

PART 1 - PUBLIC

Decision Maker: **Children and Young People
Policy Development and Scrutiny Committee**

Date: **24 January 2012**

Decision Type: Non-Urgent Executive Non-Key

TITLE: PERFORMANCE MONITORING: QUARTER 2 2011/12

Contact Officer: Ailsa Reid-Crawford, Performance Research and Systems Manager
Tel: 020 8313 4043 E-mail: ailsa.reid-crawford@bromley.gov.uk

Chief Officer: Gillian Pearson, Director of Children and Young People Services

Ward: Boroughwide

1. Reason for report

- 1.1 This report updates Members on progress during quarter 2 (July to September 2011) against the key actions and indicators for Children and Young People's Services. It enables the committee to scrutinise performance in key areas.

2. **RECOMMENDATION**

- 2.1 **The Children and Young People PDS Committee is invited to consider and comment on performance of the indicators reported during quarter 2 2011/12.**

Corporate Policy

1. Policy Status: Existing policy: "Children and Young People Portfolio Plan 2011"
 2. BBB Priority: Children and Young People All
-

Financial

1. Cost of proposal: Estimated cost N/A
 2. Ongoing costs: N/A
 3. Budget head/performance centre:
 4. Total current budget for this head:
 5. Source of funding: N/A
-

Staff

1. Number of staff (current and additional) –
 2. If from existing staff resources, number of staff hours – N/A
-

Legal

1. Legal Requirement: Statutory requirement: within the core data set
 2. Call in: Call-in is applicable
-

Customer Impact

1. Estimated number of users/beneficiaries (current and projected) - Potentially all children and young people in Bromley
-

Ward Councillor Views

1. Have Ward Councillors been asked for comments? N/A
2. Summary of Ward Councillors comments:

3. COMMENTARY

Background

3.1 As part of the annual business planning cycle all performance information should be reviewed to ensure its relevance, accuracy, and timeliness. The Member Officer working group review for the 2011/12 reporting year has been undertaken and recommended a reduced set of indicators some of which will be reported mid year at the end of quarter 2, a further reduction which will be reported in quarters 1 and 3 and a fuller set for the end of year report at quarter 4. The Member Officer working group report (DCYP11121) including recommendations was agreed at CYP PDS at the October meeting. The basket of indicators for the mid year/quarter 2 report are set out in **Appendix A**.

3.2 Appendix A is divided into 'priority outcome' sections which are the priorities set out in the Children and Young People Portfolio Plan:

- (i) To ensure that Children and Young People enjoy learning and achieve their full potential.
- (ii) To ensure that Children and Young People are safe where they live, go to school, play and work.
- (iii) To ensure that Children and Young People behave positively, take responsibility for their actions and feel safe within the borough, and that parents and carers take responsibility for the behaviour of their children.
- (iv) To ensure that Young People get the best possible start in adult life.

In addition:

- (v) 'Excellence in the eyes of local people'. - To replace 'The Place' survey, which was a form of annual residents survey and the 'Tell Us' survey, an annual survey of students in years 6, 8 and 10, Chief Officers have established a set of measures that will demonstrate service excellence in the eyes of the public through assessing the quality and efficiency of services.

3.3 Appendix A reports on the type of indicator, reporting frequency and provides a description of what is being measured. This is followed by the current years data, comments on performance to date which includes numbers in the cohort and other relevant information, and the 2011/12 target. Finally it presents five years of trend information, where available and the latest national comparator which has been included for external benchmarking.

3.4 The target setting process is done by a variety of methods:

- Targets can be set locally by the service using trend information to ascertain levels of performance and local knowledge about residents and issues affecting the service. These things combined allow for a meaningful target to be set for the forthcoming year.
- Targets can also be set nationally. Sometimes the targets set for us are challenging and aspirational but not always achievable, like the narrowing the gap for children with SEN for example. Some pupil attainment targets were set nationally however, the statutory target-setting process for attainment targets has been removed and 2011 is the final year that we will be using them. Bromley will now be at liberty to set meaningful local targets for the national curriculum tests. There remains a small number of other indicators which still have a national target.

- 3.5 A full set of definitions for **all** performance measures can be found at the end of the report as **Appendix C**. The rationale regarding the selection of the indicator is also included where applicable.

Quarter 2 performance

- 3.6 There are 33 performance indicators reported for quarter 2, 27 of which have a target set for 2011/12. The table below summarises the performance of quarter 2 indicators against the target.

Performance is at or exceeding target	14
Performance is just short of target/target is likely to be met at the end of year	1
Performance is below target	12
Total	27

Areas with improved performance

- 3.7 **Attendance in primary schools has improved. Absence data** for the Spring Term 2011 exceeded the target of 4.7%. The quarter 2 figure which equates to the Spring term shows an absence level of 4.5%. There were significant improvements compared with the previous quarter in both authorised and un-authorised attendance. The local authority continues to support schools through the Spike project which promotes good attendance through information to pupils and their parents as well as providing rewards for good and improved attendance. In the Spring Term the project particularly focused on reception class children and their parents with the message that good habits begin at this age and how regular attendance helps the development of friendships and is essential for progress with learning.
- 3.8 The Local Authority also supports schools in tackling those children whose attendance has fallen below an acceptable level. The 'fast-track to prosecution' programme sets ambitious targets for improved attendance for individual families with clear consequences of a penalty notice or prosecution if the improvements are not achieved. In the majority of cases the expected improvements are achieved and sustained.
- 3.9 **Persistent absence of Looked After Children (LAC)** is also doing well. The start of the reporting year falls in Q2. The cohort is 120 children and 0 had 25 days absence during this quarter. At the same point last year 2 (1.5%) children out of a cohort of 130 had been absent for 25 days or more.
- 3.10 **Attainment of pupils** across all aspects of the national curriculum continues to improve. The table below provides a summary of performance in advance of the standards report which comes to CYP PDS in March. National averages are provided in brackets.

Early Years Foundation Stage Profile

	2008	2009	2010	2011
percentage of children achieving good level of overall achievement	46 (49)	53 (52)	54 (56)	58 (59)
percentage gap between lowest achieving 20% in the FSP	34.9 (35.6)	33.7 (33.9)	33.3 (32.7)	31.2 (31.4)

There has been an increase of pupils reaching the required level at the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile, particularly with regard to raising achievement of those pupils in the bottom 20%. The gap between their performance and the mean of their peers has reduced to 31.2% in 2011 from 33.3% in 2010. Bromley has reduced the gap in performance by 3.2% from 2010 to 2011 compared to 1.3% nationally. Despite an improvement in reducing the attainment gap, Bromley has not reached the 30% target set. This target is one of the existing national targets which will discontinue after 2011. A local target will be set for 2012 onwards.

