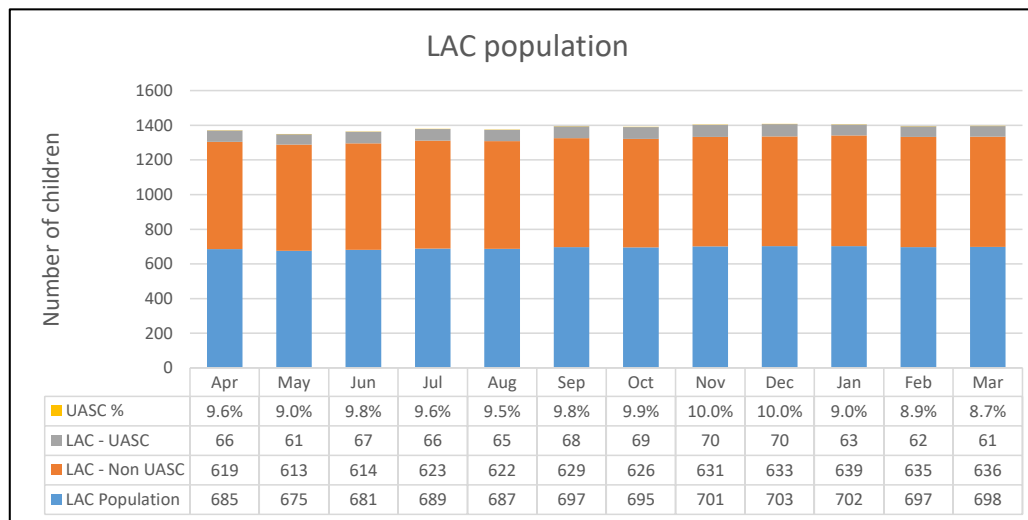


Looked After Children - Population

Looked After Children (LAC)	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Trend	Average
LAC Population	685	675	681	689	687	697	695	701	703	702	697	698		693
LAC - Non UASC	619	613	614	623	622	629	626	631	633	639	635	636		627
LAC - UASC	66	61	67	66	65	68	69	70	70	63	62	61		66
UASC %	9.6%	9.0%	9.8%	9.6%	9.5%	9.8%	9.9%	10.0%	10.0%	9.0%	8.9%	8.7%		9.5%
Rate per 10,000	51.0	50.2	50.7	51.3	51.1	51.9	51.7	52.2	52.3	52.3	51.9	52.0		51.5
Became Looked After	21	17	13	36	38	32	23	22	26	24	23	25		25
Ceased Looked After	17	26	19	38	22	23	26	17	21	28	24	21		24



Commentary:

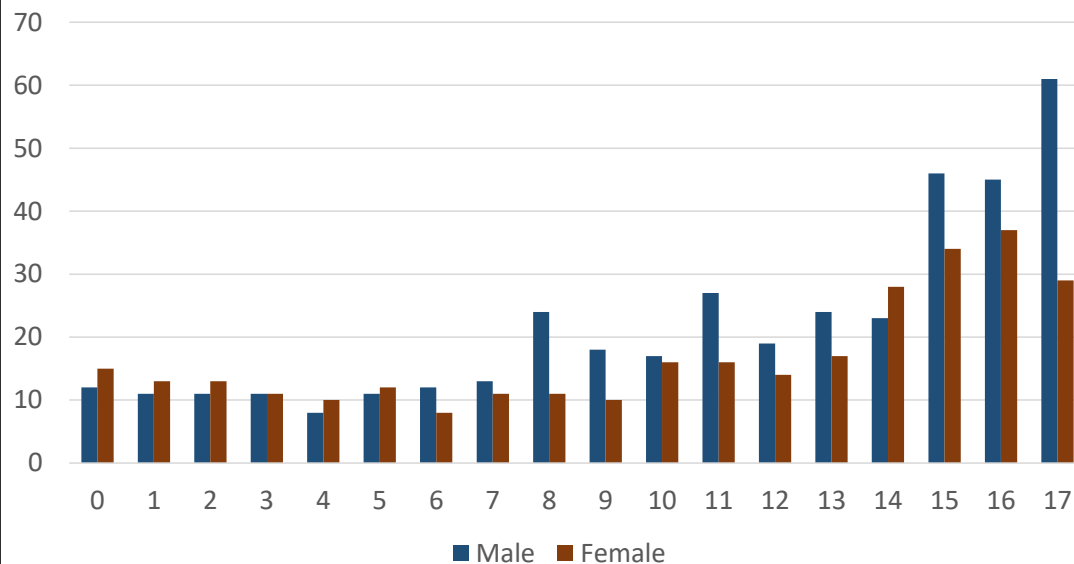
There has been a small increase in the number of looked after children since reporting to the last Corporate Parenting Committee.

