

25 October 2012

To: All Members of the Joint meeting of Corporate Parenting Advisory Committee & Children's Safeguarding Policy and Practice Committee

Dear Member,

Joint meeting of Corporate Parenting Advisory Committee & Children's Safeguarding Policy and Practice Committee - Monday, 29th October 7.30pm, 2012

I attach a copy of the following reports for the above-mentioned meeting which were not available at the time of collation of the agenda:

6. HALF YEAR PERFORMANCE MONITORING REPORTS ON SAFEGUARDING AND LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN DATA (PAGES 1 - 56)

To consider key safeguarding and looked after children performance information for the half year, including available benchmark data.

8. HARINGEY 54000 PROGRAMME (PAGES 57 - 78)

Members to consider information about the Children's Service transitional change programme.

10. YOUTH, COMMUNITY AND PARTICIPATION SERVICE OFFER TO CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ON THE EDGE OF CARE /AT RISK (PAGES 79 - 82)

A report from the Head of Youth, Community and Participation about the recent work of the service.

Yours sincerely

Ayshe Simsek
Principal Committee Co-ordinator
0208 489 2929

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Haringey Council

Report for:	Joint Meeting of Corporate Parenting and Children's Safeguarding Policy and Practice Committee 29 October 2012	Item Number:	
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Title:	Performance Assessment – Half Year Performance Monitoring for the year to September 2012
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Report Authorised by:	Marion Wheeler/ Eve Pelekanos
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Lead Officer:	Margaret Gallagher / Richard Hutton / Adele Cooper
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Ward(s) affected: All	Report for Key/Non Key Decision: NA
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1. Introduction

This report sets out performance data and trends for an agreed set of measures relating to:

- Children and Families - Contacts, referrals and assessments and Child Protection *(these measures are reported to the Safeguarding Policy and Practice Committee)*
- Children and Families – Children Looked After *(these measures are reported to the Corporate Parenting Advisory Committee)*

Appendix 1 provides further detail in the form of tables and graphs for each of the agreed measures, grouped by topic, showing monthly data, performance against target, long term trends and benchmarking where applicable. It also contains performance and service comments for each area to provide context.

2. Performance Highlights/ Key Messages

2.1. *Contacts, Referrals and Assessments and Child Protection*

- There has been a reduction in the **number of contacts** received in September (over 150 fewer contacts since July) and the lowest number this year bucking the increasing trend since April 2012. Referrals have also decreased in September and there remains a reducing trend in the number of referrals. Haringey's rate (per 10,000 population) of referrals is historically below that of statistical neighbours.
- There were 330 **children subject to a child protection plan** at September an increase of 14 since July. This is equivalent to a rate of 67 per 10,000 children living in the borough, significantly higher than our statistical neighbour average for 2010/11 of 43 and increasing (40 more children than this time last year).
- Indicators around **child protection plans lasting 2 years or more** and **children becoming the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time** are on target and compare favourably to statistical neighbours.
- Haringey **re-referral levels** (within 12 months of previous referral) are similar to those of statistical neighbours. In September there were 21 re-referrals out of 133 cases, a rate of 16% which is on target. Haringey's levels of re-referrals are similar to those reported by our statistical neighbours but lower than those reported nationally.
- Performance on **initial assessments** carried out in 10 days improved to 63% in September, below our revised 80% target. In the year to September 70% of initial assessments were completed within 10 days of referral. **Core assessments** in 35 working days is also below the revised 85% target at 70% in the year to September.
- **Child Protection visits** completed to timescale in the month of September improved considerably and are just below target at 93% (302 out of 326 visits in time). **Children in Need visits** improved in August and September but remain below the 95% target at 87%.
- 100% of **child protection plans** were reviewed within timescales in the year to September.

2.2. *Children Looked After*

- The **number of children in care** continues to reduce, down to 542 in September from 574 at the end of March 2012. The 542 includes 29 unaccompanied asylum seeking children.
- The **Statistical First Release (SFR)** provides information about looked after children in England for the year ending 31 March 2012. The figures are based on data from the SSDA903 return collected from all local authorities. This shows an increase in children in care nationally of 2% compared to March 2011. In Haringey there was a reduction of 6%. Between March 2012 and September 2012 there has been a continued reduction of 5.6%.

- Of the children becoming looked after, a larger proportion than last year were **previously subject to a CP plan** (40% in the year to date compared to 23% last year).
- The percentage of up to date **children in care visits** continues to exceed the 95% target.
- Of the 542 children in care, 26% were **placed within Haringey**, 74% were **placed outside Haringey**. 13.3% of looked after children were placed more than 20 miles from home at 30 September (8 out of 60 children). This compares with 9.7% in 2011/12 and looks at children who became looked after in year and who were still looked after at the end of the year where their first placement was more than 20 miles from home.
- The proportion of **children placed in Haringey provision** has improved slightly in recent months and is at 34% for September, below the 38% target. Foster care (in house) placements including those placed for adoption are showing a reducing trend (from 202 in April to 186 in September).
- Indicators around **stability of placements** are in line with statistical neighbours.
- There have been 9 **adoptions** in the year to September, on track to meet target of 15. There have been 14 **special guardianship orders** (SGO). This compares with 6 adoptions and 7 SGOs at this time last year.
- The DFE have recently published an updated **adoption scorecard** for the period 2009 to 2012 **attached at appendix 2**. This shows that in Haringey the average days from a child entering care and moving in with its adoptive family was 749 for the rolling 3 year period 2009 to 2012. This compares with a rolling 3 year average of 636 days for England. Our own quarterly monitoring shows that the 3 year average to September 2012 is 740 days, both of the Haringey figures are above the national threshold of 639 days. A new indicator has been introduced (A10) which measures the same as (A1) with the exception of time spent with foster carers who go on to adopt the child, prior to being placed for adoption excluded i.e. where children are adopted by their foster carer, the time is measured until the date they moved in with their foster carer. In Haringey the average days was 647 compared with 546 for England.
- The average days looked after to being adopted in the year to September 2012 is 722 days. This is just above the 2011/12 figure of 715 days but we have observed improvements in our permanency tracking processes and timeliness and systems have been put in place to monitor the timelines for children throughout all the stages of the adoption process.
- There are 61 children with an approved plan for adoption as at the end of September, 16 of these have been placed for adoption. The service have proposed a target of 184 days from expression of interest to decision on suitability to adopt and 118 (3 months) days from receipt of application to decision on suitability.

3. Appendices

- **Appendix 1: Performance Analysis and Benchmarking** for:
 - Contact, Referrals & Assessments and Child Protection
 - Children Looked After
- **Appendix 2: Haringey Adoption Scorecard 2009/2012**
- **Appendix 3: Statistical First Release summary providing information about looked after children in England for the year ending 31 March 2012 including National, London and Haringey data including data from our comparator authorities (where published).**

Performance Analysis and Benchmarking – Contact, Referrals & Assessments and Child Protection

Contents

Contacts, Referrals and Assessments

Op504	The number of child contacts received
Op410	The number of referrals to children's social care
OP410a	The rate of referrals to children's social care per 10,000 pop
Op368	Percentage of referrals to children's social care going on to initial assessment
Op383	Re-referrals within 12 months of the previous referral
HY59	Percentage of initial assessments for children's social care carried out within 10 working days of referral
Op60	Percentage of core assessments for children's social care that were carried out within 35 working days

Child Protection

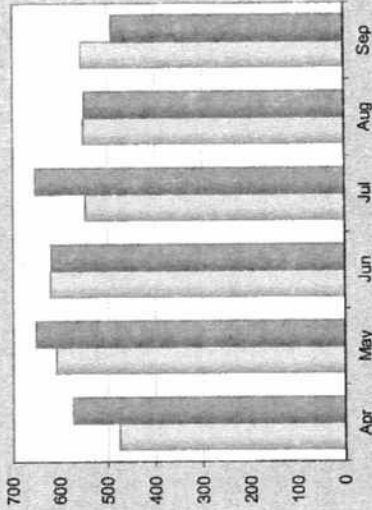
Op388	Children subject to a child protection plan
OP 411	Children Becoming Subject to a CP plan in the period
OP 413	Children Ceasing Subject to a CP plan in the period
Op421	Children moving to Haringey on a CP Plan
Op422	Children moved out of Haringey on a CP Plan
HY64	Child Protection Plans lasting 2 years or more
Op 365	Percentage of children becoming the subject of Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time
Op367	Percentage of child protection cases which were reviewed within required timescales
Op380	Child Protection Visits
Op381	Children in Need Visits

Where available, benchmarking is provided for England, London and/or Haringey's Statistical Neighbours. Haringey's Statistical Neighbours group is defined by Ofsted based on socio-demographic information relating specifically to Children's Services and comprises Croydon, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Islington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Southwark, Waltham Forest and Wandsworth. The averages provided for benchmarking in this report are simple means.

Children and Families - Contact, Referrals and Assessments

Op504 The number of child contacts received

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Key	Traffic Light					
		Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12
Haringey		573	651	619	653	548	491
Previous Year	Key	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11
Haringey (previous year)		476	608	620	546	550	555



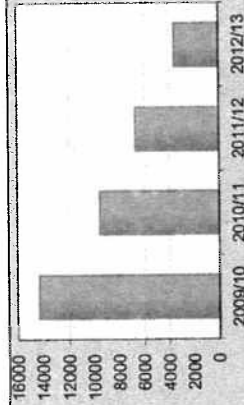
Performance Comment

- There have been 3,535 contacts in the period April to September compared with only 3,355 this time last year.

Service Comment

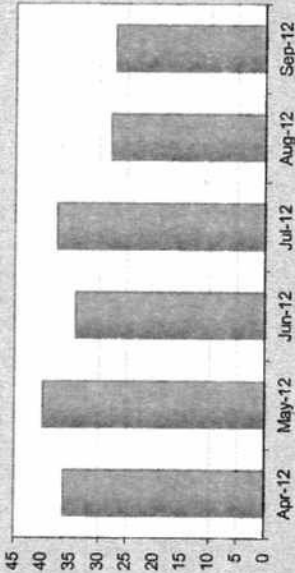
The number of contacts to the service increased prior to the summer. This reflects a seasonal fluctuation and relates primarily to the numbers of contacts received from schools. A similar increase in contacts is anticipated for October.

Long term trend (last 6 years)	Key	Traffic Light					
		2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Haringey		-	-	14355	9556	6722	3535



Op410 The number of referrals to children's social care
 OP410a The rate of referrals to children's social care per 10,000 pop

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Key	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey Number	N/A	178	196	168	184	137	133	Data
Haringey Rate		36	40	34	37	28	27	Only



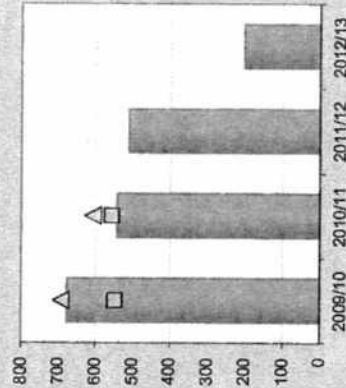
Performance Comment

- The number of referrals to children's social care has dropped for three out of the last four months.
- The September year to date total is 996 compared with 1,148 last year.
- The number and rate of referrals has reduced over recent years.
- Haringey's rate (per 10,000 population) of referrals is historically below that of statistical neighbours.

Service Comment

Better screening as part of the MASH process results in around 34% of contacts progressing to referral with other contacts being managed via advice and information or early help across CYPs and the partnership.

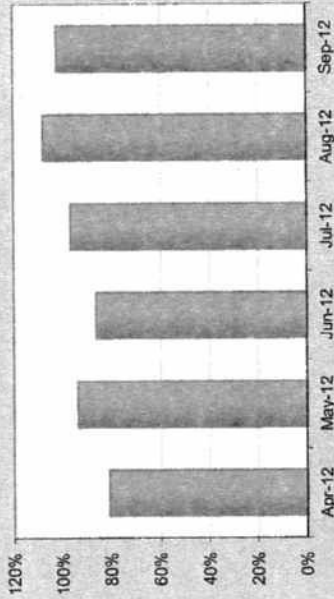
Long term trend (last 6 years)	Key	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey Number	N/A	-	-	3324	2658	2509	996	Data
Haringey Rate		-	-	677	541	511	203	Only
Statistical Neighbours	△	723	647	694	607	-	-	
England	□	490	497	548	557	-	-	



Op368 Percentage of referrals to children's social care going on to initial assessment

The calculation is based on the number of children who had initial assessments completed divided by the number of referrals received in the month. The initial assessment may have commenced from a referral started in a previous month so the indicator can sometimes exceed 100%.

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Key	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey		81%	94%	86%	97%	108%	102%	Data Only



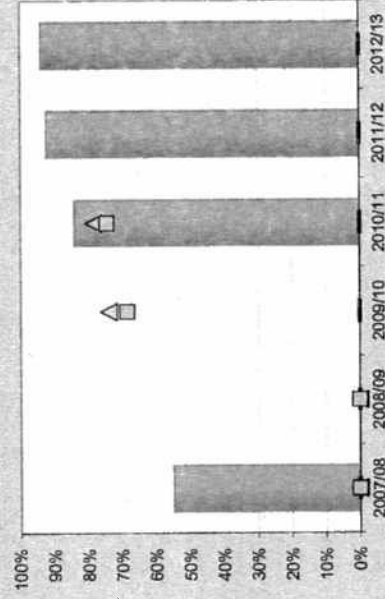
Performance Comment

- The monthly calculation is based on the number of completed initial assessments divided by the number of referrals received in the month, however the initial assessment may have commenced from a referral started in a previous month. This means that sometimes this indicator can exceed 100%.
- The 2011/12 Children in Need Census found that 92% of children went onto an initial assessment.
- The 2010/11 Statistical Neighbour average was 79%

Service Comment

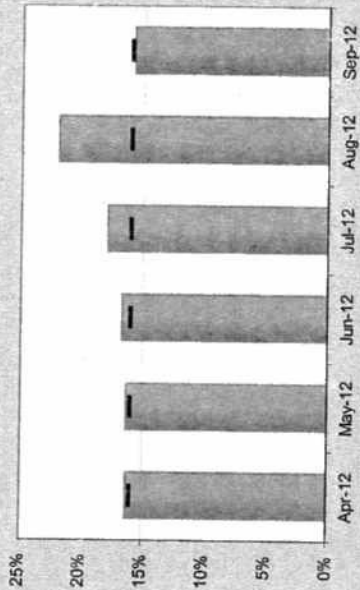
The high conversion from referral to assessment is the result of the robust cross agency screening within the Multi Agency Screening Hub (MASH)

Long term trend (last 6 years)	Key	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey		55%	-	-	84%	92%	94%	Data Only
Haringey Target	■	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Statistical Neighbours	△	-	-	74%	79%	-	-	
London	◆	-	-	-	-	-	-	
England	□	-	-	69%	75%	-	-	



Op383 Re-referrals within 12 months of the previous referral

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Key	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	#####	Traffic Light
Haringey		16%	16%	17%	18%	22%	16%	Green
Haringey Target	■	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	●



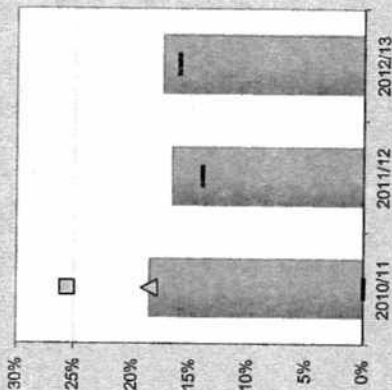
Performance Comment

- Levels are similar to those reported by our statistical neighbours but lower than those reported nationally in 2010/11.
- Percentages relate to 21 re-referrals out of 133 referrals in September

Service Comment

Re referrals are scrutinised monthly with Domestic Violence re referrals passed to the specialist Senior Practitioner for review. We continue to review the FWI workflow process which , at times, results in new information on an open case being reported as a re-referral.

