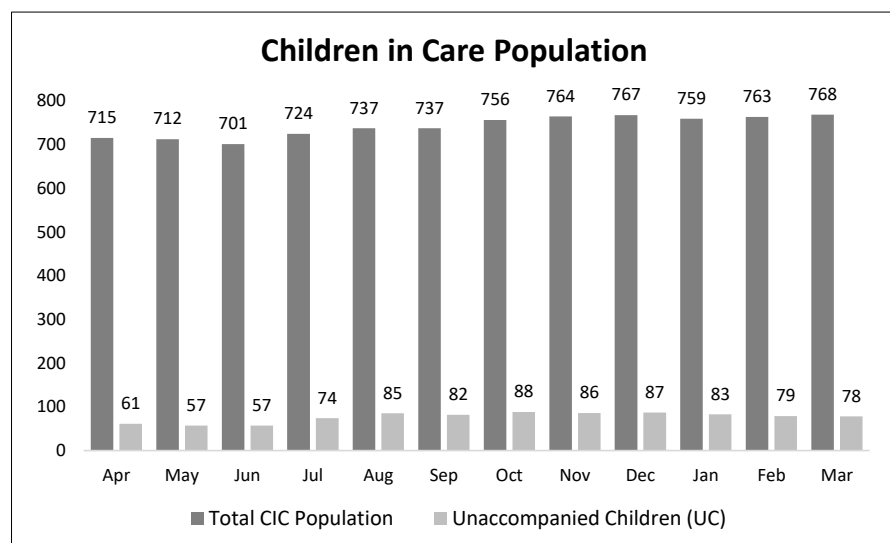


Children in Care - Population

Children in Care	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Average
Total CIC Population	715	712	701	724	737	737	756	764	767	759	763	768	742
Non-Unaccompanied Children	654	655	644	650	652	655	668	678	680	676	684	690	666
Unaccompanied Children (UC)	61	57	57	74	85	82	88	86	87	83	79	78	76
Unaccompanied Children %	8.5%	8.0%	8.1%	10.2%	11.5%	11.1%	11.6%	11.3%	11.3%	10.9%	10.4%	10.2%	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	56.7	57.1	55.2



Commentary:

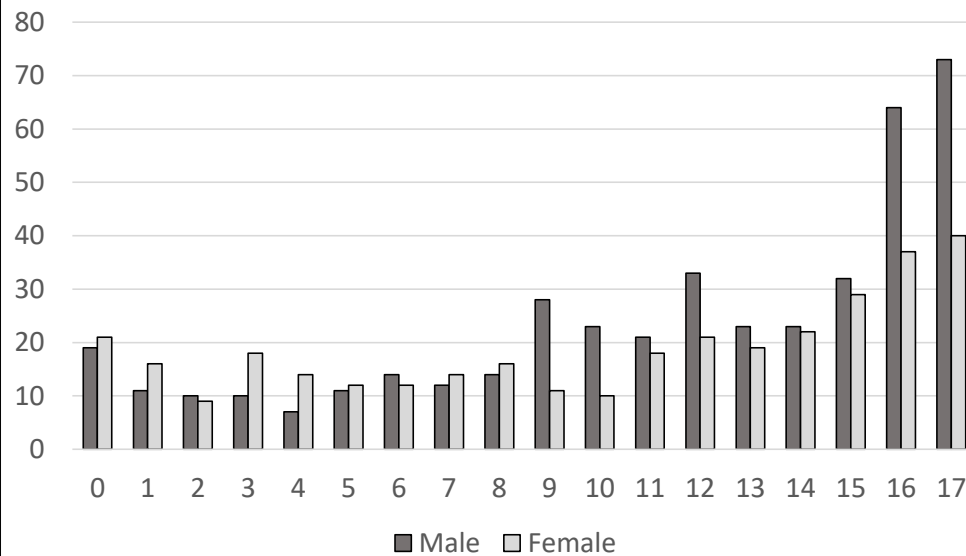
There has been a smaller increase in the number of Children in Care since the last report to the Corporate Parenting Sub Committee. The last 4 months show less change in the overall figure unlike earlier in the year (July and August, Oct and Nov) which showed a steadily increasing number of Children in Care. This trend is also reflected in our unaccompanied children cohort since August 2018, the number of which has decreased over the last 4 months.

