provided through weekly and monthly reports, ensuring that children and young people are safeguarded and receive appropriate support in a timely manner.

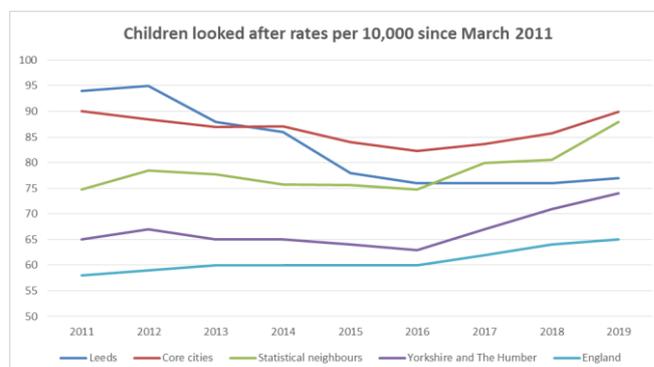
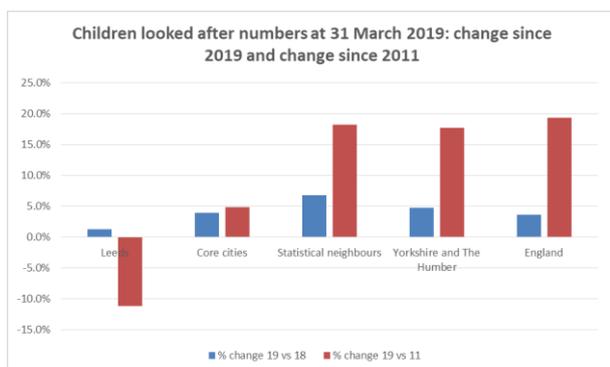
5. Main issues

The 2018-23 Children and Young People’s Plan (supporting data in appendices one, two, and three)

- 5.1. Appendix one provides the latest data for all measures in the 2018-23 CYPP, as well as contextual comments, and key insights. The summary table is presented biannually to Children and Families Trust Board, the strategic board where CYPP performance is discussed and challenged. Further contextual information is provided in appendix two (a and b), showing change over time, comparator data, and - where possible - cluster-level performance data.
- 5.2. This section of the report contains an update against the five outcomes in the CYPP, including a position statement on the new 3As Strategy.

All children and young people are safe from harm

- 5.3. *Obsession: safely and appropriately reduce the number of children to be looked after.* The number of children looked after in Leeds has safely and appropriately reduced over the last nine years. The charts, below, show the change in Leeds against comparators between 2011 and 2019. Leeds’ rate per ten thousand figure is now below core cities and statistical neighbours, and has significantly closed the gap to the regional and national figures.



Data source: SSDA903 return (DfE)⁶

- 5.4. At the end of March 2019, 1,288 children and young people were looked after in Leeds. This is a 1.3 per cent rise in the last 12 months, broadly in line with the rising under-18 population in Leeds (1.1 per cent higher in the latest Office for National Statistics population estimates). Section six of this report provides detail about population changes in Leeds.

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/statistics-looked-after-children>

- 5.5. 1,316 children were looked after in Leeds at the end of September 2019. The rise since March is reflected regionally: unverified, in-year data collected regionally through the regional Association for Directors of Children’s Services partnership shows that ten of the fifteen local authorities in Yorkshire and The Humber have seen a rise in looked after numbers since the end of the 2018/19 financial year.
- 5.6. Analysis shows that the increase in the Leeds looked after population is not due to more children becoming looked after, but fewer children leaving care as more children are remaining in care for longer in Leeds.
- 5.7. Fewer children were subject to a child protection plan (399, compared to 522), and fewer had an open child in need case (5,472, compared to 5,896) at the end of March 2019 than at March 2018. Increasingly, the range of early help options available suggest that appropriate alternatives to social care intervention are being taken up, such as early help assessments and the developing Restorative Early Start (RES) teams.
- 5.8. Leeds’ child in need case rate per ten thousand (RPTT) at the end of March was 325.4, which is below all comparator groups, having reduced by 8.2 per cent throughout 2018/19. The England RPTT reduction was 2.0 per cent. Child protection plans in Leeds reduced to a RPTT of 23.7, from 31.4. The current rate is lower than all comparators. Since April, child protection numbers have steadily risen and at the end of September were 519. This figure is broadly in line with the Leeds position at the end of March 2018, still below all comparator groups.

Indicator	Key message
Number of children looked after	Leeds is now seeing fewer babies in care, which implies implementation of the Leeds Practice Model, Rethink Formulation, Restorative Early Support Teams, family group conferencing, restorative practice, targeted placement support for reunification and the Futures service are making a difference.
Number of children and young people subject to a child protection plan	Fewer children became subject to a child protection plan during the year as more early help alternatives are identified, and a number of large sibling groups ceased to be subject to a plan, contributing to the reduction seen across the financial year.
Number of parents that have had more than one child enter care at different times	‘Futures’ provides intensive support to mothers and fathers who are under 25, who are care experienced, and have had a previous child removed. This is part of phase two of the Innovation Programme and has been in place for two years; during this time, there has been a reduction of babies entering care.
Number of children and young people with a child in need plan	The continued use of early help assessments and other early help options with children and families who most need social work support help to provide appropriate support child in need plans and other social work options

All children and young people do well at all levels of learning and have skills for life

- 5.9. **Obsession: improve achievement, attainment and attendance at school.** The **3As Strategy** passed through Executive Board in July 2019 and thus has not had a

significant impact on outcomes in 2019, but we would expect it to be making a difference in 2020, 2021 and 2022. Appendix three shows improvement in attainment outcomes across a number of key stage measures, but there is still much to do. The strategy aims to activate the city and relevant partners to ensure that sustainable, long-term improvements in educational experiences and outcomes occur. Three outcomes were chosen because they are vital issues in themselves but also because change in these areas should lead to change in the wider city and system.

- 5.10. **All children make the best start to school (attend, attain, achieve).** We have identified the areas where early years outcomes are worst so that resources and support are appropriately targeted. Reading resources and training have been targeted to providers who are graded requires improvement and below. As Newcastle is the core city with the best Early Years outcomes in recent years, we have been liaising with them about best practice and are now applying that to our approach to the two year-old offer in order to raise take up from 67 per cent to above 90 per cent. We will also offer support to schools who wish to open or expand two year-old provision. We are also targeting subsidised training and resources to private providers across target areas to ensure a consistent quality of provision. The offer will also involve support with moderation.

Key measure: the percentage of five year-olds achieving a good level of development in the Foundation Stage Profile.

- 5.11. **All children in need are safe, supported and successful in school (attend, attain, achieve).** We are restructuring part of the Learning Inclusion Service to include a head of virtual school for children in need, who will work closely with the exclusions and attendance teams as well as the existing head of virtual school for children looked after. We know that having a role with a clear focus on this specific group of children and young people will have a positive effect on their outcomes as it has for children looked after. As children in need are an over-represented group in exclusions, our work in this area will have a positive effect on their school attendance and other outcomes. All of our school improvement teams are aware of our focus on this key group and are therefore supporting and challenging schools to ensure their inclusion.

Key measure: the attendance of children in need.

- 5.12. **All children in Leeds read for learning and fun (attain and achieve).** The Year of Reading began in September and has generated an enormous amount of interest and activity. More than 15,000 books have been brought into the city via various partnerships and have been given out to schools, settings, families and community groups in areas where reading outcomes are low and resources are limited. A three-year partnership with BookTrust will bring over £1 million worth of books and resources into Leeds in the period up to 2022. Over 100 social workers, health workers and others have been trained in programmes to support families with early reading and more will undergo training in January and April 2020. Library service story buses will also be launched in January and targeted predominantly at areas of highest need.

- 5.13. A Year of Reading steering committee has been set up, with representation from across the council and beyond. We have established online resources and social media, which is raising the profile of reading and has led to authors, businesses, bookshops and others offering their help and time to support our efforts. Coming up in 2020: a reading event at Elland Road with over one thousand primary pupils and three authors from BAME backgrounds, including story reading, book-signing and all pupils receiving three books each; development of reading partnerships with Leeds United and Leeds Rhinos; author events across the city; and the launch of the Cafés for All project.

Key measure: the percentage of children achieving the expected standard in reading at age seven in Key Stage 1 tests.

- 5.14. Attainment data in this report are for the 2018/19 academic year. Ward and children's cluster data for 2018/19 by pupil's home address are not yet available. The 2018/19 Annual Standards Report, which will be produced in the spring, will provide a comprehensive breakdown of attainment across all key stages by various pupils groups. Headline performance by key stage includes:
- 66.4 per cent of pupils achieved a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage, 0.7 percentage points above last year's result. The core cities result is 67.9 per cent, leaving Leeds 1.5 points below this. Last year, the gap to core cities was 2.3 points. More children in Leeds are assessed as exceeding across all early learning goals compared to national. However, there is a greater proportion of pupils in Leeds than national in the 'emerging' category for 'reading', 'writing', 'numbers' and 'shapes, space and measures' and this contributes to lower GLD outcomes in Leeds.
 - 62 per cent of Key Stage 2 pupils achieved the expected standard in reading, writing and maths, one percentage point better than last year's result. Leeds is one point behind the core cities result, having halved this gap in the last 12 months.
 - 41.2 per cent of Key Stage 4 pupils achieved a strong pass (grades 9-5) in English and Maths, up by 0.3 of a percentage point from 2017/18. This result is 3.5 points above the core cities result, with the gap widening from 2.6 points in 2017/18, as the increase in the Leeds result was greater than the average core cities result.
 - The average Progress 8 score for Leeds was +0.02, placing the city above all comparator groups (including national) and ranking Leeds equal 52/150 local authorities, which is a significant improvement from last year's ranking of 65/151 local authorities. The core cities average Progress 8 score was -0.10, with Leeds' result the second highest of the eight core cities.
- 5.15. Primary attendance in Leeds remains good with Leeds slightly above national for the second year running; secondary attendance has remained stable over the last three years with a 96.0 per cent attendance rate. The attendance team is building stronger links with school improvement and are offering review and recommendations on attendance processes to schools as preparation for Ofsted. A new schools toolkit on attendance has been developed to ensure all schools and academies have complete information on attendance processes.

- 5.16. Two DfE-led projects to build new schools in Leeds are delayed. One project is a seven-form entry free school in the south of the city; the other is a 200-place SEND school at Elmete Lane. The delay in the latter project - which is outside the local authority's control - places a risk on available SEND places for the 2021/22 academic year. The purchase of Rose Court, on Otley Road, will help alleviate the pressure for SEND places, although this remains an area of focus due to rising numbers of pupils with SEND. Strong cross-council partnerships are in place to respond to these challenges and adequate controls are in place to provide appropriate levels of governance and oversight of the programme.

Indicator	Key message
Percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development at the end of the EYFS	The introduction of the Year of Reading from September 2019 is raising community and professional awareness of the value of literacy
Infant mortality rates	Early Years is the optimal time for investment in order to improve lifelong social, economic and health outcomes
Newly created school places in good and outstanding schools	Strong cross-council partnerships are in place to respond to the challenges brought about by the delays to DfE-led new school projects in the city. Adequate controls are in place to provide appropriate levels of governance and oversight of the programme. Partnership working with schools and multi academy trusts create a joined up and shared approach to addressing the need both in the short and longer term
Attendance at primary and secondary schools	To support safeguarding and to help ensure all children and in learning there is intention of creating a live Leeds school roll. School leadership and governor support is welcomed.
Number of fixed-term exclusions from primary and secondary schools	We are restructuring part of the Learning Inclusion Service to include a head of virtual school for children in need, who will work closely with the exclusions and attendance teams as well as the existing head of virtual school for children looked after.
Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard in reading, writing, and maths at the end of Key Stage 2	Continue to support all vulnerable pupils when they are not in school, for example, in providing a quiet place to study, creating cultural opportunities and helping them to stay safe. Ongoing support for the Year of Reading will also be beneficial.
Progress 8 score for Leeds at the end of Key Stage 4	
Destinations of young people with special educational needs and/or disability when they leave school	A new strategy, <i>Making a Difference: Improving the attendance, achievement and attainment of children and young people in Leeds</i> , will help young people engage positively with education, and create opportunities that lead to positive, lifelong pathways.