Notes on data and definitions:

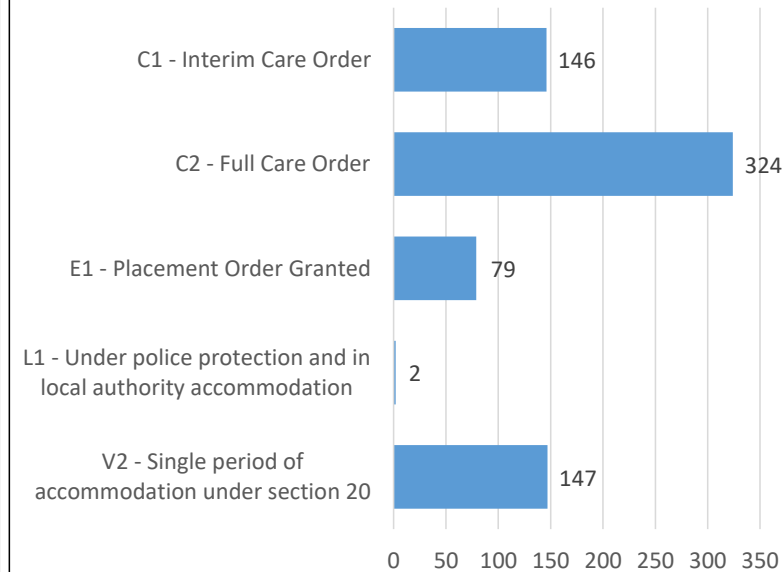
- The 'LAC population figure' measures the number of children who are in the care of the local authority at the end of each month.
- A 'UASC' is an Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Child. The cost of accommodating UASCs is met by the Government.
- The 'Became Looked After' and 'Ceased Looked After' are the numbers of children who entered and left care in the month.

Looked After Children - Demographics as at 31st Mar 2018

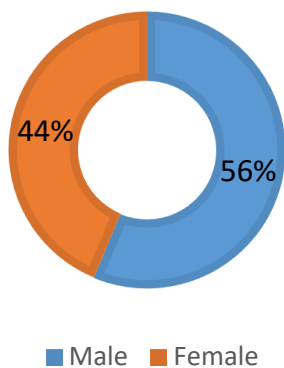
LAC - Age and Gender



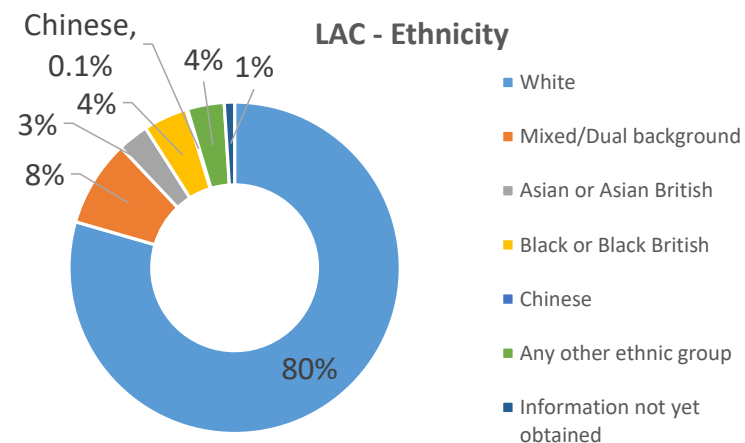
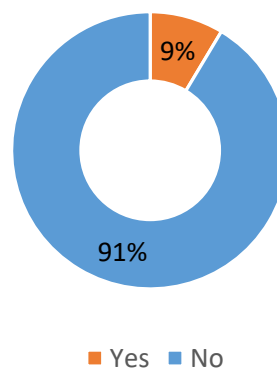
LAC - Legal Status



