

Children, Education and Families Scrutiny - Performance Index 2021/22

No.	Performance Indicators	Why is this important?	Polarity	Target or Range of acceptable performance 2021/22	Benchmarking and trend																	Year to Date	Notes				
					Bromley 2020/21	Bromley 2019/20	Bromley 2018/19	England	London	RAG rating	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22			Mar-22			
Early Help																											
1.1	Number of families supported by the Bromley Children's Project (Early help) (Family referrals)		n/a	This is not a target measure	972	977	949	Local Measure	Local Measure	This is not a target measure	80	81	76	79	72	61	62	86	77	75	89	109	947				
1.2	Numbers of Children supported by the Bromley Children's Project (Early help) (under 18yrs)	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	1758	1694	1554	Local Measure	Local Measure	This is not a target measure	140	144	146	143	126	115	119	146	117	118	146	176	1636				
2	Number of Common Assessment Frameworks undertaken (CAFs)		n/a	This is not a target measure	487	588	709	Local Measure	Local Measure	This is not a target measure	54	50	51	55	16	43	42	48	28	33	62	55	537				
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	95-90%	97%	97%	96%	89%	93%	GREEN			97%			97%			97%			97%					
4	Number of Primary permanent exclusions (Bromley schools) (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	Data published July 2022	x (rate: 0.00)	x (rate: 0.00)	Rate: 0.02	Rate: 0.00	GREEN	Data suppressed, see part 2 report																
5	Number of Secondary permanent exclusions (Bromley schools) (Number YTD Academic year)		Low	22-36 (rate of 0.10-0.16)	Data published July 2022	21 (rate: 0.09)	62 (rate: 0.21)	Rate: 0.13	Rate: 0.09	GREEN	18	19	20	22		3	7	8	13	15	19	26					
6	% of Secondary persistent absenteeism (10% absence) (Academic year)	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%	Publication Cancelled	Publication Cancelled	12%	13.7%	12.0%	Annual measure																	
Safeguarding and Child Protection																											
7	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	3,827	3,829	3,422	646,120	100,620	This is not a target measure	360	317	345	340	248	276	376	373	311	317	352	427	4042				
8	% of statutory Assessments authorised within 45 days (Year to Date)	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%	85%	86%	81%	83%	82%	GREEN	85%	90%	92%	93%	94%	94%	95%	93%	89%	94%	94%	94%					
9	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. It 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	This is not a target measure	37	39	33	43	39	This is not a target measure	41	41	44	45	48	51	50	49	48	47	47	46					
10	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	283	290	244	51,080	7,760	This is not a target measure	310	321	329	340	364	381	379	371	361	352	355	346					
11	% 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%	100%	100%	100%	Local Measure	Local Measure	GREEN	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%					
12	% 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%	100% (initial) 99.6% (review)	99% (initial) 100% (review)	98% (initial) 96% (review)	Local Measure	Local Measure	GREEN			100% (initial) 100% (review)			Not available at this time			Not available at this time				100% (initial) 100% (review)	Liquid Logic review process			
13	% 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%	100%	97%	99%	92%	96%	GREEN	100%	98%	99%	100%	93%	84%	100%	94%	93%	87%	98%	100%					
14	% 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. It can often demonstrate multiple risks/challenges faced by children and families. It prompts enquiry into whether or not other statutory interventions should be/should have been considered. Was the child removed from the plan too early? Was practice too optimistic?	Low	20 - 15%	14%	15%	16%	19%	15%	GREEN	15%	20%	17%	12%	11%	12%	12%	12%	14%	15%	16%	18%					
15	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. The measure can be affected by issues beyond professional control e.g. court delays.	Low	26 weeks	49	42	36	41	32	Data not yet published			38			42			44			51					