All children and young people enjoy healthy lifestyles

- 5.17. Obesity rates in for children in year 6 (age 11) in Leeds are comparable to national and regional rates. However, obesity rates for children within the most deprived quintile are almost double the rate of children living in the least deprived areas (24.3 per cent compared to 12.7 per cent); this is also the case nationally where the rate is 25.4% in equivalent areas. The Health and Wellbeing Service (Healthy Schools) are working with 77 per cent of Band 1 (deprived areas) schools with their School Health Check, including promoting healthy weight as a priority. The implementation of the Leeds Child Healthy Weight Plan continues to drive

partnership effort. The implementation of HENRY (0-5 age) has led to a reduction in obesity among reception-aged children.

- 5.18. The government is introducing compulsory Relationships Education for primary pupils, and Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) for secondary pupils from September 2020. It will also be compulsory for all schools to teach Health Education. Whilst these new requirements will teach a range of issues to pupils it is hoped that the RSE curriculum in secondary schools will support and improve communications aimed at young people to ensure that they receive accurate, trustworthy information on relationships and sexual health issues so they make informed choices, for example on the contraception that they choose.
- 5.19. Over the next quarter, developments across the Future in Mind programme of work include further development of the children and young people’s mental health crisis service, including the launch of a safer space service; and the launch of the CAMHS community crisis service. A review and redesign of the cluster SEMH offer and the review of the MindMate Single Point of Access (SPA) is also underway.

Indicator	Key message
Progress against measures in the Future in Mind dashboard	There is continued focus from across the partnership to improve waiting times into services. Several initiatives are being developed including increased capacity to our Kooth online counselling offer and the redesign of MindMate SPA
Children that are a healthy weight at age 11	Work must continue to make Leeds a less obesogenic environment. All organisations should consider a range of options including offering healthy choices, the restriction of food advertising, better provision of healthy food and drinks, and physical activity programmes

All children and young people have fun growing up

Indicator	Key message
Young offenders who re-offend	Ensuring that the Youth Justice Service is linked in with the new Early Help Hubs and supporting the universal preventative approach within the city through the refreshed Safer Schools programme in Leeds
Under-18 conception rates	Work to ensure that those who are most vulnerable are able to avoid unplanned pregnancy should still be a priority, with a continued effort to provide universal support and services
Under-18 alcohol-related hospital admissions	Continue the rollout of alcohol awareness training to the children’s workforce, providing them with the skills to give brief advice to young people using the locally developed under-18s Pocket Guide to Alcohol tool

All children and young people are active citizens who feel they have a voice and influence

- 5.20. *Obsession: reduce the number of young people not in education, employment and training.* Work is ongoing to address the inaccuracies in the data capture process. By the end of July 2019, the not known figure had reduced from 7.9 per cent (January) to 3.3 per cent. A tracking duty strategy group has been established and there is robust monitoring. This has enabled a cross-service response to

identified issues; for example, the Pathways support team undertook a “day of action” in the city to identify the activity of those who were not known and support them into education, employment and training where required.

5.21. In 2017, the Make Your Mark youth ballot highlighted better transport for young people as the top priority. This became the eleventh priority of the refreshed Children and Young People’s Plan following consultation with young people in late 2017. Annual meetings now take place between youth councillors and transport representatives from the West Yorkshire Combined Authority, First, Arriva and Transdev. In the last year:

- Bus fare rises for young people were frozen.
- The ‘school uniform policy’, where young people do not need to show a half-fare pass if they are in school uniform, has been implemented and won national acclaim in a Transport Focus research publication⁷.
- Young people have participated in mystery shopper exercises, with the findings fed back to transport operators.

Indicator	Key message
Students achieving a Level 3 qualification at age 19	Whilst there is an increase in the percentage of pupils achieving a Level 3 qualification, too many pupils are starting Level 3 courses but are failing to complete them.
Young people who are NEET, or whose employment status is ‘not known’	Consider how agencies from across the partnership can support with the tracking duty and the capture of data. Accurate tracking is not just about compliance with a statutory duty; it also ensures that young people can be identified for their statutory entitlement to targeted information advice and guidance.
<i>Transport for young people indicator to be developed after further discussions with young people</i>	We continue to be well placed and build relationships that enable us to work in partnership with West Yorkshire Combined Authority and transport operators to ensure that children and young people in the city continue to see improvements to local public transport systems

6. Population changes

6.1. There are approximately 10,000 births each year in Leeds. Between 2011 and 2018, the under-18 population in Leeds rose by 7.2 per cent, compared to a 4.7 per cent rise across England. The year-on-year growth in Leeds is higher than the England growth for each of the last five years, and has been concentrated, although not exclusively, in Leeds’ poorer communities, especially in areas considered in the most deprived nationally. Leeds had the greatest rate of child population growth in areas considered in the three per cent most deprived nationally. 32 per cent of the Leeds under-18 population lives in the ten per cent most deprived areas of the city.

6.2. The population of 0 to 17 year olds in Leeds was estimated to have increased by 9,443 (six per cent) between 2012 and 2017 (156,825 to 166,268). Numerically,

⁷ <http://d3cez36w5wymxj.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/16190124/Making-bus-a-better-choice-for-young-people-FINAL-WEB-VERSION.pdf>

this is the fourth largest increase among local authorities in England. Only Birmingham, Tower Hamlets, and Manchester have a greater numeric increase.

- 6.3. What is really striking, though, is that Leeds had the highest numeric increase in the 0 to 17 year old population living within the three per cent most deprived LSOAs, at 3,198 (a 15 per cent increase). This accounted for one-third of the total increase in the Leeds 0 to 17 population. Leeds also had the second highest numeric increase in the 10 per cent most deprived LSOAs, at 5,104 (an 11.3 per cent increase).
 - 6.4. Local analysis, using data from the Office for National Statistics, indicates that the England under-18 population is projected to grow at the same rate as for the total population by 2026: 5.9 per cent. Across the same period, the Leeds under-18 population is projected to grow by 9.5 per cent. Within this growth, there will be a substantial increase in the 11 to 17 population in Leeds, with projections suggesting a growth of approximately 25 per cent.
 - 6.5. Changes are also apparent in the school population. 34 per cent of the school population is from Black, Asian, or Minority Ethnic groups; 16.5 per cent of children are eligible for free school meals; and 13.8 per cent of children have special educational needs and disability.
- 7. Supporting children and families, strengthening social care** (supporting data in appendix four)
- 7.1. Appendix four provides an overview of operational performance measures for the Children's Social Work Service. We continue to monitor closely 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.
 - 7.2. The report contains information for the safeguarding journey on a monthly basis, providing a snapshot into the system. 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.
 - 7.3. 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.
 - 7.4. In line with Outcomes Based Accountability principles, the report identifies the main indicators that together signify the health of the system that supports children and 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.

- 7.5. Much of the data in the report shows improvement over time, supported by national comparator information through DfE statistical first releases. The strong and continued improvement in timeliness and process measures, as well as the headline measures such as children looked after, and children subject to a child protection plan - all of which indicate an improvement in children and young people's outcomes - have contributed, alongside service improvement initiatives, to the outstanding rating from the November 2018 Ofsted inspection.

Children in Need

- 7.6. Both the number of monthly contacts and referrals have reduced since the start of the financial year. The proportion of contacts accepted as referrals has reduced from 46.3 per cent in March to 42.7 per cent in September. This is likely due to the increasing range of early help alternatives available to children and families before statutory social care involvement. The proportion of referrals in the month that are a re-referral within 12 months has reduced from a high of 30 per cent in March, to 23.4 per cent in September (five points lower than September 2018).

Child protection

- 7.7. The number of children subject to a child protection plan reduced by almost a quarter during the 2018/19 financial year, as fewer children started to be subject to a plan, and a number of large sibling groups ceased to be subject to a plan. Since April, child protection plan numbers have steadily risen and at the end of September were 519. This is broadly in line with the figure reported at the end of March 2018. The number of children subject to a plan for more than two years is just seven, the lowest figure recorded for more than a year.
- 7.8. The proportion of initial child protection conferences (ICPCs) being carried out within timescales has reduced across the current financial year, to the current outturn of 72 per cent. Previous reports have shown this measure can be subject to short-term variation and Scrutiny should be reassured that these patterns are examined and appropriate action is taken to re-balance performance. Whilst timeliness is not where we would like it, ICPCs are carried out appropriately and no child is placed at risk because an ICPC is completed outside timescales.

Children looked after and moving on

- 7.9. Across the last two years both the number of children starting to be looked after and the number of children ceasing to be looked after have reduced. The number of children ceasing to be looked after, however, has reduced at a slower rate than children starting to be looked after. This has contributed to the slow but steady rise in looked after numbers in recent years. The long-term trend shows a significant reduction since 2011, with an 11.2 per cent reduction in Leeds numbers, compared to a 19.3 per cent rise nationally.

8. Mitigating the impact of child poverty

- 8.1. 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; those with poor school attendance; and those in the social care system.
- 8.2. The purpose of all the strategic and operational activity relating to this this area of work is to keep all children and young people safe from harm and to enable them to 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. A national measure of child poverty indicates that 20.0 per cent of children, (33,485) in Leeds live in poverty, which is above the 17.0 per cent seen nationally (HMRC children in low income families measure, August 2016 snapshot, published in December 2018⁸). Whilst the impact of poverty can be found in all areas of the city, there are specific concentrations of poverty within the inner city. The city strives to mitigate both the causes and impact of poverty and this is integral to all work with children and families.
- 8.4. Leeds is working with a charity called Children Northeast on Poverty Proofing the School Day, a project that involves a comprehensive audit of a school's practices to ensure that no child is disadvantaged or prevented from accessing any part of the school's activities. This has been shown to make a tangible difference to the attendance of children eligible for free school meals. Children Northeast will be training a number of Council officers and school staff so that we can carry out these audits going forward and make a difference to the attendance, attainment, and achievement of our young people, particularly those from deprived backgrounds.
- 8.5. Period poverty is an area of poverty-led social exclusion that has had national attention over the last two years. Period poverty refers to having a lack of access to sanitary products due to financial constraints. A citywide approach, through a collaboration between Children and Families and Communities (including partnerships with the third, public, private, and academic sectors), has been in development for the past year. Period products that are in packaging that has been designed by a young person in Leeds will be supplied free in schools and community hubs from early 2020. Products in plain packaging have been supplied to schools and community hubs since autumn 2019

⁸ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/761922/LA.xlsx

9. Corporate considerations

9.1. Consultation and engagement

9.1.1. 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.

9.2. Equality and diversity/cohesion and integration

9.2.1. 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. Mitigating the impact of child poverty is covered in section eight.

9.3. Council policies and city priorities

9.3.1. 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 2019-21⁹ and the Joint Health and Well Being Plan 2016-21¹⁰.

9.4. Resources and value for money

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

9.5. Legal implications, access to information and call in

9.5.1. 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.

9.6. Risk management

9.6.1. 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.

10. Conclusions

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

⁹ <https://www.leeds.gov.uk/docs/Best%20council%20plan%20-%20in%20full.pdf>

¹⁰ <https://www.leeds.gov.uk/docs/Health%20and%20Wellbeing%202016-2021.pdf>

11. Recommendations

11.1. Members are recommended to:

- Consider and comment on the most recent performance information.
- Use the data and comments in this report as additional, contextual information to inform the Scrutiny Boards discussions on its work programme for the year.

12. Background documents¹¹

12.1. Other regular sources of information about performance in relation to children's services are contained in: community committee datasets; the annual standards report to Executive Board, covering educational attainment; annual reports to Executive Board of the fostering and adoption services; and regular updates to Executive Board on proposals to increase school places as part of the basic need programme.

