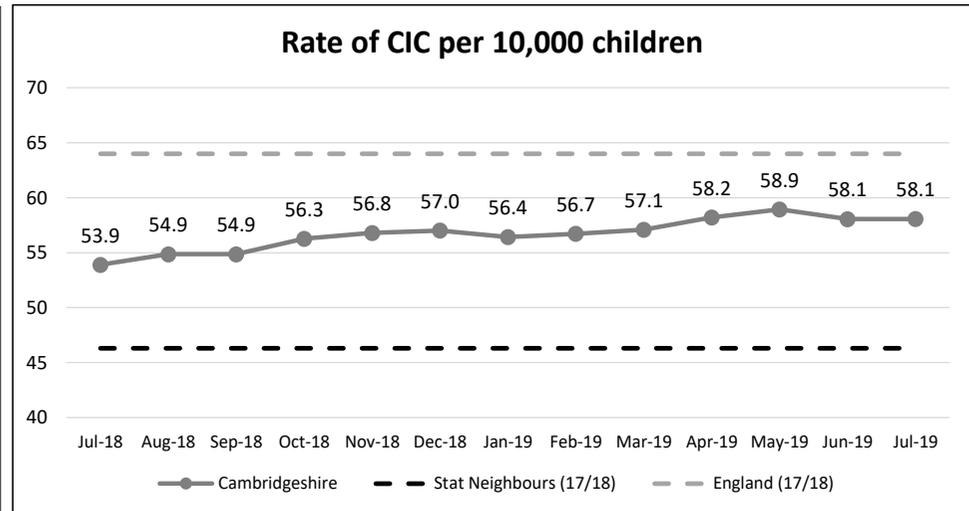
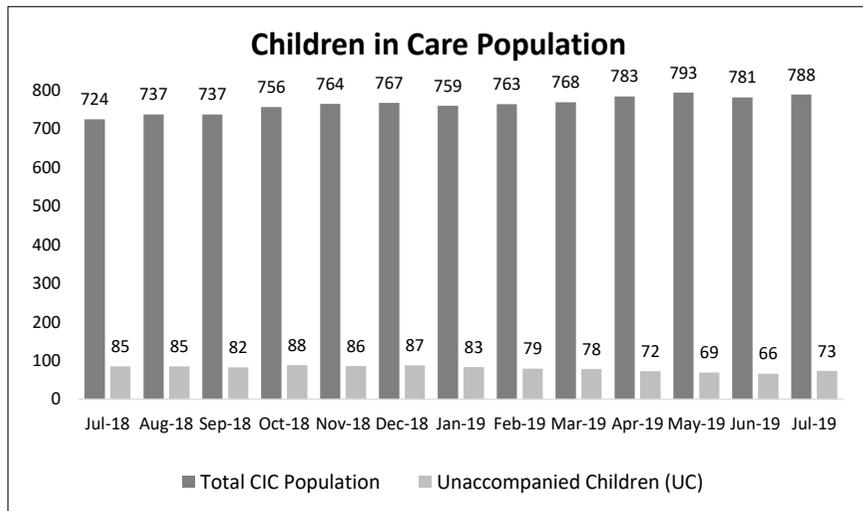


Children in Care - Population

Children in Care	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Average
Total CIC Population	724	737	737	756	764	767	759	763	768	783	793	781	788	763
Non-Unaccompanied Children	639	652	655	668	678	680	676	684	690	711	724	715	715	684
Unaccompanied Children (UC)	85	85	82	88	86	87	83	79	78	72	69	66	73	79
Unaccompanied Children %	10.2%	11.5%	11.1%	11.6%	11.3%	11.3%	10.9%	10.4%	10.2%	9.2%	8.7%	8.5%	9.3%	10.3%
Rate per 10,000	53.9	54.9	54.9	56.3	56.8	57.0	56.4	56.7	57.1	58.2	58.9	58.1	58.1	56.7



Commentary:

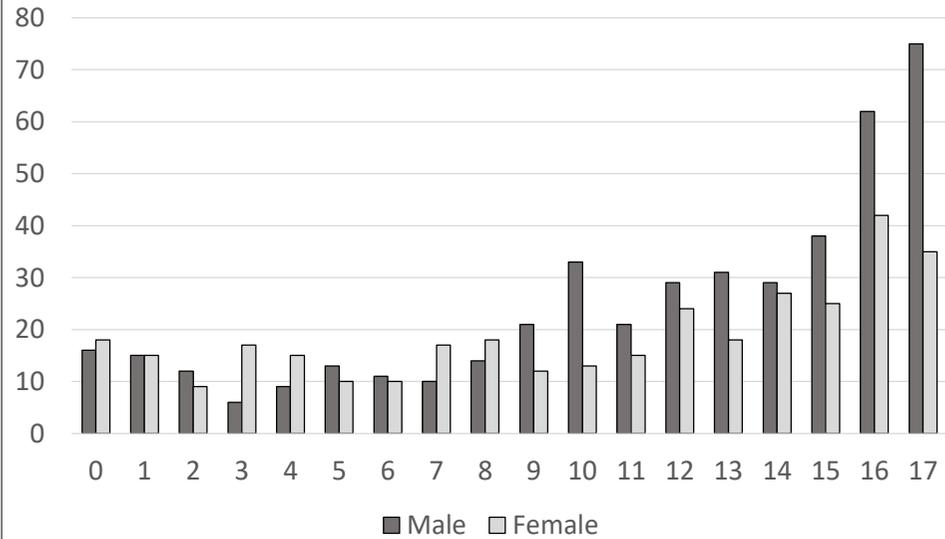
There continues to be a small increase in the number of Children in Care since the last report to the Corporate Parenting Sub Committee. The last 4 months show that a peak was reached in May, the population decreased in June and increased again in July. Our unaccompanied children cohort has also seen an increase in numbers since May 2019.

Notes on data and definitions:

- The 'CIC population figure' measures the number of children who are in the care of the local authority at the end of each month.
- A 'UC' is an Unaccompanied Child. A contribution of accommodating Unaccompanied Children is met by the Government.

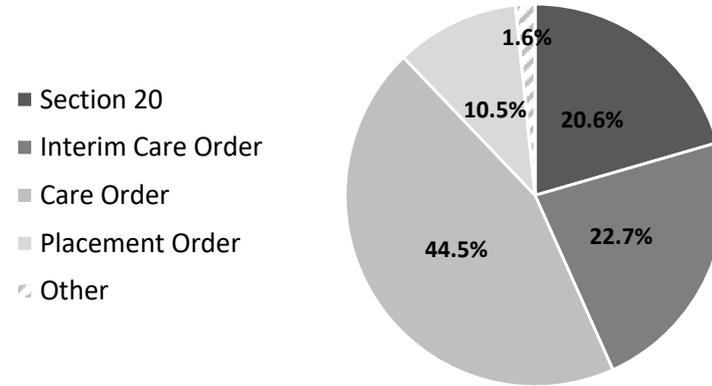
Children in Care - Demographics as at Month End (July 2019)

CIC - Age and Gender

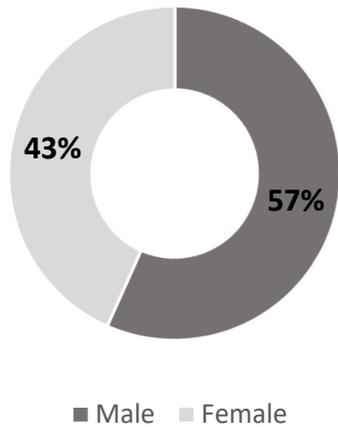


Legal Status

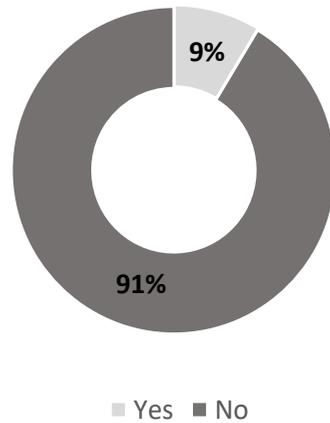
20.6% of children (162) subject to S20 (voluntary accommodation)
 22.7% of children (179) subject to an Interim Care Order
 44.5% of children (351) subject to a Care Order
 10.5% of children (83) subject to a Placement order