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 UCs is met by the Government.

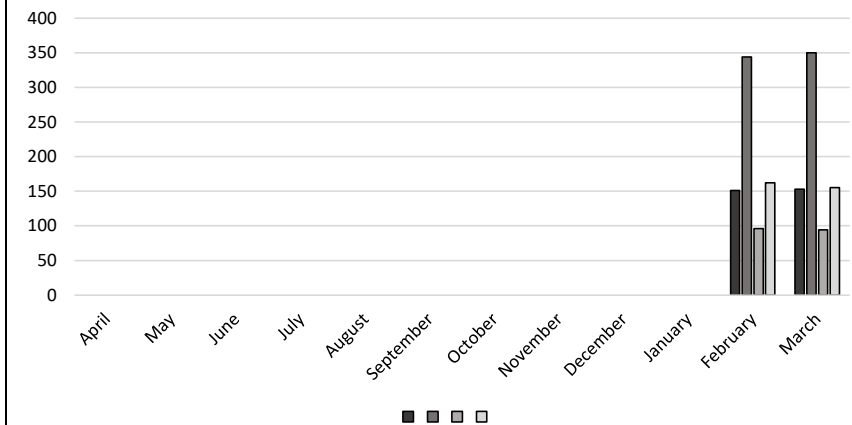
Children in Care - Demographics as at Month End

CIC - Age and Gender

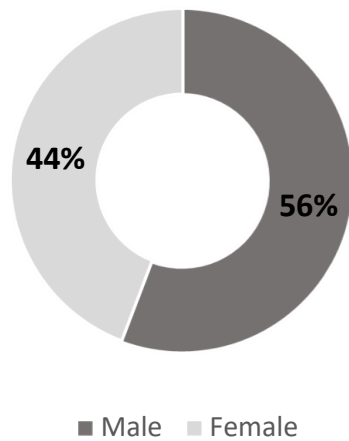


Legal Status

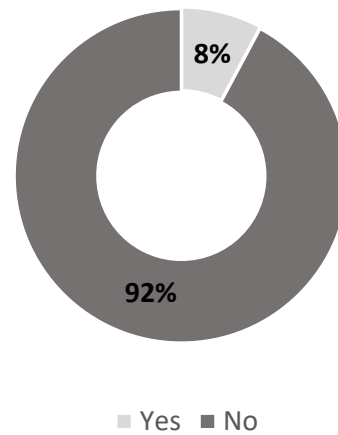
20.2% of children (155) subject to S20 (voluntary accommodation)
 19.9% of children (153) subject to an Interim Care Order
 45.6% of children (350) subject to a full Care Order
 12.2% of children (94) subject to a Placement order