¹¹ 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 2018-23 CYPP indicators as at the end of September 2019

Indicator	Summary	Performance		
		Q2 2018/19	Q4 2018/19	Q2 2019/20
<p>Obsession Number of children looked after</p>	<p><i>Story behind the numbers:</i> Leeds has been on a positive, long-term journey since 2012, with huge reductions in care year on year from a rate per 10,000 at its height of 95 in 2012 to its lowest at 76 in 2016. Since 2016, the numbers of children who are looked after has been increasing but at a rate that has kept pace with population changes.</p> <p><i>Key insight:</i> The 16-18 age group make up the majority of the recent increases, with a 26 per cent increase in this age from since March 2018 (230 to 290).</p> <p><i>Achievements/next steps:</i> Continue investing in restorative approaches to keep families together and look for opportunities for re-unification where it is safe and appropriate to do so.</p>	<p>1,275 76.7 per 10,000 Sept 2018</p>	<p>1,284 77.2 per 10,000 March 2019</p>	<p>1,316 78.3 per 10,000 Sept 2019</p>
<p>Number of children and young people subject to a child protection plan</p>	<p><i>Story behind the numbers:</i> Between 2011 and 2019, the number of children subject to a child protection plan in Leeds reduced by 59 per cent, with the England figure rising by 22.4 per cent in the same period. Between March 2018 and March 2019, child protection numbers in Leeds safely reduced to 399 from 522. Since March, numbers have steadily risen to the September figure of 519 as fewer children are ceasing to be subject to a plan than are becoming subject to a plan.</p> <p><i>Key insight:</i> A greater range of early help alternatives contributed to the reduction in child protection plans during the 2018/19 financial year. Additionally, a number of large sibling groups ceased to be subject to a plan, contributing to the reduction seen across the financial year.</p> <p><i>Achievements/next steps:</i> The chief officer of Social Work is undertaking observations of child protection conferences to ensure that quality remains high, excellent social work practice takes place, and any learning points are shared throughout the service.</p>	<p>480 28.9 per 10,000 Sept 2018</p>	<p>399 23.9 per 10,000 March 2019</p>	<p>519 30.9 per 10,000 Sept 2019</p>
<p>Number of parents that have had more than one child enter care at different times</p>	<p><i>Story behind the numbers:</i> Of the 206 parents who have had a child start to be looked after in the 12 months prior to 30 September 2019, 60 (29 per cent) have had at least one further child removed at a previous point. This is a slight deterioration on the previously reported figure but it is in the context of far fewer parents with removals, which is very positive.</p> <p><i>Key insight:</i> Whilst there is a small rise in multiple removals from the previous 12 months, this is still a decrease on three of the last four years.</p>	<p>28.2% (68 of) Oct 2017 to Sept 2018</p>	<p>25.6% (55 of 215) Oct 2017 to Sept 2018</p>	<p>29.1% (60 of 206) March 2018 to February 2019</p>

Indicator	Summary	Performance		
		Q2 2018/19	Q4 2018/19	Q2 2019/20
	<i>Achievements/next steps:</i> 'Futures', part of phase two of the Innovation Programme, has been in place for 2 years and during that time there has been a reduction of babies entering care. This provides intensive support to mothers and fathers who are under 25, who are care experienced, and have had a previous child removed.			
Number of children and young people with a child in need plan	<p><i>Story behind the numbers:</i> Using the national, DfE definition, child in need numbers in Leeds have reduced by nearly 12 per cent since 2011; England numbers have risen 4.5 per cent in the same period. Leeds' rate per 10,000 was 61 higher than the England average in 2011 and is now 8.8 points lower.</p> <p><i>Key insight:</i> Increasingly, the range of early help options available suggest that appropriate alternatives to social care intervention are being taken up, such as early help assessments. These alternatives mean that children and families receive appropriate support to help them achieve sustainable outcomes.</p> <p><i>Achievements/next steps:</i> Continue to have the right conversations at the right time to ensure that children and families receive the support most appropriate to their individual circumstances.</p>	<p>2,838 170.7 per 10,000 Sept 2018</p>	<p>3,120 187.6 per 10,000 March 2019</p>	<p>3,007 180.9 per 10,000 Sept 2019</p>
Percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development at the end of the EYFS	<p><i>Story behind the numbers:</i> There has been a considerable increase in the proportion of Leeds children achieving a good level of development, from 58 per cent in 2014, to 66.4 per cent in 2019.</p> <p><i>Key insight:</i> More children in Leeds are assessed as exceeding across all early learning goals compared to national. However, there are more pupils in Leeds than national in the 'emerging' category for 'reading', 'writing', 'numbers' and 'shapes, space and measures' and this contributes to lower outcomes in Leeds.</p> <p><i>Achievements/next steps:</i> Improve take up of eligible two year-olds' early learning through: improved family awareness of play and learning opportunities; targeting of CIN, CP and CLA children not taking up early learning offer through Social Workers, Early Help Hubs RES teams, Early Start teams.</p>	<p>64.8% 2016/17 academic year</p>	<p>65.7% 2017/18 academic year</p>	<p>66.4% 2018/19 academic year</p>
Infant mortality rates	<p><i>Story behind the numbers:</i> Leeds (4.2) remains above national (3.9) but the gap has closed in the latest reporting period by 0.2 points.</p> <p><i>Key insight:</i> For 'Leeds deprived', the rate was 5.4 down from 6.0 in 2014-16, with a slight narrowing of the deprivation gap.</p>	<p>4.4 per 1,000 2014-16</p>	<p>4.2 per 1,000 2015-17</p>	

Indicator	Summary	Performance		
		Q2 2018/19	Q4 2018/19	Q2 2019/20
	<p><i>Achievements/next steps:</i> Training for front line staff will be delivered with the aim of increasing pregnant smokers' engagement with the stop smoking service and the number of quits.</p>			
Newly created school places in good and outstanding schools	<p><i>Story behind the numbers:</i> The Children and Families Learning Places programme delivers on key strategic outcomes for the city and must continue its success against the background of Council budget saving targets, the pace and scale of the Learning Places programme and the complex risks on projects.</p> <p><i>Key insight:</i> The need for additional primary school places has reduced due to the birth rate levelling out, although in-year pressures continue within inner city areas. The demand for secondary school places continues to increase, as the high number of primary-aged children move into the secondary phase, plus increases to inward migration.</p>	<p>65% Sept 2018 - reception</p>	<p>84% May 2019 - reception</p>	<p>100% Dec 2019 - reception</p>
	<p><i>Achievements/next steps:</i> The next five years will see plans for over 33 forms of entry created at secondary level, which equates to approximately one thousand year seven places (the equivalent of five new secondary schools). Plans to address these pressures include the expansion of existing schools as well as new schools: a free school in the south and one in the east of the city.</p>	<p>52% Sept 2018 - year seven</p>	<p>54% May 2019 - year seven</p>	<p>66% Dec 2019 - year seven</p>
Obsession Attendance at primary and secondary schools	<p><i>Story behind the numbers:</i> Primary attendance in Leeds remains good with Leeds slightly above national for the second year running. Secondary attendance has remained stable over the last three years.</p> <p><i>Key insight:</i> Attendance teams have now been bought together into a one citywide team. Where schools have taken traded offers and taken recommendations, this has had a positive impact for/on vulnerable children</p>	<p>96.0% Primary 2017/18 HT 1-4</p>	<p>95.9% Primary 2017/18 HT 1-6</p>	<p>96.2% Primary 2018/19 HT 1-4</p>
	<p><i>Achievements/next steps:</i> A new schools toolkit on attendance has been developed to ensure all schools and academies have complete information on attendance processes. Plans are being developed to allow live information from schools systems to flow from schools to the local authority, which will enable the attendance team to provide better support to schools.</p>	<p>94.5% Secondary 2017/18 HT 1-4</p>	<p>94.2% Secondary 2017/18 HT 1-6</p>	<p>94.5% Secondary 2018/19 HT 1-4</p>
Number of fixed-term exclusions from primary	<p><i>Story behind the numbers:</i> The number and rate of exclusions in Leeds primary schools is lower than comparators, and places Leeds in the first quartile, with a ranking of 27 out of 151 local authorities. There were less exclusions in secondary schools in 2017/18, but for those that were excluded there was an increase in the average number of days and this now stands at 6.69 days.</p>	<p>463 (0.64%) Primary 2015/16</p>	<p>608 (0.82%) Primary 2016/17</p>	<p>571 (0.77%) Primary 2017/18</p>

Indicator	Summary	Performance		
		Q2 2018/19	Q4 2018/19	Q2 2019/20
and secondary schools	<p><i>Key insight:</i> Pupils eligible for free school meals have a higher rate of fixed term exclusion than non-eligible pupils. The rate of fixed term exclusion rate of pupils eligible for FSM was 23.71 in secondary schools (a marked decrease from 40.76 in 2016/17) and 0.23 in primary schools.</p> <p><i>Achievements/next steps:</i> We are restructuring part of the Learning Inclusion Service to include a head of virtual school for children in need, who will work closely with the exclusions and attendance teams as well as the existing head of virtual school for children looked after.</p>	<p>5,734 (12.89%) Secondary 2015/16</p>	<p>6,601 (14.52%) Secondary 2016/17</p>	<p>4,500 (9.64%) Secondary 2017/18</p>
Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard in reading, writing, and maths at the end of Key Stage 2	<p><i>Story behind the numbers:</i> The percentage of children reaching the expected standard in reading decreased both nationally and in Leeds in 2019. Maths has the greatest percentage of children reaching the expected standard. The gap to national narrowed in all subject areas and is now three percentage points for reading and writing and two percentage points for maths.</p> <p><i>Key insight:</i> Leeds performance remains in band D nationally, with an improved ranking to equal 121 of 151 authorities on the combined reading, writing and maths measure.</p> <p><i>Achievements/next steps:</i> The 3As Strategy passed through Executive Board in July 2019. The strategy aims to activate the city and relevant partners to ensure that sustainable, long-term improvements in educational experiences and outcomes occur. Three outcomes were chosen because they are vital issues in themselves but also because change in these areas should lead to change in the wider city and system.</p>	<p>61% 2017/18 academic year (Confirmed)</p>		<p>62% 2018/19 academic year (Confirmed)</p>
Progress 8 score for Leeds at the end of Key Stage 4	<p><i>Story behind the numbers:</i> Young people in Leeds are making more progress on average than their peers nationally. Leeds is ranked 52 of 151 local authorities.</p> <p><i>Key insight:</i> More pupils in Leeds achieved the strong pass than all other comparator averages.</p> <p><i>Achievements/next steps:</i> The 3As Strategy aims to activate the city and relevant partners to ensure that sustainable, long-term improvements in educational experiences and outcomes occur.</p>	<p>-0.02 2017/18 academic year (Confirmed)</p>		<p>+0.02 2018/19 academic year (Provisional)</p>
Destinations of young people with special educational	<p><i>Story behind the numbers:</i> In 2018, 85 per cent of pupils with special educational needs had a sustained destination compared with 83 per cent in 2017, a rise of two percentage points. The gap to national has narrowed by one percentage point to a gap of five percentage points.</p>	<p>83% 2016/17</p>		<p>85% 2016/17</p>

Indicator	Summary	Performance		
		Q2 2018/19	Q4 2018/19	Q2 2019/20
needs and/or disability when they leave school	<p><i>Key insight:</i> 2018, 92 per cent of pupils with an Education and Health Care Plan had a sustained destination compared with 86 per cent in 2017, which places Leeds one percentage point above national for that cohort. 83 per cent of young people with SEN support progressed to a sustained destination, six percentage points behind national (89 per cent).</p> <p><i>Achievements/next steps:</i> Help support preparation for adulthood work including having effective careers guidance in all settings for pupils in year nine and above.</p>			
Progress against measures in the Future in Mind dashboard	<p><i>Story behind the numbers/key insight:</i> There has been an increase in the number of young people accessing a number of services, which in turn has seen an increase in waiting times for some service areas. This is particularly evident in the increase in demand for Autism and/or ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder) assessments within CAMHS.</p> <p><i>Achievements/next steps:</i> Over the next quarter, developments across the Future in Mind programme of work include further development of the children and young people's mental health crisis service, including the launch of a safer space service; and the launch of the CAMHS community crisis service.</p> <p><i>Key message to the Children and Families Trust partnership:</i> There is continued focus from across the partnership to improve waiting times into services. Several initiatives are being developed including increased capacity to our Kooth online counselling offer and the redesign of MindMate SPA.</p>	Individual measures are tracked and monitored through the Future in Mind dashboard		
Children that are a healthy weight at age 11	<p><i>Story behind the numbers:</i> Leeds rates are relatively stable and are comparable to national and regional rates. Approximately one in five children aged 10 to 11 are obese</p> <p><i>Key insight:</i> The most recent data highlight that obesity levels among children living in the most deprived quintile are 24.3 per cent, almost double the rate for children living in the least deprived area, where the rate is 12.7 per cent.</p> <p><i>Achievements/next steps:</i> The Leeds Child Healthy Weight Plan continues to drive the partnership and is monitored by the Child Healthy Weight Partnership group. The implementation of HENRY (for 0-5 year-olds) has led to a reduction in obesity among reception-aged children.</p>	<p>64.6% 2017/18 academic year</p>		<p>63.2% 2018/19 academic year</p>