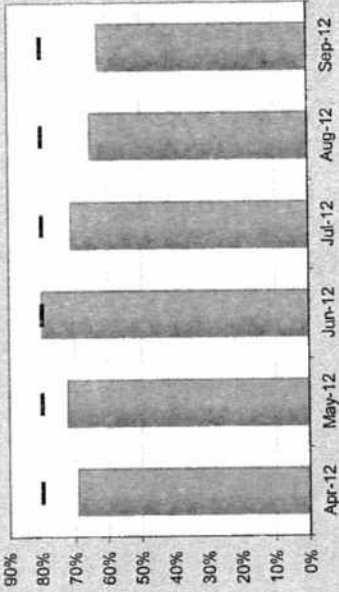
Long term trend (last 6 years)	Key	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey		-	-	-	19%	17%	17%	Amber
Haringey Target	■	-	-	-	-	14%	16%	●
Statistical Neighbours	△	15%	17%	-	19%	-	-	
London	◆	-	-	-	-	-	-	
England	■	24%	23%	-	26%	-	-	



HY59 Percentage of initial assessments for children's social care carried out within 10 working days of referral

In future periods the distribution of working days taken from referral to assessment completion will be measured and reported, in line with the findings of the Munro Review. The DfE intends to publish this data, based on CIN census returns, in October/November 2012.

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Key	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey		69%	72%	80%	71%	65%	63%	Red
Haringey Target	—	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	●



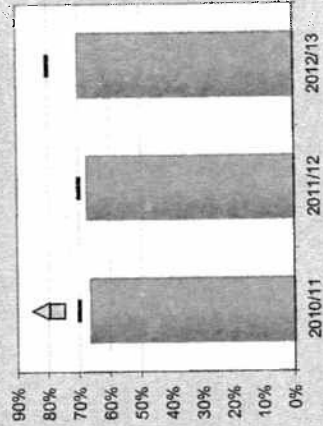
Performance Comment

- Performance on initial assessments carried out in 10 days improved in September but remains below the revised 80% target.
- In the year to date, 638 out of 913 assessments (70%) have been carried out within 10 days.
- Current performance levels are below those of our statistical neighbours (83% in 2010/11).

Service Comment

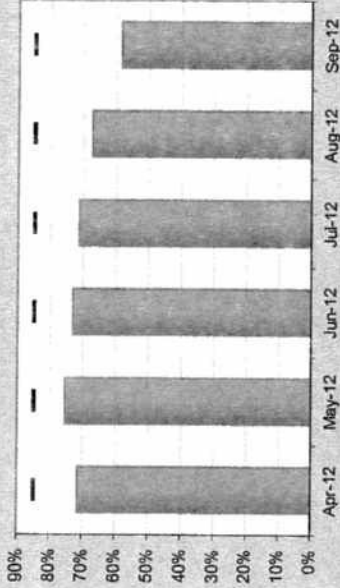
Work continues across the service to improve this figure. On the 8th October 2012 there were 12 incomplete Initial Assessments in First Response. An improvement of 23 on the previous month resulting in a Current month completion rate of 80%.

Long term trend (last 6 years)	Key	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey		-	-	-	66%	67%	70%	Red
Haringey Target	—	-	-	-	70%	70%	80%	●
Statistical Neighbours	△	-	-	82%	83%	-	-	
England	□	-	-	76%	77%	-	-	



Op60 Percentage of core assessments for children's social care that were carried out within 35 working days

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey	71%	75%	73%	71%	67%	58%	Red
Haringey Target	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	



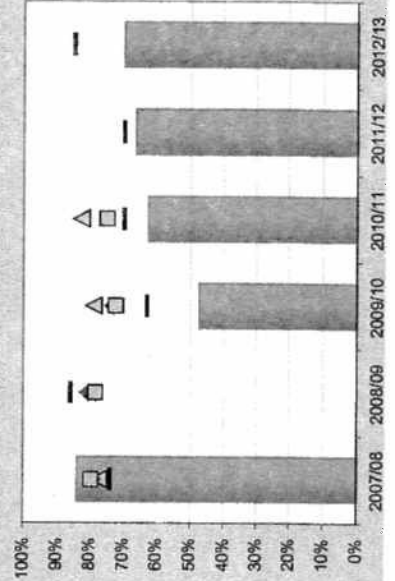
Performance Comment

- Performance on core assessments completed in timescale is below that of our statistical neighbours and below target.
- September is the fourth consecutive month with a fall in performance, however, performance has improved in recent years and the long term gap is still closing.
- In line with Munro requirements we will be measuring and reporting on the distribution of working days taken to complete initial and core assessments.

Service Comment

The reasons for this drop in performance has been reviewed. 86% of the core assessments open in First response were completed in timescale on the 8th October 2012. A senior management review and an action plan for the 14% is on all files. Work has also been undertaken with managers around locating the assessment where it should be - that is more core assessments are being completed by First response by nature of the information that is being obtained through MASH. Work is being undertaken with the FWI team to look at the impact of copying assessments across onto the files of siblings as this impacts on the performance percentage reported.

Long term trend (last 6 years)	Key	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey		84%	-	47%	63%	66%	70%	Red
Haringey Target	-	74%	86%	63%	70%	70%	85%	
Statistical Neighbours	Δ	77%	81%	79%	83%	-	-	
London	◆	79%	80%	73%	-	-	-	
England	◻	80%	78%	72%	75%	-	-	

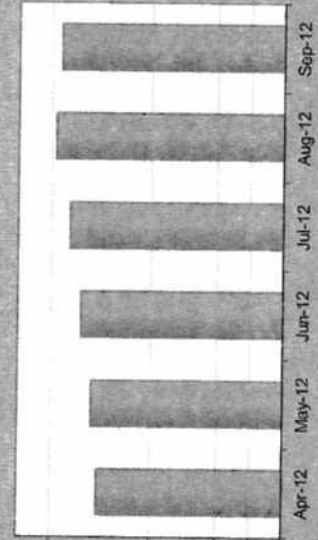




Children and Families - Child Protection

Op388 Children subject to a child protection plan
 OP388a The rate of Children Subject to a child protection plan per 10,000 pop

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Key	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey Number		274	283	299	316	337	330	Data
Haringey Rate per 10,000		56	58	61	64	69	67	Only

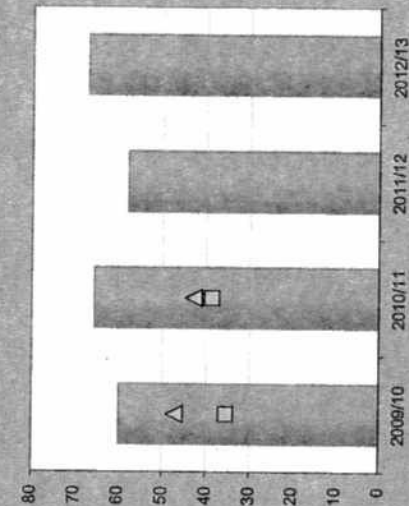


Performance Comment

- The number of children subject to a CP Plan fell slightly in September, the first time in 2012/13.
- This is equivalent to a rate of 67 per 10,000 population which is more than a third higher than our statistical neighbour average.
- The rate of children subject to a plan last September was 59 and equates to 40 more children subject to a CP plan in 2012.

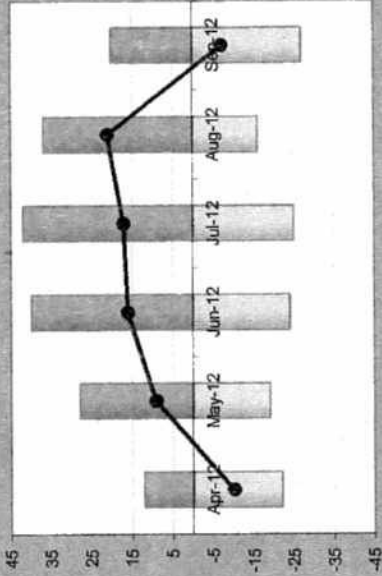
Service Comment

Long term trend (last 6 years)	Key	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey Number	N/A	232	179	294	320	284	330	Data
Statistical Neighbours Number	N/A	188	212	241	228	-	-	Only
Haringey Rate per 10,000		-	-	60	66	58	67	
Statistical Neighbours Rate per 10,000	Δ	38	42	47	43	-	-	
England Rate per 10,000	□	27	31	36	39	-	-	



OP 411 Children Becoming Subject to a child protection plan in the period
 OP 413 Children Ceasing Subject to a child protection plan in the period

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Key	Traffic Light	
		Sep-12	Aug-12
Haringey (becoming)		20	37
Haringey (ceasing)		-27	-16
Haringey Net Increase		-7	21

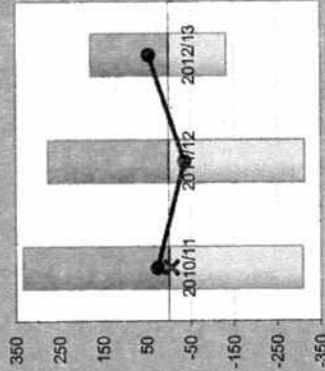


Performance Comment

- There has been a considerable increase in the number of children becoming subject to a child protection plan (179 in the year to date compared with 141 this time last year)
- There has also been a significant decrease in the number of children ceasing to be subject to a plan (133 down from 171 this time last year),

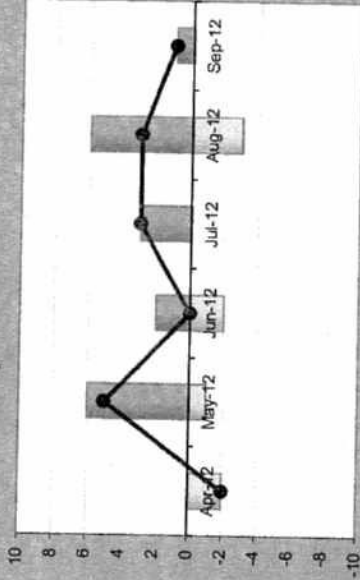
Service Comment

Long term trend (last 6 years)	Key	Traffic Light	
		2012/13	2011/12
Haringey (becoming)		179	277
Haringey (ceasing)		-133	-313
Haringey Net Increase		46	-36
Statistical Neighbours Net Increase		-	-



Op421 Children moving to Haringey on a child protection plan
 Op422 Children moved out of Haringey on a child protection plan

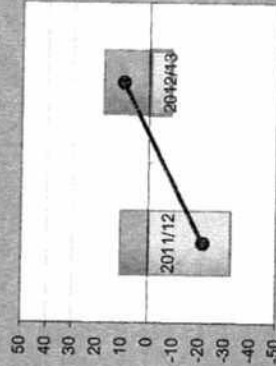
Recent trend (last 6 months)	Key	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey (moving in)		0	6	2	3	6	1	Data Only
Haringey (moving out)		-2	-1	-2	0	-3	0	
Haringey Net Increase	●	-2	5	0	3	3	1	



Performance Comment

Service Comment

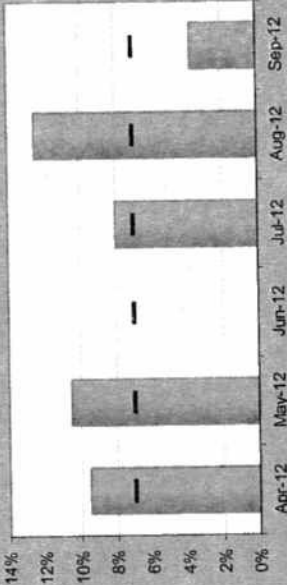
Long term trend (last 6 years)	Key	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey (moving in)		-	-	-	-	11	18	Data Only
Haringey (moving out)		-	-	-	-	-32	-8	
Haringey Net Increase	●	-	-	-	-	-21	10	



HY64 Child Protection Plans lasting 2 years or more

This indicator measures the percentage of children who ceased to be subject to a child protection plan within the period who had been subject to a plan for two or more years. This reflects the underlying principle that professionals should be working towards specified outcomes which, if implemented effectively, should lead to all children not needing to be the subject of a Child Protection Plan within a maximum of two years. Performance should be looked at alongside that of children becoming the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second and subsequent time.

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Key	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey		9.5%	10.5%	-	8.0%	12.5%	3.7%	Green
Haringey Target	-	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	●

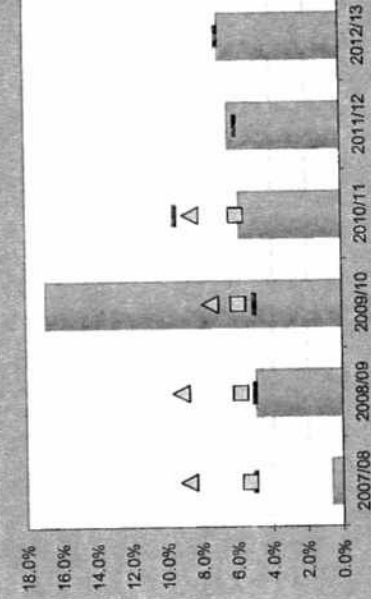


Performance Comment

- The year to date position is near the 7% target and compares favourably to our statistical neighbour average.

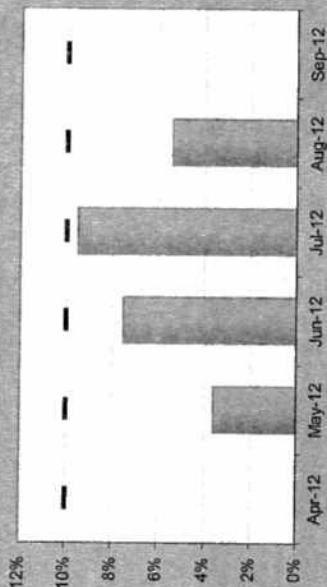
Service Comment

Long term trend (last 6 years)	Key	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey		0.6%	4.9%	16.9%	5.8%	6.4%	6.9%	Green
Haringey Target	-	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%	9.5%	6.0%	7.0%	●
Statistical Neighbours	△	8.8%	9.2%	7.5%	8.6%	-	-	
London	◆	6.7%	7.5%	-	-	-	-	
England	■	5.3%	5.8%	5.9%	6.0%	-	-	



Op 365 Percentage of children becoming the subject of Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Key	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey	-	-	3.6%	7.5%	9.5%	5.4%	0.0%	Amber
Haringey Target	-	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	●

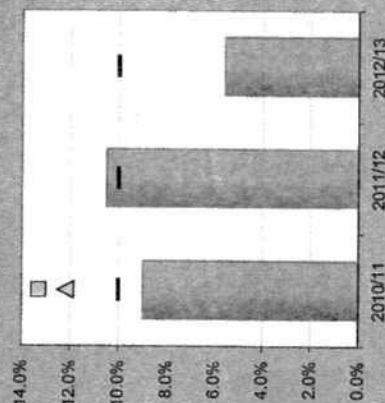


Performance Comment

- This indicator is a proxy for the level and quality of service a child receives. Its purpose is to monitor whether children's social care services devise and implement a Child Protection Plan which leads to lasting improvement in a child's safety and overall well-being.
- Statistical neighbours report higher proportions of children subject to a plan for a second and subsequent time.
- The 5.6% relates to 10 out of 179 children.
- Target is set in line with statistical neighbour average.

