

Children's Social Care Key Performance Measures Overview

Appendix 2

Key To Quartile Rankings	Meaning
Quartile A	in the best performing 25% of local authorities
Quartile B	In the best performing 50% of local authorities but not in the top 25%
Quartile C	in the lower performing 50% of local authorities but not in the bottom 25%
Quartile D	in the lowest performing 25% of local authorities

Page	Topic	Indicator	2014/15 Quartile	National Rank	Trend 2013/14	Trend 2014/15	Trend 15/16	Target
3	Referrals and Assessments	Rate of referrals to social care per 10,000 children aged under 18	Quartile C	87	↑	↑	↑	575
3	Referrals and Assessments	Referrals to children's social care closed with no further action	Quartile B	63	↓	↓	↑	10
4	Referrals and Assessments	% of children that are re-referred within 12 months of the previous referral	Quartile B	67	↑	↑	↑	20
4	Referrals and Assessments	Referrals where the child is assessed but not found to be in need	Quartile B	50	↓	↑	↑	15
5	Referrals and Assessments	Statutory assessments completed within 45 working days	Quartile D	136	n/a	↓	↓	100
5	Children In Need	Children in Need (Inc. CPP, CIC and care leavers) rate per 10,000 as at 31st March	Quartile C	94	↑	↑	↑	330
6	Children In Need	Children in Need (not inc. CPP, CLA or care leavers) rate per 10,000	Quartile C	78	↑	↑	→	230
6	Referrals and Assessments	Number of children subject to section 47 enquiries which started during the year rate per 10,000 children	Quartile B	55	↑	↑	↑	125
7	Child Protection	Rate of Initial Stage Child Protection conferences	Quartile C	80	↑	↓	↑	55
7	Referrals and Assessments	% of initial child protection conferences held within 15 days of the start of the section 47 enquiries which lead to a conference	Quartile C	104	↑	↑	↑	80
8	Child Protection	Children who are the subject to the child protection plan- rate per 10,000	Quartile C	78	↑	→	↑	40
8	Child Protection	Children who became the subject of a child protection plan- rate per 10,000	Quartile C	82	↑	↓	↑	52
9	Child Protection	Rate of children who ceased to be the subject of the Child Protection Plan per 10,000 children	Quartile C	84	↑	↓	↓	45
9	Child Protection	% of children having a second or subsequent child protection plan	Quartile C	102	↑	↑	→	17
10	Child Protection	Child Protection plans lasting 2 or more years which cease during the year	Quartile B	53	↑	↓	↑	4
10	Child Protection	Children on a child protection plan who were visited in timescales in plan (national 6 weekly intervals)				↑	↑	100
11	Child Protection	Review of child protection plans- % that should have been reviewed that were reviewed CF/C20	Quartile C	108	↑	↓	→	100
11	Looked After	Children looked after (rate per 10,000 children aged under 18)	Quartile B	41	↔	↔	↑	60
12	Looked After	Children whose cases had all been reviewed within statutory time limits	N/A	n/a	↓	↓	↓	100
12	Looked After	% of children looked after for more than 2.5 years who have been in the same placement for at least 2 years or placed for adoption	Quartile C	87	↑	↓	↓	70
13	Looked After	Percentage of children at 31 March with three or more placements during the year CF/A1	Quartile D	131	↔	↓	↓	10
13	Looked After	Children looked after at 31st of March placed 20+ miles from home	Quartile C	95	↓	↑	↑	10
14	Looked After	Number of children who ceased to be looked after because of a Special Guardianship Order	N/A	n/a	↓	↑	↑	
14	Looked After	Proportion of children leaving care over the age of 16 who remained looked after until their 18th birthday	Quartile B	36	↑	↓	↓	100
15	Looked After	% of children in residential care placed more than 20 miles from home	Quartile D	106	n/a	↑	↓	50
15	Adoption	Number of looked after children adopted in year	N/A	n/a	↑	↓	↓	
16	Adoption	Percentage of looked after children adopted in year	Quartile D	120	↑	↓	↓	15
16	Adoption	Average time between a child entering care and moving in with its adoptive family (A1)	Quartile D	147	↑	↓	↑	426
17	Adoption	Average time between LA receiving court authority to place a child and deciding on a match (A2)	Quartile B	38	↓	↓	↑	121
17	Adoption	Number of children where decision for adoption is in best interest of child	N/A	n/a	↔	↑	↑	

18	Adoption	% of children who wait less than 20 months between entering care and moving in with their adoptive family	Quartile C	93	↑	↑	↑	100
Page	Topic	Indicator	2014/15 Quartile	National Rank	Trend 2013/14	Trend 2014/15	Trend 15/16	Target
18	Outcomes	Percentage of looked after children subject to conviction, final warning or reprimand during the year	Quartile C	76	↑	↓	↑	
19	Outcomes	Percentage identified as having a substance misuse problem during the year	Quartile D	75	↓	↑	↔	
19	Outcomes	Emotional and behavioural health of looked after children (average SDQ score per child)	Quartile B	55	↑	↓	↓	
20	Outcomes	Percentage of children looked after having dental checks	N/A	0	↑	↓	↑	100
20	Outcomes	Percentage of children looked after having health checks	N/A	0	↓	↓	↑	100
21	Outcomes	Children looked after achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs including English and Maths	N/A	0	↓	0	0	
21	Care Leavers	Care leavers in suitable accommodation	Quartile D	122	↓	↓	↑	95
22	Care Leavers	Care leavers in Higher Education	N/A	n/a	n/a	↓	↓	
22	Care Leavers	Care leavers in Education, Employment or Training	Quartile D	146	↓	↓	↑	
23	Care Leavers	Care leavers NOT in Education, Employment or Training	Quartile D	134	↑	↑	↔	

Points for consideration when reading document in relation to Benchmarking referred to in this report:

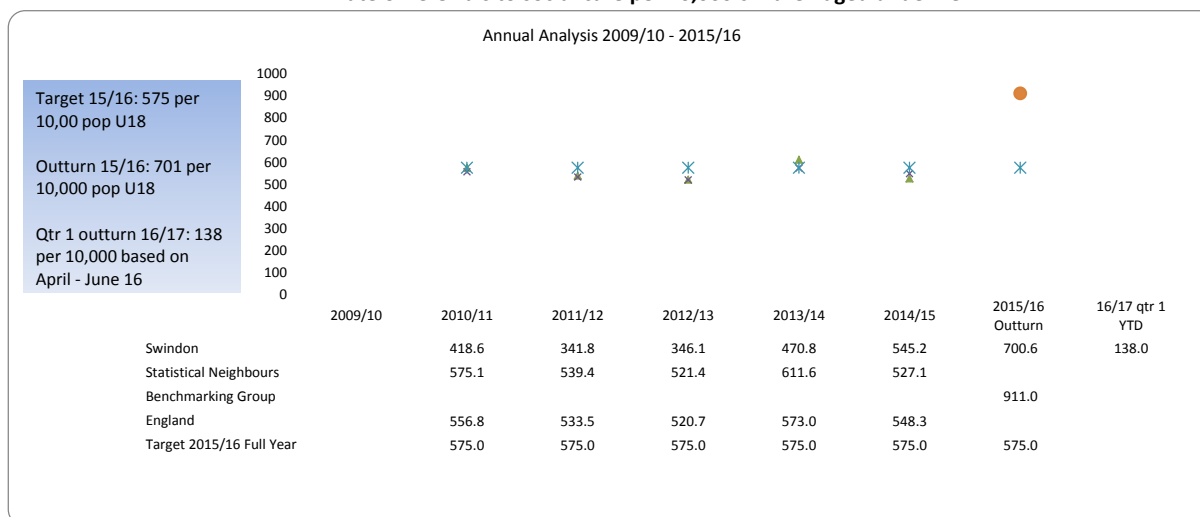
Statistical Neighbour Comparator Group: This is the group defined by the Department of Education as being the most similar to Swindon in relation to demographics and socio economics. The latest comparator data is for 14/15 for the majority of indicators with a few where 15/16 data has been very recently published. The full comparator data publication for 15/16 is expected in November 16 and these figures will then be updated. The statistical neighbour is used by OFSTED and other external bodies when considering our performance. Our statistical neighbours are:

Lancashire
Northamptonshire
Nottinghamshire
Essex
Kent
Medway
Poole
Telford and Wrekin
Southend
Suffolk

Benchmarking Group: Swindon needs to have access to more real time benchmarking in addition to the statistical neighbour comparator group. To this end this comparator group provides quarterly in year benchmarking data for key indicators. This enables Swindon to have a feel for how its current performance compares with others. 15/16 comparator data is therefore available and shown in graphs for key indicators to provide a more up to date information of how Swindon's activity compares with others.

Referrals and Assessments

Rate of referrals to social care per 10,000 children aged under 18



This measure provides an annual breakdown of the referral rate per 10,000 population based on the latest ONS estimates (48,600 children aged under 18 in Swindon). There were 3405 referrals to Swindon social care during 15/16 a considerable increase from 14/15. (equates to 700.6 per 10,000 pop in 15/16 up from 545.2 in 14/15).

The 'in year' benchmarking group that Swindon is part of (for authorities in the South East, as well as some from the South West), shows that Swindon does have a higher rate of referrals for this comparator group during 15/16.

Swindon however has a higher than average rate of IDACI (Income of deprivation affecting children index), at 17.2% (7,256 children) compared with 14.5% on average.

NB: Different systems and local interpretation of the differentiation between contacts and referrals does however lead to a broad range of referral rates.

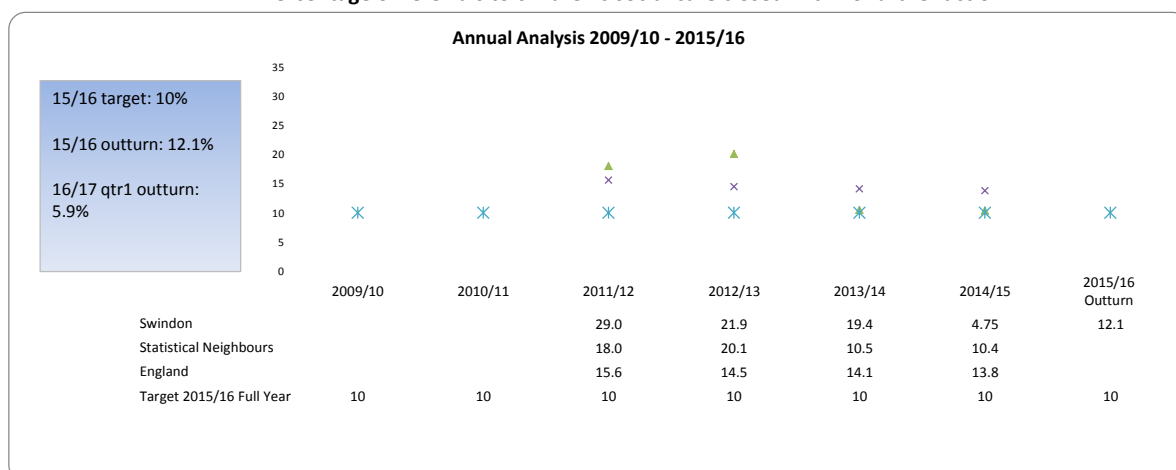
In terms of source of referral, Swindon has the highest number of referrals from the police, then schools, this is consistent with the majority of authorities in the benchmarking group when looking at the 15/16 data. However, the rate of referrals by police per 10,000 population was 99 for Q4 in Swindon compared with 18 in the benchmarking group. This is a significantly higher rate than others, with the second highest being 59 (Isle of Wight).

Required Action:

LSCB is updating the Threshold criteria and this will assist in the consistent application thereof within Family Contact Point/MASH.

Regular audit activity within FCP/MASH and Assessment and Child Protection team provide a further understanding of the consistent application.