Indicator	Summary	Performance		
		Q2 2018/19	Q4 2018/19	Q2 2019/20
Young offenders who re-offend	<p><i>Story behind the numbers:</i> Fewer young people in Leeds are committing an offence, however, for those that do offend a high proportion go on to commit a further offence.</p> <p><i>Key insight:</i> The introduction in 2016 of the Youth Panel in Leeds has seen a greater number of young people diverted away from the criminal justice system with intervention work and non-statutory outcomes. The remaining cohort of young people tend to have more complex issues with a greater likelihood of reoffending.</p> <p><i>Achievements/next steps:</i> Leeds Youth Justice Service has specialist victim liaison officers co-located with area teams who are able to meet the needs of the victim whilst considering the circumstances of each young person and any realistic possibilities for a restorative outcome.</p>	<p>42.9% (332) Oct 2014 to Sept 2015</p>	<p>44.6% (239) Oct 2015 to Sept 2016</p>	<p>42.2% (196) Oct 2016 to Sept 2017</p>
Under-18 conception rates	<p><i>Story behind the numbers:</i> Under-18 conception rates have fallen by 45.8 per cent in Leeds since 1998, though the Leeds rate remains above regional and national comparators.</p> <p><i>Key insight:</i> The highest conception rates in the city tend to occur in the most deprived areas of the city.</p> <p><i>Achievements/next steps:</i> September 2020 sees the start of the new statutory RSE curriculum. This should strengthen the already positive improvement in provision across the city.</p>	<p>27.3 Rate per thousand 2015</p>	<p>27.9 Rate per thousand 2016</p>	<p>27.3 Rate per thousand 2017</p>
Under-18 alcohol-related hospital admissions	<p><i>Story behind the numbers:</i> More secondary-age pupils are drinking. 50 per cent of respondents to the 2018/19 My Health My School survey have consumed an alcoholic drink, up from 30 per cent in 2011/12.</p> <p><i>Key insight:</i> Under-18 alcohol-specific admissions are lower in the most deprived decile. Evidence indicates that young people in the least deprived areas are more likely to drink and more likely to drink regularly.</p> <p><i>Achievements/next steps:</i> Continue the rollout of alcohol awareness training to the children's workforce, providing them with the skills to give brief advice to young people using the locally developed under-18s Pocket Guide to Alcohol tool.</p>	<p>36.7 Rate per 100,000 2014/15 - 2016/17</p>	<p>38.3 Rate per 100,000 2015/16 - 2017/18</p>	
Students achieving a Level 3	<p><i>Story behind the numbers:</i> In line with a national trend (albeit by a greater margin in Leeds), the percentage of pupils eligible for free school meals attaining a Level 3 qualification declined by 2.5</p>	<p>52.0% 2017</p>	<p>51.9% 2018</p>	



Indicator	Summary	Performance		
		Q2 2018/19	Q4 2018/19	Q2 2019/20
qualification at age 19	<p>percentage points to 25.6 per cent in 2018, compared with a national decline of 1.0 percentage point.</p> <p><i>Key insight:</i> Start in Leeds, a new on-line digital platform, has been established which brings together the best information and inspiration about careers and study in Leeds to support pupils in the transition from the end of Key stage 4 into education, employment and training.</p> <p><i>Achievements/next steps:</i> Children and Families are developing a post-16 Strategy so that there is provision which meets the needs and aspirations of children and young people in Leeds and where outcomes are positive.</p>			
<p>Obsession Young people who are NEET, or whose employment status is 'not known'</p>	<p><i>Story behind the numbers:</i> The combined percentage of 16-17 year olds who are NEET or whose activity is not known in Leeds increased from 7 per cent in 2017 to 9.9 per cent in 2017. The combined 9.9 per cent, breaks down to two per cent NEET and 7.9 per cent whose activity is not known.</p> <p><i>Key insight:</i> The increase between the 2017 and 2018 not known figures can partially be explained by data capture issues which occurred during the reporting period.</p> <p><i>Achievements/next steps:</i> Consider how agencies from across the partnership can support with the tracking duty and the capture of data. Accurate tracking is not just about compliance with a statutory duty; it also ensures that young people can be identified for their statutory entitlement to targeted IAG.</p>	<p>7.0% (1,020) (Dec 17 to Feb 18)</p>	<p>9.9% (1,573) (Dec 18 to Feb 19)</p>	
<p><i>Transport for young people indicator to be developed after further discussions with young people</i></p>	<p><i>Key insight:</i> Annual meetings between youth councillors and transport representatives from West Yorkshire Combined Authority, First, Arriva and Transdev. These have been held in August 2018 and November 2019. Meetings are used as an opportunity to reflect on improvements and to hold transport providers to account. Because of the 2018 meeting, Ahead Partnership have been commissioned by WYCA and the West Yorkshire Bus Alliance to deliver public transport workshops in schools and colleges.</p> <p><i>Achievements/next steps:</i> The 'school uniform policy' where young people do not need to show a half fare pass if they are in school uniform has won national acclaim in a Transport Focus research publication.</p>	Measure to be developed		



Appendix two (a): CYPP key indicator dashboard - city level: September 2019

Measure	National	Stat neighbour	Result for same period last year	Result June 2019	Result July 2019	Result August 2019	Result September 2019	DOT	Data last updated	Timespan covered by month result
Number of children looked after	64/10,000 (2017/18 FY)	81/10,000 (2017/18 FY)	1275 (77.4/10,000)	1304 (78.4/10,000)	1306 (78.5/10,000)	1306 (78.5/10,000)	1316 (79.1/10,000)	▲	30/09/2019	Snapshot
Number of children subject to a child protection plan	43.7/10,000 (2018/19 FY)	54.7/10,000 (2018/19 FY)	480 (29.1/10,000)	464 (27.9/10,000)	511 (30.7/10,000)	545 (32.8/10,000)	519 (31.2/10,000)	▲	30/09/2019	Snapshot
Number of children and young people with a child in need (CIN) plan	Local indicator	Local indicator	2838 (172.2/10,000)	3162 (190.2/10,000)	3046 (183.2/10,000)	2927 (167.0/10,000)	3007 (180.9/10,000)	▼	30/09/2019	Snapshot
Percentage of parents that have had more than one child enter care at different times	Local indicator	Local indicator	24.2%	22.2%	24.8%	25.7%	27.2%	▲	30/09/2019	Rolling 12 months
Percentage of pupils achieving a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage	71.8% (2018/19 AY)	70.8% (2018/19 AY)	65.7% (2017/18 AY)	66.4% (2018/19 AY)			▲	Oct 19 SFR	AY	
Infant mortality rates	3.9/1,000 2017	4.0/1,000 2017	4.4/1,000 2016	4.2/1,000 2017			▼	Mar-19 SFR	Calendar year	
Primary attendance	96.1% (HT1-4 2018/19)	96.2% (HT1-4 2018/19)	96.0% (HT1-4 2018/19)	96.2% (HT 1-4 2018/19)			▲	Oct-19 SFR	HT 1-4 AY	
Secondary attendance	94.8% (HT1-4 2018/19)	94.7% (HT1-4 2018/19)	94.6% (HT1-4 2017/18)	94.6% (HT 1-4 2018/19)			↔	Oct-19 SFR	HT 1-4 AY	
Rate of fixed-term school exclusions: primary	1.40 per 100 pupils (2017/18)	1.33 per 100 pupils (2017/18)	0.82 per 100 pupils (2016/17)	0.77 per 100 pupils (2017/18)			▼	Aug-19 SFR	AY	

Measure	National	Stat neighbour	Result for same period last year	Result June 2019	Result July 2019	Result August 2019	Result September 2019	DOT	Data last updated	Timespan covered by month result
Rate of fixed-term school exclusions: secondary	10.13 per 100 pupils (2017/18)	15.00 per 100 pupils (2017/18)	14.52 per 100 pupils (2016/17)	9.64 per 100 pupils (2017/18)				▼	Aug-19 SFR	AY
Percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard in reading, writing, and maths at the end of Key Stage 2	65% (2018/19)	64% (2018/19)	61% (2017/18)	61% (2018/19)				↔	Oct-19 SFR	AY
Progress 8 score for Leeds at the end of Key Stage 4	-0.03 (2018/19)	-0.16 (2018/19)	-0.02 (2017/18)	+0.02 (2018/19)				N/A	Oct-19 SFR	AY
Percentage of young people with special educational needs at KS4 remaining in education, employment or training ¹	90% (2017/18 AY)	88% (2017/18 AY)	83% (2016/17 AY)	85% (2017/18 AY)				▲	Oct 19 SFR	AY
Prevalence of children at age 11 who are a healthy weight	64.3% (2017/18)	62.9% (2017/18)	64.6% (2016/17)	64.5% (2017/18)				↔	Jan 19 SFR	AY
Proportion of young offenders who re-offend	40.9% (England and Wales)	40.4% (Core Cities)	41.6% (FY 2015/16)	45.7% (FY 2016/17)				▲	Jan 19 SFR	FY
Teenage conceptions (rate per 1000)	17.9 (2017)	20.9 (2017)	28.0 (2016)	27.3 (2017)				▼	April 19 SFR	Calendar Year
Alcohol-related hospital admissions for under-18s (rate per 100,000)	32.9 (2017/18)	33.4 (2017/18) Yorks & Humber	36.7 (2016/17)	38.3 (2017/18)				▲	2019	3 FY pooled (2015/16-2017/18)
Level 3 qualifications at 19	57.2% (2017/18)	55.7% (2017/18)	52.0% (2016/17)	51.9% (2017/18)				▼	Apr-19 SFR	AY

Key AY - academic year DOT - direction of travel FY - financial year HT - half term SFR - statistical first release (Department for Education / Department of Health data publication)
Comparative national data for academic attainment indicators are the result for all state-maintained schools

¹ Includes all pupils with a statement/EHC plan or on SEN Support

Appendix two (b): CYPP key indicator dashboard - cluster level: September 2019

Time period	Deprivation Rank	Children Looked After ^{1,2,3}		Child Protection Plans ^{1,2,3}		Number of Children and Young People with a Child in Need (CIN) Plan ^{1,2,3}	
	IMD 2019	As at 30/09/2019	RPTT	As at 30/09/2019	RPTT	As at 30/09/2019	RPTT
Leeds		1,316		519		3,007	
Cluster	1= most deprived; 23= least deprived	No.	RPTT	No.	RPTT	No.	RPTT
ACES	4	67	125.0	21	39.2	192	358.2
Aireborough	20	28	38.3	7	9.6	82	112.2
ARM	18	37	27.8	10	7.5	84	63.2
Beeston, Cottingley and Middleton	5	122	141.5	47	54.5	208	241.2
Bramley	3	72	99.1	34	46.8	227	312.3
Brigshaw	15	12	23.9	0	0.0	46	91.5
EPOSS	23	8	11.1	<5	-	32	44.5
ESNW	17	22	44.2	10	20.1	47	94.5
Farnley	9	21	60.4	9	25.9	101	290.5
Garforth	19	<5	-	11	31.5	18	51.6
Headingley - Kirkstall partnership	11	47	73.2	15	23.4	109	169.9
Horsforth	21	<5	-	5	12.5	54	135.1
Inner East	1	193	138.9	68	48.9	238	171.3
J.E.S.S	2	186	164.0	74	65.2	277	244.2
Lantern Learning Trust	8	38	93.5	12	29.5	74	182.0
Leodis	16	11	33.3	7	21.2	37	112.0
Morley	12	50	60.3	12	14.5	119	143.5
Otley/Pool/Bramhope	22	9	22.4	0	0.0	36	89.7
Pudsey	13	24	23.1	6	5.8	123	118.6
Rothwell	14	19	29.3	28	43.2	79	121.8
Seacroft Manston	6	113	113.1	61	61.1	272	272.3
Templenewsam Halton	10	36	66.8	5	9.3	92	170.7
Zgether	7	101	79.5	34	26.8	224	176.4

Prevalence of children at age 11 who are a healthy weight ²	Early Years Foundation Stage: % GLD ^{4,5}	Reaching the expected standard in RWM at the end of KS2 ⁴	Average Progress 8 Score ⁴	Level 3 Quals at age 19 ⁶	Primary Attendance ⁴	Secondary Attendance ⁴
2017/18 AY	2018/19 AY	2018/19 AY	2018/19 AY	2017/18 AY	2018/19 HT1-4	2018/19 HT1-4
64.5%	66.4%	61%	+0.02	51.9%	96.2%	94.6%
%	Provisional ⁷	Provisional ⁷	Average Score (Provisional) ⁷	%	%	%
55.6%	53.7%	58%	-0.49	32.1%	95.8%	89.1%
67.7%	74.8%	70%	0.12	68.3%	96.7%	95.0%
70.5%	73.9%	72%	-0.07	64.8%	96.6%	95.3%
57.6%	58.6%	50%	0.13	38.1%	96.0%	94.0%
61.5%	61.5%	58%	-0.09	38.2%	95.9%	93.9%
63.0%	74.6%	60%	-0.09	48.6%	96.3%	94.5%
79.1%	79.8%	76%	0.21	57.6%	96.9%	94.8%
70.8%	71.2%	68%	-0.32	50.9%	96.6%	94.6%
72.8%	58.3%	52%	0.61	42.5%	95.6%	96.2%
67.5%	78.3%	68%	0.50	62.0%	96.6%	96.1%
66.0%	69.9%	68%	0.04	64.5%	96.2%	94.6%
80.5%	79.5%	76%	0.39	74.0%	97.2%	96.3%
56.3%	59.1%	44%	-0.09	41.7%	95.9%	94.9%
56.6%	57.2%	49%	-0.08	31.5%	95.9%	94.1%
54.1%	57.2%	51%	-0.24	28.4%	96.1%	95.0%
62.9%	62.4%	69%	0.33	53.0%	96.5%	95.7%
65.7%	73.8%	70%	0.59	52.7%	96.2%	95.1%
65.3%	82.5%	71%	0.36	76.7%	96.8%	95.0%
67.9%	71.2%	67%	-0.10	49.2%	96.4%	94.4%
69.8%	68.5%	67%	-0.09	43.0%	96.6%	93.6%
65.1%	61.0%	62%	-0.72	39.0%	95.6%	92.0%
55.9%	70.2%	56%	0.13	43.6%	95.6%	93.3%
62.3%	55.6%	49%	-0.54	49.2%	95.3%	94.3%

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 are not always from the same period.

