






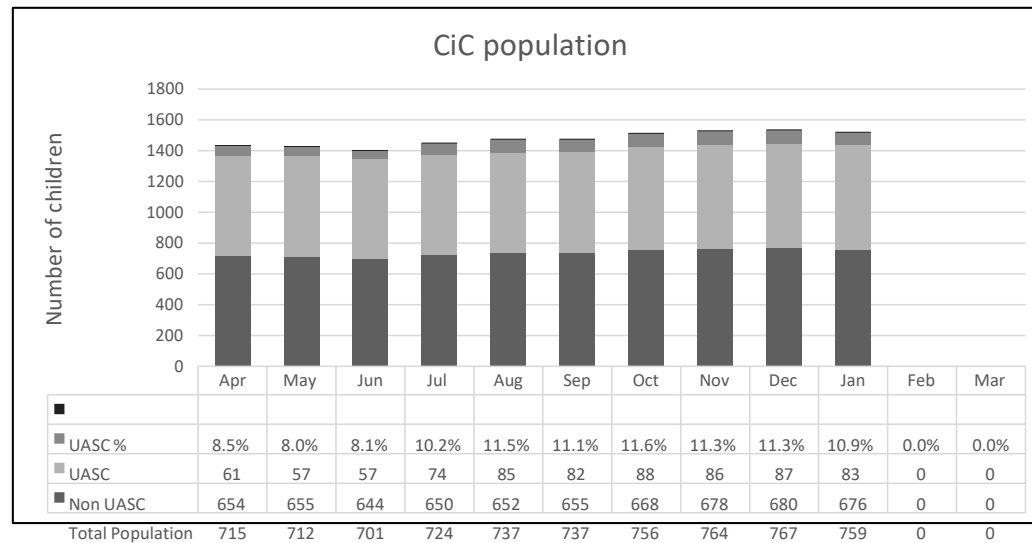


Children in Care - Population

Children in Care	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Trend	Average
Total Population	715	712	701	724	737	737	756	764	767	759				737
Non UASC	654	655	644	650	652	655	668	678	680	676				661
UASC	61	57	57	74	85	82	88	86	87	83				76
UASC %	8.5%	8.0%	8.1%	10.2%	11.5%	11.1%	11.6%	11.3%	11.3%	10.9%				10.3%
Rate per 10,000	53.2	53.0	52.2	53.9	54.9	54.9	56.3	56.8	57.0	56.4				54.9
Became Looked After	32	23	14	30	30	17	34	20	17	10				23
Ceased Looked After	19	26	24	14	17	17	14	18	19	16				18



Commentary:

There has been a small increase in the number of Children in Care (CiC) since reporting to the last Corporate Parenting Sub Committee. The last four months show little change in the overall figure, this is unlike earlier data which showed a steadily rising number of Children in Care over time. This stable numbers are equally reflected in the UASC cohort.