Percentage of referrals to children's social care closed with no further action

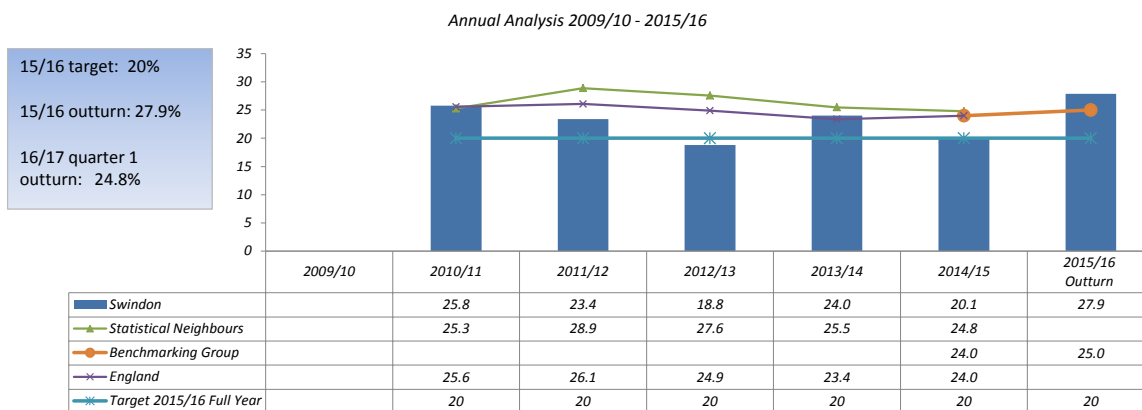


Swindon implemented a MASH model during 15/16 and so this measure has been affected by a change in process. In the shorter term there is an expectation that performance for this measure will now be very close to 0%, as MASH information gathering will mean that the vast majority of social care referrals received by Assessment & Child Protection will always result in action, as effective multi agency information gathering at contact point will ensure only the relevant contacts are progressed to referral.

Required Action:

Audit activity across long term SW teams to ensure referrals are closed appropriately with NFA as well as audit activity in FCP/MASH as per the Protocol to ensure correct threshold decisions are made

Percentage of children that are re-referred to social care within 12 months of a previous referral

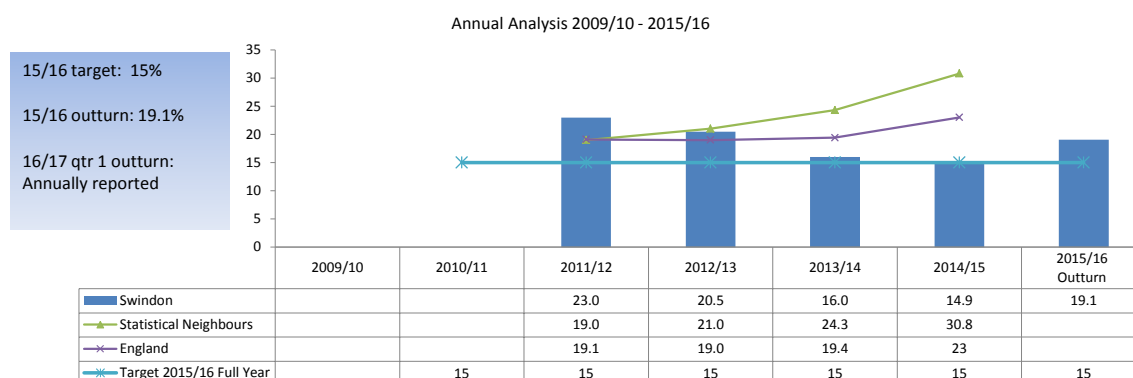


This measure looks at the number of referrals within the year that were re-referred within 12 months and reports as a percentage. There were 3405 referrals during 14/15 of which 953 were re-referrals. This equates to 20.1%. This increased to 27.9% for the final outturn in 15/16. Swindon, which is high comparatively to many other LAs. The re-referral rate has however reduced in Swindon in Q1 of 16/17 to 24.8%, and is more in line with national and statistical neighbour average. The re-referral rate is likely to be linked to the number of domestic abuse notifications given the rate of police referrals is so high.

Required Action:

Re-referral rate is influenced by the change in recording a contact on all children within a household instead of only on one, as per previous practice. Audit activity within FCP/MASH is undertaken to understand the reasons for re-referrals

Percentage of Referrals where the child is assessed but not found to be in need

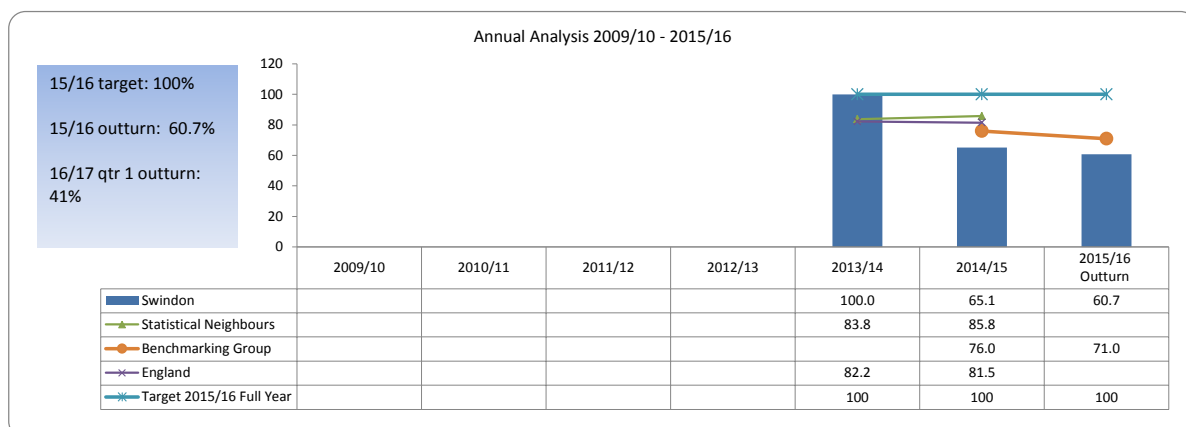


This measure looks at those children who had a statutory assessment with an outcome of no further action. The rate increased from 14.9% in 14/15 to 19.1% in 15/16. The implementation of the MASH should start to impact on activity here and it is anticipated the percentage will decrease during 16/17 as the threshold for social care is better applied with the support of the MASH.

Required Action:

Consistent application of the threshold criteria will drive this measure down. Maintain current practice.

Percentage of statutory assessments completed within 45 working days of the assessment starting



Performance for 13/14 was based on a very small number of statutory assessments. Full reporting only commenced for 14/15 when the full transition to statutory assessments had occurred. There were 3146 assessments completed during 15/16, many more per 10,000 pop than others when looking at the SE benchmarking report for 15/16. However the overall distribution of completion of assessments is broadly in line with benchmarking group for completion of assessments within 10 days, a lower percentage than others in the 11-45 day range - and increasing percentage again in the 45 days+.

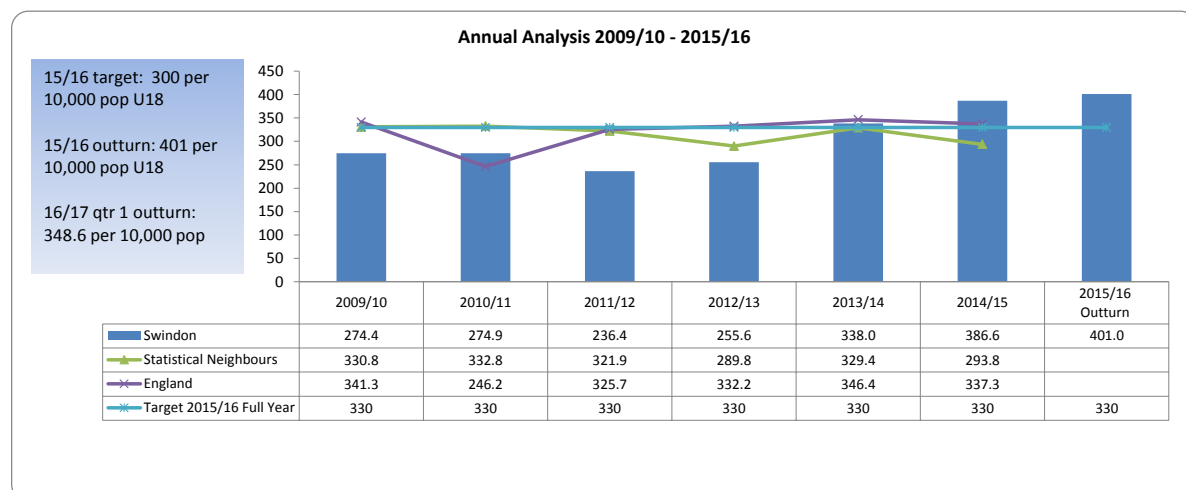
A number of the assessments in this last group were those signed off retrospectively as part of a data cleaning exercise over 2015/16. Performance has improved in quarter 1 of 16/17 to 41%.

Required Action:

This is a current performance priority for the service and appropriate attention and action is taken to ensure timely assessments are completed

Children In Need (all open cases to social care)

Children in Need rate per 10,000 children aged under 18 (this includes children in care, children on a protection plan and care leavers)



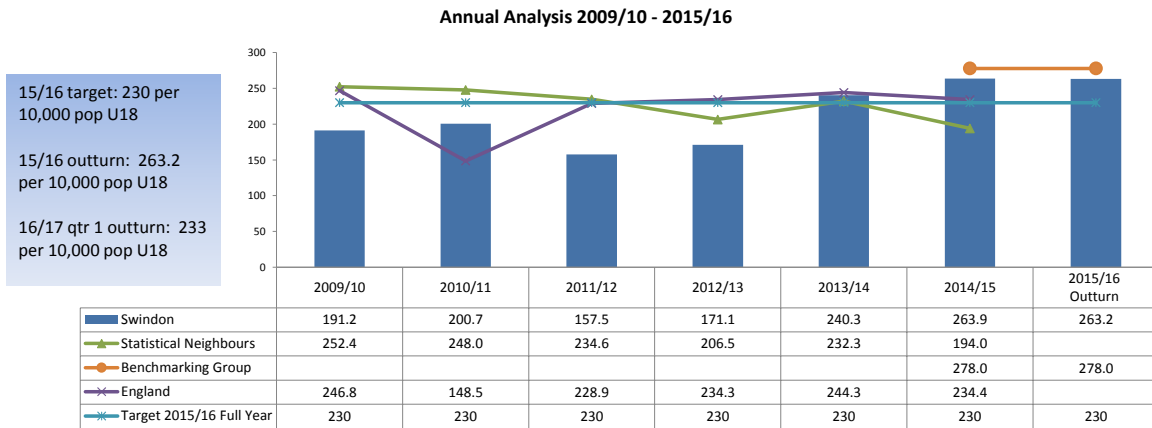
Annual rate of children in need (Inc: child protection, looked after children and care leavers) per 10,000 population (48,600 children). This effectively shows the number of cases open to social care based on the snapshot as at 31st March each year. There has been an increase in the number of open cases, which given the increase in referrals and assessments is predictable. However Swindon had been historically lower than comparators but the increase in the last 2 years now places Swindon above the statistical neighbour and national average. There were 1968 open cases as at the end of the year or 1807 (this figure excludes care leavers).

This increase appears to be because although the rate of section 17 children in need has remained fairly constant there has been a large increase of the number of children looked after and on protection plans. It is worth noting that activity has decreased to 348.6 per 10,000 pop aged U18 at the end of June 16.

Required Action:

Regular threshold audits ensure consistent decisionmaking

Children in Need rate per 10,000 children aged under 18 (excluding children that are looked after and on a protection plan)



The rate of children in need but excluding child protection and children in care looks at the number at the end of each financial year & then quarterly during the year.

The number has stayed essentially static between April 15 (263.9), to 263.2 per 10k pop at March 16. This is still above the statistical and national average, but in line with the south west. NB: It is the first year that the position has not increased for 4 years.

In terms of actual numbers there were 1279 child in need cases open at March 16.

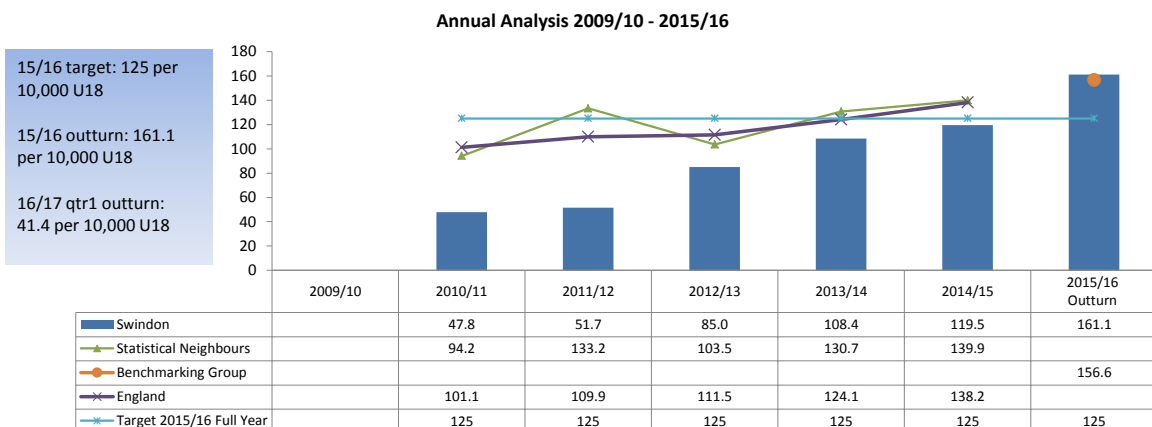
The benchmarking group also reports a higher average than national and Swindon is more in line with this.