Key Stage 1

% Level 2+	2008	2009	2010	2011
Reading	86 (84)	87 (84)	86 (85)	87 (85)
Writing	82 (80)	83 (81)	83 (81)	83 (81)
Mathematics	91 (90)	91 (89)	90 (89)	91 (90)

Performance at key stage 1 (KS1) has improved in reading and maths from the 2010 results by 1% respectively. Attainment in writing has remained at 83% achieving level 2+ for the last three years. Attainment at all levels is higher than the national average. Bromley has also met the three targets for achievement in reading, writing and maths.

The tables below show the number and percentage of pupils who reached the expected level at KS1 by gender and level of SEN.

Gender breakdown at KS1:

	Number of pupils	Level 2+ KS1 Reading	Level 2+ KS1 Writing	Level 2+ KS1 Maths
Boys	1715	85%	78%	90%
Girls	1740	90%	87%	91%

Girls are performing better than boys in all of the KS1 assessments.

SEN breakdown at KS1:

		KS1 Reading	KS1 Writing	KS1 Maths
No SEN	2805	96%	93%	97%
School Action	317	61%	47%	74%
School Action Plus	235	42%	32%	55%
Statemented	95	39%	26%	37%

Key Stage 2

% Level 4+	2008	2009	2010	2011
Reading	88 (87)	89 (86)	87 (84)	88 (84)
Writing	74 (68)	70 (68)	76 (71)	81 (75)
English	85 (81)	83 (80)	84 (81)	86 (82)
Mathematics	81 (79)	81 (79)	83 (80)	84 (80)
English & Maths combined	77 (73)	75 (72)	77 (74)	79 (74)

Performance at key stage 2 has improved based on the 2010 results across all subject areas, particularly writing which has increased from 76% in 2010 to 81% in 2011. Attainment is also higher than the national averages across all subject areas. Despite improved performance at key stage 2, the target for the percentage of pupils achieving level 4+ in English and maths has not been reached. In 2011 79% of pupils achieved level 4+ in English and maths compared to the target of 83%. Previously, the DCSF had set strict targets nationally these have now ceased and 2011 is the last year that we will be assessed at this level.

Appendix A includes a breakdown of key stage 2 performance against those eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) and those with Special Educational Need (SEN). The majority of targets for attainment of these groups have been met.

Key Stage 4 - All Pupils at the end of Key Stage 4, Maintained Schools only

GCSE	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
5 A* - C	71 (60)	73 (64)	78 (70)	85 (76)	88 (80)
5 A*-C inc English and Mathematics	55 (46)	60 (48)	63 (51)	65 (55)	67 (58)
English Baccalaureate					22 (15)
Average Points Score (uncapped) New Points	408.7 (374.3)	413.5 (392.8)	442.4 (419.8)	473.5 (449.7)	498.8 (468.3)
Value-added measure KS2-4		999.7	1004.7	1008.4	

The percentage of pupils achieving 5+ GCSEs at A*-C including English and maths continues to improve (although it must be noted that figures at this stage are provisional) by 2% on 2010. Bromley is almost 10 percentage points above the national average.

We are currently unable to provide a break down of GCSE performance by FSM and SEN as we are waiting for pupil level data from Academies to be released by the DFE.

3.11 The rate of **permanent exclusions** continues to show good performance the rate is currently 0.05 which pertains to 22 young people excluded from school. On this basis, the target of 0.12 for the end of the year should be achieved.

3.12 The percentage of children who had a **referral for services** from children's social care who then went **onto an initial assessment** is exceeding the 90% target and is currently 96.6%. In quarter 2 there were 2462 initial contacts made to children's social care. 535 of these (21.7%) went onto a referral and 517 of the 535 (96.6%) then went onto an initial assessment. The screening of initial contacts through the Multi Agency Support Hub (MASH) has proved an effective method of working with partners to screen effectively resulting in an increasing number of contacts now signposted to more appropriate services. Those that do go on to referral are far more likely to require an initial assessment. **Appendix B** shows five year trend information graphically on the number of referrals to social care services.

Areas of poor performance

3.13 Those Performance indicators which are currently performing below target are outlined below with a brief explanation as to why performance isn't achieving target.

3.14 **Attainment of Looked After Children (LAC)** can vary enormously year on year due to small numbers of young people in the cohort. The 2011 key stage 2 results are lower than the targets set (as the table below illustrates).

Indicator	Target (Local Target)	2011	2010	2009
N 99: Percentage of children in care reaching level 4 in English at KS2	55%	50%	100%	40%
N100: Percentage of children in care reaching level 4 in maths at KS2	55%	40%	80%	20%

3.15 Performance of LAC at key stage 2 is below target. There were 11 children aged 11 in care when the KS2 were taken. 10 of these had been continuously looked after for at least 12 months and these form the reporting cohort. Of these 10, 9 of these pupils were in the cohort when the target was set in January 2010 and the target-setting exercise was based on knowledge of the pupils and their capacity to achieve level 4.

8 children (80%) have SEN (6 statemented, 1 at School Action and 1 at School Action plus). 4 (40%) achieved level 4 or above in maths and 6 (60%) of the pupils made 2 or more levels of progress in maths from KS1. 5 achieved a level 4 or above in English.