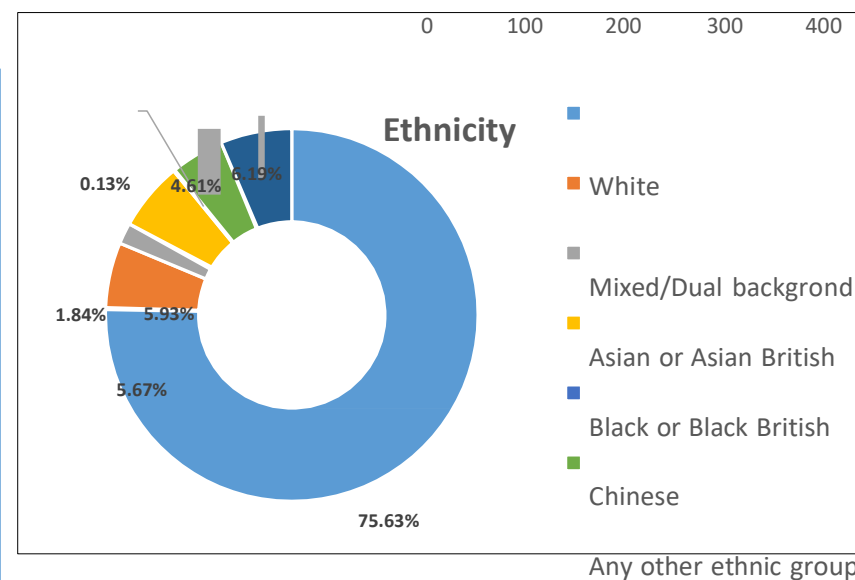
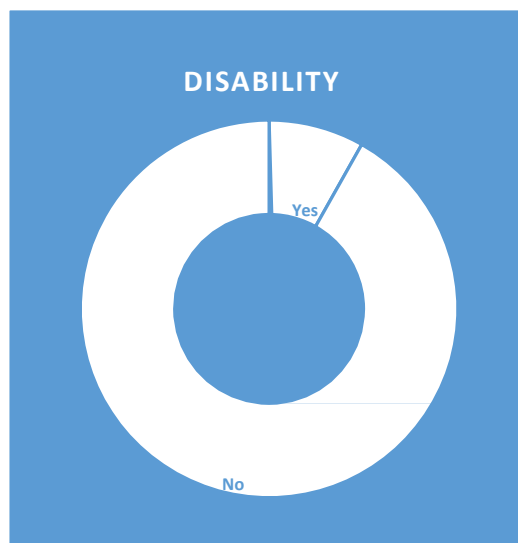
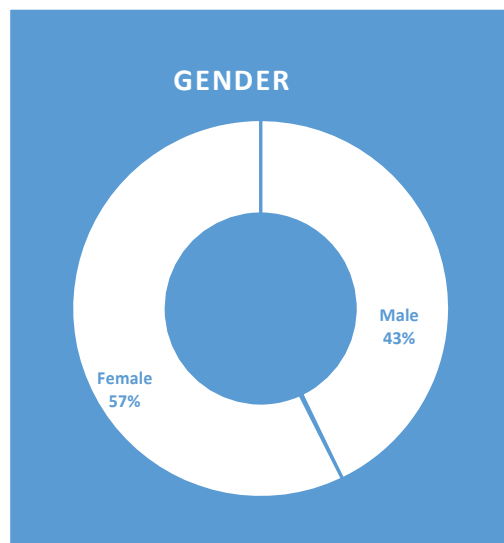
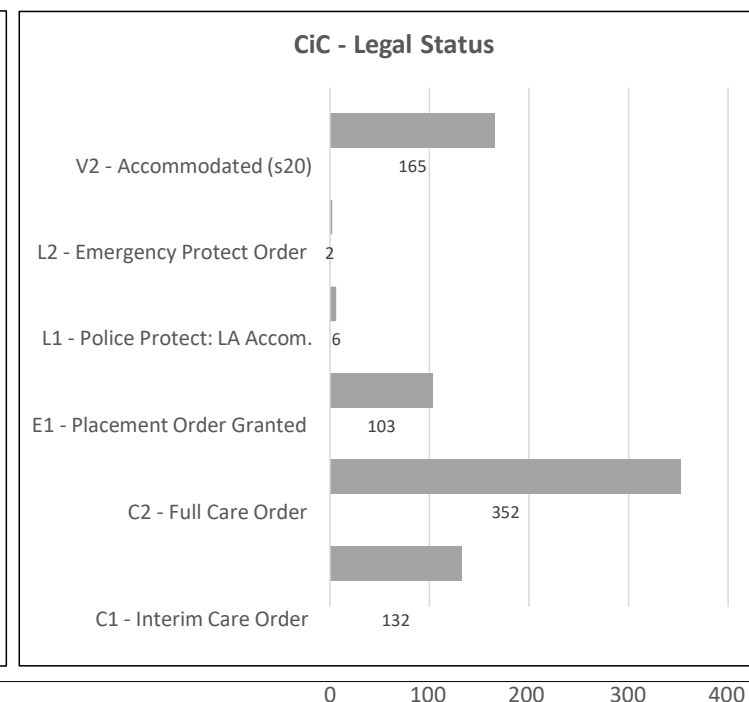
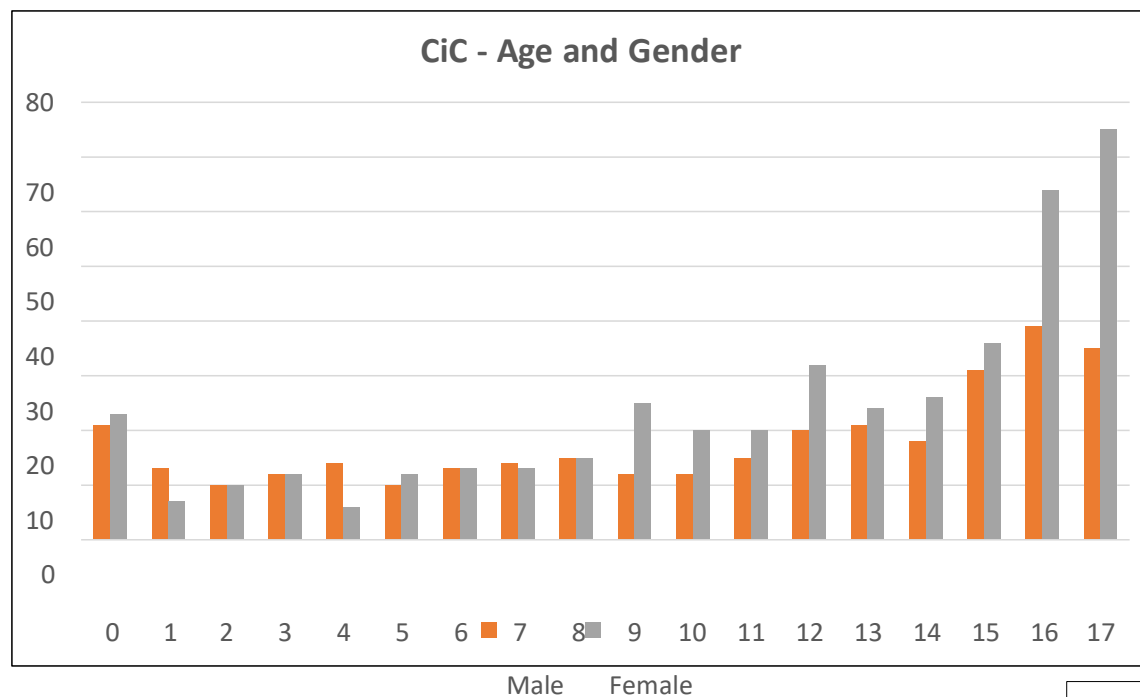
Notes on data and definitions:

- 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 'UASC' is an Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Child. A contribution of

accommodating UASCs is met by the Government.

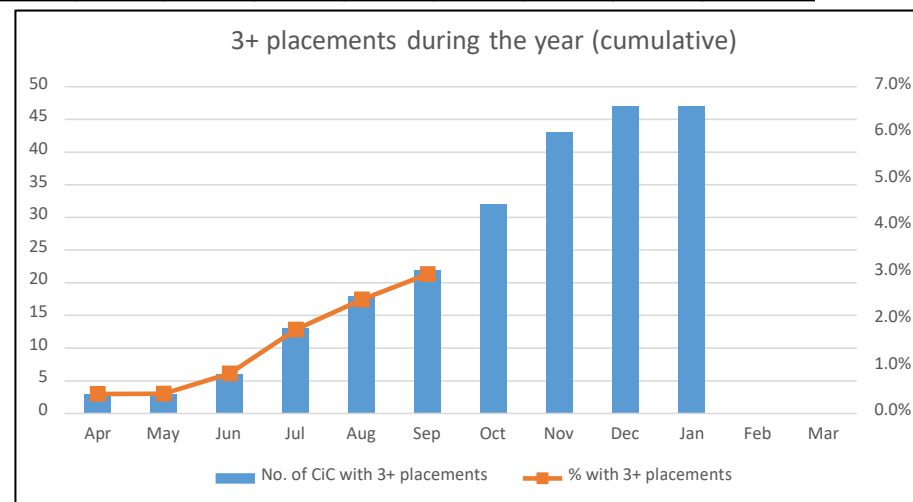
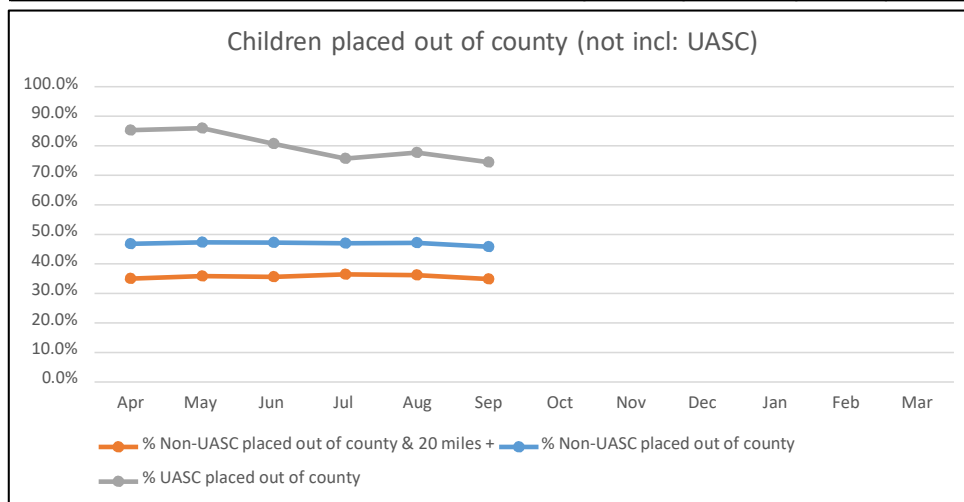
- The 'Became Looked After' and 'Ceased Looked After' are the numbers of children who entered and left care in the month.