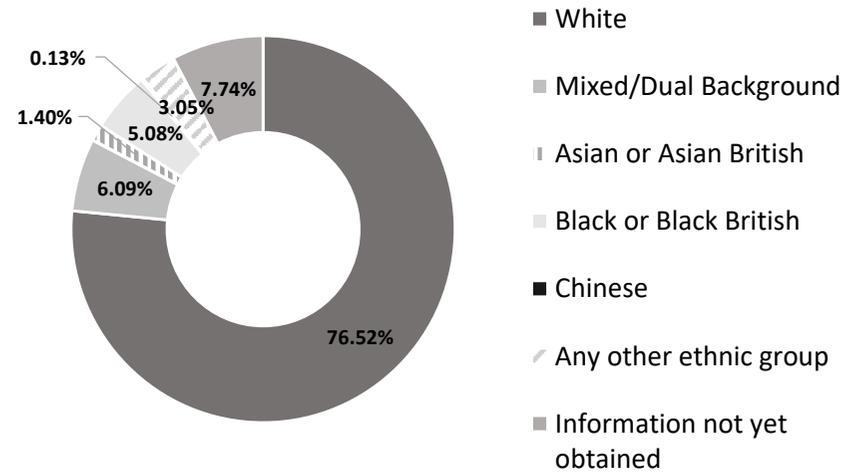
Gender



Disability



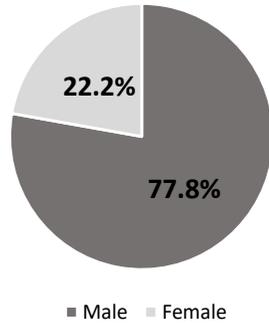
Ethnicity



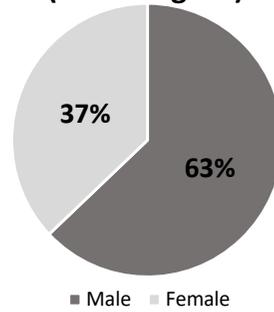
Children in Care - Voluntary Accommodation (for Month end July 2019)

In July 2019 162 children (20.6% of the CIC cohort) were accommodated under section 20 (S20; voluntary accommodation).

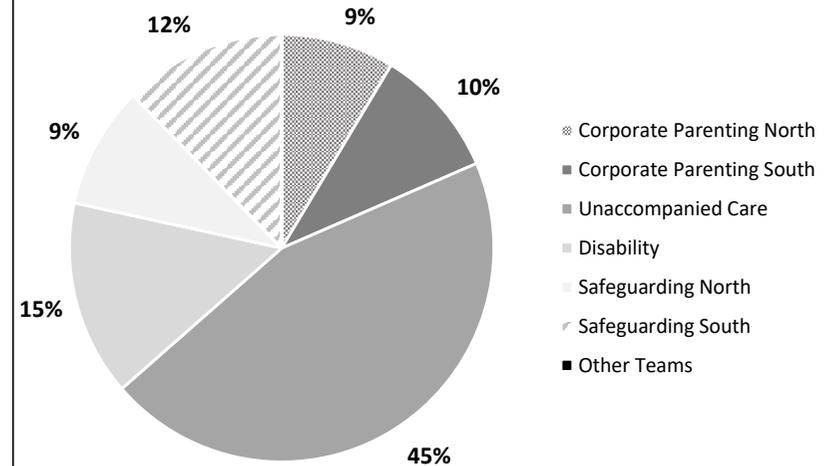
CIC accommodated under S20 by gender



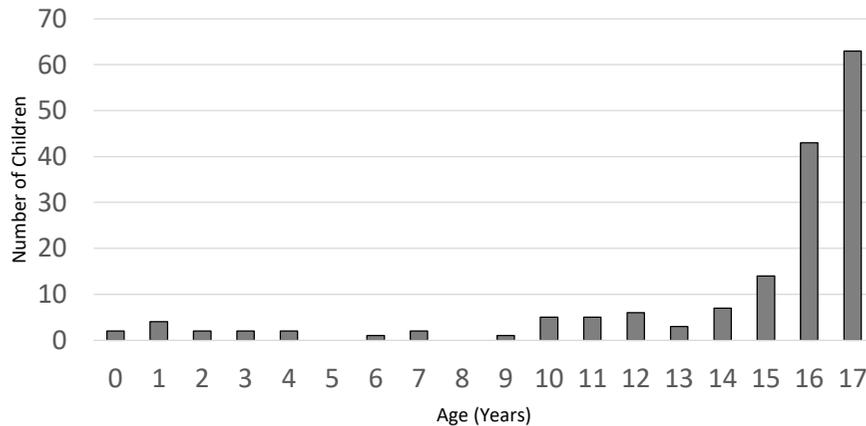
CIC accommodated under S20 by gender (excluding UC)



