

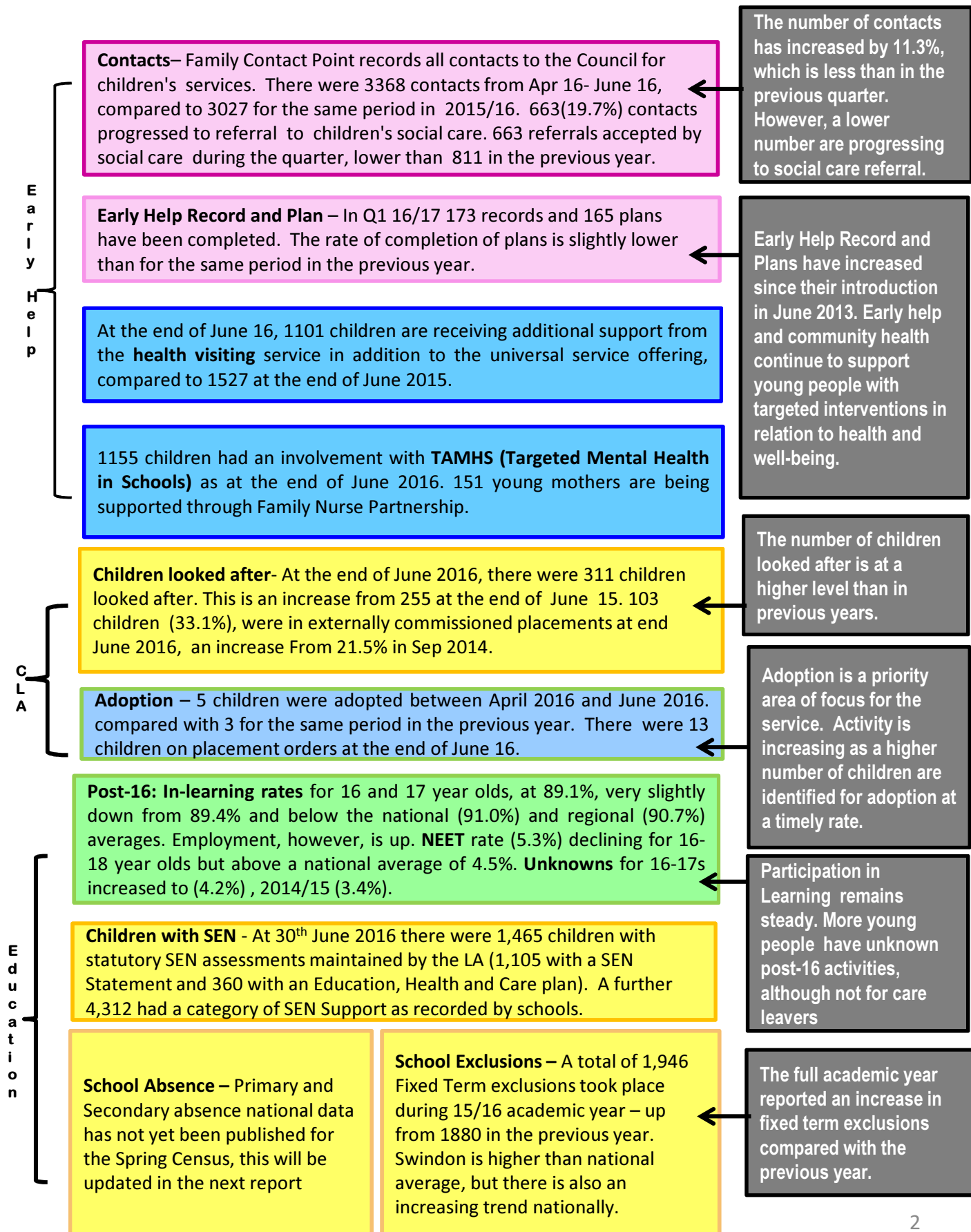


# Children's Services Performance Report

Children's Health, Social Care and  
Education Overview and Scrutiny  
9<sup>th</sup> November 16

*Data Position for April – June 16/17*

## Headline Messages from Data position for Quarter 1 16/17



## Headline Messages from Social Care Safeguarding Data Quarter 1, 16/17 position

### REFERRALS

**Referrals** – There were 663 referrals from Apr 2016 to Jun 2016 compared to 811 for the previous year. Of the 663 referrals, 25.6% were re-referrals. Most of the re-referrals relate to domestic abuse notifications. The re-referral rate is in line with national average.

There are still a high number of initial contacts, but less are progressing to social care referral which is partly attributable to more effective screening at the contact stage in the MASH (Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub).