GENDER



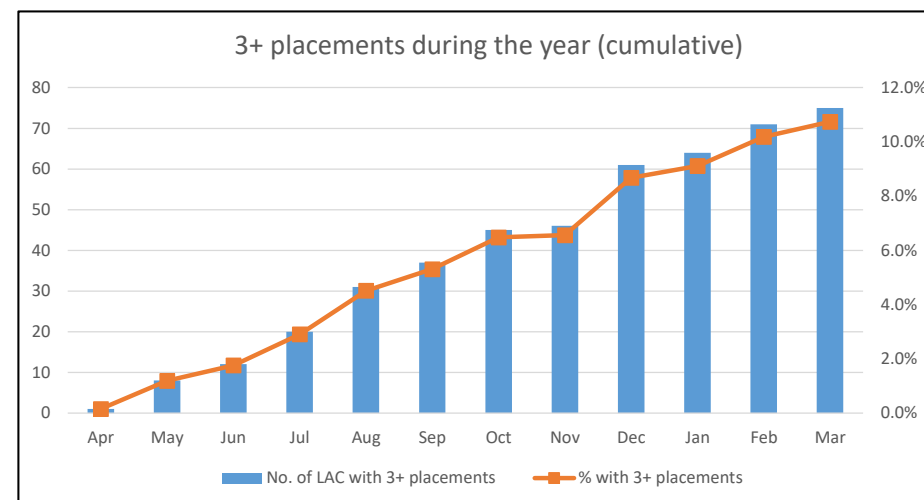
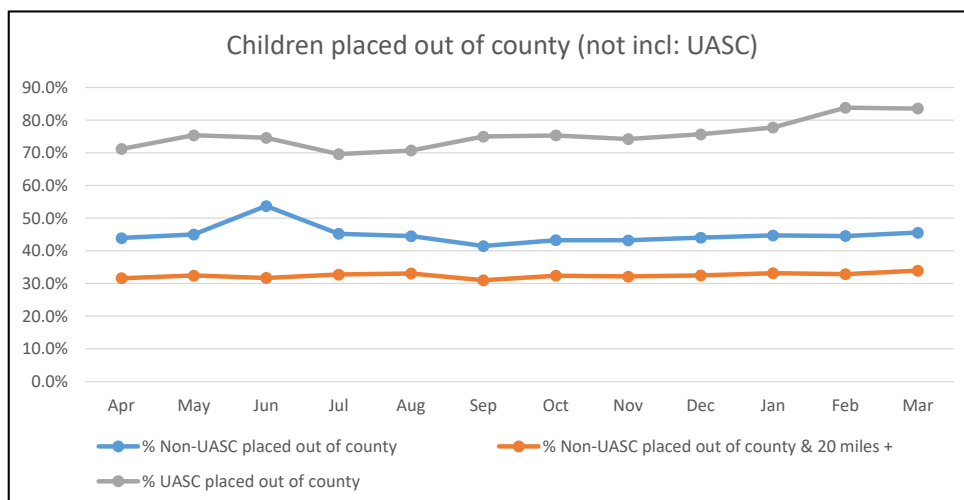
Disability



