

Children, Education and Families Scrutiny - Performance Index 2023/24

No.	Performance Indicators	Why is this important?	Polarity	Target or Range of acceptable performance	Benchmarking and trend																	Year to Date	Notes						
					Bromley 2022/23	Bromley 2021/22	Bromley 2020/21	England 2021/22	London 2021/22	RAG rating	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24			Mar-24					
Early Help																													
1	Total Footfall Children & Family Centres	Data provides an indication of early identified support and help provided.	n/a	95000	52059	28,613	6,668	Local Measure	Local Measure	GREEN	3742	9122	15316	20338	24649	30779	36694	43526				43526							
2	Children supported by the Bromley Children's Project (Children referred)		n/a	1700	1063	1,755	1,869	Local Measure	Local Measure	GREEN	106	161	186	169	105	92	105	95				1019							
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%	96%	97%	97%	89%	93%	GREEN			96%			97%						97%	School year is academic year not financial year						
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	0	1	0 (rate:0.00)	Rate: 0.01	Rate: 0.00	GREEN	Data suppressed, see part 2 report																		School year is academic year not financial year
5	Number of Secondary permanent exclusions (Bromley schools) (Number YTD Academic year)		Low	22-36 (rate of 0.10-0.16)	33	Provisional (47)	17 (rate:0.07)	Rate: 0.1	Rate: 0.09	GREEN	3	1	16	3		3	2	7				12	School year is academic year not financial year						
Safeguarding and Child Protection																													
6	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	Not a target measure	4513	4032	3,827	650,270	113,320	This is not a target measure	268	412	525	408	263	396	423	527				3222							
7	% 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%	93%	96%	85%	84%	86%	GREEN	98%	96%	93%	94%	94%	85%	91%	97%				97%							
8	Number of Children in Need (Statutory threshold Section 17)	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.	n/a	Not a target measure	920	890	615	104,940	17,860	This is not a target measure	895	849	850	832	860	873	846	847					including DCT						
9	Number of children subject of a Child Protection Plan		n/a	Not a target measure	315	345	283	50,920	7,670	This is not a target measure	315	282	288	300	337	344	351	363											
10	% 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%	100%	100%				100%							
11	% 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%	86%	90%	100%	92%	96%	GREEN	100%	97%	100%	99%	99%	97%	97%	98%				98%							
12	% of Children that became the subject of a Child Protection Plan for the second or subsequent time (year to date)	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	25 - 15%	23%	20%	14%	23%	18%	GREEN	15%	19%	12%	17%	23%	23%	23%	22%				22%							
12b	% of Children that became the subject of a Child Protection Plan for the second or subsequent time within 2 years of their previous plan (year to date)		Low	Not a target measure	9%	9%		Local Measure	Local Measure	This is not a target measure	0%	5%	2%	11%	15%	14%	14%	13%				13%							
13	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	Provisional (45)	Provisional (44)	49	41	32		49	42	41	47	62	52	41	59				49	Awaiting publication						