The number of section 17 children in need has reduced to 233 per 10,000 population aged U18 at the end of June 16.

Required Action:
 Maintain current practice

Child Protection

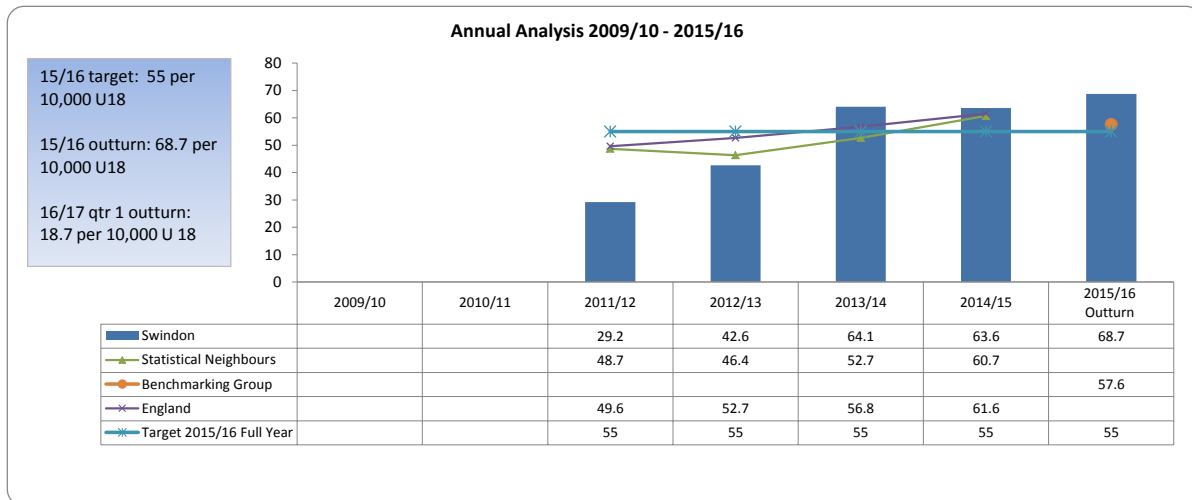
Rate of children subject to section 47 enquiries which started during the year per 10,000 children



Annual breakdown of the rate of Section 47 (child protection) enquiries completed per 10,000 population shows there were 783 child protection enquiries initiated during the year 15/16. This was a considerable increase in year 15/16 & is above the national and statistical neighbour average for 14/15. There has been a general annual increase nationally so once national data is available we may prove to have had a similar increase. The benchmarking data for 15/16 does not show Swindon as being particularly high and enquiries were in line with the average 15/16 outturn. Swindon does have a higher percentage of CP enquiries resulting in no further action with 61% in 15/16 compared with an average of 44% for the SE comparator group.

Required Action: Maintain current practice

Rate of Initial Child Protection conferences per 10,000 children

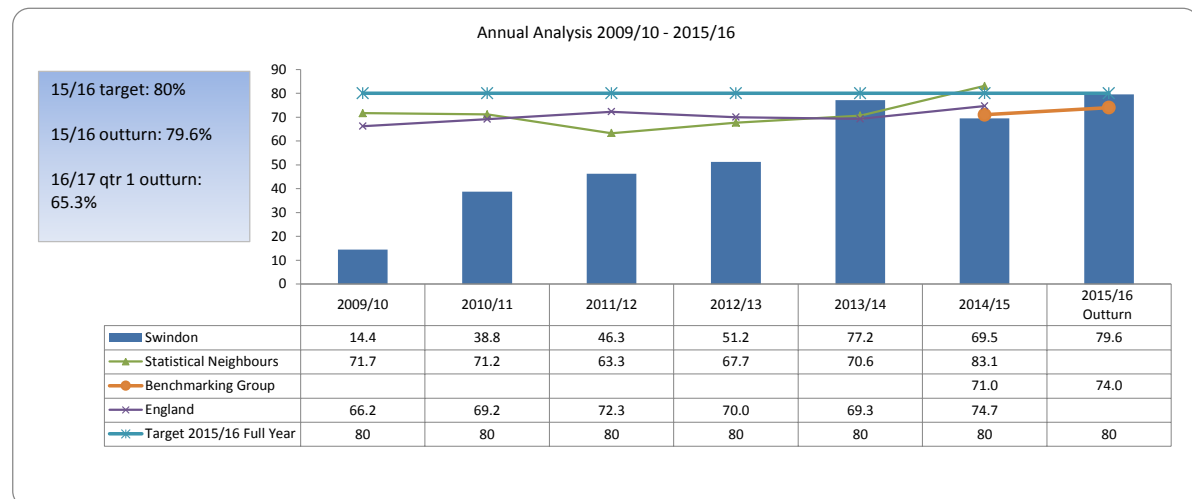


334 initial Child protection conferences were held in 2015/16. There has been an annual increase year on year. The 15/16 SE benchmark report shows that Swindon was in line with the average for the year, but was showing a higher trend in quarter 3 and 4 and this makes sense as the numbers on a child protection plan have continued to rise between March 16 and June 16.

Required Action:

This is a performance priority for the service and actions are in place to address the increase in child protection plans

Percentage of strategy discussions that go to an initial child protection conference within 15 working days



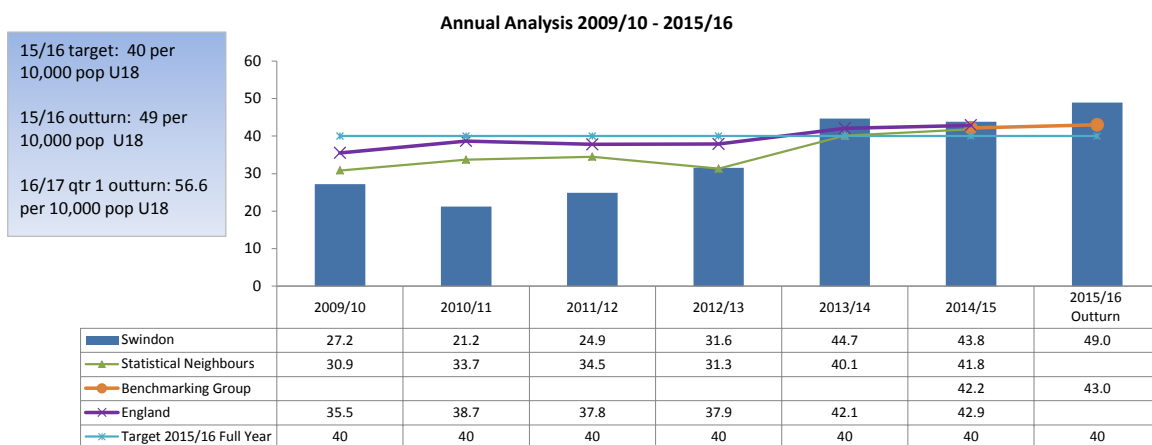
This measure looks at the percentage of initial child protection conferences that took place within 15 working days of strategy discussion where decision was to go to conference. This shows the annual trend, and the quarterly column reports the year to date for 15/16.

Performance for 15/16 shows an increase to 79.6% from 69.5% in 14/15. This is in line with the 14/15 national average, although still below the statistical neighbour. Swindon is performing well in the context of the SE 15/16 benchmark. The latest quarterly performance (April - June 16) reports a decrease to 65.3%. This is due to particularly low performance in May 16.

Required Action:

Maintain current practice

Children who are the subject to the child protection plan - rate per 10,000 children



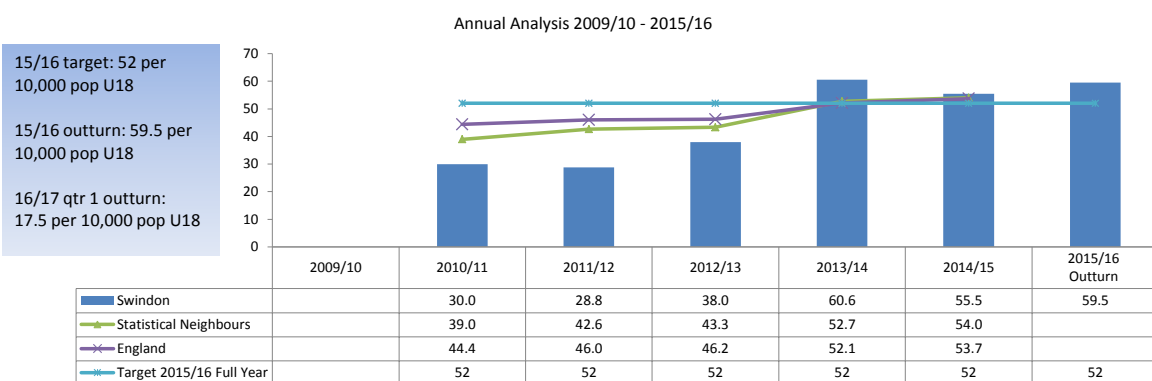
This measure shows the annual rate of children that are subject to a child protection plan (CPP) per 10k pop. There were 238 children on a CPP at 31st March 2016 compared with 213 in March 15. There is likely to be an increase in the national and statistical neighbour average when the data is published later this year. However, Swindon is still likely to be above the national and statistical neighbour average.

The number has continued to increase into quarter 1 of 16/17. The data suggests that part of reason for the increase is that less children are ceasing plans, as opposed to a significant increase in new children starting plans.

Required Action:

This is an 'performance priority within the service and actions are in place to address this measure

Rate of children who started to be the subject of the Child Protection Plan per 10,000 children

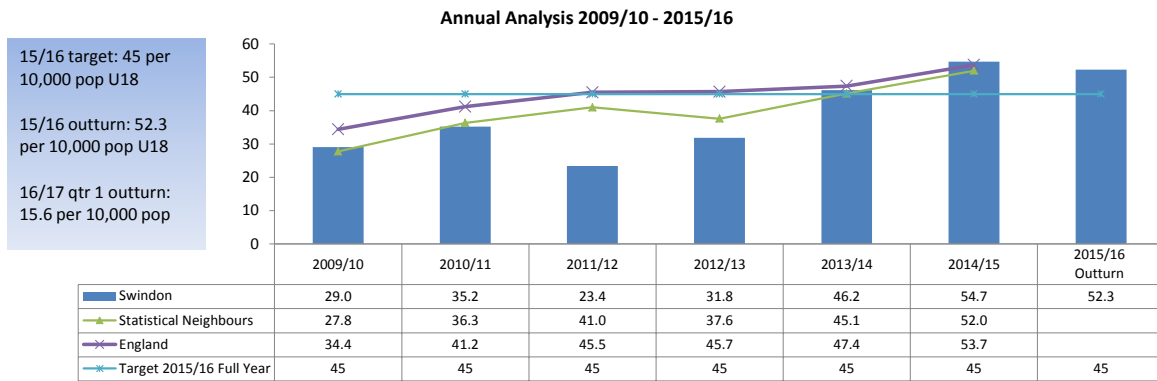


Swindon is likely to be higher than national average and statistical neighbour in terms of new children starting plans when the comparator data is published in the Autumn. The increase is due to a higher number starting plans in the last 2 quarters of the reporting period. 289 children started a plan during 15/16 compared with 266 in 14/15

Required Action:

This is an area of performance priority within the service, with appropriate actions to address this performance

Rate of children who ceased to be the subject of the Child Protection Plan per 10,000 children

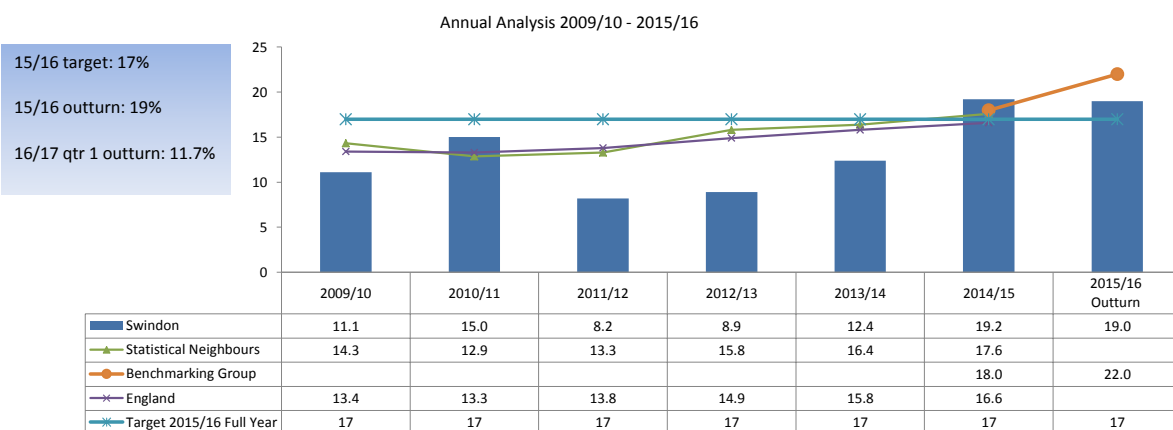


Annual rate of children ceasing to be on a child protection plan per 10,000 population aged under 18 (48,600 children). The rate of children ceasing a plan is roughly in line with the national and stat neighbour average for 14/15, but the national and statistical 15/16 figures are likely to increase based on previous year's activity, so need to consider performance in this context. 254 children ceased a plan during 15/16.

