

Education, Children and Families Scrutiny - Performance Index 2018/19



No.	Performance Indicators	Why is this important?	Polarity	Benchmarking and trend								RAG rating	Apr-18	May-18
				Target or Range of acceptable performance 2018/19	Bromley 2017/18	Bromley 2016/17	Bromley 2015/16	England	London					
Early Help														
1	Numbers of Children supported by the Bromley Children's Project	This is not a target measure. Numbers of CAFs undertaken and or Children supported by the Children's Project is an indicator of early identification of problems/issues for a child.	n/a	This is not a target measure	874	833	713	Local Measure	Local Measure	This is not a target measure	104	136		
2	Number of Common Assessment Frameworks undertaken (CAFs)		n/a	This is not a target measure	668	726	805	Local Measure	Local Measure	This is not a target measure	33	74		
3	% outcome of School Ofsted inspections good or outstanding (overall effectiveness)	Schools are subject to regulation and inspection from Ofsted. Our ambition is that LB Bromley schools are at least good or better. This measure, to be considered alongside e.g. Key Stage results, progress measures, attendance and exclusion data.	High	95-93%	93%	88%	84%	89%	93%	Quarterly				
4	Number of Primary permanent exclusions (Number YTD Academic year)	Permanent exclusion can severely disrupt a pupil's education and social networks. It can be extremely challenging to find alternative school/alternative education for pupils excluded in the secondary phase because of the nature of the factors leading to the exclusion. However, the LA has mechanisms in place to both minimise time out of education and to identify alternative provision for pupils who are permanently excluded.	Low	0	1 (Published data available July 2019)	17 (Published data available 19th July 2018)	10 (rate of 0.04)	1145 (rate of 0.02)	105 (rate of 0.01)	GREEN	0	0		
5	Number of Secondary permanent exclusions (Number YTD Academic year)		Low	22-36 (rate of 0.10-0.16)	22 (rate of 0.10) (Published data available July 2019)	68 (rate of 0.31) (Published data available 19th July 2018)	31 (rate of 0.14)	5445 (rate of 0.17)	805 (rate of 0.16)	GREEN	3	2		
6	% of Secondary persistent absenteeism (10% absence)	The LA monitors persistent absence in primary, secondary and special school sectors. Persistent absence harms pupils' outcomes but also triggers powers and duties the LA has to ensure pupils' attendance.	Low	11-11.9%	Available March 2019	11.0% (1854/16826)	11.3% (1896/16783)	13.5%	11.9%	Annual measure				
7	% of excess weight in children age 4-5 years (overweight and obesity)	There is concern about the rise of childhood obesity and the implications of such obesity persisting into adulthood. The risk of obesity in adulthood and risk of future obesity-related ill health are greater as children get older	Low	TBC	There is a one year time lag in the data	7.6%	8.0%	9.6%	10.3%	Annual measure				
8	% of excess weight in children aged 10-11 years (overweight and obesity)		Low	TBC	There is a one year time lag in the data	17.3%	16.2%	20.0%	19.8%	Annual measure				
9	% of all infants due a 6-8 week check that are totally or partially breastfed	Increases in breastfeeding are expected to reduce illness in young children, have health benefits for the infant and the mother and result in cost savings to the NHS through reduced hospital admission for the treatment of infection in infants (Quigley et al 2007.)	High	TBC	Working is going on with the Provider to streamline the data reporting	No data	No data	44.4%	No data	Annual measure				
Safeguarding and Child Protection														
10	Number of 'Referrals' to Children's Social Care	Measure of demand for CSC services and an identification of the effectiveness of early help. As well as if thresholds are understood by partners.	n/a	This is not a target measure	2249	3,258	2,705	646,120	100,620	This is not a target measure	224	254		
11	% of statutory Assessments authorised within 45 days	Assessments are undertaken in order to identify whether or not statutory thresholds for children's social care have been met and statutory services are required. There is a 45 day statutory timescale for completion this is a measure of efficiency and effective management oversight. It is also a reflective of manageable caseloads.	High	95- 83%	88%	67%	79%	83%	82%	GREEN	91%	85%		
12	Child Protection Plans rate per 10,000	This is a prevalence measure which is examined by managers and regulators alongside other rates including CiN and CLA. These provide a proxy for the 'balance' in the child care system. Can also reflect events/issues nationally e.g. media coverage of child abuse enquiries. Rates should be broadly in line with benchmarks, particularly statistical neighbours. Low rates could suggest thresholds that are too high and a failure to recognise child neglect or abuse.	n/a	39-30	30	47	32	43	39	GREEN	29	32		
13	Number of children subject of a Child Protection Plan	This is not a performance measure but indicates prevalence of need for intensive social care intervention. Also volume of intensive casework and social worker capacity required to fulfil statutory duties. Links to Child Protection Plans for children subject to a CP plan for the second or subsequent time in respect of decisiveness and impact of child protection interventions.	n/a	This is not a target measure	222	342	230	51,080	7,760	This is not a target measure	216	240		
14	% of Children subject of a Child Protection Plan with an allocated Social Worker	It is a statutory requirement that all Child Protection Plan 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	High	100%	New measure	New measure	New measure	Local Measure	Local Measure	GREEN	100%	100%		
15	% of quorate attendance at child protection conferences (ICPC and Reviews)	Child protection plans almost invariably require input from a range of professional disciplines and agencies. This is a proxy for appropriate engagement of key agencies e.g. NHS; Police in Child protection planning and delivery.	High	100 - 92%	Not measured	Not measured	93%	Local Measure	Local Measure	Quarterly				
16	% of reviews completed within timescale for Children with Child Protection Plans	There is a national framework of expectations around interventions with children requiring safeguarding. This measure is a proxy for appropriate management/IRO (Independent Reviewing Officer) oversight of complex casework and decisive social work planning.	High	100 - 95%	99%	98%	93%	92%	96%	AMBER	94% 29/31	94% 44/47		
17	% of Children that became the subject of a Child Protection Plan for the second or subsequent time	If a second child protection plan is required for similar reasons, this could indicate potential lack of impact of earlier Child protection interventions. Often can demonstrate multiple risks/challenges faced by children and families. Prompts enquiry into whether or not other statutory interventions should be/should have been considered. Was the child removed from the plan to early? Was practice to optimistic?	Low	20- 15%	20%	21%	19%	19%	15%	GREEN	13% 2/15	17% 8/48		
18	Average number of weeks taken to complete Care proceedings against a national target of 26 weeks (CAFCASS definition)	It is imperative to avoid 'drift' in making permanency plans for CLA. Time taken to undertake care proceedings is a proxy for decisive casework and can be looked at alongside timeliness of achieving adoptions. Measure can be affected by issues beyond professional control e.g. court delays.	Low	26 weeks	32	32	36	31	32	Quarterly				

