

Children's Key Performance Indicator Overview

Appendix 1

| Key | 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 |

The trend arrows indicate the up/down direction if related to an activity measure, but the performance direction of travel if a performance measure. So a reduction in a performance measure will show as a positive, if “good is low” for that measure. The type of indicator is shown in the topic column("A"-activity, "P"-Performance).

| Page | Topic | Indicator | Trend 2013/14 | Trend 2014/15 | Trend 2015/16 | Trend 2016/17 | Target 17/18 |
|------|-------------------------------|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | Referrals and Assessments (A) | Rate of referrals to social care per 10,000 children aged under 18 | 87 | Quartile C | ↑ | ↓ | 575 |
| | Referrals and Assessments (P) | % of Referrals to children's social care closed with no further action | 63 | Quartile B | ↓ | ↑ | 10 |
| | Referrals and Assessments (P) | % of children that are re-referred within 12 months of the previous referral | 67 | Quartile B | ↑ | ↔ | 23 |
| | Referrals and Assessments (P) | % of Referrals where the child is assessed but not found to be in need | ↑ | Quartile B | ↓ | N/A | 19 |
| | Referrals and Assessments (P) | Average number of working days taken to complete a statutory assessment | 136 | Quartile D | n/a | ↓ | 28 |
| | Children In Need (A) | Children in Need (Inc. CPP, CIC and care leavers) rate per 10,000 as at 31st March | 94 | Quartile C | ↑ | ↔ | NA |
| | Children In Need (A) | Children in Need (not inc. CPP, CLA or care leavers) rate per 10,000 | 78 | Quartile C | ↔ | ↓ | NA |
| | Child Protection (A) | Children who are the subject to the child protection plan-rate per 10,000 | 78 | ↔ | ↑ | ↑ | NA |
| Page | Topic | Indicator | Trend 2013/14 | Trend 2014/15 | Trend 2015/16 | Trend 2016/17 | Target |
| | Child Protection (A) | Rate of children who ceased to be the subject of the Child Protection Plan per 10,000 children | 84 | Quartile C | ↑ | ↑ | NA |
| | Child Protection (P) | % of children having a second or subsequent child protection plan | ↓ | ↓ | ↑ | ↑ | 18 |
| | Child Protection (P) | Child Protection plans lasting 2 or more years which cease during the year | ↔ | ↔ | ↑ | ↓ | 4 |
| | Child Protection (P) | Average for the quarter of children that have had 2 or more visits during the month | | N/A | 0 | ↑ | 100 |
| | Looked After (A) | Children looked after (rate per 10,000 children aged under 18) | ↔ | ↔ | ↑ | ↑ | NA |
| | Looked After (P) | % 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 | ↑ | ↓ | ↓ | ↑ | 70 |
| | Looked After (P) | Percentage of children at 31 March with three or more placements during the year CF/A1 | ↔ | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | 10 |
| | Looked After (P) | Children looked after at 31st of March placed 20+ miles from home | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | ↓ | 10 |
| | Looked After (A) | Number of children who ceased to be looked after because of a Special Guardianship Order | ↓ | ↑ | ↑ | ↑ | NA |
| | Adoption (A) | Number of looked after children adopted in year | ↑ | ↓ | | ↑ | NA |
| Page | Topic | Indicator | Trend 2013/14 | Trend 2014/15 | Trend 2015/16 | Trend 2016/17 | Target |
| | Adoption (P) | Average time between a child entering care and moving in with its adoptive family (A1) | ↓ | ↑ | ↓ | ↑ | 426 |
| | Adoption (P) | Average time between LA receiving court authority to place a child and deciding on a match (A2) | ↑ | ↑ | ↓ | ↑ | 121 |
| | Adoption (A) | Number of children where decision for adoption is in best interest of child | ↔ | ↑ | ↑ | N/A | NA |
| | Outcomes (P) | Percentage of looked after children subject to conviction, final warning or reprimand during the year | ↔ | ↑ | ↓ | N/A | TBC |
| | Outcomes (P) | Percentage identified as having a substance misuse problem during the year | ↑ | ↓ | ↔ | N/A | NA |
| | Outcomes (P) | Emotional and behavioural health of looked after children (average SDQ score per child) | ↓ | ↑ | ↓ | N/A | NA |
| | Outcomes (P) | Percentage of children looked after having dental checks | ↑ | ↓ | ↓ | N/A | 100 |
| | Outcomes (P) | Percentage of children looked after having health checks | ↓ | ↓ | ↑ | ↓ | 100 |
| | Outcomes (P) | Children looked after achieving 5+ A*-C GCSEs including English and Maths | ↓ | N/A | N/A | N/A | |
| | Care Leavers (P) | Care leavers in suitable accommodation | ↓ | ↓ | ↑ | ↑ | 95 |
| | Care Leavers (P) | Care leavers in Higher Education | n/a | ↓ | ↔ | ↑ | |
| | Care Leavers (P) | Care leavers in Education, Employment or Training | ↓ | ↓ | ↑ | ↑ | |
| | Care Leavers (P) | Care leavers NOT in Education, Employment or Training | ↓ | ↓ | ↑ | ↑ | |

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 15/16, with 16/17 comparator available in the Autumn national publication. 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

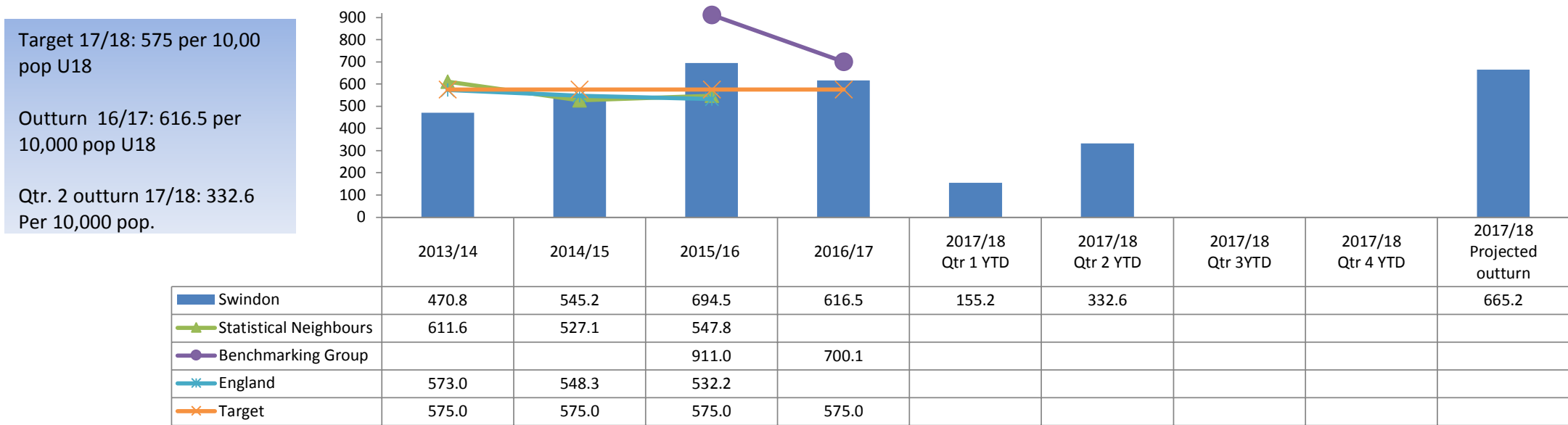
Benchmarking Group: Swindon needs to have access to more real time benchmarking in addition to the statistical neighbour comparator group. To this end this comparator group provides quarterly in year benchmarking data for key indicators. This enables Swindon to have a feel for how it's current performance compares with others. 16/17 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.

The Southern Benchmarking Group consists of the following authorities:

| | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Bracknell Forest | Brighton and Hove | Buckinghamshire | East Sussex |
| Hampshire | Isle of Wight | Kent | Medway |
| Milton Keynes | Oxfordshire | Portsmouth | Reading |
| Slough | Southampton | Surrey | West Berkshire |
| W Sussex | Windsor and Maidenhead | Wokingham | Swindon |

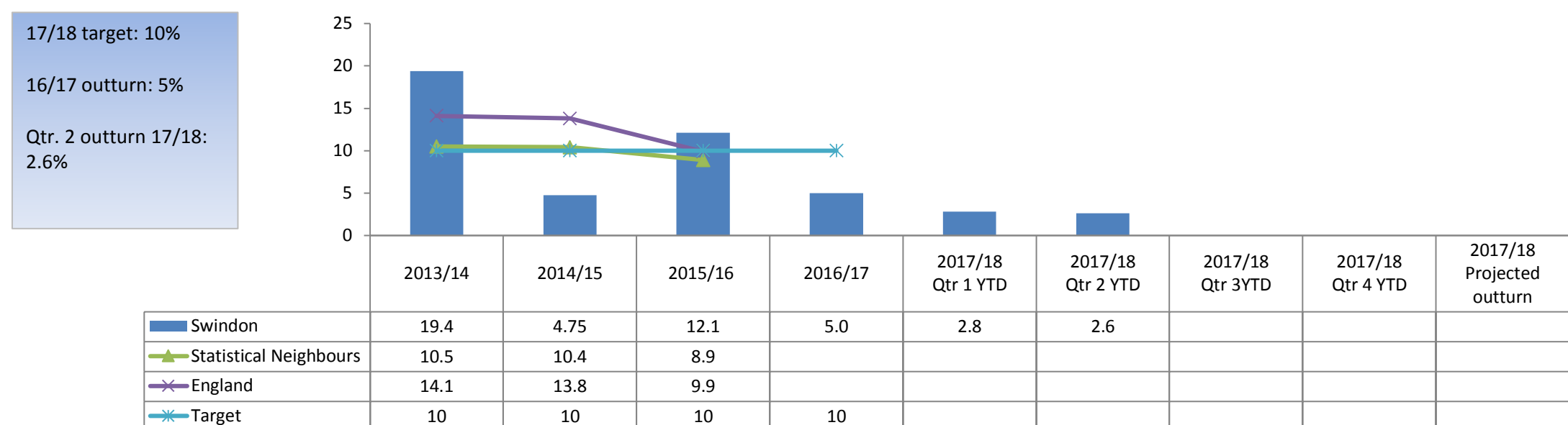
Referrals and Assessments

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



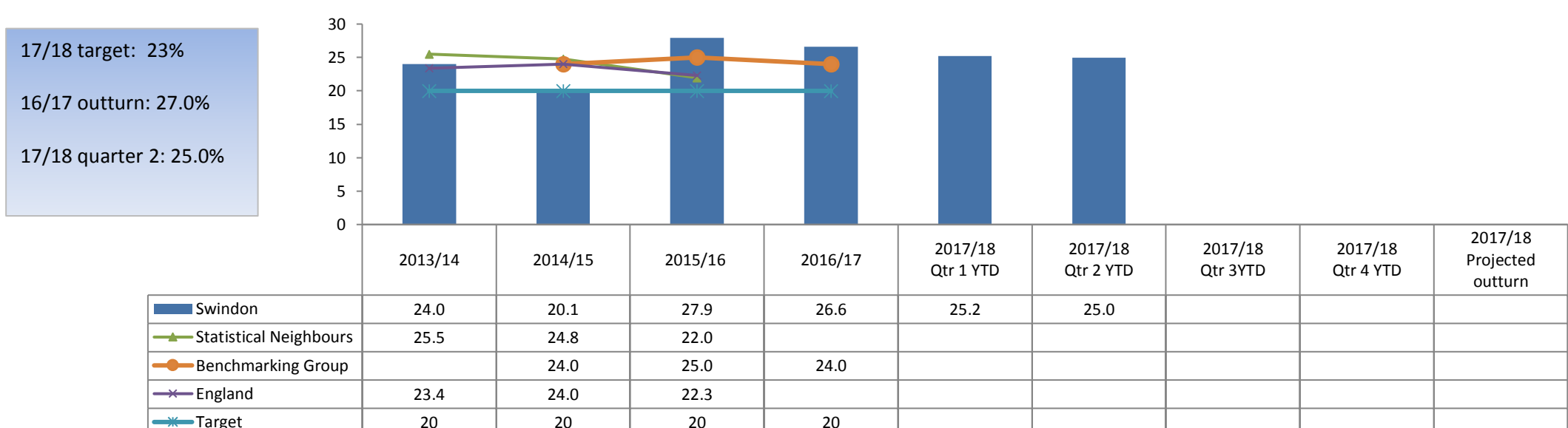
This measure provides an annual breakdown of the referral rate per 10,000 population based on the latest ONS estimates (49,000 children aged under 18 in Swindon). There were 3021 referrals to Swindon social care during 16/17 (equates to 616.5 per 10,000 pop in 16/17 down from 694.5 in 15/16). Swindon 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. Swindon was also higher than the national and statistical neighbours during 2015/16. 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.

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



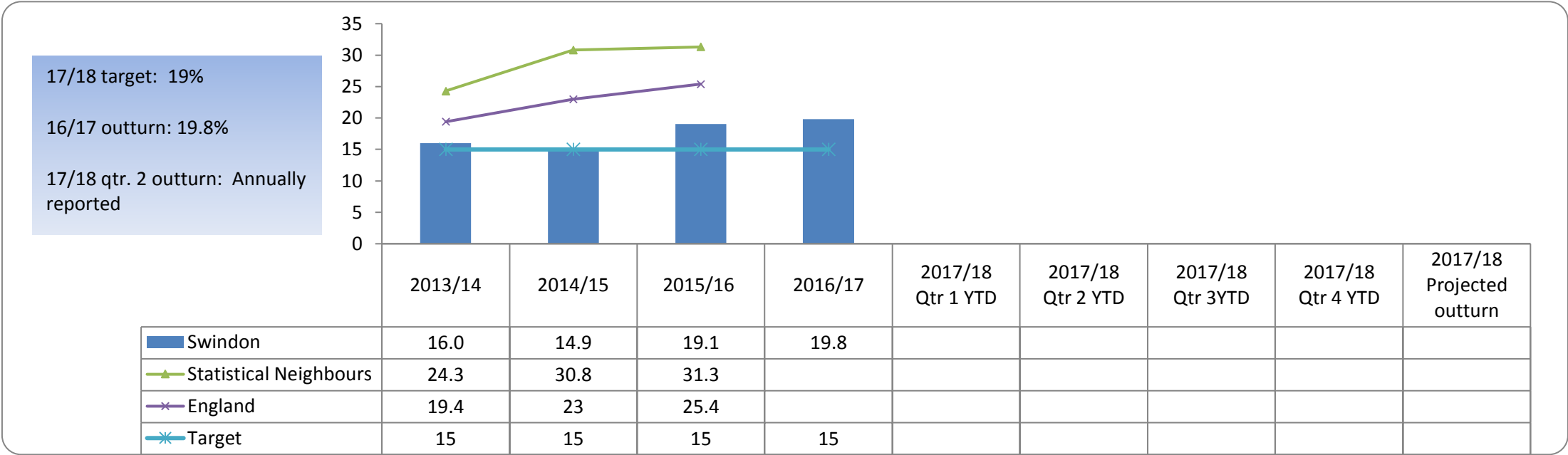
Swindon implemented a MASH model during 15/16 and so this measure has been affected by a change in process. In the shorter term there is an expectation that performance for this measure will now be very close to 0%, as MASH information gathering will mean that the vast majority of social care referrals 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. In 2016/17 Swindon saw a decrease from 12.1% to 5%. This decrease has continued so far in 2017/18 with a further decrease at the end of quarter 2 to 2.6%.

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



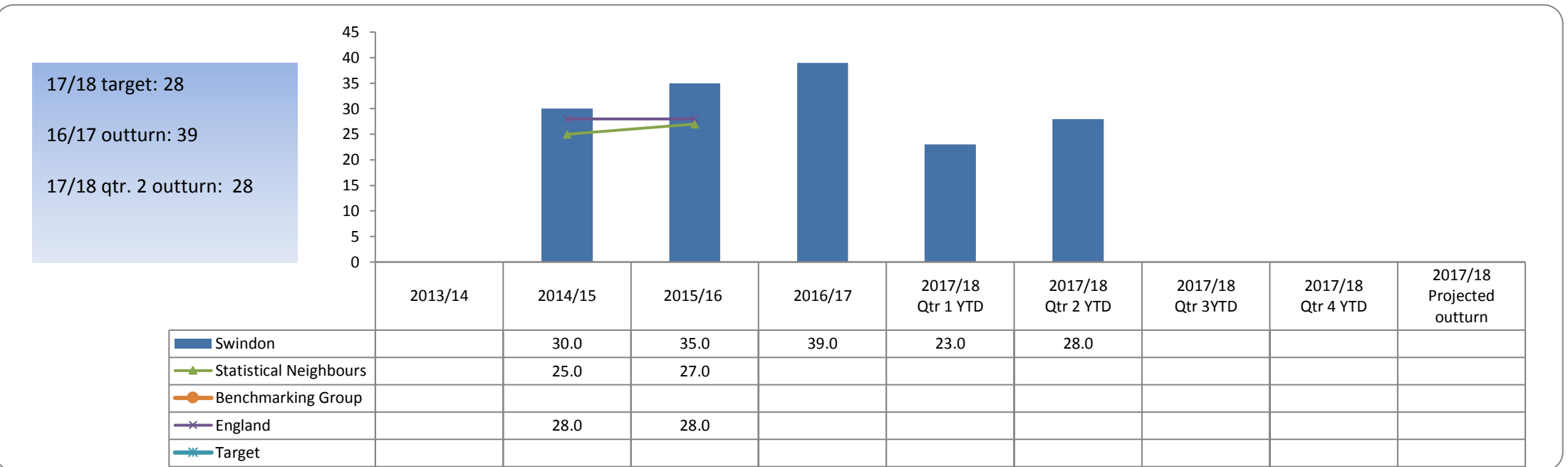
This measure looks at the number of referrals within the year that were re-referred within 12 months and reports as a percentage. There were 3023 referrals during 16/17 of which 804 were re-referrals. This equates to 26.6%. So far in 2017/18 there has been a very slight decrease to 25.0%, but it is still above the national and stat neighbour averages. 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. 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 19.1% in 15/16 to 19.8% in 16/17. This measure is reported annually as part of the Children in Need Census. Swindon has a lower level of children deemed not to be in need following assessment than the national and stat neighbour average. This indicates positive MASH screening arrangements, meaning that the majority of assessments undertaken are for those children and families who require service provision.

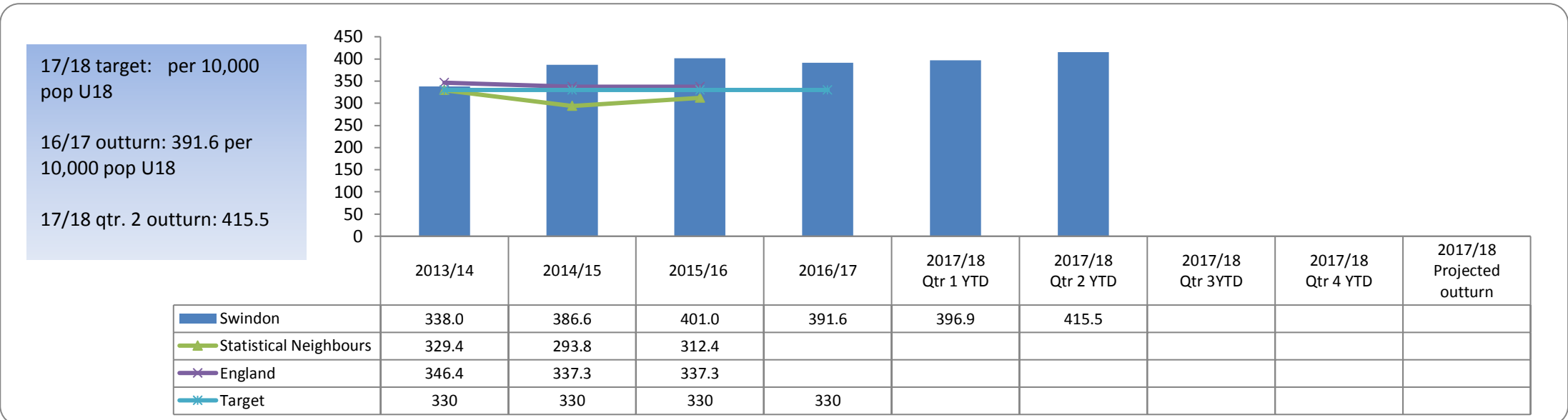
Average number of days taken to complete a statutory assessment



Full reporting only commenced for 14/15 when the full transition to statutory assessments had occurred. There were 3162 assessments completed during 16/17. A number of the assessments were signed off retrospectively as part of a data cleaning exercise over 2016/17 causing the average number of days taken to be 39 days. Performance in relation to assessments completed within the reporting year is much healthier at the end of quarter 2 with 28 working days. Overdue assessments are regularly provided in management information reports to social workers and team managers.

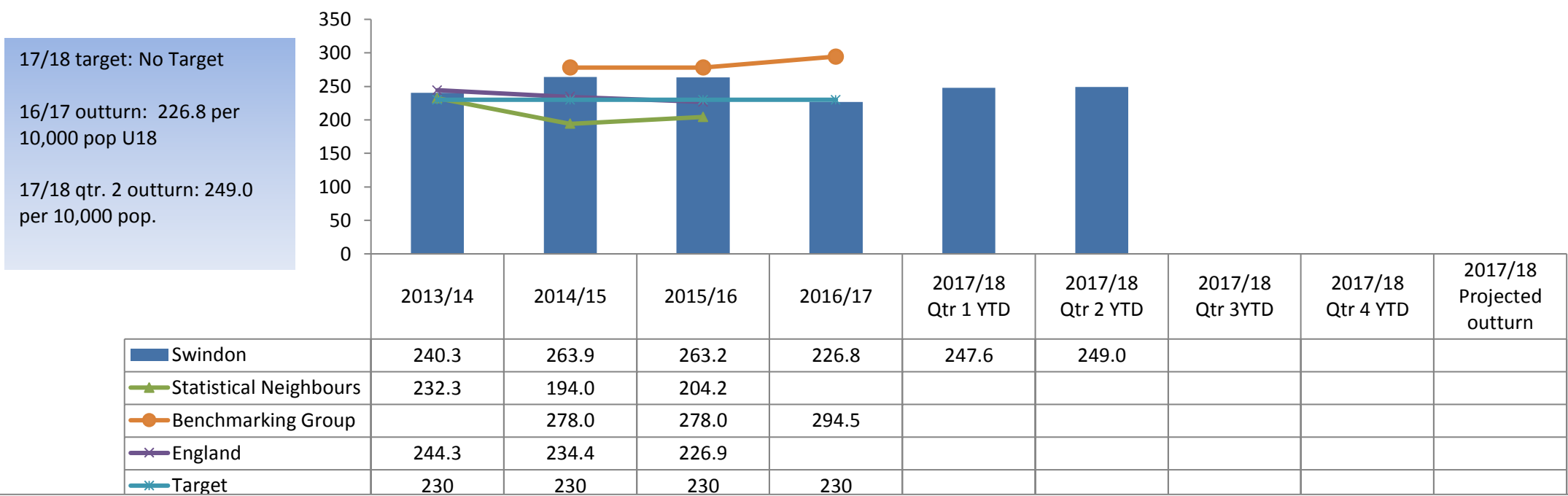
Children In Need (all open cases to social care)

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 (Including section 17 children in need, child protection, looked after children and care leavers) per 10,000 population (49,000 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 historically been lower than comparators but the increase in the last 2 years now places Swindon above the statistical neighbour and national average. There were 1919 cases open as at 31st March 17. At the end of quarter 2 of 2017/18 this increased to 2036. This appears to be attributable to the increase in children in care and children on child protection plans, as opposed to an increase in the rate of section 17 children in need. Regular threshold audits ensure consistent decision making are undertaken.

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 snapshot number at the end of March annually & then quarterly during the current reporting year.

The number has decreased between March 16 (263.2), to 226.8 per 10k pop at March 17. This is still above the statistical neighbour average, but in line with the national average.

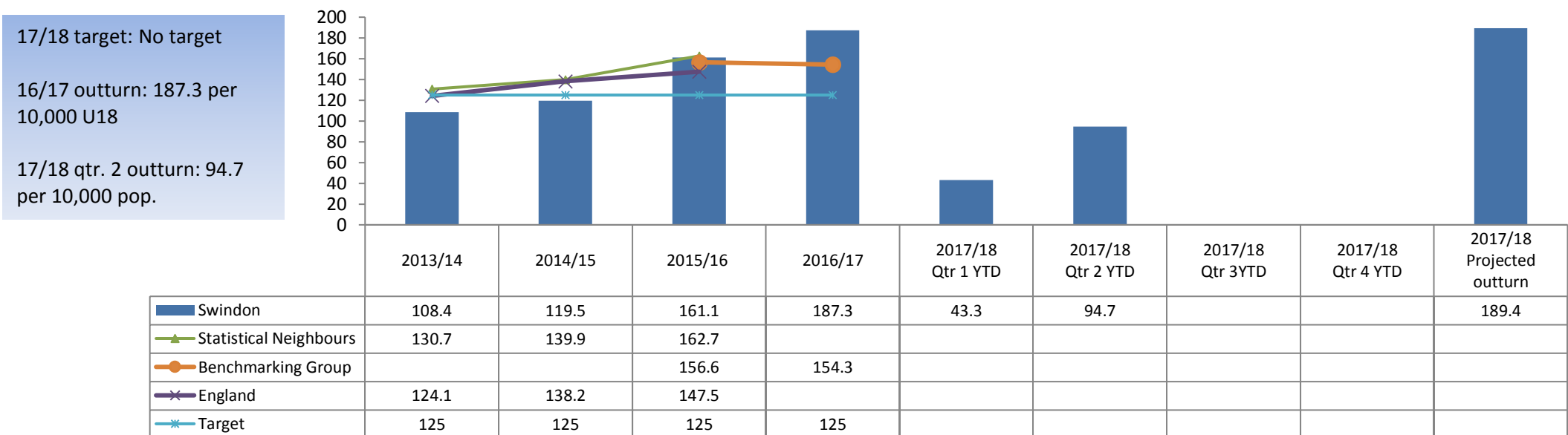
In terms of actual numbers there were 1114 child in need cases open at March 17.

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 increased to 249.0 per 10,000 population aged U18 at the end of September 17.

