



No.	Performance Indicators	Why is this important?	Target or Range of acceptable performance 2018/19	Polarity	Benchmarking and trend				RAG rating	Jun-18 / Q1	Sep-18 / Q2	Dec-18 / Q3	Mar-19 / Q4	Notes
					Bromley 2017/18	Bromley 2016/17	England	London						
<b>Looked After Children and Care Leavers</b>														
22	Looked After Children rate per 10,000	As above this is a prevalence measure to be looked at alongside others including CiN/CP rates and should also be, broadly, in line with London and statistical neighbours. Low rates could suggest thresholds that are too high.	Range	n/a					RAG					
23	Number of Looked After Children	As above this is compared with appropriate benchmarks and the measure also indicates professional social work capacity and placements/budgets required to fulfil statutory responsibilities.	This is not a target measure	n/a					This is not a target measure					
24	% of Looked After Children with an allocated Social Worker	It is a statutory requirement that all LAC casework is allocated to qualified social workers. This is a proxy for high quality interventions undertaken by qualified practitioners who are subject to national professional standards.(NB: Care Leaver often request a YPS who are not qualified social workers)	Target	High					RAG					
25	% of Looked After Children cases which were reviewed within required timescales	There are statutory requirements for reviewing the care plans for LAC within set timescales. This measure is a proxy for appropriate management/IRO (Independent Reviewing Officer) oversight of complex casework and decisive social work planning.	Target	High					RAG					
26	Number of in-house foster carers recruited	We have set ambitious targets for increasing the number and range of in-house foster carers. Although placements with foster carers are, almost invariably, the first option to be considered for LAC, a shortage of 'in house' carers i.e. recruited and approved by Bromley can result in placements being commissioned from independent sector providers. These are often profit making organisations, carers are often not local and carers are not supported or managed by Bromley services. Also, placements are typically significantly more expensive thus adding to pressure on placement budgets. Our aim is to reduce dependency on IFA placements. This indicator should be reviewed with the numbers of children in care at any given point, the profile of these children and their likely needs and our progress in recruiting in-house foster carers.	Target	High					RAG					
27	Number of Looked After Children who were adopted and agency Special Guardianship Orders granted	The key aim for looked after children who cannot return to their families of origin is to find alternative permanent families. Numbers of adoptions and Special Guardianship arrangements are, therefore, closely monitored by managers. Central government, from time to time and including the present government, issues policies aimed at increasing the number of children adopted.	Target	High					RAG					
28	Stability of placements of Looked After Children - number of moves (3 moves or more in the year)	There are two key measures for placement stability – Placement stability is a foundation stone for improving outcomes for LAC as it enables consistent relationships between young people and their carers; consistent school placements; a settled context in which young people can develop social networks etc. While some placement moves are 'positive' – egg move to a permanent home; move to withdraw a young person from a risky environment, others occur due to egg breakdown of relationships/behaviour issues etc. and should be minimised.	Range	Low					RAG					
29	Stability of placements of Looked After Children - length of placement	There are two key measures for placement stability –The length of placement indicator refers to children under the age of 16 who have been in care for 2 and half years or more and have been in their current placement for 2 years or more. Placement stability is a foundation stone for improving outcomes for LAC as it enables consistent relationships between young people and their carers; consistent school placements; a settled context in which young people can develop social networks etc. While some placement moves are 'positive' – e.g. move to a permanent home; move to withdraw a young person from a risky environment, others occur due to e.g. breakdown of relationships/behaviour issues etc. and should be minimised.	Range	High					RAG					
30	% of Care leavers who are NEET	This indicator provides as with a guide to the effectiveness of Corporate Parenting in improving life changes for children in care.	Target	Low					RAG					
31	% of Care Leavers in suitable accommodation	This indicator provides as with a guide to the effectiveness of Corporate Parenting in ensure Care Leavers have an appropriate safe place to live.	Target	High					RAG					
32	Numbers of Care Leavers provided with starter or other tenancies		Target	n/a					RAG					
<b>Caseload Promise</b>														
33	Average Caseloads	Following the 2016 Ofsted inspection Bromley committed to maintaining safe caseload levels. This is a measure of manageability of Social worker workloads.	Target	Low					RAG					
<b>Children and Young People with complex needs</b>														
34	% of CYP (16 - 17 year olds) not in education, employment or training (NEET)	Non-participation in education, employment or training beyond age 16 is a major predictor of long-term unemployment and low income. This indicator should be reviewed alongside the 'Not Known' outturn.	Target	Low					RAG					
35	% of CYP (16 - 17 year olds) education, employment or training status 'not known'	The EET status of young people can be difficult to ascertain e.g. once pupils leave school. The aim is to have a low number of young people whose EET status is 'not known'. This indicator should be reviewed along side the NEET outturn.	Range	Low					RAG					
36	Number of First Time Entrants (FTEs) to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17	Offending can be linked to factors such as truancy, low attainment, substance misuse, employability etc. and the challenge to the council, schools and partner agencies in a local area is to prevent young people from entering the youth justice system.	This is not a target measure	Low					This is not a target measure					
37	Rate of proven re-offending by young people in the youth justice system	This indicator measures the re-offending of specific cohorts of young people following an initial pre-court or court disposal.	Range	Low					RAG					
38	% of Education, Health and Care plans issued within statutory 20 week timescale	In line with Children and Families Act 2014 Reform requirements, EHC plans replaced SEN Statements. They result from a multi-dimensional assessment of education, health and care needs. They specify outcomes to be achieved for a child and identify provision to meet those outcomes. There is a 20 week statutory timescale for completion, although there is a balance to be found between quality and timeliness.	Target	High					RAG					
39	Number of children/Young People discussed at MAP (CSE)	This indicator provides a guide as to the awareness of CSE risk.	This is not a target measure	n/a					This is not a target measure					