- 3.16 Performance of LAC at key stage 4 is also below target. 42 children in care ended YR11 in August 2011. Of these, 35 had been continuously looked after for at least 12 months (to 31st March 2011) and these pupils form the reporting cohort. The target (22%) was set in January 2010 against knowledge of this cohort at the time, including information about their placement stability, their ability and the KS4 programmes being followed by the individuals and the fact that all would be offered 1:1 tuition in English and Maths for 20 weeks. When setting the target it was thought that 9 pupils were capable of achieving 5 GCSEs A*-C, including English and Maths and, therefore, a target of 22% was set. A total of 4 pupils from the target setting group went home and so were not included in the reporting cohort. Actual performance for 2011 shows that 9% of the cohort achieved 5+A*-C GCSEs, this equates to 3 pupils. Two additional looked after children outside the reporting cohort did achieve 5+A*-C GCSEs including English and maths.
- 3.17 The rising numbers of young people **not in education, employment or training (NEET)** is in the national arena currently with record numbers of young people in the NEET category. Bromley currently has 4.9% NEET which corresponds to 460 young people out of a cohort of 9,388. The target is 4%. Although a national issue economically, there has also been a change to the definition which now counts academic year age rather than actual age so this now includes a number of 19 year olds. The recording of the information has also become more problematic. Due to the ceasing of the Connexions service and the academy agenda there are now more children in the 'unknown' category. Work is being undertaken to find out the status of as many young people as possible.
- 3.18 All of the above has contributed to the dip in Q2 performance and will continue to have a detrimental effect on the NEET figures for both Q3 and Q4.
- 3.19 In order to provide support to the increasing number of young people who are identified as NEET and to work on moving young people into EET, the Bromley Targeted Youth Support Programme (BYSP) staff have caseloads comprising referrals from the destination tracking team and from key partners to provide additional 1-1 and group work support.
- 3.20 In terms of **value added and the progress made in primary school** between key stage 1 and key stage 2 the expected level of progress is two levels. The target for those making two levels of progress in English has not been met. 88% of pupils made the required progression against a target of 92%. The target for levels of progress in maths has also not been met, 86% of pupils made two levels of progress compared to the target of 89%. For all the progress measures, the number of schools reaching the target is included in Appendix A (lines 4-6).
- 3.21 At the end of quarter 2 the percentage of children in care placed with London Borough of **Bromley foster carers** had risen to 77% this is just short of the 80% target. This relates to a cohort of 171 children in care whereby 131 were placed with in-house foster carers. 13 (10%) of the 171 children and young people have SEN. The overall increase in the number of LAC affects the percentage of LBB carers. There is a strategy in place to recruit LBB carers (around 40 carers) this includes plans to recruit for adolescent and disabled short break carers in Spring 2012.
- 3.22 **Core assessments completed in the required 35 days** is currently behind target. 64% are being completed in timescale against a target of 75%. The trajectory however is rising as is the quality of assessments being undertaken. A core assessment is an in-depth detailed assessment where all aspects of the child and family life are taken into account. A core will usually involve working across multi-agencies and the effectiveness of joint work is improving. Joint assessments are now undertaken with the Housing Service which is one example of improved working practice.

Other areas of performance

- 3.23 The number of children and young people subject to a **Child Protection Plan (CPP)** is in line with other LA's. Numbers have generally increased since the death of Baby P, and the focus is now around early identification (Appendix B presents five years of trend information graphically).. Early identification helps to prevent a high number of referrals to social care. It is not anticipated that the level will return to pre 2009 levels as there is greater awareness of safeguarding issues as a result of Laming and Munro. The greater awareness in other agencies also means that some children and young people are being safeguarded earlier. Serious Case Reviews are showing that the 0-4 year olds are the most vulnerable group in terms of harm. This is evidenced in the numbers shown in the table below which also provides context as to the borough population in each age group.

	unborn	0-4	5-9	10-15	16+	Total
Number of CPP	6	105	71	60	6	248
Percentage of CPP	2.5%	42.3%	28.6%	24.1%	2.5%	100%
Percentage of Borough Population in each age group	N/A	30.3%	26.6%	32.8%	11.2%	100%

Priority Outcome

Children and young people enjoy learning and achieve their full potential

Primary Phase

Line number	Type of indicator	New Reporting frequency	Indicator	Mid Year (Quarter 2)	Commentary	Target 2011/12	Target Status	Trend					National Comparison	
								2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07		
1	Portfolio Plan / AWOT	Annual reported Mid year at quarter 2	Early Years Foundation Stage Profile: The percentage of pupils making the required level of progress	58%		57% (national)	Green	54%	53%	46%	48%	47%		
2	Portfolio Plan	Annual reported Mid year at quarter 2	Early Years Foundation Stage Profile: Raising the achievement of the lowest performing pupils	31%		30.0% (national)	Red	33.3%	33.7%	34.9%	35.0%	37.4%		
3	Portfolio Plan	Annual reported Mid year at quarter 2	Key Stage One: The percentage of pupils achieving Level 2+ in		As requested by CYP PDS numbers of pupils taking the assessments are included in the main report as well as a breakdown of achievement in relation to gender and type of Special Educational Need.	Local targets								
			Reading	88%		88%	Green	86%	87%	86%	86%	85%	82%	
			Writing	83%		84%	Green	83%	83%	82%	82%	83%	81%	
			Maths	91%		91%	Green	90%	91%	91%	92%	90%	90%	
4	Portfolio Plan / AWOT	Annual reported Mid year at quarter 2	Achievement at level 4 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2 (Threshold)	79%	31/65 schools achieved 83%+. Lowest was 51%, highest was 100%	83% (national)	Red	77%	75%	77%	75%	75%		
5	Portfolio Plan / AWOT	Annual reported Mid year at quarter 2	Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2	88%	29 of the 65 junior and primary schools have met the target. The range of progress made in schools varies from 67% 100% progress	92% (national)	Red	88%	84%	85%	86%	85%		
6	Portfolio Plan / AWOT	Annual reported Mid year at quarter 2	Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2	86%	33 out of 65 junior and primary schools met the 89% target. Again the range in schools performance varies from 63% - 100%.	89% (national)	Red	87%	82%	81%	76%	78%		