Children in Care - Demographics as at 31 January 2019



All CiC children placed IN county	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Trend	Average
LAC placed In county	357	353	351	363	364	376	363	362	368	350				361
Children placed out of county (not incl: UASC)	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Trend	Average
CiC placed out of county	306	312	304	305	307	300	322	331	327	342				316
% Non-UASC placed out of county	46.8%	47.3%	47.2%	46.9%	47.1%	45.8%	48.2%	48.8%	48.1%	50.6%				47.7%
CiC placed out of county & 20 miles +	229	239	228	237	236	228	250	256	257	265				243
% Non-UASC placed out of county & 20 miles +	35.0%	35.9%	35.6%	36.5%	36.2%	34.8%	37.4%	37.8%	37.8%	39.2%				36.6%
UASC placed out of county	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Trend	Average
UASC placed out of county	52	49	46	56	66	61	71	71	72	67				61
% UASC placed out of county	85.2%	86.0%	80.7%	75.7%	77.6%	74.4%	80.7%	82.6%	82.8%	80.7%				80.6%

3+ placements during the year (cumulative)	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Trend
No. of CiC with 3+ placements	3	3	6	13	18	22	32	43	47	47			
% with 3+ placements	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	1.8%	2.4%	3.0%	4.2%	5.6%	6.1%	6.2%			
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:

50% of non asylum seeking Children in Care are living in County whereas 80% of unaccompanied asylum seeking children are living out of County. A high proportion of these young people are placed out of County which is due to the lack of suitable accommodation in Cambridgeshire. 6% of Cambridgeshire's Children in Care have had three or more changes of placement and of this cohort 67% are now deemed to be stable and settled in their current placement.

Notes on data and definitions:

- CiC placed In county - Children who have been placed into care within the Cambridgeshire.
- '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 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 child in care 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.

Children in Care - Placement Types In and Out of County as at end of January 2019

Placement Type	In	Out
A4 - Placed for adoption with consent not with current foster carer		
A5 - Placed for adoption with placement order with current foster carer		2
A6 - Placed for adoption with placement order not with current foster carer	16	16
H5 - Residential accommodation not subject to Children's homes regulations	27	50
K1 - Secure Unit		2
K2 - Homes and Hostels	27	31
M3 - Whereabouts unknown		
P1 - Placed with own Parents or Those with Parental Responsibility	6	5
P2 - Independent Living	1	
Q1 - Foster Placement with Relative or Friend	4	3
Q2 - Placement with other Foster Carer	36	42
R1 - Residential Care Home		2
R2 - NHS/Health trust or other establishment providing medical or nursing care	1	
R3 - Family Centre/Mother and Baby Unit	1	
R5 - Young Offender Institution or Prison		2
S1 - All Residential Schools, except where dual-registered as a school and Children's Home	4	5
T0 - All types of temporary move		
T4 - Temporary accommodation of seven days or less, for any reason, not covered by codes T1 to T3	2	
U1 Foster placement with relative or friend- long term fostering	10	8
U2 Foster placement with relative or friend who is also an approved adopter- FFA	2	1
U3 Foster placement with relative or friend- not long term or FFA	11	3
U4 Placement with other foster carer- long term fostering	91	84
U5 Placement with other foster carer who is also an approved adopter- FFA	8	3
U6 Placement with other foster carer - not long term or FFA	117	108
Z1 - Other Placement		2
Unknown		4
Total	364	373