Child Protection

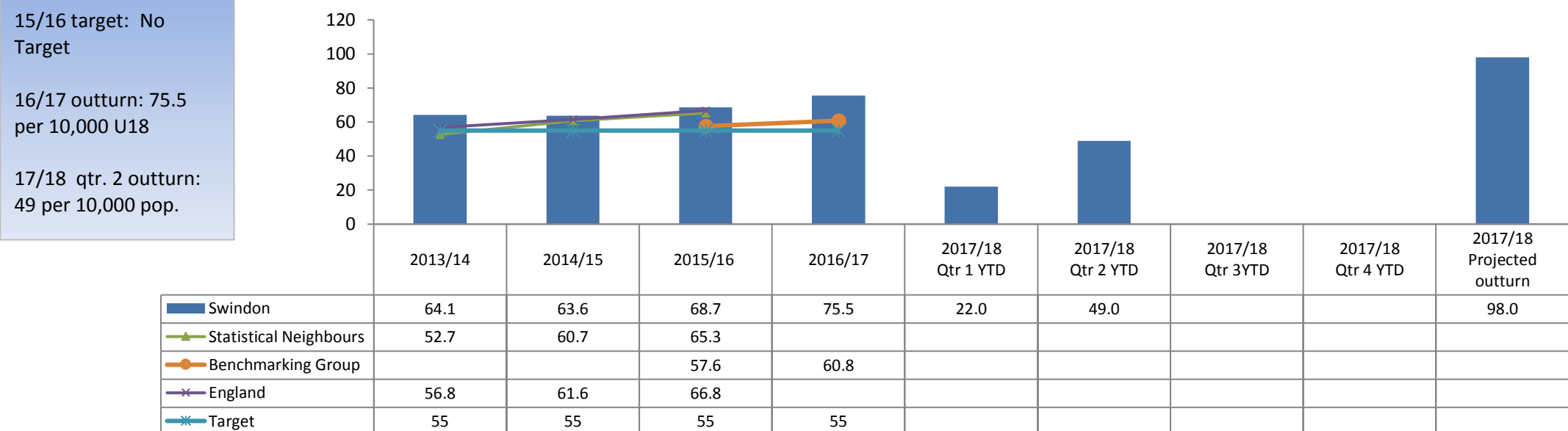
Rate of children subject to section 47 enquiries which started during the year per 10,000 children



Annual breakdown of the rate of Section 47 (child protection) enquiries completed per 10,000 population shows there were 920 child protection enquiries initiated during the year 16/17. This was a considerable increase in year 16/17 & is above the national average. However, there has been an increasing annual trend for both national and statistical neighbours. The benchmarking group data for 16/17 shows Swindon as being higher, but not an outlier in activity in this area.

If the 2017/18 performance up to the end of quarter 2 continues at the same rate, then Swindon's final outturn will be similar to that in 2016/17.

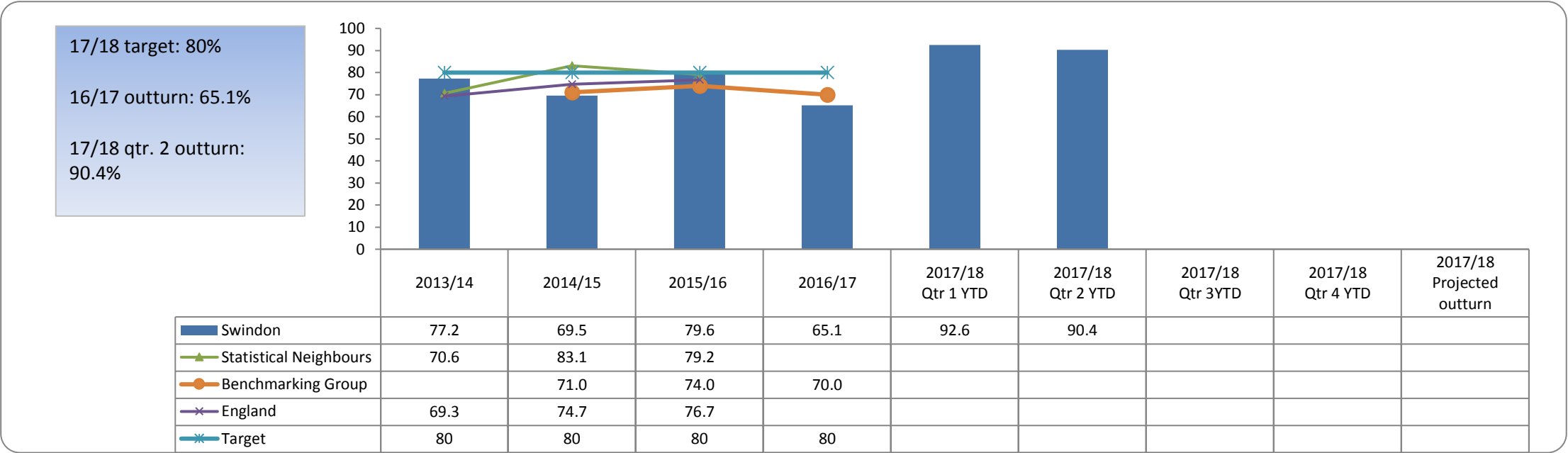
Rate of Initial Child Protection conferences per 10,000 children



370 initial Child protection conferences were held in 2016/17. There has been an annual increase year on year. The 16/17 benchmarking group report shows that Swindon was above the 16/17 average for the year.

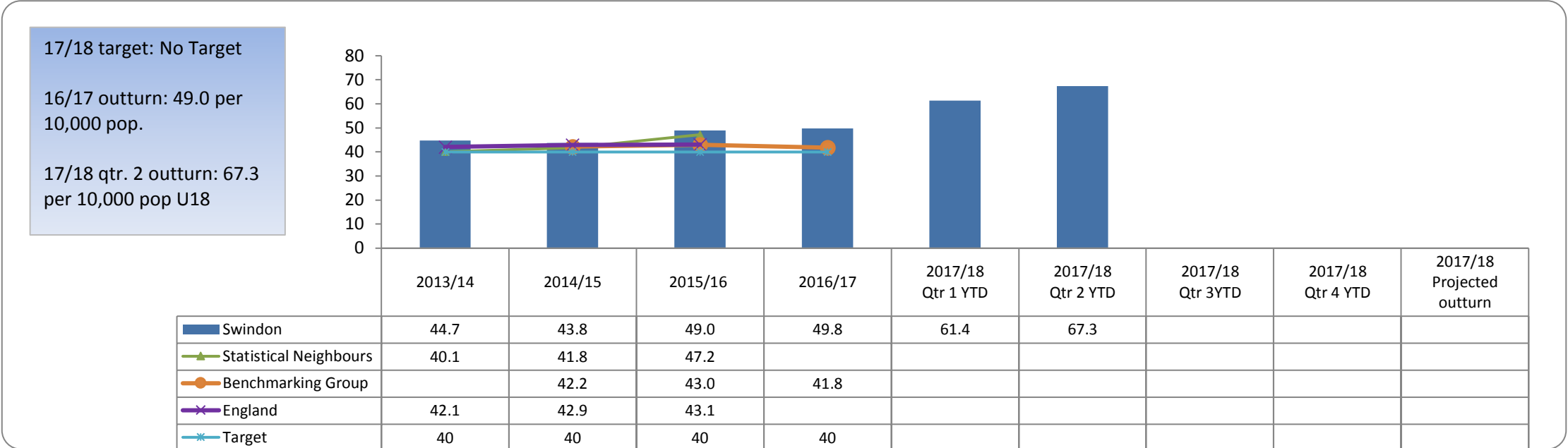
2017/18 performance up to the end of quarter 2 indicates that there will be an increase in initial child protection conferences for the full year outturn.

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



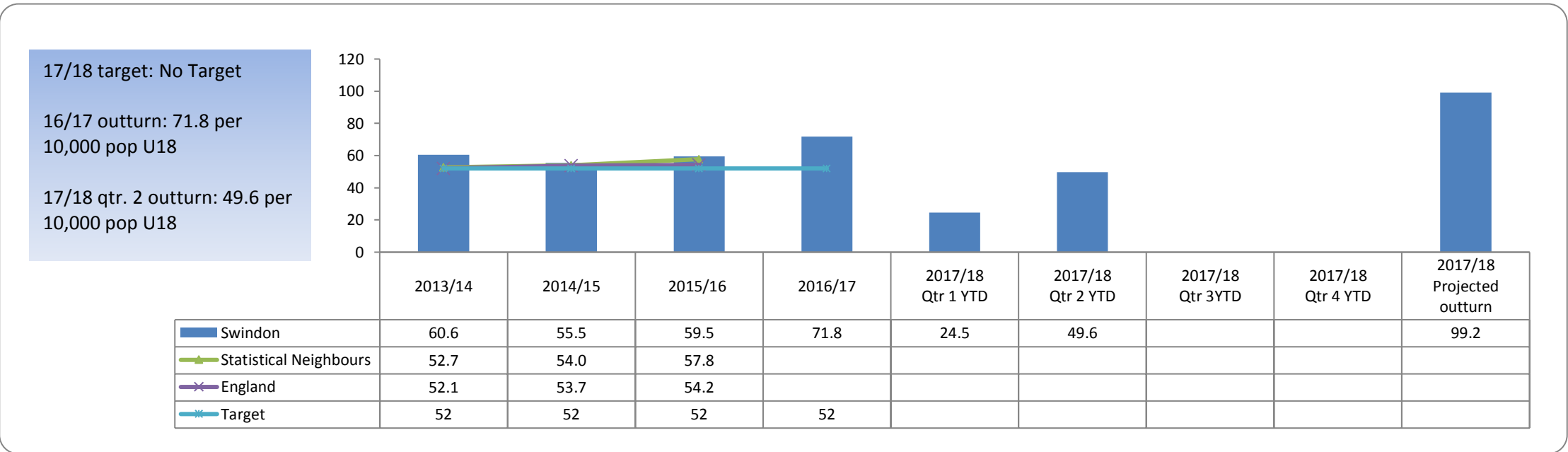
This measure looks at the percentage of initial child protection conferences that took place within 15 working days of strategy discussion where decision was to go to conference. This shows the annual trend, and the quarterly column reports the year to date for 17/18. Performance for 16/17 shows a decrease to 65.1% from 79.6% in 15/16. This is below the national average, and the statistical neighbour. However, performance for quarter 2 17/18 was very positive with 90.4% conferences completed within 15 working days.

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



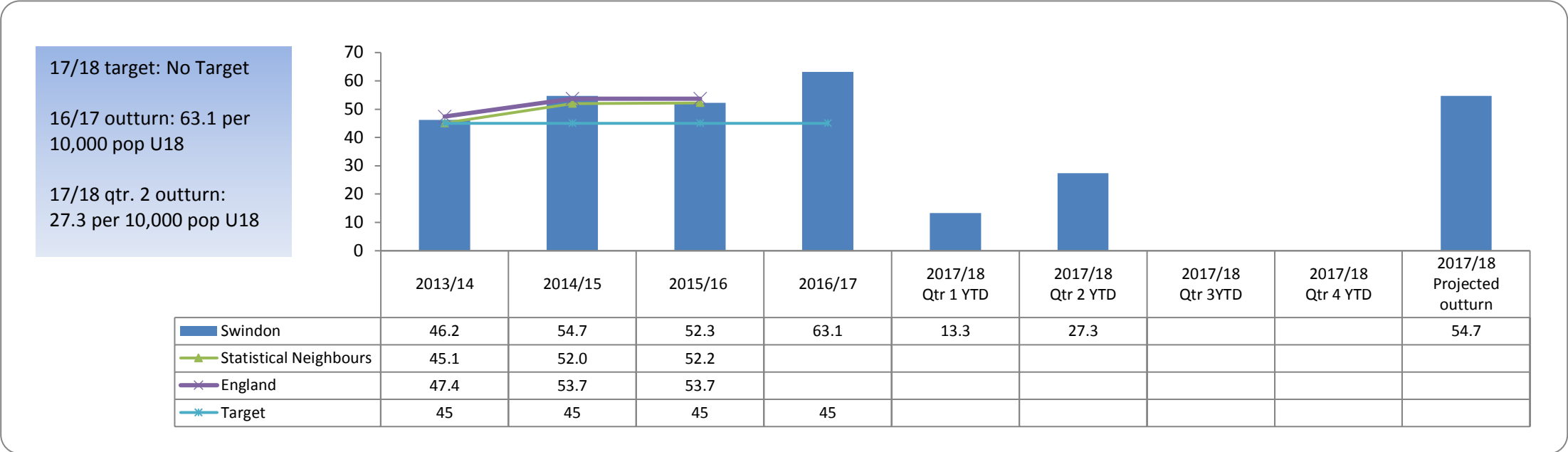
This measure shows the annual rate of children that are subject to a child protection plan (CPP) per 10k pop. There were 244 children on a CPP at 31st March 2017 compared with 233 in March 16. this is above the national and stat neighbour averages for 2016/17 although both saw an increase. There has been a large increase in quarter 1 and 2 of 2017/18 from 244 to 330 children on a plan.

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



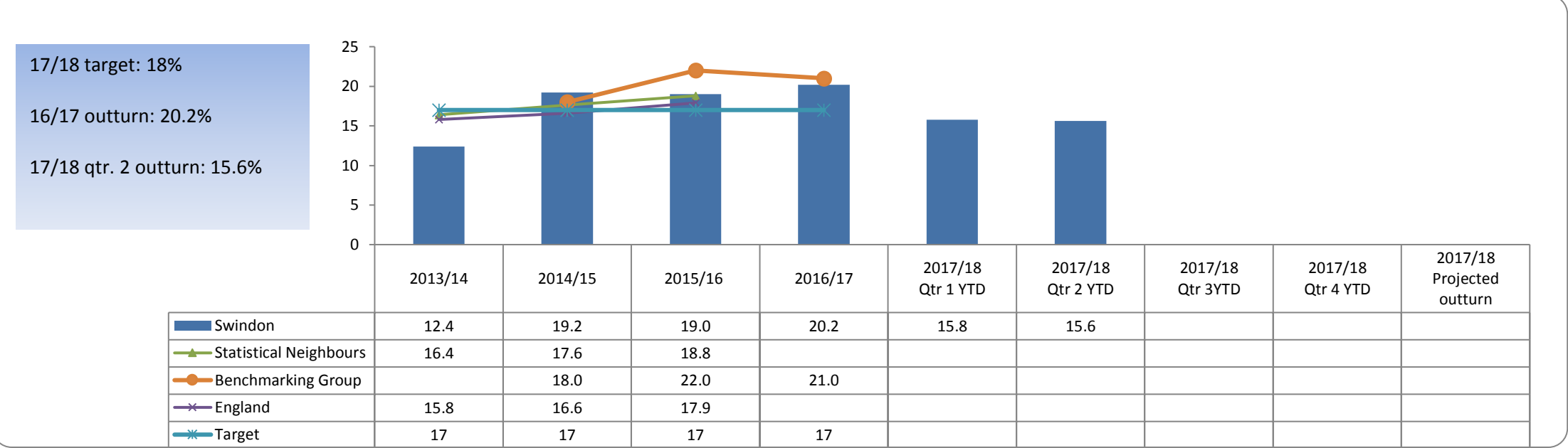
Swindon is higher than national average and statistical neighbour. 352 children started a plan during 15/16 compared with 289 in 14/15. If the current rate of children starting a plan continues until the end of 2017/18 then the rate will increase again to 98.0 per 10,000 pop.

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



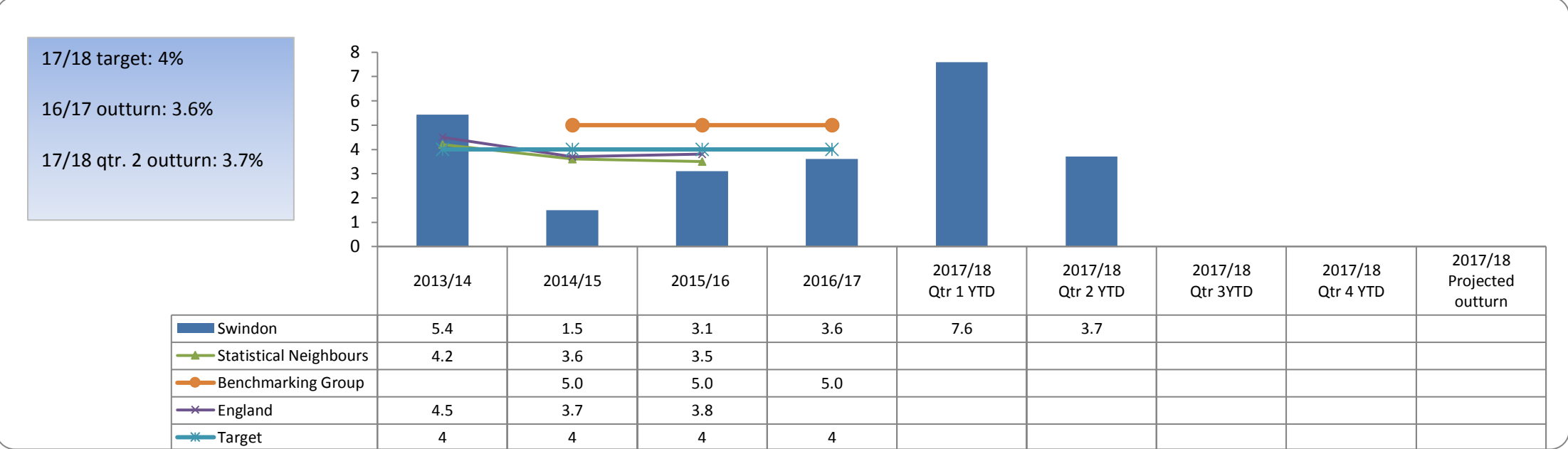
Annual rate of children ceasing to be on a child protection plan per 10,000 population aged under 18 (49,000 children). The rate of children ceasing a plan is higher than the national and stat neighbour average for 16/17. 309 children ceased a plan during 16/17. The projection of Swindon for 2016/17 will show a slight decrease at the end of March to 54.7 per 10,000 pop if the current trend is maintained.

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



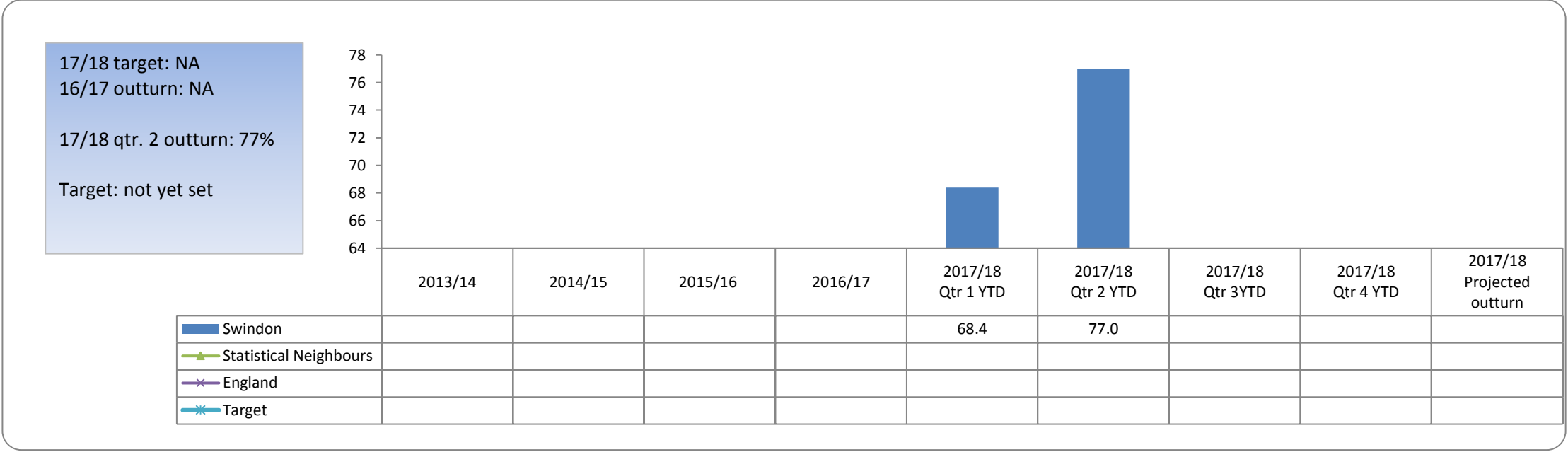
Annual breakdown of the percentage of children starting a child protection plan that have previously been subject to a plan. Swindon has relatively small numbers of children starting plans for a second/subsequent time and one family with a large number of siblings causes fluctuations in performance which should be bore in mind when analysing performance in this area. Performance has decreased slightly in 2016/17 to 20.2% compared with 19.0% in 15/16. During 2015/16 both the national average and stat neighbour average saw an increase from previous years. At the end of quarter 2 2017/18 Swindon is below the national and stat neighbour averages.

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



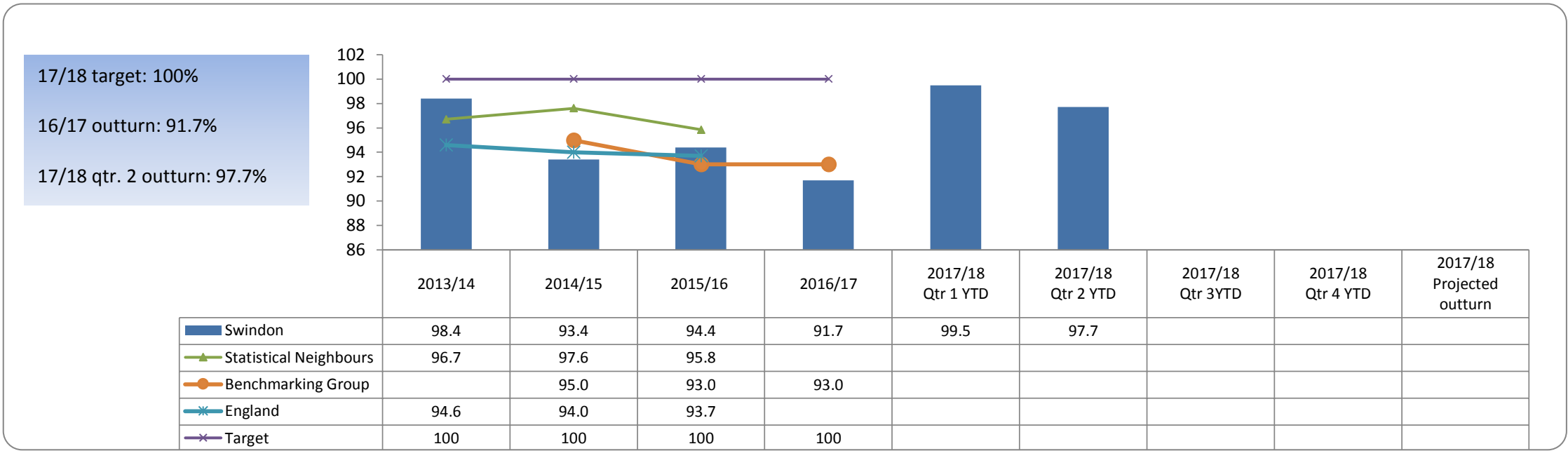
Annual breakdown of children that are ceasing a child protection plan that have been on a plan for 2 years or longer. Swindon has very small number of children ceasing a plan who at the point of ceasing been on a plan for 2 years or more and this should be considered when reviewing performance. Performance for 16/17 reports stable activity with 3.1% in 15/16 and 3.6% in 16/17. This equates to 11 children out of 309 children ceasing plans during 16/17. 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 was at 3.7% in quarter 2 of 17/18, and this is due to one family remaining on a plan for slightly over 2 years. There is currently one child on a plan who has remained on a plan slightly longer than a 2 years at the time of reporting.

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



A new measure has been constructed to more accurately describe the practice that is going on in the teams which looks at all of the children that have been on a plan during the month and looks at how many have had 2 or more visits in that month. This gives a good indication that visits are occurring regularly, and identifies children where there could be risk associated with untimely visits. The measure is reported monthly, for performance that month. For the purposes of this report, the 3 month average of performance in each quarter of 17/18 has been used. There is no national or statistical neighbour activity for this performance as a locally defined measure. This is a performance priority and actions are in place to address this measure. There are other supporting measures locally in place, including a 10 day performance measure, and also one that looks at current visit performance based on the latest visits. A new target will set for this measure once the baseline for the year is established. Names of children who have not received visits are sent to service managers for immediate action.

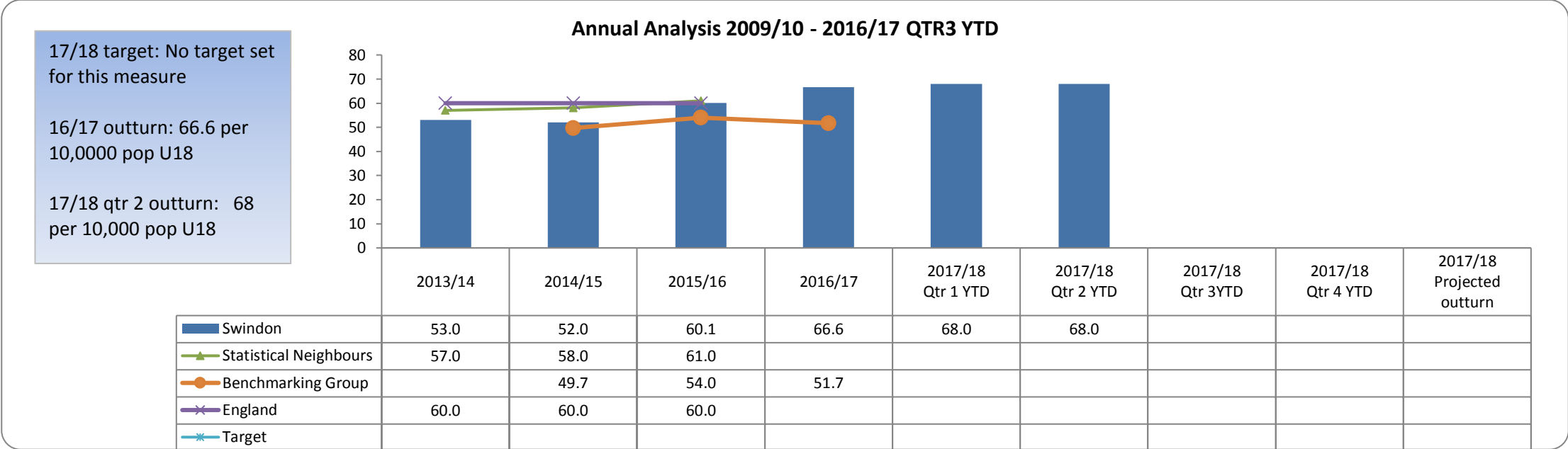
Percentage of children who were subject of a child protection plan for three months or longer who had all of their review conferences completed on time



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 decreased from 94.4% in 15/16 to 91.7% in 16/17. In 16/17 144 out of 157 children had all of their reviews during the year on time, and 13 were late. The list of late reviews is reviewed by the Quality Assurance team, so that the context can be reported. The average across 4 quarters for the benchmarking group was 93%. At the end of quarter 2 2017/18 performance has improved from the previous year and is currently at 97.7%, which is above the national and stat neighbour averages. Where there is an instance of a late review occurring, the Head of Quality Assurance has to be informed and authorisation sought.