Required Action:

Action is in place to analyse this measure and ensure that children cease CP plans in a timely manner

Percentage of Children starting a second or subsequent child protection plans during the year

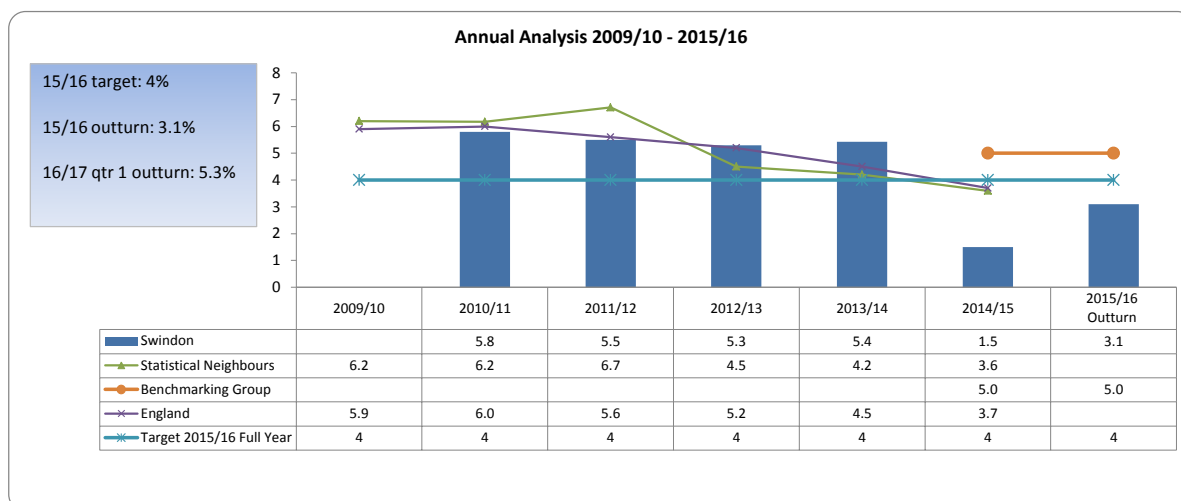


Annual breakdown of the percentage of children starting a child protection plan that have previously been subject to a plan. Swindon has relatively small numbers of children starting plans for a second/subsequent time and one family with a large number of siblings causes fluctuations in performance which should be bore in mind when analysing performance in this area. Performance has remained broadly static between 14/15 and 15/16 at 19%. The latest quarterly performance (April - June 16), reports a decrease to 11.7% which is positive.

Required Action:

Maintain current practice

Percentage of Child Protection plans that lasted 2 years or longer which ceased during the year

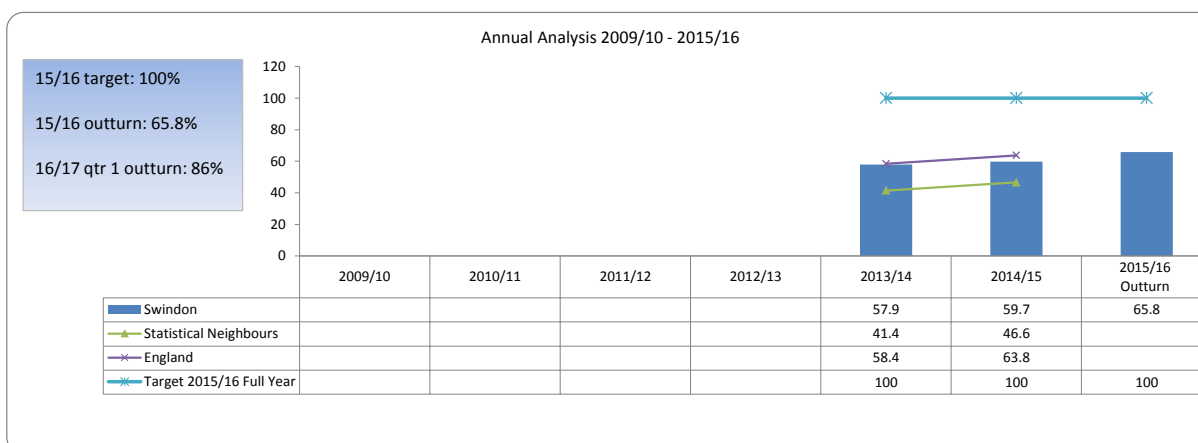


Annual breakdown of children that are ceasing a child protection plan that have been on a plan for 2 years or longer. Swindon has very small number of children ceasing a plan who at the point of ceasing been on a plan for 2 years or more and this should be considered when reviewing performance. Performance for 15/16 reports an increase from 1.5% in 14/15 to 3.1% in 15/16. This equates to 8 children out of 256 children ceasing plans during the year. This measure should be considered in conjunction with a relatively high number of children having subsequent child protection plans in the reporting period, as could indicate children are coming off plans prematurely, leading to a subsequent child protection plan in the future for the same reason. Performance increased to 5.2% between April and June 16.

Required Action:

Maintain current performance

Percentage of Children who had a child protection plan during the year that had visits 'on time'



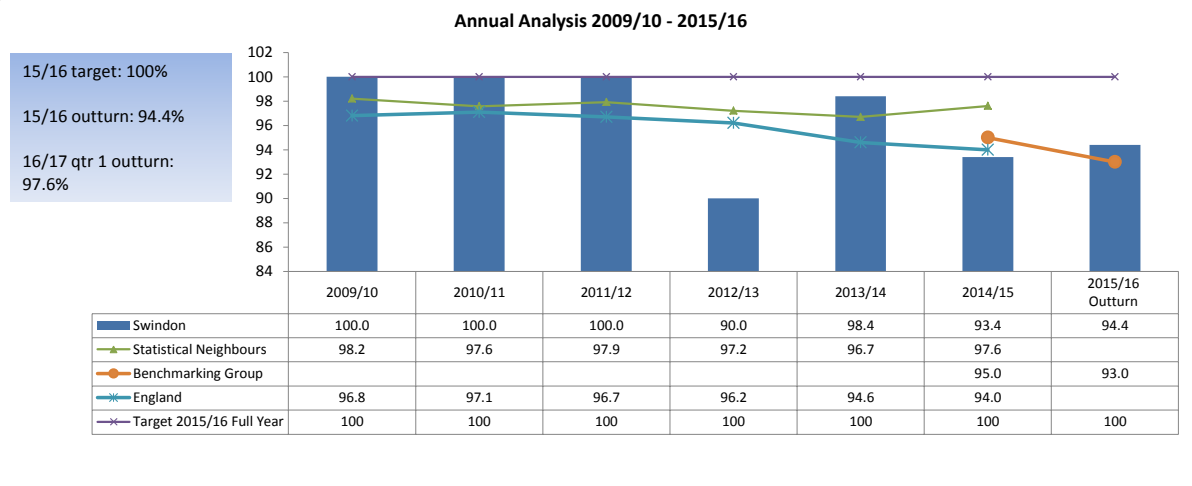
During 2015/16, 65.8% of children on child protection plans were visited within timescales as set out by DfE in their data return (six weekly)

Swindon is slightly above the national average (63.8%), and higher than statistical neighbour average (46.6%). Locally a 10 day target was set in year: performance was at 15.4% for visits occurring every 10 working days and this has been identified as a priority measure, for 16/17. Performance has further improved in the first quarter of 16/17 with 86% of visits occurring on time. Performance does tend to be at higher level at the beginning of the reporting year as fewer visits have taken place.

Required Action:

This is a performance priority and actions are in place to address this measure

Percentage of children who were subject of a child protection plan for three months or longer who had all of their review conferences completed on time



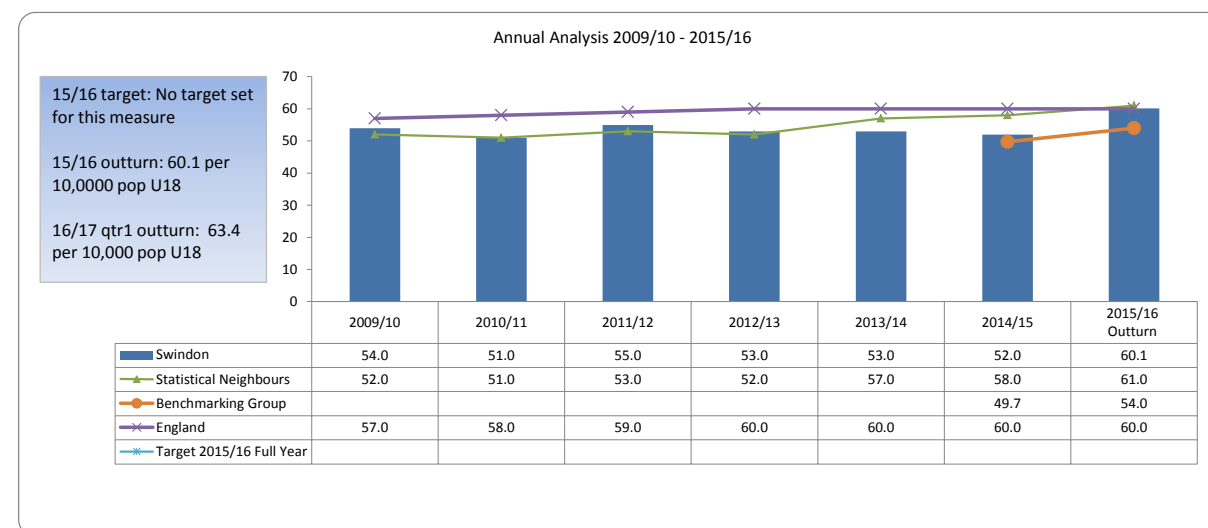
This measure looks at the number of children on a plan at the end of the year (who have been on a plan for 3 months or more), that have had all their statutory reviews within the year completed on time. Swindon has historically been at 100% for a number of years until 12/13 when performance dipped to 90%. Performance improved from 93.4% in 14/15 to 94.4% in 15/16. 151 out of 160 children had all of their reviews during the year on time, and 9 were late. The list of late reviews is reviewed by the QA team, so that the context can be reported. The average across 4 quarters for the benchmarking group was 93%.