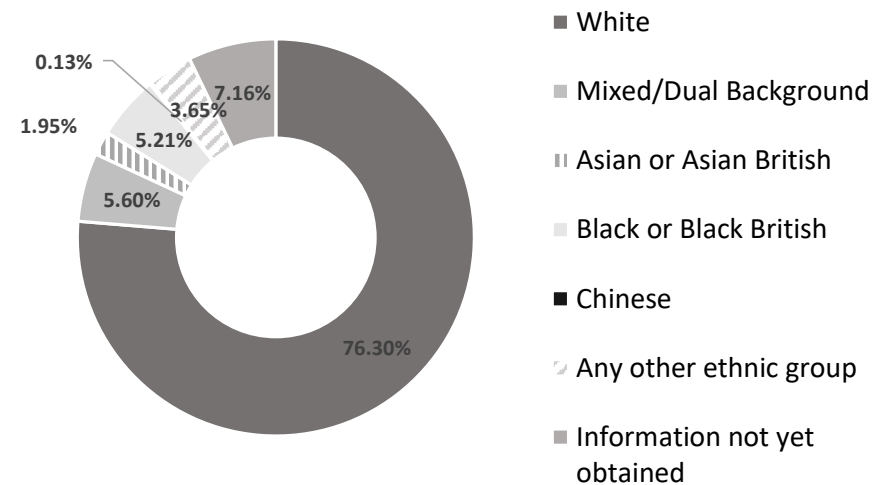
Gender



Disability



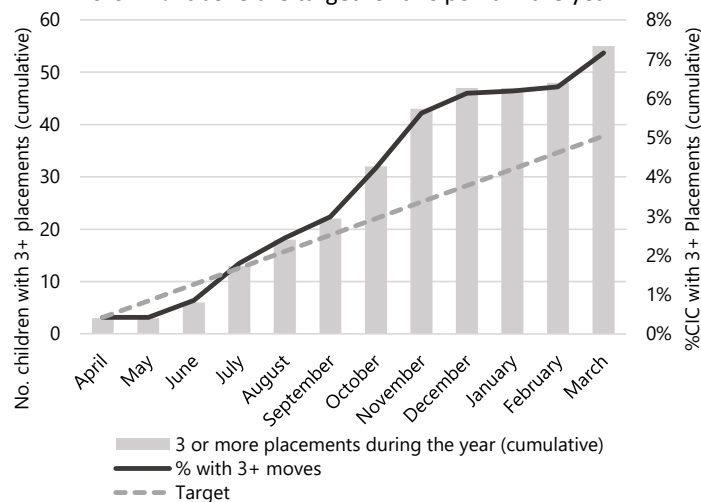
Ethnicity



Children in Care - Placements

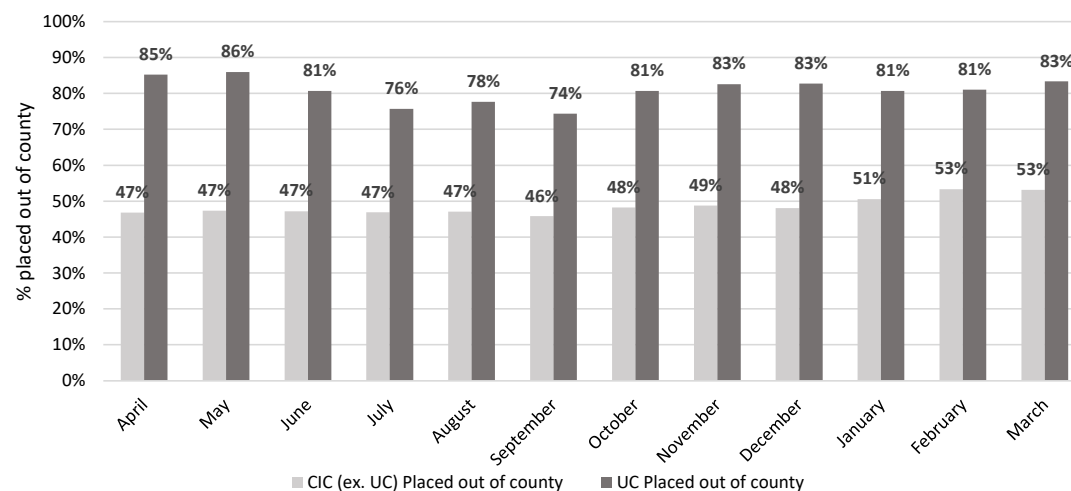
3+ Placements

55 children have had 3+ placements this year (7.2%). This is 2.1% above the target for this point in the year.



CIC Placed Out of County

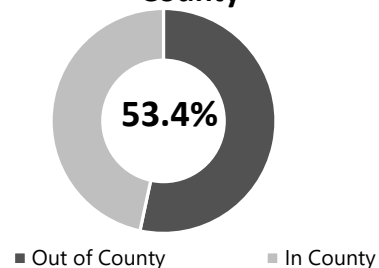
In March 53.2% of children in care (excluding Unaccompanied Children) were placed out of county. 83.3% of Unaccompanied children were placed out of county.