Line number	Type of indicator	New Reporting frequency	Indicator	Mid Year (Quarter 2)	Commentary	Target 2011/12	Target Status	Trend					National Comparison	
								2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07		
7	Portfolio Plan/ AWOT	Annual reported Mid year at quarter 2	Children in care reaching level 4 in English at Key Stage 2	50%	Number of pupils in the cohort and additional information are in the main report.	55% (Local)	Red	100%	40%	83%	55%	48%	-	
8	Portfolio Plan/ AWOT	Annual reported Mid year at quarter 2	Children in care reaching level 4 in Maths at Key Stage 2	40%	As above	55% (Local)	Red	80%	20%	67%	27%	39%	-	
9	Portfolio Plan	Annual reported Mid year at quarter 2	Key Stage Two: Performance of pupils with special educational needs; the percentage achieving level 4+ in English and maths: <i>No SEN</i>	Numbers in brackets () 90.6% (2,549)		Local targets			91% (2,024)	88% (2,563)	87% (2,630)	87% (2,645)	88% (2,665)	
			<i>School Action</i>	45.9% (338)		46%	Green	44% (306)	42% (364)	44% (404)	38% (356)	41% (384)	-	
			<i>School Action Plus</i>	25.8% (186)		32%	Red	30% (213)	24% (256)	31% (223)	20% (224)	16% (243)	-	
			<i>Statemented</i>	19.7% (147)		20%	Green	17% (139)	23% (140)	16% (140)	15% (134)	18% (131)	-	
10	Portfolio Plan	Annual reported Mid year at quarter 2	Key Stage Two: Performance of pupils eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) compared to non eligible pupils; the percentage achieving level 4+ in English and maths	Numbers in brackets ()		Local targets								
			<i>Eligible for FSM</i>	63% (423)		63%	Green	59% (365)	50% (407)	50% (410)	46% (411)	52.8% (411)	-	
			<i>Non Eligible for FSM</i>	81% (2,798)		81%	Green	80% (2,328)	79% (2,916)	79% (2,987)	78.7% (2,948)	77.8% (3,012)	-	
11	Portfolio Plan/ AWOT	Termly indicator reported quarterly	Authorised and unauthorised absences at primary schools	4.51% (relates to Spring term 2011)	2010/11 target was also 4.67%. Of the 74 primary schools, 21 achieved this, 53 were below. Overall absence ranged from 3.48% to 9.30%; authorised absences ranged from 0% to 4.02%; unauthorised absences ranged from 3.31% to 7.82%.	4.7% (national)	Green	4.62%	4.55%	4.60%	4.85%	5.38%	-	
11b		Termly indicator reported quarterly	Authorised absences at primary schools	4.53% (relates to Autumn term 2010)		none set		0.78%	0.71%	0.70%	0.62%	0.67%		
11c		Termly indicator reported quarterly	Unauthorised absences at primary schools	0.80% (relates to Autumn term 2010)		none set		Not set	0.78%	0.71%	0.70%	0.62%		

Secondary Phase

12	Portfolio Plan / AWOT	Annual reported Mid year at quarter 2	Achievement of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths (Threshold)	67%		65.2% (national)	Green	65%	63%	60%	55%	54%	55%
----	-----------------------	---------------------------------------	--	-----	--	------------------	-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Line number	Type of indicator	New Reporting frequency	Indicator	Mid Year (Quarter 2)	Commentary	Target 2011/12	Target Status	Trend					National Comparison
								2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	
13	Portfolio Plan	Annual reported Mid year at quarter 2	Percentage making the expected level of progress from KS2 to KS4 in English	Not yet available	in defining the level of progression from KS2 to KS4, it is expected that level 4 is reached at KS2 this corresponds to a grade C at GCSE.	76% (national)		77%	75%	-	-	-	-
14	Portfolio Plan	Annual reported Mid year at quarter 2	Percentage making the expected level of progress from KS2 to KS4 in maths	Not yet available	As above	72% (national)		73%	70%	-	-	-	-
15	Portfolio Plan	Annual reported Mid year at quarter 2	Achievement of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and maths by Free School Meal status:	Numbers in brackets ()	We are currently awaiting updated GCSE information from the DFE which will contain Academy data. A full analysis is only possible once we have all Bromley secondary school results.	Local targets							
			<i>Eligible for FSM</i>			34%	32%	34%	33%	29%	26%	-	
			<i>Non Eligible for FSM</i>			69%	67%	65%	62%	59%	58%	-	
16	Portfolio Plan	Annual reported Mid year at quarter 2	Achievement of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and maths by level of Special Educational Need:	Numbers in brackets ()	We are currently awaiting updated GCSE information from the DFE which will contain Academy data. A full analysis is only possible once we have all Bromley secondary school results.	Local targets							
			<i>No SEN</i>										
			<i>School Action</i>			26%	25%	21%	23%	22%	20%	-	
			<i>School Action Plus</i>			18%	17%	13%	15%	11%	8%	-	
			Statemented			15%	15%	13%	9%	9%	10%	-	
17	Portfolio Plan / AWOT	Annual reported Mid year at quarter 2	Children in care achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) at Key Stage 4 (including English and Maths)	9.0%	Number of pupils in the cohort and additional information are in the main report.	22% (local)	Red	25%	10%	4%	14%	-	-
18	Portfolio Plan	Quarterly	Percentage of Children Looked After continuously for at least 12 months of compulsory school age who missed at least 25 days of schooling for any reason	0.0%	The start of the reporting year falls in Q2. The cohort is 120 children and 0 had 25 days absence during this quarter.	15% (local)	Green	12.7%	10.9%	12.8%	15.4%	16.2%	-

Priority Outcome	Children and young people are safe where they live, go to school, play and work
-------------------------	--

Line number	Type of indicator	New Reporting frequency	Indicators	Mid Year (Quarter 2)	Commentary	Target 2011/12	Target Status	Trend					National Comparison
								2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	
19	Portfolio Plan	Six monthly reported in Q2 and Q4	Number of children subject to Child Protection Plans	248	This information is represented graphically in Appendix B. Members of PDS have also requested an age breakdown of those currently subject to a CPP	-	-	301	252	167	133	141	-
20	Portfolio Plan/ AWOT	Six monthly reported in Q2 and Q4	% of children in foster care placed with London Borough of Bromley foster carers	77%	During quarter 2 there were 171 children in care who were fostered (this excludes kinship placements) 131 of the 171 were placed with London Borough of Bromley foster carers.	80% (local)	Red	77.10%	78.50%	81.10%	81.00%	81.90%	-
21	Local	Quarterly	Referrals to children's social care going on to initial assessment	96.6%	During quarter 2 there were 2462 initial contacts made to children's social care. 535 of these (21.7%) went onto a referral and 517 of the 535 (96.6%) then went onto an initial assessment.	90% (local)	Green	90%	78.7%	70.5%	79.1%	54.9%	-

Priority Outcome	Children and young people behave positively, take responsibility for their actions and feel safe within the Borough and parents and carers take responsibility for the behaviour of their children
-------------------------	---

Line number	Type of indicator	New Reporting frequency	Indicator	Mid Year (Quarter 2)	Commentary	Target 2011/12	Target Status	Trend					National Comparison
								2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	
22	Portfolio Plan/ AWOT	Termly indicator reported quarterly	Rate of permanent exclusions from school	0.05% (22 exclusions)	Total pupil population is 47,079. 22 permanent exclusions occurred during the Spring term 2011 (reported in quarter 2), 1 at primary and 21 at secondary.	0.12 (local)	Green	0.09 (41 exclusions - Ac. Year 09/10)	0.13 (58 exclusions - Ac. Year 08/09)	0.22 (100 exclusions - Ac. Year 07/08)	0.11 (50 exclusions - Ac. Year 06/07)	0.19 (90 exclusions - Ac. Year 05/06)	0.08 (Ac. Yr 09/10)

