

PART 1 - PUBLIC

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

Date: **21 February 2012**

Decision Type: Non-Urgent Executive Non-Key

**TITLE: PERFORMANCE MONITORING QUARTER 3 2011/12**

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Ward: Boroughwide

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1. Reason for report

- 1.1 This report updates Members on progress during quarter 3 (October to December 2011) against the key actions and indicators for Children and Young People's Services. It enables the committee to scrutinise performance in key areas.
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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 3 2011/12.**

## Corporate Policy

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

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

1. Legal Requirement: Statutory requirement: Local Authorities are required to report in relation to relevant areas of activity as specified within the 'Core Data Set'.
  2. Call in: Call-in is applicable
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## Customer Impact

1. Estimated number of users/beneficiaries (current and projected) - Potentially all children and young people in Bromley
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## 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 it's 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 quarter 1 and quarter 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 quarter 3 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 3 performance

- 3.6 The information reported in quarter 3 represents a reduced set of performance measures as requested by the Member Officer Working Group. There are 10 performance indicators reported for this period, 7 of which have a target set for 2011/12. The table below summarises the performance of quarter 3 indicators against the target.

Performance is at or exceeding target	4
Performance is just short of target/target is likely to be met at the end of year	0
Performance is below target	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>

### Areas with improved performance

- 3.7 The rate of **permanent exclusions** continues to show good performance for quarter 3 which equates to the summer term. The rate is currently 0.03 which pertains to 15 young people excluded from school. The end of year figure based on cumulative Q1, Q2 and Q3 data shows a rate of 0.10. This pertains to 48 permanent exclusions for the year; 1 in the primary phase and 47 in secondary. On this basis, the 2011/12 target of 0.12 (which equates to 54) has been exceeded.
- 3.8 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 94.9%. From April to December 2011 there have been 1656 referrals to children's social care 1571 of these then went onto an initial assessment. **Appendix B** shows five year trend information graphically on the number of referrals to social care services. Appendix B also reports the number of children subject to a child protection plan. The number of children who are subject to a child protection plan has been reducing throughout 2011 and was 198 at the end of quarter 3.
- 3.9 Children's **Social Care Initial assessments** completed within 10 working days is exceeding the 75% target. 77.3% of assessments are being carried out and authorised within the recommended timescale. The quarter 3 figure represents a 2% increase on Quarters 1 and 2.
- 3.10 **Attendance at school of Looked after Children** is also performing well. Just 7 out of 117 school aged looked after children have missed 25 days of schooling in the 2011-12 academic year.

### Areas of poor performance

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

- 3.12 **Attendance in primary schools** has improved but has still not achieved the 2011/12 target. **Absence data** for the Summer Term 2011 exceeded the target of 4.7%. The quarter 3 figure (which equates to the Summer term) shows an absence level of 4.09%. There were significant improvements compared with the previous quarters in both authorised and un-authorised attendance. Despite improved performance in the Spring and Summer term, the higher Autumn term figure of 5.33% has resulted in the full year figure for primary absence of 4.82% which is higher than the 4.7% target.
- 3.13 Until January 2012 the DFE have included absence data pertaining to bad weather and other unforeseen events. In future this will be removed from the reported figures so that schools who have managed to remain open, albeit partially, are not penalised when reporting absence figures. The Autumn term 2010 was such an example where bad weather severely affected schools being fully open.
- 3.14 The Spring and Summer terms figures do indicate that the work the local authority is doing to support schools through the Spike project is having the right impact.
- 3.15 In quarter 3, 64.5% of core assessments were completed within the required time period of 35 working days. This represents a slight increase on the previous quarter (64.4%) but still remains lower than the 75% target. A core assessment is an in depth detailed assessment requiring multi agency input. The priority is to ensure thoroughness and quality of the assessment to ensure the correct outcome for the child. Performance in this area has improved consistently since April 2011.
- 3.16 The quarter 3 figure for the percentage of schools judged by Ofsted to be in category is 2% which means that the target of 0% has not yet been met. There are 2 primary schools who are in category, 1 of which is in Special Measures and the other has been given Notice to Improve.