Looked After Children - Placements

All LAC children placed IN county	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Trend	Average
LAC placed In county	366	353	301	361	364	385	372	376	371	367	362	357		361
Children placed out of county (not incl: UASC)	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Trend	Average
LAC placed out of county	272	276	330	282	277	261	271	273	279	286	283	290		282
% Non-UASC placed out of county	43.9%	45.0%	53.7%	45.3%	44.5%	41.5%	43.3%	43.3%	44.1%	44.8%	44.6%	45.6%		45.0%
LAC placed out of county & 20 miles +	196	199	195	204	206	195	203	203	206	212	209	216		204
% Non-UASC placed out of county & 20 miles +	31.7%	32.5%	31.8%	32.7%	33.1%	31.0%	32.4%	32.2%	32.5%	33.2%	32.9%	34.0%		32.5%
UASC placed out of county	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Trend	Average
UASC placed out of county	47	46	50	46	46	51	52	52	53	49	52	51		50
% UASC placed out of county	71.2%	75.4%	74.6%	69.7%	70.8%	75.0%	75.4%	74.3%	75.7%	77.8%	83.9%	83.6%		75.6%

3+ placements during the year (cumulative)	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Trend
No. of LAC with 3+ placements	1	8	12	20	31	37	45	46	61	64	71	75	
% with 3+ placements	0.1%	1.2%	1.8%	2.9%	4.5%	5.3%	6.5%	6.6%	8.7%	9.1%	10.2%	10.7%	
Target	0.4%	0.8%	1.3%	1.7%	2.1%	2.5%	2.9%	3.4%	3.8%	4.2%	4.6%	5.0%	



Commentary:

55% of the looked after population have placements in County. 10% of Cambridgeshire's looked after children have had 3 or more changes in placement since April 2017. The detail around this has been added to the forward agenda for the Corporate Parenting Committee and will be examined later in the year. A high proportion of unaccompanied asylum seeking young people are placed out of County and this is due to lack of availability of accommodation in Cambridgeshire.

Notes on data and definitions:

- LAC placed In county - Children who have been placed into care within the Cambridgeshire.
- 'Looked After Children 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 became a looked after child.
- We count separately the number of UASC who are placed into care outside Cambridgeshire.
- 3+ placements is a count of the number of 3 or more placement changes a looked after child has had since the start of April to fall in line with statutory reporting. This is measured cumulatively. We measure the number of placement changes to understand a child's placement stability whilst in care.

Looked After Children - Placement Types In and Out of County as at end of March 2018

Placement Type	In	Out
A4 - Placed for adoption with consent not with current foster carer	1	1
A5 - Placed for adoption with placement order with current foster carer		2
A6 - Placed for adoption with placement order not with current foster carer	19	15
H5 - Residential accommodation not subject to Children's homes regulations	23	27
K1 - Secure Unit		1
K2 - Homes and Hostels	24	39
M3 - Whereabouts unknown		
P1 - Placed with own Parents or Those with Parental Responsibility	8	3
P2 - Independent Living		1
Q1 - Foster Placement with Relative or Friend	4	4
Q2 - Placement with other Foster Carer	39	46
R1 - Residential Care Home	2	3
R3 - Family Centre/Mother and Baby Unit	1	
S1 - All Residential Schools, except where dual-registered as a school and Children's Home	3	4
T0 - All types of temporary move		
T4 - Temporary accommodation of seven days or less, for any reason, not covered by codes T1 to T3	1	
U1 Foster placement with relative or friend- long term fostering	16	8
U2 Foster placement with relative or friend who is also an approved adopter- FFA	1	1
U3 Foster placement with relative or friend- not long term or FFA	10	3
U4 Placement with other foster carer- long term fostering	79	76
U5 Placement with other foster carer who is also an approved adopter- FFA	4	3
U6 Placement with other foster carer - not long term or FFA	119	101
Z1 - Other Placement	1	2
Unknown	1	2
Total	356	342







Commentary:


Children are placed in a range of accommodation, with the largest proportion being placed with foster carers. 5% are placed with adopters or potential adopters, 17% are in accommodation that offers varying degrees of support depending on their needs.