Priority Outcome	Young people get the best possible start in adult life
-------------------------	---

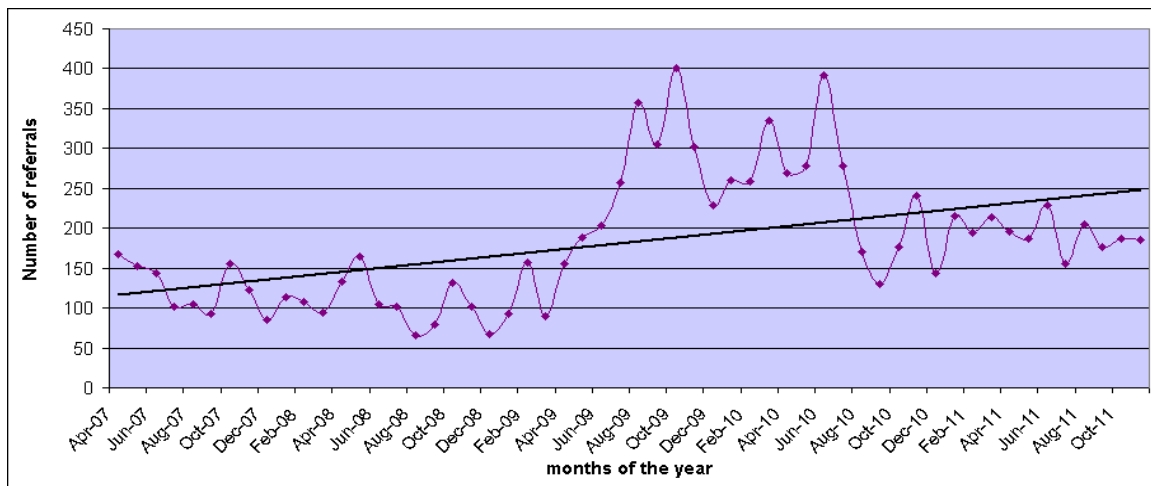
Line number	Type of indicator	New Reporting frequency	Indicator	Mid Year (Quarter 2)	Commentary	Target 2011/12	Target Status	2010/11	2009/10	Trend			National Comparison
23	Portfolio Plan	Quarterly	% of Young People (aged 16 to 18) not in education, employment and training (NEET)	4.90%	460 young people, cohort of 9,388	4.0% (national)	Red	4.3% (450 young people, cohort of 10,394)	4.2% (450 young people, cohort of 10,636)	4.60%	4.80%	5.00%	6.40%

Priority Outcome	Excellence in the eyes of the local people
-------------------------	---

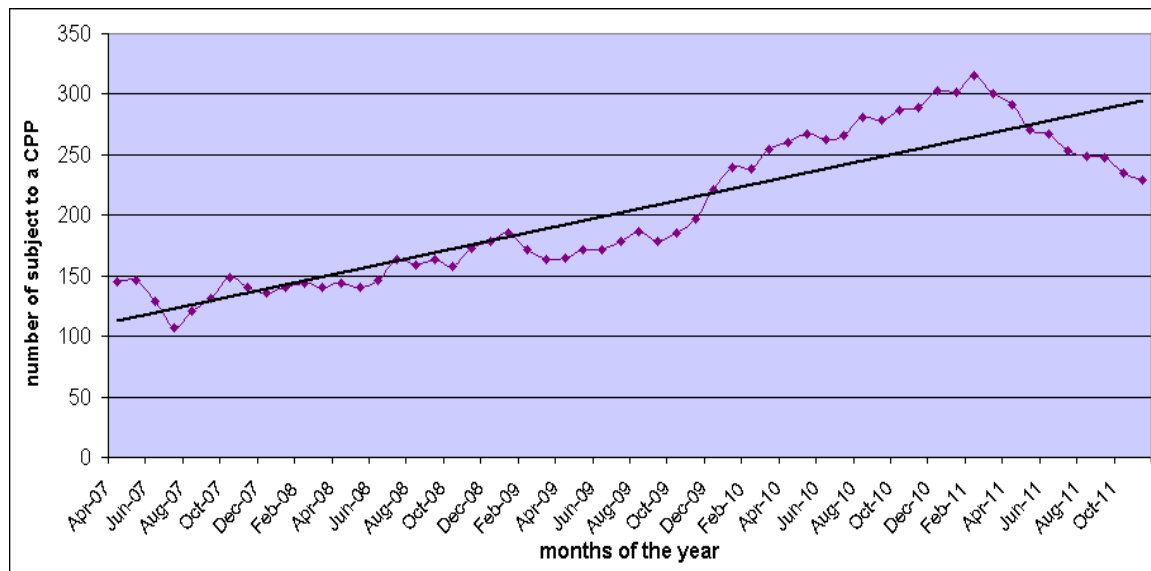
Line number	Type of indicator	New Reporting frequency	Indicators	Mid Year (Quarter 2)	Commentary	Target 2011/12	Target Status	2010/11	2009/10	Trend			National Comparison
Residents consider Bromley schools to be of the highest standards													
24	Local	Six monthly in Q2 and Q4	Percentage of schools judged by Ofsted to be good or outstanding.	74%	71 schools out of 96 (primary, secondary, special and the PRU)	75.0% (local)	Amber	71.0%	72.0%	69.0%	-	-	-
25	Local	Quarterly	Percentage of schools judged by Ofsted to be in category (special measures or notice to improve).	2%	2 schools out of 96 (primary, secondary, special and the PRU)	0.0% (local)	Red	3.6%	5.0%	5.0%	-	-	-
Children, young people and families requiring help from social care receive advice and support swiftly, to ensure children remain safe													
26	National	Quarterly	Percentage of social care initial assessments completed within 10 working days.	75.3%		75% (local)	Green	54.60%	29.10%	-	-	-	-
27	National	Quarterly	Percentage of social care core assessments completed within 35 working days.	64%		75% (local)	Red	66.70%	43.50%	-	-	-	-
The support provided to children and young people with special educational needs is considered timely and appropriate.													
28	Local	Six monthly in Q2 and Q4	Percentage of special educational needs statements issued within the statutory timeframe	78%	A total of 52 statements were issued during the Q2 period. 16 of these were unavoidably delayed, and are not included in this calculation. Of the 32 without unavoidable delays, 25 were issued within the statutory timeframe, i.e. 78%.			64.1%	62.0%	73.0%	-	-	91.0%