Priority Outcome		Children and young people enjoy learning and achieve their full potential														
Primary Phase																
Line number	Type of indicator	New Reporting frequency	Indicator	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Full year data 2011/12	Commentary	Target 2011/12	Target Status	2010/11	2009/10	Trend		National Comparison	
													2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	
1	Portfolio Plan/ AWOT	Termly	Authorised and unauthorised absences at primary schools	5.33% (relates to Autumn term 2010)	4.51% (relates to Spring term 2011)	4.09% (relates to Summer term 2011)	4.82% (2010/11 ac. Year)	For the full academic year 2010/11, of the 74 primary schools, 33 achieved the target of 4.67%, 41 schools did not. Overall absences ranged from 3.03% to 8.48%; authorised absences ranged from 1.62% to 7.72%; unauthorised absences ranged from 0.01% to 4.26%. The summer and spring term absences both exceeded target at 4.51% and 4.09% respectively.  Bromley's attendance strategy includes the primary focused Spike project that provides incentives for improved attendance by recognising and rewarding pupils with good attendance. There is also a focus on supporting and challenging those with unacceptable levels of attendance, including a 'fast-track' to prosecution scheme.	4.67%	Red	5.40%	5.27%	5.31%	5.47%	6.05%	-
1b		Termly	Authorised absences at primary schools	4.53% (relates to Autumn term 2010)	3.82% (relates to Spring term 2011)	3.12% (relates to Summer term 2011)	4.04% (2010/11 ac. Year)		Not set		4.62%	4.55%	4.60%	4.85%	5.38%	
1c		Termly	Unauthorised absences at primary schools	0.80% (relates to Autumn term 2010)	0.69% (relates to Spring term 2011)	0.97% (relates to Summer term 2011)	0.78% (2010/11 ac. Year)		Not set		0.78%	0.71%	0.70%	0.62%	0.67%	
2	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	16.2%	0.0%	5.9%		7 out of 117 school aged looked after children have missed 25 days of schooling in the 2011-12 academic year	15%	Green	12.7%	10.9%	12.8%	15.4%	16.2%	-

All targets are local unless otherwise stated.

**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	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Full year data 2011/12	Commentary	Target 2011/12	Target Status	2010/11	2009/10	Trend			National Comparison
											2008/09	2007/08	2006/07			
3	Local	Quarterly	Referrals to children's social care going on to initial assessment	93.0%	96.1%	94.9%		1656 referrals led to 1571 initial assessments	90%	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	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Full year data 2011/12	Commentary	Target 2011/12	Target Status	2010/11	2009/10	Trend			National Comparison
											2008/09	2007/08	2006/07			
4	Portfolio Plan/ AWOT	Termly	Rate of permanent exclusions from school	0.02% (11 exclusions)	0.05% (22 exclusions)	0.03% (15 exclusions)	0.10% (48 exclusions)	There were 15 exclusions in the Summer term 2011 from a cohort of 46,908 pupils. All were secondary school pupils. For the year overall, based on the total cohort of 46908, there was 1 primary exclusion and 47 secondary exclusions.	0.12	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	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Full year data 2011/12	Commentary	Target 2011/12	Target Status	2010/11	2009/10	Trend			National Comparison
											2008/09	2007/08	2006/07			
5	Portfolio Plan	Quarterly	% of Young People (aged 16 to 18) not in education, employment and training (NEET)	4.96%	4.90%			Quarter 3 data available February 2012	4.0% (national)	tbc	4.30%	4.20%	4.60%	4.80%	5.00%	6.40%