Looked After Children

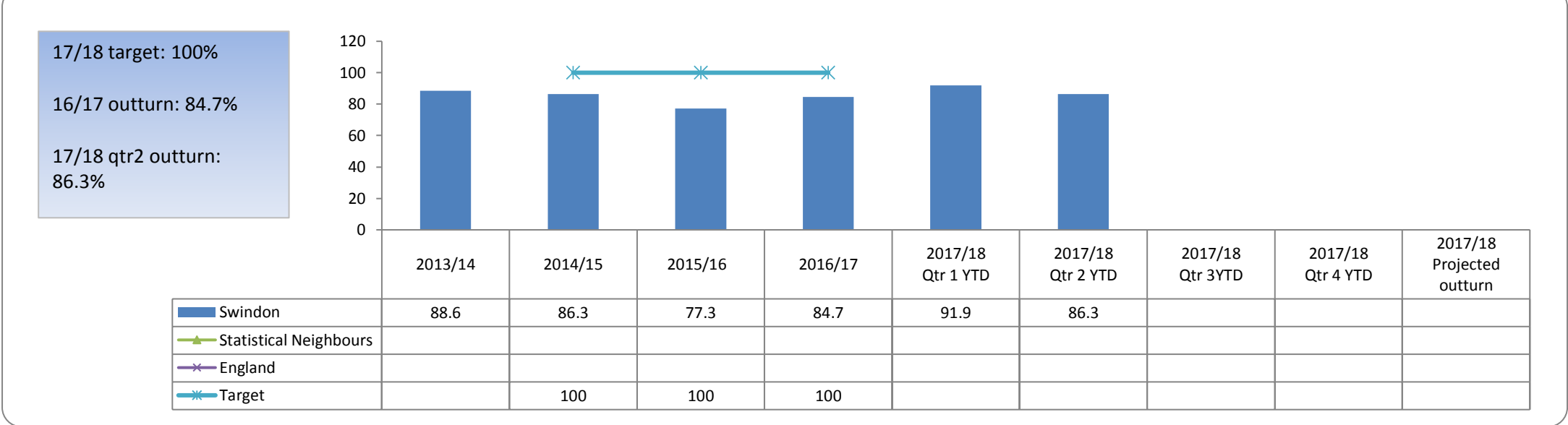
Rate of children looked after per 10,000 children



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 60.1 in March 16 to 66.6 in March 17. The data shows an increasing local trend from mid 2014, following a lower rate in the preceding 2 years. The rate per 10,000 at the end of September 17 was 68.0 per 10,000 population aged U18, (333), children. A 'deep dive' was undertaken to look at all children that became looked after from May - July 2017, to analyse and ensure the service understands the increase in numbers. There was not a particular theme arising from the data, and all cases reviewed, the appropriate decision making in relation to making a child looked after had been taken.

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.

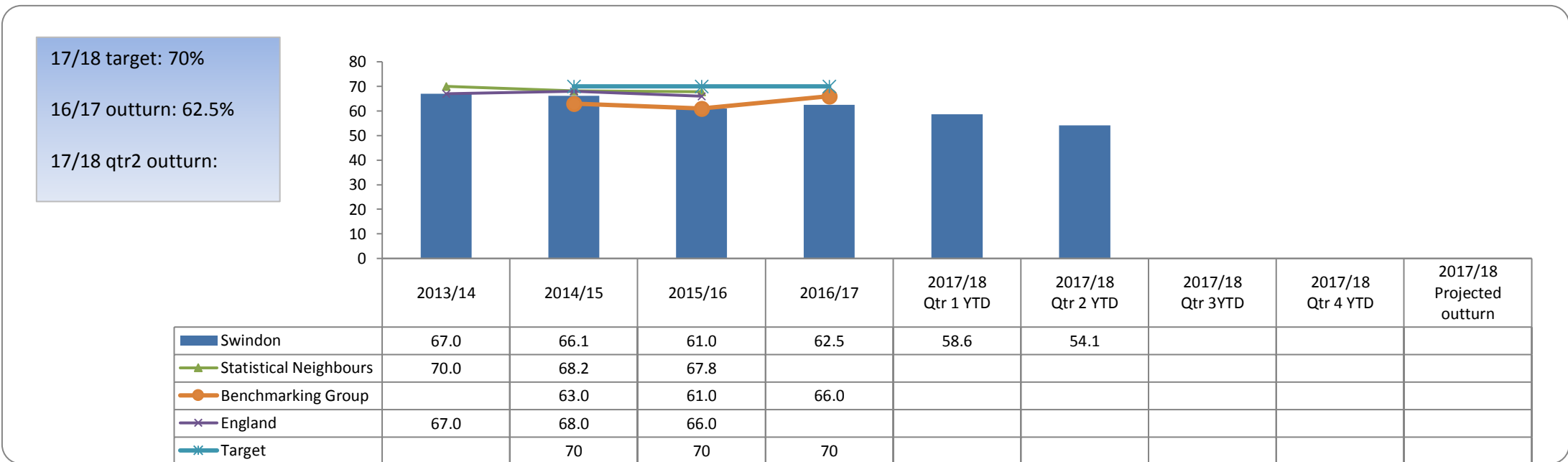
Reasons for the decline in performance to 84.7%, are late notification for the first review and Independent Reviewing Officer miscalculations for when a review is due and this measure was identified as one of the performance priority indicators for 16/17.

This measure is being ceased nationally, and benchmarking data has not been available 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%.

Performance at the end of Quarter 2 2017/18 is at 86.3%. Late reviews are routinely checked and an analysis of reasons for delay undertaken.

Clearly, the increase in the number of children looked after adds significant pressures to ensuring timeliness of reviews with existing capacity.

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

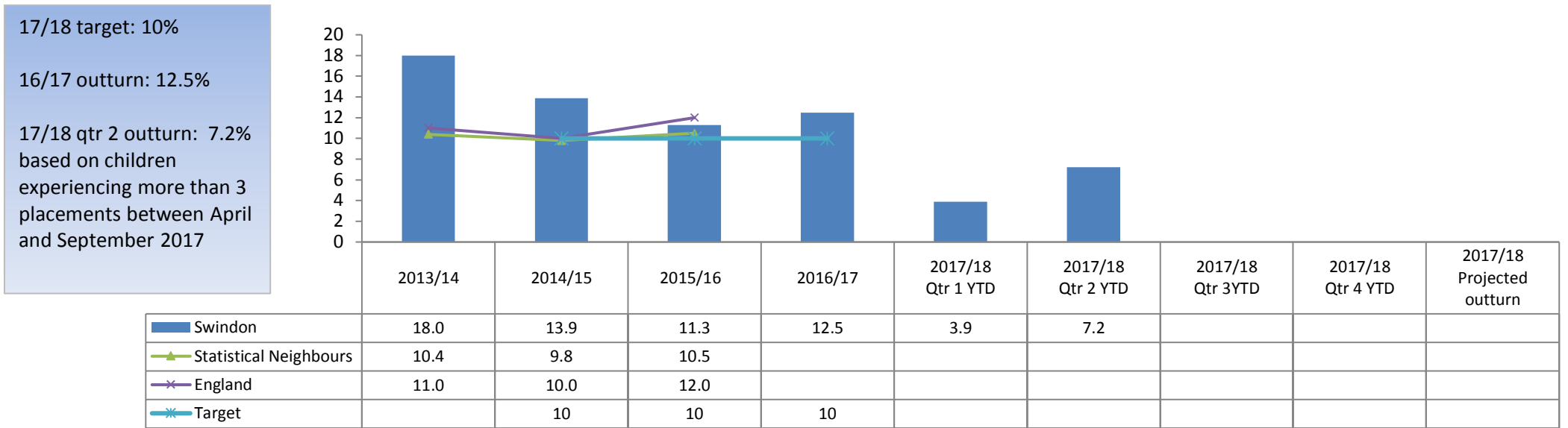


This measure looks at the annual breakdown of the percentage of children that have been in care for 2.5 years or longer based on the snapshot at March 31st that have remained in the same placement for 2 years or longer for children aged up to 16.

The outturn for 16/17 increased by 3% from 59.4% in 2015/16 to 62.5% in 2016/17. Swindon is now 5.5% below national average and 5.7% below the statistical neighbour. However, 16/17 benchmark group is lower at 66%, and so Swindon is much nearer average for this group.

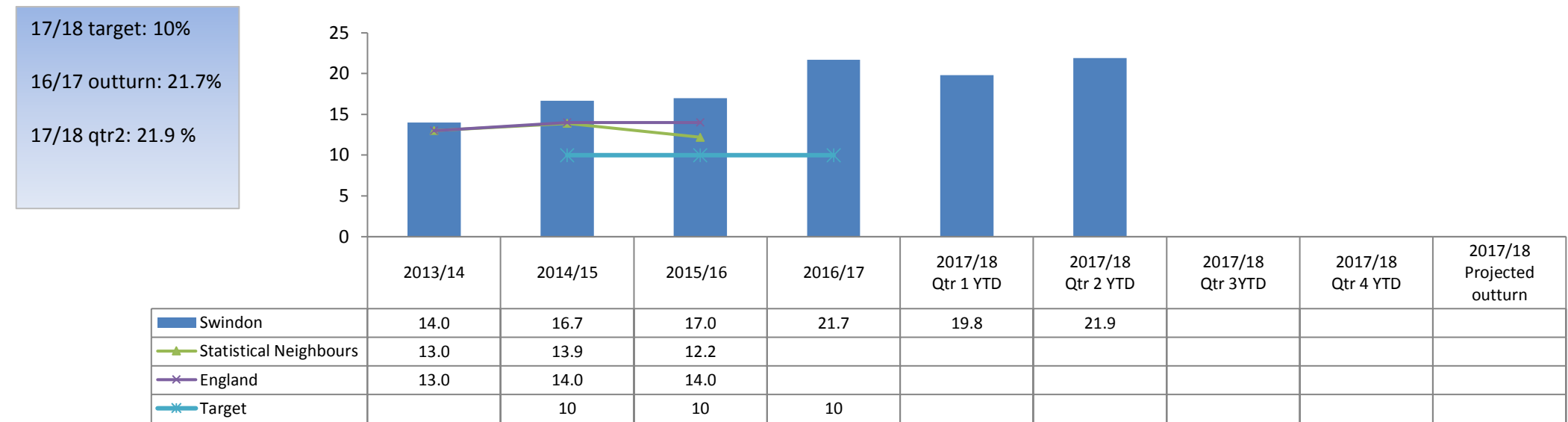
The benchmarking group also measures the percentage of children looked after for more than 2.5 years regardless of placement. Interestingly, Swindon has a lower percentage (19.5% as at 31st March 17), compared to the SE average of 40%. Performance is showing a decline at the end of quarter 2 to 54.1%, down from 62.5% at the end of 16/17. Long term stability performance is also influenced by a higher number of children in Swindon leaving care due to being adopted or being subject to Special Guardianship Orders.

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



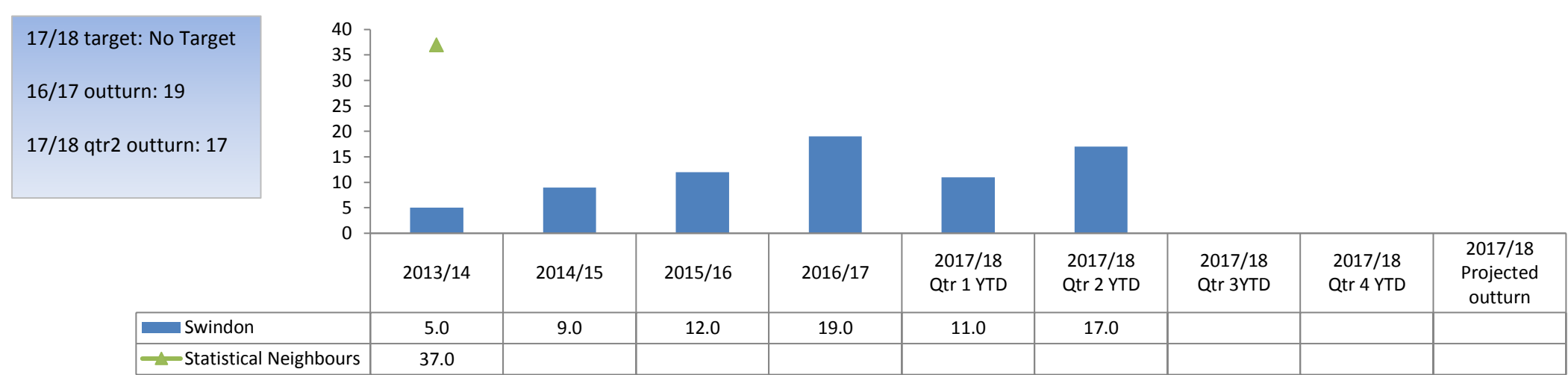
This measure gives the annual breakdown of children looked after at year end that have been in three or more placements within the year. The outturn for 16/17 increased slightly to 12.5% (41 out of 327 children) from 11.3% in 15/16. Swindon still has a higher number of children experiencing 3 or more placement moves during the year compared with the statistical neighbour and national average at 9.8% and 10% respectively in 14/15. At the end of quarter 2 Swindon is at 7.2% of children having 3 or more placements. This measure is reported cumulatively as opposed to rolling 12 month, and does tend to increase as the year goes on.

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



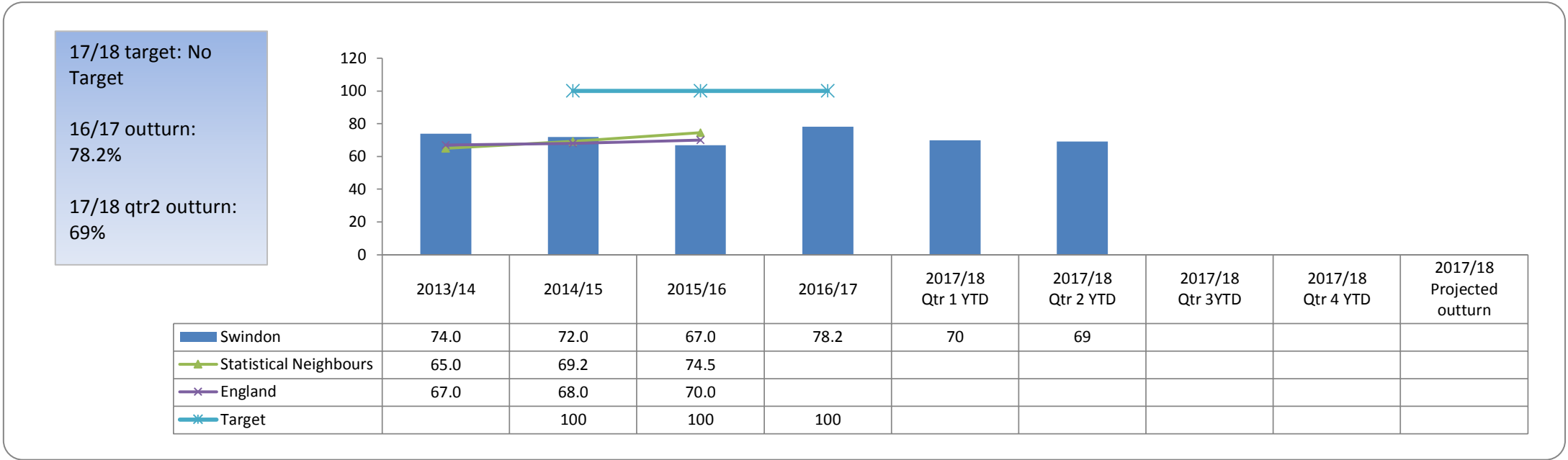
Performance has increased from 18.8% (55 out of 292 children) in 15/16 to 21.7% (71 out of 327 children) in 16/17; this is above national and statistical neighbour average. Small numbers do cause fluctuation in performance for this measure, and the fact that Swindon does not have its own LA residential provision also factors and there are some circumstances where it is in the child's best interest to be placed further from home. This measure is influenced due to the high use of commissioned placements, which are primarily outside of Swindon. A Fostering Improvement Board is in place to support recruitment of local foster carers to allow children to be placed locally.

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



There were 19 special guardianship orders granted during 16/17, which is higher than average for Swindon from a trend perspective. Swindon has had 17 Special guardianship orders between April and September 17. When permanence for a child can be achieved through a Social Guardianship Order, and it is in line with the child's care plan, then it is a good outcome. Pursuing permanence for a child remains a priority and hence the option for a Special Guardianship Order remains explored for every child.

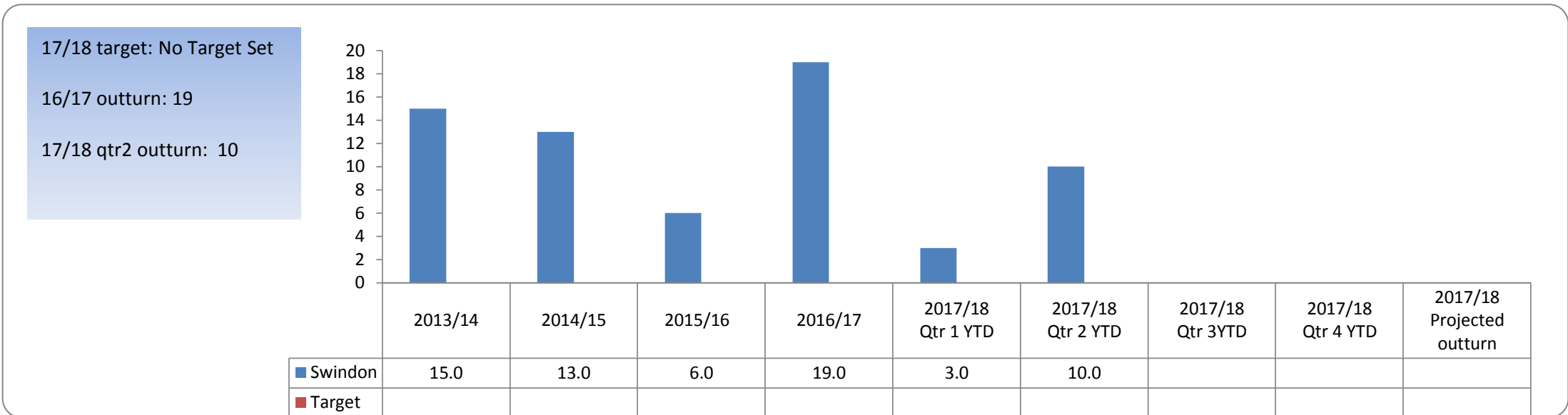
Percentage of looked after children leaving care aged over 16 who remained looked after until their 18th birthday



Swindon performance improved slightly from 65.4% in 15/16 to 78.2% 16/17, but is still inline with the national and statistical neighbour average. Performance for the first two quarters of 2017/18 is at 69% which is slightly below the national average.

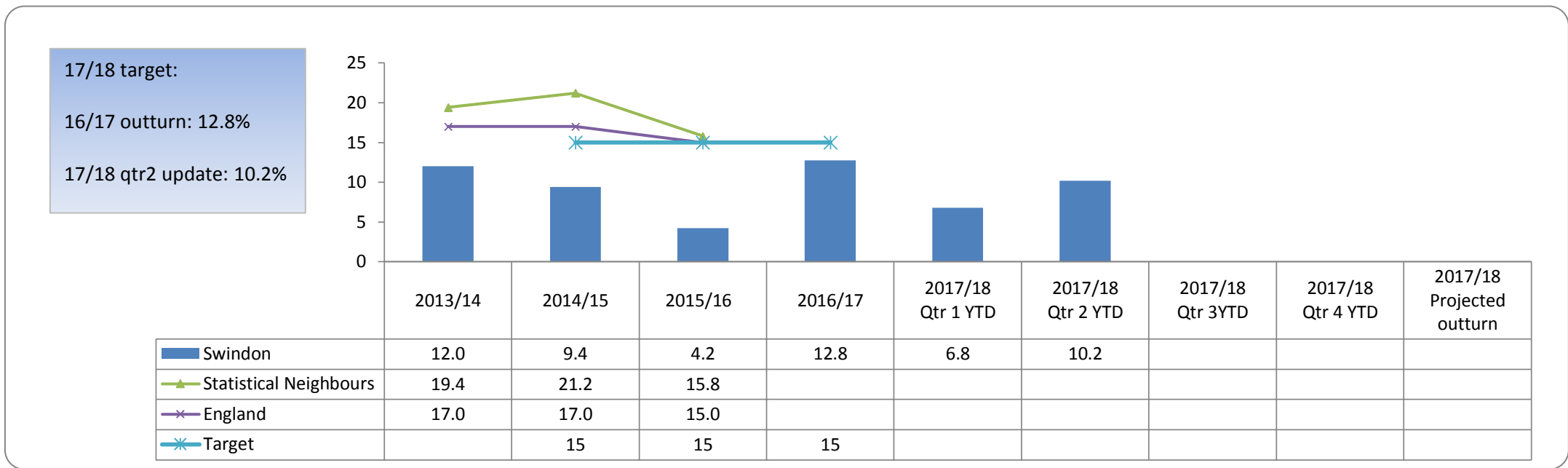
Numbers of Children Adopted

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



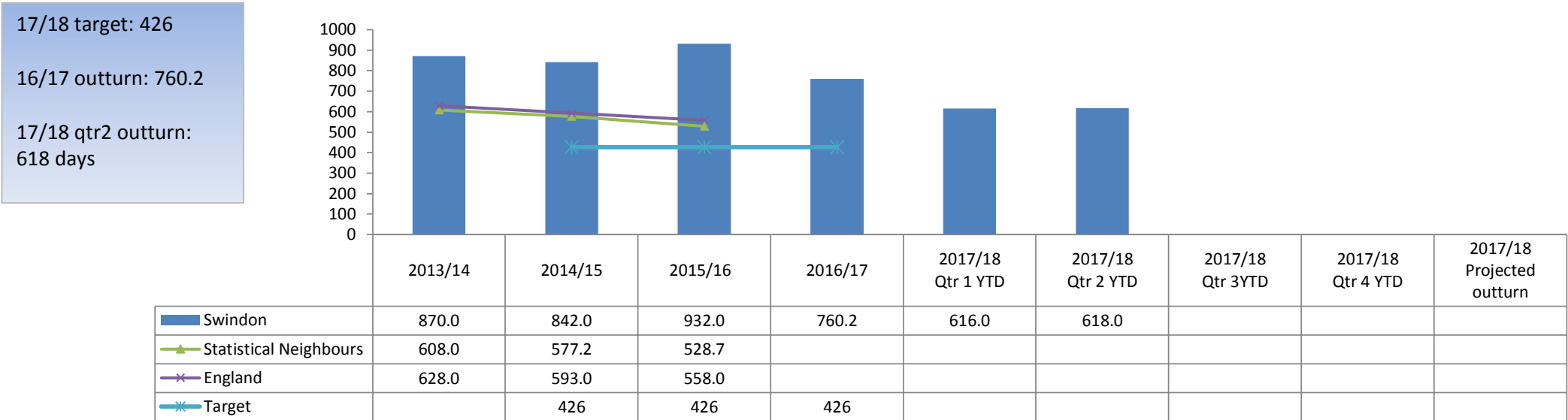
This measure reports the actual number of CLA adopted in year. This activity should be considered alongside the number of children ceasing care, and the measure for this is included further below. 19 children were adopted during 16/17. This is a significant increase from 6 in the previous year. In the first two quarter of 2016/17 10 children have been adopted.

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. 12.8% (19 out of 149 children ceasing care) of children ceasing care were adopted during 16/17 up from 4.2% in 15/16. 10.2% of children were adopted during quarter 1 & 2 of 17/18.

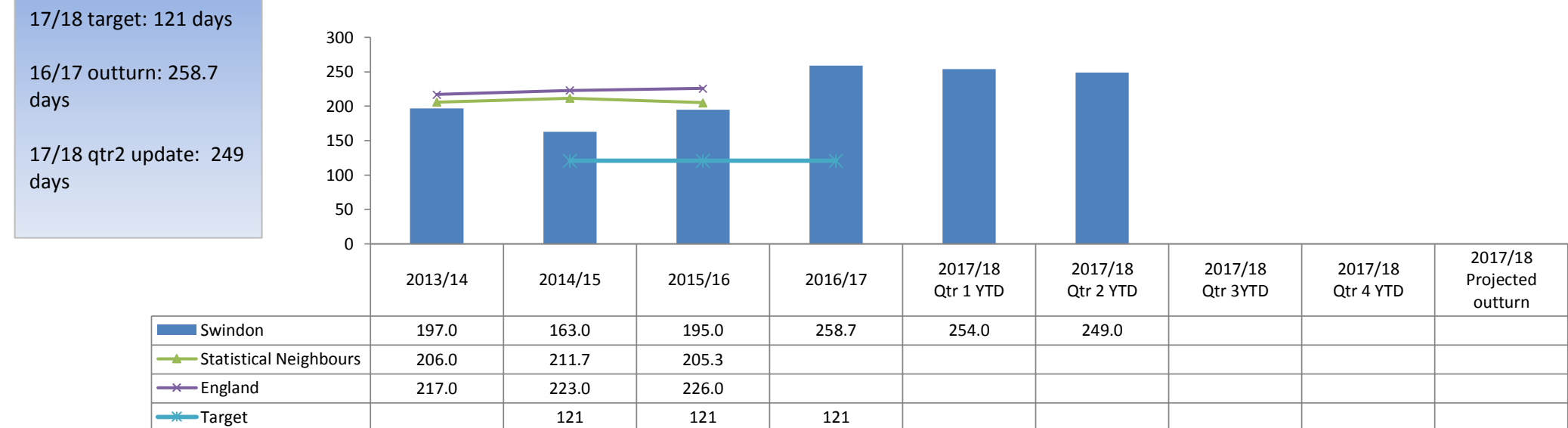
Average number of days between a child entering care and moving in with their adoptive family (A1)



Average number of days between entering care and being placed for adoption.

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 skew the timeliness measure. The vast majority of children are placed for adoption within the national thresholds. Due to the increase in number of timely adoptions in Swindon during 2016/17, performance has improved considerably and this trend has continued in to 2017/18.

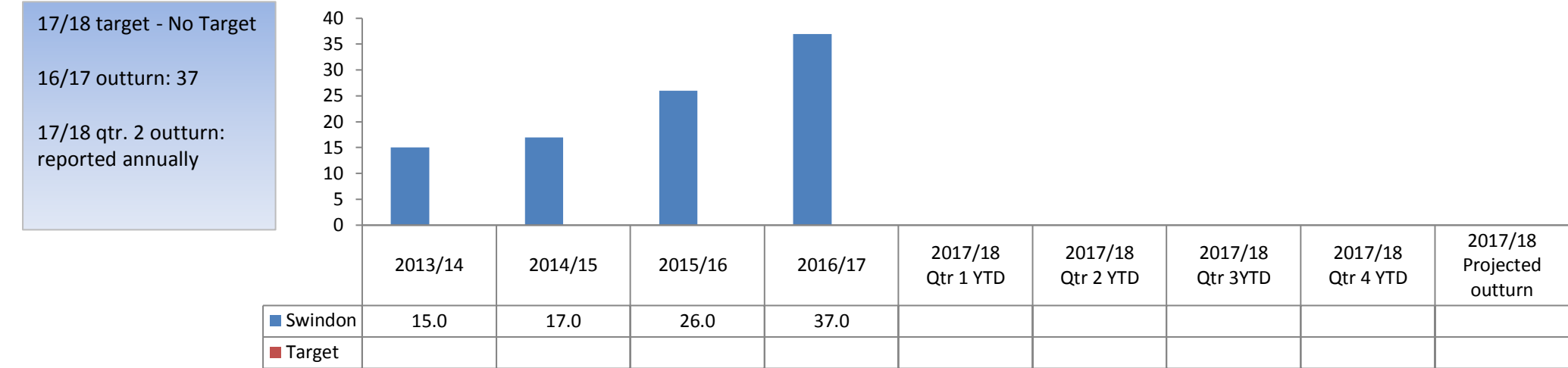
Average number of days between LA receiving court authority to place a child and deciding on a match



This measure is reported on the national adoption scorecard.