### ASSESSMENTS

#### Statutory Assessments

From April 2016 to June 2016, a total of 922 statutory (social care) assessments were completed compared with 739 for April - June 15. Given the lower referral rate this indicates the majority of social care referrals lead to a statutory assessment.

The number of statutory assessments completed has increased by 24.8% between quarter 1 of 15/16 and 16/17

There were 160 **child protection enquiries** (also known as **section 47 enquiries**) between April and June 2016. The percentage of enquiries going to Child Protection Conference within 15 working days has increased from 58.3% between April 2015 and June 2015 to 69.8% between April 2016 and June 2016.

The timeliness of initial child protection conferences is higher this year compared with last following the implementation of improvements to improve performance in this area. Number of children on plans is above national and statistical neighbour average

### CHILD PROTECTION

**Child Protection Plans** - 275 children were on a child protection plan at the end of June 2016. The number has increased from 182 in June 2015. The number of children on a child protection plan is above the national and statistical neighbour average. 98.3% had their child protection **reviews** completed on time as at the end of June 16 compared to 99.2% for the same period in 2015/16. This is based on those children on a plan at the end of June 16 for 3 months or more.

The rate of children starting a **child protection plan** for a second or subsequent time decreased to 11.8% between April 16 and June 16, down from 21.1% in June 15. This is encouraging in the context of a high number of plans, and performance will continue to be monitored closely.

At the end of June 2016, 5.3% (4 children) of children ceasing a protection plan had been on a **plan for 2 years or more** compared to 0% June in 2015.

Children on subsequent plans has decreased and this is positive. The number of children ceasing a plan after 2 years or more has increased. More children are staying on plans for longer, but less are having a subsequent plan.

## Early Help Services including Troubled Families Programme

### Performance Assessment

**Early Help Record (EHR)** A total of 173 EHR's were completed during quarter 1 2016/17. This compares to 220 in quarter 4 2015/16. For quarter 1 the previous year (2015/16) 200 EHR's were completed. Ofsted recognised the strength of Early Help in Swindon and the access that families have to early help before entering statutory services. Partner agencies may need to consider if their staff are appropriately starting EHR's as the proportion of those undertaken in comparison to statutory social care assessments is disproportionate (although this is not particular to Swindon and is a national issue). In Swindon compliance with the completion of and the recording of EHR's has been identified as a service area performance "obsession". This means that a specific SMART action plan has been developed to improve performance, and this in turn is monitored monthly at the children services management team meeting.

**Early Help Plan (Plan) and Early Help Review (Review)** The Early Help Record will always lead to a plan being created for the child. The plan may be delivered in a number of ways depending on its complexity.

In quarter 1 of 2016/17 165 plans were completed. This compares to 178 in the same period in the previous year and 184 plans completed in quarter 4 of 2015/16.

325 reviews were completed in quarter 1 2016/17, compared with 354 in quarter 4 2015/16. There can be a delay in input of Early Help Records, Plans and Reviews due to schools sending in periodically.

### Troubled Families Programme:

There are currently 599 engaged families on the programme, which is 84% of the 2016/17 Troubled Families target. There are in excess of 200 additional families identified as eligible for the programme and so the service is on track to meet the 2016/17 target.

Claims linked to successful outcomes have been made for 35 families which is 11% of the 2016/17 target of 309 families. The DCLG (Department of Communities and Local Government) monitor performance and will engage with Local Authorities where targets are not met. The full year forecast for claims is 120 families (39% of the claims target).

It is highly likely the service will exceed the targeted number of families to work with in 2016/17 which in turn will put us in a positive position in terms of achieving the 2017/18 target.

Of the 189 families meeting the Crime criteria, 69% have achieved the 'significant and sustained' outcomes needed for the issue to be regarded as solved

### Strengths

Council Early Help services are a recognised strength

- Increasing the number of records, plans and reviews are being reviewed giving confidence in the process being embedded into practice
- Outcomes for children in receipt of early help services are now being routinely reported as part of quality and performance reporting arrangements, including a quarterly quality and performance board

### Challenges/Risks

- We need to increase the number of Early Help Records and Plans that are created and children supported to prevent escalation of cases to children's social care.
- Identifying practitioners or service teams with the capacity to work with the Identified Troubled Families
- Currently the number of families that have been claimed for is only 11% of this year's target of 309 families. This could lead to engagement from the DCLG.

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## Safeguarding at the Councils front door – contacts, referrals and assessments

### Performance Assessment

**Contacts** Family Contact Point/MASH records all contacts for children's services in their wider sense (i.e. includes Early Help) as well as contacts that become referrals to Children's Social Care. There were 3368 contacts to Family Contact Point between April and June 2016, compared to 3027 for the same period in 15/16. This represents a 10% increase. Although still high, this is a decrease in percentage terms, and activity will be closely monitored to see if the trend continues.