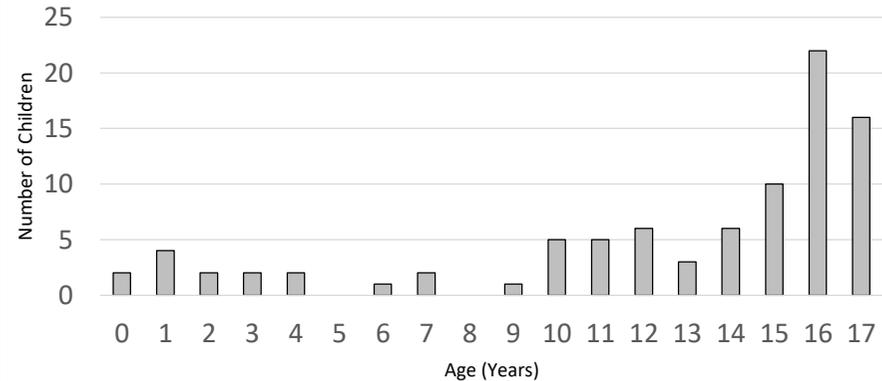
CIC accommodated under S20 by team



CIC accommodated under S20 by age



CIC accommodated under S20 (excluding UC) by age



Children in Care - Placements

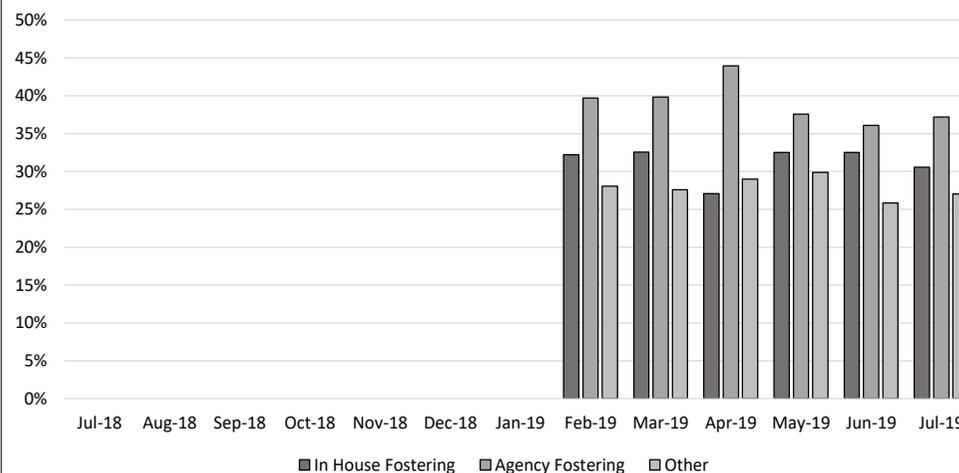
At the end of July there were the following number of placements of these types:

In House Fostering	30.6% of CIC cohort (241 children)
Agency Fostering	37.2% of CIC cohort (293 children)
Other (including Adoptive placements & secure accommodation)	27.0% of CIC cohort (213 children)

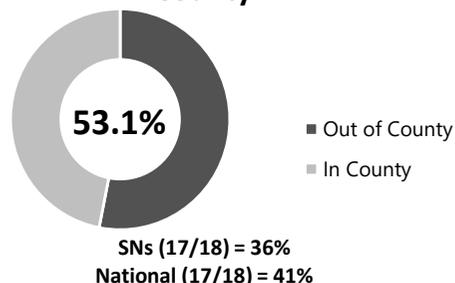
Commentary:

The inhouse cohort has decreased slightly from 32.6% as has the Agency Fostering cohort which has decreased from 39.8%. This could be due to an increase in our use of semi-independent provision for our over 16 years cohort, children in secure settings and successful adoptions.

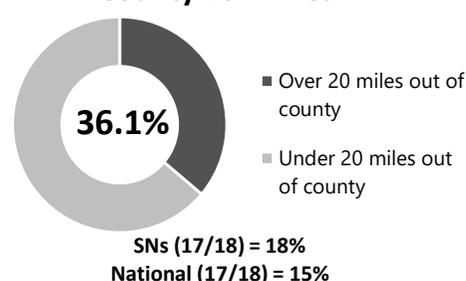
Placement Types by % of total CIC cohort at month end



CIC (exc. UC) Placed out of County



CIC (ex. UC) Placed out of County 20+ miles



Commentary:

46.9% of the Children in Care, excluding unaccompanied children, are living in Cambridgeshire. 86.2% of the unaccompanied cohort are living out of County. This is due in part to the lack of available suitable accommodation in Cambridgeshire but also other areas offer the opportunity for cultural and religious needs to be met. 6.7% of Cambridgeshire's Children in Care have experienced 3 or more placement moves. 64.5% are assessed as now living in stable and settled care arrangements. It is important to note that the statistical neighbour and National percentages are for the year 2017- 2018 and are therefore not a 'like for like' comparison.