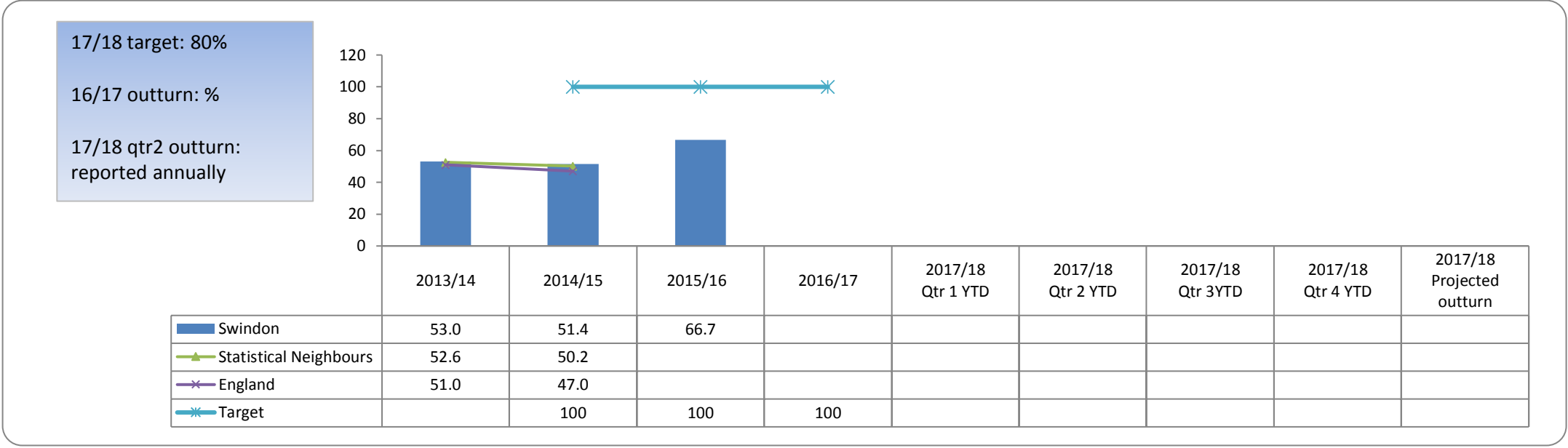
The length of time has increased from placement order to matching. As this is the reverse trend to the length of time between a child coming into care and being placed with their adoptive family, reasons for this need to be investigated further. Performance is to be monitored through the Permanence and Court Monitoring Panel to ensure timely permanence for a child.

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



There were 37 children who have been identified for adoption. This is the highest number reported in the last 5 years.

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

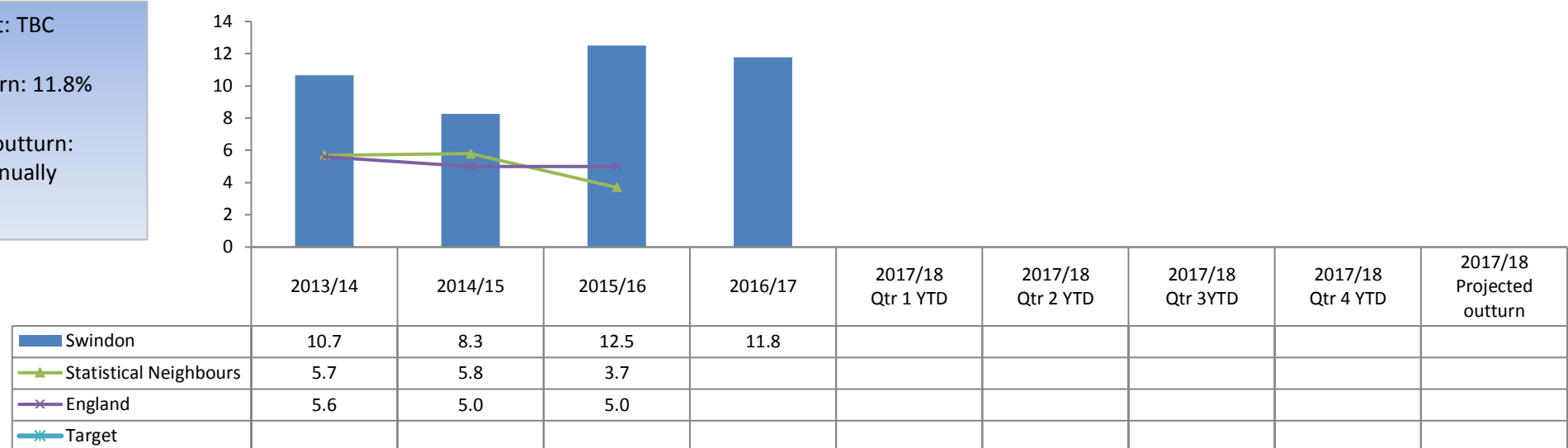


Swindon continued to be above national average in relation to the percentage of children who wait less than 20 months between entering care and moving in with their adoptive family.

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

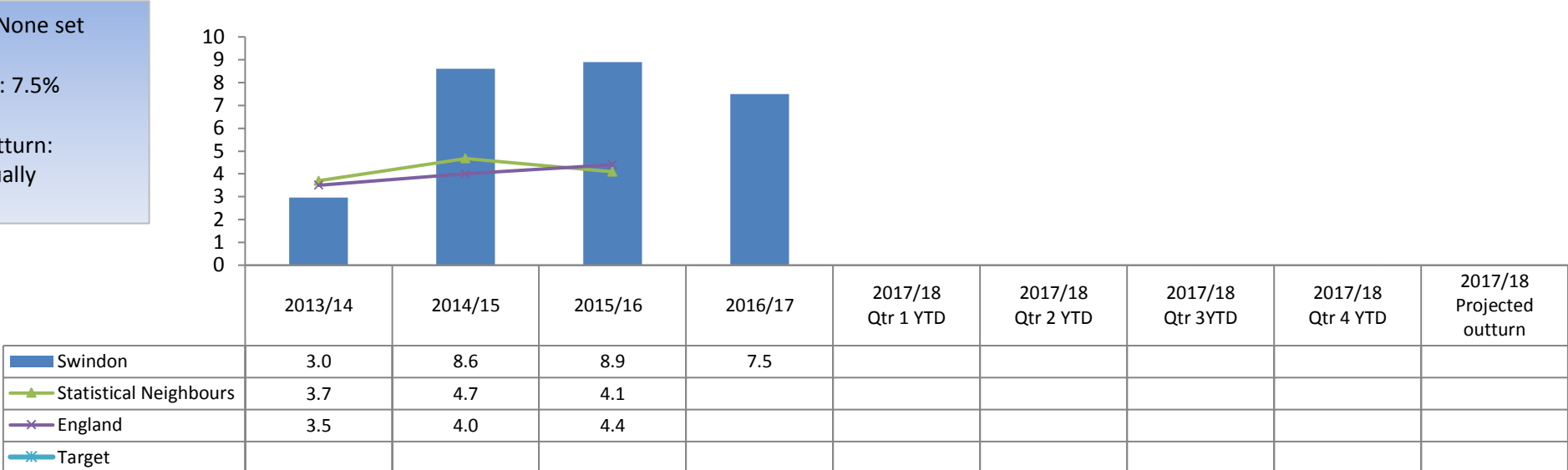
17/18 target: TBC
16/17 outturn: 11.8%
17/18 qtr2 outturn: reported annually



The percentage of children in care who were the subject of final warning, conviction or reprimand decreased from 12.5% in 2015/16 to 11.8% in 16/17. This is above the national and statistical neighbour average which was 5% and 3.7% respectively.

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

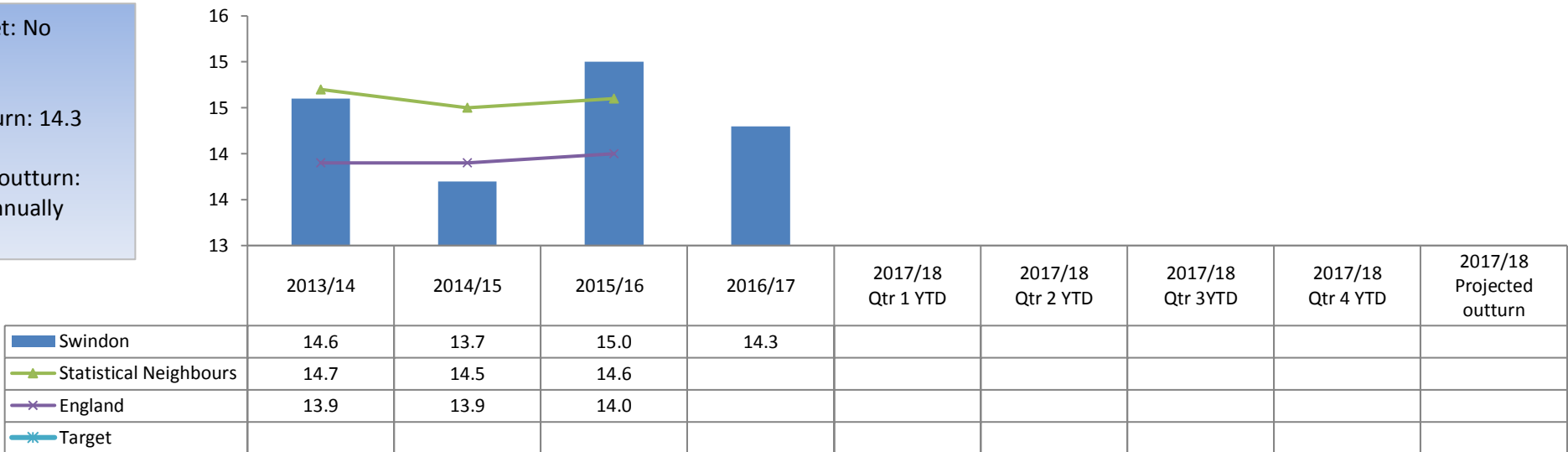
17/18 target: None set
16/17 outturn: 7.5%
17/18 qtr2 outturn: reported annually



There has been a decrease in the percentage of children identified as having a substance misuse problem, however the actual number remains the same at 15 children for both years. This measure is currently only reported annually. Local management information is used within the team, but this performance measure is only produced annually as part of the statutory reporting processes for looked after addresses.

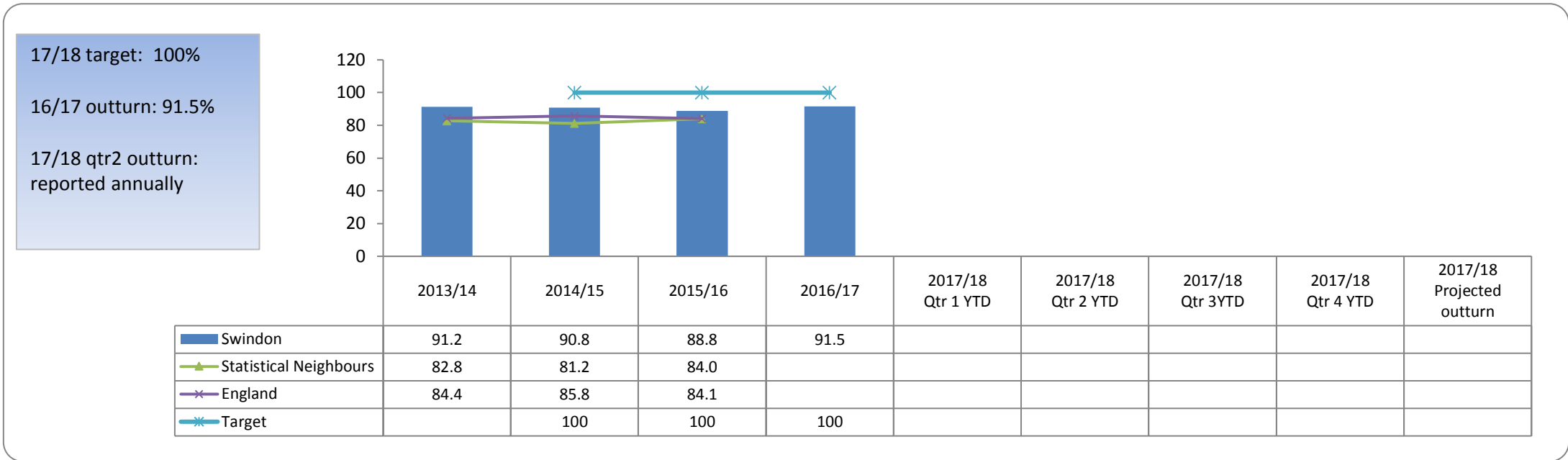
Emotional and behavioural health of looked after children (average SDQ score per child looked after who has been in care for one year or longer)

17/18 target: No Target
16/17 outturn: 14.3
17/18 qtr2 outturn: reported annually



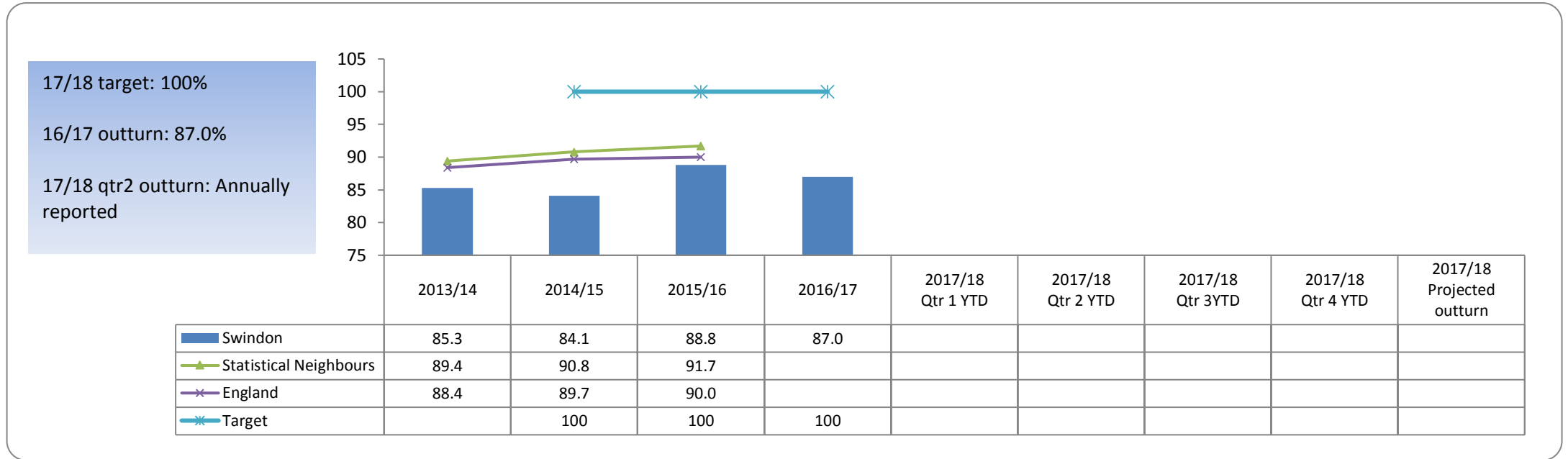
Average Strengths and difficulties questionnaire score for children in care for a year or longer. Low is good for this measure. Swindon is in line with national and statistical neighbour averages based on the latest data available. However a recent audit indicated a need to seek SDQ scores from a wider sample of carers to ascertain whether this figure is as reliable as we would wish.

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



91.5% of children had their annual dental check. This is above the national and statistical neighbour average which were 84.1% and 84.0% respectively for 15/16. This indicator is currently only reported annually as part of the Children looked after statutory returns submissions to the Department of Education. The designated nurse for looked after children has local reporting in place to track individual children and monitor performance for this measure.

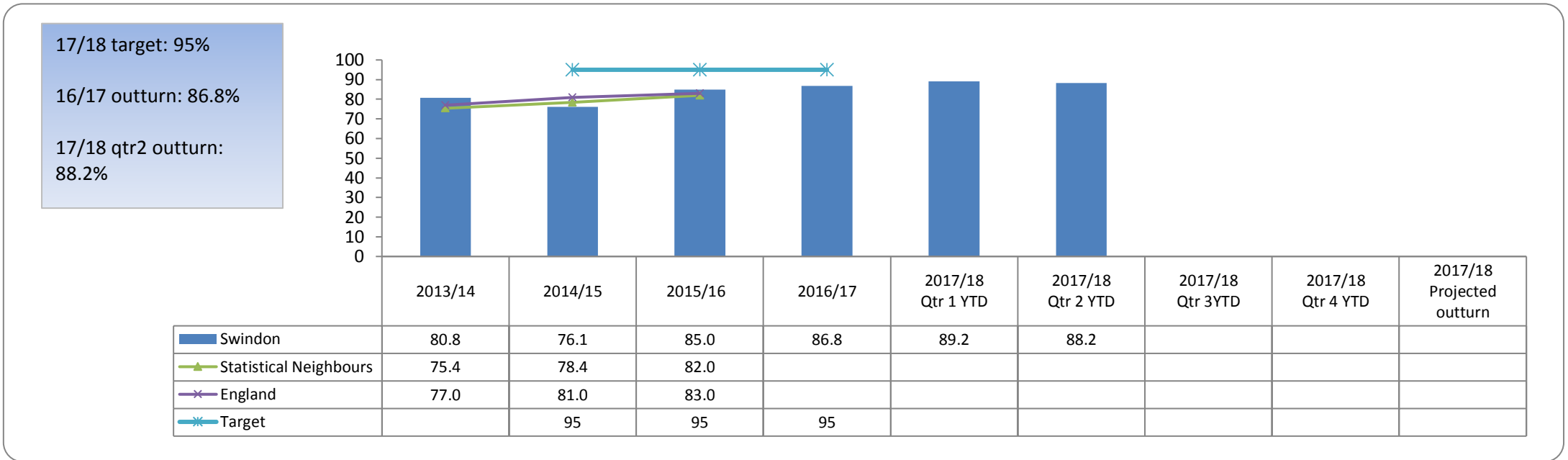
Percentage of children looked after for a year or longer having health checks during the year



There has been a slight decrease from last year. 26 review health assessments were not completed. All had review health assessments requested or arranged. This indicator is currently reported annually. There is an additional measure looking at children looked after who have their health assessment completed within 20 working days of a child becoming looked after, and this is used to check children are receiving health assessments when coming into care.

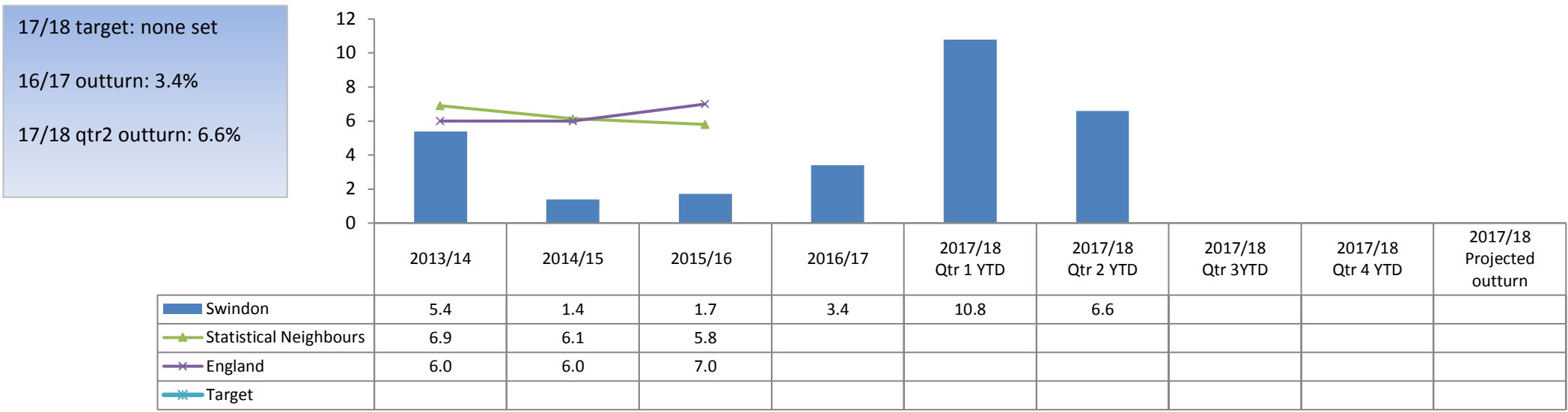
Care Leavers

Percentage of care leavers in suitable accommodation



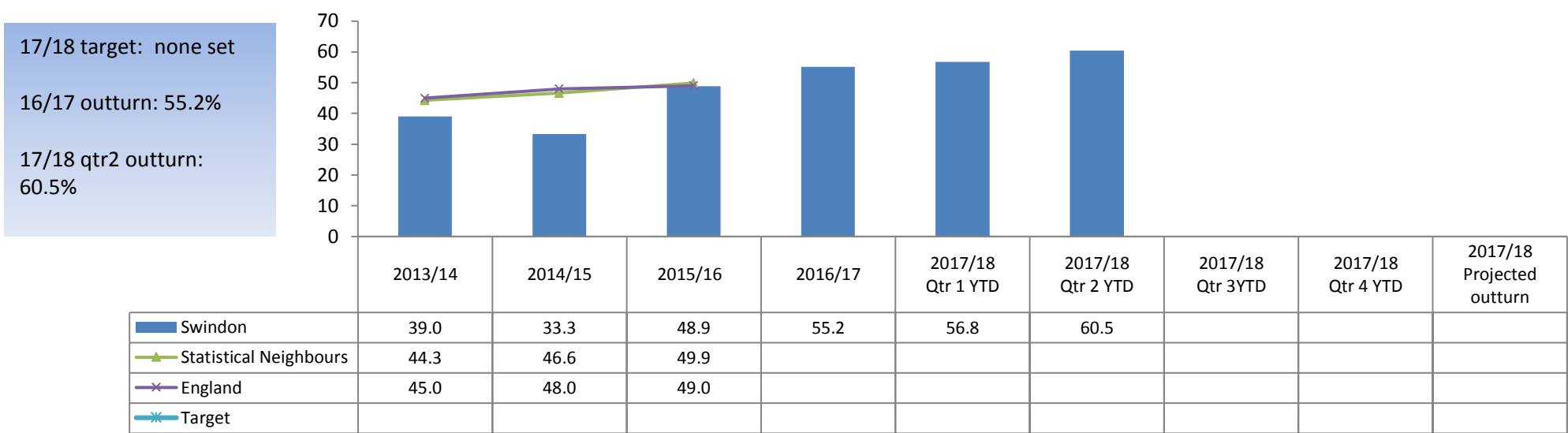
Care leavers in suitable accommodation has increased in 16/17 to 86.8% from 85.0% in the previous year. This is 151 out of 174 care leavers. Performance is higher than national and stat neighbour averages for the first 2 quarters of 2017/18. Dedicated support is provided, via the Care Leavers Board to ensure partners also remain supporting Care Leavers.

Percentage of care leavers in Higher Education



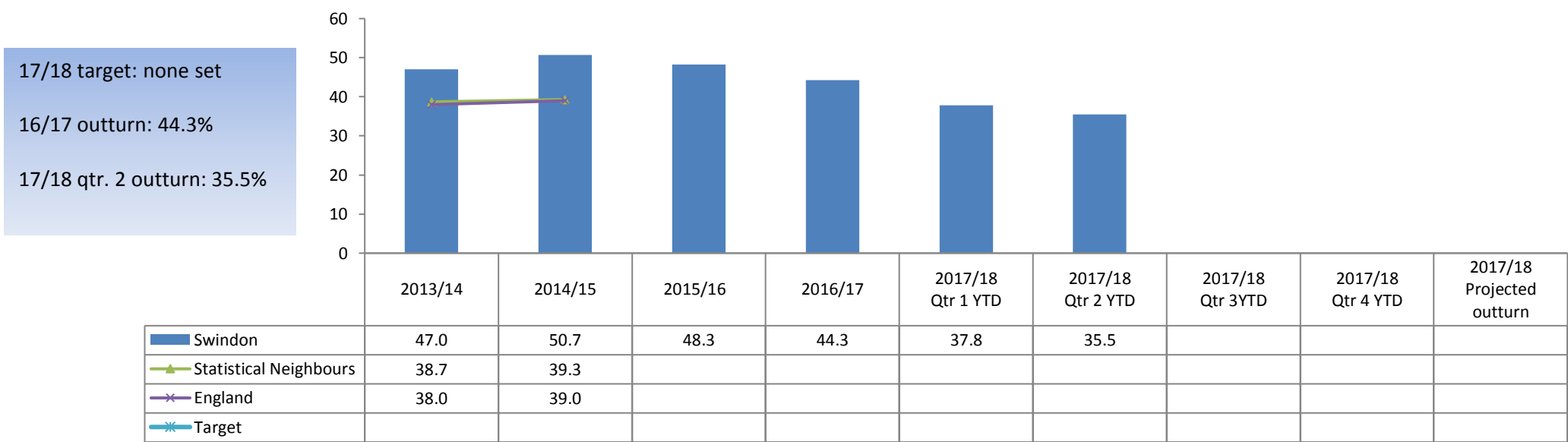
6 children out of 174 care leavers had a learning destination of higher education in 16/17. This has improved in the first 2 quarters of 2017/18 with 4 care leavers that have had their birthday in 2017/18 so far being in higher education. Dedicated attention is being given, through the Care Leavers Board, 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



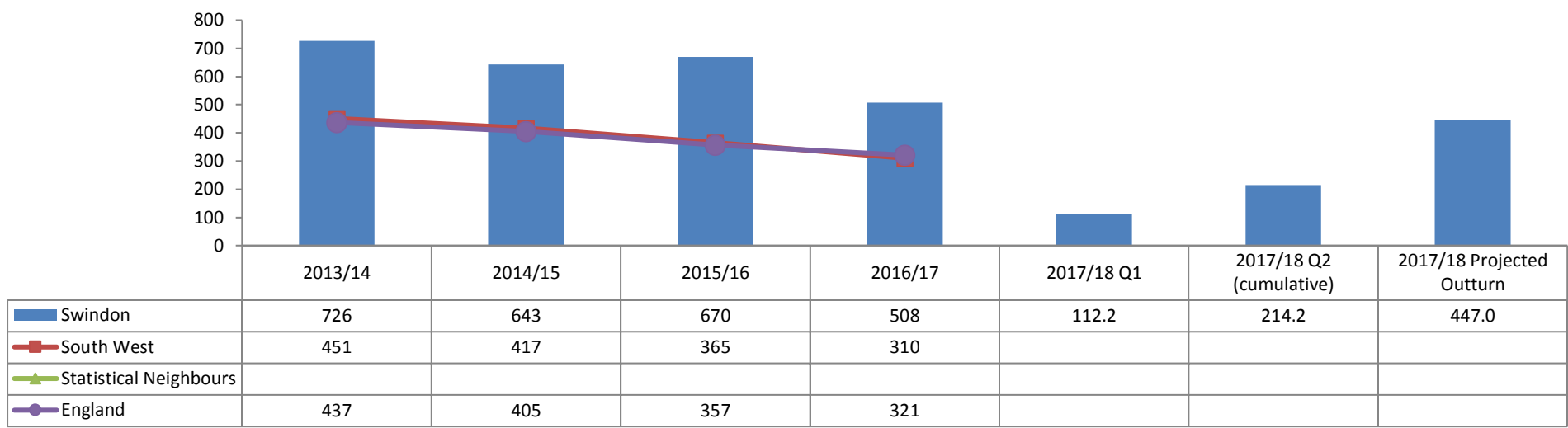
This is an increase from 48.9% in 2015/16 to 55.2% in 2016/17 and has improved significantly over the past couple of years. For 2016/17 this is 96 out of 174 care leavers. Performance is currently better than that national average for 2017/18. A Care Leavers Board has been set in place to further strengthen practice and build on progress made.