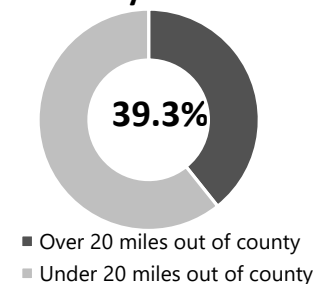
Commentary:

53% of the Children in Care, excluding unaccompanied children, are living in County whereas 83% of the unaccompanied cohort are living out of County. This high proportion 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. 7% of Cambridgeshire's Children in Care have experienced 3 or more changes in placement and of these 75% are assessed as now living in stable and settled care arrangements.

CIC (exc. UC) Placed out of County



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



Notes on data and definitions:

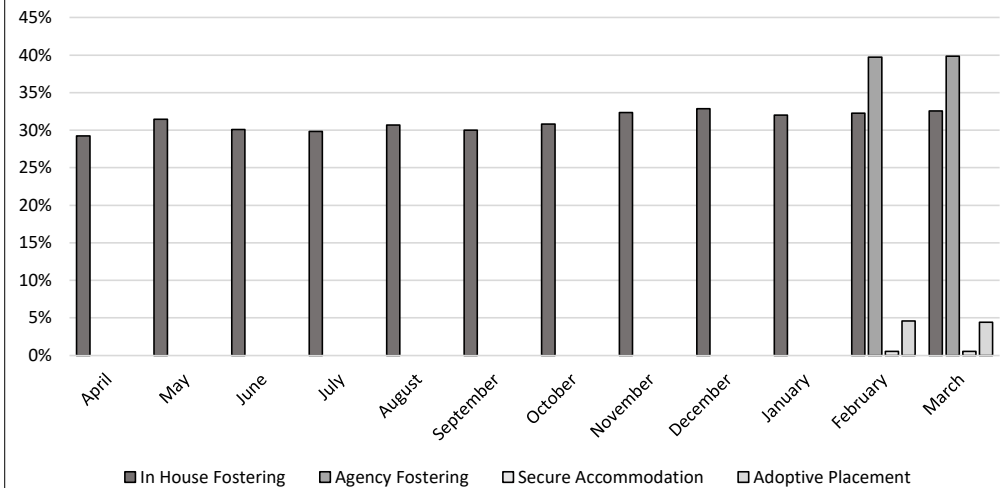
- 'Children in Care placed in county' - Children who have been placed into care within the Cambridgeshire area.
- 'Children in Care placed out of county' measures the number of children we are responsible for, who are placed into care outside of the Cambridgeshire area.
- We also measure those who have 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.
- '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 (for the current financial year) 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 at Month End

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

In House Fostering	32.6% of CIC cohort (250 children)
Agency Fostering	39.8% of CIC cohort (306 children)
Secure Accommodation*	0.5% of CIC cohort (4 children)
Adoptive Placement	4.4% of CIC cohort (34 children)

**Fostering, Secure Accommodation, Adoptive Placements
by % of total CIC cohort at month end**



Commentary:

10% of children are placed in children's homes. Some children will have disabilities and will require specially adapted settings to meet their needs. 72.4% of all children live with foster carers, this has risen by 3% since the last report to Sub- Committee.

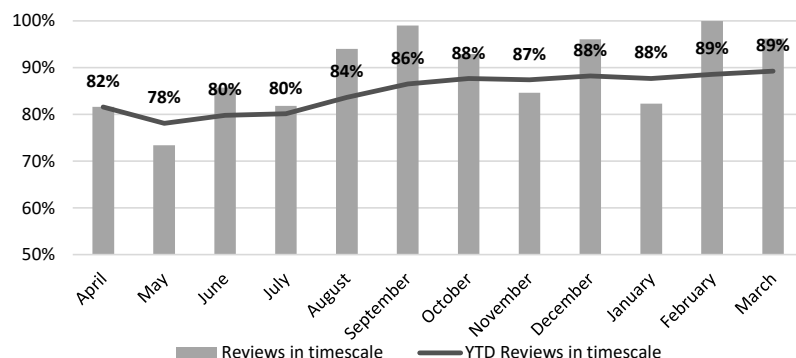
Notes on data and definitions:

*Secure accommodation includes children placed in secure children's homes and young offender's institutions

Children in Care -Visits, Reviews and Health

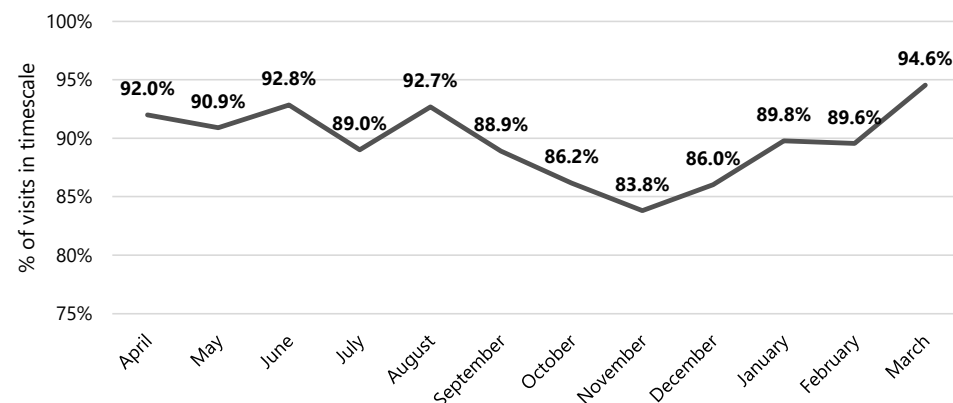
Children in Care Reviews

In March there were 105 reviews completed. 101 of these were in timescale (96.2%). So far this year 89.3% of all reviews due were in timescale.

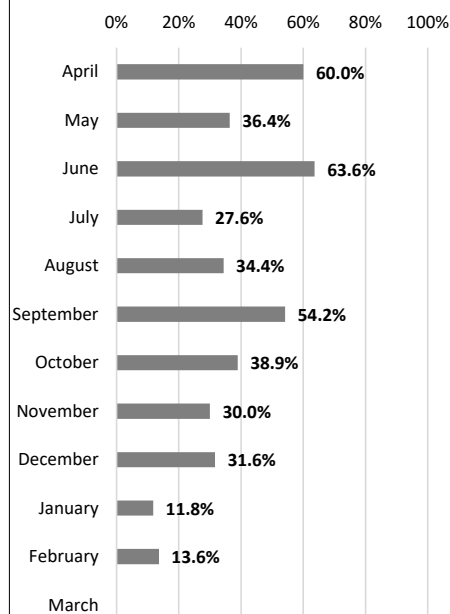


Children in Care Visits

In March there were 514 visits completed. 486 of these were in timescale (94.6%).

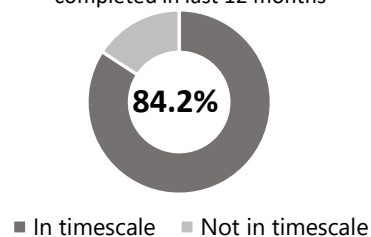


Initial Health Assessments completed in timescale

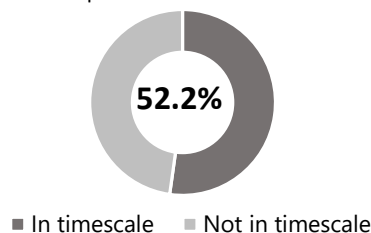


For CIC who have been in care 12

Annual Health Assessment completed in last 12 months



Dental Check completed in last 12 months



Commentary:

March 2019 saw the highest proportion of our Children in Care being visited in timescale and in accordance with their care plan. The reduction of children visited as noted in November 2018 was linked to structural changes within the service. The positive trend shown in December and January has continued as anticipated.

In February 2019 all Children in Care reviews were within statutory timescales. In March 2019 this dropped to 95%.