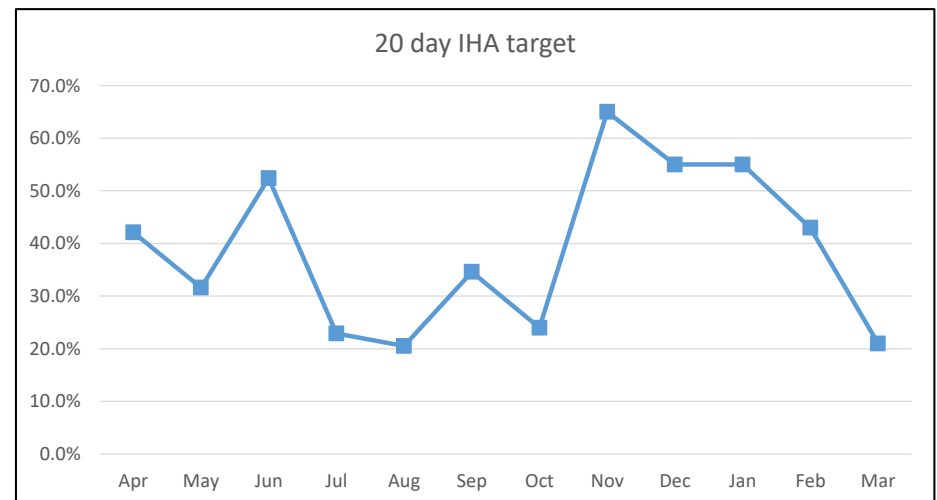
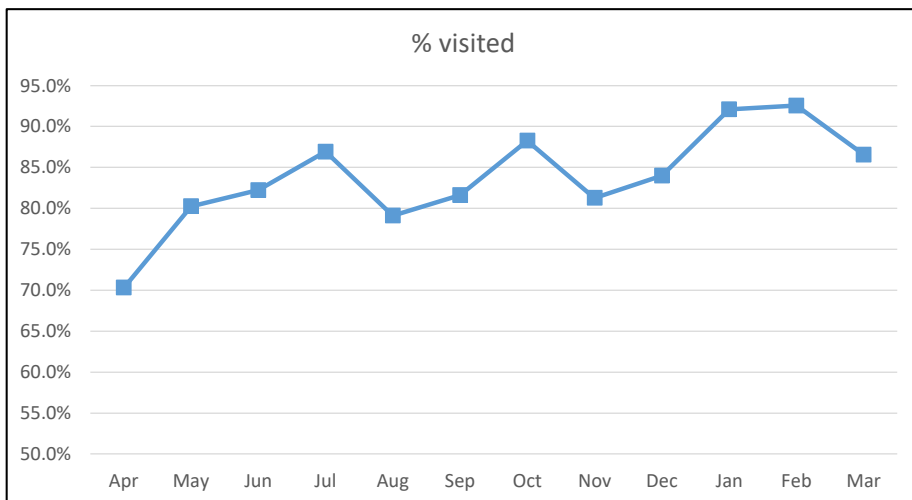
Notes on data and definitions:

The table compares all Looked After Children placed in care within Cambridgeshire and outside the Cambridgeshire county area.

The codes and descriptions of the Placement Types are defined by the Department for Education which are used in the Looked After Children Statutory Data Returns each year.

Visits and Reviews	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Trend	Average
Children to be visited	465	471	495	466	503	462	477	470	437	519	429	521		476
No. not seen in timescale	138	93	88	61	105	85	56	88	70	41	32	70		77
% visited	70.3%	80.3%	82.2%	86.9%	79.1%	81.6%	88.3%	81.3%	84.0%	92.1%	92.5%	86.6%		83.8%
Late Reviews this month	4	0	7	1	3	9	5	3	1	4	8	8		4
Cumulative late reviews	4	4	11	12	15	24	29	32	33	37	45	53		
% reviews in timescale	97.3%	100.0%	95.3%	99.3%	98.2%	93.7%	97.3%	98.3%	99.5%	97.8%	93.9%	93.9%		97.0%









Health	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Trend	Average
20 day IHA target	42.1%	31.6%	52.4%	22.9%	20.5%	34.6%	24.0%	65.0%	55.0%	55.0%	43.0%	21.0%		




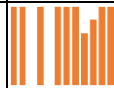


Commentary: Performance around children being visited has risen by 16 percentage points since April 2017. The month of March had the same number of late reviews as the previous month and this was around adverse weather conditions in that month causing meetings to be rescheduled. Performance around newly looked after children having their health assessment in 20 days of becoming looked after has fallen in March. There are a number of reasons for this and these are detailed in the commentary report.