Percentage of care leavers NOT in Education, Employment or Training



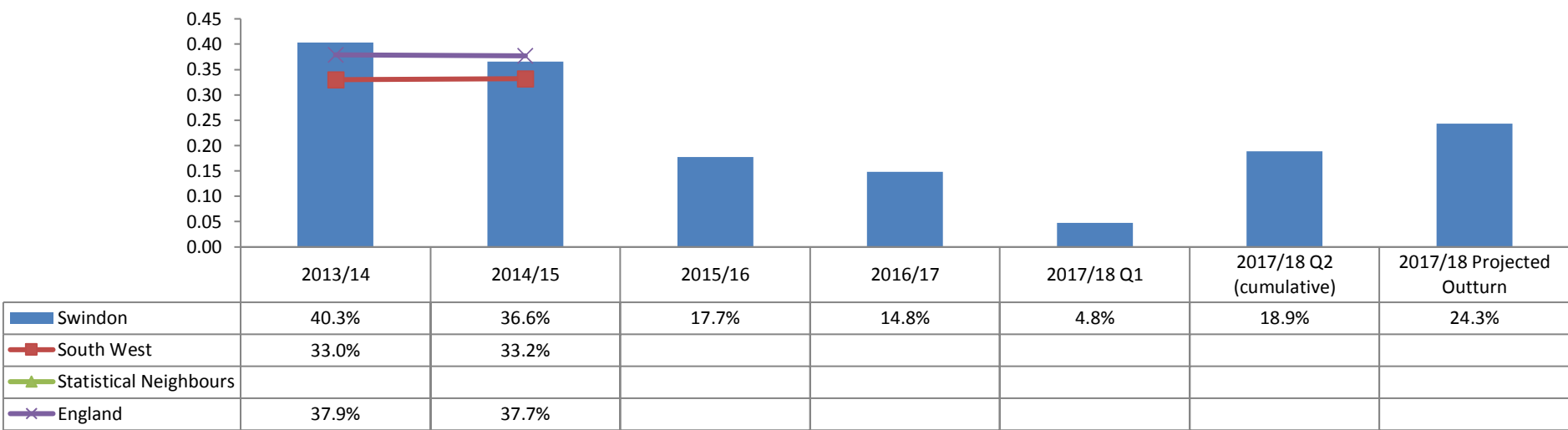
This has decreased from 48.3% for 2015/16 to 44.3% in 2016/17. This is 77 out of 174 care leavers. Quarter 2 performance is showing further improvement from 17/18. A dedicated Improvement Plan to assist care leavers into employment, education and training is in place.

First Time Entrants (per 100,000 population)



THE First time entry rate continues to fall from its peak in Q3 in 2013/14; although still high compared with national and regional comparators. There is ongoing work being done to truly understand these figures and the discrepancies between local and national (PNC) data. Nonetheless the continuing decrease is a welcome trend. Work in on-going to put in place information sharing protocols with the MoJ to obtain police national computer datasets (from which the figures above are derived) at individual level. This will enable us to identify discrepancies in reporting and put in place any actions required as a result of this.

Overall Binary Re-Offending Rate



Nationally published re-offending rates show a slight reduction between 2013/14 and 2014/15 although remain relatively static. Swindon rate remains below the national average (36.6% compared to 37.7%) however the above data is historical with a 2 year time lag. Local statistics, using the 'Live Tracker', shows a much more positive outcome/ trend which continues downward and remain much lower than National and Regional rates. Q2 of 2017/18 has shown a sharp increase in re-offending which in turn has impacted on the 2017/18 projected outturn. We have recently requested weekly reporting on new offenders which will enable us to concentrate resources to intervene prior to re-offending occurring.

| Troubled Families | |
|-------------------|--|
|-------------------|--|

| | 2015/16 | 2016/17* | 2017/18 Q1 (cumulative) | 2017/18 Q2 (cumulative) | 2017/18 Projected Outturn |
|---------|---------|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Swindon | 491 | 786 | 786 | 891 | 1016 |
| Target | 480 | 711 | 787 | 864 | 1016 |

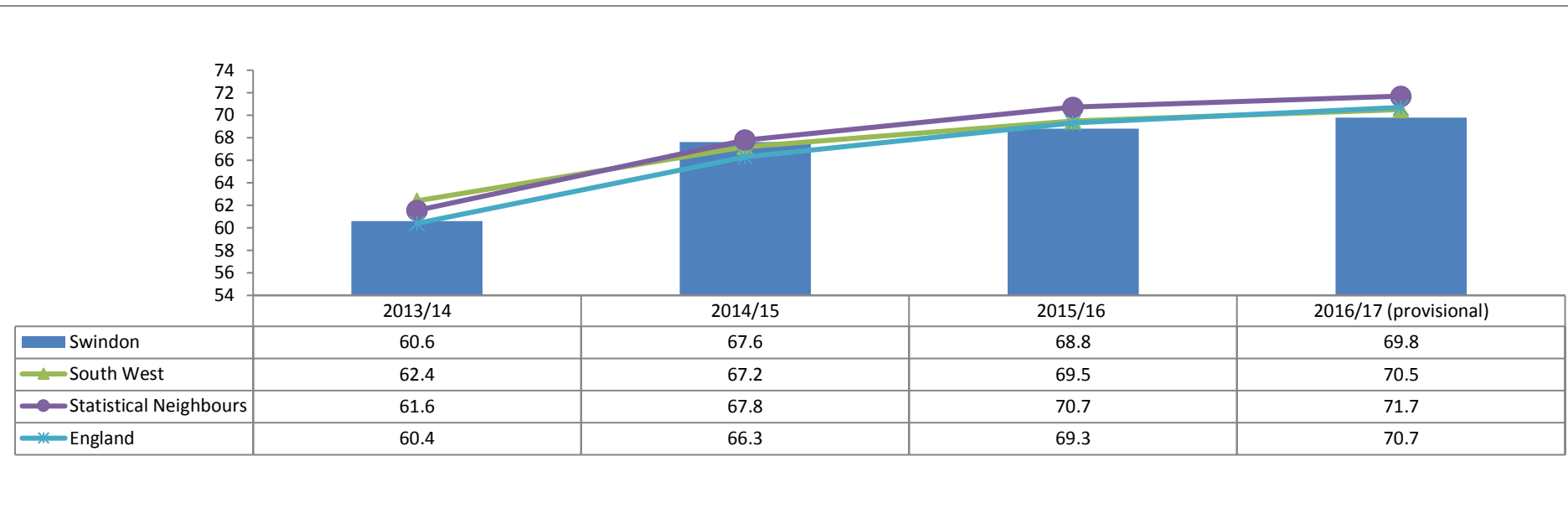
There are currently 891 engaged families on the programme, which is 94% of the 2017/18 Troubled Families target. We are focussing on engaging with early help teams to reduce the Troubled Families reliance on Social Care families and to increase our engaged families above the target to improve the potential claims position. Work will be done to improve data sharing links both internally and with partner organisations in order to identify new Troubled Families.

| | 2015/16 | 2016/17* | 2017/18 Q1 (cumulative) | 2017/18 Q2 (cumulative) | 2017/18 Projected Outturn |
|---------|---------|----------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Swindon | 0 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 300 |
| Target | 0 | 309 | 354 | 400 | 490 |

At the end of Q2, 2017/18 we had claimed for meeting outcomes for 113 families which was 23% of our target for the end of 2017/18. We currently have 60 claims with Internal Audit and will be looking to increase claims further before the December claims window closes. A Transforming Families work plan is on-going in support of achieving positive Troubled Families outcomes and ultimately increasing payment by results claims going forward. A self-assessment has been completed which identifies the strengths and weaknesses of the partnership and shows opportunities to improve whole family working across agencies. Work to increase awareness of the benefits of whole family working is planned for the next 3 months.

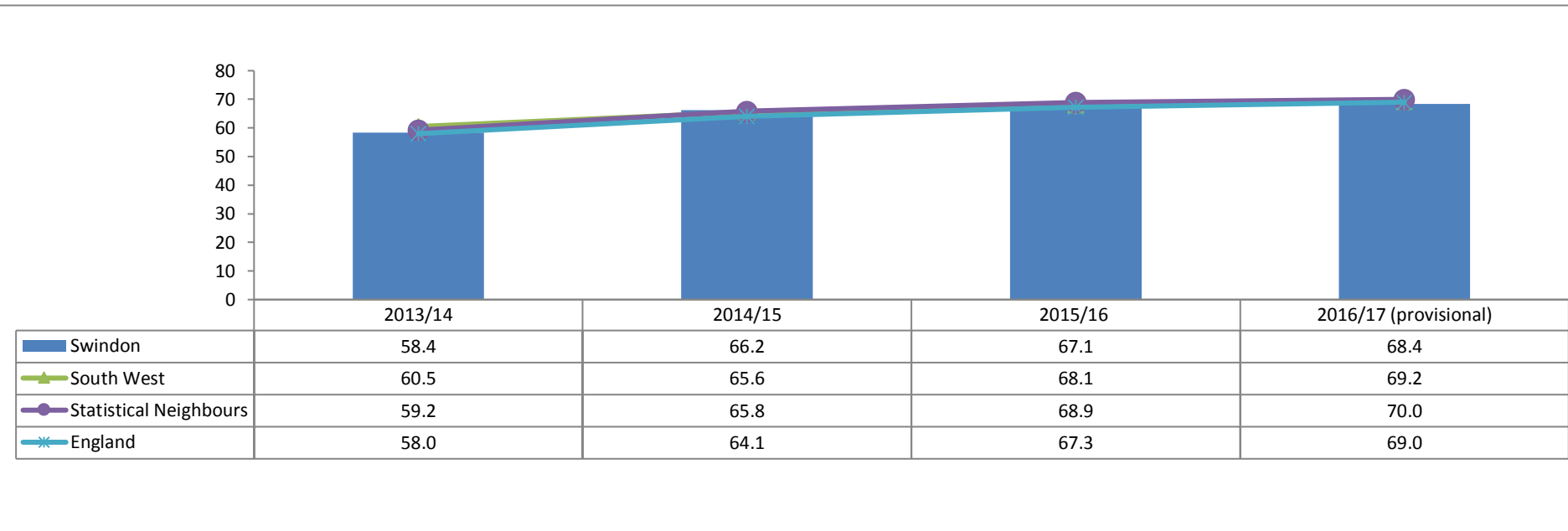
Primary Education - Early Years

EYFSP - % achieving a Good Level of Development (GLD)



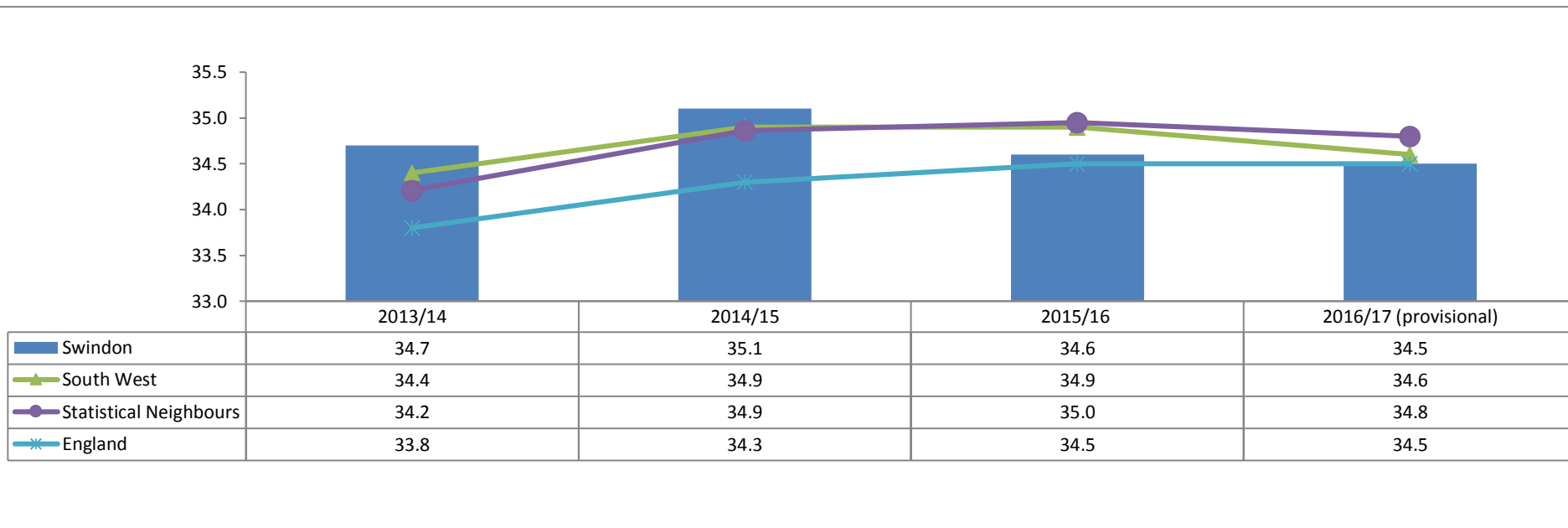
A Good Level of Development is defined as achieving Expected or Exceeding in all prime goals, as well as Literacy and Mathematics; these make up 12 of the 17 goals assessed. Swindon slipped slightly behind the national average in 2016, and again in 2017.

EYFSP - % meeting all 17 Early Learning Goals



This measure identifies the percentage of children assessed for the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile who achieve Expected or Exceeding in all 17 goals. Previously Swindon has performed in line with or above the national average, but has fallen behind over the last two years.

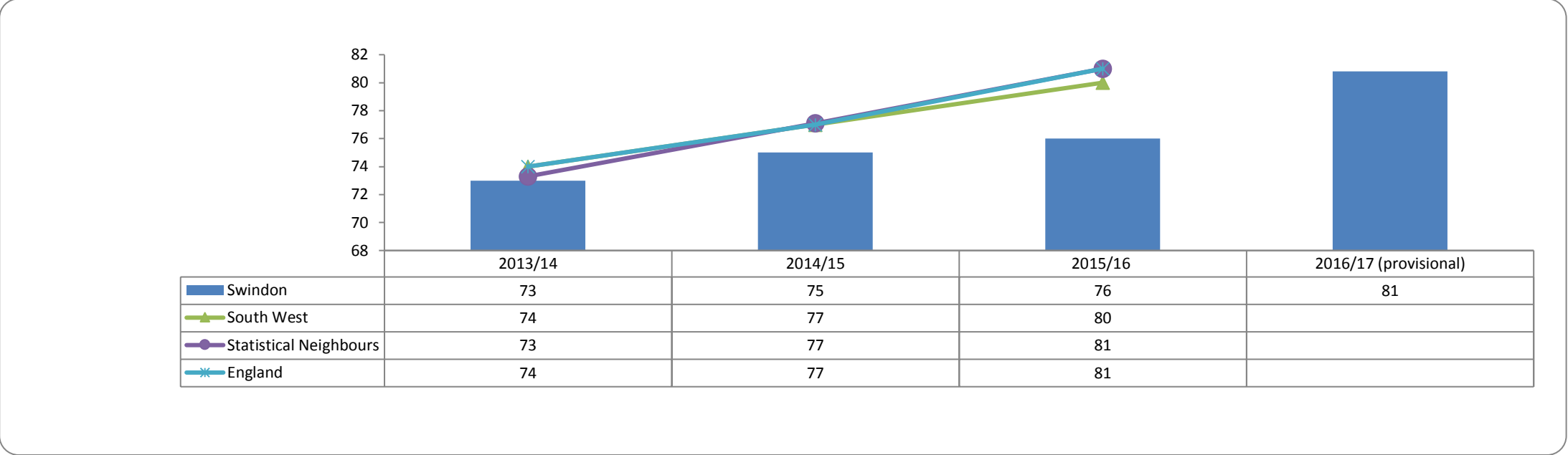
Early Year Foundation Stage Profile Average Points Score



The points scored (1, 2 or 3) for each of the 17 learning goals are summed for each pupil, and averaged across the local authority. A score of 34 would represent the average child achieving Expected (2) in all 17 goals. Swindon has had a higher APS than England for the past three years, and has recently fallen behind the South West and its statistical neighbours, though is still in line with the England average.

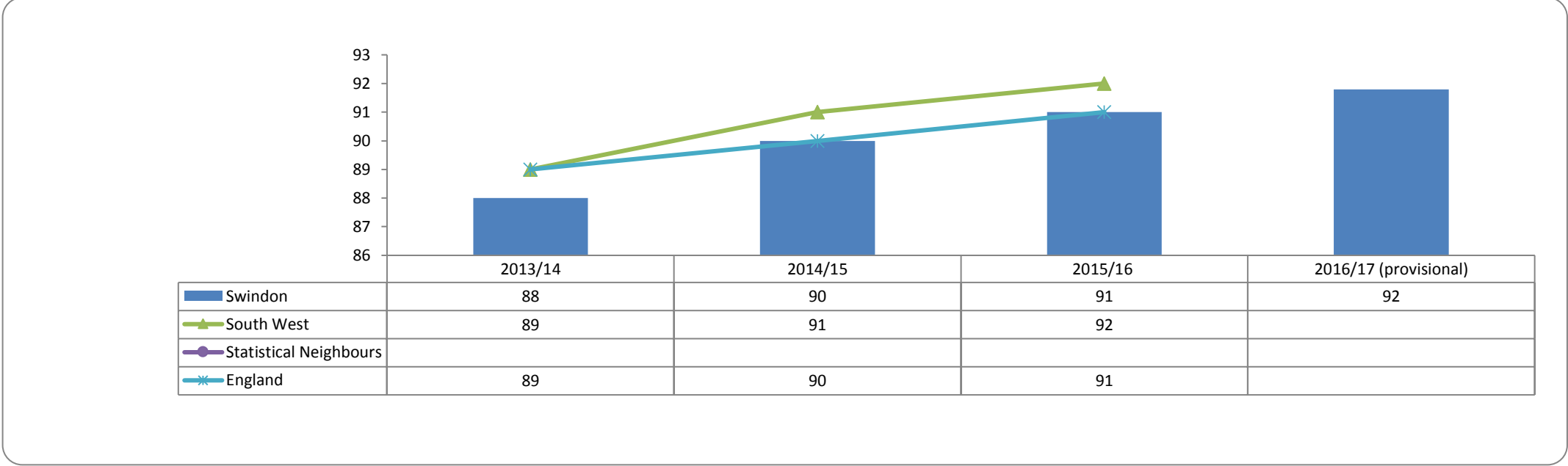
Primary Education - Key Stage 1 and Phonics

% of Year 1 pupils achieving required standard of Phonics



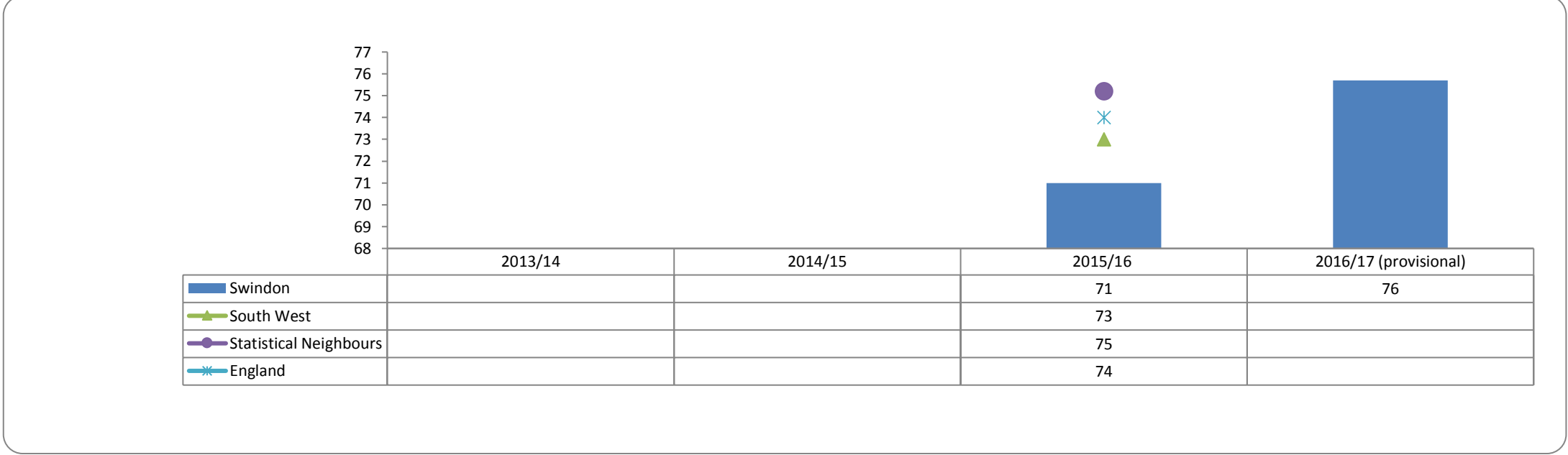
The percentage of Year 1 pupils in Swindon achieving the required standard of Phonics decoding had fallen behind the national average in recent years, with the largest gap in 2016. Provisional results (subject to change) for 2017 suggest Swindon has improved its performance substantially. Data errors at DfE mean reliable national 2017 figures are not yet available.

% of pupils achieving required standard in Phonics by end of Year 2



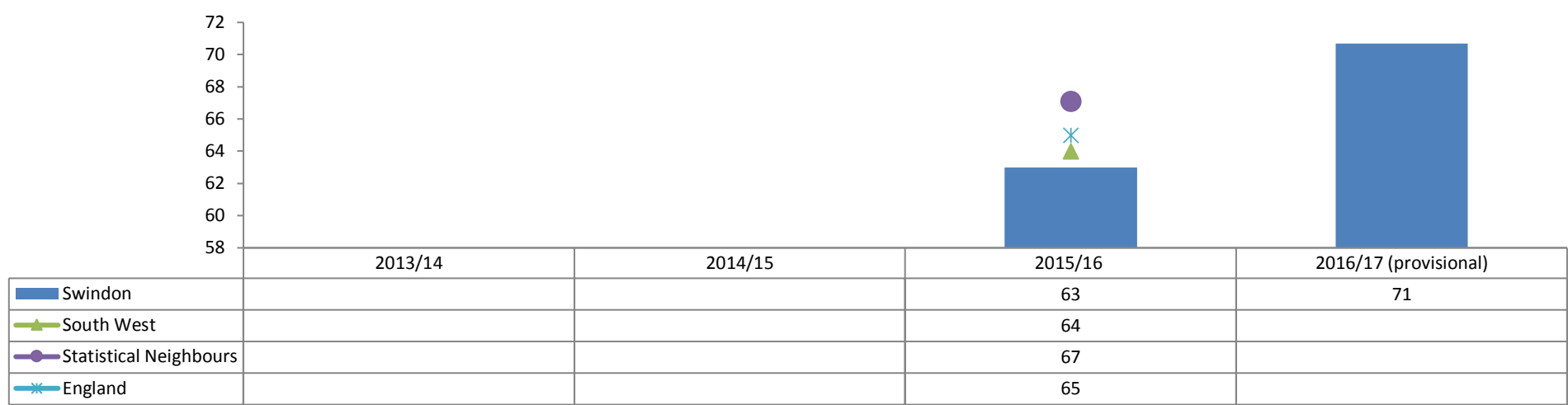
If a child is absent or doesn't meet the Phonics decoding standard in Year 1, they are assessed in Year 2. Swindon has previously performed in line with the national average. 2017 Swindon figures are strictly provisional. Data errors at DfE mean reliable national 2017 figures are not yet available.

% pupils achieving at least the expected KS1 standard in Reading



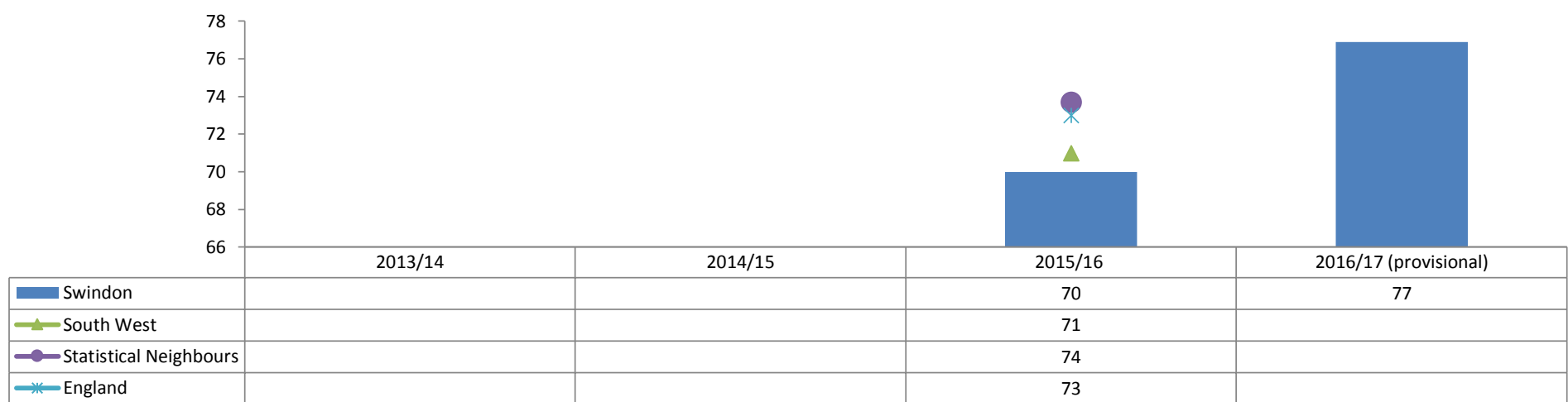
The 2015/16 KS1 cohort was the first to be assessed against the new, more challenging curriculum introduced in 2014. Key Stage 1 attainment is determined by teacher assessment. The provisional 2017 figure (subject to change) suggests that Swindon has improved its performance. Data errors at DfE mean reliable national 2017 figures are not yet available.

% pupils achieving at least the expected KS1 standard in Writing



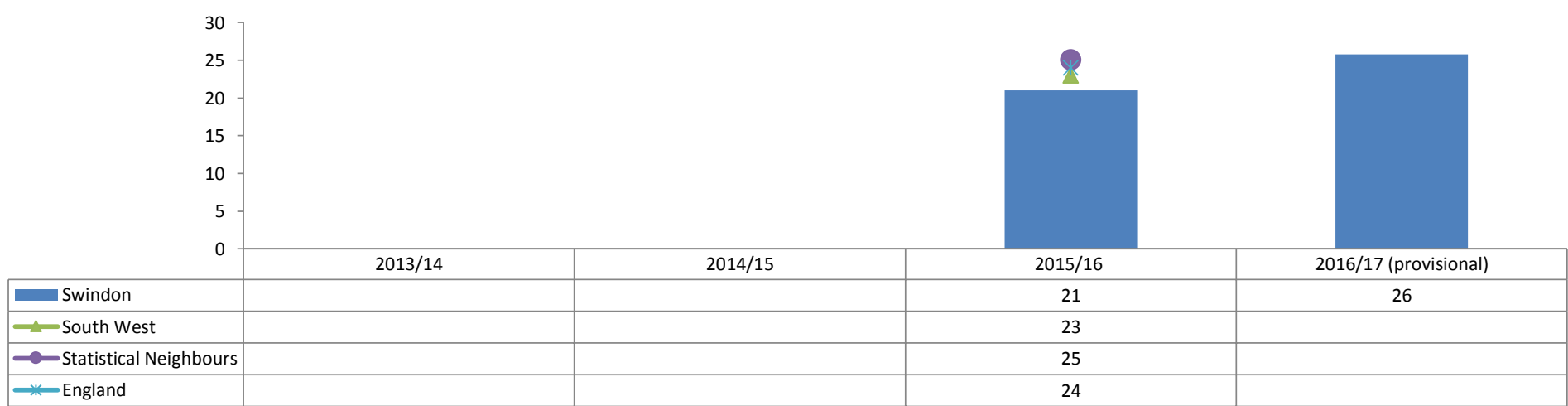
The 2015/16 KS1 cohort was the first to be assessed against the new, more challenging curriculum introduced in 2014. Key Stage 1 attainment is determined by teacher assessment. The 2017 figure is provisional, and subject to change, but shows a much stronger performance. Data errors at DfE mean reliable national 2017 figures are not yet available.