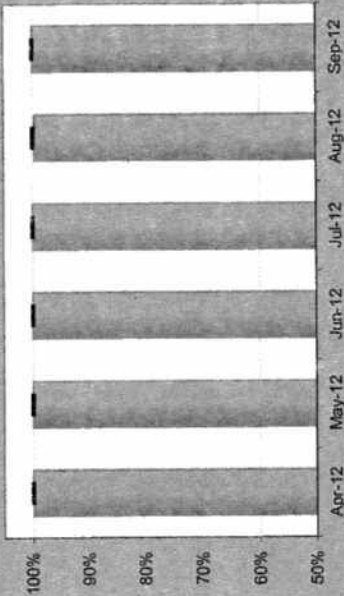
Service Comment

Long term trend (last 6 years)	Key	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey	-	-	-	-	9.0%	10.5%	5.6%	Amber
Haringey Target	-	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	●
Statistical Neighbours	△	13.7%	12.1%	13.5%	12.2%	-	-	
London	◆	12.2%	11.5%	-	-	-	-	
England	■	13.2%	12.8%	13.4%	13.3%	-	-	



Op367 Percentage of child protection cases which were reviewed within required timescales

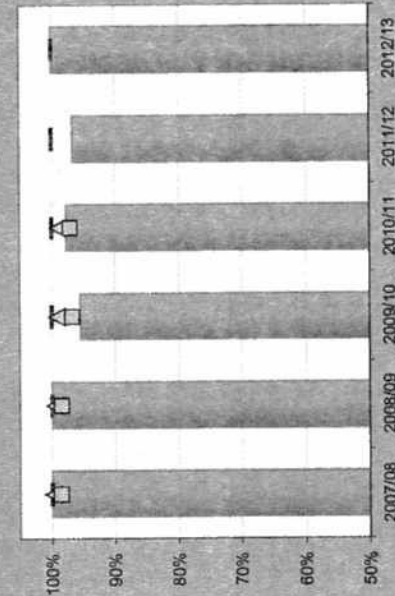
Recent trend (last 6 months)	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Green
Haringey Target	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	●



Performance Comment

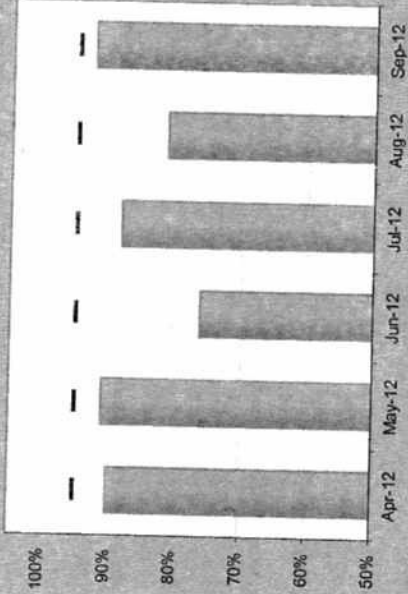
Service Comment

Long term trend (last 6 years)	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey	100%	100%	96%	98%	97%	100%	Green
Haringey Target	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	●
Statistical Neighbours	△	100%	99%	99%	-	-	
London	◆	99%	100%	-	-	-	
England	□	99%	97%	97%	-	-	



Op380 Child Protection Visits

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Key	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey		90%	91%	76%	88%	81%	93%	Amber
Haringey Target	—	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	



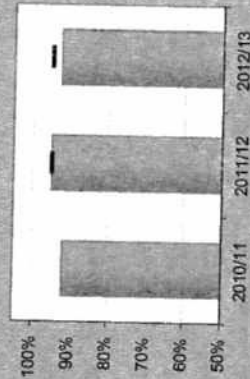
Performance Comment

- In September, 93% of children (302 children out of 326) received a visit, below the 95% target.
- The performance team provides reports on the 25th and the 3rd of each month to make the service aware of visits due that have not taken place.

Service Comment

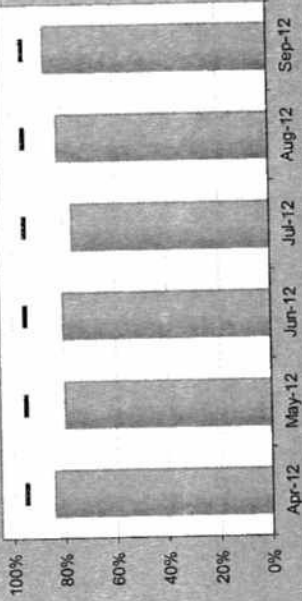
Social workers in Safeguarding and Support are being actively encouraged to increase visiting frequency alongside recording accurately and in a timely fashion. Team managers are focusing on visit recording as a routine part of supervision to build on % increase of visits being recorded within expected timescales.

Long term trend (last 6 years)	Key	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey		-	-	-	92%	95%	93%	Amber
Haringey Target	—	-	-	-	-	95%	95%	



Op381 Children in Need Visits

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Key	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey	■	84%	80%	80%	76%	82%	87%	Red ●
Haringey Target	■	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	



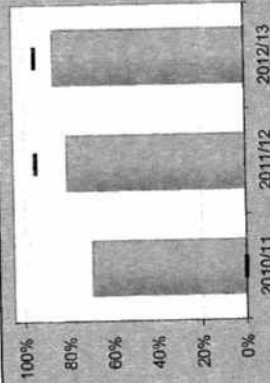
Performance Comment

- In September 275 out of 318 Children in Need visits were completed on time.
- Although below target performance in 2011/12 peaked at 81% and has been at or around this level in recent months.
- Performance as at September 2011 was 60.2% but the number of children in need has reduced by 54 since then.
- The performance team are providing reports on the 25th and the 3rd of each month to make the service aware of visits due that have not taken place.

Service Comment

Social workers in Safeguarding and Support are being actively encouraged to increase visiting frequency alongside recording accurately and in a timely fashion. Team managers are focusing on visit recording as a routine part of supervision to build on % increase of visits being recorded within expected timescales.

Long term trend (last 6 years)	Key	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey	■	-	-	-	69%	81%	87%	Red ●
Haringey Target	■	-	-	-	-	95%	95%	



Performance Analysis and Benchmarking – Children Looked After

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OP339	Children in care including unaccompanied asylum seeking children
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Op415	Children becoming looked after
Op416	Children ceasing to be looked after
OP457	Number of LAC who ceased to be looked after who had been looked after for less than a month
OP414	Percentage of Children becoming looked after previously subject to CP plan
OP458	Total No. days children have been in care (Excluding placed at home)
HY32	Percentage of children placed in Haringey Provision
Op392	Children in Care visits
Op417	Care Proceedings Initiated– (No. of children)
Op 419	Number of children missing/absconded from care at any point in the month
OP366	Children in care cases which were reviewed within required timescales
Looked After Children – Stability of Placements	
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Op147	Care leavers in suitable accommodation
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Op 418	Number of adoptions/special guardianship orders
Op 418a	Number of adoptions
Op 418b	Number of special guardianship orders
Op391	Timeliness of placements of looked after children for adoption following an agency decision that the child should be placed for adoption
HY483	Average days from becoming looked after to being placed for adoption for children adopted in period
Op166	Placed for adoption within 21 months of becoming looked after
	For further long term trend data, benchmarking, contextual data and performance against national thresholds, please refer to Appendix B, the Adoption Scorecard quarterly update. Please note that this is only updated quarterly.

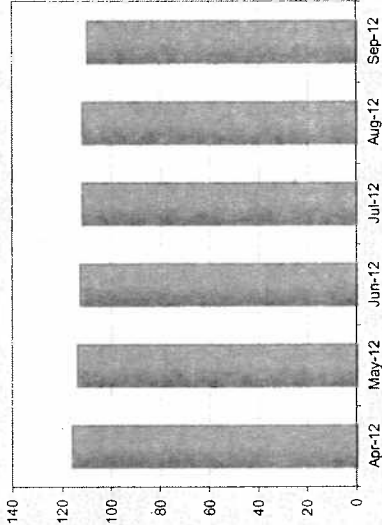
Where available, benchmarking is provided for England, London and/or Haringey's Statistical Neighbours. Haringey's Statistical Neighbours group is defined by Osted based on socio-demographic information relating specifically to Children's Services and comprises Croydon, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Islington, Lambeth, Lewisham, Southwark, Waltham Forest and Wandsworth. The averages provided for benchmarking in this report are simple means.

Looked After Children - Volumes and Activity

This section contains a series of measures which help to provide a picture of the current children in care cohort and the service provided to them, covering the following areas: the numbers of children in care (Op389, Op389a); the movement of children in and out of care and their circumstances (Op415, Op416, Op457, Op414); service activity (Op458, HY32, Op382, Op417, Op419, Op386).

OP389 Children in care including unaccompanied asylum seeking children
OP389a The rate of Children in care per 10,000 pop

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Key	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey Number of C.C		568	558	553	549	550	542	
Haringey Rate per 10,000 pop		116	114	113	112	112	110	Dark Only
Children placed within Haringey		-	-	-	-	26%	26%	
Children placed outside Haringey		-	-	-	-	74%	74%	



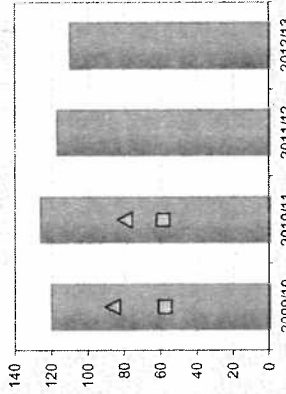
Performance Comment

- There were 542 children in care on the last day of September (513 excluding unaccompanied minors).
- This equates to a rate of 110 per 100,000 population, a significant reduction compared to this time last year (126).
- The rate remains higher than the statistical neighbour average (80 as at March 2011) and significantly higher than the England average (59).

Service Comment

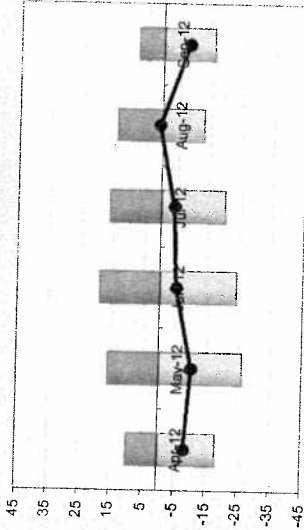
This continues to be monitored to ensure numbers are reduced appropriately and children remain safeguarded at home.

Long term trend (last 6 years)	Key	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey Number of C.C		427	492	591	618	574	542	
Haringey Rate per 10,000 pop		-	-	120	126	117	110	Dark Only
Statistical Neighbours Rate per 10,000	△	91	88	87	80	-	-	
England Rate per 10,000	□	54	55	58	59	-	-	



**Op415 Children becoming looked after and
Op416 Children ceasing to be looked after**

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey (becoming)	10	16	19	16	14	8	Circle
Haringey (ceasing)	-18	-26	-24	-20	-13	-16	Triangle
Haringey Net Increase / Decrease	-8	-10	-5	-4	1	-8	Diamond



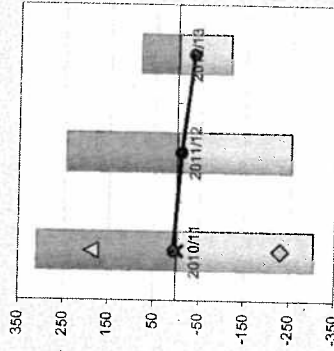
Performance Comment

- 8 children became looked after in September and 16 ceased to be looked after.
- 83 children have become looked after in the year to date and 117 have ceased to be looked after.
- The cohort has decreased by 34 children in the year to date.

Service Comment

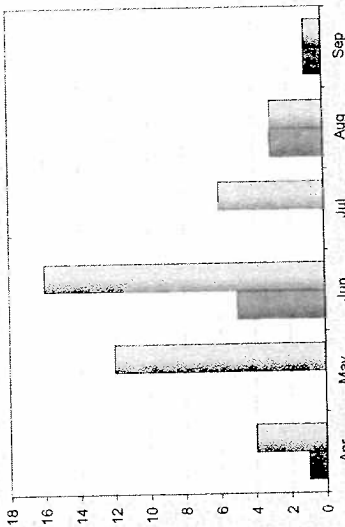
Stability in the long term social work teams has resulted in more timely management of care plans. Children are moving to more permanent care arrangements such as Special Guardianship and Adoption and where appropriate children are returning to live with family members.

Long term trend (last 6 years)	Key	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey (becoming)		-	-	-	311	245	83	Circle
Haringey (ceasing)		-	-	-	-304	-253	-117	Triangle
Haringey Net Increase / Decrease		-	-	-	7	-8	-34	Diamond
Stat. Neighbours (becoming)	Δ	192	193	216	189	-	-	
Stat. Neighbours (ceasing)	◇	-212	-208	-219	-229	-	-	
Statistical Neighbours Net Increase	+	-20	-15	-3	-40	-	-	



OP457 Number of looked after children who ceased to be looked after who had been looked after for less than a month

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light:
Haringey	1	0	5	0	3	1	
Previous Year	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	
Haringey (previous year)	4	12	16	6	3	1	



Performance Comment

- In the year to date, 10 children have been looked after for less than a month before ceasing to be looked after, compared to 42 for the same period last year.

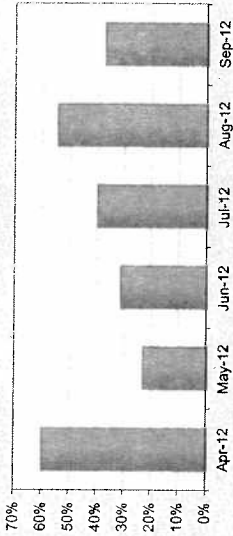
Service Comment

The service has focused on reducing the number of short term admissions to care where alternative safe arrangements can be made whilst assessments are undertaken.

There is currently no available benchmarking for this indicator. Strategy and Business Intelligence undertake regular environment scanning to ensure that benchmarking data is as complete and up to date as possible

OP414 Percentage of Children becoming looked after previously subject to Child Protection plan

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey	60%	23%	31%	40%	55%	38%	Amber



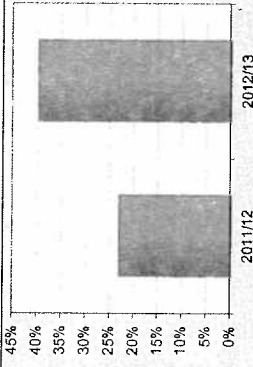
Performance Comment

The year to date figure is 40% (29 out of 73 children), up from 23% last year.

Service Comment

Caring for children away from their family home should be used when it is not possible for children to remain safely and securely at home. Child protection plans are put in place where there are significant concerns about a child's welfare, it is therefore expected that a high proportion of children and their families would have been supported whilst being subject to a protection plan before they came into care.

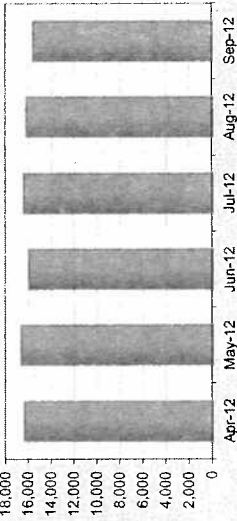
Long term trend (last 6 years)	Key	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey	-	-	-	-	-	23%	40%	Amber



There is currently no available benchmarking for this indicator. Strategy and Business Intelligence undertake regular environment scanning to ensure that benchmarking data is as complete and up to date as possible

OP458 Total No. days children have been in care (Excluding placed at home)

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Key	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey	16,349	16,601	15,968	16,388	16,183	15,567		Green



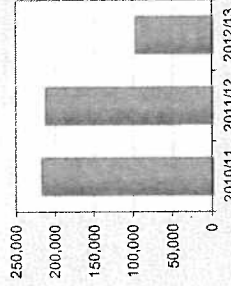
Performance Comment

- The total number of days in care in September was 15,567, lower than the previous month.
- The year to date figure of 97,076 is significantly lower than the same time last year (108,249).
- This indicator was introduced to track the volume of work as the number of looked after children would not capture children becoming looked after or ceasing to be looked after during the month which this measure does.
- This measure is looked at alongside children who ceased to be looked after who had been looked after for less than a month where there is a decreasing trend.

Service Comment

The data demonstrates the reduction in the number of nights care provided which is also another method of monitoring the use of care over time.

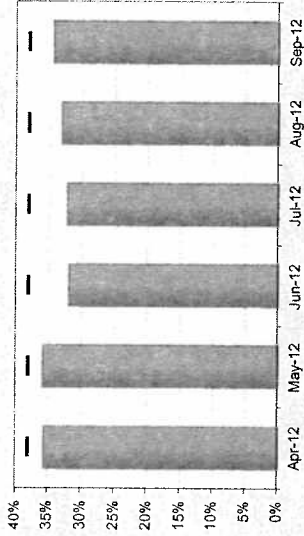
Long term trend (last 6 years)	Key	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey		-	-	-	217,488	212,812	97,076	Green



There is currently no available benchmarking for this indicator. Strategy and Business Intelligence undertake regular environment scanning to ensure that benchmarking data is as complete and up to date as possible

HY32 Percentage of children placed in Haringey Provision

Recent trend (last 5 months)	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey	35.6%	35.8%	31.9%	32.2%	33.0%	34.3%	Amber
Haringey Target	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	<input type="radio"/>

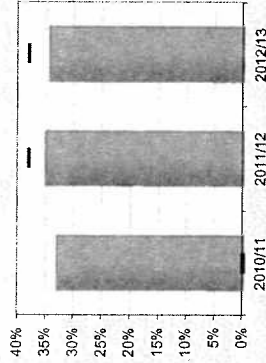


Performance Comment

- The percentage in Haringey Provision has declined since April and remains well below the 38% target.
 - 186 out of 542 children were in Haringey provision in September, compared to 202 out of 568 in April.