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					Bromley 2020/21	Bromley 2019/20	Bromley 2018/19	England	London	RAG rating	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22			Mar-22
Children Looked After and Care Leavers																								
16	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	This is not a target measure	46	43	47	62	52	This is not a target measure	44	44	43	44	43	42	42	43	43	43	44	43		
17	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	341	328	348	72,670	9,910	This is not a target measure	336	331	329	331	327	315	318	327	327	322	331	328		
18	% 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%	100%	100%	100%	Local Measure	Local Measure	GREEN	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
19	% 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%	93%	91%	97%	Not available	Not available	GREEN			97%	Not available at this time	Not available at this time	Not available at this time	64%	63%	72%	70%	72%	73%	95%	Data cleaned
20.1	Number of in-house foster carers recruited (households) (YtD)	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	High	This is not a target measure	10	7	15	Local Measure	Local Measure	This is not a target measure	Data suppressed, see part 2 report													
20.2	Number of in-house foster carers recruited (YtD)	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	20	14	9	27	Local Measure	Local Measure	RED	Data suppressed, see part 2 report													
21	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	10	8	18	Local Measure	Local Measure	RED	Data suppressed, see part 2 report											10		
22	Number of Children Looked After for whom a Special Guardianship Orders was granted		High	This is not a target measure	33	27	22	Local Measure	Local Measure	This is not a target measure	Data suppressed, see part 2 report											11		
23	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' – 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.	Low	12-0%	7%	10%	10%	10%	10%	GREEN			1%	3%	3%	4%	5%	7%	7%	8%	9%	9%		
24	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	70% (In line with national or above)	66%	60%	57%	69%	68%	GREEN			64%	Not available at this time	Not available at this time	Not available at this time	Not available at this time	Not available at this time	69%	70%	73%	74%		
25	% of Care leavers who are EET (aged 19, 20, 21) (DFE definition)	This indicator provides a guide to the effectiveness of Corporate Parenting in improving life chances for children in care.	High	52-47%	42%	41%	45%	50%	52%	GREEN			47%			60%			60%			57%		
26	% of Care Leavers in suitable accommodation (aged 19, 20, 21)	This indicator provides a guide to the effectiveness of Corporate Parenting in ensure Care Leavers have an appropriate and safe place to live.	High	84-76%	86%	77%	81%	84%	82%	GREEN			93%			95%			96%			97%		
Children's Social Care Caseload Promise: Average caseloads																								
27	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	19	18	16	Local Measure	Local Measure	AMBER	15	16	16	15	14	14	14	15	16	16	16			
Children and Young People with complex needs																								
28	% 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%	1.5% (104/7042)	1.5% (102/6826)	1.8% (120/6783)	2.8%	1.9%	GREEN			1.6%			Not available at this time			Not available at this time		1.1%	n/a		
29	% 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%	0.2% (17/7042)	0.3% (20/6826)	0.6% (43/6783)	2.8%	2.7%	GREEN			0.7%			Not available at this time			Not available at this time		0.2%	n/a		1.1% is the threshold for Q1 national benchmark performance
30	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	30	38	57	15182	3090	This is not a target measure	Data suppressed, see part 2 report											31		
31	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%	22%	26%	28%	42%	48%	GREEN	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%		
32	Percentage of Young Offenders in Education Employment and Training	This indicator recognises the importance of engaging young offenders in education, employment or training to enhance their life chances and future opportunities.	High	TBC	100%	92%	95%	Local Measure	Local Measure	GREEN	80%	73%	92%	100%	89%	81%	100%	80%	90%	91%	100%	85%		
33	Number of children/Young People discussed at MEGA	This indicator provides a guide as to the awareness of CSE and gang risk.	n/a	This is not a target measure	27	35	28	Local Measure	Local Measure	This is not a target measure	29	30	29	26	27	25	31	34	35	35	30	n/a		

The following indicators are measured on a calendar year:			Benchmarking and trend																					
No.	Performance Indicators	Why is this important?	Polarity	Target or Range of acceptable performance 2020	Bromley 2021	Bromley 2020	Bromley 2019	England 2019	London 2019	RAG rating	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Year to Date	Notes
34.1	% of Education, Health and Care plans issued within statutory 20 week timescale <u>(excluding exception cases)</u>	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	75 - 65%	Available March 22	62%	54%	60%	65%	GREEN			74%			65%			58%			64%	65%	
34.2	% of Education, Health and Care plans issued within statutory 20 week timescale <u>(including exception cases)</u>		High	This is not a target measure	Available March 22	43%	49%	59%	60%	This is not a target measure			38%			38%			38%			33%	37%	