1 - Data by cluster for these indicators do not add up to the Leeds total, due to confidential records 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, not placement postcode.

2 - Data for this indicator show children and young people living in the cluster area, not attending schools in the cluster (or in the case of CLA, who lived in the cluster before becoming looked after)

3 - Data suppressed for instances of fewer than 5.

4 - Data for this indicator are by schools within the cluster, not by pupils living in the cluster area.

5 - GLD is Good Level of Development

6 - Based on the location of the school the young person attended when they were in Year 11; not where they gained the Level 3 qualification.

7 - Confirmed data will be made available in the December 2019 dashboard.

Appendix three: 2018/19 attainment summary

Indicator	Academic Year					Trend	Change	Rank	National Quartile Position	Comparator Data					Data Status	Data Source	Future SFR Publication Date
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019					National	Statistical Neighbour	Core Cities	Yorkshire & Humber	Core Cities Rank			
EYFS																	
Percentage achieving a Good Level of Development	61.8	62.5	64.8	65.7	66.4		0.7	146/151	Band D	71.8	70.8	67.9	70.0	6/8	Final	DfE SFR EYFSP 2019	No further SFR scheduled
Total Average Points Score	33.6	33.5	34.2	34.4	34.8		0.4	Equal 57/151	Band B	34.6	34.7	33.8	34.4	1/8	Final	DfE SFR EYFSP 2019	
Low Achievers Gap ¹	35.7	34.8	33.3	34.1	33.2		-0.9	Equal 82/151	Band C	32.4	34.6	35.5	33.6	6/8	Final	DfE SFR EYFSP 2019	
Key Stage 1																	
Phonics - Year 1	74	77	77	79	79		0	Equal 132/149	Band D	82	82	79	80	Equal 4/8	Provisional	DfE SFR KS1 2019	No further SFR scheduled
Phonics - Year 2	89	88	90	90	89		-1	Equal 138/149	N/A	91	91	89	90	Equal 4/8	Provisional	DfE SFR KS1 2019	
Reading - percentage reaching the expected standard	-	65	68	69	70		1	Equal 140/149	Band D	75	74	72	73	Equal 6/8	Provisional	DfE SFR KS1 2019	
Writing - percentage reaching the expected standard	-	54	59	63	63		0	Equal 147/149	Band D	69	68	66	67	8/8	Provisional	DfE SFR KS1 2019	
Maths - percentage reaching the expected standard	-	64	68	71	71		0	Equal 141/149	Band D	76	75	73	74	Equal 7/8	Provisional	DfE SFR KS1 2019	
Reading - percentage reaching greater depth	-	17	19	21	21		0	Equal 121/149	Band D	25	24	22	23	Equal 4/8	Provisional	DfE SFR KS1 2019	
Writing - percentage reaching greater depth	-	8	11	11	12		1	Equal 117/149	Band D	15	15	13	13	Equal 4/8	Provisional	DfE SFR KS1 2019	
Maths - percentage reaching greater depth	-	13	16	17	18		1	Equal 130/149	Band D	22	21	20	21	Equal 6/8	Provisional	DfE SFR KS1 2019	
Key Stage 2																	
Reading - percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard	-	61	68	72	70		-2	Equal 130/151	Band D	73	73	71	71	Equal 6/8	Confirmed	DfE SFR KS2 2019	No further SFR scheduled
Writing - percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard	-	67	70	74	75		1	Equal 137/151	Band D	78	79	77	78	Equal 6/8	Confirmed	DfE SFR KS2 2019	
Maths - percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard	-	66	71	73	77		4	Equal 115/151	Band D	79	79	77	78	Equal 6/8	Confirmed	DfE SFR KS2 2019	
Reading, Writing and Maths - percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard	-	48	56	61	62		1	Equal 121/151	Band D	65	65	63	63	Equal 5/8	Confirmed	DfE SFR KS2 2019	
Grammar, punctuation and spelling test - percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard	-	70	75	75	76		1	Equal 114/151	Band D	78	78	77	77	Equal 6/8	Confirmed	DfE SFR KS2 2019	
Reading - percentage of pupils reaching the higher standard	-	17	23	27	25		-2	Equal 101/151	Band D	27	26	25	24	Equal 4/8	Confirmed	DfE SFR KS2 2019	
Writing - percentage working at a greater depth	-	10	13	17	18		1	Equal 102/151	Band D	20	20	19	19	6/8	Confirmed	DfE SFR KS2 2019	
Maths - percentage reaching the higher standard	-	15	21	22	26		4	Equal 69/151	Band C	27	26	26	25	Equal 3/8	Confirmed	DfE SFR KS2 2019	
Reading, Writing and Maths - percentage reaching the higher standard	-	4	7	9	10		1	Equal 73/151	Band C	11	10	10	9	Equal 3/8	Confirmed	DfE SFR KS2 2019	
Grammar, punctuation and spelling test - reaching the higher standard	-	20	28	33	35		2	Equal 71/151	Band C	36	35	35	33	Equal 4/8	Confirmed	DfE SFR KS2 2019	
Progress - Reading	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	N/A	N/A	Equal 67/151	Band C	0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.2	Equal 5/8	Confirmed	DfE SFR KS2 2019	
Progress - Writing	-	-	-0.6	-0.1	0.2	N/A	N/A	Equal 67/151	Band B	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	Equal 4/8	Confirmed	DfE SFR KS2 2019	
Progress - Maths	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.5	N/A	N/A	Equal 53/151	Band B	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.1	4/8	Confirmed	DfE SFR KS2 2019	

Indicator	Academic Year					Trend	Change	Rank	National Quartile Position	Comparator Data					Data Status	Data Source	Future SFR Publication Date
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019					National	Statistical Neighbour	Core Cities	Yorkshire & Humber	Core Cities Rank			
Key Stage 4																	
Average Progress 8 Score	-	-	0.07	-0.02	0.02	N/A	N/A	Equal 52/150	Band B	-0.03	-0.16	-0.10	-0.02	2/8	Provisional	DfE SFR KS4 2019	Jan-20
Average Attainment 8 Score per pupil	-	-	45.1	44.8	44.8	↘	0.0	Equal 98/150	Band C	46.5	45.2	44.1	45.2	Equal 2/8	Provisional	DfE SFR KS4 2019	
Percentage of pupils achieving a strong pass (grade 9-5) in English and mathematics	-	-	39.3	40.9	41.2	↗	0.3	85/150	Band C	43.0	40.9	37.7	40.8	2/8	Provisional	DfE SFR KS4 2019	
Percentage of pupils achieving a standard pass (grade 9-4) in English and mathematics	-	-	60.5	62.1	61.6	↘	-0.5	Equal 104/150	Band C	64.4	62.8	58.1	62.3	2/8	Provisional	DfE SFR KS4 2019	
English Baccalaureate Average Point Score	-	-	-	3.86	3.89	N/A	N/A	Equal 93/150	Band C	4.06	3.91	3.80	3.90	Equal 2/8	Provisional	DfE SFR KS4 2019	
Key Stage 5 covers all state-funded mainstream schools, academies, free schools & maintained special schools																	
Average point score per A level entry	-	28.43	30.16	31.28	31.20	↘	-0.08	Equal 93/149	Band C	32.90	32.54	32.13	31.29	6/8	Provisional	DfE SFR KS5 2019	Jan-20
Average points score for a student's best three A levels	-	32.86	33.73	31.52	31.05	↘	-0.47	Equal 100/149	Band C	32.98	31.85	32.63	32.15	7/8	Provisional	DfE SFR KS5 2019	
Percentage of students achieving grades AAB or higher (in at least two facilitating subjects)	-	13.9	13.9	13.1	11.0	↘	-2.1	96/149	Band C	14.8	13.0	15.0	13.0	7/8	Provisional	DfE SFR KS5 2019	
Average point score per entry for Applied General students	-	-	-	26.53	26.70	↗	0.17	Equal 127/144	Band D	29.21	29.33	29.46	29.35	8/8	Provisional	DfE SFR KS5 2019	
Average point score per entry for Tech level students	-	-	-	31.91	32.58	↗	0.67	49/131	Band B	32.12	31.10	32.33	33.48	3/7	Provisional	DfE SFR KS5 2019	
Key Stage 5 covers all state-funded mainstream schools, academies, free schools, maintained special schools & FE sector colleges																	
Average point score per A level entry	-	28.14	29.92	31.16	31.26	↗	0.10	96/149	Band C	32.64	32.70	31.73	32.35	6/8	Provisional	DfE SFR KS5 2019	Jan-20
Average points score for a student's best three A levels	-	31.64	32.87	31.15	30.28	↘	-0.87	100/149	Band C	32.17	31.78	31.45	31.50	8/8	Provisional	DfE SFR KS5 2019	
Percentage of students achieving grades AAB or higher (in at least two facilitating subjects) ²	-	11.2	12.0	12.0	10.4	↘	-1.60	95/149	Band C	13.4	11.7	12.8	12.2	8/8	Provisional	DfE SFR KS5 2019	
Average point score per entry for Applied General students	-	-	-	27.90	26.10	↘	-1.80	Equal 128/148	Band D	28.35	27.86	28.24	28.49	8/8	Provisional	DfE SFR KS5 2019	
Average point score per entry for Tech level students	-	-	-	31.46	31.32	↘	-0.14	26/146	Band A	28.43	31.05	28.81	29.26	1/8	Provisional	DfE SFR KS5 2019	
Attainment at 19																	
Level 2 qualification	84.4	83.8	79.7	77.4		↘											Apr-20
Level 3 qualification	52.7	51.4	52.0	51.9		↘											
Level 2 qualification with English and maths	63.7	63.9	63.8	64.0		↗											

Footnotes:

¹Percentage gap in achievement between the lowest 20 per cent of achieving children in a local authority (mean score), and the score of the median.

²Facilitating subjects -biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics, further mathematics, geography, history, English literature, modern and classical languages. Data used is for GCE A level and Level 3 results of all state-funded students aged 16 to 19.