Service Comment

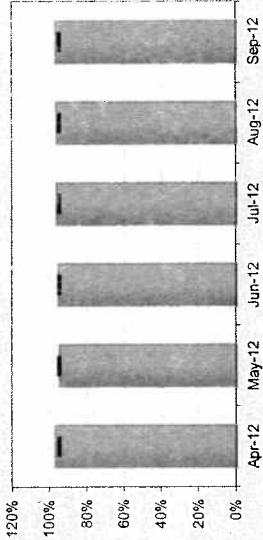
Long term trend (last 6 years)	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey	-	-	-	33.0%	35.0%	34.3%	Amber
Haringey Target	-	-	-	-	38%	38%	<input type="radio"/>



There is currently no available benchmarking for this indicator. Strategy and Business Intelligence undertake regular environment scanning to ensure that benchmarking data is as complete and up to date as possible

Op382 Children in Care visits (% of visits due which were completed within the 6 week timescale)

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Key	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey	97.0%	94.8%	95.4%	96.5%	96.3%	96.9%	96.9%	Green
Haringey Target	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	●



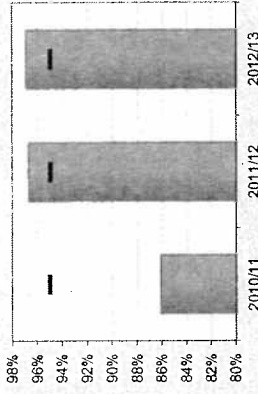
Performance Comment

- 96.9% of children in care visits are up to date, above the 95% target.
 - This is based on a 6 week timescale or for lower risk children 3 monthly timescale where this has been notified to performance.

Service Comment

An analysis was undertaken by the quality assurance and practice development team of a sample of visits to children in care. The sample amounted to 10% (62 children) of the whole children in care population. 54 of these children were in the Children in Care Service. The analysis found a high level of engagement with children and young people. A sense of activity and progression in the majority of cases was gained. Six cases were however highlighted where more effort with engagement was required. In two cases visits which were reported as completed there had been no actual visit, in one of these cases the social worker had visited right at the end of the previous month. The circumstances of these two visits are being closely investigated. This also demonstrates the need for double checking of information and quality at every stage of the process.

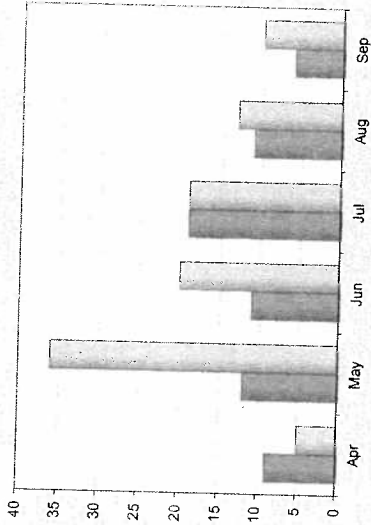
Long term trend (last 6 years)	Key	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey	-	-	-	-	86.1%	96.7%	96.9%	Green
Haringey Target	-	-	-	-	95%	95%	95%	●



There is currently no available benchmarking for this indicator. Strategy and Business Intelligence undertake regular environment scanning to ensure that benchmarking data is as complete and up to date as possible

Op417 Care Proceedings Initiated- (No. of children)

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Key	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey		9	12	11	19	11	6	Data Green
Haringey (previous year)		Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	
		5	36	20	19	13	10	



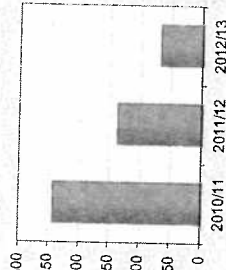
Performance Comment

- There were 6 children (3 families) where care proceedings were initiated in September and 68 (47 families) in the year to date.
 - The year to date figure is lower than the 103 care proceedings initiated by this point last year.

Service Comment

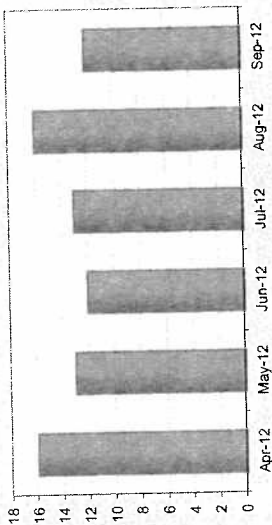
There has been a reduction in the number of care proceedings issued compared to the same period last year. This figure is monitored at the monthly joint Legal Services and Children and Families meetings to ensure court processes are used appropriately.

Long term trend (last 6 years)	Key	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey		-	-	-	243	137	68	Data Only



There is currently no available benchmarking for this indicator. Strategy and Business Intelligence undertake regular environment scanning to ensure that benchmarking data is as complete and up to date as possible

Op 419 Number of children missing/absconded from care at any point in the month



Recent trend (last 6 months)	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey	16	13	12	13	16	12	Data Only

Performance Comment

- 12 children were missing from care during the month of September and 4 remained missing at the end of the month.
- The number of children missing is lower than the level seen this time last year.
- There has been a slight increase in the quarterly numbers which monitor children who have gone missing in the 3 month period and do not include duplicate children which have gone missing in more than one month.

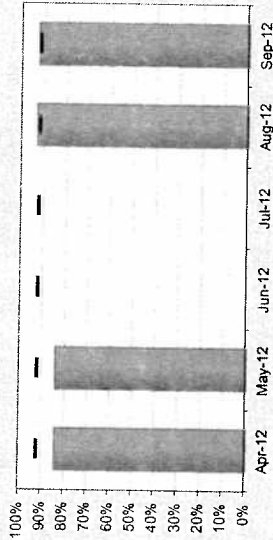
Service Comment

A short report will be presented to CPAC in December with regard to children missing from care and our actions. At present the majority of return interviews are carried out by foster carers or residential staff. We are now moving to a position where we will consistently use staff from the Youth Service (Youth Inclusion workers) to carry out return interviews. A protocol is being developed with the Youth Service and an initial meeting has taken place between relevant heads of service. We hope to start to use this on a case by case basis by November until we develop an overarching protocol.

There is currently no available benchmarking for this indicator. Strategy and Business Intelligence undertake regular environment scanning to ensure that benchmarking data is as complete and up to date as possible

OP386 Children in care cases which were reviewed within required timescales

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey	84.1%	84.1%	-	-	92.9%	92.4%	Green
Haringey Target	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	●



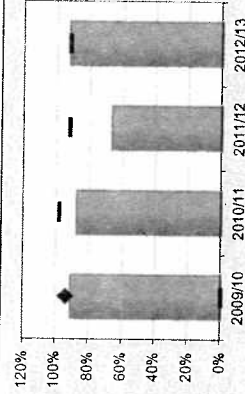
Performance Comment

- There has been a problem with the system report that pulls the data for reviews. We are working with the provider but some issues have not been resolved.
 -A localised system for reporting has given a figure of 92.4% for September.

Service Comment

The Service have created a localised report which provides the data and we will continue to use this as a means of monitoring reviews carried out in timescale. This means that the April and May 2012 figures are incorrect, attempts will made to run reports for these months retrospectively.

Long term trend (last 6 years)	Key	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey	-	-	-	91.1%	87.8%	66.5%	92.4%	Green
Haringey Target	-	94%	-	-	98%	92%	92%	●
London	◆	93%	92%	94%	-	-	-	

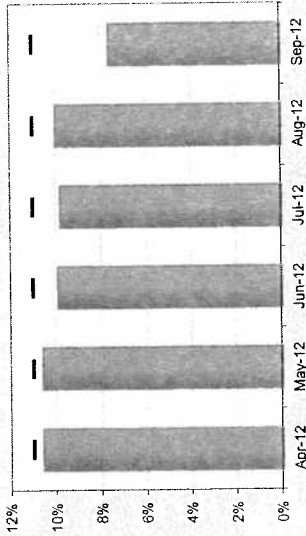


Looked After Children - Stability of Placements

These measures relate to the stability of placements of looked after children. The first (HY62) is based on the number of placements each child in the cohort has experienced. It gives the percentage of children who have had three or more placements during the last year (the figures shown are therefore for a rolling year e.g. June 2011 to July 2012). The second measure (Op63) is based on the length of placement; it gives the percentage of all children who have been in care for at least 2.5 years who have been in the same placement for at least 2 years.

HY62 Stability of placements of looked after children: number of moves

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey	10.6%	10.6%	9.9%	9.8%	10.0%	7.6%	Green
Haringey Target	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	●



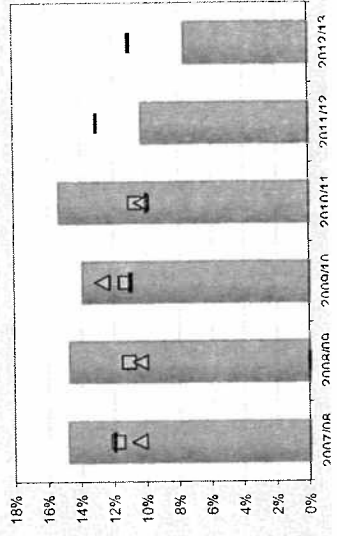
Performance Comment

- 41 out of 542 (7.6%) looked after children have had 3 or more placements in the last year.
- This is within the target and lower than our statistical neighbours (10.3% for 2010/11).
- The number of children with two placements is also tracked and appears to be increasing (101 or 19% as at September).

Service Comment

Extensive work has been done to develop the role of the Resources Panel and the documents which provide information from the LA to providers in order that together we are best placed to match a child or young person with a carer. The aim is that as far as possible, we get the right placement at the point the child first comes into care and that each plan considers a child's long term needs. We are undertaking work to ensure that the monitoring of providers is more systematic and proactive, with the aim of preventing problems that might result in breakdown at the earliest possible stage. The Safeguarding Quality Assurance team did a review of 60 children who have had 2 placement moves and who may be risk of further moves in order to further support the placements and identify trends and issues which will inform commissioning and care planning.

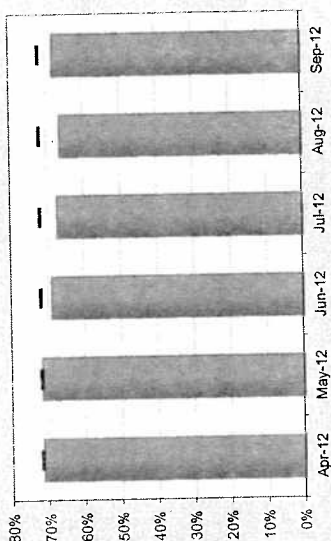
Long term trend (last 6 years)	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey	14.8%	14.7%	13.9%	15.3%	10.3%	7.6%	Green
Haringey Target	12%	-	11%	10%	13%	11%	●
Statistical Neighbours	10.5%	10.4%	12.7%	10.3%	-	-	-
London	11.2%	11.1%	11.4%	-	-	-	-
England	11.8%	11.1%	11.3%	10.7%	-	-	-



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500000

Op63 Stability of placements of looked after children: length of placement

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Key	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey		71.6%	71.8%	68.9%	67.2%	66.3%	68.1%	Amber
Haringey Target	I	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	72%	



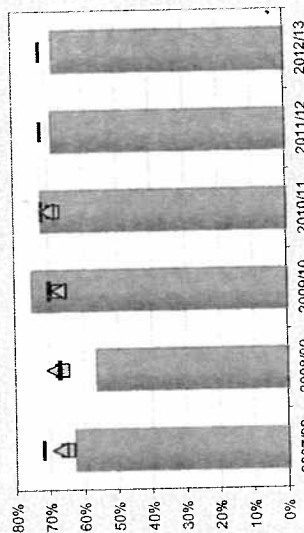
Performance Comment

- 68.1% of children under 16 (128 out of 188 cohort) who have been in care for 2.5 years have been in the same placement for at least 2 years.
- There has been a steady decline since 2009/10 although the numbers in care for 2.5 years have been increasing (188 at September 2012 compared with 148 at September 2011).
- Performance is lower than the target of 72% and slightly below statistical neighbour average.

Service Comment

Work is underway by the service, assisted by reports from the performance team to understand the children affected and the patterns of placements. It is expected that in some cases children may move placement for positive reasons, for example a planned move from a short term placement to a long term more permanent placement. The service needs to ensure that the moves are not a result of lack of placement choice or poor care planning.

Long term trend (last 6 years)	Key	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey		62.7%	56.3%	75.0%	72.0%	68.6%	68.1%	Amber
Haringey Target	I	72%	67%	70%	72%	72%	72%	
Statistical Neighbours	Δ	67.3%	68.7%	67.3%	70.4%	-	-	
London	◆	66.8%	68.0%	66.6%	-	-	-	
England	□	65.0%	66.2%	67.4%	68.6%	-	-	

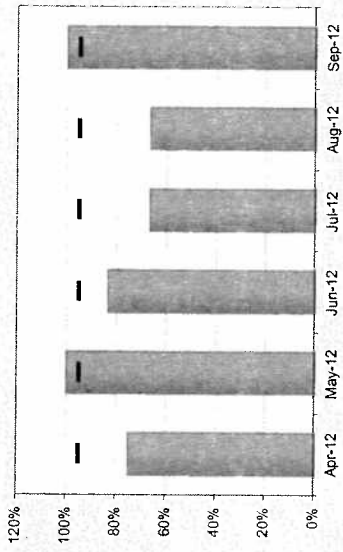


Care Leavers

These measures are based on young people who turn 19 in the month; 65 young people are due to turn 19 in 2012/13. Monthly percentages for this indicator are therefore based on small numbers and should be interpreted with care. The status of the young people concerned needs to be in established within four months of leaving care otherwise they cannot be counted as in EET or in suitable accommodation. Accommodation is deemed suitable if it provides safe, secure and affordable provision for young people.

Op147 Care leavers in suitable accommodation

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Key	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey		75%	100%	83%	67%	67%	100%	Green
Haringey Target	—	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	🚦



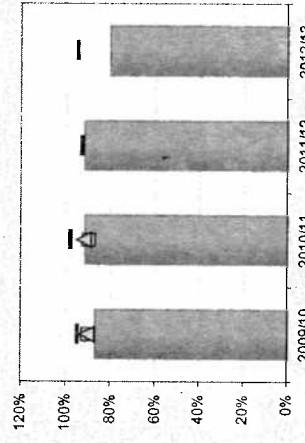
Performance Comment

- 81% (25 out of 31) of care leavers for the year to date were in suitable accommodation, against a 95% target.
 -All 8 young people who left care in September were in suitable accommodation.

Service Comment

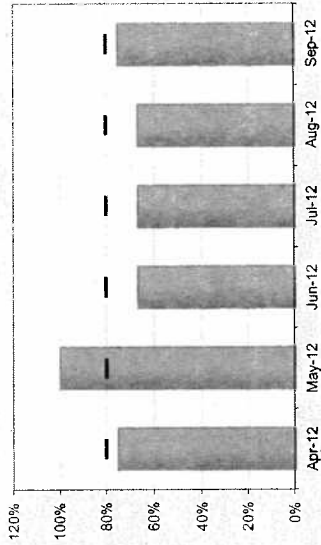
The numbers are small and therefore data needs to be interpreted with care, however those that were not in suitable accommodation during this timeframe were either held in custody or found to have All Rights of Appeal Exhausted, or not in touch due to warrant for arrest.

Long term trend (last 6 years)	Key	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey		-	-	87%	92%	92%	81%	Red
Haringey Target	—	95%	95%	95%	98%	95%	95%	🚦
Statistical Neighbours	△	92%	89%	91%	92%	-	-	
London	◆	90%	85%	-	-	-	-	
England	□	83%	90%	90%	90%	-	-	



Op148 Care leavers in education, employment or training

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey	75%	100%	67%	67%	67%	75%	Red
Haringey Target:	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%	



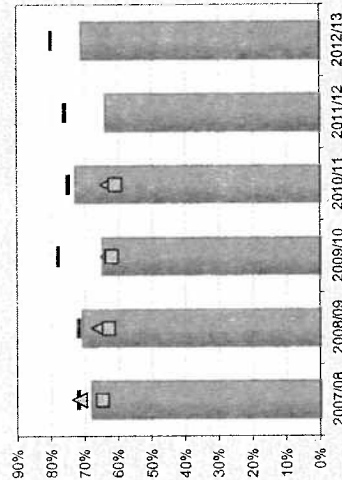
Performance Comment

- As at the end of September 22 out of 31 care leavers (75%) were in education, employment or training (EET), below the 80% target.
 - This figure compares favourably with statistical neighbours.