Notes on data and definitions:

- The 'Children to be visited' measures the number of children who are due a visit in the reporting month.
- **LAC 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.
- **LAC Reviews:** The 'Late Reviews this month' are those LAC children whose LAC Review did not take place. We also record the cumulative late reviews throughout the year as well as the % of reviews in timescale each month.
- An Initial Health Assessments (IHA) for all children must take place within 20 working days of them becoming looked after. The NHS provide the percentage of children who had their IHA within 20 working days.

Care Leavers	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Trend	Average
Care leaver cohort	27	30	21	27	20	15	29	12	19	39	26	29		25
Care leavers in suitable accommodation - Yes	15	16	16	14	10	13	26	12	15	35	23	26		18
Care leavers in suitable accommodation - Unknown	10	12	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		3
Care leavers who are EET -Yes	6	5	9	13	8	9	23	8	12	25	15	18		13
Care leavers who are EET - Unknown	10	12	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2
Care leavers in touch - Yes	23	21	21	23	18	12	24	11	14	37	24	29		21
Care leavers in touch - Returned Home	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0		1
Care leavers in touch - No Longer Required	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0

Corum Cambridge Adoption	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Trend	Average
Number of adoptions per month	2	6	1	4	0	1	2	4	3	6	2	6		3
Average time between child entering care and moving in with its adoptive family (days)	365	310	938	352	N/A	168	381	284	617	417	210	326		397
Average time between an LA receiving court authority to place a child and the LA deciding on a match	146	127	757	132	N/A	46	179	111	226	223	52	75		189
Children who wait less than 14 months between entering care and moving in with their adoptive family	100%	100%	0%	100%	N/A	100%	100%	100%	66.7%	83.3%	100%	100%		86.4%

Commentary:

The data relating to care leavers is presented in the same way all Local Authorities are required to report into the Department for Education.




The Care Leaver Cohort are the Care Leavers whose 17th, 18th 19th, 20th and 21st birthdays fell within the reporting month. There are approximately 275 care leavers within the 15-25 service in total.

Performance in relation to children waiting less than 14 months to be adopted has been 100% with the exception being in the month of December.

6 children were adopted in March.

Notes on data and definitions:

- Care Leaver Cohort - the Care Leavers whose 17th, 18th 19th, 20th and 21st birthdays fell within the reporting month.
- 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.
- We measure main activity for Care Leavers on or around their 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th or 21st birthday when we are in touch with them. This is reflected in the Education, Employment and Training (EET) numbers.

Education	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Trend	Average
% yr 12s who are in learning	93.9%	93.9%	93.8%	93.8%	92.8%	89.7%	94.6%	96.2%	96.1%	95.6%	95.5%	95.2%		
% yr 13s who are in learning	90.7%	90.7%	90.8%	90.8%	90.6%	88.9%	90.6%	91.7%	91.6%	91.3%	91.0%	91.0%		
% of 16-18 yr olds who are NEET	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	2.9%	3.1%	2.0%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%		


Commentary:


There has been an improvement in the % of year 12 and 13 children in learning since April 2017.