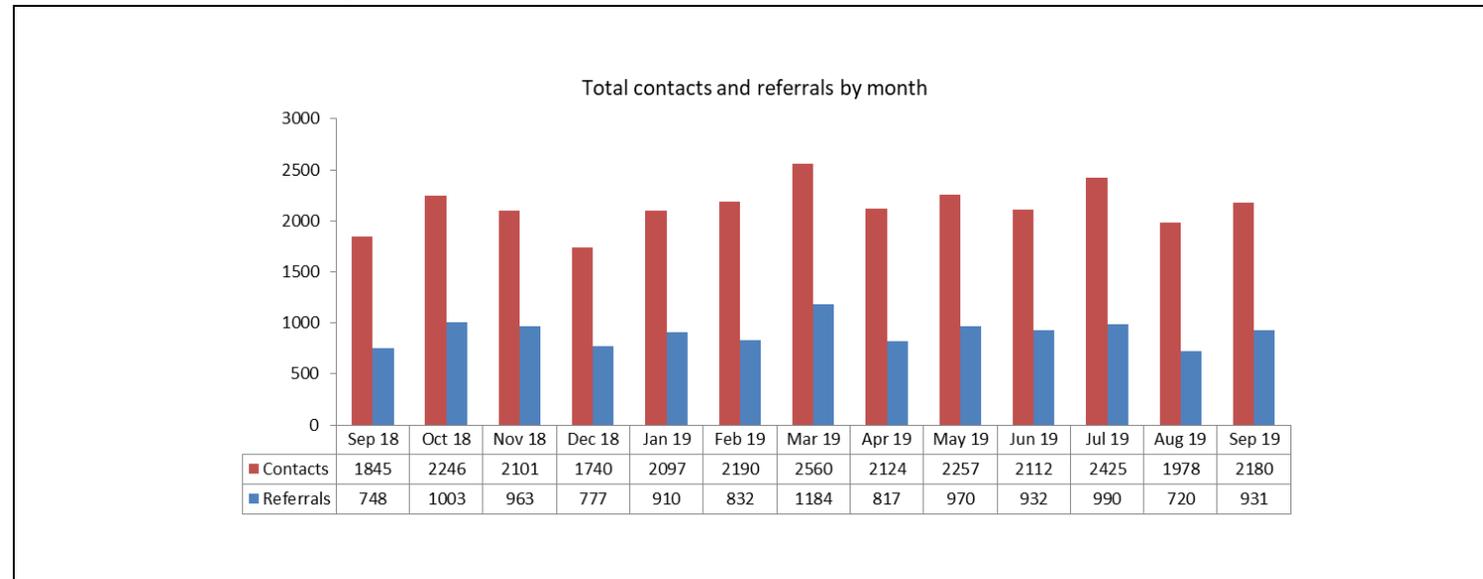
Appendix four: Safeguarding specialist and targeted services September 2019 monthly practice improvement report

(March 2019 figures - last data reported to Scrutiny - in brackets, where available.)

Performance summary: Child in need

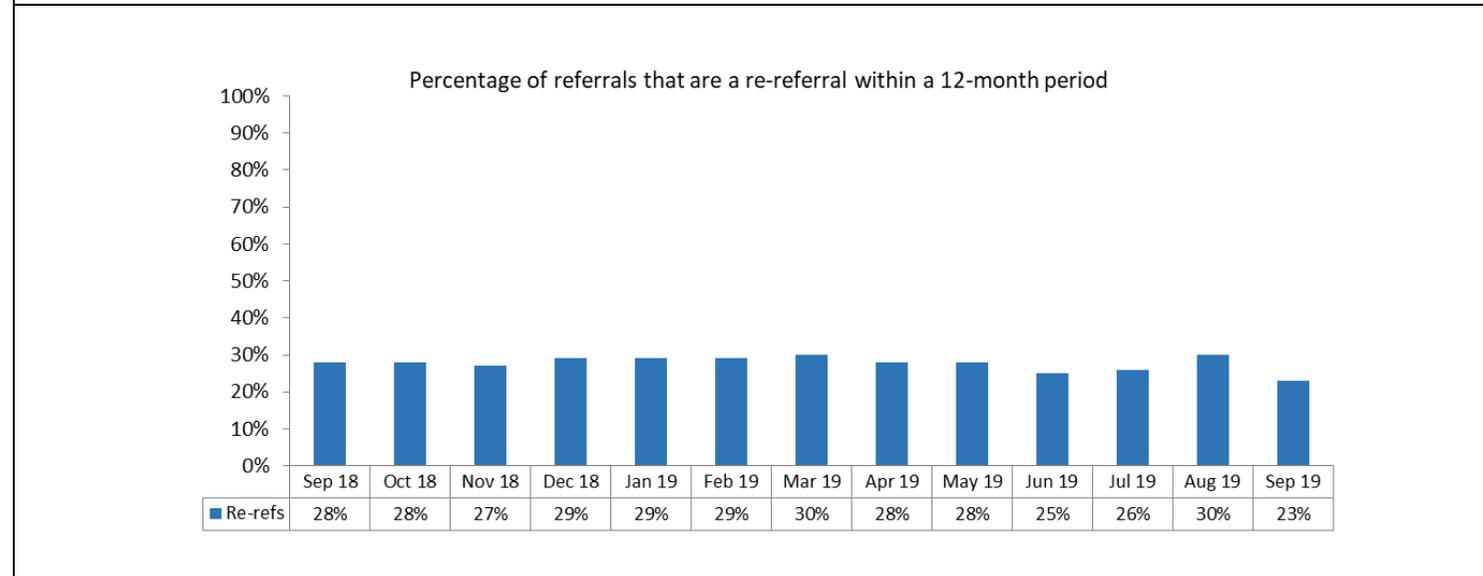
How much did we do this month? (Last month in brackets)	How well did we do it?												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,180 (2,560) contacts were received, of which 931 (1184) became referrals to Children’s Social Work Service. • 218 (350) referrals this month were re-referrals within 12 months; this is 23.4% (29.6%) of all referrals this month. • 633 (731) child and family assessments were completed. • 5,077 (5,067) open cases. • Data quality issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 143 (147) open cases had no ethnicity recorded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28.1% (27.9%) of referrals within a 12-month period (rolling 12 months) were re-referrals. • 72.7% (79.6%) child and family assessments undertaken in the month were carried out within 45 working days. The year-to-date from September performance is 78.8% (79.2%). • 74 (76) days is the average time taken to complete Child and Family Assessments that took longer than 45 working days. • Of child and family assessments completed outside 45 working days (% of assessments outside 45 working days): <table border="1" data-bbox="1137 810 2056 932" style="margin-left: 20px; width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <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>25 (14)</td> <td>80 (68)</td> <td>28 (33)</td> <td>38 (34)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>14% (9%)</td> <td>46% (46%)</td> <td>16% (22%)</td> <td>22% (23%)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	46–49 days	50-64 days	65-79 days	80+ days	25 (14)	80 (68)	28 (33)	38 (34)	14% (9%)	46% (46%)	16% (22%)	22% (23%)
46–49 days	50-64 days	65-79 days	80+ days										
25 (14)	80 (68)	28 (33)	38 (34)										
14% (9%)	46% (46%)	16% (22%)	22% (23%)										
<p>What difference did we make?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in percentage of re-referrals within 12 months (of referrals received in the month). • Fewer contacts and referrals to Children’s Social Work Service. 	<p>What do we want to improve?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the rate of child and family assessments completed within 45 working days. • Further reduce the rate of re-referrals over 12 months into the service. 												

Performance trends: Children in need



Commentary

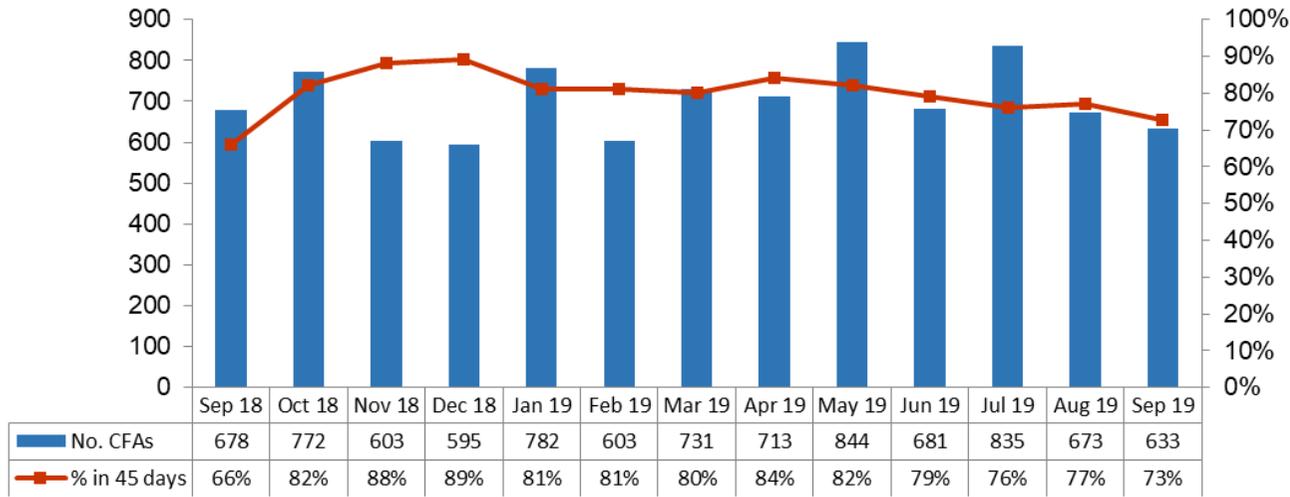
This graph shows total contacts received by the Children’s Duty and Advice Team and the number of referrals accepted by the Children’s Social Work Service.



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



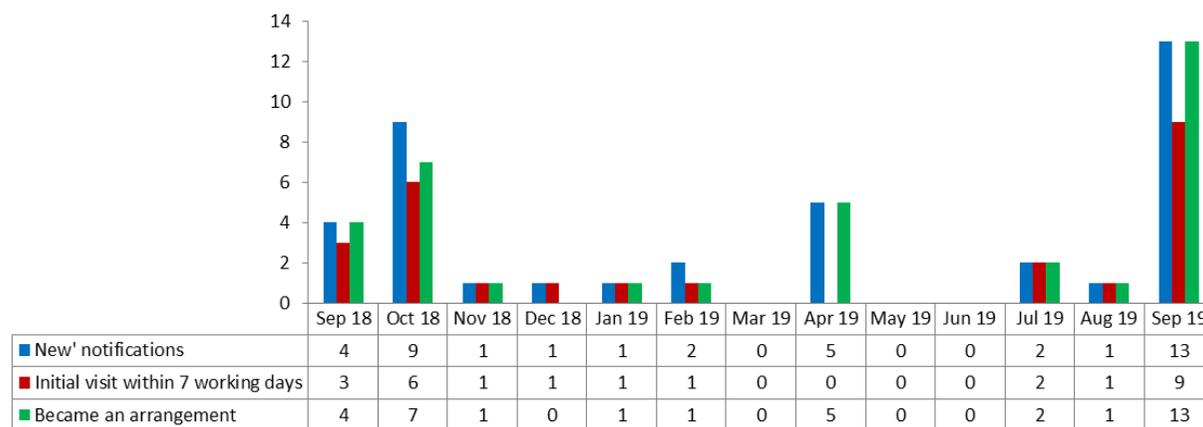
Commentary

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

Performance trends: Private fostering

Commentary

Private fostering notification, initial visit and arrangements



This graph shows for each month the number of new notifications, initial visit within appropriate timescales and became private fostering arrangement.

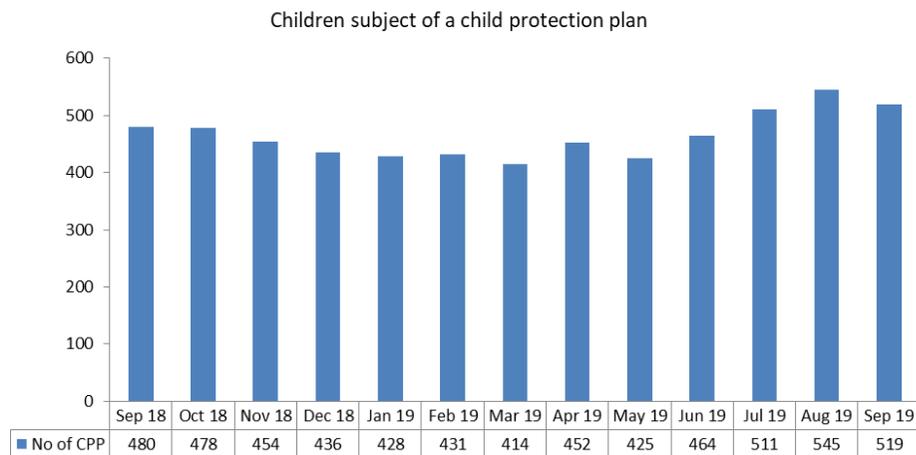
A private fostering arrangement is where a child or young person under the age of 16 (or under 18 if disabled) is cared for, for 28 days or more, by someone who is not their parent or 'close relative'.

This is a snapshot of the data and previously there have been delays in recording. However, delayed recording will be included within the end of year report.

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"> • 519 (414) children and young people subject to a child protection plan (CPP). • 313 (427) strategy discussions were held for 191 children. • 105 (139) section 47 enquiries were completed. • 66 (52) children and young people had an initial child protection conference (ICPC). • 70 (65) children and young people had a child protection review. • 400 (336) children and young people received a visit in the last 20 working days, as of the last day of the month. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% (98.3%) of children looked after were allocated to a qualified/ registered social worker (QSW). This is monitored and assured on a monthly basis - those cases recorded as without a qualified social worker are reviewed and followed up with the service. • 7 (14) children and young people from 5 (10) families were subject to a CPP for more than two years. • 9.1% (8.0%) of children and young people becoming subject to CPP in the last 12 months were for a second or a subsequent time and within two years of their previous plan ending. • 71.2% (75.0%) of ICPCs this month were held within statutory timescales. • 94.4% (92.3%) of all child protection reviews this month were held within statutory timescale. • 85.1% (91.3%) 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.
<p>What difference did we make?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A decrease in the number of children and young people subject to a child protection plan for two years or more. 	<p>What do we want to improve?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPP statutory visit timeliness. • ICPC timeliness.