Service Comment

The numbers are small and therefore the data needs to be interpreted with care, however those not in ETE during this time frame this was either due to having All Rights of Appeal Exhausted, NRPF and therefore not eligible for ETE, in custody with no ETE, or not in touch due to a warrant for arrest.

Long term trend (last 6 years)	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey	68%	71%	65%	73%	64%	71%	Red
Haringey Target	72%	72%	78%	75%	76%	80%	
Statistical Neighbours	72%	66%	63%	63%	-	-	
London	68%	65%	67%	-	-	-	
England	65%	63%	62%	61%	-	-	



Adoption and Special Guardianship Orders

This section provides information on the volume of adoptions and special guardianship orders and the timeliness of placements of looked after children for adoption following an agency decision (% placed within 12 months). It also provides a monthly update on the three key adoption scorecard indicators A1, A2 and A3 relating to the timeliness of the adoption process. For further long term trend data, benchmarking, contextual data and performance against national adoption indicators, please refer to Appendix B, the Adoption Scorecard quarterly update. Please note that this is only updated quarterly due to the relatively small number of children involved - more regular updates may be misleading as small variations can skew the outcomes.

Op 418 Number of adoptions/special guardianship orders
 Op 418a Number of adoptions
 Op 418b Number of special guardianship orders (SGOs)

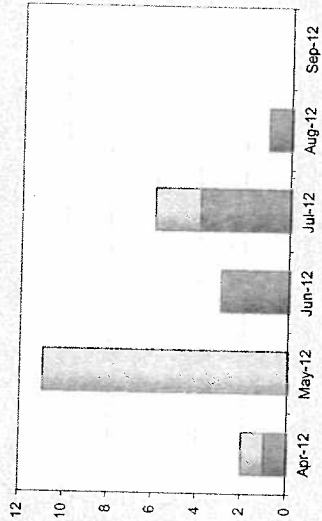
Recent trend (last 6 months)	Key	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey (Adoptions and SGOs)		2	11	3	6	1	0	Red
Haringey- Adoptions		1	0	3	4	1	0	Red
Haringey- SGOs		1	11	0	2	0	0	Red

Performance Comment

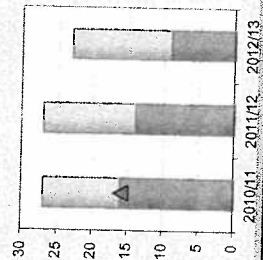
- No SGOs or adoptions in September
 - There have been 9 adoptions in the year. The target set for adoptions is 15 and we are on track to meet this. This compares with 6 adoptions and 7 SGOs at this point last year.
 - There have been 14 special guardianship orders in the year to date; more than there were in all 2011/12.

Service Comment

The additionality has been achieved with improved systems for monitoring, creative efforts by the staff concerned and some additional staffing.

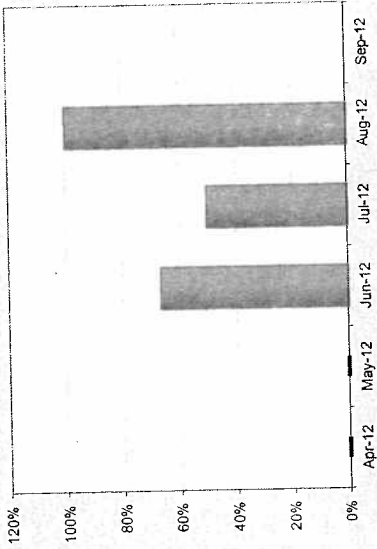


Long term trend (last 6 years)	Key	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey (Adoptions and SGOs)		-	-	-	27	27	23	Red
Haringey- Adoptions		-	-	-	16	14	9	Red
Haringey- SGOs		-	-	-	11	13	14	Red
Stat Neighbours (adoptions only)	▲	16	17	17	16	-	-	Red



Op391 Timeliness of placements of looked after children for adoption following an agency decision that the child should be placed for adoption

Recent trend (last 6 months)	Key	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey		-	-	67%	50%	100%	-	Red
Haringey Target	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Green



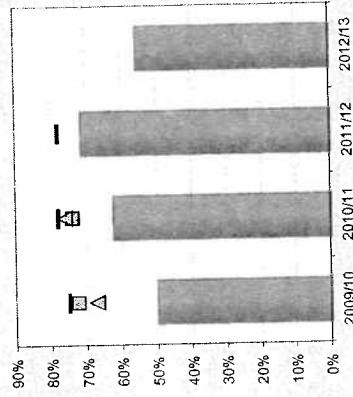
Performance Comment

- No adoptions in September
- This indicator is viewed in conjunction with the new adoption scorecard indicators listed below.
- In the year to September 5 out of 9 looked after children (56%) were placed for adoption within 12 months of the decision that they should be placed for adoption.
- This represents a decline in performance from 2011/12 (71%) and is below latest benchmarking data for statistical neighbours (76% in 2010/11).

Service Comment

This indicator remains challenging as once the 12 months have passed, the target is not met, regardless of how long or how soon afterwards the child is placed. That placement will count as 'target not met' until all children who have waited longer than 12 months are placed. This is being monitored using the same systems as Op418.

Long term trend (last 6 years)	Key	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey				50%	63%	71%	56%	Red
Haringey Target	-	72%		75%	78%	78%		Green
Statistical Neighbours	Δ	66%	79%	67%	76%	-	-	Green
London	◆	71%	77%	74%	-	-	-	Green
England	□	76%	75%	72%	74%	-	-	Green



HY483

Average days from becoming looked after to being placed for adoption for children adopted in period (Adoption Scorecard Indicator A1)*

* This figure relates to adopted children only (it excludes children placed for adoption)

Recent trend	Key	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey	797	N/A	639	805	571	-	-	Red
National Threshold	639	639	639	639	639	639	-	●

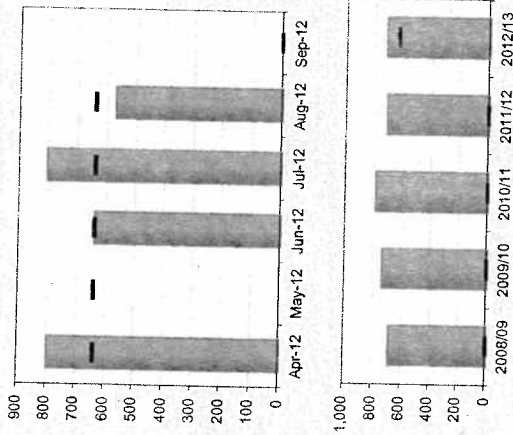
Performance Comment

-No adoptions in September
 -The average days from becoming looked after to being placed for adoption was 722 days for the period April to September 2012. This is above the 639 day target (rolling 3 years) which is based on national threshold levels for 2010-2013 and slightly above the 2011/12 figure of 715 days.

- The service are looking at setting targets specific to Haringey taking account of the children already in the system and the new children coming into the system with an aim to outstrip the 639 day threshold for new children.

Service Comment

There are changes to be introduced to regulations on some of these measures. There is to be a 2 month pre qualification phase which consists of information giving and basic preparation, plus medicals and CRB checks. This is then followed by acceptance of the application and the preparation and assessment period which has to be completed in 4 months. The service are proposing a target of 184 days from expression of interest to decision on suitability to adopt and 118 days (3 months) from receipt of application to decision on suitability.




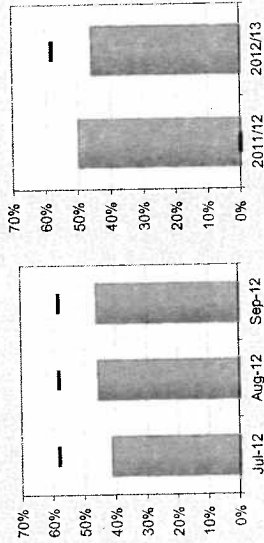
Long term trend	Key	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey	-	-	686	736	784	715	722	Red
National Threshold	-	-	-	-	-	-	639	●

Three year average	2008-11	2009-12
Haringey	739	747
Statistical Neighbours	717	-
England	625	-

Op486 Placed for adoption within 21 months of becoming looked after (Adoption Scorecard Indicator A3)*

* This figure relates to adopted children and children placed for adoption. Figures shown are year to date figures as at the end of the month indicated.

Recent trend	Key	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Traffic Light
Haringey	43%	38%	41%	41%	45%	46%	46%	Red
Provisional Target	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	




Performance Comment

-As at September 46% (11 out of 24) children were placed for adoption within 21 months of becoming looked after. This is below the provisional target (based on the national average)

Service Comment

A number of the children placed for adoption in the time period had been looked after for some considerable time. The increased volume of placements made includes children who have been looked after for some time which impacts negatively on the percentage placed within 21 months. There are a number of very young children and 3 relinquished babies, for whom placements have been identified, which will impact positively on this indicator. Increased management scrutiny through permanency tracking and adoption linking meetings will assist in achieving the target of adoption within 21 months.

Long term trend	Key	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Traffic Light
Haringey	-	-	-	-	-	50%	46%	Red
Provisional Target	-	-	-	-	-	-	58%	

Three year average	2008-11	2009-12
Haringey	41%	41%
Statistical Neighbours	54%	
England	58%	

Average time between a local authority receiving court authority to place a child and the local authority deciding on a match to an adoptive family (days)
(Adoption Scorecard Indicator A2)

Performance Comment

- The England 3 year average has increased from 171 (2008-11) to 195 (2009-12)
- Our statistical neighbours average (2008-11) is 132
- Haringey's 3 year average (2008-11) is 239 days reducing marginally to 238 days (2009-12).
- The national threshold for 2010-13 is 213 days, so based on 2009-12 levels Haringey is 25 days short of the threshold.
- Measuring progress on this indicator is reliant on CAF/CASS releasing data at local authority level.

Three year average	2009-12
Haringey	238
Statistical Neighbours	-
England	195

Service Comment

As with Op391, monitoring systems and additional resource are speeding up family work. The numbers will come down as the number of children who have already waited a long time are placed. We are identifying children for families during the assessment process so that we can place as soon as possible after the placement order, and to avoid adopters waiting too long for a Haringey match and going elsewhere. Given the factors which can impact on making a placement, mainly associated with the court process, a target of 118 days, or 3 months, is realistic and proposed as a draft target. Plans are to achieve placement in a shorter period than this, of course. When the regulations are changed in the New Year we may need to make some adjustments to these targets, as we expect they will be more prescriptive and precise.



2012 ADOPTION SCORECARD

Local Authority Scorecard

Haringey

309

October 2012

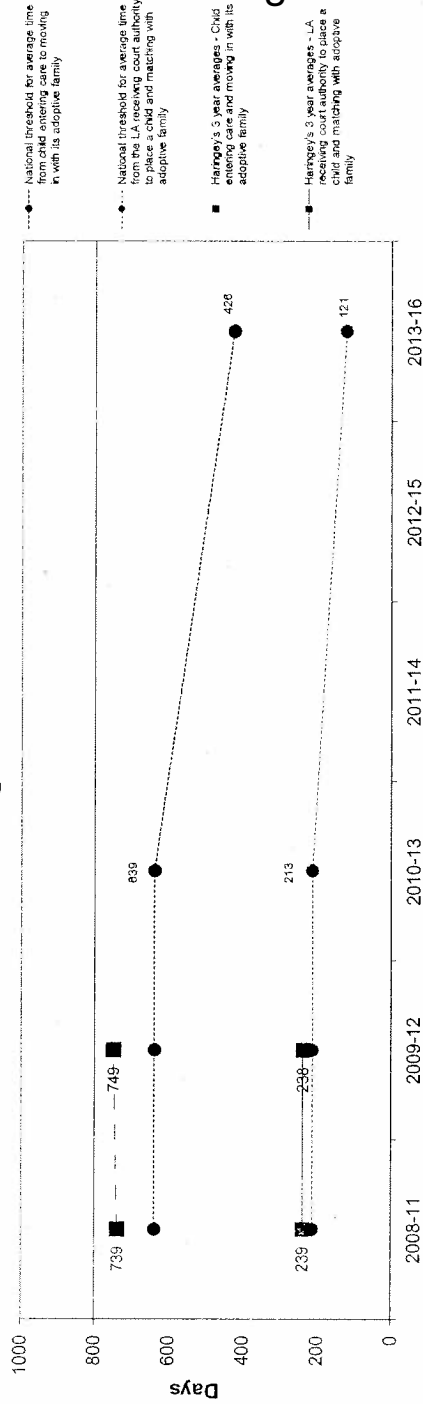
Children, Young People and Families Directorate

Adoption Scorecard

Haringey

Children

Average Time Indicators



Related Information

Adoptions from care (number adopted and % leaving care who are adopted)	Number and % of children for whom the permanence decision has changed away from adoption	Average time between a child entering care and moving in with its adoptive family. Where times for children who are adopted by their foster family are stopped at the date the child moved in with the foster family (days)	Adoptions of children from ethnic minority backgrounds (number adopted and % of BME children leaving care who are adopted)	Adoptions of children aged five or over (number adopted and % of children aged 5 or over leaving care who are adopted)	Average length of care proceedings locally (weeks)	Number of children awaiting adoption (as at 31 March 2012)	Number of approved prospective adopters (as at 31 March 2012)
40 (5%)	x (x%)	647	20 (4%)	x (x%)	59	40	Data not available
9,740 (12%)	1,360 (7%)	546	1,490 (6%)	2,520 (4%)	53	5,750	Data not available

Prospective Adopters

Indicators to be agreed	Indicators to be agreed	Indicators to be agreed	Indicators to be agreed
110 days	25 days	25 days	25 days
636	195	195	195
Average time in 2012 was shorter	Average time in 2012 was shorter	Average time in 2012 was shorter	Average time in 2012 was shorter
30 (32%)	30 (32%)	30 (32%)	30 (32%)
Children who will less than 21 months between entering care and moving in with their adoptive family (number and %)	Children who will less than 21 months between entering care and moving in with their adoptive family (number and %)	Children who will less than 21 months between entering care and moving in with their adoptive family (number and %)	Children who will less than 21 months between entering care and moving in with their adoptive family (number and %)

Data not available until 2013

LA's 3 year average (2009-12)

England 3 year average (2009-12)

Notes for all indicators

1. Percentages have been derived from unrounded numerator and denominator figures.
2. Percentages have been rounded to whole numbers but where the numerator was five or less or the denominator was 10 or less, they have been suppressed and replaced by a cross (X).
3. Numbers in the revised information section of the spreadsheet are rounded to the nearest 5 children.
4. The average number of days has been derived from unrounded numerator and denominator figures and are presented rounded to the nearest day.
5. Symbols used:
 - x - Figures not shown in order to protect confidentiality
 - Not applicable, i.e. no children in the cohort
 - Percentages less than 0.5% but greater than 0%
6. All figures exclude children looked after under an agreed series of short term placements.