Line number	Type of indicator	New Reporting frequency	Indicator	Mid Year (Quarter 2)	Commentary	Target 2011/12	Target Status	Trend					National Comparison
								2010/11	2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	
29	Local	Quarterly	The number of SEN Tribunals as a result of dissatisfaction with the statementing process.	10		NEW INDICATOR		51	39	48	-	-	
30	Local	Quarterly	The percentage of children with special educational needs in out borough special school placements	15%	284 children out of a total of 1920 children with Statements were placed outborough.	NEW INDICATOR		14.3%	13.5%	12.6%	-	-	

Graph showing the monthly number of referrals to CYP since April 2007



Graph showing the number of children subject to a child protection plan each month since April 2007



**Children and Young People Services
Definitions of All Performance Indicators 2011/12**

Line number	Indicator	Definition/Rationale
Ensuring the health and wellbeing of children and young people, and their families		
1	Early access to maternity services	The percentage of women in the relevant PCT population who have seen a midwife or a maternity healthcare professional, for health and social care assessment of needs, risks and choices by 12 weeks and 6 days of pregnancy.
2	Midwives to births ratio	Ratio of whole time equivalent (WTE) midwives appointed to Trusts against the deliveries recorded for Trusts.
3	Percentage of mothers smoking at the time of delivery	The Smoking at Time of Delivery (SATOD) collection covers information on the number of women smoking and not smoking at time of delivery (child birth). Each PCT (and a number of care trusts) is required to submit figures quarterly. Monitoring the % of women who smoke at the time of delivery allows us to assess the size of the problem and to assess (through trends) how effective our services are. It is important that we provide information to pregnant women and the means to help them to stop smoking because, babies born to mothers who smoke tend to have a lower birth weight and have more illnesses in the first year of life.
4	Under 18 conception rate	The rate change of under 18 conceptions per 1000 females aged 15-17 from the baseline figure in 1998. Data on teenage conceptions is available on a calendar year basis and the Office of National Statistics (ONS) publishes this data in February each year, 14 months after the year to which they relate. Therefore the indicator presented in 2010/11 is the data published in February 2011, relating to calendar year 2009.
5	Under 18 conception rate per 1,000 15-17 year old girls	Under 18 conception rate per 1,000 15-17 year old girls
6	Under 16 conception rate per 1,000 13-15 year old girls	Under 16 conception rate per 1,000 13-15 year old girls
7	Terminations of pregnancy in Under 18's	Number of terminations recorded for under 18s
8	Terminations of pregnancy in Under 16's	Percentage of under 16s conceptions leading to terminations

Line number	Indicator	Definition/Rationale
9	Breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks	<p>Infants that are due for 6–8 week check are defined as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – those registered with the Primary Care Trust (PCT); – totally breastfed is defined as infants who are exclusively receiving breast milk at 6-8 weeks of age – that is, they are NOT receiving formula milk, any other liquids or food; – partially breastfed is defined as infants who are currently receiving breast milk at 6-8 weeks of age and who are also receiving formula milk or any other liquids or food; – not at all breastfed is defined as infants who are not currently receiving any breast milk at 6-8 weeks of age. <p>From this, two percentages are derived:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of infants being breastfed at 6-8 weeks 2. Percentage of infants for whom breastfeeding status is recorded <p>There is clear evidence that breastfeeding has positive health benefits for both mother and baby in the short- and longer-term (beyond the period of breastfeeding). Babies who are not breastfed are many times more likely to acquire illnesses such as gastroenteritis and respiratory infections in the first year. In addition, there is some evidence that babies who are not breastfed are more likely to become obese in later childhood</p>
10	Infant mortality rate	Number of deaths during the first year of life per 1,000 live births in a given year or period.
11	Immunisation rates at age 1	Vaccines prevent infectious disease and can dramatically reduce disease and complications in early childhood, as well as mortality rates. The percentage of children aged 1 who have completed a primary course of immunisation for Diphtheria, Tetanus, Polio, Pertussis, Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) (i.e. three doses of DTaP/IPV/Hib).
12	Immunisation rates at age 2	The percentage of children aged 2 who have completed immunisation for measles, mumps and rubella (one dose of MMR).
13	Children achieving good development at age 5	The highest priority in the Marmot Review was the aim to give every child the best start in life, as this is crucial to reducing health inequalities across the life course. As the foundations of human development are laid in early childhood, the review proposed an indicator of readiness for school to capture early years development. This indicator is based on data collected from the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP).and looks at the percentage of children who are resident in Bromley that achieve the expected level of 78 points across all 13 subject areas.

Line number	Indicator	Definition/Rationale
14	Obesity in primary school age children in Reception Year	The percentage of Reception age children who are obese, as shown by the National Child Measurement Programme.
15	Obesity in primary school age children in Year 6	The percentage of children in Year 6 who are obese, as shown by the National Child Measurement Programme.
16	Effectiveness of child and adolescent mental health (CAMHS) services	<p>A self assessment is used to show how effectively mental health services meet children's mental health needs. It is used to identify those PCTs and LAs that are working together to deliver a comprehensive CAMHS service. There are four components which are assessed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether there is a full range of service provision for children and young people with learning disabilities • Whether there is appropriate provision for 16-17 year olds • Whether there is full 24 hour cover to meet urgent need • That early intervention support is in place throughout the service. <p>Each element is scored from 1-4 where 1 = no services are in place to 4 which means that there is a full range of services and that these are fully implemented. The number reported is the total score of the four elements.</p>
17	Emotional and behavioural health of Children in care	It is based on a strength and difficulties questionnaire sent to the carers of each child who has been in care for a year or more and aged between 5 and 17. The scores from the questionnaires help identify any mental health issues. The indicator is an average of all the scores for looked after children. Anything below 13 is good, between 14 and 16 is a raised concern and anything over 16 requires further investigation.
18.	Prevalence of Chlamydia in under 25 year olds	Percentage of the resident population aged 15-24 accepting a test/screen for Chlamydia. It is important to control the prevalence of Chlamydia through the early detection and treatment of asymptomatic infect. This also helps to prevent the development of sequelae and reduce onward disease transmission.
Children and young people enjoy learning and achieve their full potential		
1	Early Years Foundation Stage Profile: the percentage of pupils making the required level of progress	The number of children in Bromley schools who achieve the expected level, which is - 78 points across all 13 Early Years Foundation Stage Profile scales, with at least 6 points or more in each of the Personal, Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy scales, expressed as a percentage of the total number of children assessed against the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile.