% pupils achieving at least the expected KS1 standard in Maths



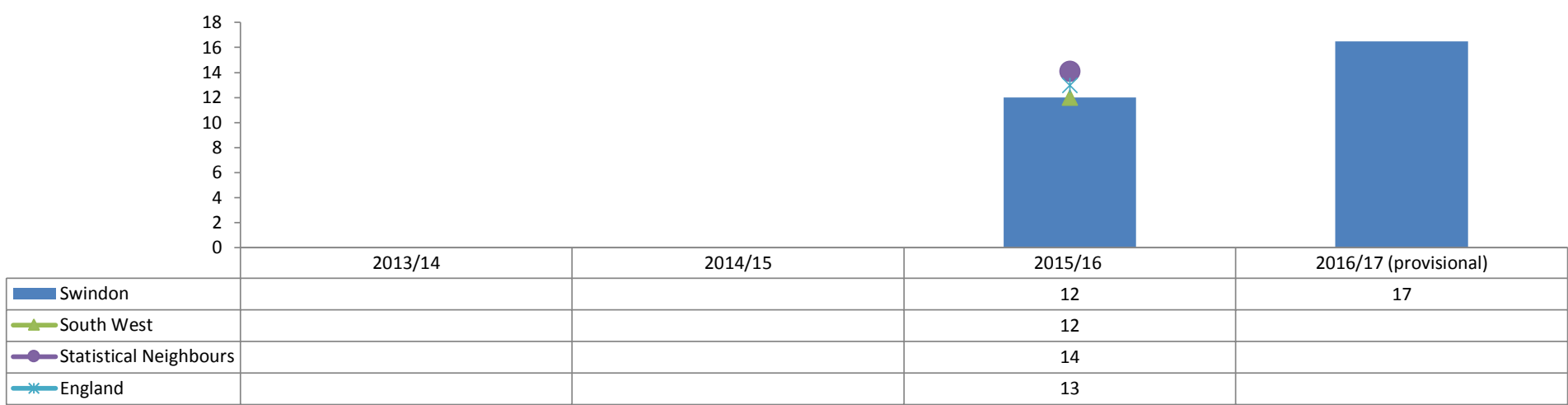
The 2015/16 KS1 cohort was the first to be assessed against the new, more challenging curriculum introduced in 2014, with results reported in terms of scaled scores rather than levels. Key Stage 1 attainment is determined by teacher assessment. The 2017 figure for Swindon is strictly provisional and subject to change, but suggests a substantial improvement. Data errors at DfE mean reliable national 2017 figures are not yet available.

% pupils working to a greater depth at KS1 in Reading



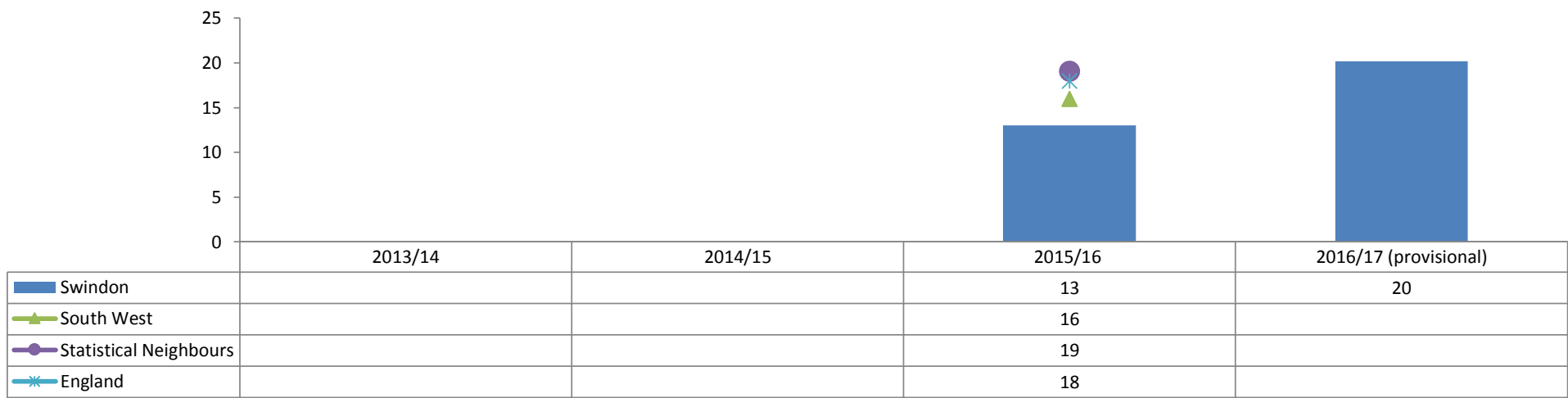
The 2015/16 KS1 cohort was the first to be assessed against the new, more challenging curriculum introduced in 2014, with results reported in terms of scaled scores rather than levels. Key Stage 1 attainment is determined by teacher assessment. Some pupils will be working at a greater depth within the expected standard. The 2017 provisional figure (subject to change) suggests Swindon has performed better than last year. Data errors at DfE mean reliable national 2017 figures are not yet available.

% pupils working to a greater depth at KS1 in Writing



The 2015/16 KS1 cohort was the first to be assessed against the new, more challenging curriculum introduced in 2014, with results reported in terms of scaled scores rather than levels. Key Stage 1 attainment is determined by teacher assessment. Some pupils will be working at a greater depth within the expected standard. The 2017 provisional figure (subject to change) suggests Swindon has performed better than last year. Data errors at DfE mean reliable national 2017 figures are not yet available.

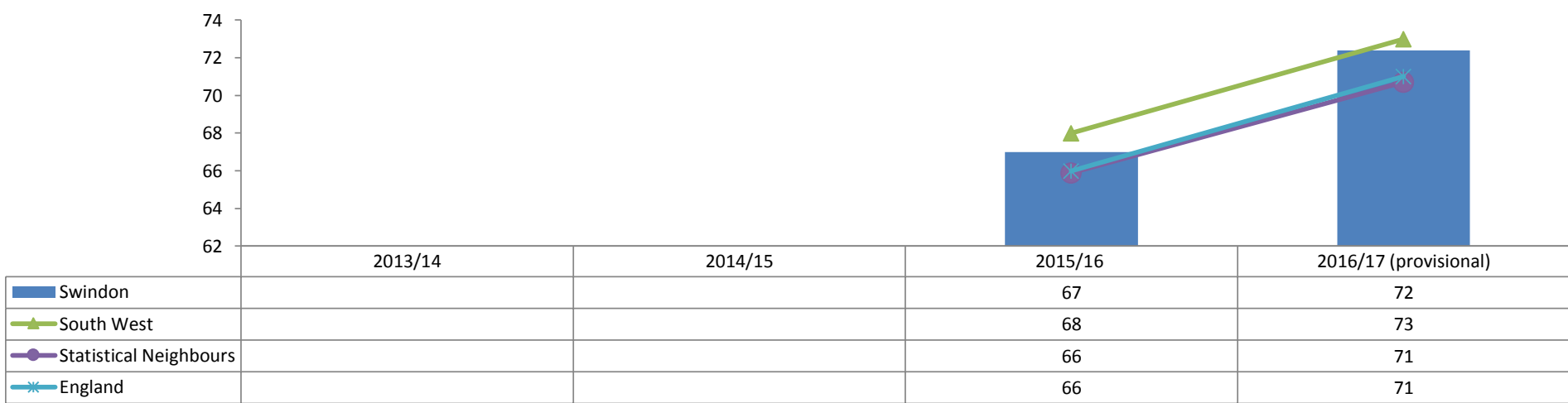
% pupils working to a greater depth at KS1 in Maths



The 2015/16 KS1 cohort was the first to be assessed against the new, more challenging curriculum introduced in 2014, with results reported in terms of scaled scores rather than levels. Key Stage 1 attainment is determined by teacher assessment. Some pupils will be working at a greater depth within the expected standard. The 2017 provisional figure (subject to change) suggests Swindon has performed better than last year. Data errors at DfE mean reliable national 2017 figures are not yet available.

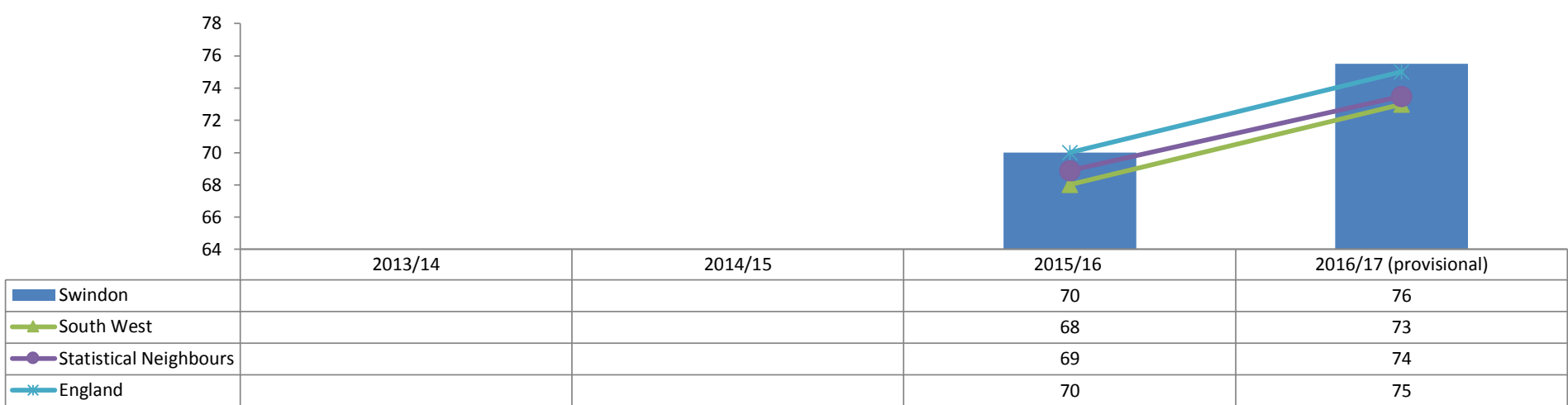
Primary Education - Key Stage 2

% pupils achieving at least the expected KS2 standard for Reading



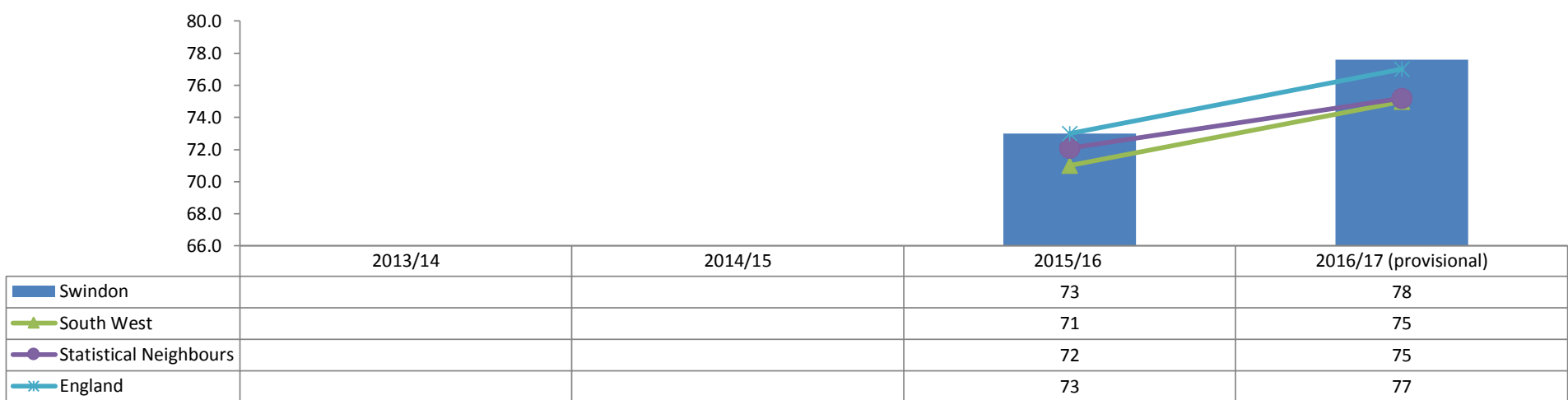
The 2015/16 Key Stage 2 cohort was the first to be assessed against the new, more challenging curriculum introduced in 2014, with results using scaled scores rather than levels. Reading is assessed by test, with pupils achieving a scaled score of at least 100 judged to be meeting the expected standard. Swindon performed slightly above the England average in 2016. Provisional 2017 figures (subject to change) suggest the % of pupils achieving the standard has improved and is still above the national average.

% pupils achieving at least the expected KS2 standard for Maths



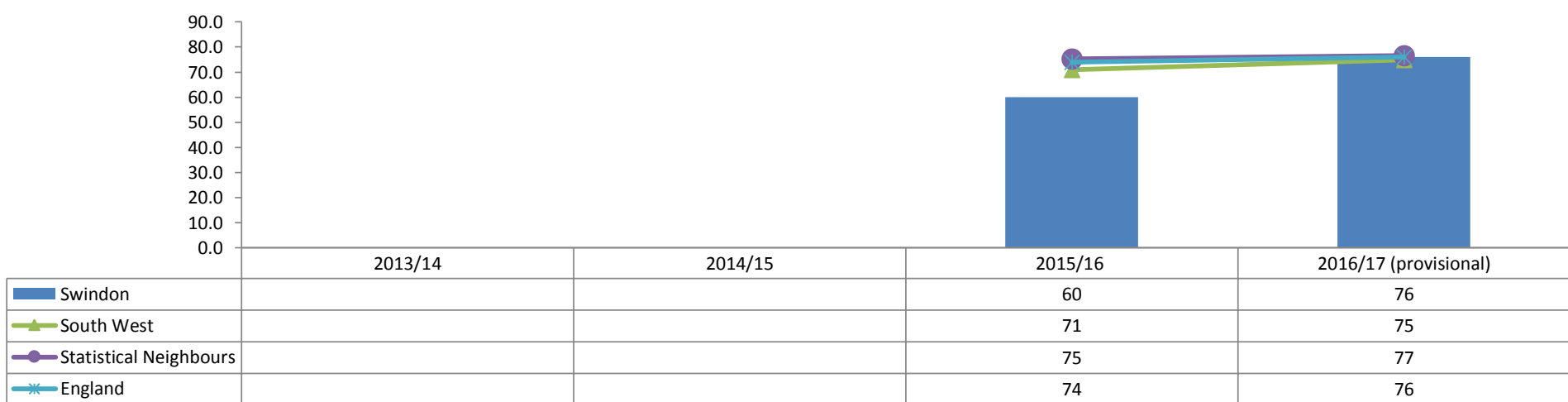
The 2015/16 Key Stage 2 cohort was the first to be assessed against the new, more challenging curriculum introduced in 2014, with results using scaled scores rather than levels. Maths attainment is assessed by test, with pupils achieving a scaled score of at least 100 judged to be meeting the expected standard. Swindon performed in line with the England average, above the South West and its statistical neighbours in 2016. Provisional 2017 figures (subject to change) suggest the % of pupils achieving the standard has improved and is slightly above the national average.

% pupils achieving at least the expected KS2 standard for GPS



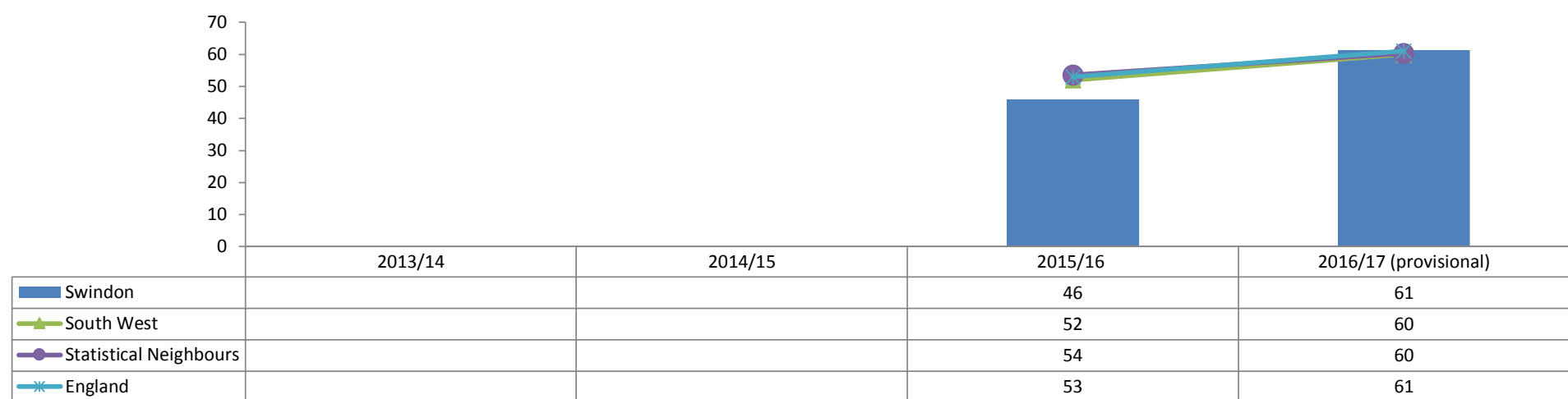
The 2015/16 Key Stage 2 cohort was the first to be assessed against the new, more challenging curriculum introduced in 2014, with results using scaled scores rather than levels. Grammar, punctuation and spelling (GPS) is assessed by test, with pupils achieving a scaled score of at least 100 judged to be meeting the expected standard. Provisional 2017 figures (subject to change) suggest the % of pupils achieving the standard has improved, and is slightly above the national average.

% pupils achieving at least the expected KS2 standard for Writing (TA)



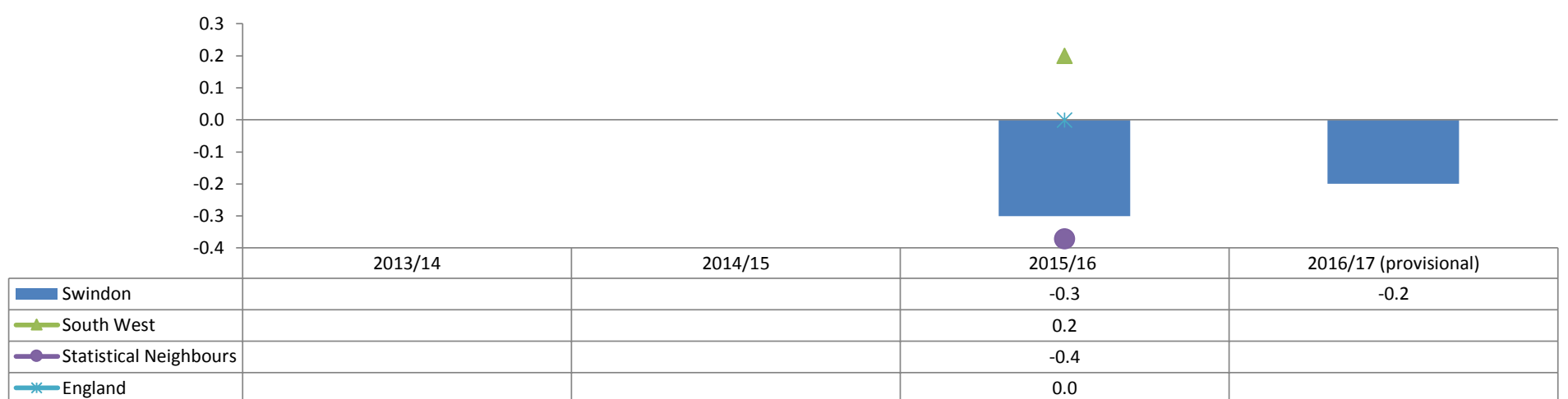
The 2015/16 Key Stage 2 cohort was the first to be assessed against the new, more challenging curriculum introduced in 2014, with results using scaled scores rather than levels. Writing is assessed by teacher assessment. Swindon performed far below the national average in 2016, despite previous performance in KS2 Writing being in line with the national average. 2017 figures are strictly provisional and are subject to change, but suggest Swindon has closed the gap and is now in line with the national average.

% pupils achieving at least the expected standard in R&W&M



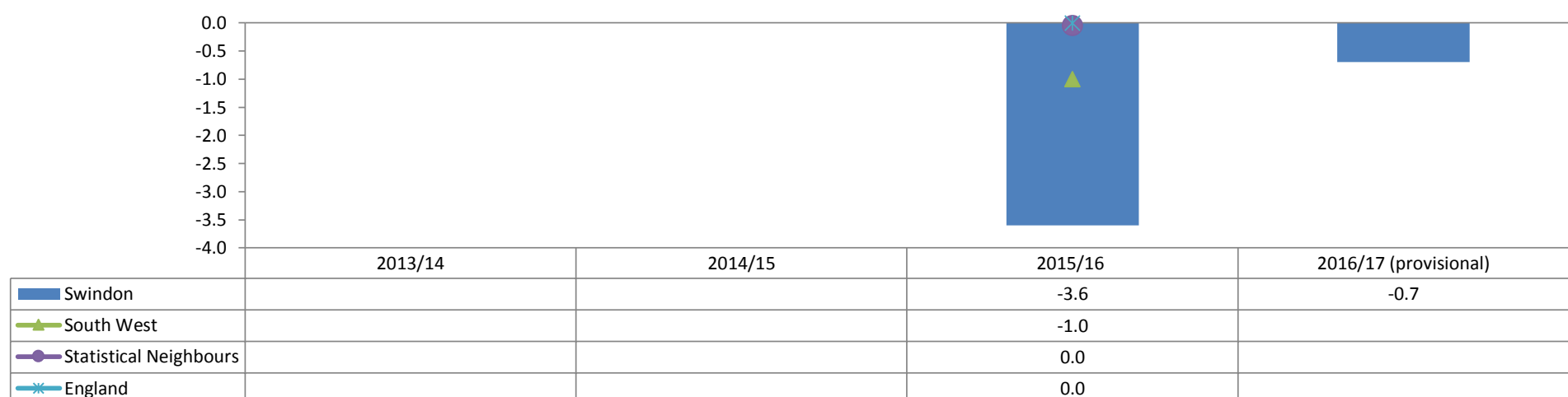
Pupils should meet the expected standard in all three of Reading, Writing and Maths at Key Stage 2. In 2016, Swindon fell below the national average for this measure, largely driven by the low percentage achieving the expected standard in Writing. Provisional figures for 2017 (subject to change) suggest that Swindon has closed the gap and is now in line with the national average on this measure.

Key Stage 2 - Average Progress Score for Reading



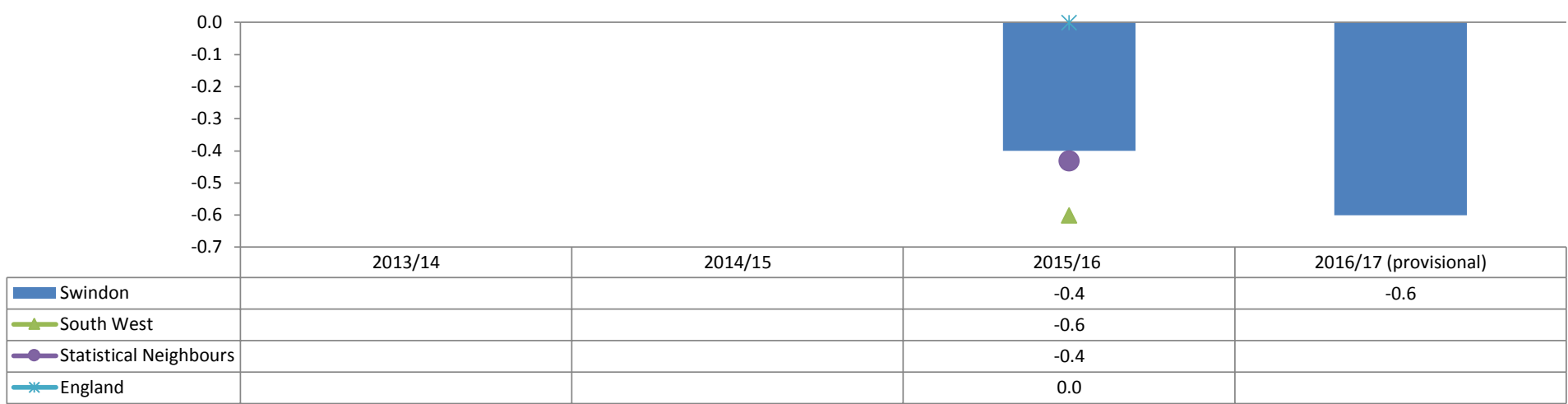
This measure of Progress was new for 2016, replacing the previous 'expected Progress'. Each child receives an individual progress score, calculated using the difference between their actual attainment and their predicted attainment based on their results at Key Stage 1. The average of these is taken to give an average progress score. Negative scores indicate children have still made progress, but not as much as expected. Swindon has below average Progress for Reading from Key Stage 1 to Key Stage 2. Progress scores for 2017 are strictly provisional and are subject to change, with national figures expected later in the year.

Key Stage 2 - Average Progress Score for Writing



Each child receives an individual progress score, based on the difference between their actual attainment, and their predicted attainment based on their results at Key Stage 1 and the KS2 attainment of other children of similar ability. The average of these is taken to give an average progress score. Negative scores indicate children have still made progress, but not as much as expected. Swindon's Progress in 2016 was particularly poor, due to its low attainment in Writing, and while Progress is still less than expected, it is much closer to expected Progress nationally. Progress scores for 2017 are strictly provisional estimates and are subject to change.

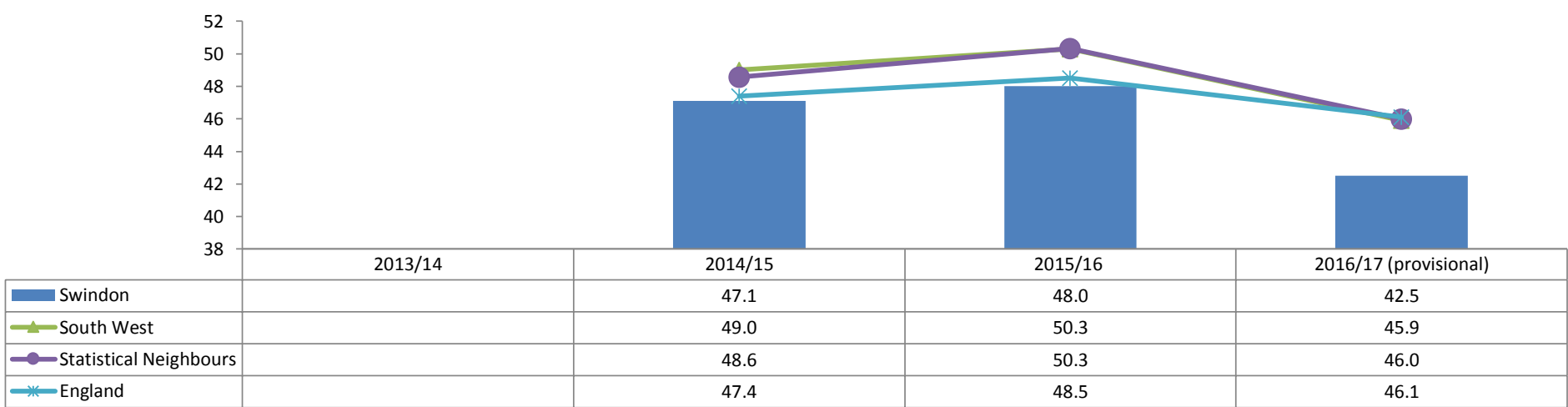
Key Stage 2 - Average Progress Score for Maths



Each child receives an individual progress score, based on the difference between their actual attainment, and their predicted attainment based on their results at Key Stage 1 and the KS2 attainment of other children of similar ability. The average of these is taken to give an average progress score. Negative scores indicate children have still made progress, but not as much as expected. Progress scores for 2017 are provisional and are subject to change, but suggest slightly poorer Progress in 2017 compared to the 2016 cohort.