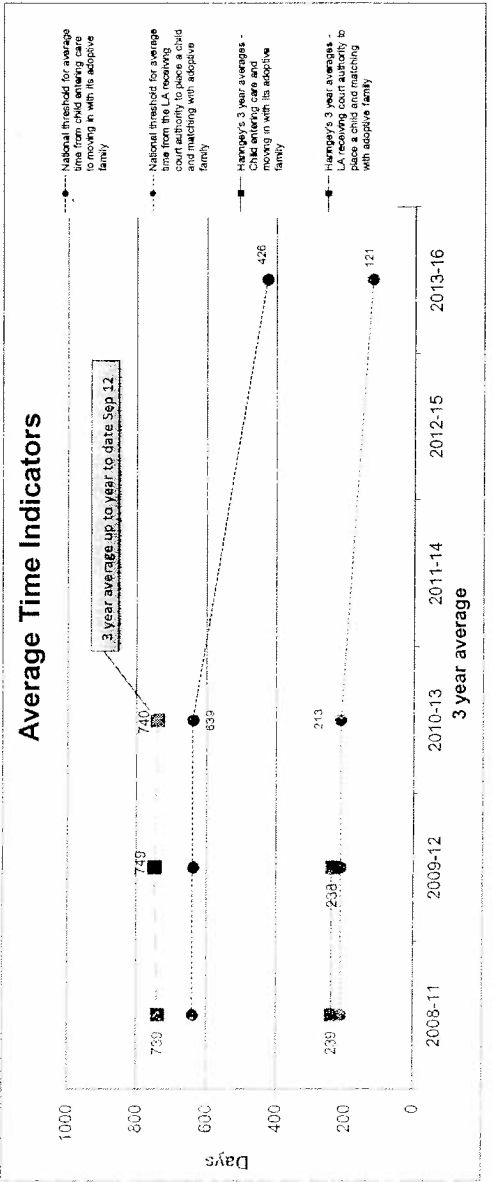
Notes for individual indicators

Indicator	2012	2010	2011	2012	When will the raw data be available?	Where can I find the numerators and denominators for percentages?	Notes
Indicator A1	2012	2010	2011	2012	Data for 2013 will be available from Autumn 2013	http://www.adoption.gov.uk/statistics/publications	This indicator includes all children adopted in the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2012 that were placed for adoption immediately prior to their adoption and all children with a current adoption plan at 31 March 2012. Time is calculated between the date the child was placed for adoption and the date they move with their adoptive family. Only children with valid data are included.
Indicator A2	2012	2010	2011	2012	Data for 2013 will be available from Autumn 2013	http://www.adoption.gov.uk/statistics/publications	This indicator includes all children adopted in the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2012 that were placed for adoption and on a placement order or foster care immediately prior to their adoption. Time is calculated between leaving court authority to adopt (granting of placement order/fostering order) and matching with adopter. A time of zero is assigned to children who were matched before court authority was received.
Indicator A3	2012	2010	2011	2012	Data for 2013 will be available from Autumn 2013	http://www.adoption.gov.uk/statistics/publications	This indicator includes all children adopted in the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2012 that were placed for adoption immediately prior to their adoption and all children with a current adoption plan at 31 March 2012 (excluding those whose placement order has been reversed). When adoption is the preferred option for permanence this is referred to as the adoption plan.
Indicator A4	2012	2010	2011	2012	Data for 2013 will be available from Autumn 2013	http://www.adoption.gov.uk/statistics/publications	Time is calculated between a child starting to be looked after and their placement for adoption, i.e. the date they move in with their adoptive family. Only children with valid data are included. Children are flagged if they waited less than 21 months (measured at 639 days) between starting to be looked after and being placed for adoption or had not yet been looked after for 21 months at 31 March 2012.
Indicator A5	2012	2010	2011	2012	Data for 2013 will be available from Autumn 2013	http://www.adoption.gov.uk/statistics/publications	The numerator is therefore all adopted children who were placed for adoption first who were placed less than 21 months after becoming looked after and all children looked after at 31 March 2012 with a current adoption decision who were placed less than 21 months after becoming looked after or who had not yet been looked after for 21 months.
Indicator A6	2012	2010	2011	2012	Data for 2013 will be available from Autumn 2013	http://www.adoption.gov.uk/statistics/publications	The denominator is therefore all adopted children who were placed for adoption first and all looked after at 31 March with a current adoption decision.
Indicator A7	2012	2010	2011	2012	Data for 2013 will be available from Autumn 2013	http://www.adoption.gov.uk/statistics/publications	1. Only the last occasion on which a child ceased to be looked after in each year has been counted. A child who ceased to be in care in more than one year will be counted more than once. 2. The indicator compares the number of children who ceased to be looked after in the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2012 with the number of children who were adopted during that period.
Indicator A8	2012	2010	2011	2012	Data for 2013 will be available from Autumn 2013	http://www.adoption.gov.uk/statistics/publications	The numerator includes all children with an ongoing adoption decision in the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2012. (The adoption decision date may be prior to 1 April 2009.) The numerator includes all children with an ongoing adoption decision in the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2012 for whom the decision was reversed in the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2012.
Indicator A9	2012	2010	2011	2012	Data for 2013 will be available from Autumn 2013	http://www.adoption.gov.uk/statistics/publications	This indicator includes all children adopted in the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2012 that were placed for adoption immediately prior to their adoption and all children with a current adoption plan at 31 March 2012. Time is calculated between a child starting to be looked after and their placement for adoption, i.e. the date they move in with their adoptive family. Where a child is adopted by their foster carer, the time is measured until the date they move in with their foster carer. Only children with valid data are included.
Indicator A10	2012	2010	2011	2012	Data for 2013 will be available from Autumn 2013	http://www.adoption.gov.uk/statistics/publications	1. Only the last occasion on which a child ceased to be looked after in the year has been counted. 2. The numerator includes all children with a known ethnicity of Asian, Black, Chinese, Mixed or Other who were adopted in the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2012. The denominator includes all children within these ethnic groups who ceased to be looked after for any reason in the same time period. Numerators and denominators exclude all children whose ethnicity was refused or not obtained. 3. Percentages show the proportion of all black and minority ethnic children leaving care who are adopted. Therefore if a local authority has a low proportion of black and minority ethnic children in their care population then the denominator will reflect this low number.
Indicator A11	2012	2010	2011	2012	Data for 2013 will be available from Autumn 2013	http://www.adoption.gov.uk/statistics/publications	1. Only the last occasion on which a child ceased to be looked after in the year has been counted. 2. Age on leaving care. 3. The numerator includes all children who were adopted in period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2012 who were aged 15 or over. The denominator includes all children who were aged 5 or over when they ceased to be looked after in the same time period.
Indicator A12	2012	2010	2011	2012	Data for 2013 will be available from Autumn 2013	http://www.adoption.gov.uk/statistics/publications	1. Figures are provided from the Careless National Care Management System (CMS). 2. The unit of measurement is a care application. An application can involve multiple children. CMS is a live system and any late entries will be accounted for at the time of release of subsequent updates to this data. 3. Average care duration is calculated from date of care application to the court to date application completed on CMS in the selected time period. Averages are based on care applications completed in the period. 4. The average length of care proceedings locally includes all care proceedings which the local authority has initiated, including care proceedings which take place in courts outside of the local authority area. 5. All data updated on 25 September 2012. Changes to figures are due to late updates in information within the CMS.
Indicator A13	2012	2010	2011	2012	Data for 2013 will be available from Autumn 2013	http://www.adoption.gov.uk/statistics/publications	1. This indicator includes all children with an adoption plan in year ending 31 March 2012 that were still looked after at 31 March 2012 and who had not been placed for adoption at 31 March 2012. When adoption is the preferred option for permanence this is referred to as the adoption plan.

Haringey Adoption Scorecard 2012

Children	2008-11		2009-12		2010-11		2011-12		2012/13		Notes
	England	Haringey	England	Haringey	England	Haringey	England	Haringey	England	Haringey	
A1	625	717	636	739	736	749	715	678	722		
A2	171	132	195	239	-	238	-	-	-	Underlying figures are not currently published	
A3	26%	54%	56%	41% (35)	39% (4)*	30 (32%)	50% (7)*	41% (7/17)**	46% (11/24)**		
A4/C1	12%	2%	12%	3%	5%	40 (5%)	5%	6%	8%	9 out of 116	
A5/C6	7%	8%	7%	x		x				6 children	
NEW A10			546			647				New for 2012/13	
A6/C3	7%	6%	6%	4%	4%	20 (4%)	4%	3%	6%	5 BME adoptions	
A7/C5	6%	3%	4%	x	0%	x	1%	0%	0%		
A8	32	24	53	59		59					
A9	4,736	15	5,750	35	36	40			60		
D1	63,330	566		590	591	618	575	556	542		
D2	59	11%		120	126	117	113	110	110		
D3	15,500 (23%)	30 (19%)	7%	4%	5%	4%	4%	18%	12%		
D4				26	30	33	19	26	26		
D5	11%	15%		13%	15%	14%	10%	10%	8%		
D6	67%	69%		70%	71%	70%	69%	69%	68%		

* Adopted children only
 ** adopted children and those placed for adoption at end of period
 *** Data to be released by CAFCASS



Notes for all indicators:

1. Percentages have been derived from unrounded numerator and denominator figures.
2. Percentages have been rounded to whole numbers but where the numerator was five or less or the denominator was 10 or less, they have been suppressed and replaced by a cross (x).
3. Numbers in the related information section of the scorecard are rounded to the nearest 5 children.
4. The average number of days have been derived from unrounded numerator and denominator figures and are presented rounded to the nearest day.
5. Symbols used:
 - x Figures not shown in order to protect confidentiality.
 - .. Not applicable, i.e. no children in the cohort.
 - Percentages less than 0.5% but greater than 0%
6. All figures exclude children looked after under an agreed series of short term placements.

Notes for individual indicators:

	Latest data	Data included in average	When will the next data be available?	Where can I find the numerators and denominators for percentages	Notes
Average time between a child entering care and moving in with its adoptive family, for children who have been adopted	Indicator A1 2012	2010 2011 2012	Data for 2013 will be available from Autumn 2013	http://www.education.gov.uk/ingateway/DB/SFR/001064/index.shtml The number of children who were adopted can be found in table LAE1	1. This indicator includes all children adopted in the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2012 that were placed for adoption immediately prior to their adoption. 2. Time is calculated between a child starting to be looked after and their placement for adoption, i.e. the date they move with their adoptive family. Only children with valid data are included. 3. Figures are rounded to the nearest day.
Average time between a local authority receiving court authority to place a child and the local authority deciding on a match to an adoptive family (days)	Indicator A2 2012	2010 2011 2012	Data for 2013 will be available from Autumn 2013	Underlying figures are not currently published	1. This indicator includes all children adopted in the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2012 that were placed for adoption and on a placement order or freeing order immediately prior to their adoption. 2. Time is calculated between receiving court authority to adopt (granting of placement order/freeing order) and matching with adopters. A time of zero is assigned to children who were matched before court authority was received. 3. Figures are rounded to the nearest day.
The number and percentage of children who were first placed from 21 months between entering care and moving in with their adoptive family	Indicator A3 2012	2010 2011 2012	Data for 2013 will be available from Autumn 2013	Underlying figures are not currently published	1. This indicator includes all children adopted in the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2012 that were placed for adoption immediately prior to their adoption and all children with a current adoption plan at 31 March 2012 (excluding those where the decision to adopt has been reversed). When adoption is the preferred option for permanence this is referred to as the adoption plan. 2. Time is calculated between a child starting to be looked after and their placement for adoption, i.e. the date they move in with their adoptive family. Only children with valid data are included. Children are flagged if they waited less than 21 months (measured at 639 days) between starting to be looked after and being placed for adoption or had not yet been looked after for 21 months at 31 March 2012. 3. The numerator is therefore all adopted children who were placed for adoption first who were placed less than 21 months after becoming looked after and all children looked after at 31 March 2012 with a current adoption decision who were placed less than 21 months after becoming looked after or who had not yet been looked after for 21 months. 4. The denominator is therefore all adopted children who were placed for adoption first and all looked after at 31 March with a current adoption decision.
Adoptions (from care) (number adopted and percentage leaving care who are adopted)	Indicator A4 2012	2010 2011 2012	Data for 2013 will be available from Autumn 2013	http://www.education.gov.uk/ingateway/DB/SFR/001064/index.shtml The number of children leaving care can be found in table LAE1 and the number of children who were adopted can be found in table LAE1	1. Only the last occasion on which a child ceased to be looked after in each year has been counted. A child who ceased to be in care in more than one year will be counted more than once. 2. This indicator compares the number of children who ceased to be looked after in the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2012 with the number of children who were adopted during that period.
The number and percentage of children for whom the permanence decision has changed away from adoption	Indicator A5 2012	2010 2011 2012	Data for 2013 will be available from Autumn 2013	Underlying figures are not currently published	1. The denominator includes all children with an ongoing adoption decision in the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2012. (The adoption decision date may be prior to 1 April 2009.) The numerator includes all children with an ongoing adoption decision in the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2012 for whom the decision was reversed in the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2012.
Average time between a child entering care and moving in with its adoptive family (adjusted for those who have been adopted immediately prior to their adoption)	Indicator A10 2012	2010 2011 2012	Data for 2013 will be available from Autumn 2013	http://www.education.gov.uk/ingateway/DB/SFR/001064/index.shtml	1. This indicator includes all children adopted in the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2012 that were placed for adoption immediately prior to their adoption.

Indicator	2012	2010	2011	2012	2013	2011 data:	2011 data:	2012 data:	2013 data:	2013 data:
Indicator A6 The percentage of black and minority ethnic children leaving care who are adopted					Data for 2013 will be available from Autumn 2013	The number of children who were adopted can be found in table LAE1	2011 data: http://www.education.gov.uk/childrenandyoungpeople/families/adoption/b0076713/datapack	2011 data: http://www.education.gov.uk/childrenandyoungpeople/families/adoption/b0076713/datapack	2012 data: http://www.education.gov.uk/childrenandyoungpeople/families/adoption/b0076713/datapack	1. Only the last occasion on which a child ceased to be looked after in the year has been counted. 2. The numerator includes all children with a known ethnicity of Asian, Black, Chinese, Mixed or Other who were adopted in the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2012. The denominator includes all children within these ethnic groups who ceased to be looked after for any reason in the same time period. Numerators and denominators exclude all children whose ethnicity was revised or not obtained. 3. Percentages show the proportion of all black and minority ethnic children leaving care who are adopted. Therefore if a local authority has a low proportion of black and minority ethnic children in their care population then the denominator will reflect this low number.
Indicator A7 The percentage of children aged 5 or over leaving care who are adopted					Data for 2013 will be available from Autumn 2013	2011 data: http://www.education.gov.uk/childrenandyoungpeople/families/adoption/b0076713/datapack	2011 data: http://www.education.gov.uk/childrenandyoungpeople/families/adoption/b0076713/datapack	2012 data: http://www.education.gov.uk/childrenandyoungpeople/families/adoption/b0076713/datapack	2013 data: http://www.education.gov.uk/childrenandyoungpeople/families/adoption/b0076713/datapack	1. Only the last occasion on which a child ceased to be looked after in the year has been counted. 2. Age on leaving care. 3. The numerator includes all children who were adopted in period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2012, who were aged 5 or over. The denominator includes all children who were aged 5 or over when they ceased to be looked after in the same time period.
Indicator A8 Average length of care proceedings (months)					Data for 2013 will be available from Autumn 2013	Figures are currently not publicly available	Figures are currently not publicly available	Figures are currently not publicly available	Figures are currently not publicly available	1. Figures are provided from the Cafcass National Case Management System (CMS). 2. The unit of measurement is a care application. An application can involve multiple children. CMS is a live system and any late entries will be accounted for at the time of release of subsequent updates to this data. 3. Average care duration is calculated from date of care application to the court to date application completed on CMS in the selected time period. Averages are based on care applications completed in the period. 4. The average length of care proceedings locally includes all care proceedings which the local authority has initiated, including care proceedings which take place in courts outside of the local authority area. 5. All data updated on 25 September 2012. Changes to figures are due to late updates in information within the CMS
Indicator A9 Number of children awaiting adoption					Data for 2013 will be available from Autumn 2013	Underlying figures are not currently published	Underlying figures are not currently published	Underlying figures are not currently published	Underlying figures are not currently published	1. This indicator includes all children with an adoption plan in year ending 31 March 2012 that were still looked after at 31 March 2012 and who had not been placed for adoption at 31 March 2012. When adoption is the preferred option for permanence this is referred to as the adoption plan.

SSDA903 – DfE Publication released Tuesday 25 September 2012

Description:

This Statistical First Release (SFR) provides information about looked after children in England for the year ending 31 March 2012. The figures are based on data from the SSDA903 return collected from all local authorities.