Line number	Indicator	Definition/Rationale
2	Early Years Foundation Stage Profile: Raising the achievement of the lowest performing pupils	The lowest level of performance is taken to mean the bottom 20% of children in Bromley. A 'gap' or difference calculation is then done by looking at the median Foundation Stage Profile score of all children locally and the mean score of the lowest achieving 20% of children locally, as a percentage of the median score of all children locally.
3	Key Stage One: the percentage of pupils achieving level 2+ in reading, writing and maths	The number of pupils achieving Level 2 and above in each of the reading writing and maths assessments as a percentage of the number of pupils in the cohort at the end of KS1. Level 2 being the expected level for a Year 2 pupil to achieve at KS1
4	Achievement at level 4 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2 (Threshold)	The number of pupils achieving level 4+ in both English and maths at KS2 as a percentage of the number of pupils at the end of KS2 with valid National Curriculum test results in both English and maths. (Level 4 being the expected level of achievement at KS2).
5	Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2	The number of pupils at the end of KS2 making 2 levels of progress in English between KS1 and KS2, as a percentage of the number of pupils at the end of KS2 with valid National Curriculum test results (including absent pupils and pupils unable to access the tests).
6	Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2	The number of pupils at the end of KS2 making 2 levels of progress in maths between KS1 and KS2, as a percentage of the number of pupils at the end of KS2 with valid National Curriculum test results (including absent pupils and pupils unable to access the tests).
7	Looked after children reaching level 4 in English at Key Stage 2	The number of looked after children who have been in care for at least one year who were in year 6 (key stage 2) and who achieved at least level 4 in English, as a percentage of the total number of looked after children who were in care for at least one year who were in year 6 (key stage 2).
8	Looked after children reaching level 4 in maths at Key Stage 2	The number of looked after children who have been in care for at least one year who were in year 6 (key stage 2) and who achieved at least level 4 in maths, as a percentage of the total number of looked after children who were in care for at least one year who were in year 6 (key stage 2).
9	Key Stage Two: Performance of pupils with Special Educational Needs - the percentage achieving level 4+ in English and Maths	The number of pupils achieving level 4+ in both English and maths at KS2 as a percentage of the number of pupils at the end of KS2 with valid National Curriculum test results in both English and maths. A breakdown of the number and percentage of children with different categories of SEN is provided.
10	Key Stage Two: Performance of pupils eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) compared to non eligible pupils; the percentage achieving level 4+ in English and maths	The number of pupils achieving level 4+ in both English and maths at KS2 as a percentage of the number of pupils at the end of KS2 with valid National Curriculum test results in both English and maths. A breakdown of the number and percentage of children who are eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) is provided.

Line number	Indicator	Definition/Rationale
11	Authorised and unauthorised absences at primary schools	Total absences in primary schools, the percentage reported includes authorised and unauthorised absence
12	Achievement of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths	The number of pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C or equivalent including English and maths at KS4 as a percentage of the number of pupils at the end of KS4.
13	Percentage of pupils making the expected progress from KS2 to KS4 in English	This indicator measures the level of progress made between the end of primary school (KS2) and Year 11 in secondary school. The expected level of progress at KS2 is at least a level 4, if a pupil's progress is to be consistent then they are expected to achieve at least a grade C at GCSE (or equivalent). The higher a pupils achievement at KS2 the higher the expected level at KS4.
14	Percentage of pupils making the expected progress from KS2 to KS4 in maths	This indicator measures the level of progress made between the end of primary school (KS2) and Year 11 in secondary school. The expected level of progress at KS2 is at least a level 4, if a pupil's progress is to be consistent then they are expected to achieve at least a grade C at GCSE (or equivalent). The higher a pupils achievement at KS2 the higher the expected level at KS4.
15	Achievement of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and maths by Free School Meal status	The number of pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C or equivalent including English and maths at KS4 as a percentage of the number of pupils at the end of KS4. . A breakdown of the number and percentage of children who are eligible for Free School Meals (FSM) is provided.
16	Achievement of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and maths by level of special educational need	The number of pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C or equivalent including English and maths at KS4 as a percentage of the number of pupils at the end of KS4. A breakdown of the number and percentage of children with different categories of SEN is provided.
17	Looked after children achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) at Key Stage 4 (including English and Maths)	The number of looked after children who were in care for at least one year who were in year 11 and achieved the equivalent of at least 5 A*-C GCSEs, including English and maths (or equivalent) as a percentage of the total number of looked after children who were in care for at least one year who were in year 11.
18	Achievement of a level 3 qualification by the age of 19	This indicator reports the percentages of young people attaining Level 3 by age 19 in a Local Authority Area.
19	Authorised and unauthorised absences at secondary schools	Total absences in secondary schools, the percentage reported includes authorised and unauthorised absence.
20	Secondary school persistent absence rate	The number of persistent absentees as a percentage of the total number of local authority maintained secondary school pupil enrolments. A persistent absentee is a pupil who has accumulated the threshold number of half day sessions of absence over the relevant reporting period. The thresholds are:

Line number	Indicator	Definition/Rationale
		<p>On an annual basis – 64 or more half day sessions of absence (2 and a half terms ending at the May half term).</p> <p>On a two-term basis – 52 or more half day sessions of absence over the combined autumn and spring terms.</p>
21	Percentage of children looked after continuously for at least 12 months, of compulsory school age, who missed at least 25 days schooling for any reason during the previous school year	Looked after children who have been in care for a year or more and absent from school for 25 days or more.
Children and young people are safe where they live, go to school, play and work		
1	The number of children subject to Child Protection Plans	This figure provides a snapshot at the time of reporting as to the number of children who have a Child Protection Plan.
2	The percentage of children in foster care placed with London Borough of Bromley (in-house) foster carers	This indicator measures the take-up of foster care through in-house provision. The number of looked after children placed with LBB carers as a percentage of all looked after children in placements. In house provision is promoted as it often offers greater value for money and means that children are placed in their own locality. Locality is important not only to the child in terms of closeness to home for visits, but it will also mean that children have access to Bromley schools and services. It makes social worker visits more efficient in terms of journey time and can reduce the time involved in facilitating court ordered contact.
3	The number of newly recruited in-house foster carers	This is a cumulative figure throughout the year and measures the number of newly approved carers to the London Borough of Bromley.
4	Referral to children's social care going on to initial assessment	The percentage of children referred to children's social care whose cases go on to initial assessments.
5	Percentage of children becoming the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time	The percentage of children who became subject to a Child Protection Plan at any time during the year, who had previously been the subject of a Child Protection Plan, or was on the Child Protection Register of that council, regardless of how long ago it was.