**Referrals and Re-Referrals** 663 referrals were received in Children's Social Care between April 16 and June 16, compared to 811 for the same period in the previous year. Swindon's referral rate is now between the national and statistical neighbour averages based on the cumulative rate of referrals between April 16 and June 16. (Swindon 136.4 per 10,000 under 18 compared with 131.8 statistical neighbour and 137.1 national average). The decrease in referrals could be the result of both the slight decrease in demand at the front door, and the implementation of the MASH in Swindon which helps to improve more effective information gathering and screening at contact level involving multi agency professionals.

Of the 663 referrals between April 16 to June 16, 25.6% (170) are **re-referrals**. This is an increase from 18.5% for the same period in the previous year. The national average is 24% (14/15).

**Statutory Assessments** From April 16 to June 16, a total of 922 assessments were completed taking an average of 57 working days. The reason for the prolonged duration was as a result of a number of legacy assessments remaining open on the system that required closure. As this work has been completed it has increased the reported duration of assessments. Performance without these cases is 42, and this falls within the 45 day expectation of the service. The national average was lower at 27 days.

**Number of children in need (section 17 social care)** The number of children in need (this does not include children subject to a child protection plan or children in care) was 1132 at the end of June 2016, down from 1554 at the end of June 2015. This is below the national average(1140) but above the statistical neighbour (943) average. Some of these cases will be those open to assessment, but whose needs could be met by tier 2 universal services.

### Strengths

- The service is managing a significant risk in relation to the number of assessments and the overall number of contacts at the front door.
- Improved information gathering in the MASH results in better quality referrals to social care; with a reduction in the number of referrals requiring statutory intervention in social care

### Challenges

- Need to improve the prompt closure of assessment on the system to avoid distorting performance data. I.e. there remains a data recording issue. This is being addressed and progress is being made

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## Child Protection Processes and Outcomes

### Performance Assessment

**Child Protection Enquires (also known as Section 47's) going to initial child protection conference within 15 working days** - 160 child protection enquires were completed from April 16 to June 2016. This is a decrease from 189 in the same period in 2015/16

82 out of the 160 (51.3%) of child protection enquires completed went to **child protection conference**, compared to 69 out of 189 (36.5%) , in the same period in 2015/16. The percentage of enquires that went to initial child protection conference within 15 working days was 69.8% between April and June 16. This is below the national average of 74.7%.

**Children on Child Protection Plans** 275 children were on a child protection plan at end June 16. This is higher than the national average. Children are remaining on plans for longer and there are still increasing numbers of new plans starting. The number of children having second/subsequent plans has reduced in quarter 1.

#### Timeliness of Child Protection Reviews

Between April 16 and June 16, 98.3% of children on child protection plans had their **reviews** completed on time. This is a decrease from 99.2% in June 2015. The national average is 94% and the statistical neighbour average is 97.6%.

**The number of children having second or subsequent plans** was 11.8% between April 2016 and June 2016, a decrease from 21.1% in June 15. This is below the national average (16.6%) and statistical neighbour (17.6%). This measure should be considered alongside duration, as a high percentage of second and subsequent plans and low duration could indicate that children's plans are being ceased prematurely, or that intervention outcomes are not sustainable. It is also important to note that a percentage of children will have subsequent plans due to family circumstances changing and for different reasons to their original plan.

**Duration of children on child protection plans** 5.3% (4) of children ceasing a child protection plan remained on a plan for two years or more between April 16 and June 16, compared to 0% in the previous year. This is above the 2014/15 national average of 3.7% and below the statistical neighbour average of 3.6%.

**Timeliness of Child protection visits.** Of all child protection visits completed between April and June 16, 79.% were within 10 days of the previous visit. However, when this is measured in terms of a child receiving ALL visits within timescales during the quarter performance decreases to 32.7%. One late visit means the child will be late in terms of performance for the whole year. Data analysis has identified areas of excellent practice in terms of visit timeliness by social workers, and will be building on this across teams to improve the overall timeliness of visits experienced by each child for every visit throughout the year.