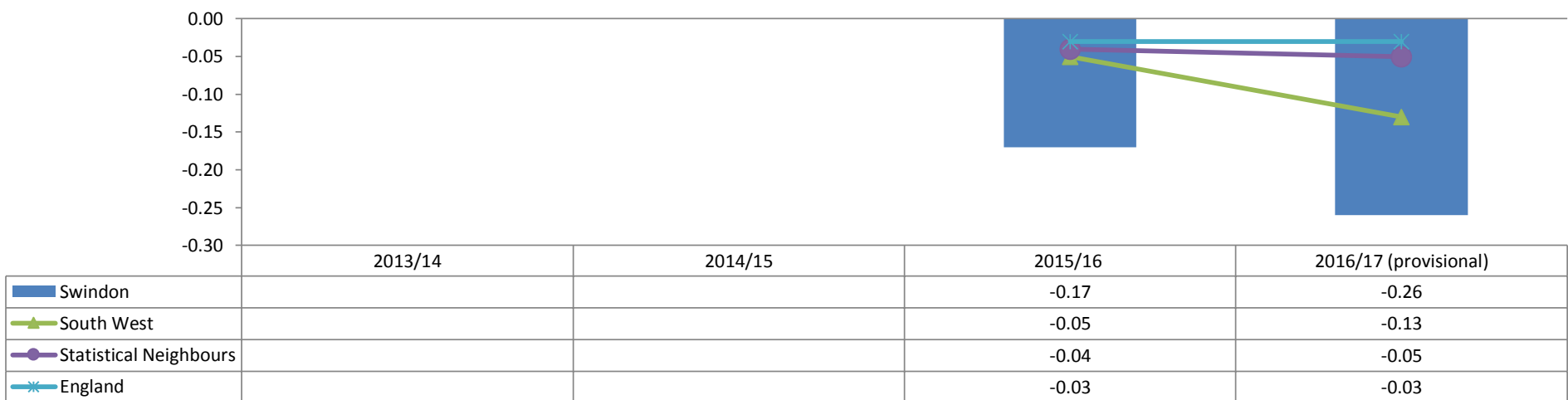
Secondary Education

Key Stage 4 - Average Attainment 8



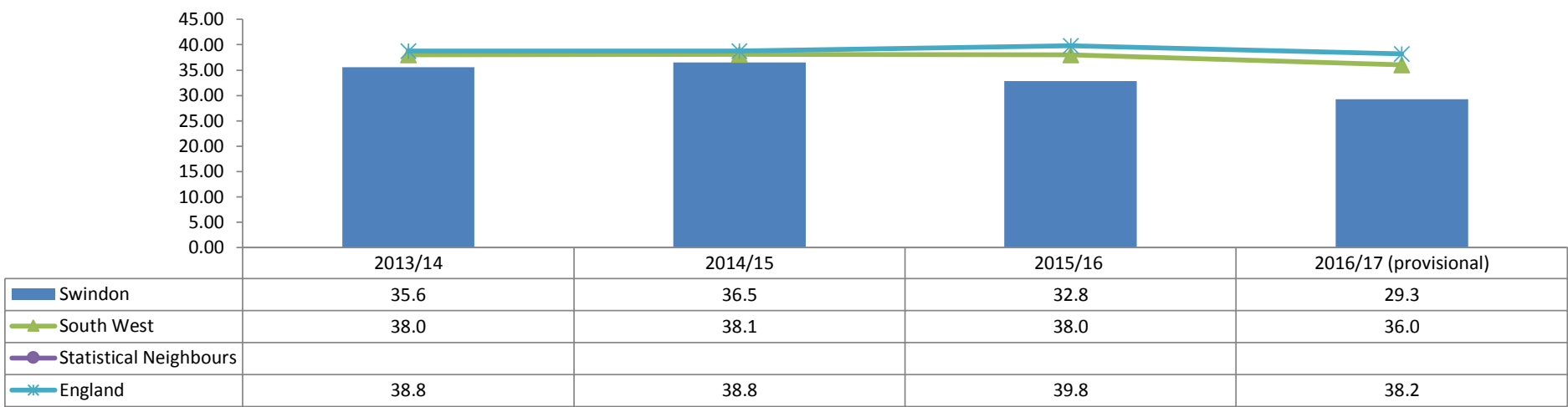
Attainment 8 is a points score attributed to each pupil, allocating a certain number of points per grade achieved over eight subjects, including English Baccalaureate. Swindon's Attainment 8 is below average compared to England, the South West and its statistical neighbours. Attainment 8 in 2017 is not directly comparable to 2015/16 owing to points re-scaling for legacy qualifications to accommodate the first of the new 9-1 GCSEs. This has led to Attainment 8 dropping nationally as a result. 2017 figures are provisional and subject to change.

Key Stage 4 - Average Progress 8



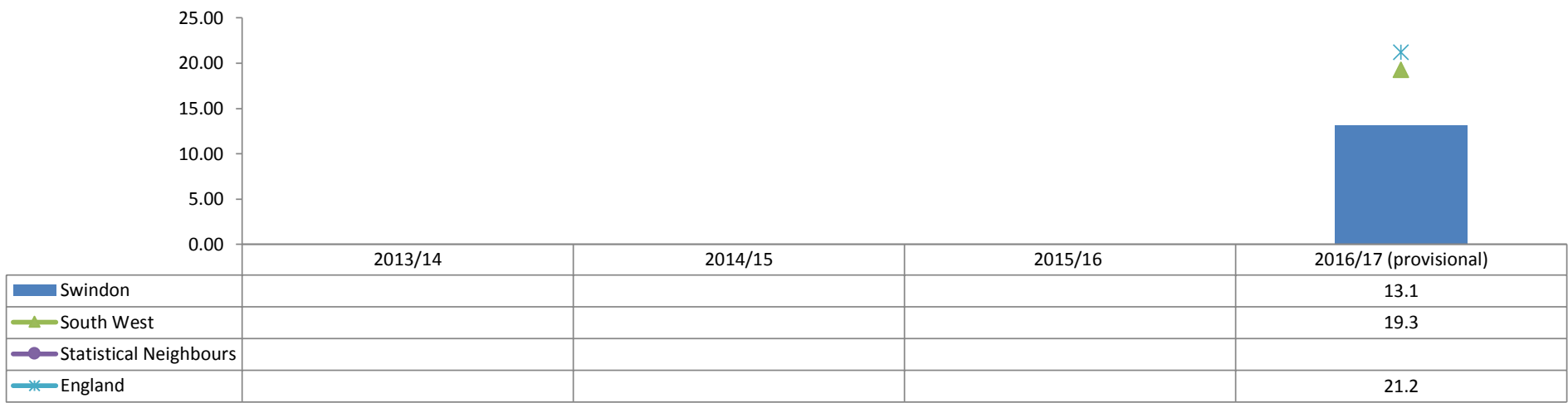
Progress 8 is determined by the difference between each pupil's Attainment 8 score, and their expected Attainment 8 score. The expected attainment is the average attainment of those with the same Key Stage 2 average points score. The final Progress 8 figure is the average for each group of pupils. Pupils without Key Stage 2 data will not contribute to Progress 8. A negative Progress 8 score means that on average Swindon pupils have made less Progress than expected, compared to similar pupils nationally. The England figure provided is for mainstream state provision in England. The changes arising from grade re-scaling to accommodate the new 9-1 grades means that Progress 8 in 2017 is not entirely comparable to Progress 8 in 2016. 2017 data is strictly provisional.

Key Stage 4 - % entered for English Baccalaureate



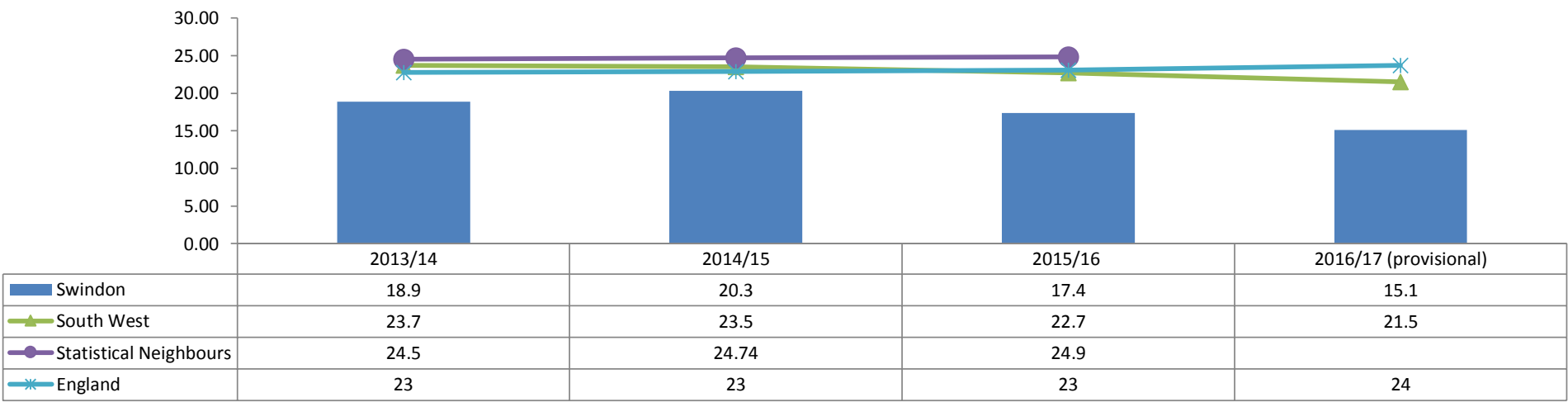
The English Baccalaureate (EBacc) is achieved when a student obtains a 'good' GCSE in English, Maths, a Science (including Computer Science), History or Geography and a Language. Entering for appropriate qualifications is a prerequisite for achieving the EBacc. Swindon has a below-average proportion of its KS4 cohort entering qualifications that would enable the pupils to be eligible to achieve the EBacc. This is usually due to not studying a language, History or Geography. The Swindon figure is consistently below the national average and the gap is widening, despite a small drop in entries nationally in 2017.

Key Stage 4 - % achieving English Baccalaureate at grade 5/C or above



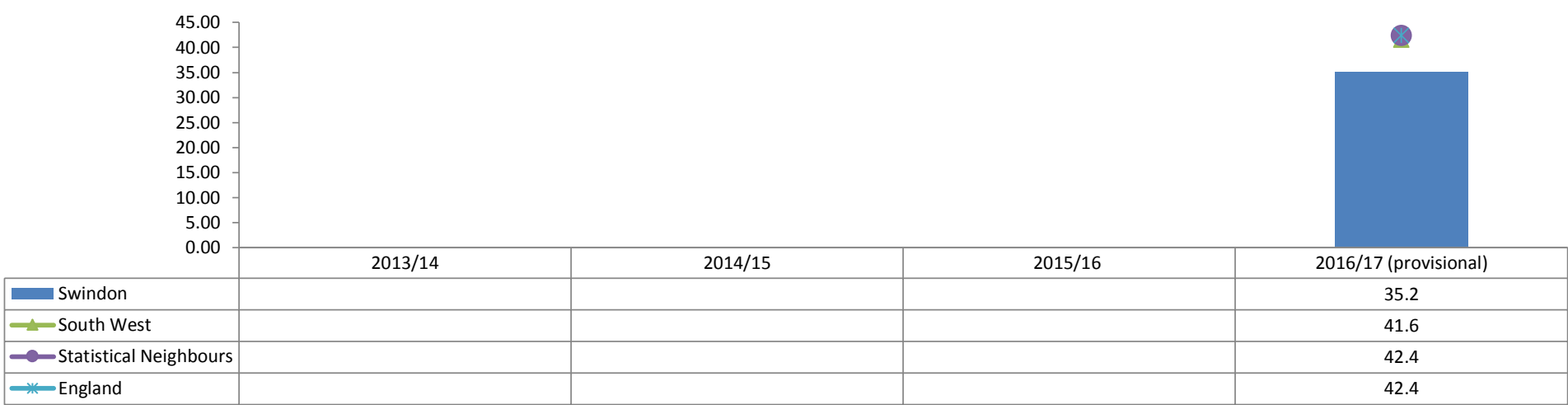
The English Baccalaureate (Ebacc) is achieved when a student obtains a C or above in a Science (including Computer Science), a Humanities subject and a Language, plus both English and Maths at grades 5-9. The percentage given is out of the whole KS4 cohort, not just those entering the EBacc. This is the DfE's new headline measure for the English Baccalaureate, but the 4-9 measure below is given for comparability and transparency. Swindon performs below the national average.

Key Stage 4 - % achieving English Baccalaureate at grade 4/C or above



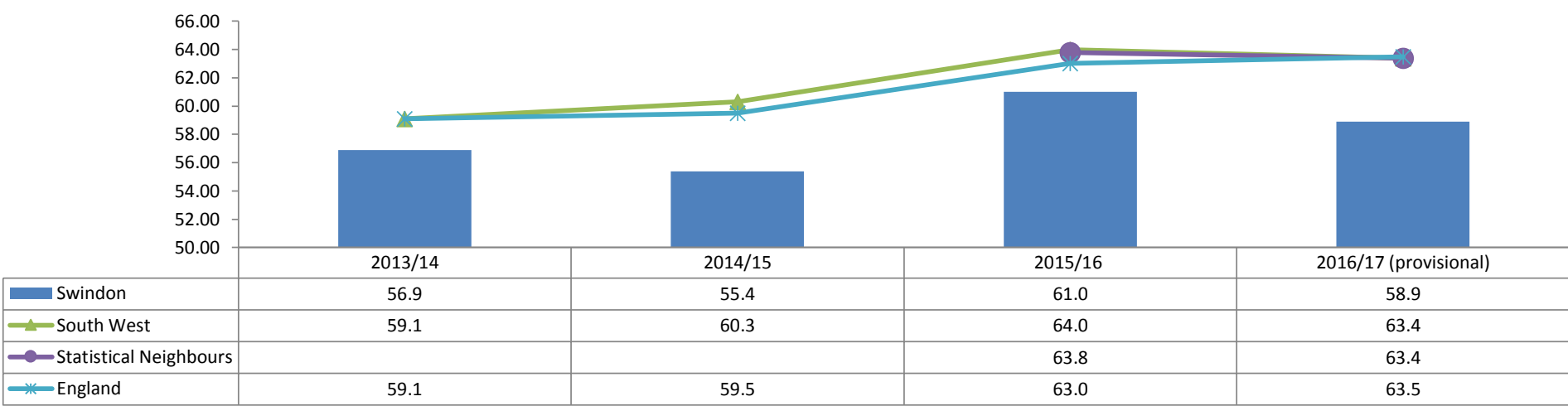
The English Baccalaureate (Ebacc) is achieved when a student obtains a C or above in a Science (including Computer Science), a Humanities subject and a Language, plus both English and Maths at grades 4-9. The percentage given is out of the whole KS4 cohort, not just those entering the EBacc. The 4-9 measure is comparable to previous EBacc attainment figures. Swindon performs below the national average and the gap has widened over the past three years.

Key Stage 4 - % achieving grades 5-9 in English & Maths



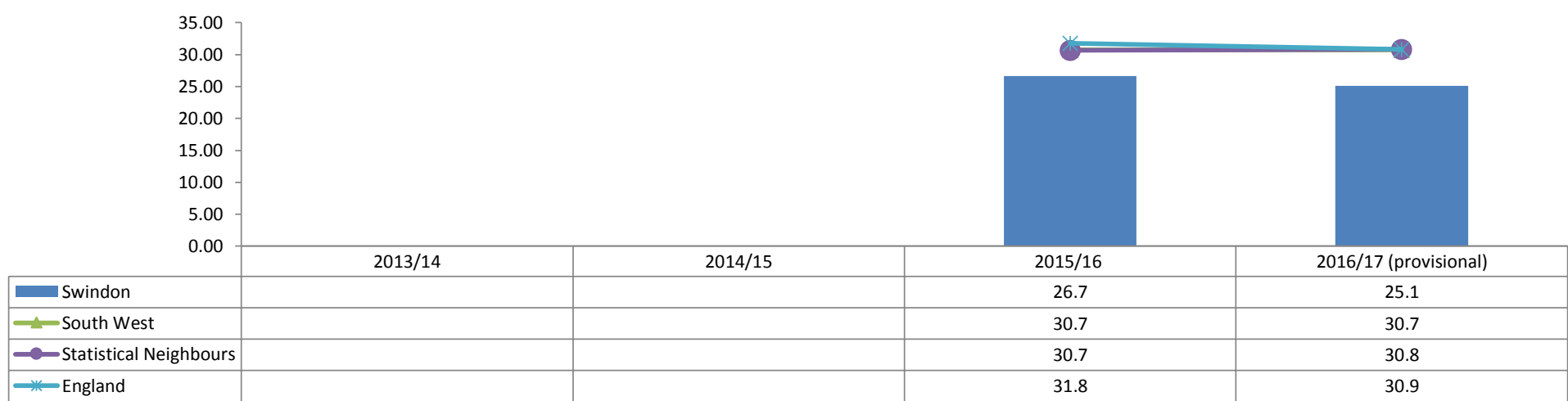
2017 is the first year in which the new 1-9 grading scale has been implemented. The headline DfE measure is the percentage of pupils achieving a 'strong' pass in either English Language or Literature, and in Maths, i.e.. Grades 5-9. This is not comparable to any prior measure used by the DfE. Swindon currently performs below the national average for this measure.

Key Stage 4 - % achieving grades 4-9 in English & Mathematics



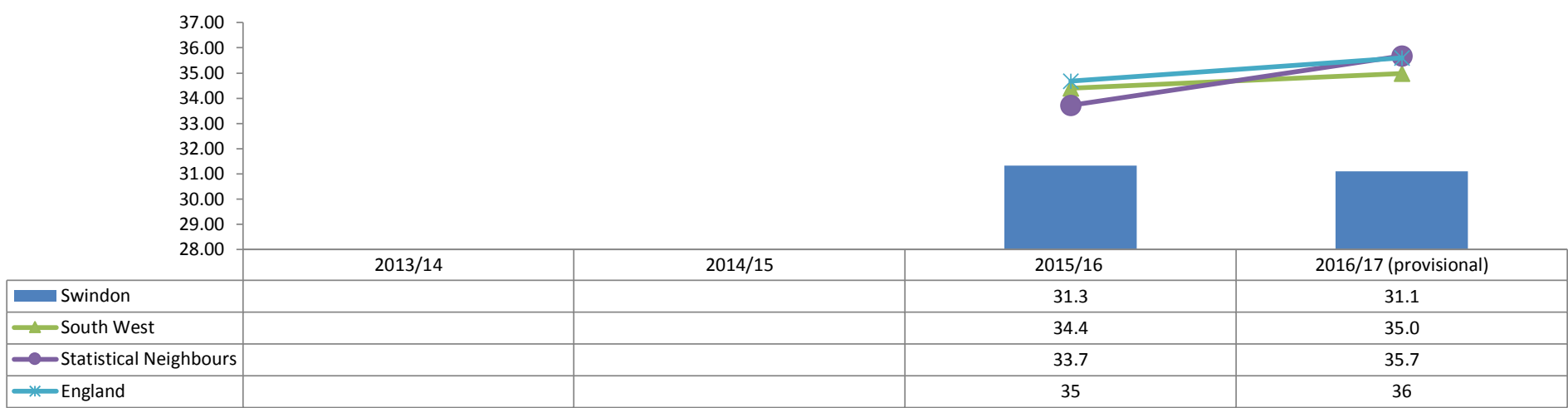
2017 is the first year in which the new 1-9 grading scale has been implemented. This supplementary DfE measure gives the percentage of pupils achieving a 'standard' pass in either English Language or Literature, and in Maths, i.e.. Grades 4-9. As a grade 4 has been set to be comparable to the lower end of the previous grade C, this measure is comparable with "A*-C in English & Mathematics" in previous years. Swindon is consistently below the national average. 2017 results are provisional.

Key Stage 5- Average Points Score (APS) per entry for A-Level students



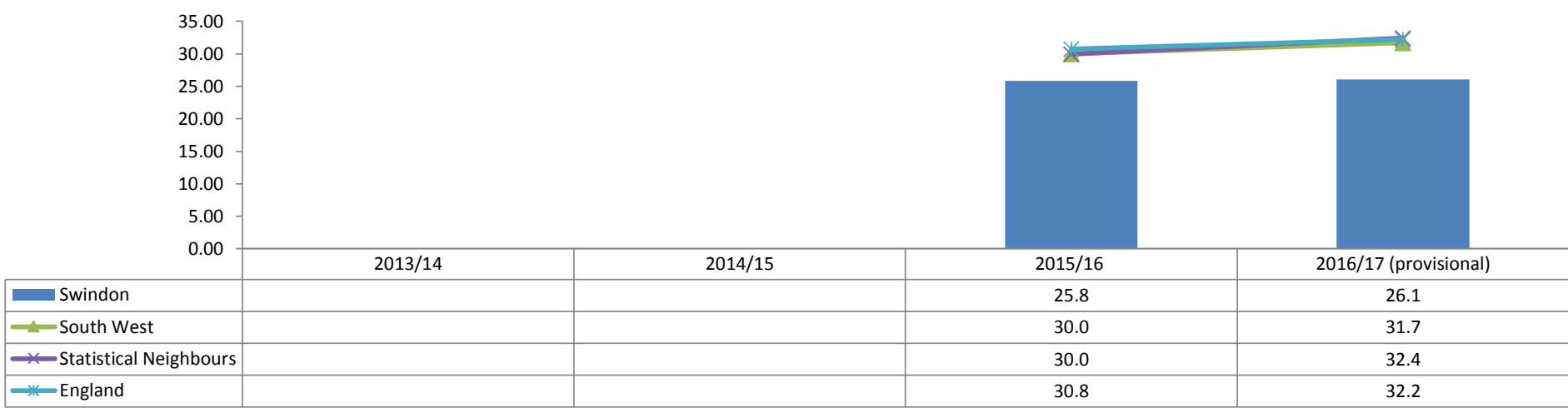
For those students identified as being in the A-Level cohort (i.e. taking at least one AS or A level) at the end of their KS5 study, this is the average points score per qualification entry. Data in previous years to those shown uses a different scale and is not comparable. 2017 included the first wave of reformed, more challenging A-levels in some subjects. Swindon is one of the bottom 10 authorities on which data is available in 2016 and 2017. Provisional information for 2016/17 suggests Swindon's performance has dropped further in comparison to other LAs, ranking them 147th.

Key Stage 5- Average Points Score (APS) per entry for Applied General students



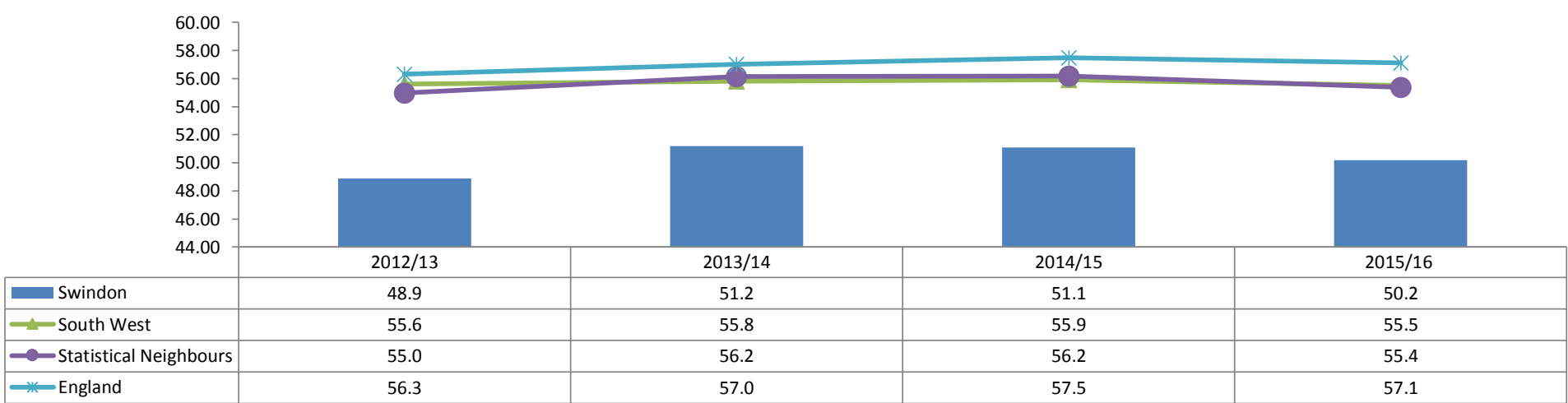
For those students identified as being in the Applied General cohort at the end of their KS5 study, this is the average points score per qualification entry. From 2016, vocational qualifications were split between Applied General and Tech Levels and a new scale used for APS. In 2016, Swindon's APS equated to a Distinction minus, compared to a Distinction for England. Provisional data for 2017 suggests the gap from the Swindon to the national APS has widened.

Key Stage 5- Average Points Score (APS) per entry for Tech Level students



For those students identified as being in the Tech Level cohort at the end of their KS5 study, this is the average points score per qualification entry. From 2016, vocational qualifications were split between Applied General and Tech Levels and a new scale used for APS. The England average APS equates to a Distinction minus, whereas Swindon's APS equates to a Merit. Swindon's Tech Level APS is ranked as one of the lowest in the country, with a rank of 149 (out of 150) in 2016, and a provisional rank of 146 for 2017.