Required Action:

Review action is in place to analyse and improve this measure

Looked After Children

Rate of children looked after per 10,000 children

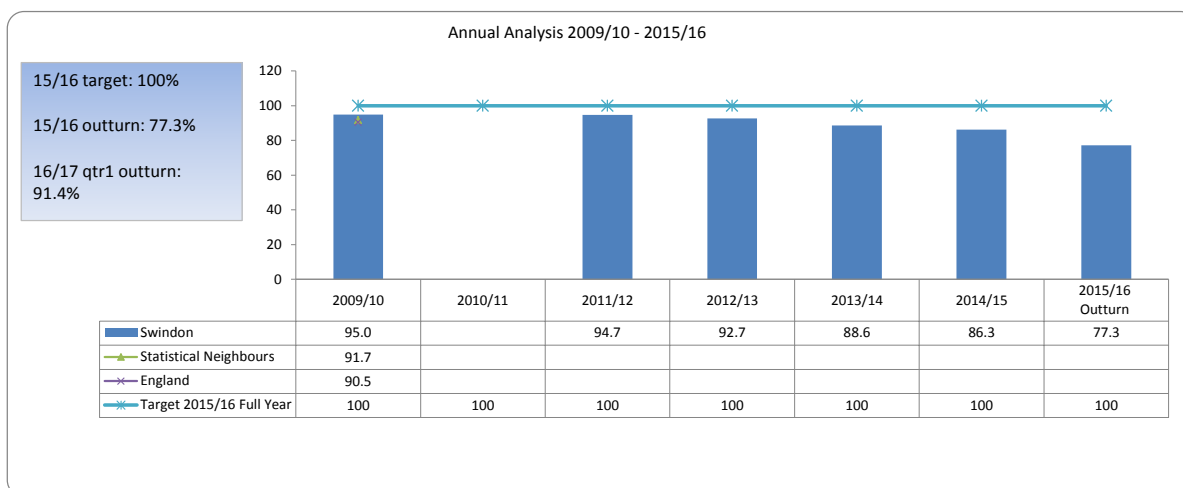


Children looked after (rate per 10,000 population) Annual breakdown.

This indicator uses the 31st March annual snapshot. The rate of children looked after increased from 52 in March 15 to 60.1 in March 16. Swindon also had a higher number of children subject to court applications during 15/16 compared with the benchmark group with 409 per 10,000 under 18 compared with 32.2 SE average. The data shows a trend from mid to late 2014 to date of increases following a lower rate in the preceding 2 years. The rate per 10,000 at the end of June 16 was 63.4 per 10,000 population aged U18.

Required Action: This measure remains to be reviewed and analysed

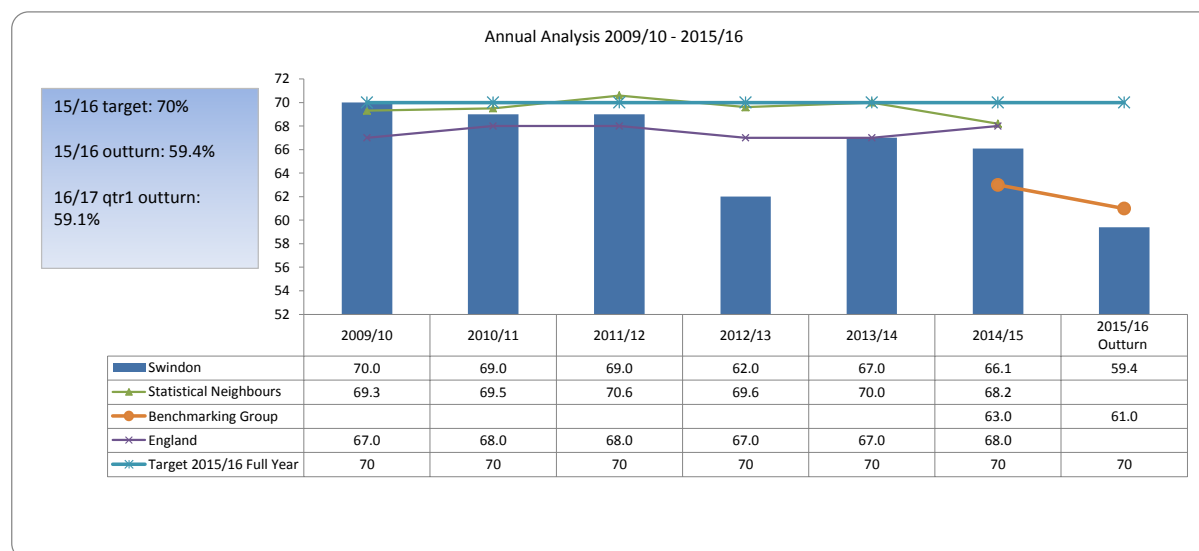
Percentage of children looked after for one month or longer who have had their reviews during the year completed on time



This measure looks at all children in care for 4 weeks or more as at 31st March annual snapshot, and of those how many received all their reviews within timescales during the year. Reasons for the decline in performance (to 77.3% which was 63 children out of 277 children in care for four weeks or longer having a late review), are late notification for the first review and Independent Reviewing Officer miscalculations for when a review is due and this measure has been identified as one of the performance priority indicators for 16/17. There are issues reporting this measure nationally and comparator data has not been published for a number of years. The expectation is that children in care reviews performance should be in line with child protection reviews, for which Swindon has a target of 100%.

Required Action: This measure is performance priority and actions are in place to deliver improvements

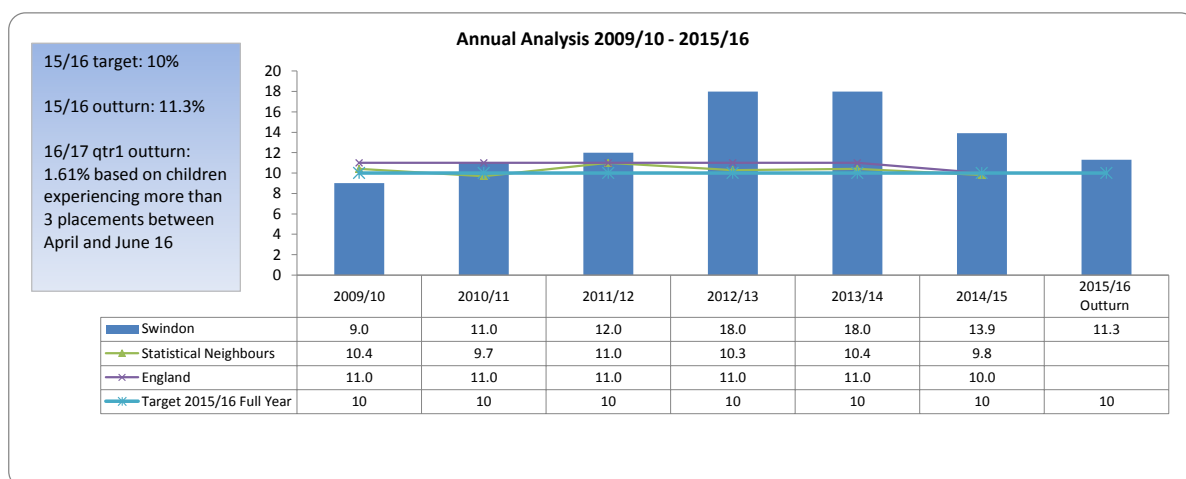
Percentage of children looked after for more than 2.5 years or longer aged under 16 that have been in the same placement for at least 2 years or placed for adoption



This measure looks at the annual breakdown of the percentage of children that have in care for 2.5 years or longer based on the snapshot at March 31st that have remained in the same placement for 2 years or longer for children aged up to 16. Provisional outturn for 15/16 has decreased by 7% from 66% (38 out of 64 children) in 2014/15 to 59.4% (38 out of 64 children), in 2015/16. Swindon is now 9% below national average and 9% below the statistical neighbour. However, 15/16 benchmark group is lower at 61%, and so Swindon is much nearer average for this group. there have been data quality issues historically which have now been addressed. The benchmarking group also measures the percentage of children looked after for more than 2.5 years regardless of placement. Interestingly, Swindon has a lower percentage (29% as at 31st March 16), compared to the SE average of 42%.

Required Action:
Current analysis is being undertaken to understand the decline in stability in placement

Percentage of children looked after that have had 3 or more placements during the year



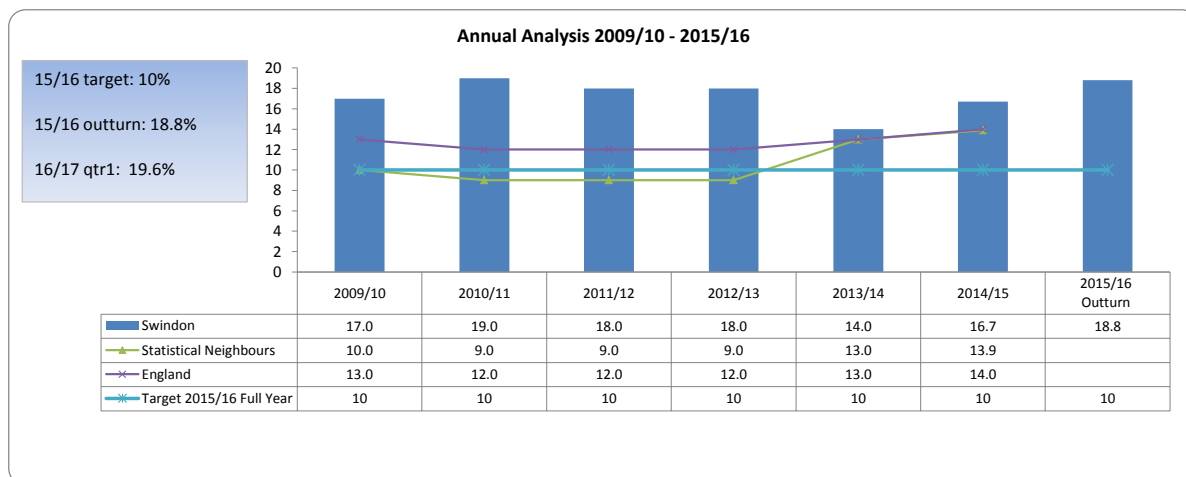
This measure gives the annual breakdown of children looked after at year end that have been in three or more placements within the year.

The outturn for 15/16 improved to 11.3% (33 out of 292 children) from 13.9% in 14/15. Swindon still has a higher number of children experiencing 3 or more placement moves during the year compared with the statistical neighbour and national average who were 10.4% and 11% nationally in 13/14.

Required Action:

This measure is currently being analysed to ensure improvement in performance. Stability meetings are now held operationally to further understand the reason for placement breakdowns.

Percentage of Children looked after at 31st of March placed 20 miles or further from their home address when entering care

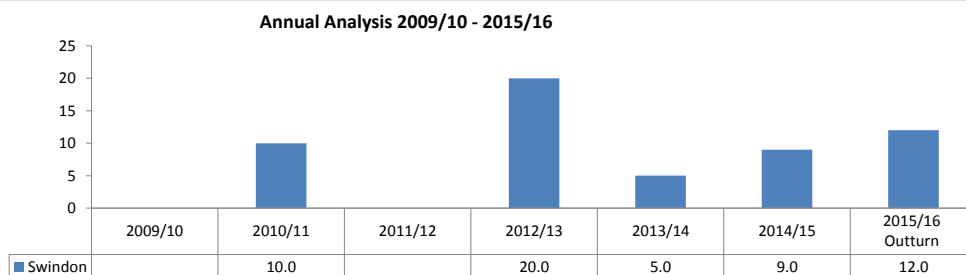


Performance has decreased from 16.7% (42 out of 252 children) in 15/16 to 18.8% (55 out of 292 children) in 14/15, this is above national and statistical neighbour average.

Small numbers do cause fluctuation in performance for this measure, and the fact that Swindon does not have its own LA residential provision also factors and there are some circumstances where it is in the child's best interest to be placed further from home.