### Strengths

- The timeliness of child protection conferences is positive
- % of children with subsequent child protection plans is reducing

### Challenges/Risks

- Partners need to work to reduce the number of children subject to Child Protection Plans.
- To improve visit timeliness so that vast majority of children receive all visits on time
- Ensure that child protection reviews are consistently held within timescales

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## Permanency Children Looked After and Adoption

### Performance Assessment

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**Number of children in care.** 311 children looked after at the end of June 2016, this compares with 255 at the end of June 2015. Swindon is above the national average (291 children in care when scaled to the Swindon population). 106 children in care (33.1%) were in externally commissioned placements at the end of June 2016. This compares with 21.5% (55 children) in June 2015. As well as an increase in Unaccompanied asylum seeking children

19.6% of children in care were placed more than 20 miles away from their home address as at the end of June 2016, up from 17.0% at the end of June 2015 ; this is above the national average of 14%. This measure is a corporate priority with a target to reduce to 7% by 2019.

88.1% of looked after children were in family placements at the end of June 2016. This is an increase from 82.0% in June 2015 and is slightly above the national average of 85%.

**Placement Stability.** Short term placement stability is measured based on those children having 3 or more placements during the reporting period as a percentage of the number of children looked after at the end of June 2016. 1.6% of children in care had 3 or more placements. The national average for 14/15 was 10%. Swindon has more adolescent young people in care than the average and we know this age group tends to have a higher number of placement moves.

Long term stability of placements for children in care for 2.5 years or more has decreased to 59.1% from 62.3% at the end of June 15. Performance is slightly below the national average (67%). The decrease is attributable to 5 children having a placement move who had been in a stable placement for a long time.

**Adoption** - 5 children were adopted between April 2016 and June 2016. In the same period the previous year a total of 3 children were adopted. A further 2 children also became subject to special guardianships between April 16 and June 16. Swindon was below the national average in 15/16, but performance in quarter 1 for 16/17 has shown improvement, and this will be monitored closely going forward.

**Timeliness of Adoption** – The average number of days between becoming looked after and being placed for adoption is high, at 799 days at the end of June based on the 3 year rolling average as reported annually in the adoption scorecard published by the Department of Education. This compares with 636 nationally (2012-2015). Swindon's performance has improved since end of March 16 when 905 days was recorded. We know this figure is also higher due to the legacy of poor performance in previous years as well as the complexity of the children that were found placements. The majority of children are placed well within timescales.

### Strengths

- The number of special guardianships shows these are being used as a good alternative to adoption where in the child's best interests.
- Adoption timeliness has remained good for the majority of children, with a very small number of cases where needs were complex, skewing the average. The number of adoptions is higher than in previous year

### Challenges/Risks

- Reduction in placement stability for children looked after
- Higher number of children looked after brings resourcing impacts on placement options



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## Children, Families and Community Health Quality Assurance Framework

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Children, Families & Community Health have continued to strengthen and embed its Quality Assurance Framework. The scrutiny role of the Quarterly Performance Board which oversees the audit and performance activity has become more challenging and continues to review the Key Quality Indicators (KPIs), its Performance indicators so that it can consider qualitative as well as quantitative information, as well as its key performance indicators for improvement (known as “obsessions”). There has been some progress made with regards to the shared knowledge between the Early Help and Children’s Social Care Quarterly Performance Board and the aim continues to bring the two boards together in 2016-2017 to adopt a more joined up approach to performance review.

### **Monthly Case File Audits took place during quarter 1 with the following headlines:**

- The majority of the cases audited in Quarter 1 showed that intervention had a positive impact on the child’s life i.e. that there was evidence that the child’s life chances had improved and that the child had been helped. Supervision and management oversight is the key area needing attention and the child’s voice needs to be evidenced more.
- Cases are audited by managers who apply the Ofsted grading criteria. In relation to the audits completed the outcomes were 10 x good; 13 x requires improvement and 6 x inadequate.
- **Independent Case Audits-** We continue to have an independent auditor who every quarter audits a sample of six cases using the Ofsted threshold for good. The actions for each case are identified and a system is in place to review them. Areas for improvement replicates the internal audits’ improvements. An area that demonstrates improvement is the recording of the child’s views on their files; which is good. In Quarter 1, audits were graded 3 x good; 2 x requires improvement and 1 was inadequate. This is an improvement from the last report.
- **Customer Spot Survey** – This survey continues to be developed and we completed 24 in Quarter 1. 71% felt respected by their Social Workers and 63% felt they saw their Social Workers enough.

### **Strengths**

- The new QA framework is identifying strengths through themed and case audits. It also provides a robust basis for any improvement plans required
- Feedback from service users now routinely sought
- More consistent audit activity and skilled analysis of the qualitative and quantitative information across middle management.

### **Challenges/Risks**

- Our focus within Quality Assurance is to concentrate on key areas so that we can make and sustain real improvements, in a consistent way. To further embed the Quality Assurance Framework.
- Engaging families to provide feedback can be challenging and approaches to engagement in user survey need consideration to improve response rates and sustain going forward.