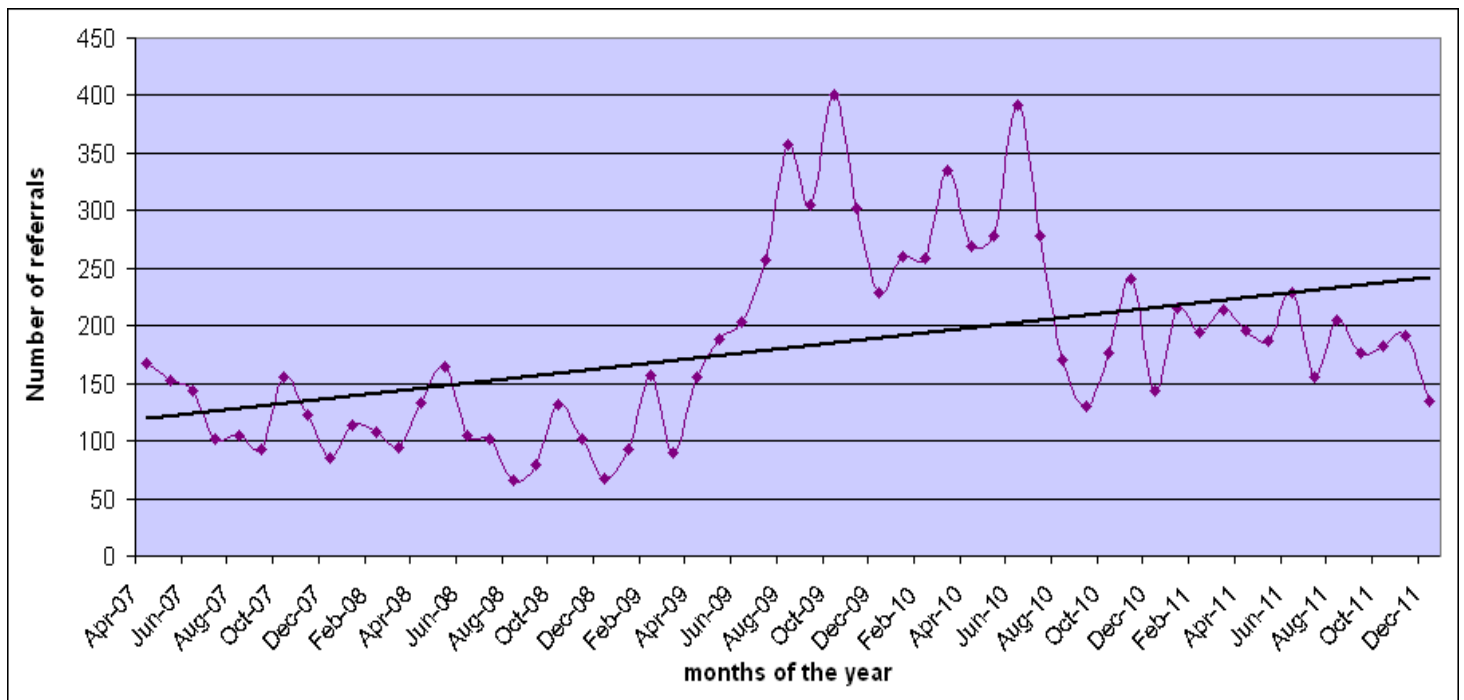
All targets are local unless otherwise stated.

Line number	Type of indicator	New Reporting frequency	Indicators	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Full year data 2011/12	Commentary	Target 2011/12	Target Status	2010/11	Trend 2009/10	2008/09	2007/08	2006/07	National Comparison
<b>Residents consider Bromley schools to be of the highest standards</b>																
6	Local	Quarterly	Percentage of schools judged by Ofsted to be in category (special measures or notice to improve).	3%	2%	2%		2 schools out of 96 (primary, secondary, special and the PRU)	0.0%	Red	3.6%	5.0%	5.0%	-	-	-
<b>Children, young people and families requiring help from social care receive advice and support swiftly, to ensure children remain safe</b>																
7	National	Quarterly	Percentage of social care initial assessments completed within 10 working days.	75.5%	75.3%	77.3%			75%	Green	54.60%	29.10%	-	-	-	-
8	National	Quarterly	Percentage of social care core assessments completed within 35 working days.	60.8%	64.4%	64.5%			75%	Red	66.70%	43.50%	-	-	-	-
<b>The support provided to children and young people with special educational needs is considered timely and appropriate.</b>																
9	Local	Quarterly	The number of SEN Tribunals as a result of dissatisfaction with the statementing process.	16	10	11			NEW INDICATOR	n/a	51	39	48	-	-	
10	Local	Quarterly	The percentage of children with special educational needs in out borough special school placements	14.0%	14.7%	14.7%		288 children out of a total of 1958 children with Statements were placed outborough i.e. 14.7%	NEW INDICATOR	n/a	14.3%	13.5%	12.6%	-	-	