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					Bromley 2022/23	Bromley 2021/22	Bromley 2020/21	England 2021/22	London 2021/22	RAG rating	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24			Feb-24
Children Looked After and Care Leavers																							
14	Children Looked After rate per 10,000	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.	n/a	Not a target measure	45	45	45	70	52	This is not a target measure			46			45					45		
15	Number of Children Looked After	Actual numbers of looked after children should be considered alongside demand pressures on social work capacity and placements/budgets required to fulfil statutory responsibilities.	n/a	Not a target measure	342	328	341	82,170	9,960	This is not a target measure	336	340	351	347	353	345	338	351				351	
16	% 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.	High	100%	100%	100%	100%	Local Measure	Local Measure	GREEN	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			100%		
17	% 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- 90%	94%	95%	93%	Not available	Not available	GREEN	100%	96%	95%	94%	91%	92%	96%	91%			91%		
18a	Number of in-house foster households recruited (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 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.	High	15	6	11	10	Local Measure	Local Measure	GREEN	Data suppressed, see part 2 report												
18b	Number of in house fostering households in the assessment process (Stage 1 & Stage 2)		High	Not a target measure	Not a target measure	Not a target measure	Not a target measure	Local Measure	Local Measure	This is not a target measure	Data suppressed, see part 2 report												
18c	Number of in house fostering households currently approved and in the assessment process		High	Not a target measure	Not a target measure	Not a target measure	Not a target measure	Local Measure	Local Measure	This is not a target measure	Data suppressed, see part 2 report												
19	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%	11%	11%	7%	10%	10%	GREEN	9%	9%	8%	8%	8%	9%	8%	8%			8%		
20	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)	79%	73%	69%	71%	70%	AMBER	77%	77%	70%	70%	69%	65%	65%	66%			66%		
21	Number of Children Looked After who achieved permanency after an Adoption Order or Special Guardianship Order was 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. More recently, there has been a big push in supporting family members (or adults known to the child) in achieving special guardianship for our children rather than adoption, hence the drop in adoption numbers, as previously the same children would have left care under this arrangement. It is therefore vital to look at this data across, to show the number of children achieving permanency in total.	High	14	22	21	43	Local Measure	Local Measure	GREEN	Data suppressed, see part 2 report												
22	% 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%	55%	51%	42%	50%	52%	GREEN	N/A	33%	42%	56%	57%	60%	68%	57%			57%		
23	% 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%	89%	94%	86%	84%	82%	GREEN	N/A	83%	92%	89%	93%	95%	100%	96%			96%		
Children's Social Care Caseload Promise: Average caseloads																							
24	Average Caseloads RAS	Following the 2016 Ofsted inspection Bromley committed to maintaining safe caseload levels. This is a measure of	n/a	12 - 18	21	17.3	18.1	Local Measure	Local Measure	GREEN	16	17	19	17	14	14	16	18					
25	Average Caseloads Safeguarding and Care Planning	manageability of Social worker workloads.	n/a	12 - 15	18	17.1	19.6	Local Measure	Local Measure	GREEN	17	15	16	16	16	15	17	16					

Children and Young People with complex needs																								
26	% 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%	1.1% (82/7145)	1.2% (86/7144)	1.5% (104/7042)	2.8%	1.9%	GREEN	1.2% (88/7140)	1.3% (93/7134)	1.4% (97/7135)	1.4% (101/7128)	1.5% (110/7126)		1.2% (90/7436)	1.3% (99/7441)						
27	% 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 alongside the NEET outturn.	Low	0.7%-1.1%	0.4% (31/7145)	0.3% (19/7144)	0.2% (17/7042)	2.8%	2.7%		0.4% (31/7140)	0.6% (46/7134)	0.7% (53/7135)	1.1% (79/7128)	1.6% (113/7126)		DNA	DNA						
28	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	Not a target measure	44	31	30	15182	3090	This is not a target measure	Data suppressed, see part 2 report													
29	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%	20%	20%	26%	42%	48%	GREEN	14%	16%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%						
30	Number of children/Young People open to MEGA	This indicator provides a guide as to the awareness of CSE and gang risk.	n/a	Not a target measure	Local Measure	Local Measure	Local Measure	Local Measure	Local Measure	This is not a target measure	35	35	31	27	44	46	42	40						
The following indicators are measured on a calendar year:																								
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					Bromley 2022	Bromley 2021	Bromley 2020	England	London	RAG rating														
											Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23		
31	% of Education, Health and Care plans issued within statutory 20 week timescale (excluding exception cases)	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.	High	75 - 65%	Data pending	65%	62%	51%	63%	GREEN	53% (9/17)	29% (7/24)	4% (1/28)	18% (5/28)	12% (3/26)	17% (5/29)	16% (10/61)	33% (10/30)	46% (21/46)	52% (27/52)	78% (35/45)		27.2% (120/354)	
32	% of Education, Health and Care plans issued within statutory 20 week timescale (including exception cases)	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	Not a target measure	Data pending	37%	43%	59%	60%	This is not a target measure	26% (9/35)	14% (7/50)	3% (1/39)	15% (5/34)	10% (3/30)	15% (5/33)	13% (10/77)	27% (10/37)	44% (21/48)	47% (27/58)	44% (35/79)		25.5% (133/522)	