Line number	Indicator	Definition/Rationale
6	Percentage of child protection cases which were reviewed within required timescales	<p>The percentage of children with a Child Protection Plan at 31 March who at that date had had a Plan continuously for at least the previous 3 months, whose case was reviewed within the required timescales.</p> <p>This indicator uses reviews as a proxy for the measurement of the effectiveness of the interventions provided to children with a child protection plan or on the register. Guidance, <i>Working Together to Safeguard Children</i>, which came into effect from December 1999, requires that the first child protection review is held within three months of the initial child protection conference and thereafter at intervals of no more than six months. A high figure indicates good performance.</p>
7	Number of looked after children	Snapshot of children in care as at the end of each reporting period.
8	Stability of placements of looked after children: number of placements	The percentage of children looked after at 31 March with 3 or more placements during the year.
9	Stability of placements of looked after children: length of placement	The percentage of looked after children aged under 16 at 31 March who had been looked after continuously for at least 2.5 years who were living in the same placement for at least 2 years.
10	Looked after children cases which were received with required timescales	The percentage of children looked after cases which should have been reviewed during the year ending 31 March that were reviewed on time during the year.
Children and Young People behave positively, take responsibility for their actions and feel safe within the borough, and that parents and carers take responsibility for the behaviour of their children		
1	Rate of permanent exclusions from school	The number of permanent exclusions from school in the academic year expressed as a percentage of the school population, including maintained primary, secondary and special schools.
2	Take up of Parenting Courses	<p>A wide range of Government approved evidence based parenting programs are run by the Bromley Children's Project and are available to all parents with children of any age. Specific groups are targeted in line with national data which suggests that families on low/no income are more likely to need this support and challenge. Evidence suggests that these programmes have a positive impact on families, however for families in areas of higher deprivation the improvement is more positive as it impacts on both the family concerned and the wider community. Particular emphasis has been placed on further developing courses to families where the parents or child has a disability or special educational need, where the family are in crisis, and in relation to boys development.</p> <p>Families are referred to the service by children's social care as a parenting intervention can reduce the need for a child to go into care and therefore contribute to reducing the number of Looked After Children (LAC).</p>

Line number	Indicator	Definition/Rationale
3	The number of penalty notices issued to parents as a result of non school attendance of their child	The rationale for measuring the number of penalty notices is to improve attendance at school. A penalty notice can be issued if the child is persistently absent and initial support provided to the parent to ensure that their child attends school has not lead to improvement. The penalty notice is issued by the LA. If a penalty notice is not paid the parents are then taken to court. In terms of performance, it is anticipated that initially there would be a higher number of notices issued to support Bromley's attendance strategy, with a view to the number decreasing as the percentage of pupils attending school improves.
4	First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10 – 17	The number of first time entrants to the youth justice system, where first-time entrants are defined as young people (aged 10-17) who receive their first substantive outcome (relating to a reprimand, a final warning with or without an intervention, or a court disposal for those who go directly to court without a reprimand or final warning).
5	Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders aged 10-17	The average number of re-offences per 100 young people in the cohort
6	Young people within the Youth Justice System receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody	The proportionate use of custody is the percentage of custodial sentences issued to young people (aged 10-17) out of all convictions received by young people in court (total of first-tier disposal, community sentence, and custodial sentence).
Young people get the best possible start in adult life		
7	Percentage of Young People (aged 16-18) not in education, employment and training (NEET)	The percentage of 16 to 18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET). This indicator uses an annual result which is based on 3 one month snapshots at the end of November, December and January each year.
8	Care leavers in education, employment or training	The percentage of former care leavers aged 19 who were looked after on 1 April in their 17 th year, who were in education, employment or training.
9	Young offenders' engagement in suitable education, training and employment	The proportion of young offenders aged 10-17 who are actively engaged in education, training and employment (at least 25 hours, or 16 hours for those above statutory school age).
10	Care leaver in suitable accommodation	The percentage of former care leavers aged 19 who were looked after under any legal status (other than short term breaks) on the 1 April in their 17 th year, who were in suitable accommodation.
11	Young offenders access to suitable accommodation	This indicator measures the proportion of known young offenders who have access to suitable accommodation.

Line number	Indicator	Definition/Rationale
-------------	-----------	----------------------

Excellence in the eyes of local people

Residents consider Bromley schools to be of the highest standards

1	The percentage of schools judged by Ofsted to be good or outstanding	The number of schools graded as good and outstanding expressed as a percentage of all schools that have been inspected within the three year inspection cycle.
2	Percentage of schools judged by Ofsted to be in category (special measures or notice to improve)	The number of schools in the LA that are judged by Ofsted to be in special measure or have been given a notice to improve expressed as a percentage of all schools in the LA.

Residents are successful in securing a place for their child in a school of their choice

3	Percentage of children receiving first and second choice of secondary school place	The percentage of pupils who have been offered either their first or second choice of secondary school place by the end of the admissions process. This figure is reported annually as a statutory requirement to the DFE
4	Percentage of children receiving their first choice of primary school place	The percentage of pupils who have been offered their first choice of primary school. This figure is reported annually as a statutory requirement to the DFE.

Children, young people and families requiring help from social care receive advice and support swiftly to ensure children remain safe

5	Initial assessments for children's social care carried out within 10 working days of referral	The percentage of initial assessments completed in the period between 1 April and 31 March within 10 working days of referral. (in 2010/11 the definition changed from 7 working days to 10 working days)
6	Core assessments for children's social care that were carried out within 35 working days of their commencement	The percentage of core assessment completed in the period between 1 April and 31 March within 35 working days of initial assessment end date.

The support provided to children and young people with special educational needs is considered timely and appropriate

7	Percentage of Special Educational Needs statements issued within the statutory timeframe	Percentage of final statements of special education need issued within 26 weeks as a proportion of all such statements issued in the year. The exceptions are those set out in the Education (Special Educational Needs) (England) (Consolidation) Regulations 2001, Regulations 12(5), 12(7), 12(9) and 17(4).
8	The number of SEN Tribunals as a result of dissatisfaction with the statementing process	An SEN tribunal is a full legal process whereby a parent can appeal against the decision or information written in their child's statement. Therefore a low number of tribunals would indicate satisfaction with the statementing process.
9	The number of parents choosing out of borough special school placements (for which the authority pays)	Parents are encouraged to choose an in borough placement for their child wherever possible. In house provision not only offers value for money but also enables Bromley to maximise its resources. Most out of borough options available to parents are within the independent sector.