Required Action: Monitor performance

Number of children who ceased to be looked after due to a Special Guardianship Order being granted

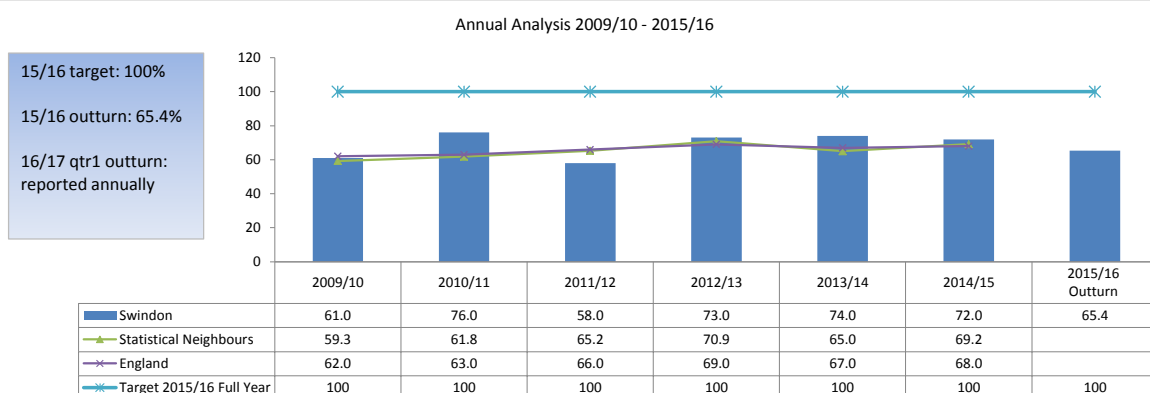


There were 12 special guardianship orders granted during 15/16, which is slightly higher than average for Swindon from a trend perspective. 12/13 was exceptional with 20 (and the result of a 2 year drive coming to fruition at that time)

Required Action:

Maintain current practice

Percentage of looked after children leaving care aged over 16 who remained looked after until their 18th birthday

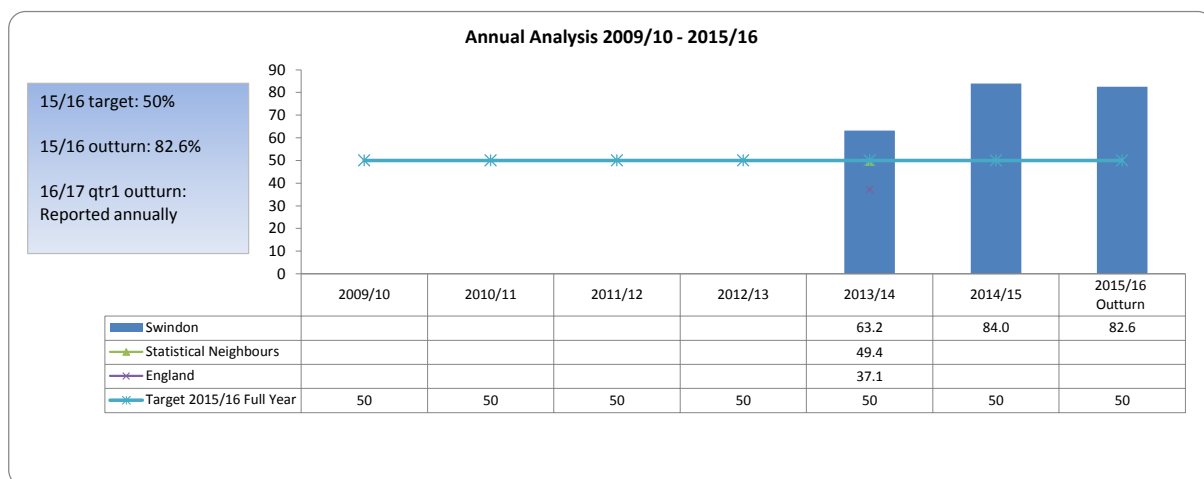


Swindon performance reduced slightly from 69.2% (36 out of 52 children) in 14/15 to 65.4% (34 out of 52 children) in 15/16, but is still inline with the national and statistical neighbour average.

Required Action:

Maintain current practice

Percentage of children placed in residential care placements that are 20 miles or more from their home address when entering care



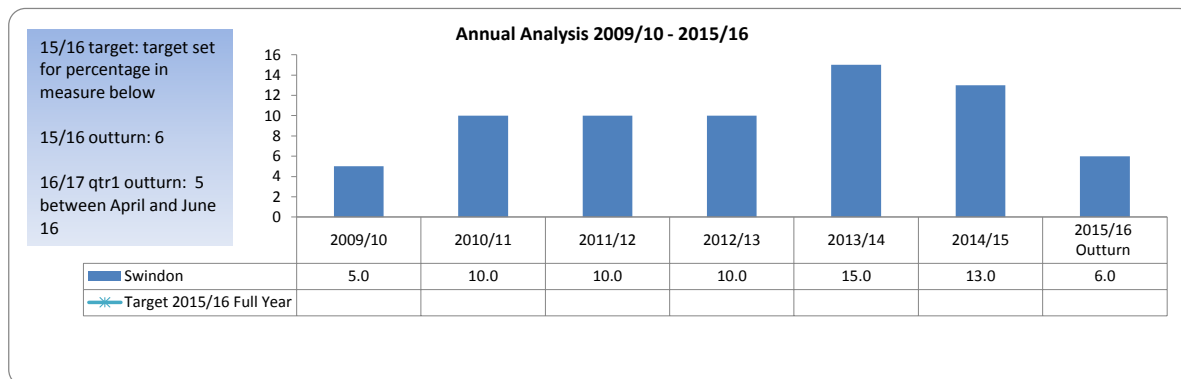
In 2015/16 19 out of 23 (82.6%) of children in residential care were placed more than 20 miles from home. The slight decrease from 84% in 15/16 is attributable to a number of children who were placed in Buttons residential for a period of time and for whom a more suitable placement provision has now been found. Small numbers of children in residential care mean that in terms of this measure 1 child represents 4%.

Required Action:

A review of these placements are underway to ensure that these placements are outcome based and that exit and / move on plans are in place, for these children

Numbers of Children Adopted

Total number of looked after children that ceased care due to being adopted during the year

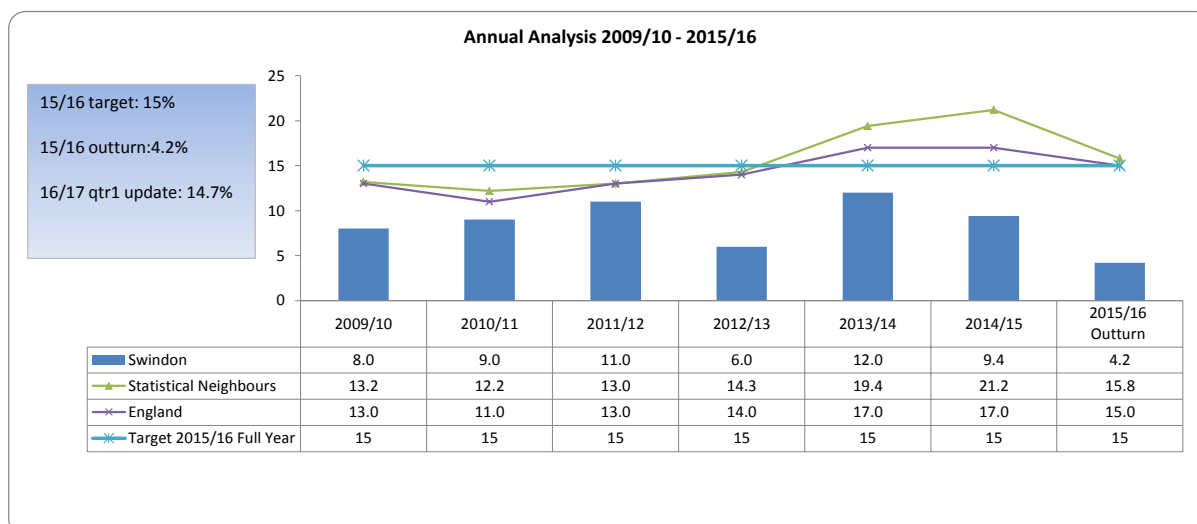


This measure reports the actual number of CLA adopted in year. This activity should be considered alongside the number of children ceasing care, and the measure for this is included further below. 6 children were adopted during 15/16. This is a decrease from 13 in the previous year and the lowest figure since 2009/10.

Required Action:

An analysis of the number of Placement and Adoption Orders made in 15/16 were undertaken. This performance has increased in 16/17

Percentage of children ceasing care that ceased due to being adopted

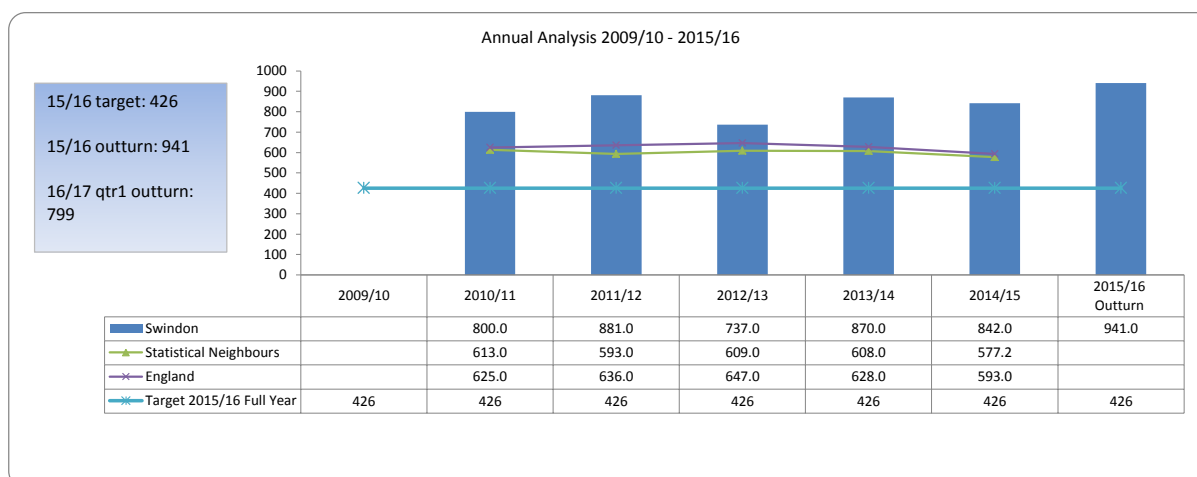


This measure reports the percentage of children ceasing to be looked after adopted in year. 4.2% (6 out of 143 children ceasing care) of children ceasing care were adopted during 15/16 down from 12% in 13/14. This equates to 7 less children being adopted in 15/16. Swindon is below the national and statistical neighbour average. The Benchmark average is also consistently higher than Swindon with an average of 14% of children ceasing care being adopted each quarter.

Required Action:

Maintain the current practice

Average number of days between a child entering care and moving in with their adoptive family (A1)



Average number of days between entering care and being placed for adoption. This has been a recognised challenge in Swindon and a detailed analysis undertaken & was determined not to be due to performance concerns.

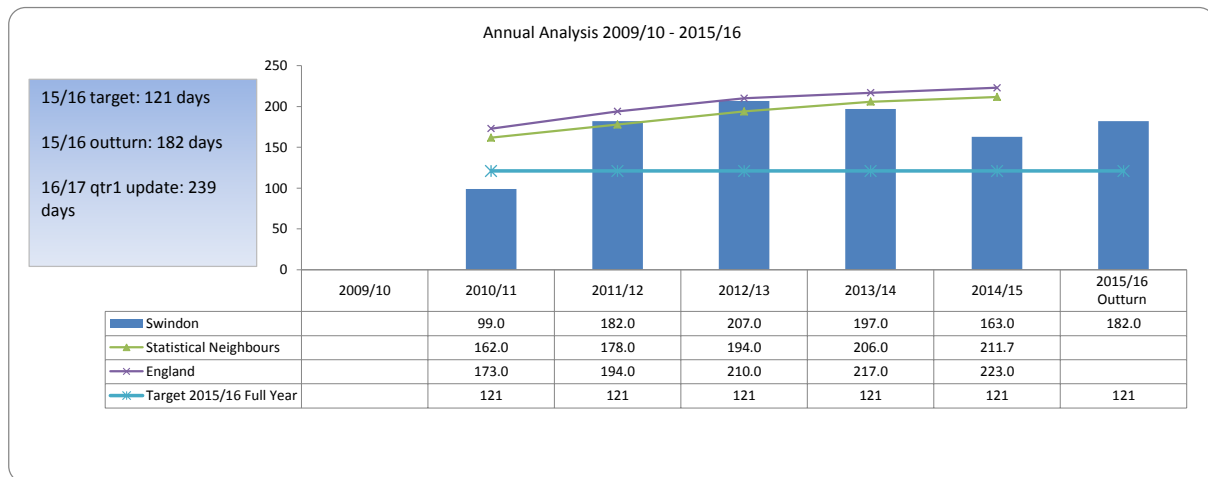
The rate reduced considerably during 12/13, but a few children had negative impact on 13/14 performance and this has continued into 14/15 and 15/16.

There are still a small number of children who are on placement orders who have been in the care system for a number of years. When these children are adopted they have skewed the timeliness measure during 15/16.