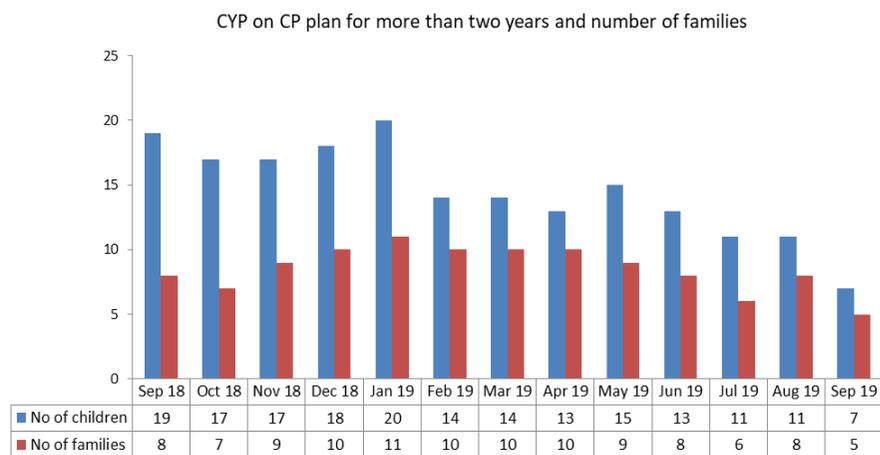
Performance trends: Child protection



Commentary

The graph shows the number of children subject to CPPs at the month end.

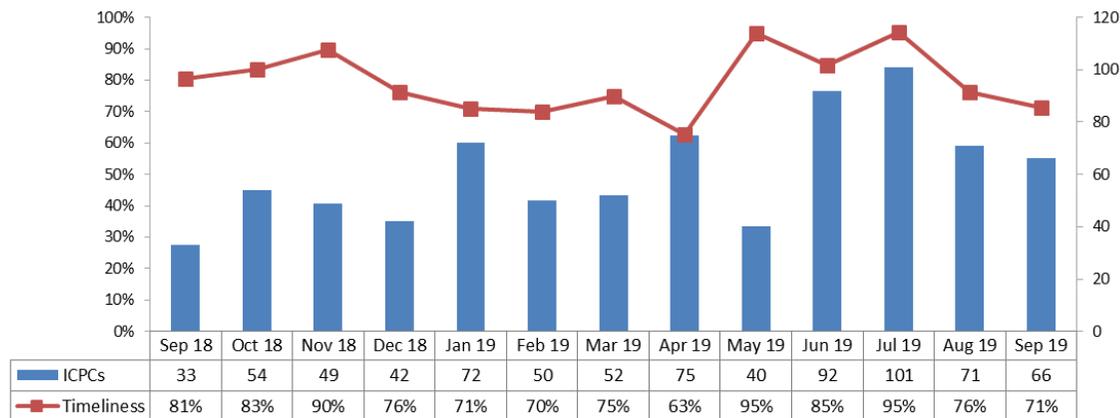
This month the rate per 10,000 is **30.9** (32.4), compared to **28.9** (31.4) at the same time last year.



Commentary

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

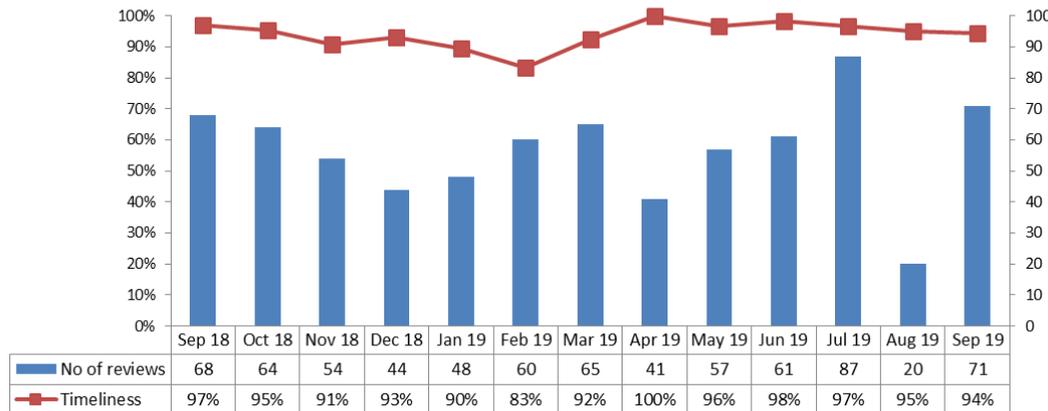
Initial child protection conferences and percentage of those within statutory timescales



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.

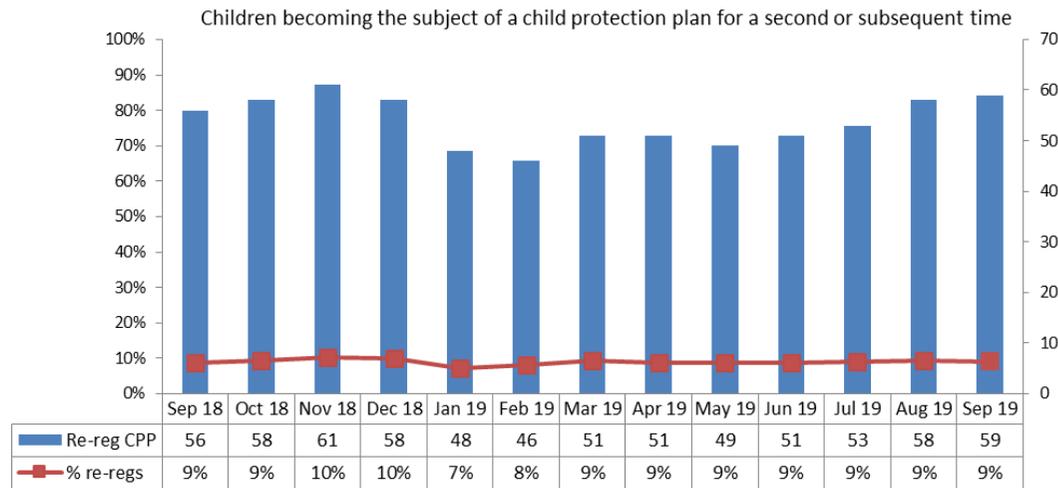
Child protection reviews completed and percentage within statutory timescale



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



Commentary

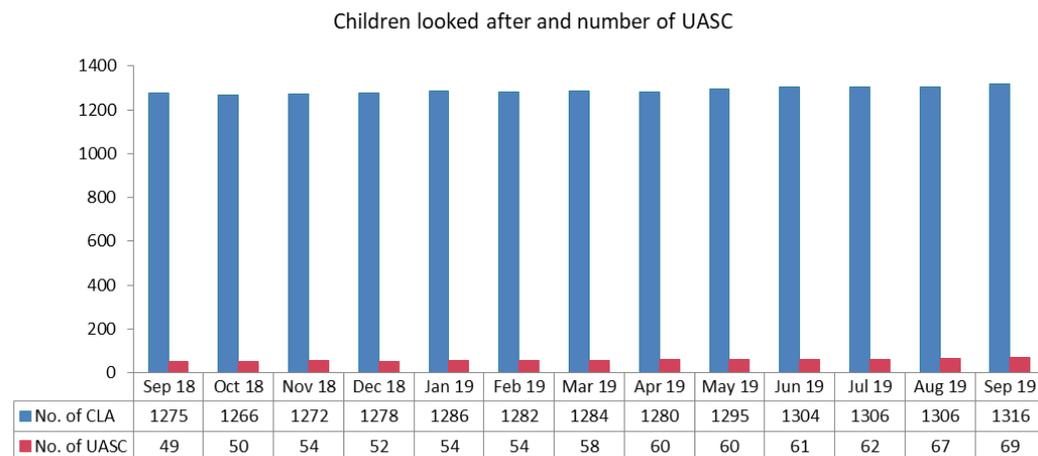
This graph shows children becoming subject to a CPP within 2 years of their previous plan ending (“re-registrations”) and as a percentage of all children coming onto plan in the last 12 months.

This month the rate per 10,000 is **4.0** (3.3).

Performance summary: Children looked after and moving on

How much did we do this month? (Last month in brackets)	How well did we do it?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,316 (1,284) children are looked after, 69 (58) children are UASC. • 359 (360) children looked after had a looked after child review. • 31 (33) CYP who became looked after. • 17 (27) CYP ceased to be looked after. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100% (99.5%) of children looked after were allocated to a qualified/registered social worker (QSW). This is monitored and assured on a monthly basis. • 94.8% (94.3%) of children looked after, who have been in care for at least 12-month continuously, have an up to date HNA recording. • 88.3% (88.5%) 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). • 88.4% (91.2%) of children looked after have had a statutory visit within timescales. • 79.7% (73.8%) 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. • 71.1% (82.8%), 793 (759) of school aged looked after children had an up to date PEP. From September 2019, PEP calculations include ages 3-17 inclusive. Prior to September, this was compulsory school age 4-16. • 137 (114) children looked after have experienced three or more placements in the last 12 months. • 70.7% (66.7%) of care leavers were contacted within the previous 8 weeks. • 92.5% (93.3%) of all child looked after reviews held in month were within statutory timescales. • 96.0% (94.7%) of initial child looked after reviews held in month were within statutory timescales. • 66.7% (50.0%) of children who were adopted <i>ytd</i> were placed for adoption within 12 months of the child entering care. This is 14 of 21 children (28 of 56 children).
<p>What difference did we make?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timeliness of initial looked after reviews has improved. 	<p>What do we want to improve?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the proportion of care leavers we are in regular contact with. • The number of children experiencing three or more placement moves within 12 months.

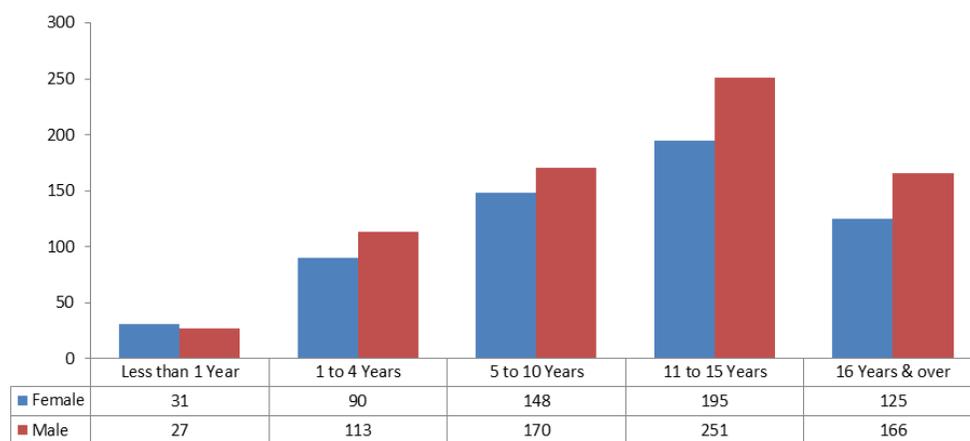
Performance trends: Children looked after and moving on



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.

Children looked after at end month by age and gender



Commentary

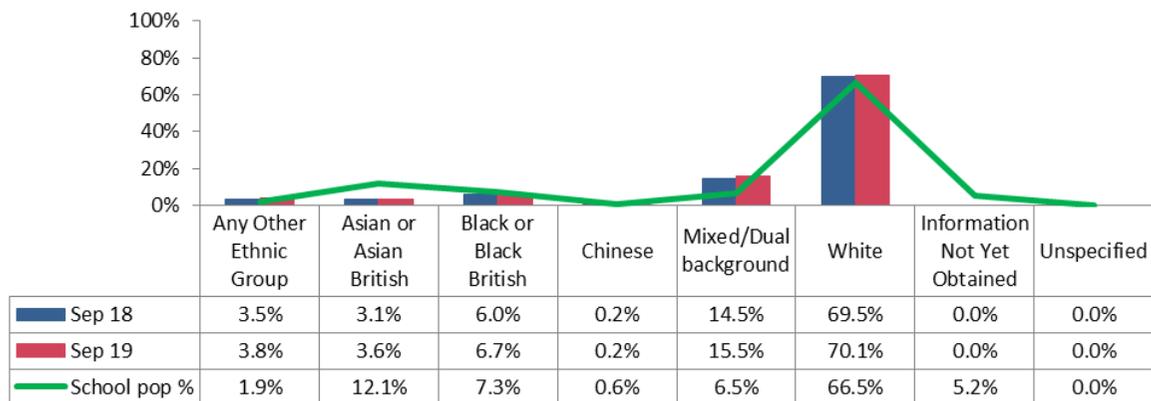
This graph shows the breakdown by age and gender of the children in care.