This summary outlines the National data, London data, Haringey data and data from our comparator authorities (where published)

Source data: DfE Children looked after 2011-12 Statistical First Release

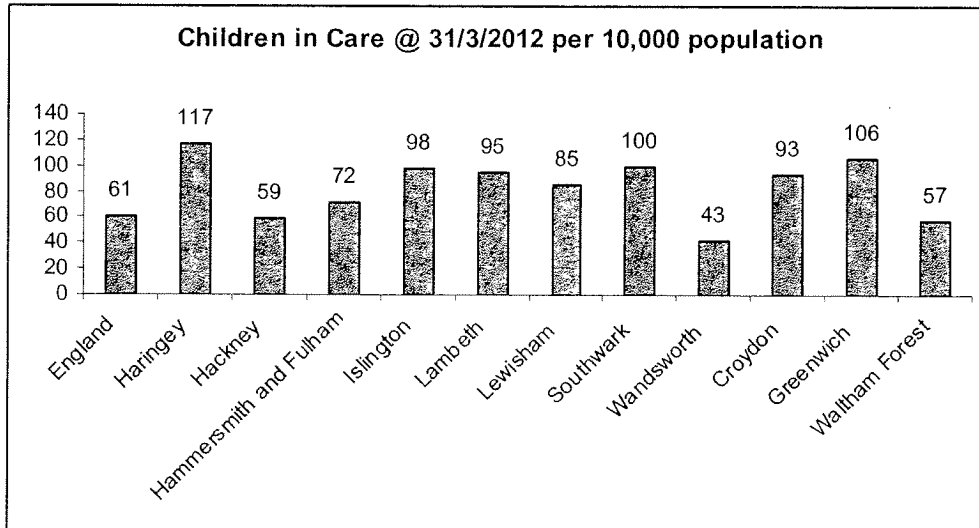
Haringey's comparator authorities are:

Croydon
Greenwich
Hackney
Hammersmith & Fulham
Islington
Lambeth
Lewisham
Southwark
Waltham Forest
Wandsworth

Key points:

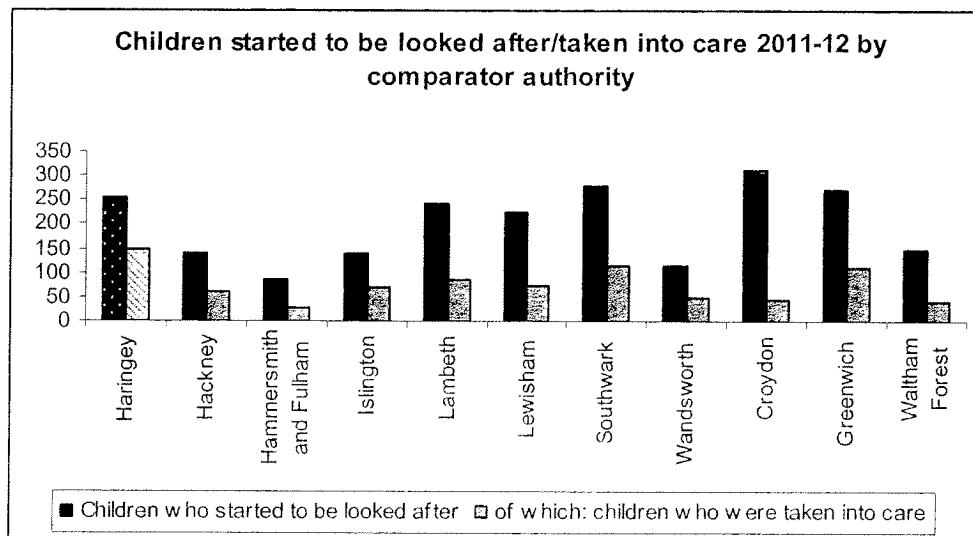
Children Looked After at 31 March 2012

- There were 67,000 looked after children in England at 31 March 2012, an increase of 2% compared to 31 March 2011 and an increase of 13% compared to 31 March 2008.
- In Haringey there were 573 (117 per 10,000 population) looked after children at 31 March 2012, a reduction of 6% compared to 31 March 2011 and an increase of 35% compared to 2008
- The average number of children looked after in our comparator authorities was 426 (81 per 10,000 population), a reduction of 1.4% compared to 31 March 2011 and a reduction of 11% from March 2008
- Of children looked after at 31 March 2012 (England), 50,260 were cared for in a foster placement. This represents 75% of all children looked after at 31 March 2012.
- In Haringey 453 children looked after at 31 March 2012 were cared for in a foster placement. This represents 79% of all children looked after at 31 March 2012. Comparator authority data is not yet available.



Children started to be looked after in the year April 2011-March 2012

- There were 28,220 children in England who started to be looked after during the year. This represents an increase of 3 per cent from the previous year's figure of 27,500 and an increase of 21 per cent from 2008.
- In Haringey 253 children started to be looked after during the year, a reduction of 55 children from 2011 (18%) and an increase of 28 children (12%) from 2008
- The average number of children who started to be looked after in our comparator authorities was 197, compared to 191 in 2011 representing a 3% increase.

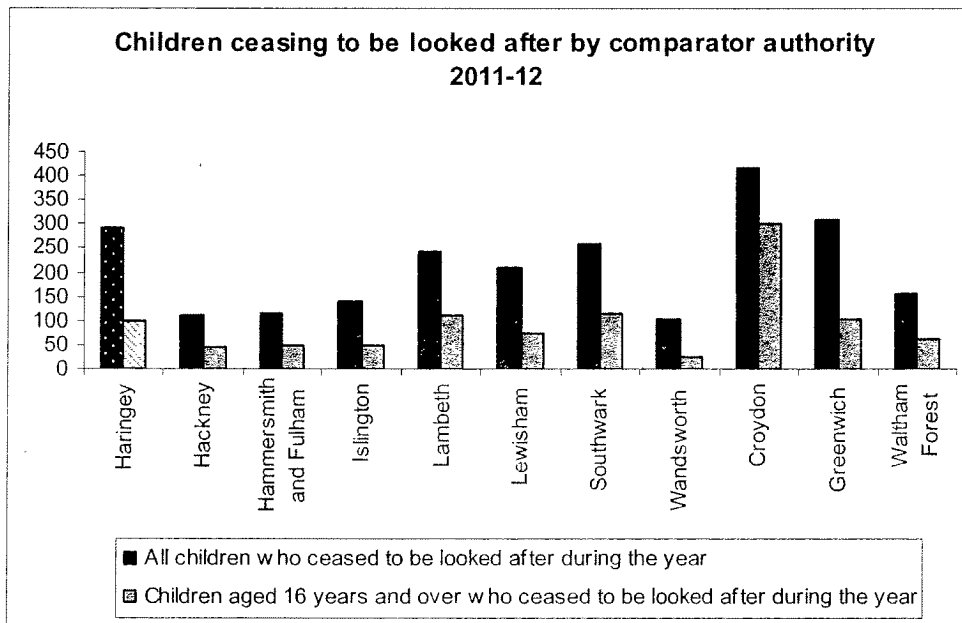


- The definition of children 'taken into care' is those children who started to be looked after under a care order, police protection, an emergency protection order or under a child assessment order.

- In 2011-12 In Haringey 59% of children were taken into care in the year compared to 36% in England, 35% in our comparator authorities and 37% in London. In 2011 the figure for Haringey was 61%.
- Since 2008 we have reported a higher than average proportion of children being taken into care on Orders year on year.

Children ceasing to be looked after in the year April 2011-March 2012

- There were 27,350 children in England who ceased to be looked after during the year ending 31 March 2012. This is a small increase of 1% from 2011 and an increase of 12% from 2008.
- In Haringey 296 children ceased to be looked after in the year, compared to 310 in 2011 (a reduction of 5%)
- The London average of children ceasing to be looked after in the year was 166 (a reduction of 7% on 2011), and the average of our comparator authorities was 207 (a reduction of 9.6%)
- Of the children in Haringey who ceased to be looked after in the year 34% were 16 years old or over. This compares to 37% (England), 44% (London) and 45% (comparator authorities)



Children adopted during the year April 2011-March 2012

- There were 3,450 (13%) looked after children in England adopted during the year ending 31 March 2012. This was the highest figure since 2007 and an increase of 12% from 2011.
- In Haringey 5% of children who ceased to be looked after in the year were adopted. This compares to 8% in London and 9% in our comparator authorities, the highest being Hackney (17%) and the lowest Croydon (3%)

	Number of children who ceased to be looked after during the year	Number of looked after children adopted during the year	Percentage of looked after children adopted during the year
England	27,350	3,450	13
Haringey	295	15	5
Hackney	110	20	17
Hammersmith and Fulham	115	10	9
Islington	140	20	14
Lambeth	245	20	9
Lewisham	210	30	15
Southwark	260	20	8
Wandsworth	105	15	15
Croydon	415	10	3
Greenwich	310	25	8
Waltham Forest	155	15	9
London	5,310	420	8

Figures rounded to nearest 5

Other data for children looked after at 31 March 2012 (currently only available at National level)

Gender	England	Haringey
	%	%
Male	55	58
Female	45	42

Age	England	Haringey
Under 1	6	4
1 to 4	19	19
5 to 9	19	21
10 to 15	36	36
16 and over	20	21

Ethnicity	England	Haringey
White - Including: White British, White Irish, Traveller of Irish Heritage, Gypsy/Roma, Any other white background	78	36
Mixed - Including: White & Black Caribbean, White & Black African, White & Asian, Any other mixed background	9	10
Asian or Asian British - Including: Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Any other Asian background	4	3
Black or Black British - Including: Caribbean, African, Any other Black background	7	44
Other ethnic groups - Including: Chinese, Any other ethnic group	2	6
Other - Including: Refused, information not yet obtained	1	0

Category of Need	England	Haringey
Abuse or neglect	62	64
Child's disability	3	4
Parents illness or disability	4	4
Family in acute stress	9	8
Family dysfunction	14	9
Socially unacceptable behaviour	2	2
Low income	-	1
Absent parenting	5	9

- Negligible (below 0.5%)



Haringey Council

Report for:	Joint meeting of Corporate Parenting Advisory Committee & Children's Safeguarding Policy and Practice Committee	Item Number:	
Title:	Haringey 54,000		
Report Authorised by:	Libby Blake, Director CYPS		
Lead Officer:	Iain Low, programme Manager – Haringey 54000		
Ward(s) affected: All	Report for Key/Non Key Decisions:		

1. Describe the issue under consideration

This report details the background, structure and outcomes of the Haringey 54,000 change programme.

1.1 Our vision for Children and Young People is

‘Haringey a place where children and young people are known to thrive and achieve’.

1.2 Haringey 54,000¹ is the Children and Young People’s Department’s transformational change programme that will create a changing relationship with the Borough’s families. The programme will balance services towards universal and good and outstanding early help that will sustain families, preventing the need for more costly services arising.

1.3 The Programme will deliver the following outcomes for children and young people and their families across the Borough:-

¹ Haringey 54,000: there are just less than 54,000 children and young people under the age of 19 living in the Borough - *Haringey Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA), 2011*.



Haringey Council

- A range of evidence based universal and early help services easily accessible to children, young people and their families.
- Where children and young people need to be safeguarded, services will be timely, professional and take account of children's timescales.
- Clear and simple referral pathways for children, young people and families.
- Effective engagement of children and their families in the commissioning of services.
- A strengthened ability to commission and de-commission services across agencies to meet need most effectively; based on an understanding of our residents and evidence from research on what works.
- A reduction in the number of children and young people who need to be looked after.
- Re-balance the budget in line with best practice and comparator authorities, so increasing budgets to early intervention.
- Better supported social work posts using the recommendations of the Munro Review where applicable and a professionally well supported wider children's workforce.
- Management resources reviewed in line with Re-thinking Haringey and the Haringey Manager and positioned for maximum impact and efficiency.
- Stronger systems and business processes to support service delivery and efficiency.
- Improve the health, education and social care outcomes for children to enable them to prepare for adult life.

2. Recommendations

Members are asked to note the contents of this report and agree a timetable for feedback on the Programme's work.

3. Background information

Haringey 54,000 is the Children and Young People's Department's transformational change programme.



Haringey Council

3.1 Haringey has a legacy of historic underperformance in the service leading to two highly publicised child deaths in the previous decade. During the more recent period of recovery the focus on safeguarding led to significantly more children becoming looked after by the Council than in comparable authorities – at its peak 125 per 10,000 child population as opposed to a rate of 80 for inner London authorities or 60 for outer London.

This resulted in a significant budget pressure in respect of children’s safeguarding and placements and associated costs. In order to preserve the stronger safeguarding practice that had been developed during the fiscal recovery programme, safeguarding services have been protected at the expense of earlier preventative services.

3.2 Haringey now commits approximately 80% of its CYPS budget to safeguarding and care services with a 20% spend on all other parts of the service. Practice in comparative authorities suggests spend on safeguarding varies between 50 to 60% and on early help it varies from 50 to 40%.

This programme will contribute to the more effective and efficient use of the reducing public resources. It will also contribute to the development of thinking about work with “Troubled Families” (to be known in Haringey as Haringey: Families First).

3.3 The information collected during the life of the programme will also inform future commissioning and de-commissioning activities.

Our commissioning approach will build on our understanding of the costs and benefits of our services and there will be a renewed focus on developing the skills of our workforce.

It will bring Haringey into the public dialogue on what care is and for whom it is, and will embed the responses to various government ambitions on early help, child poverty, social mobility and inclusion, as well as the impact of welfare reform by releasing resources currently invested in higher numbers of looked after children for an earlier offer of help.

3.4 A programme approach is being taken to ensure the co-ordination and direction of the projects within a meaningful structure. The programme will follow the Public Sector Programme Management Approach: Capital Ambition. The approach is a practical step by step guide to initiating and implementing programmes. It has been developed in collaboration with practitioners running programmes in London Authorities and national experts and has been tailored to be used flexibly in the local and regional authority context.



3.5 The Programme reports to a Programme Board chaired by the Director of Children’s Services with membership from LBH Prevention and Early Intervention, LBH Children and Families, Public Health, NHS North Central London, Children’s Finance and HR.

The Programme reports into the Council’s Programmes Board and into the wider partnership through the soon to be re-established Children’s Trust arrangements.

The Programme receives sector led challenge through the Sector Led Improvement Board, chaired by the Leader of the Council with outside challenge from LB Lambeth.

Haringey 54,000 brings together a range of Projects to deliver the agreed outcomes.

- Early Help
- Integrated Working
- Communication
- Resources
- Workforce
- Commissioning
- Service Delivery Model

3.6 Early Help

In Haringey, we believe Early Help is intervening early and as soon as possible to assist in finding solutions to emerging issues for children, young people and their families or with a population most at risk of poor outcomes. Effective intervention may occur at any point in a child or young person’s life.

This definition includes both interventions early in life (with young children, including pre-natal interventions) and interventions early in the development of issues (with children or young people of any age).

The Project will drive through the changes to enable Haringey to deliver a multi-agency Early Help offer to residents:-

The priorities for action:

- Ensure the effective engagement with children, young people and families in the planning of Early Help.
- Deliver and implement a fully integrated referral pathway for ‘Early Help’ that avoids duplication and makes sense to families.



Haringey Council

- Ensure Early Help is understood and actively supported across all Council departments.

Participation workers are currently working with young people in established settings, asking them what early help means to them, where they would want to access such services and how they should be advertised.

Our Children's Centres have been commissioned to work with families across the Borough to gain an understanding of what Early Help means to them, what has worked, what makes a difference and where there are gaps in service delivery of access.

Both areas of participation will support the focus of designing services based on the needs of our communities across the Borough, building on what works and identifying best practice in Haringey and other Local Authorities.

We commissioned over £240,000 in a comprehensive summer programme, resulting in over 1,400 young people participating in a range of sporting, artistic and cultural activities, with over 90% of those attending ranking the events as good or excellent.

Our draft Early Help Policy is attached in Appendix 1

3.7 Integrated Working

Haringey's Integrated Pathways Project will create a single system of service planning and delivery across Children's and Young People's Services that makes sense to children, young people and their families.

It will create a positive culture of collaborative working, streamline services, achieve valuable savings in time and resources and develop consistently high standards of practice.

Our engagement and consultation with children, young people and their families will ensure accessing services make sense to all our families and our referral and assessment processes are proportionate.

3.8 Communication

Good stakeholder engagement and communication is key to the Programme and our Communication Project will use a range of tools and processes to identify the range of stakeholders in the change programme. The Project will deliver clear, helpful and relevant



Haringey Council

information throughout the life of the programme, delivered in appropriate methods and at key milestones throughout the programme.

3.9 Resources

This project will support the other projects within the programme and as such will drive forward the re-balancing of the budget from high cost interventions to more efficient and effective preventative services, in line with comparator authorities and best practice. The project will in particular assure the Programme Board that for the future the service is able to robustly address the budget setting process and the Council's Medium term Financial Plan.