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## Safeguarding Referral and Assessment to Social Care

### Performance Assessment

#### Workforce information for Children's Social Care:

Overall caseloads compare reasonably with the national picture. Caseloads in ACP team average have decreased to around 25 – 30 (from 30-35) children per social worker, the average has decreased elsewhere across the service to between 24 – 30 (from 25-32 in last report), however this is higher than we would prefer. Caseload weighting is undertaken on a monthly basis within teams, to identifying both the complexity as well as the quantity of cases held within a team; this provides an opportunity to analyse across teams. This data, inclusive of feedback from social workers on how manageable they feel their caseloads are assist to inform service planning.

We continue with our recruitment efforts for social workers and social work managers. Our overall vacancy percentage currently stands at 14%. Our first cohort of 4 Newly Qualified Social Workers joined our Academy in June. These four social workers will formally join Teams on 1<sup>st</sup> January releasing the agency workers currently covering the vacancies. Our next Cohort of Newly Qualified Social Workers is due to commence in October, spending their first six months in the academy environment. Agency workers continue to be used to cover some vacant posts within the service, maternity and long term sickness.

### Strengths

- Good progress in developing potential managers from existing workforce
- New Academy approach to developing Newly Qualified Social Workers introduced and assists in 'growing our own' social workers

### Challenges

- Reviewing caseloads for social workers to ensure complexity of caseloads as well as quantities are considered in the allocation process

## Exclusions

### Performance Assessment

#### Fixed term school exclusions (FTEs)

Figures for the 2015/16 academic year show that 1,946 Fixed Term exclusions (FTEs) were given to pupils in Swindon, more than the 1,880 given in the previous year. There is a considerable time-lag for official DfE exclusion figures (due to appeals, reviews etc.) but the 2014/15 data show an increase in both the number and rate of FTEs nationally. 2014/15 national figures show Swindon with a FTE rate of 5.6%, compared to 3.9% nationally and 3.8% regionally.

There has been an increase in primary exclusions in Swindon. In 2015/16, 81% (1,573) of FTEs were given to secondary-aged pupils and 19% (373) were given to primary pupils, compared to the previous year which had 1,565 secondary and 315 primary exclusions. 20% (387) of exclusions in 2015/16 were given to Female pupils, while 80% (1,559) were given to Male pupils. Persistent Disruptive Behaviour is still the most common reason given by schools for exclusions, at 36% (699). Smoking (7%, 141 FTEs) and Sexual Misconduct (1%, 15 FTEs) are the reasons with largest proportional increases in 2015/16 with 86% and 50% growth respectively. Exclusions are shorter in 2015/16, at 1.65 days on average for each FTE, compared to 1.74 days in the previous year.

#### Permanent school exclusions (PEX)

24 children have been permanently excluded from Swindon schools in 2015/16, fewer than in the previous year (30 pupils) but higher than all other previous recent years. In addition to formal permanent exclusions, parents/carers of a further 24 pupils who had reached the point of permanent exclusion accepted their Head Teacher's offer of a 'withdrawn permanent exclusion'. This is a local agreement implemented from 2009 which is part of the Swindon Fair Access Protocol and enables pupils to move on without the stigma of a formal permanent exclusion. During 2014/15 21 parent/carers had accepted permanent exclusion withdrawal.

18 PEXs were for secondary pupils while 6 were for primary-aged pupils. The equivalent figures for 2014/15 were 26 and 2, respectively, with 2 out of borough exclusions. 21 pupils with a PEX in 2015/16 were Male while 3 were Female. 2015/16 continued to see over representation by those pupils with certain characteristics and vulnerabilities: 16 out of 24 had SEN (including 4 with an EHC Plan/Statement); 10 out of 24 were disadvantaged (eligible for the Pupil Premium); and there is a rise in BME pupils PEX in 2015/16 (with 6 out of 24).

2014/15 figures show Swindon with a 'Permanent exclusions as percentage of school population' rate of 0.09%, in comparison to 0.07% nationally and 0.08% regionally.

### Strengths

- Fewer pupils Permanently excluded in 2015/16 than in the previous year

### Challenges/Risks

- Fixed term exclusion rates still above the national average rate
- Over representation by vulnerable pupils receiving school exclusions

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## SEND

### Performance Assessment

In January, the percentage of pupils with a Statement of Special Educational Need (SEN) or Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP), in Swindon was 3.8%. This is higher than the 2.8% reported for England and Statistical Neighbours. These figures are published annually, but for Swindon the latest census in May shows no change to this figure.