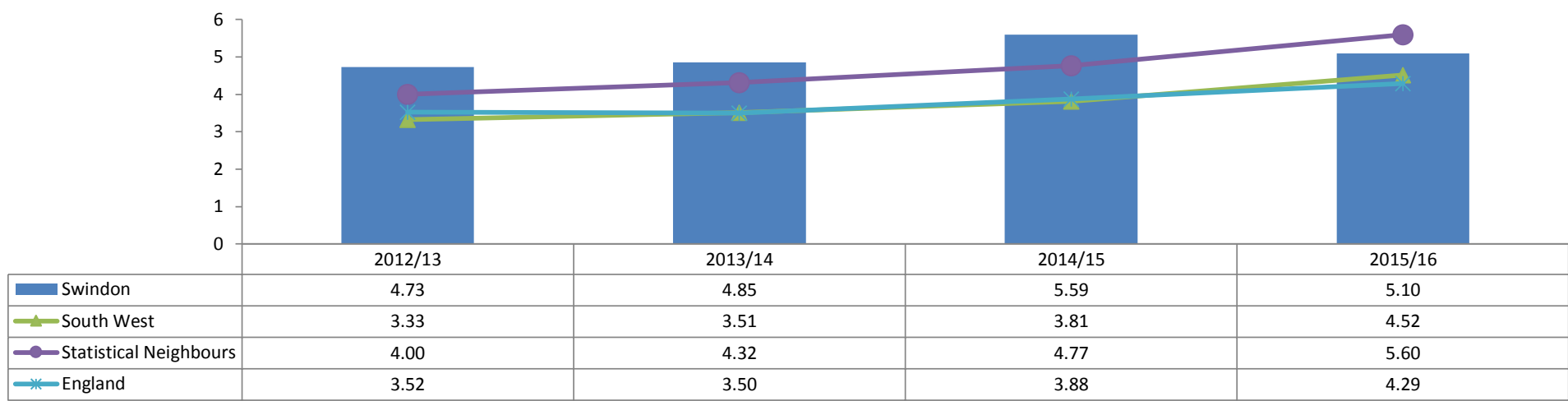
% of 19 year olds in Swindon qualified to level 3



Level 3 qualifications include A-Levels, Applied General qualifications and Tech Levels, amongst others. This figure identifies how many 19 year olds (based on Swindon school census information gathered in their Year 10) are qualified to Level 3 - this allows three years after they are expected to have completed GCSEs to obtain at least one of these qualifications. Swindon performs well below the England, South West and Statistical Neighbour averages. 2016/17 figures are not yet available.

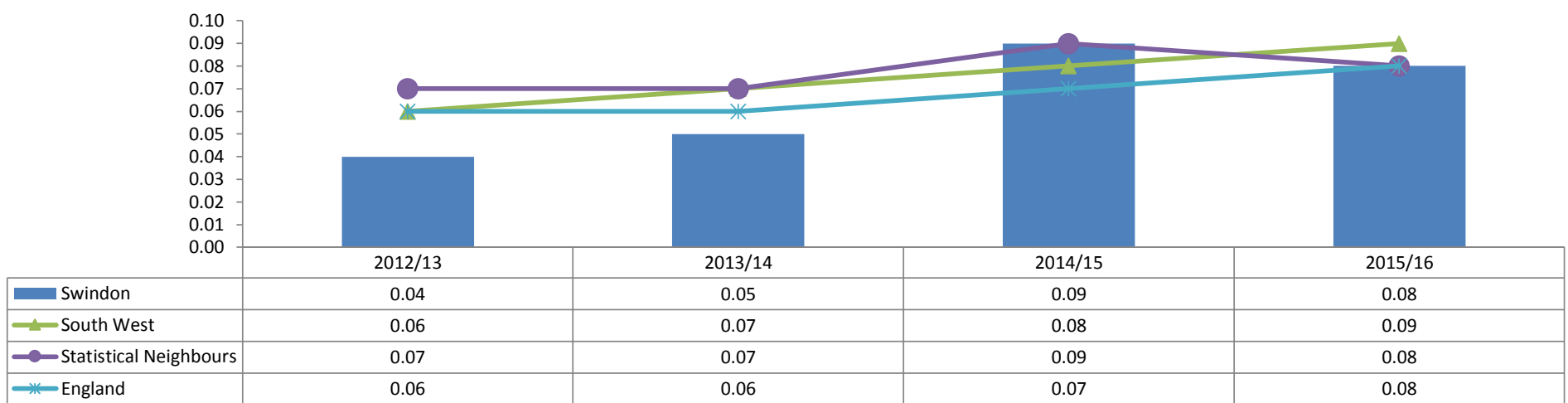
Exclusions

Fixed term exclusion rate - as % of school population



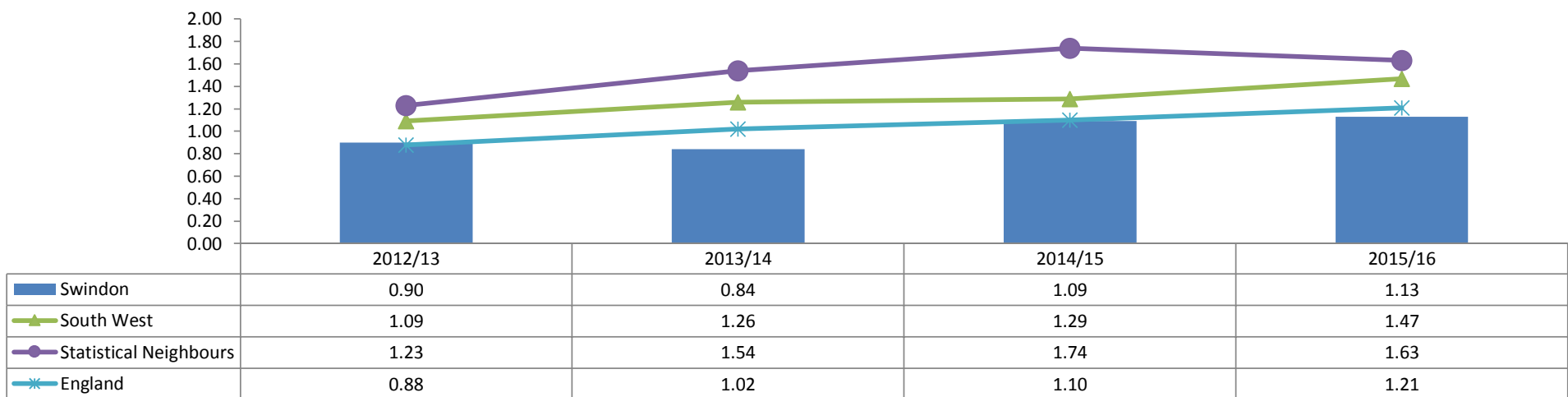
Swindon has a higher than average rate of FTEs compared to England, the South West and its statistical neighbours - 56 FTEs issued per 1000 in the school population. Note that this figure represents the number of FTEs compared to the school population, expressed as a percentage, and is not the percentage of pupils who have had an FTE. 2017 data illustrates an increase in the national average, while Swindon has experienced a decrease, beginning to close the gap.

Permanent exclusions as a % of school population



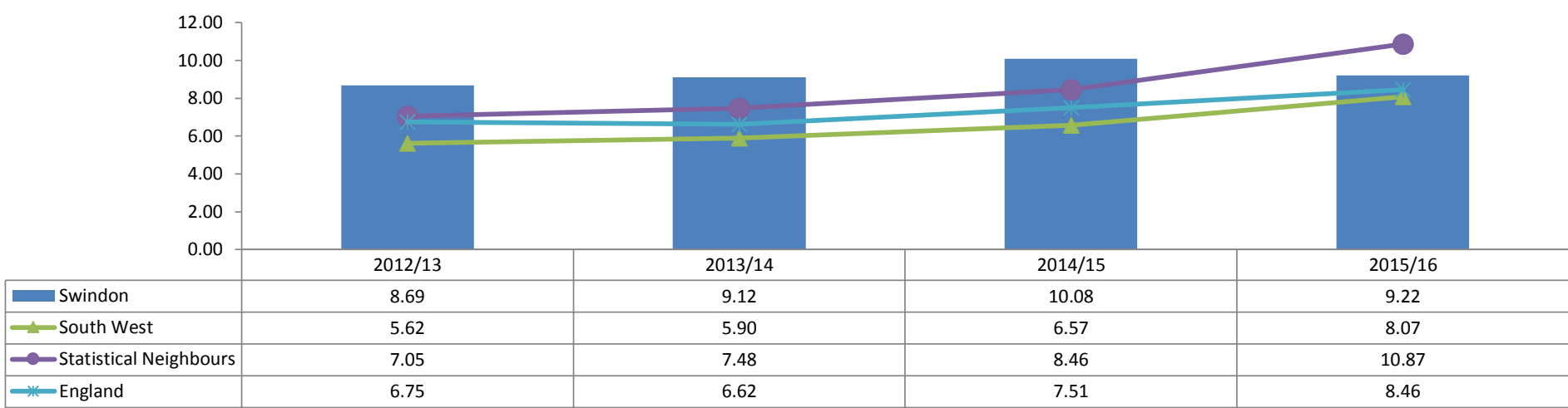
In 2013/14 Swindon had a lower rate of PEX compared to England, the South West and its statistical neighbours. In 2014/15, the rate almost doubled, giving Swindon an above average PEX rate, despite a small increase nationally. In 2016/17, the national rate rose and Swindon's rate fell, bringing the two in line. Please note these figures relate to the number of PEX given, not the number of pupils who have received a PEX.

Fixed term exclusions for Primary pupils (as % of school population)



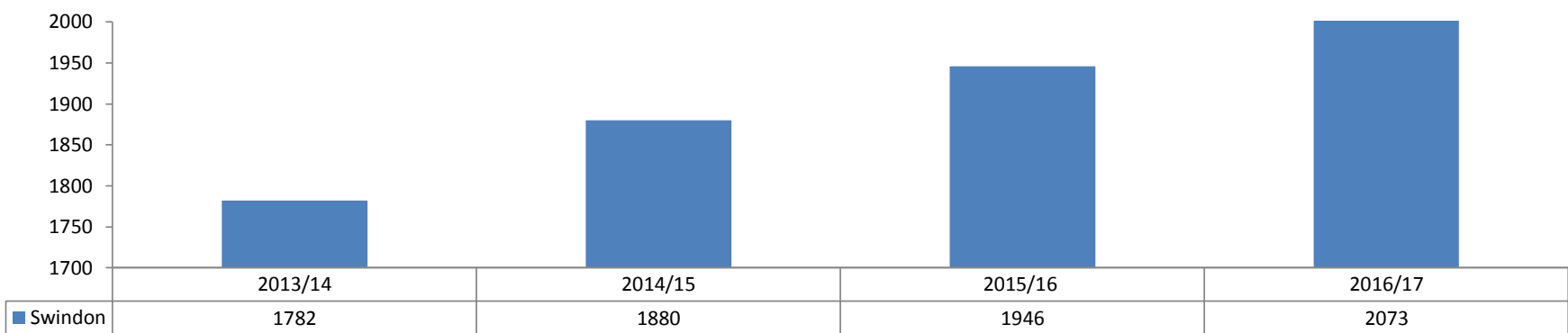
Despite a small increase in primary exclusions, Swindon still has a lower rate of primary FTEs than its neighbours. In 2014/15 the primary FTE rate in Swindon was in line with the national average - 11 exclusions for every 1,000 pupils in the school population. In 2015/16 the increase in primary FTEs nationally outpaced the increase in Swindon, leading Swindon's rate to fall below the national average.

Fixed term exclusions for Secondary pupils (as % of school population)



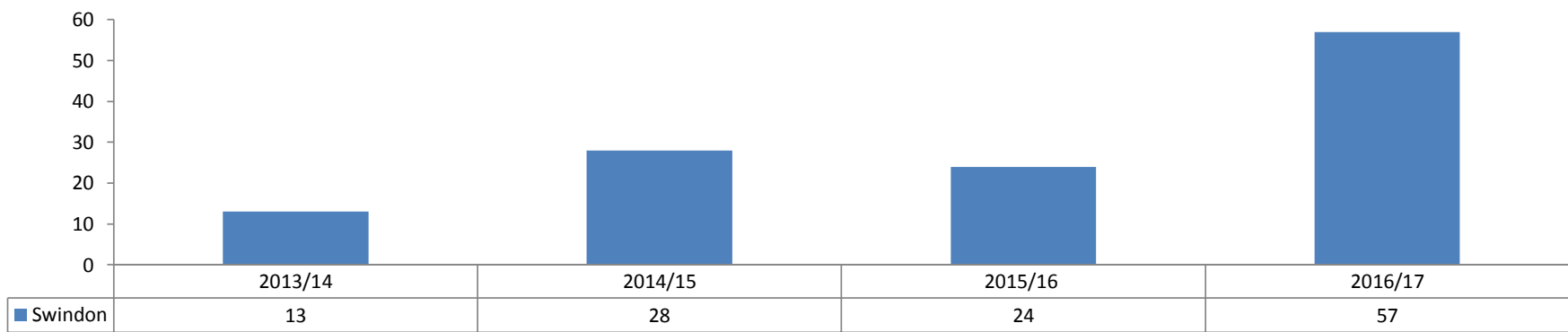
Swindon consistently has an above average rate of fixed term exclusions for its secondary pupils. In 2015/16, 10 FTEs were issued for every 100 pupils in the secondary school population. Note that some children may receive multiple FTEs, so this figure does not describe the percentage of individual pupils receiving a FTE. Swindon started to close the gap to the national average in 2015/16.

Total fixed term exclusions (count)



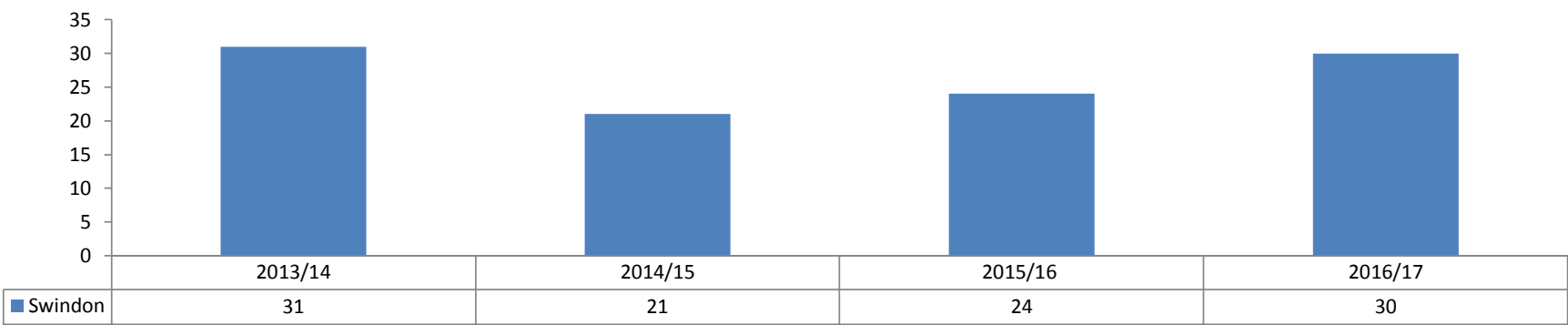
The total number of FTEs issued in Swindon each year has been increasing. The figure for 2016/17 is the year-to-date figure for the end of June and includes all fixed term exclusions from Swindon providers, including EOTAS. Final figures for this academic year are to follow. Based on counts at the end of July in 2016, the 2016/17 final figure is set to continue the previous trend.

Total Permanent Exclusions (count)



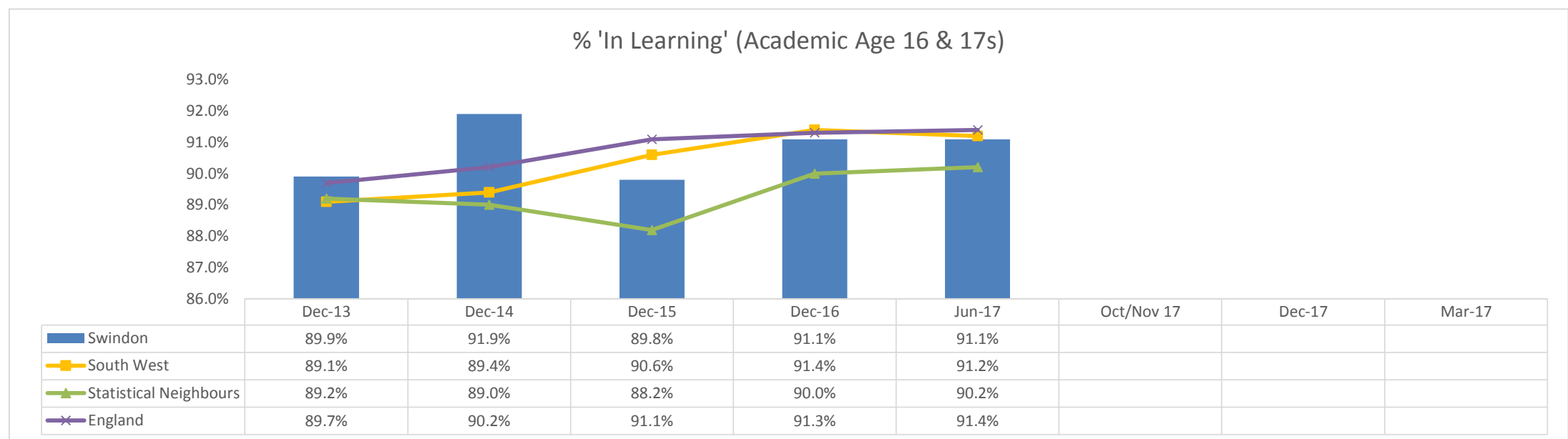
There has been a spike in permanent exclusions this year, with the total before the year end being over double the final total for 2015/16. Some adjustments are expected due to several weeks remaining in the term, and exclusions being subsequently withdrawn. There has been an increase in PEX at both the primary and secondary level, but the overall increase is largely driven by the secondary pupils.

Withdrawn permanent school exclusions

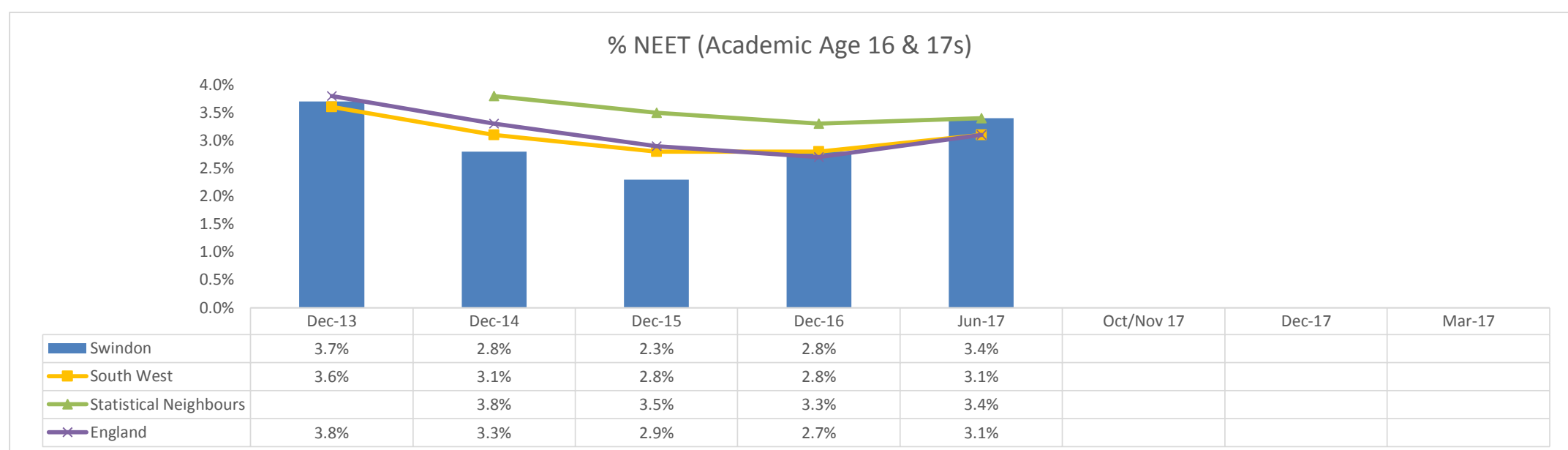


There is a small increase in withdrawn permanent exclusions so far in 2016/17 (to the end of June 2017). This implies a smaller proportion of PEX issued have been subsequently withdrawn compared to previous years, and the total PEX and withdrawn PEX combined is at a record high.

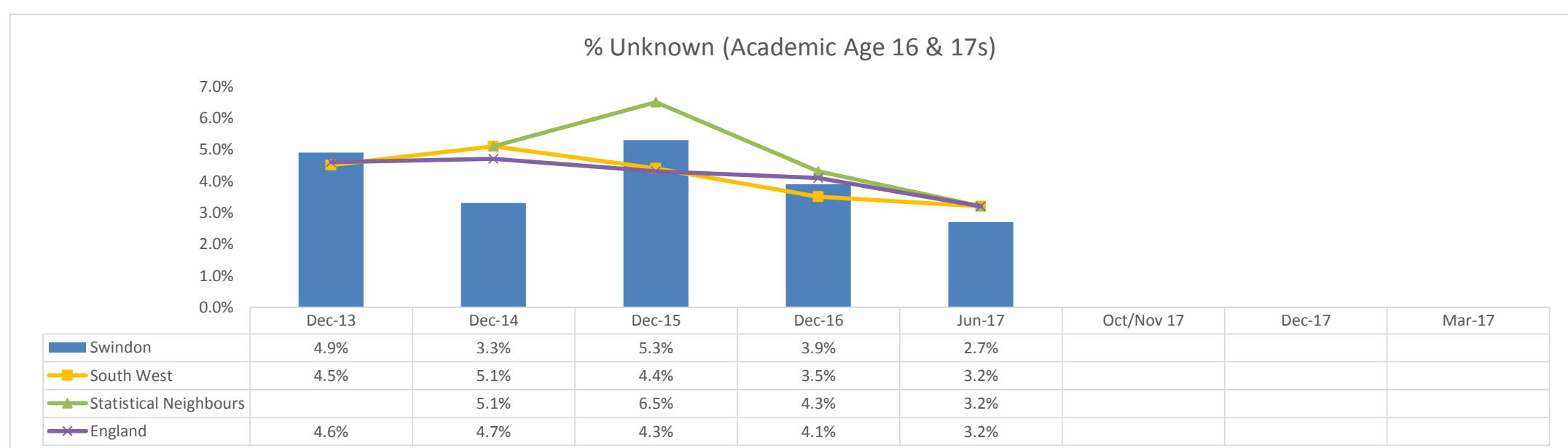
NEET & RPA



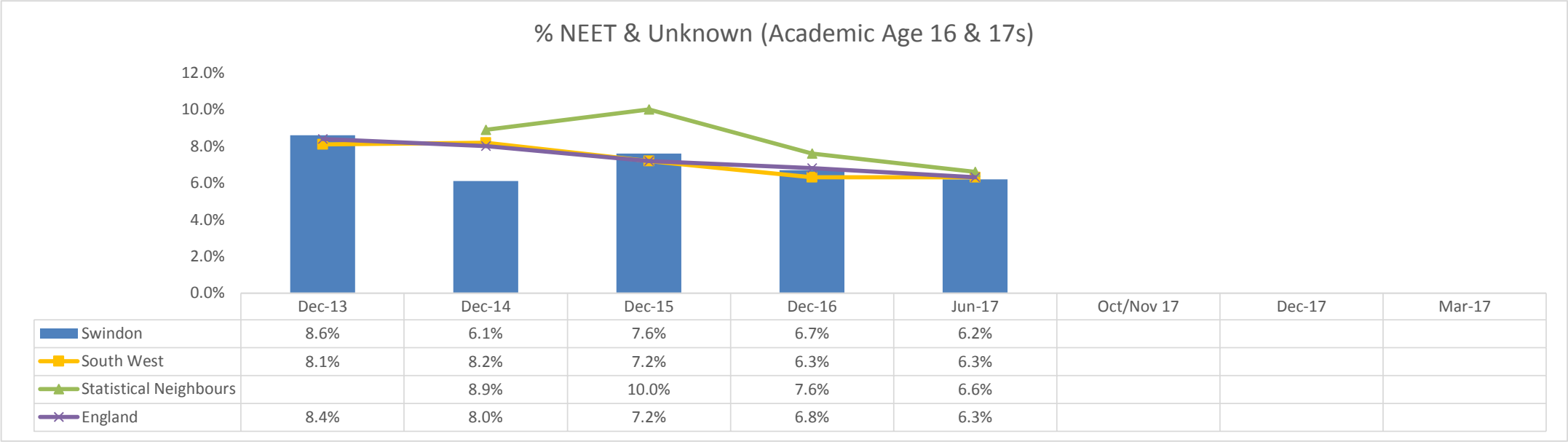
June 2017 figures show that the proportion of 16-17 year-olds in learning (education or training) activities in Swindon, at 91.1%, is up on the previous year (88.9%). The learning rate is broadly in line with the national average (91.4%) and South West average (91.2%). Looking at previous years we know that Swindon is quick to track most destinations before the October data submission. However 'In Learning' national and regional figures will start to level between November and December.



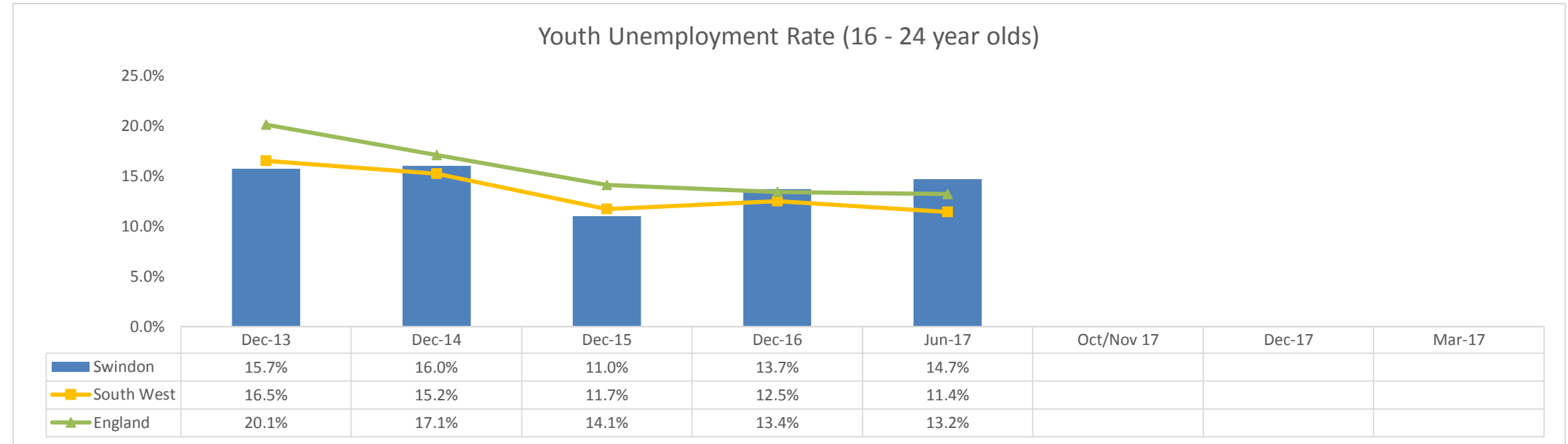
The proportion of 16-17 year-olds that were NEET in Swindon as at June 2017 was 3.4% (170 young people) – lower than last year's figures of 3.5% (179), but above the national average. The increase of NEETs can be mostly explained by more young people being tracked, therefore moving from the Unknown cohort to NEET. This explains why our NEET figures are higher than the national average but our Unknowns are lower.



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 2.7% (135) for 16-17 year-olds in June 2017, 1.5%pts lower than the previous year, at 4.2% (220 young people). This is lower than the national and regional averages.



This new measure has replaced the previous ‘adjusted’ NEET figure and indicates how well Swindon is performing at both tracking young people and managing the proportion who are NEET. The proportion of 16-17 year-olds that were NEET or Unknown in Swindon as at June 2017 was 6.2% just below the national and regional 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 14.7% during April 2016 to March 2017, compared to 9.9% in 2015/16 and the national average of 13.2% and regional average of 11.4%.