The largest age group for boys is 11-15 years with **251** (260) children and the largest age group for girls is 11-15 years with **195** (189) children.

There were **0** (0) children recorded with unknown gender.

Performance trends: Children looked after and moving on

Ethnicity changes in children looked after



Commentary

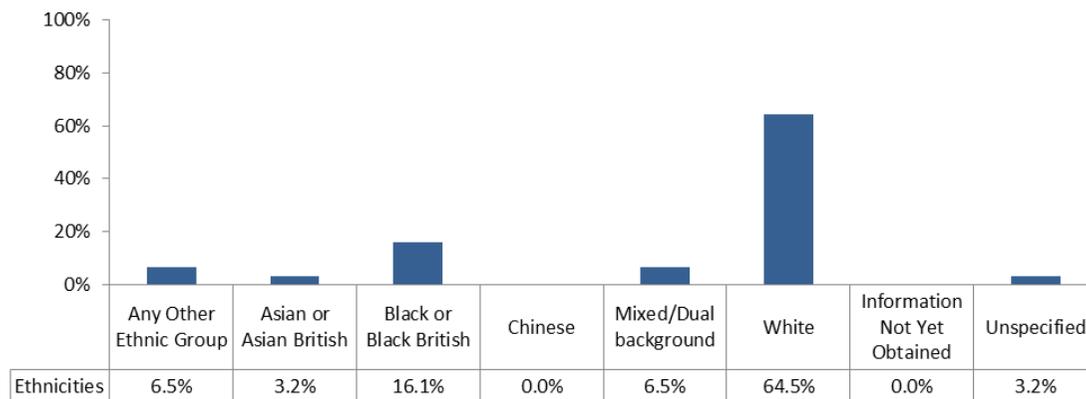
This graph shows the ethnic breakdown of the children looked after population over a 13-month period.

This is relatively stable throughout the period.

In total **32.4%** (31.2%) of the child looked after population was BME, compared to 34.7% of the school roll (school census - Jan 2019).

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

Children becoming looked after in month by ethnicity

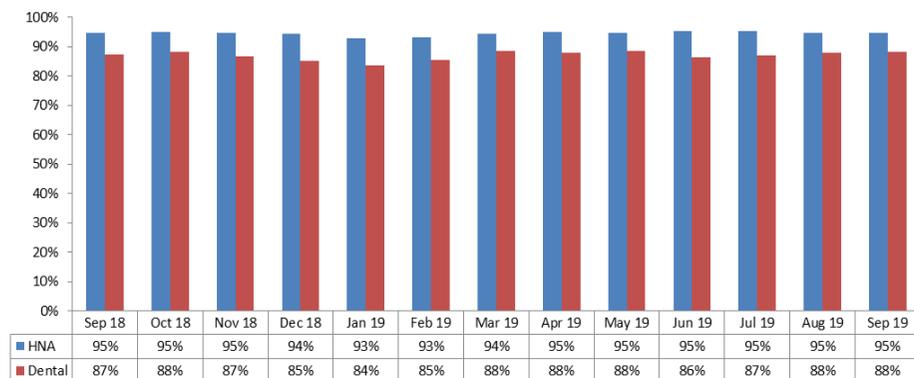


Commentary

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

Performance trends: Children looked after and moving on

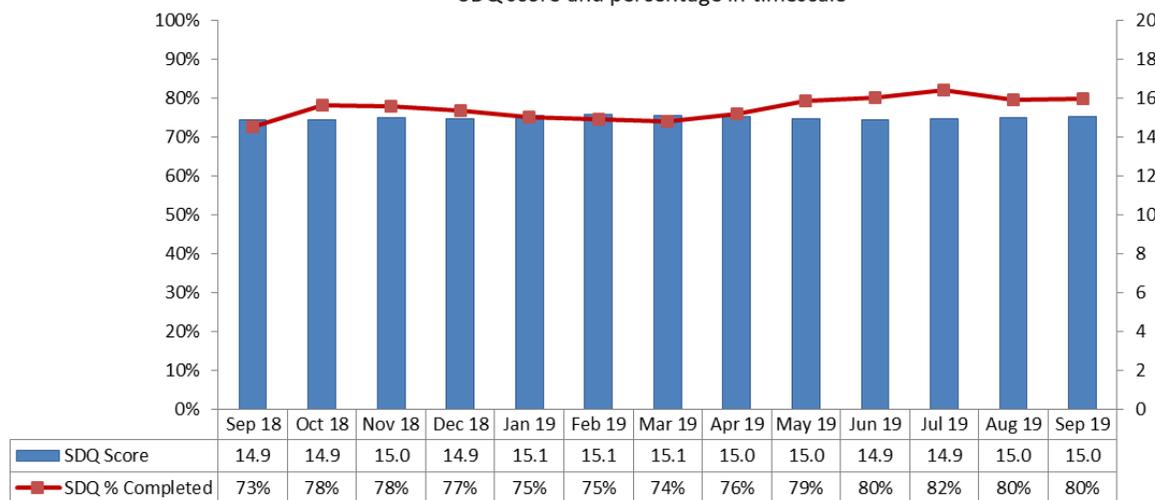
Percentage of HNA and Dentals within timescale



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 percentage in timescale



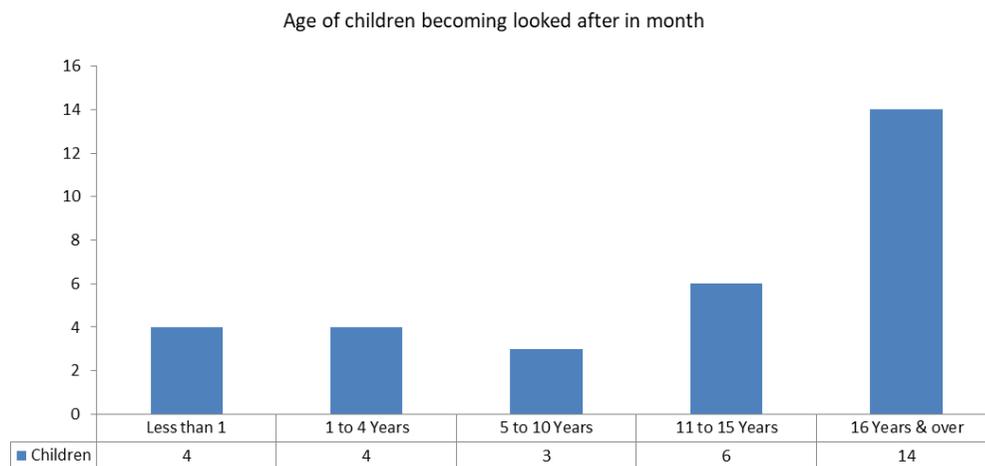
Commentary

Since September 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.

The Total Difficulties Score:

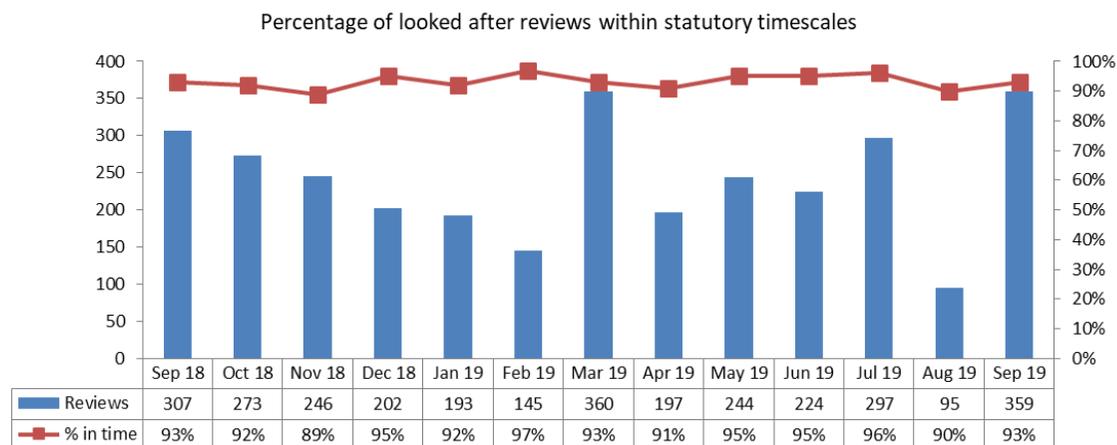
- 13 and below is considered to be within a healthy range.
- 14 to 16 is considered to be “borderline”.
- 17 and above is considered a cause for concern.

Performance trends: Children looked after and moving on



Commentary

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

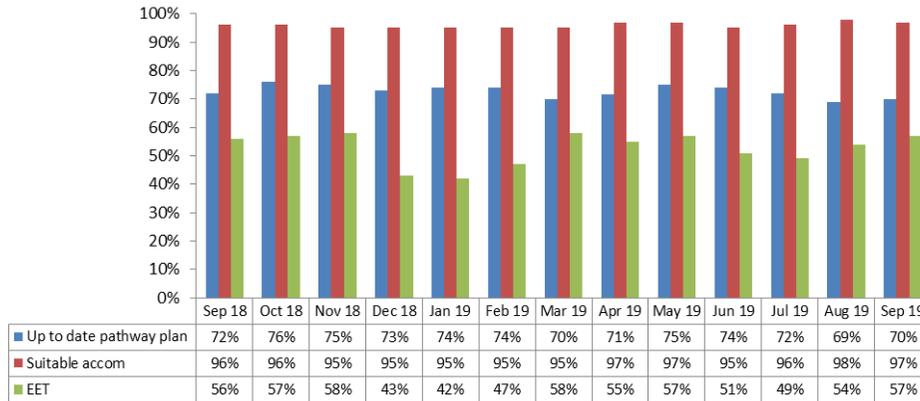


Commentary

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

Performance trends: Children looked after and moving on

Care leavers status

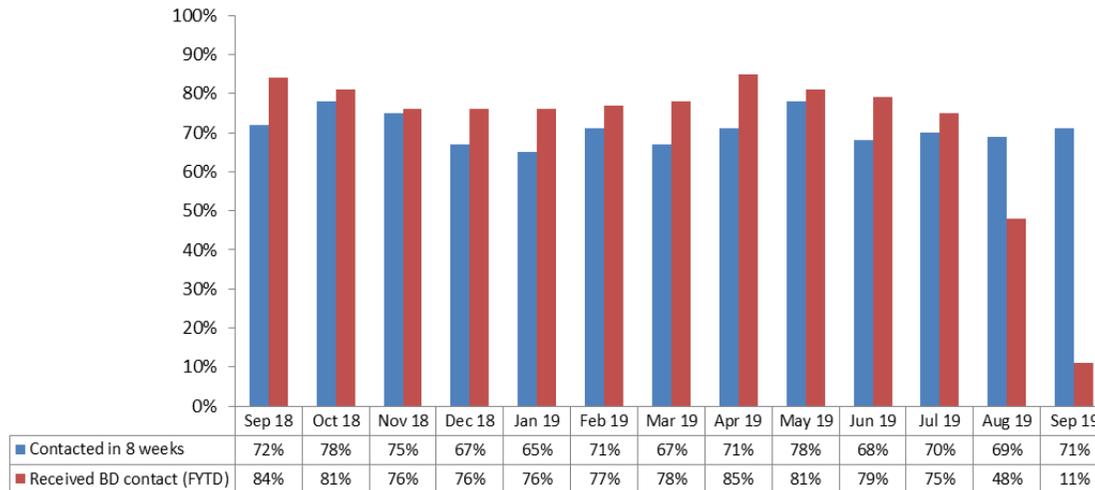


Commentary

This graph shows the percentage 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 8 week contact who are in suitable accommodation and EET (in education, employment or training).

Care leavers contact



Commentary

This graph shows the percentage of care leavers with:

- Relevant and former relevant care leavers, 16-20 years who received their 8-week contact.
- Relevant and former relevant, 17-21 years (in accordance with the 903 CLA Return), who received their birthday contact within appropriate timescales.
- Still within timescales for Birthday contact for August and September.