It is worth noting that Swindon receives more requests for assessment per 10,000 population than Statistical Neighbours and England. In Swindon in 2015 the rate was 39.8 per 10,000 population compared to 28.6 for Statistical Neighbours and 34.2 for England. For Q1 2016/17, 91 requests for assessment have been received, compared to 72 for the same period last year.

In Quarter 1 16/17, 53 new EHCP have been issued, this compares to 29 for the same period last year. Swindon issued 54.9% of EHCP plans within the required 20 weeks (excluding exceptions) this compares to 43.8% for the same period last year. The Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) reforms require authorities to convert SEN statements to EHC Plans by July 2018. Of statements open as at January 2016, Swindon had converted 8.8% of these by the end of June 2016.

Commissioners are working closely with partners to refresh Swindon's SEND strategy and develop an action plan to drive improvement. This has included the development of a SEN performance dashboard and audit framework to track progress. A "turning the curve" exercise has been undertaken to address the high prevalence of children who have a statement/ EHC plan in Swindon. The resulting action plan being developed will focus on:

- Ongoing review of SENRAP (Special Educational Needs Resources and Assessment Panel).
- Workforce development re quality first teaching.
- A review of the SEN funding formula including the notional SEN budget to increase the funding to schools without the need for a statutory plan.

### Strengths

- Embedding the Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) reforms
- SEN Performance Dashboard and audit framework development completed

### Challenges/Risks

- Higher rate of children who are SEN compared with the national average
- Timeliness in issuing ECHPs
- Conversion rate for statements to EHC plans

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## Attendance, NEET, Participation in Learning and Youth Unemployment

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### Performance Assessment

*The DfE introduced a more rigorous Persistent Absenteeism threshold from 2015/16. Pupils are now classified as PA if they miss 10% or more of all possible sessions – up from 15% in 2014/15.*

***The Spring data for absenteeism was not yet published at the time of writing the report. An update will be provided in the next report . Previous performance narrative is left in for reference:***

***Primary School Absence*** continues a steady decrease year on year, with an all-time low of 3.4% for the Autumn term of 2015/16, down from 3.7% in the previous year. This compares to 3.6% nationally and regionally. In terms of Persistent Absenteeism, 8.6% Primary pupils (1,389) hit the threshold in the Autumn of 2015/16, down from 10.1% in 2014/15 (1,595 pupils). Primary absence in Swindon compares favourably to national (9.0%) and regional (8.8%) averages. Performance is good and above the national average for the percentage of pupils attending good or outstanding primary schools (89%).

***Secondary School Absence***, likewise, continues a steady decrease, with an all-time low of 4.6% in the Autumn of 2015/16, down from 4.9% in the previous year. This is line with the national average (4.6%) and lower than 4.8% regionally. In terms of Persistent Absenteeism, 13% Secondary pupils (1,454) hit the threshold in the Autumn of 2015/16, down from 14% in 2014/15 (1,587 pupils). However, persistent absence at Secondary level in Swindon did not fall at a rate recorded elsewhere, with the national average at 12%. Performance is low for the percentage of secondary pupils attending good or outstanding secondary schools (49%).

### Post-16 activities of young people: NEET, participation in Learning and Youth Unemployment

June 2016 figures show that the proportion of 16-17 year-olds in **learning** (education or training) activities in Swindon, at 89.1%, is slightly down on the previous year (89.4%) – a difference of 64 young people, out of a possible 5,200. The learning rate is below the national average (91.0%), but especially so for 17 year-olds. This drop however is not directly linked to an increase in NEET rates: it seems that a major contribution to the drop in learning is the increase in the number of young people declaring work as their main activity. When employment is taken into account, the difference between Swindon and England in terms of 16-17 year-olds in positive activities is negligible.

Local authorities have a statutory duty to track young people's post-16 activities, with the primary aim of identifying those not participating so that support can be provided for those to take on positive activities. The proportion of young people in '**unknown**' activities was 4.2% (220) for 16-17 year-olds in June 2016, 0.8%pts higher than the previous year, at 3.4% (178 young people). This is above national (3.4%) and regional averages (3.2%). The proportion of 16-18 year-olds that were **NEET** in Swindon as at June 2016 was 5.3% (381 young people) - lower than last year's figures of 6.4% (476), but slightly higher than England's 4.5%. However, a significant higher proportion of Swindon 18 year-olds were in 'unknown' activities. When looking at the RPA cohort (16-17 year-olds), the NEET rate is down on the previous year and 16 years olds NEET figures are in line with the national average.

In terms of the wider cohort (16 to 24 year-olds), the **Youth Unemployment rate** - *those working out of all those 'available' for work* - was on average 9.9% during April 2015 to March 2016, compared to 17.6% in 2014/15 and compares favourably to a national average of 13.8% and regional average (12.6%).