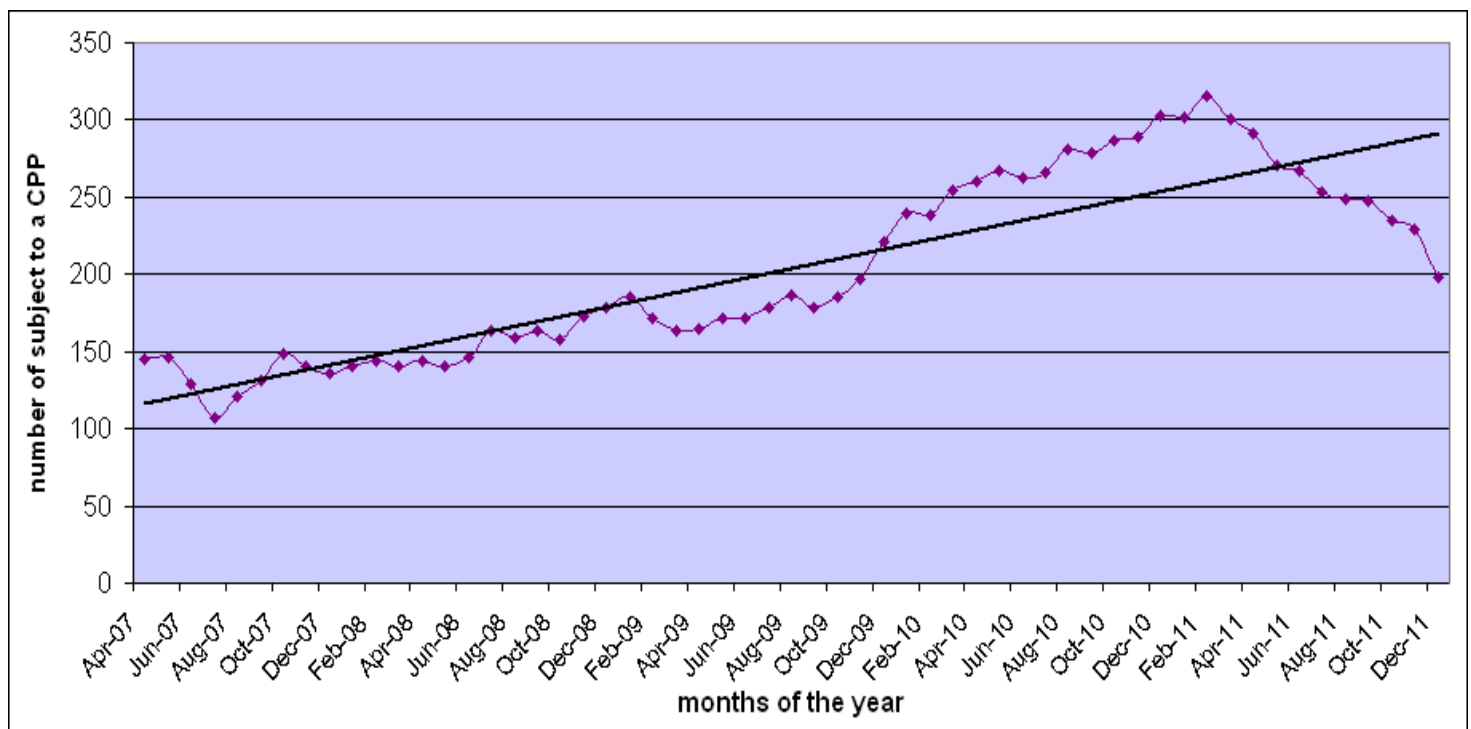
All targets are local unless otherwise stated.



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
<b>Ensuring the health and wellbeing of children and young people, and their families</b>		
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"> <li>– those registered with the Primary Care Trust (PCT);</li> <li>– 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;</li> <li>– 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;</li> <li>– not at all breastfed is defined as infants who are not currently receiving any breast milk at 6-8 weeks of age.</li> </ul> <p>From this, two percentages are derived:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percentage of infants being breastfed at 6-8 weeks</li> <li>2. Percentage of infants for whom breastfeeding status is recorded</li> </ol> <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 <b>who are resident in Bromley</b> 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"> <li>• Whether there is a full range of service provision for children and young people with learning disabilities</li> <li>• Whether there is appropriate provision for 16-17 year olds</li> <li>• Whether there is full 24 hour cover to meet urgent need</li> <li>• That early intervention support is in place throughout the service.</li> </ul> <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.
<b>Children and young people enjoy learning and achieve their full potential</b>		
1	Early Years Foundation Stage Profile: the percentage of pupils making the required level of progress	The number of children in <b>Bromley schools</b> 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.
<b>Children and young people are safe where they live, go to school, play and work</b>		
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.
<b>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</b>		
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	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. 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).



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 <sup>th</sup> 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 <sup>th</sup> 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.

#### 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.
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Line number	Indicator	Definition/Rationale
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.