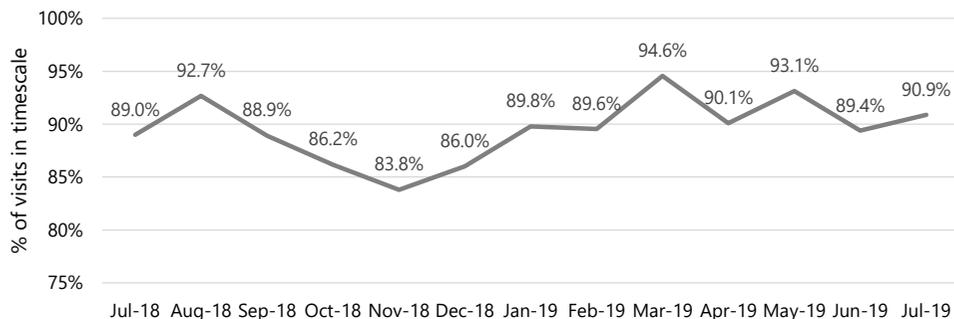
Notes on data and definitions:

- 'Children in Care placed in county' - Children who have been placed into care within the Cambridgeshire area.
- 'Children in Care placed out of county' measures the number of children we are responsible for, who are placed into care outside of the Cambridgeshire area.
- We also measure those who have been placed into care outside Cambridgeshire, who are 20 miles or more from the home they lived in before they entered care.
- We count separately the number of unaccompanied Children who are placed into care outside Cambridgeshire.

Children in Care -Visits and Health

Children in Care Visits

In July there were 582 visits due or completed. 529 of these were seen (90.9%).



Commentary:

March 2019 saw the highest proportion of our Children in Care being visited in timescale and in accordance with their care plan. The percentage of children who received a visit from their social worker within the statutory timeframe rose in July when compared to June.

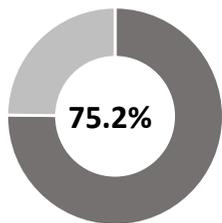
Notes on data and definitions:

- **CIC Visits:** The number of children not seen in timescale are those who were due a visit in the reporting month, but were not seen in timescale.

Children in Care Health

For CIC who had been in care 12 months at the end of July:

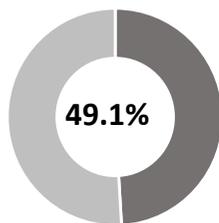
Annual Health Assessment
completed in last 12 months



■ In timescale ■ Not in timescale

SNs (17/18) = 83%
National (17/18) = 88%

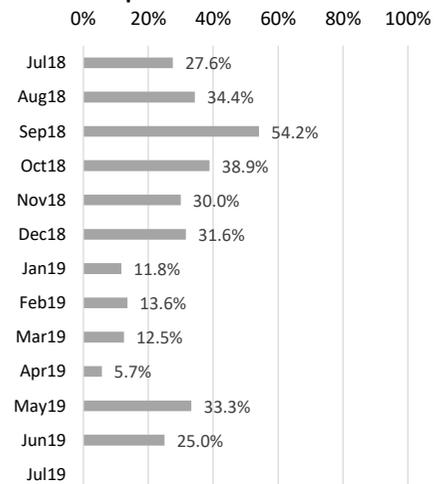
Dental Checks
completed in last 12 months



■ In timescale ■ Not in timescale

SNs (17/18) = 81%
National (17/18) = 84%

Initial Health Assessments completed in timescale



Commentary:

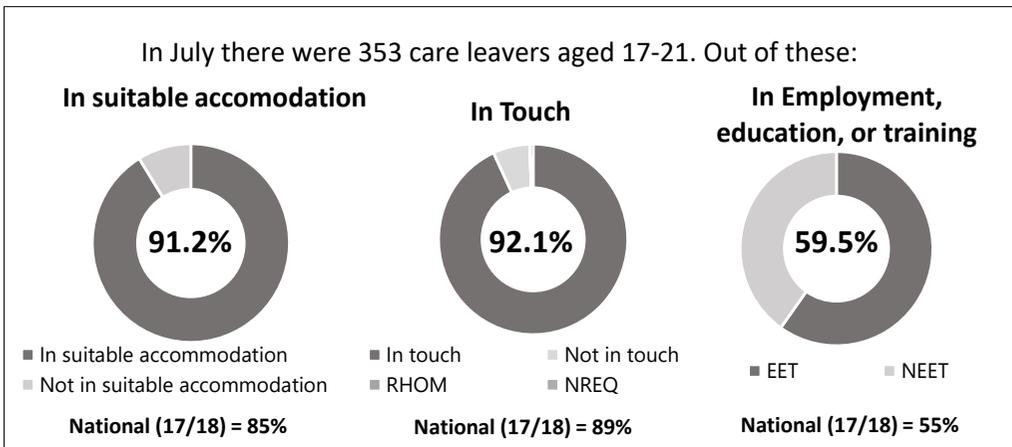
Performance around Children in Care undergoing a initial health assessment within 20 days of becoming looked after has risen in May and June. This is in part due to increased oversight and closer working arrangements with health colleagues. Whilst further improvement is needed to ensure children receive a timely response to any health need, the number of children living out of county (53.1%) does have an impact on performance.

Notes on data and definitions:

- An **Initial Health Assessments (IHA)** for all children must take place within 20 working days of them becoming looked after. The NHS provide data regarding the date of each child's IHA, and the timescale of this assessment is calculated.

Children in Care - Education and Care Leavers

Care Leavers

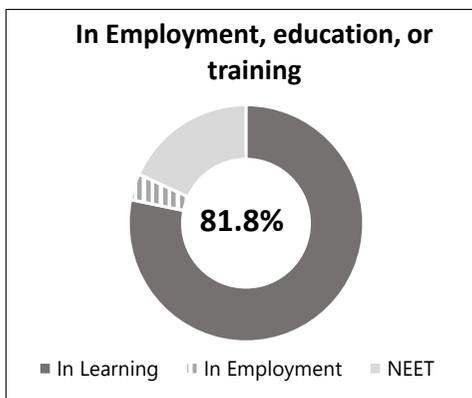


Commentary:
Performance continues to improve in relation to all of these three targets.

Notes on data and definitions:

- **Suitable Accommodation:** Whether accommodation is deemed 'suitable' is judged on an individual case. The Department for Education judge the following accommodation types as suitable ('Parents or relatives', 'Community home or other form of residential care', 'Semi-independent', 'transitional accommodation', 'Supported lodgings', 'Ordinary lodgings' without formal support, 'Foyers and similar supported accommodation', and 'Independent living').
- **In Touch:** There should be "contact" between the authority and the young person around 3 months before and one month after the Care Leaver's birthday. This is designed to monitor the situation of young people when they have left care, rather than their situation immediately before they left care.

Children in Care (post-16)



Commentary:

Performance has slightly improved from 80.8% to 81.8%. compared to previous reporting in April and May. It is expected that we will continue to see improvement in performance.

Notes on data and definitions:

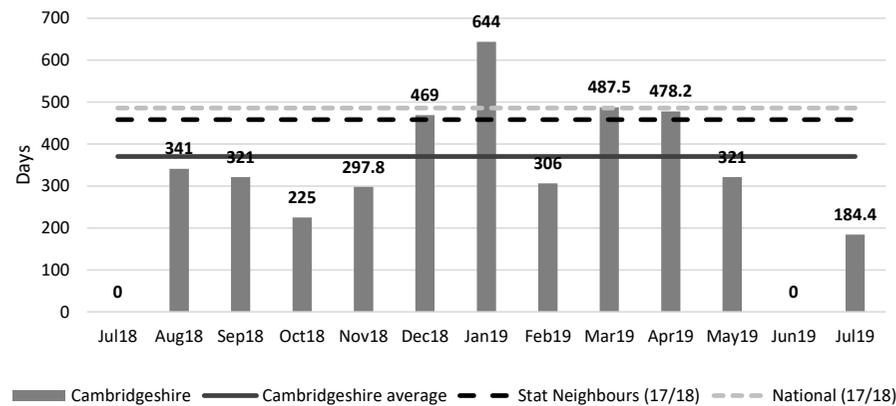
- Measures of the percentage of children Post 16 who are in Learning, In Employment or NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training)