Performance around children becoming looked after undergoing a health assessment within 20 days rose marginally in February 2019. No data is yet available for March 2019. In light of the ongoing challenges, a multi-agency workshop co facilitated with health colleagues was held to review resources and business processes in order to increase the opportunity for our children to access timely health assessments and also the reporting on this data set.

Notes on data and definitions:

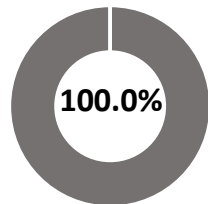
- **CIC Reviews:** The number of children with a review in timescale are those who were due a review in month but that review did not take place in timescale. We also record the cumulative late reviews throughout the year as well as the % of reviews in timescale each month.
- **CIC Visits:** The number of children not seen in timescale are those who were due a visit in the reporting month, but were not seen in timescale.
- **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

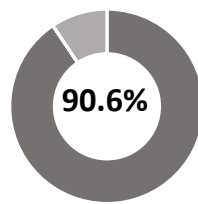
In March there were 32 Care Leavers whose 17th - 21st birthday was in month. Out of these:

In suitable accommodation



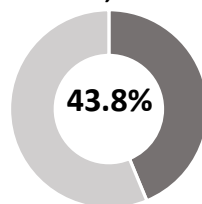
■ In suitable accommodation
■ Not in suitable accommodation

In Touch



■ In touch
■ Not in touch
■ RHOM
■ NREQ

In Employment, education, or training



■ EET
■ NEET

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. In both February and March 2019 Care Leaver numbers were higher than average. This is due to a number of unaccompanied Children in Care turning 18 years old with the 1st January being recorded as their birth date when their actual birth date is unknown.

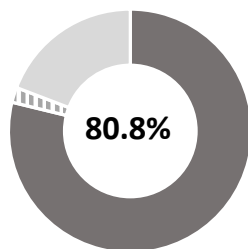
There are approximately 275 care leavers within the Corporate Parenting service in total.

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.

Children in Care (post-16)

In Employment, education, or training



■ In Learning
■ In Employment
■ NEET

Commentary:

The Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) figures for both Children in Care Post 16 and Care Leavers have increased slightly. Unfortunately it can be difficult to find alternative opportunities for our care leavers until September, due to being in the summer term and also depending on where they live.

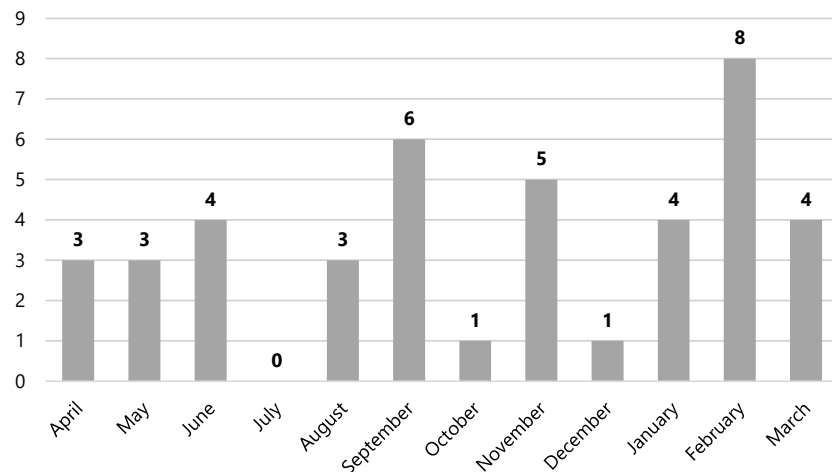
Notes on data and definitions:

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

Children in Care - Adoption

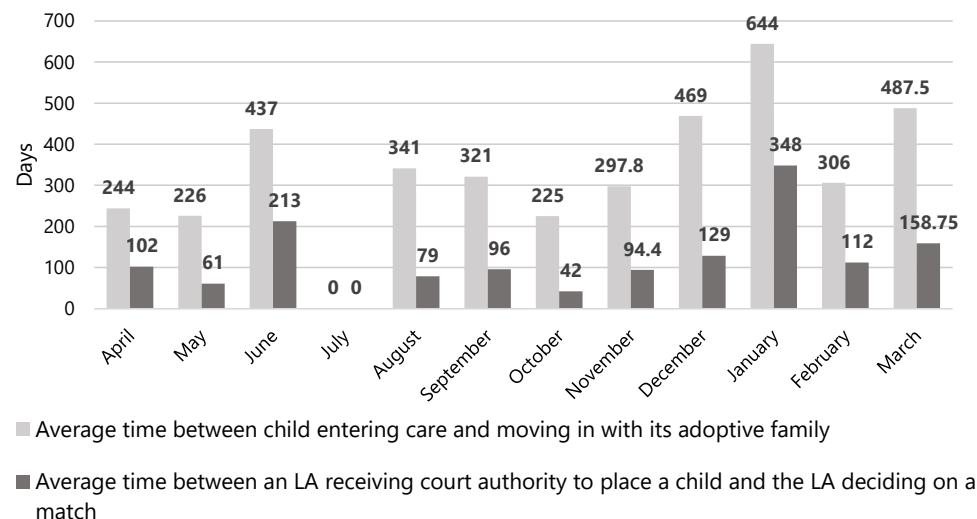
Adoptions in Month

In March there were 4 children adopted (16.0% of CLA).



Adoption Timescales

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

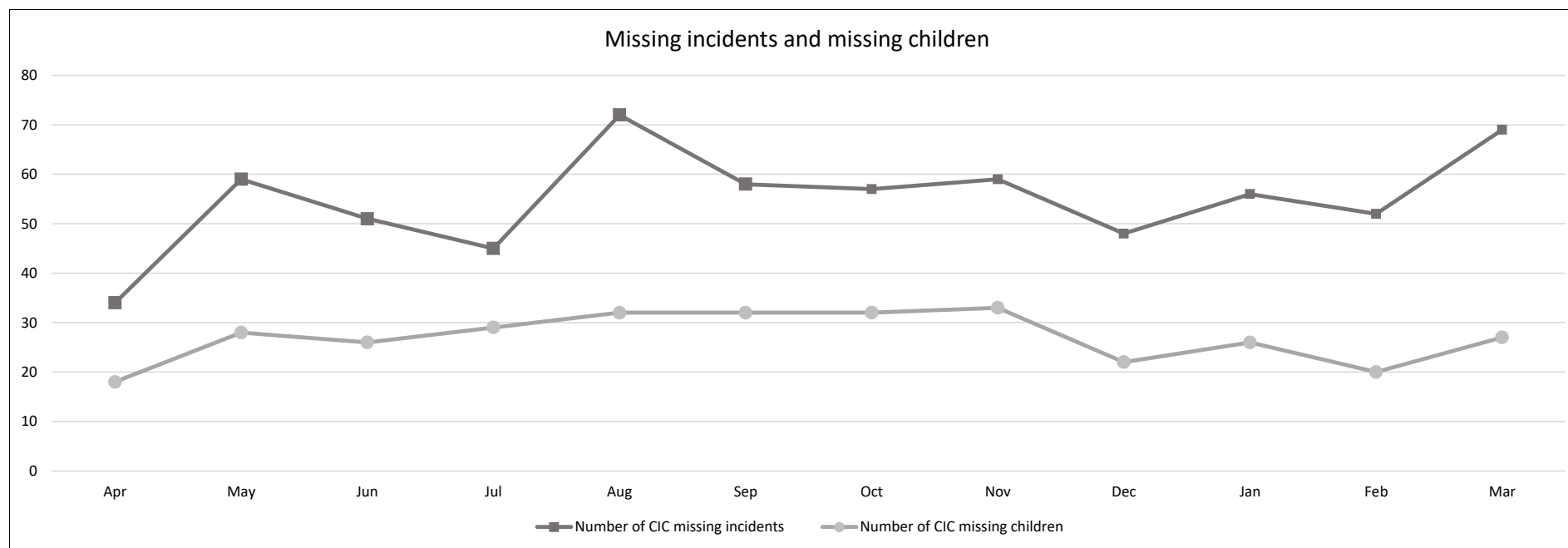


Commentary:

Every child adopted in February and March 2019 were adopted in less than 14 months. In February and March 2019, a total of 12 children were adopted. By the end of the reporting year, at 31st March 2019, 42 children have been adopted throughout the year. From our overall cohort of Children in Care, 16% of children ceased care status due to

Children in Care - Missing

CiC - Missing	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Average
Number of CiC missing incidents	34	59	51	45	72	58	57	59	48	56	52	69	53.7
Number of CiC missing children	18	28	26	29	32	32	32	33	22	26	20	27	27.1



Commentary:

The total number of missing children and missing incidents has increased over the course of this reporting year. 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. There was a significant rise in the number of missing episodes and the actual number of children involved in March 2019 as compared to February. As a consequence, an escalation in safeguarding activity involving joint working with police is taking place.

Notes on data and definitions:

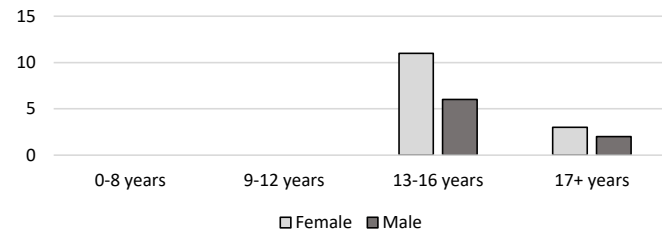
- Each episode of a child going missing is recorded as a missing incident.
- A child who goes missing during the month will be recorded as a missing child only once, but if they go missing multiple times then they generate more than one missing incident during the month.

Child Sexual Exploitation and Gang Exploitation for CIC

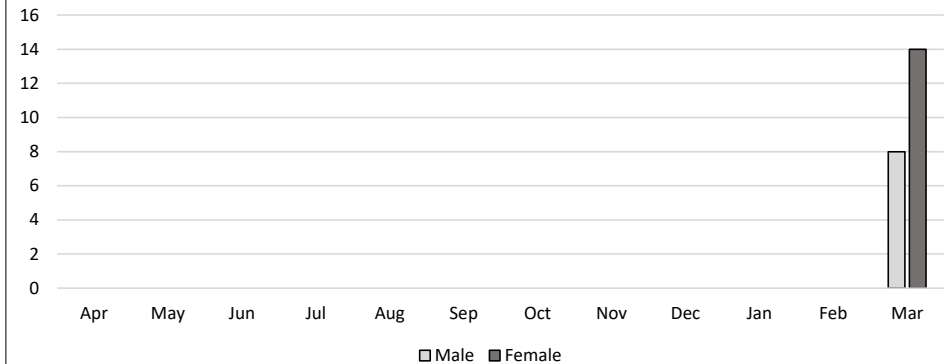
Child Sexual Exploitation

In March there were 22 CIC who were identified as at mild/emerging or moderate risk of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE).

CIC CSE by Age & Gender



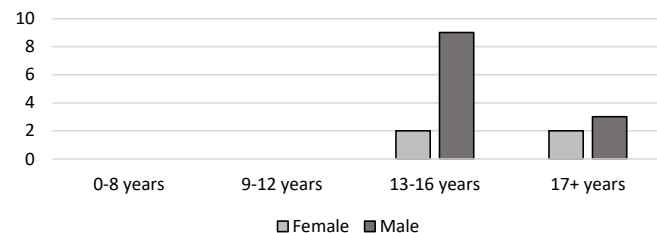
Child Sexual Exploitation - CIC by gender



Gang Exploitation

In March there were 13 CIC who were identified as at mild/emerging, moderate & significant risk of gang exploitation.

CIC Gang exploitation by Age & Gender



Gang Exploitation - CIC by gender



Commentary:

The mechanism for collecting this data was changed in February 2019, hence the lack of previous data. Prior to this date we had not been identifying CIC as a subgroup. This information closely correlates with missing information and links to the ongoing safeguarding response.

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'.