### Strengths

- Reduction in the youth unemployment rate (16-24's)
- A drop in the NEET rates for the RPA cohort (16-17s)

### Challenges/Risks

- Persistent Absenteeism & % pupils attending good or outstanding secondary schools
- More young people with 'unknown' post-16 activities

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## NEET – in relation to Care Leavers

### Performance Assessment

As well as reporting NEET for the Swindon population as a whole there are also some key measures in relation to NEET and EET that are reported to the Department of Education as part of our statutory reporting responsibilities for our care leavers.

We have a responsibility to keep in touch with our care leavers up until the age of 21 and promote, encourage participation in learning opportunities. We also have a responsibility to actively monitor whether young people are engaged in Education, Employment and Learning activity. The headlines below refer to quarter 1 of 16/17. Please note that as early in the reporting year there are only 34 care leavers in the cohort, the statistics therefore should be treated with an element of caution in terms of drawing conclusions this early in the reporting year.

#### Care Leavers in NEET (Low is good)

Care leavers who are NEET slightly decreased from 50.7% in 14/15 to 48.3% (85 out of 176 young people) in 15/16. The 14/15 National average was 39% Statistical neighbour was 39.3%. Although a positive direction of travel since 14/15, Swindon is still above national and statistical neighbour average. It was also the highest in the South West in 14/15, where an average of 42% was reported. Between April and June 2016 38.2% of children in care were NEET though this is too early in the year to give a representative figure

**Relevant context of NEET population: 4 of the NEET care leavers (11.2%)** were due to disability or illness which is higher than the 8% recorded nationally. 1 (2.9%) was due to parenting responsibilities; lower than 20% for 2015/16 and lower than the national average of 6%. The reason for the decrease here is that a number of young parents moved out of the NEET cohort as turned 22.

#### Care Leavers in EET (High is good)

Care leavers EET increased from 33% in 14/15 to 48.9% in 15/16 (86 out of 176 young people) - National 14/15 comparator 48% SN 46.6%. High is good for this performance measure, and we are now in line with national average. This is positive. Between April and June 2016 58.8% of children were EET.

Of the 34 care leavers who had a birthday between the 1st of April and 30th of June 2016 (17th to 21st birthday) all but one were in touch with the service. This means 97.8% of care leavers were in touch with the service and this is better than the national average (87%), and Statistical neighbour average of 85.9% (2014/15).

### Strengths

- EET has increased significantly from last year and is now in line with national average
- Swindon has a very low number of “unknowns” compared with others, meaning that we are in touch and actively engaged with our care leavers .

### Challenges/Risks

- Swindon has a high number of NEET with a disability compared with others, and routes to EET for this group is challenging

## Youth Offending

### Performance Assessment

#### **Reducing the number of Young People committing offences for the first time – First Time Entrants (FTE) April 2016 to June 2016 (Q1 2015/16)**

The locally set target is to maintain low numbers of first time entrants (FTEs) into the justice system. Based on previous year's outturns our local target is to have less than 44 first time entrants into the justice system per quarter. These trends are in line with what is happening nationally, where there is a significant reduction in youth offending. Local data indicates a reduction from **23** the FTE's in Q1, **2015/16 to 17** FTE's in Q1 2017 which accords more accurately with local and neighbouring statistics (reflecting a continuing decrease over time).

Whenever possible, low level offending is dealt with without taking young people to court, especially (but not exclusively) if the young person has not been in trouble before. In the community the Police encourage reparation by the offender direct to those affected by their offending, (paying or repairing damage or a genuine apology etc. as part of a Community Resolution). In 2014/15 there were **186 Community Resolutions**, in 2015/16 there were **110** and in **Q1 2015/16 there have been a further 17**. This is a reduction in this type of disposal however YOT do not get involved in this particular activity which is wholly a local police one.

**Re-offending** data is produced by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) using police (PNC) and Youth Justice Board (YJB) data and is based on a rolling cohort identified 24 months previously. Year on year until 2012/13 Swindon Youth Offending Team (YOT) re-offending rate had been broadly in line or better than the national average (**currently 37.7%**). In 2012/13 however, the local rate rose to a peak of 43.2%. Data suggested this was due to a small number of persistent offenders from 2011/12 re offending, but as they 'rolled through' the cohort timeframe this peak reduced (41.2% in 2013/14 to **37.8% in 2014/15**) this figure being much more within expected normal rates and close to the national average. It should be noted that the above data is historical (with the accompanying time lag). Whilst the decrease shown is welcome – it does not reflect current data, trends or concerns. This is predominately why Swindon YOT have, with the approval of the YOT Management Board, moved to using the 'live tracker' YJB tool which gives contemporaneous data with the data effectively re-set each financial year. The cohort it is based on is those with a substantive outcome in the current financial year that have subsequently re-offended in year. Therefore at the start of each year this figure will be very low (as they will have only had a couple of months in which to re-offend) but is very likely to increase throughout the year as the cohort grows and the amount of time in which the cohort can re-offend increases. Using 'live tracker' the current re-offending rate (April 2016 to June 2016) shows a local current Swindon re-offending rate of **10%**, which is very encouraging.