Children in Care - Adoption

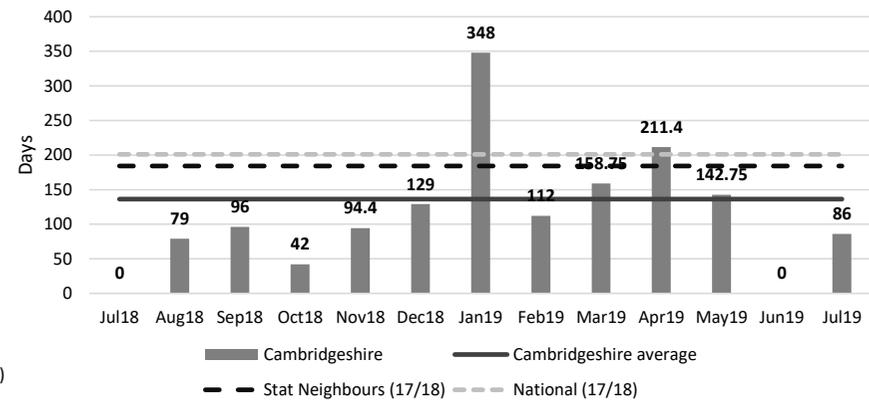
Adoption Timescales

In July 100.0% of the children adopted waited less than 14 months between entering care and moving in with their adoptive family.

Average time between child entering care and moving in with their adoptive family



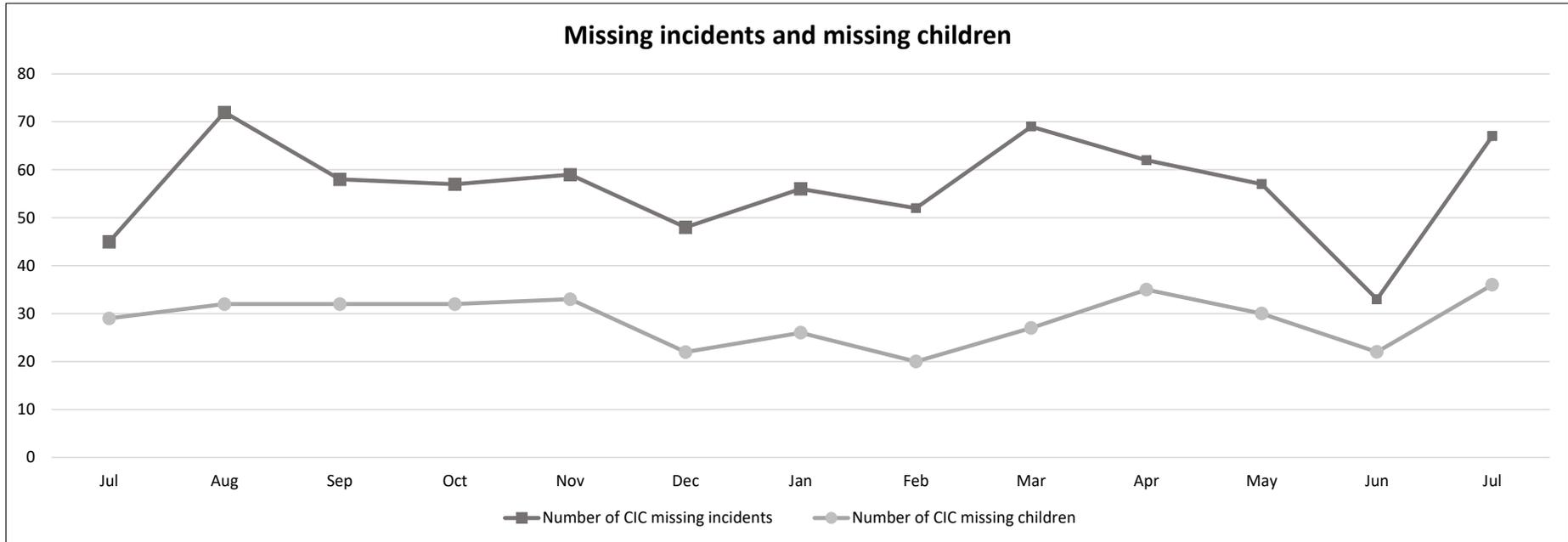
Average time between LA receiving court authority to place a child and the LA deciding on a match



Commentary: Since February, every child who has secured permanence through adoption has had a journey of less than 14 months from the Court decision to adoption. By the end of the last reporting year, at 31st March 2019, 42 children had been adopted throughout the year and since April, a further 15 children have been adopted by families. From our overall cohort of Children in Care, 16% of those who left care did so because they were adopted.

Children in Care - Missing

CiC - Missing	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Average
Number of CiC missing incidents	45	72	58	57	59	48	56	52	69	62	57	33	67	55.7
Number of CiC missing children	29	32	32	32	33	22	26	20	27	35	30	22	36	28.3



Commentary:

The total number of missing children in care and missing incidents has increased in July. This will be partially attributable to the summer holidays and better weather but there is an identified cohort of boys who are regularly reported as missing from care.