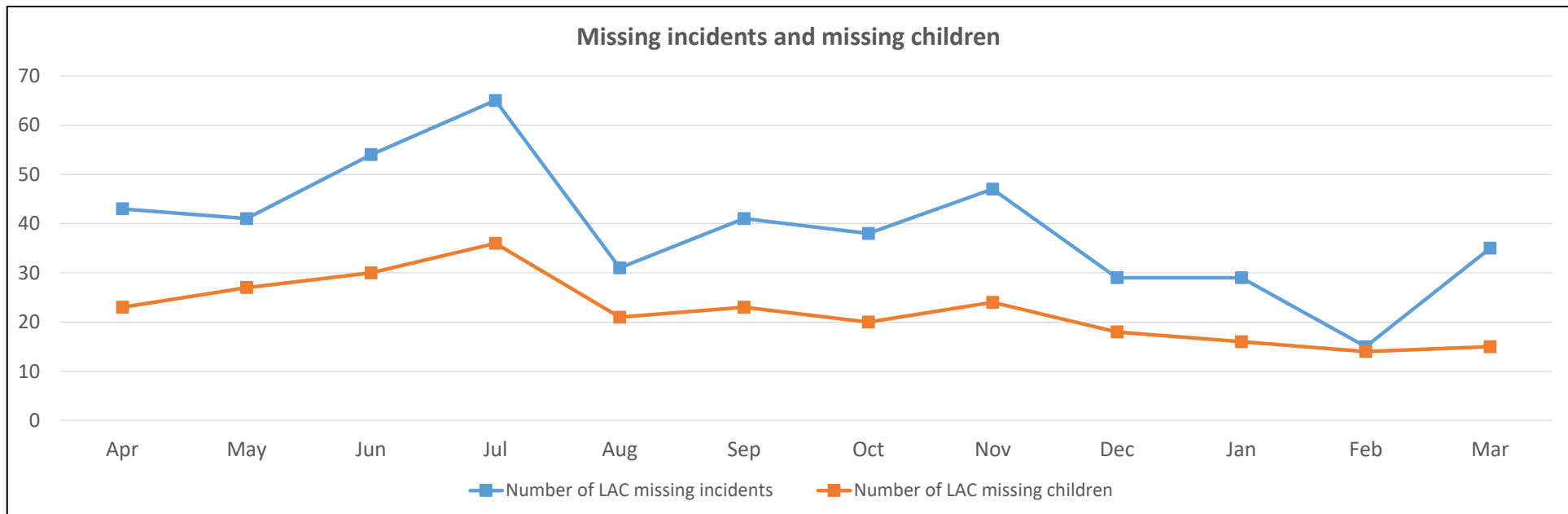
Notes on data and definitions:

- Measures of the percentage of year 12s and 13s currently in some form of learning.
- NEET - Not in Education, Employment or Training.

Looked After Children - Missing

LAC - Missing	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Trend	Average
Number of LAC missing incidents	43	41	54	Page 7 of 931	41	41	38	47	29	29	15	35		39.0

Number of LAC missing children	23	27	30	36	21	23	20	24	18	16	14	15		22.3
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Commentary:




The number of missing children and missing incidents increased in March. Each time a child goes missing is recorded as a single missing episode. 1 child went missing 10 times during the reporting month. There is a multi-agency approach to missing and supporting children to tell their story. Children are monitored individually and patterns are examined to identify individuals and locations of concern and to plan intervention to break dangerous cycles.






Notes on data and definitions:

- Each episode of a child going missing is recorded as a missing incident
- A Looked After 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.

All Children - Child Sexual Exploitation and Gang Exploitation

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) (All Children)	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Trend	Average
Gender														
Male	11	13	12	6	25	27	26	25	21	26	40	39		22.6
Female	49	60	56	60	69	81	88	84	83	89	88	88		74.6
Age of children														

0-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
9-12	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	2	2	2	2		3.6
13-16	48	53	54	51	69	81	82	73	73	81	93	90		70.7
17+	8	3	10	10	21	22	27	32	29	32	33	35		21.8

Gang Exploitation (All Children)	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb		Trend	Average
Gender														
Male	27	25	22	25	27	23	22	22	19	21	28	27		24.0
Female	2	3	1	1	2	3	4	4	5	5	4	4		3.2
Age of children														
0-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0.0
9-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		0.2
13-16	19	18	13	13	14	12	12	11	11	13	23	22		15.1
17+	10	10	10	13	15	14	14	15	13	13	8	8		11.9

Commentary:

Figures have remained stable in the number of boys and girls at risk of CSE and gang exploitation in February and March. Local intelligence is being used to look at what is happening to safeguard children. The number of children with gang involvement has remained relatively stable during 2017-18.

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'.