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Children Looked After and Care Leavers													
19	Children Looked After 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.	n/a	39-52	42	39	40	62	52	GREEN	42	41	
20	Number of Children Looked After	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.	n/a	This is not a target measure	310	288	286	72,670	9,910	This is not a target measure	311	301	
21	% of Children Looked After with an allocated Social Worker	It is a statutory requirement that all CLA 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)	High	100%	New measure	New measure	New measure	Local Measure	Local Measure	GREEN	100%	100%	
22	% of Children Looked After cases which were reviewed within required timescales	There are statutory requirements for reviewing the care plans for CLA within set timescales. This measure is a proxy for appropriate management/IRO (Independent Reviewing Officer) oversight of complex casework and decisive social work planning.	High	100- 95%	90%	95%	88%	Not available	Not available	GREEN	93% 49/53	97% 124/128	
23	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 CLA, a shortage of 'in house' carers i.e. recruited and approved by Bromley can result in placements being commissioned from independent sector providers, recruitment processes can take 5 to 7 months. Agency foster carers 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. Numbers of in-house foster carers should be included in the management commentary when relevant.	High	20	14* (further 12 in process)	11	14	Local Measure	Local Measure	GREEN	0	0	
24	Number of Children Looked After who were adopted	The key aim for looked after children who cannot return to their families of origin is to find alternative permanent families. Numbers of adoptions 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.	High	16	14	20	15	Local Measure	Local Measure	GREEN	0	2	
25	Stability of placements of Children Looked After - number of placements (3 placements or more in the year)	There are two key measures for placement stability – Placement stability is a foundation stone for improving outcomes for CLA 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.	Low	12-0%	12%	16%	11%	10%	10%	GREEN	0%	0.7% 2/302	
26	Stability of placements of Children Looked After - 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 CLA 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.	High	68% (In line with national or above)	51%	58%	72%	68%	68%	GREEN	66% 47/71	71% 49/69	
27	% of Care leavers who are EET (aged 19, 20, 21) (DFE definition)	This indicator provides as with a guide to the effectiveness of Corporate Parenting in improving life changes for children in care.	High	52- 47%	46%	46%	42%	50%	52%	Quarterly			
28	% of Care Leavers in suitable accommodation (aged 19, 20, 21)	This indicator provides as with a guide to the effectiveness of Corporate Parenting in ensure Care Leavers have an appropriate safe place to live.	High	84-76%	75%	74%	70%	84%	82%	Quarterly			
29	Numbers of Care Leavers provided with starter or other tenancies		n/a	This is not a target measure	New indicator 18/19	New indicator 18/19	New indicator 18/19	Local Measure	Local Measure	This is not a target measure	0	2	
Children's Social Care Caseload Promise: Average caseloads													
30	Average Caseloads	Following the 2016 Ofsted inspection Bromley committed to maintaining safe caseload levels. This is a measure of manageability of Social worker workloads.	n/a	12 - 15	14	23	Not measured	Local Measure	Local Measure	GREEN	14	15	
Children and Young People with complex needs													
31	% 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.	Low	1.7%-1.9%	1.9% (127/6714)	1.7% (113/6728)	2.2% (1536856)	2.8%	1.9%	Quarterly			
32	% 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.	Low	0.7%-1.1%	0.7% (48/6714)	1.9% (125/6728)	4.0% (271/6856)	2.8%	2.7%	Quarterly			
33	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.	Low	This is not a target measure	108	88	90	15182	3090	This is not a target measure	1	6	
34	Proportion of offenders that are proven to re-offending 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.	Low	42% - 35%	35%	39%	49%	42% 2015/16	48% 2015/16	GREEN	23% 39/166	25% 41/166	
35	% 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.	High	77 - 56%	76%	53%	67%	65%	58%	Quarterly			
36	Number of children/Young People discussed at MEGA	This indicator provides a guide as to the awareness of CSE risk.	n/a	This is not a target measure	New indicator 18/19	New indicator 18/19	New indicator 18/19	Local Measure	Local Measure	This is not a target measure	23	53	