There is a multi-agency network around missing children who work hard together to identify and support this extremely vulnerable cohort and it is likely that better reporting has, in part, influenced this increase as well as other socio economic factors.

Notes on data and definitions:

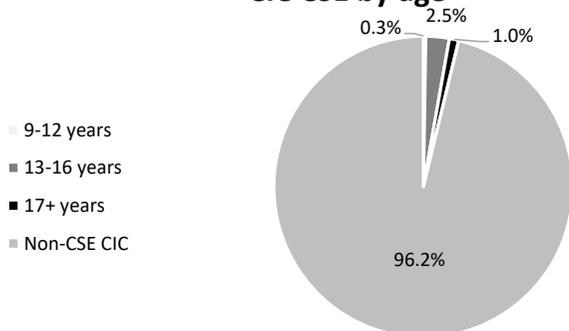
- Each episode of a child going missing is recorded as a missing incident.
- A child who goes missing during the month will be recorded as a missing child only once, but if they go missing multiple times then they generate more than one missing incident during the month.

Child Sexual Exploitation and Gang Exploitation for CIC

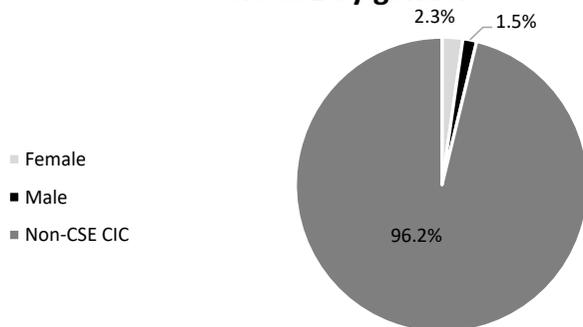
Child Sexual Exploitation

In July there were 30 CIC who were identified as at mild/emerging, moderate & significant risk of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE).

CIC CSE by age



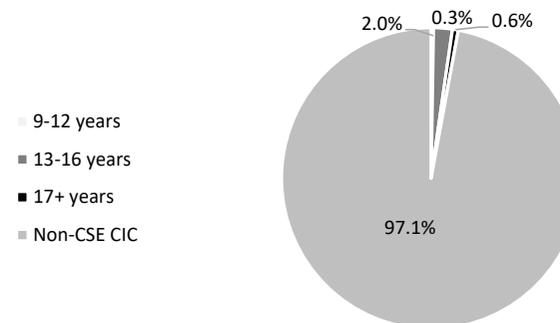
CIC CSE by gender



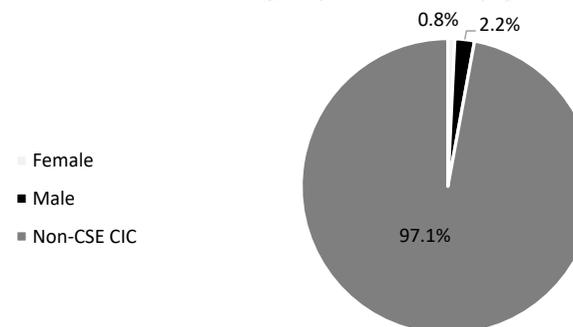
Gang Exploitation

In July there were 23 CIC who were identified as at mild/emerging, moderate & significant risk of gang exploitation.

CIC Gang Exploitation by age



CIC Gang Exploitation by gender



Commentary:

The numbers of children identified as at risk have remained relatively stable but are slightly decreasing in respect of CSE and slightly increasing in respect to Gang Exploitation. This is likely to be due both to an increase in activity in this area and improved identification and reporting.

Notes on data and definitions:

- As part of a child's assessment, practitioners assess a child or young person's level of risk of child sexual exploitation (CSE). CSE is defined as children under 18 in exploitative situations, contexts or relationships where they receive 'something' (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of them performing, and/or another or others performing on them, sexual activities.
- As part of a child's assessment, practitioners assess a child or young person's level of risk of gang exploitation. The definition of being at risk of gang-related exploitation is - 'There are tangible indicators/evidence that suggests risks that a young person is being groomed and/or coerced into moving or selling drugs and being involved in other violence related gang activity, e.g. missing episodes with limited information on whereabouts and/or involvement with groups involved in the supply of drugs and carrying of weapons'.