Commentary:

The location of adopters is always based on securing the best possible match for children so it is expected that children will move to live both in and out of county to adoptive parents who are best able to meet their needs. 10% of children are living in children's home and some of these children will have a disability and will require specially equipped settings to meet their needs. 69% of all looked after children are living with foster carers and a number of these children will have been matched with their long term foster carer.

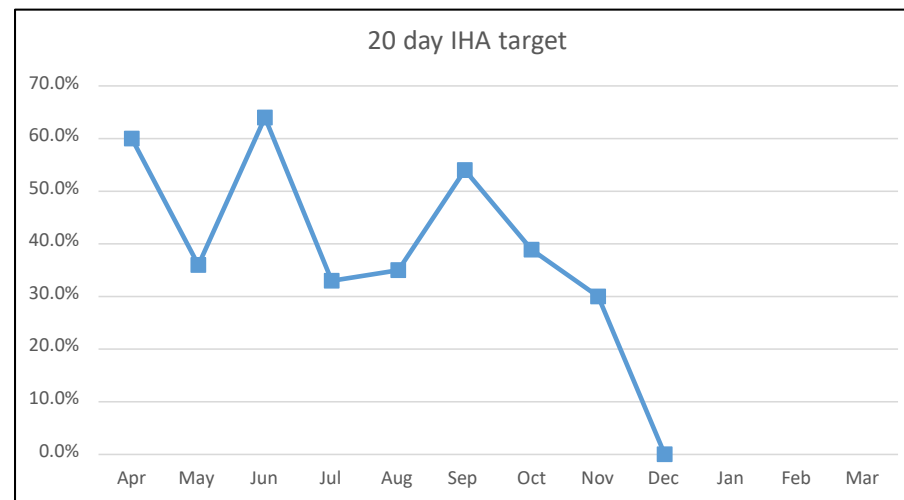
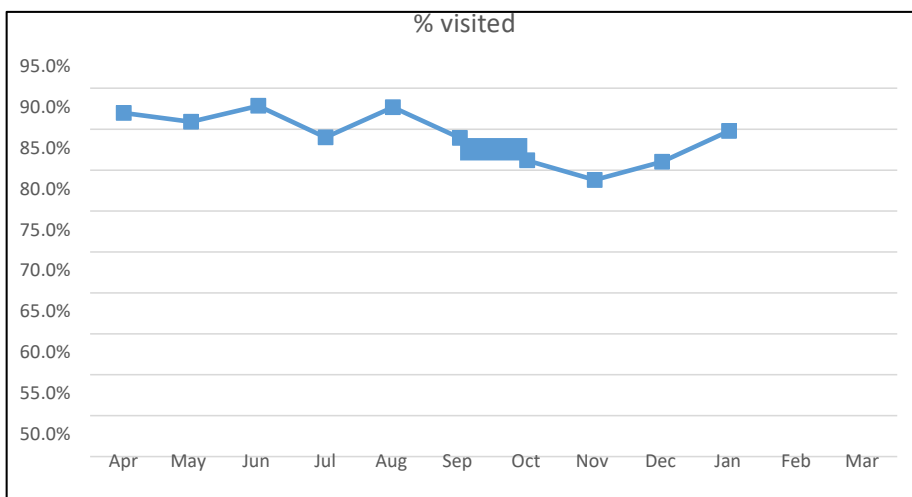
Notes on data and definitions:

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	512	505	503	509	533	505	564	605	544	665				545
No. not seen in timescale	41	46	36	56	39	56	78	98	76	68				59
% visited	92.0%	90.9%	92.8%	89.0%	92.7%	88.9%	86.2%	83.8%	86.0%	89.8%				89.2%
Late Reviews this month	23	25	9	12	7	1	9	10	3	14				11
Cumulative late reviews	23	48	57	69	76	77	86	96	99	113				
% reviews in timescale	81.6%	73.4%	85.7%	81.8%	94.0%	99.0%	92.9%	84.6%	96.1%	82.3%				87.2%

Health	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Trend	Average
20 day IHA target	60.0%	36.0%	64.0%	33.0%	35.0%	54.0%	38.9%	30.0%	0.0%					



Commentary:









January saw an increase in the number of children being visited by their social worker within timescale than in previous months. The decrease in this performance, which peaked in November 2018, is most likely linked to systemic structural changes within the wider service. It is anticipated that the positive trend shown in December and January will continue moving forward.





The month of January saw a dip in the timeliness of Looked After reviews and this can be linked to limited service capacity due to staff vacancies.

Data for the 20 day IHA target (initial health assessments completed within 20 days of child entering care) for county level is collated from data sent by colleagues in the health service. Data has not been available since early January so it is likely the 0% reported for December is not a reflection of practice as any health assessments completed after the beginning of January are not included. Work is being undertaken to liaise with health colleagues to be able to report on this data in a regular and timely manner.

Notes on data and definitions:

- The 'Children to be visited' measures the number of children who are due a visit in the reporting month.
- **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.
- **CiC Reviews:** The 'Late Reviews this month' are those children whose 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	33	32	31	44	20	23	33	17	30	35				30
Care leavers in suitable accommodation - Yes	26	29	29	42	15	19	25	14	27	34				26
Care leavers in suitable accommodation - Unknown	7	3	2	2	5	4	8	3	3	1				4
Care leavers who are EET -Yes	18	19	17	27	10	12	17	12	16	22				17
Care leavers who are EET - Unknown	15	13	14	17	10	11	16	5	14	13				13
Care leavers in touch - Yes	28	29	28	41	16	19	27	14	26	33				26
Care leavers in touch - Returned Home	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0				1
Care leavers in touch - No Longer Required	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0				0

Coram Cambridge Adoption	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Trend	Average
Number of adoptions per month	3	3	4	0	3	6	1	5	1	4				3
Average time between child entering care and moving in with its adoptive family (days)	244	226	437	0	N/A	321	225	297.8	469	644				318
Average time between an LA receiving court authority to place a child and the LA deciding on a match	102	61	213	0	N/A	96	42	94.4	129	348				121
Children who wait less than 14 months between entering care and moving in with their adoptive family	100%	100%	75%	0%	N/A	100%	100%	100%	100.0%	25.0%				77.8%

Commentary:

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

In January the cohort for Care Leavers is higher than average. This is due to a number of unaccompanied young people turning 18 years, these young adults have a documented birth date of 1st January when their actual birth date is unknown.

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 Corporate Parenting 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 January. In January 2019, four children were adopted.

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
% of CiC Young People Post 16 In Learning	70.2%	70.5%	69.4%	65.3%		68.2%	71.2%	79.0%	85.1%	80.6%				
% of CiC Young People Post 16 in Employment	5.6%	5.7%	7.4%	6.6%		3.2%	3.1%	1.8%	0.5%	1.2%				
% of CiC Young People Post 16 NEET	24.2%	23.8%	23.1%	28.1%		28.6%	25.8%	19.2%	14.4%	18.2%				
% of Care Leavers In Learning	41.6%	41.3%	40.4%	40.1%		36.1%	35.5%	34.4%	35.8%	33.5%				
% of Care Leavers in Employment	19.2%	18.1%	19.7%	20.5%		18.9%	19.0%	18.8%	21.0%	22.9%				
% of Care Leavers NEET	39.1%	40.6%	39.8%	39.4%		45.1%	45.5%	46.8%	43.2%	43.6%				



Commentary:

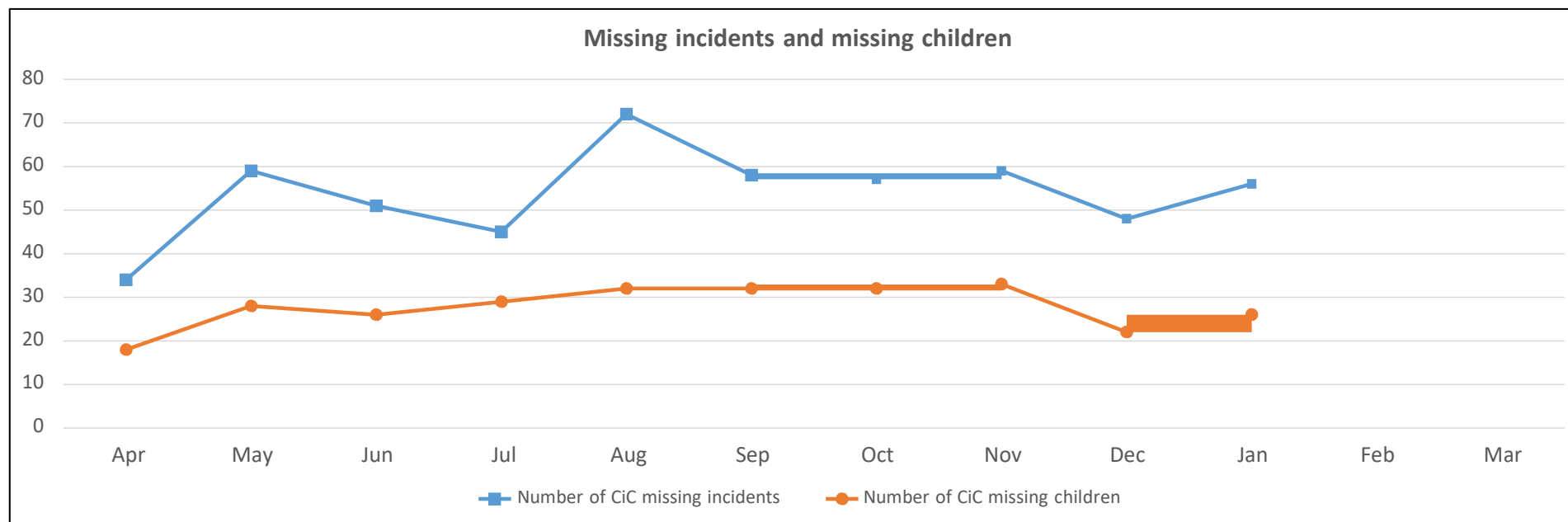
The 'not in education, employment and training' figures for both Children in Care Post 16 and Care Leavers have increased slightly. This is a seasonal trend seen in previous years and has been linked to young people who are not happy in their Further Education College courses starting to drop out. Unfortunately it can be difficult to find them alternatives until September, depending on where they live.

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)
- Measures of Care Leavers who are in Learning, In Employment or NEET (Not in Education, Employment or Training)

Children in Care - Missing

CiC - Missing	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Trend	Average
Number of CiC missing incidents	34	59	51	45	72	58	57	59	48	56				53.9
Number of CiC missing children	18	28	26	29	32	32	32	33	22	26				27.8















Commentary:

The total number of missing children and missing incidents has increased over the course of this reporting year. When taking the rise in the total number of Children in Care this represents just under a 1% increase. There is a multi-agency network around children who have been reported as missing who work hard together to support this extremely vulnerable group.

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 (CSE) (All Children)	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Trend	Average
Gender														
Male	29	29	29	44	42	40	40	38	37	46				37.4
Female	67	67	63	87	86	85	92	98	98	99				84.2
Age of children														
0-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0.0
9-12	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	2	4				1.9
13-16	73	73	69	103	103	100	106	110	108	116				96.1
17+	22	22	22	25	23	24	25	23	25	25				23.6

Gang Exploitation (All Children)	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb		Trend	Average
Gender														
Male	22	22	23	34	31	31	39	39	41	45				32.7
Female	4	4	4	7	7	7	10	12	12	12				7.9
Age of children														
0-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0.0
9-12	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1				1.1
13-16	18	18	19	30	30	30	36	37	39	43				30.0
17+	7	7	7	9	7	7	12	13	13	13				9.5

Commentary:

January saw a 20% increase in the number of boys assessed as at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation and local intelligence will be being used to support safeguarding. The number of children with gang involvement has increased steadily since April 2018 with almost every child involved being aged 13 or over.

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'.