Required Action:

Maintain current practice

Average number of days between LA receiving court authority to place a child and deciding on a match

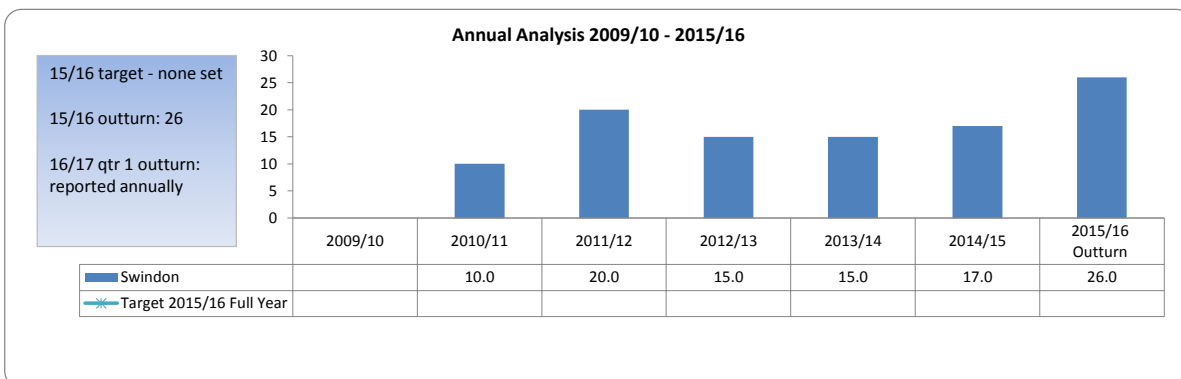


This measure is reported on the national adoption scorecard. Swindon performance improved to 182 average days in 14/15.

Required Action:

This performance is improving - current practice to be maintained

Number of children looked after that have a decision that adoption is in the best interest of the child

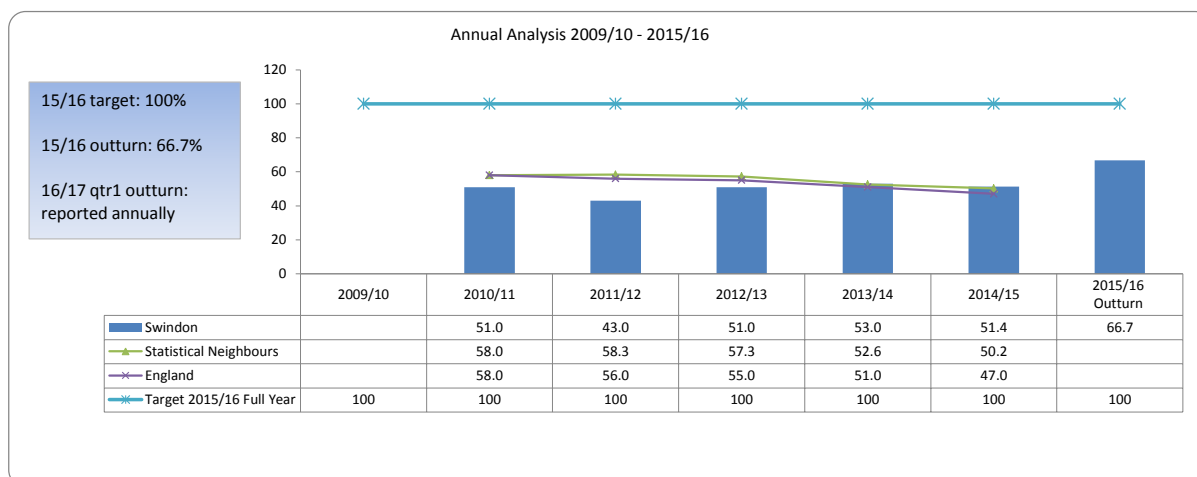


There were 26 children who have been identified for adoption. This is the highest number reported in the last 5 years. Indicating that the lower number of adoptions last year will be a one off as numbers should increase this, given the number with adoption agreed as in their interests.

Required Action:

Maintain current performance

Percentage of children who wait less than 20 months between entering care and moving in with their adoptive family



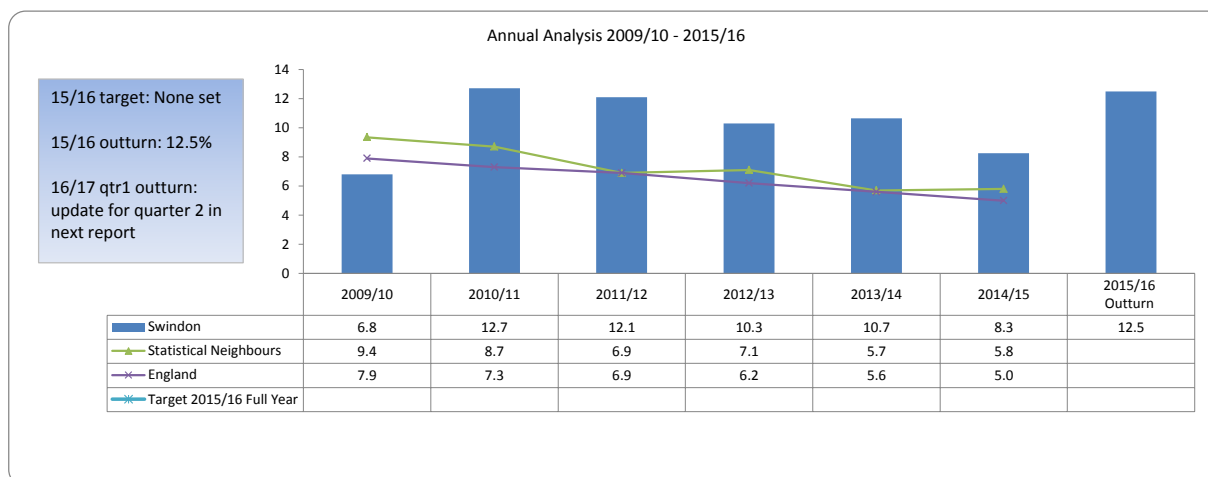
Swindon positively continued to be above national average in relation to the % of children who wait less than 20 months between entering care and moving in with their adoptive family.

Required Action:

Current performance has improved. Current performance to be maintained

Outcomes for Children Looked After

Percentage of looked after children subject to conviction, final warning or reprimand during the year who had been in care for a year or longer

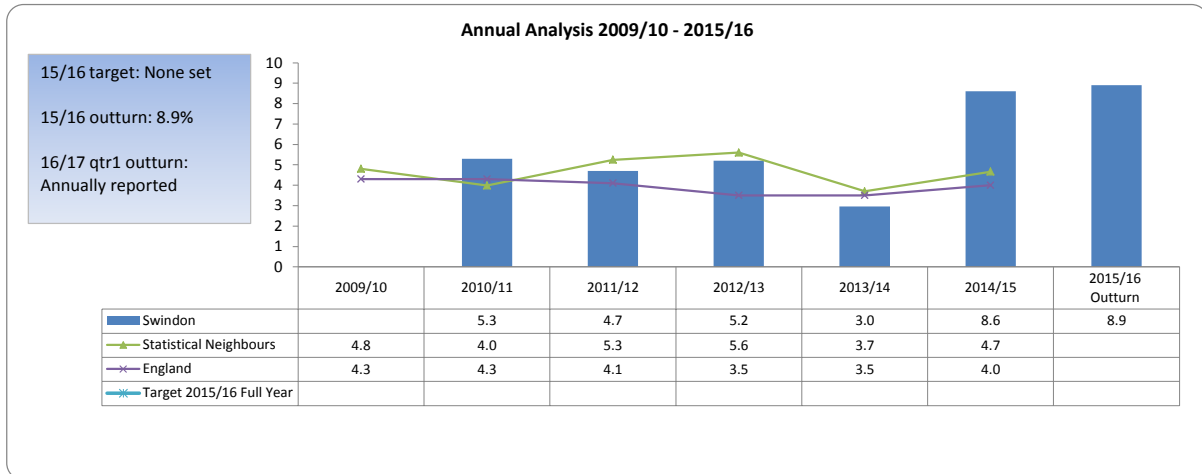


The percentage of children in care who were the subject of final warning, conviction or reprimand increased from 8.3% in 2014/15 to 12.5% in 15/16. This is above the national and statistical neighbour average which was 5.6% and 5.7% respectively. However a number of these children became looked after due to their offending behaviours.

Required Action:

This performance is closely monitored through the YOT Performance Board

Percentage of children looked after for a year or longer who were identified as having a substance misuse problem during the year



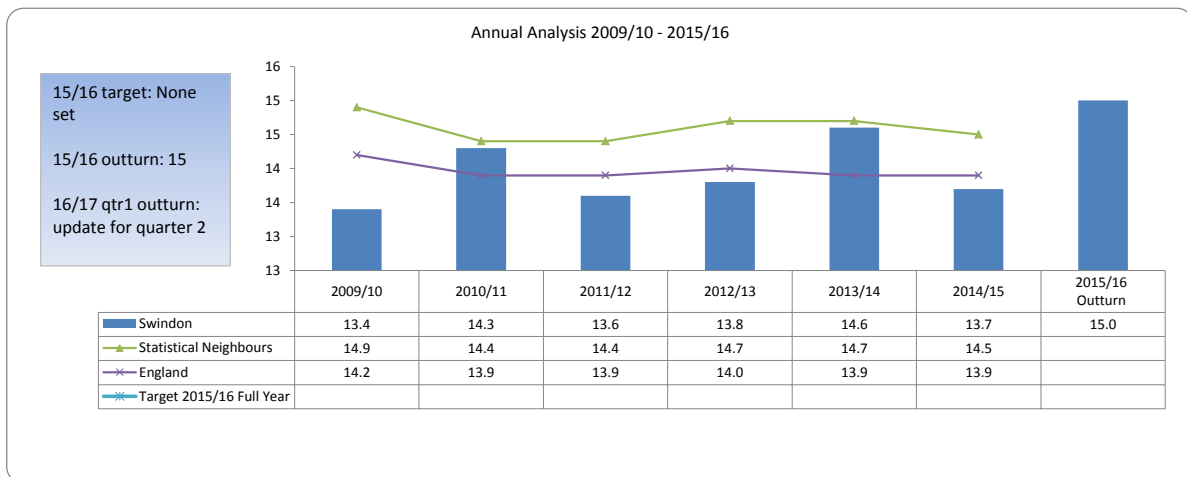
There has been an increase in the number of children identified as having a substance misuse problem which in real terms is an increase from 14 to 15 children.

There has been an improvement in the recording of the data around substance misuse in children this year. From the data there appears to be an increase in the use of alcohol and cannabis in young women. There were several young women with problematic substance misuse some of whom are engaged with U-Turn. There is an association with young women at risk of sexual exploitation and substance misuse. The Designated Nurse is now collecting data on a quarterly basis as part of the Data Dashboard for children looked after and substance misuse which over the next few quarters will give us a better understanding of this group. The Designated Nurse is also working closely with U-Turn.

Required Action:

Maintain current reporting and identification performance

Emotional and behavioural health of looked after children (average SDQ score per child looked after who has been in care for one year or longer)

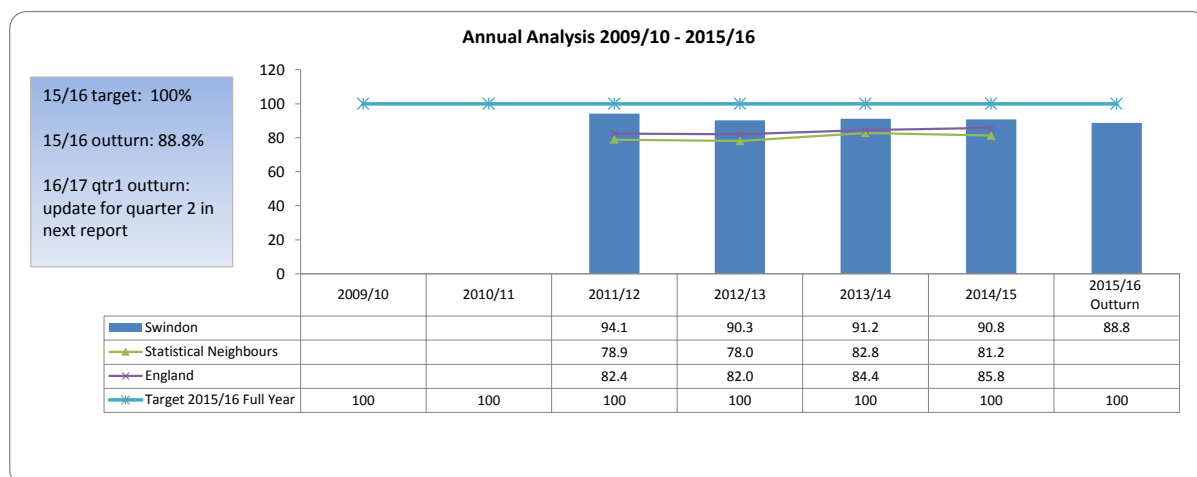


Average Strengths and difficulties questionnaire score for children in care for a year or longer. Low is good for this measure. Swindon has increased and performance is now above national and statistical neighbour average. However a recent audit indicated a need to seek SDQ scores from a wider sample of carers to ascertain whether this figure is as reliable as we would wish.