### Strengths

- FTE rates remain low and continue to reduce and Re-offending rates showing a positive direction of travel
- Post inspection action plan well progressed

### Challenges

- Ensuring cautions and pre-Court disposals are used where appropriate
- To remain vigilant in respect of FTE and re-offending rates which are predicted to rise nationally

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## Child Health

### Performance Assessment

#### Healthy Child Programme

At the time of writing the national figures for Quarter 1 2016/17 had not been published. They are due for release at the end of October 16 and so will be included in the next report.

#### Breastfeeding

Prevalence of breastfeeding at 6 weeks was 48.6% of all eligible babies (687) during quarter 1 of 16/17. The coverage in Q1 was 95.9%. Coverage is measured in terms of all eligible babies receiving a 6-8 week visit from their health visitor.

#### Health Visitor Contacts

Ante natal visits by health visitors at 28 weeks are now being completed and in quarter 1 of 16/17, 498 pregnant women were visited after 28 weeks gestation. This compared to 420 in Quarter 4.

New Birth Visits were completed for 98.7% of eligible babies in Quarter 1 (79.1% before 14 days and 19.6% after), a slight drop from the 98.9% in Quarter 4.

12 Month Checks were completed for 70.5% of 716 eligible children prior to them reaching 15 months. This has decreased from the 76.6% reported in Quarter 4.

2-2.5 Year Checks were completed for 76.7% of 709 eligible children, increasing from 71.5% in Quarter 4. Of those visited, 77.9% had a developmental test (known as ASQ-3 test), completed compared with 76.2% in Quarter 4.

### Strengths

- Coverage for the 6-8 week visit and breastfeeding advice has improved since last quarter.
- The vast majority of new birth visits are taking place within 10 days
- HV team have maintained good performance levels and increased antenatal visiting despite workforce capacity challenges

### Challenges

- 12 month checks have decreased since the last quarter and performance will be monitored closely for this quarter, and improvement plan developed if required.



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## Child Health

### Performance Assessment

#### Obesity

The prevalence of obesity for both Reception and Year 6 children in the 2015/16 decreased from the previous academic year and the figures were lower than those reported nationally in 2014/15: 8.5% of 2,701 Reception were classed as obese, decreasing from 9.2% the previous year. In Year 6 the prevalence was 17.4% of 2,199 children, a 2.1% decrease from 2014/15.

The combined proportion of overweight and obese children in Reception was lower in Swindon than in the whole of England (according to the 2014/15 figures) – 21.1% compared to 21.9% – yet it increased from the previous year's figure of 20.5%. The prevalence in Year 6 was also lower than the national figure (32.7% as opposed to 33.2%) and decreased from 34.3% in 2014/15.

#### Immunisations

Uptake of primary vaccinations and the 1st dose of MMR at 24 months decreased for the second consecutive quarter, from 97.5% to 97.4% and 94.0% to 93.8%, respectively. Uptake for the preschool booster at 5 years, however, increased for the fourth consecutive quarter, from 92.0% to 92.2%. Uptake of primary MMR vaccinations at 5 years increased for the second consecutive quarter and is now the highest ever reported (98.1%). All 13 measures were higher than both the national figures and those reported for the Bath, Gloucestershire, Swindon and Wiltshire Area Team.

Uptake for diphtheria, tetanus and polio (Td/IPV) vaccination in Year 9 pupils for the 2015/16 school year was 89.3%, dropping slightly from 91.8% in 2014/15. The Meningitis ACWY vaccination was introduced in the 2015/16 school year and uptake amongst Year 9 pupils was 89.4%, compared with 91.3% receiving the Meningitis C vaccination the previous year. The percentage of Year 9 girls completing a two-dose course of HPV was 95.8% whereas in the previous year 95.0% completed the course. At this time national data for school-based immunisations is not published so no comparison can be made.

### Strengths

- Uptake across immunisations is high compared with others

### Challenges

- Decrease in obesity at both reception and year 6, and lower than national average. Need to ensure that this is a sustained decrease and continue to work with partners as this reflects the effective work being done by all agencies who contribute to this outcome.