Required Action:

Action in place to ensure SDQ's are also undertaken with children's teachers to obtain a more balanced representation of these scores

Percentage of children looked after for a year or longer having dental checks during the year

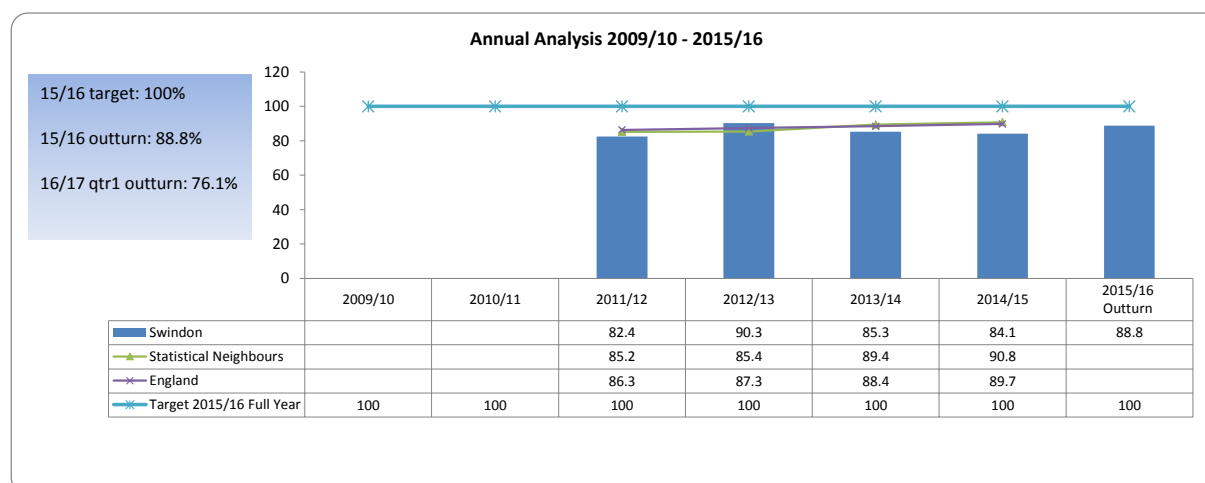


88.8% of children had their annual dental check. This is above the national and statistical neighbour average which were 84.4% and 82.8% respectively for 14/15.

Required Action:

Maintain current performance

Percentage of children looked after for a year or longer having health checks during the year

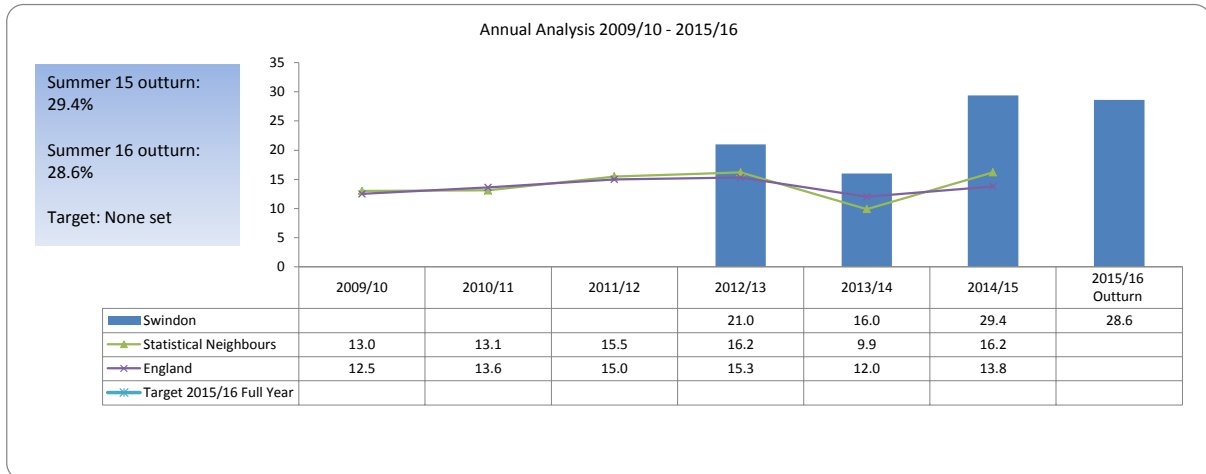


There has been a slight improvement from last year. 24 review health assessments were not completed. All had review health assessments requested or arranged.

Required Action:

Maintain current performance

Children looked after achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs including English and Maths

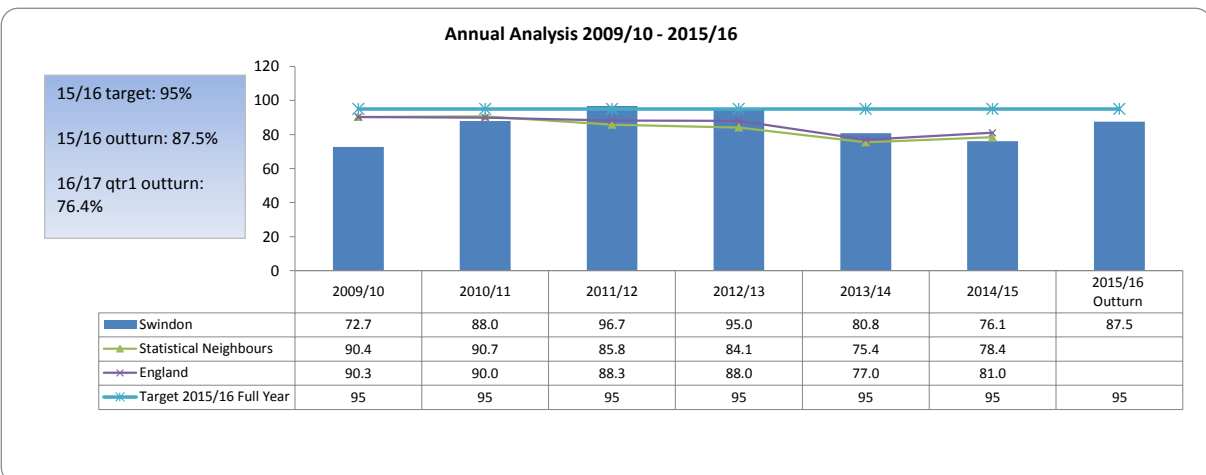


6 out of 21 young people achieved 5 A* to C's including english and maths. Comparator data for 15/16 not published until the Autumn.

Required Action: Head of Virtual School for LAC to ensure Personal Education Plan's are in place for all Looked After Children and are reviewed regularly.

Care Leavers

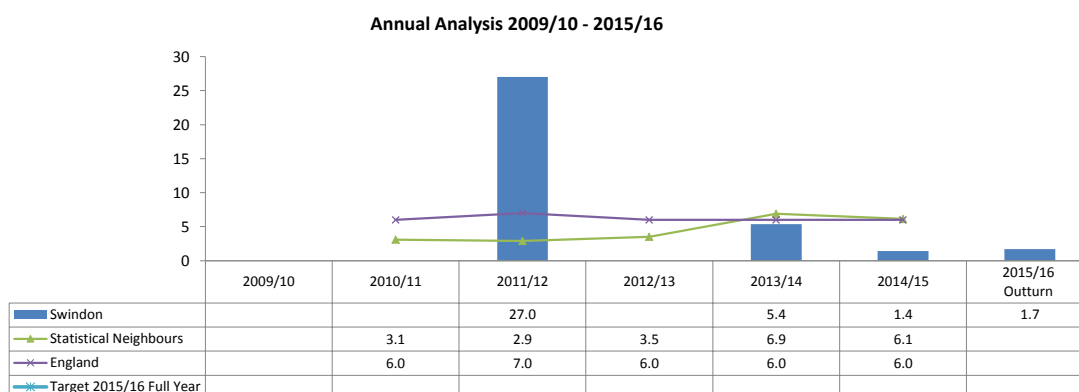
Percentage of care leavers in suitable accommodation



Care leavers in suitable accommodation has increased in 15/16 to 87.5% from 76.1% in the previous year. This is 154 out of 176 care leavers.

Required Action:
A Team Improvement Plan is in place to address this measure. Updated Housing Protocol is also to be implemented

Percentage of care leavers in Higher Education

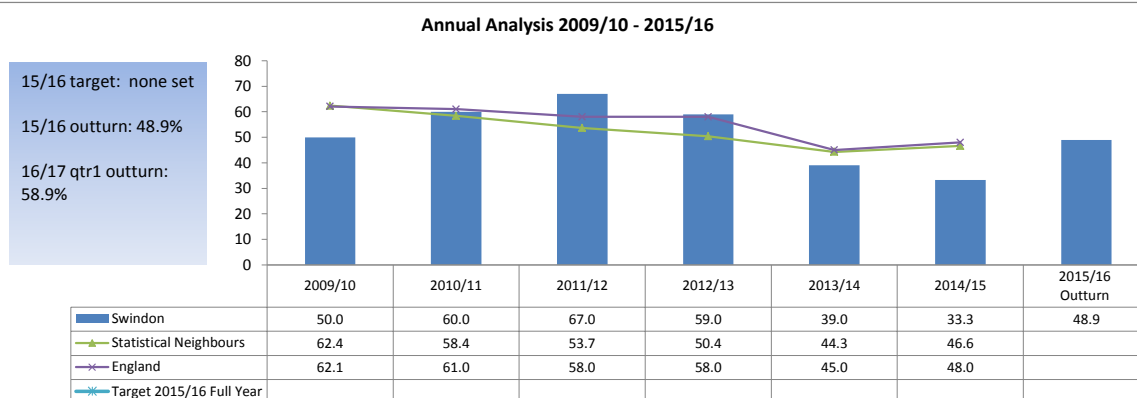


This 3 children out of 176 care leavers who had a learning destination of higher education.

Required Action:

Dedicated attention is being given to improve expectations for Care Leavers; to support them via a Personal Education Plan and Pathway Plan to encourage and support further higher education

Percentage of care leavers in Education, Employment or Training



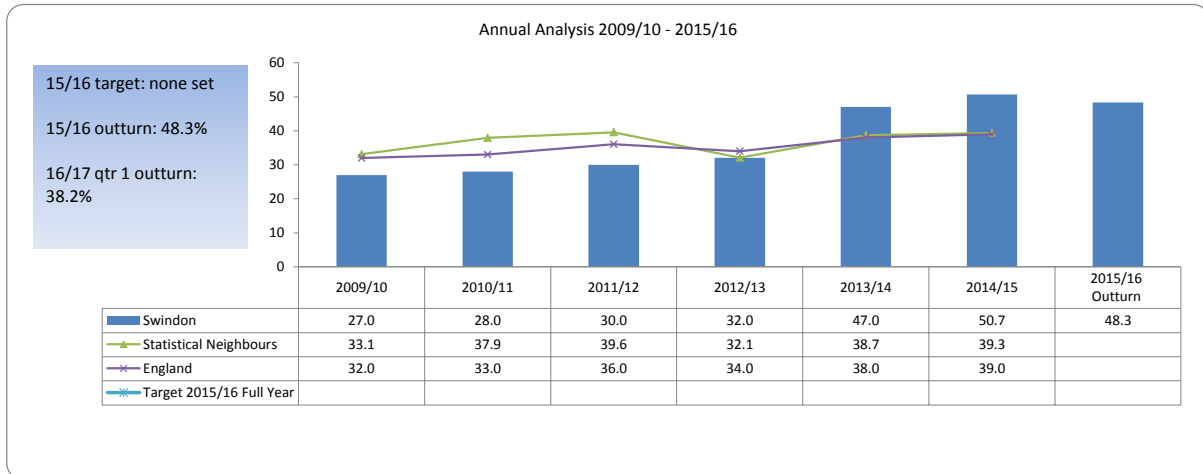
This is an increase from 33% in 2014/15 to 48.9% in 2015/16

For 2015/16 this is 86 out of 176 care leavers.

Required Action:

A dedicated Improvement Plan is in place to address this measure

Percentage of care leavers NOT in Education, Employment or Training



This has decreased slightly from 50.7% for 2014/15 to 48.3% in 2015/16
This is 85 out of 176 care leavers

Required Action:

A dedicated Improvement Plan to assist care leavers into employment, education and training is in place