3.10 Workforce

This project supports the aim of achieving an integrated workforce by ensuing we have the right people with the right skills and qualifications in the right places. The Project will support the delivery of our Early Help offer to residents. The project will secure a highly motivated and integrated workforce which feels valued and supported by it's leaders, a workforce that children, young people and their families can respect and that local people want to be part of.

3.11 Commissioning

This project will build on our understanding of the costs and benefits of our services and there will be a renewed focus on developing the skills of our workforce.

The project will utilise hard data, an understanding of the costs of services, comparative data and our active knowledge of our communities in inform our commissioning and de-commissioning intentions to better meet the needs of our communities.

It will bring the Programme into the public dialogue on what care is and for whom it is for, and will embed the responses to various government ambitions on early help, child poverty, social mobility and inclusion, as well as the impact of welfare reform by releasing resources currently invested in higher numbers of looked after children for an earlier offer of help.

3.12 Service Delivery Model

This project will make recommendations on the structure and co-ordination of services for children, young people and their families



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across the Borough; ensuring practitioners work together effectively to meet the needs of individual children and communities to improve their lives.

The work will build on existing good practice in the Borough and seek to identify best practice in other Local Authorities, and will review current arrangements that already exist within the department.

4. Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

An Equality Impact Assessment for the Programme will be carried out by the programme Office.



5. Appendix 1

Early Help Policy

Children and Young People's Service

October 2012

DRAFT – NOT FOR CIRCULATION

QUESTION : who is this policy for? Council, Council + partners; public?

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1. Introduction

Haringey is known to be a place where children thrive and achieve²

- 1.1 This policy sets how Haringey's Children and Young People's Service (CYPS) will deliver early help effectively for the children and young people of Haringey and their families.
- 1.2 We know that help provided early on, when difficulties first appear, is more efficient and effective and, in the longer term, more economic. Families and young people tell us that they value help being given as soon as possible after they encounter problems rather than matters escalating to crisis point or becoming chronic and ingrained. This is supported by the conclusions of recent publications such as Graham Allen's independent report 'Early Intervention: the Next Steps', Frank Field's independent review of life chances, 'Foundation Years: Preventing Poor Children Becoming Poor Adults', The Marmot review 'Fair Society, Healthy Lives' and the final report of the Munro Review of Child Protection, 'A Child-centred system'. All of these highlight the importance of providing help as early as possible to avoid a deterioration in the situation which leads to increasing expenditure as the problem becomes entrenched³.
- 1.3 Although research shows that the greatest impact can be made during a child's early years, early help is not just for very young children and their families. Problems may emerge at any point throughout childhood and adolescence and help is most effective if it is provided as soon as difficulties are identified.
- 1.4 If help is available early on children, young people and their families' are better able to realise opportunities to improve their lives. Families should become more self sustaining and less reliant on services provided by the council and other agencies and children and young people will be better able to develop the skills necessary for adult life.
- 1.5 Early help can avoid more costly and damaging problems, reducing Council costs and the need to use more expensive statutory services. We will be doing less, yet sustaining the quality of our offer to children, young people and families.

² This sits within the values and five cross cutting themes of our Children and Young People's Plan, especially the theme of early intervention and prevention and the Health and Wellbeing Strategy outcome to give every child the best start in life. The CYP plan will be revised during 2013 to take account of research evidence and developing national and local policy.

³ A description of the recent relevant national policy developments which set the scene for this policy is given in Appendix A.



2. Local context/ need

- 2.1 From the information provided in our [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment](#) (JSNA) and associated needs assessments we know that Haringey is an area with a growing number of children where many families experience high levels of stress that are likely to put them in need of some extra help and support to achieve better outcomes for family members. We also know that there are some marked differences in the outcomes between children and young people living in the borough.
- 2.2 In 2010 there were approximately 53,800 children and young people aged 0-19 living in Haringey. Population projections predict that this will increase to 66,700 by 2033⁴. This would be a 21.7% increase.
- 2.3 Haringey is the 5th most ethnically diverse local authority in the country. Nearly half of the residents and nearly 80% of our school children come from Black and minority ethnic (BME) communities; 190 different languages are spoken in our schools. The proportion of children from BME communities varies from 30% in Muswell Hill to 78% in Northumberland Park.
- 2.4 Haringey is the 4th most deprived borough in London and the 13th most deprived in the country. An estimated 21,595 (36.4%) children live in poverty, largely in the east of the borough. 27.5% of primary school, 32.3% of secondary and 40.5% of special school pupils receive free school meals⁵.
- 2.5 Unemployment at local levels is best measured by the number of people claiming job seekers allowance. In July 2012 6.2 % of people were claiming JSA, with higher rates in the east of the borough and lower in the west. Although the percentage has decreased slightly since July 2011 Haringey's claimant rate is still significantly above those of London and England. Government changes to welfare benefits are expected to place increased stress on family budgets.
- 2.6 Infant mortality rates have been falling but are still slightly above the national average. 40% of women booked late for antenatal care, compared to the national average of 20%, and an analysis showed variations in booking rates for different ages and ethnicities. The teenage pregnancy rate is one of the highest in the country.
- 2.7 Educational achievement has been improving but there are still differences between the educational outcomes for children in receipt of free school meals and other pupils and between different ethnic groups.
- 2.8 We have significant levels of homelessness; nearly 3,000 households are officially in temporary accommodation, the highest in London and there are 5,075 children and young people in these households. Just over 30% of households

⁴ The 2010 ONS Sub National Population Projections

⁵ DfE statistics derived from January 2012 Pupil Census



live in social housing with high concentrations in the east of the borough. The east of the borough is more densely populated than the west.

- 2.9 The overall picture is one of increasing demand at a time when funding for public services is being reduced and family incomes are under pressure. Health services and schools are seeing increased demand from the growing numbers of births and school age children and increases in numbers of children with disabilities. Due to early diagnosis and the advancement in medical science more children and young people with complex health conditions are requiring services.
- 2.10 During the recent period of recovery following two highly publicised child deaths the CYPS has had a heavy focus on safeguarding which has led to higher numbers of children being looked after by the Council than in comparable authorities – at its peak 125 per 10,000 child population as opposed to a rate of 80 for inner London authorities or 60 for outer London. This has resulted in a significant budget pressure in respect of children’s safeguarding, placements and associated costs at a time of rising demand and reducing resources. Over the last two years the service has also seen a rise in numbers of children with a child protection plan from approximately 200 to 300.
- 2.11 Haringey Council currently commits approximately 80% of its CYPS budget to safeguarding and care services leaving a 20% spend on all other parts of the service. Practice in comparative authorities suggests that spend in the range of 50-60% on safeguarding and 40-50% on early help and universal services would be more usual.
- 2.12 Haringey will take a one council approach to early help, with all services being aware of when families may need help, what they are able to provide and clear about the ways in which families, children and young people can access services.

3. Aim

- 3.1 The aim of this policy is to bring practice in Haringey further in line with good practice and pertinent national benchmarks by providing effective early help services that support family life and promote the well being of children within their families, whilst safeguarding those children for whom there is no safe alternative.
- 3.2 The approach described in this policy will lead to:
 - Improved outcomes for children and young people to ensure that they reach their potential.
 - A continuing narrowing of the gap between children and young people with poor outcomes and their peers.
 - Re-balancing of the CYPS budget in line with best practice and comparator authorities, so increasing funds available for early intervention.
 - Development of evidence based early help services that respond effectively to local need.



- Improved ways of engaging with all stakeholders
 - Effective engagement of children and their families in their services.
 - Reducing numbers of looked after children.
- 3.3 Future service development needs to reverse the current focus on the provision of intensive services to children who have reached the very highest level of need by providing help earlier to prevent the escalation of problems and distress where possible. In pictorial terms it can be represented as a drive to reverse the triangle on threshold of need – see [appendix B](#).

4. Definition

- 4.1 We use the definition of early help developed by C4EO, as follows:

Intervening early and as soon as possible to tackle problems emerging for children young people and their families or with a population most at risk of developing problems. Early intervention may occur at any point in a child or young person's life”.

- 4.2 Early help can take many forms. For example

- **Universal provision in the early stages of a child's life** such as screening checks after birth, children's centre services and nursery education
- **Targeted provision for children, young people and families which, evidence suggests, makes them more likely to experience problems** such as the children and young people of lone parents living in temporary accommodation.
- **Targeted provision when a child or young person first begins to experience difficulties or display problematic behaviour** such as diversionary activities for young people at risk of becoming involved in anti-social or criminal activity.
- **Early intervention when children or young people who are already receiving specialist services begin to experience difficulties or display problematic behaviour** such as therapeutic intervention for children or young people in foster care to prevent placement breakdown

5. Principles

- 5.1 In developing service provision and support for early help, the following principles will be adopted to guide and support staff:
- All services have a **responsibility for identifying** children, young people and families who may need early help
 - Each service has a **responsibility for establishing what help** they can provide to any family they have identified as needing early help



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- Help should be provided to **support and empower** families and young people, to increase their resilience and ability to manage.
- Service development and commissioning will be based on local analysis and **knowledge** of the needs, communities and outcomes in Haringey and research evidence of what works in early help.
- We will **listen** to the views of children, young people and families
- Families should have **opportunities** to contribute their experience to development of early help services
- Services should work in **partnership** with other statutory, voluntary and independent sector agencies to provide information, advice and other resources to support families, children and young people
- Information is shared between agencies to ensure integrated support and pathways into services are clear
- It is crucial to take full account of the **cultural diversity** and differing needs of our children and their families when planning the most appropriate early intervention and early help services.
- **Safeguarding as a critical issue**; with in early help services, there needs to be good mechanisms for helping people identify those children and young people who are suffering or likely to suffer harm from abuse or neglect and should be referred to children's social care.

6. Scope

- 6.1 This policy applies to **all children and young people in Haringey** who need early help.
- 6.2 It applies to children and young people from conception until age 18. It also applies to young people with disabilities and young people who have been in care over the age of 18 who meet the requirements of the relevant legislation up to the age of 25⁶.
- 6.3 It includes early help provided at any time in a child or young person's life, not just when they are very young.

7. Implementation

- 7.1 The implementation of this policy will be the 'business as usual' day to day work of the Children and Young People's service. **QUESTION:** This makes it the responsibility of CYPS only. What about public health or community safety?

⁶ For example the Children (Leaving Care) Act 2000 sets out the criteria under which children who have been in care may be eligible, relevant or former relevant children and entitled to certain specified services between the ages of 18-21, and in some cases until the age of 24. The Children's Social Care Procedures Manual on Harinet gives up to date information.



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- 7.2 Guidance will be developed for staff, in order to ensure that this policy is implemented.
- 7.3 Performance appraisals play a key role in ensuring that staff understand the approach set out in this policy.
- 7.4 Communication about this policy will be via Harinet, Team Briefing, the council's website and emails.
- 7.5 Time specific actions relating to early help are set out in the directorate's annual business plan QUESTION: Are they?

8. Roles and responsibilities

- 8.1 *All staff* should be alert to the possibility that children, young people or families they are in contact with may be experiencing problems or are at risk of failing to reach their potential without early help.
- 8.2 *All services* are responsible for establishing what help they can provide for a child, young person or family they have identified as needing early help. Services should not automatically refer families on to other services, which can result in the escalation of problems.
- 8.3 All practitioners should actively engage with families and signpost them to appropriate services which can provide early help.
- 8.4 All Services / the Council must be clear in their expectations of families / parents

9. Equalities and diversity

- 9.1 CYPS records equalities data in accordance with the Equality Act 2010 and the Ofsted requirements to monitor data on age, sex, race and disability.
- 9.2 In addition to meet the needs of children and young people in Haringey, Framework-i also allows for the collection of data on religion.
- 9.3 Hence the following information should be included in any assessment of need for early help: **QUESTION:** How will such assessments be carried out? Is it via the CAF? If universal services are being used will there be an assessment?
 - Data relating to age, sex, race, disability, religion
 - The communication and language needs of children, young people and their families should always be considered. For example where a child, young



person or their carer needs an interpreter, written material in an alternate format or a language other than English, this should be provided.

- Arrangements should be made for advocates, interpreters, relatives or friends, to assist any child, young person or carer where necessary.

9.4 An Equality Impact Assessment of this policy is being carried out.

10. Audit

10.1 We will audit and monitor the implementation of this policy through carrying out quality assurance and audit checks as follows:

- Supervision arrangements and audit processes across CYPS which underpin continuous service improvement
- Regular case reviews
- Views of service users
- Analyses of data

11. Training

11.1 All staff in the Directorate will be made aware of their role and for implementing this policy.

11.2 Workshops are planned across the entire Directorate to take place between September 2012 and March 2013.

12. Review

12.1 The policy will be reviewed annually (or sooner if new legislation, codes of practice or national standards are introduced) to ensure that children and young people are achieving the desired outcomes.



13. Appendix A: The policy context

- 12.2 A number of recent national policy developments have focussed on elements of early help or intervention. We will build the findings from these into our work to support children and families in the borough.
- 12.3 The **Marmot review** in 2010, '[Fair Society, Healthy Lives](#)' proposed evidence-based strategies for reducing health inequalities including addressing the social determinants of health in England, from 2010. It concluded that a good start in life, a decent home, good nutrition, a quality education, sufficient income, healthy habits, a safe neighbourhood, a sense of community and citizenship are the fundamentals for improving quality of life and reducing health inequalities.
- 12.4 Frank Field's independent review of life chances, '**Foundation Years: Preventing Poor Children Becoming Poor Adults**', (December 2010), recommends establishing the 'Foundation Years', covering pre-birth to five years old as the first element of a new tripartite education system. The review also recommends adopting new 'Life Chance Indicators' to measure a range of factors in young children that are predictive of future outcomes.
- 12.5 Graham Allen's independent report '**Early Intervention: the Next Steps**', (January 2011), uses the term early intervention to refer to approaches, policies and programmes which support the social and emotional development of children aged 0-3, pointing to the social and economic benefits of intervening early.
- 12.6 The Social Mobility Strategy, '**Opening Doors, Breaking Barriers: A Strategy for Social Mobility**', (April 2011) and the national Child Poverty Strategy, '**A New Approach to Child Poverty: Tackling the Causes of Disadvantage and Transforming Families**' Lives' (April 2011), both draw on the recommendations of the Allen and Field reviews.
- 12.7 The review by Dame Claire Tickell of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS), '**The Early Years: Foundations for life, health and learning**' (March 2011), recommends simplifying and slimming down the EYFS. The review extends across the universal service of education and care and considers how to identify and provide support for children and young people who are showing developmental delays or behavioural problems and are in need of additional help.
- 12.8 The final report of the Munro Review of Child Protection, '**A Child-centred system**', (May 2011), acknowledges and endorses the emphasis given to early identification and provision of help by both Field and Allen and recommends that the Government place a duty on local authorities and their statutory partners to secure the sufficient provision of local early help services for children, young people and families. This should lead to the identification of the early help that is needed by a particular child, young person and their family and to the provision of



an offer of help where their needs do not match the criteria for receiving children's social care services.

12.9 Professor Nutbrown's Review of Early Education and Childcare Qualifications (DfE June 2012) which concluded that equipping staff with the right skills is the key to ensuring better quality early years education.

12.10 Positive for Youth (December 2011)

12.11 Troubled Families programme

12.12 During the summer of 2012 two national consultations are underway with proposals that could impact on early help programmes. They are the DfE consultation on a new, much shortened version, of the statutory Working Together to Safeguard Children guidelines and the Ofsted consultation on proposals for the joint inspection of multi-agency arrangements for the protection of children.



14. Appendix B: First Early Help Workshop

This workshop was held on 11 September 2012 and was facilitated by Philippa Morris from eth Council's ODL. People were invited from across the Council and Health Services. There were representatives from social work, youth offending, children's centres, midwifery, health visiting and the Haringey Family Nurse Practitioner Programme.

Following introductions from Libby Blake, Haringey Council, and Sam Page, Whittington Health, about the importance of the early help agenda across the Haringey partnership, Iain Low, the programme manager, briefed the group about the work of the programme. Four discussion groups were created and two exercises were provided to get staff thinking about early help provision. :

Case Studies

Groups were provided with an 'early help' case study each to discuss and talked through in pairs the early help tools that could be employed to work with the families. Groups talked through the tools and resources required for early help and themes included:

Working in Partnership	Sharing Responsibility	Empowering parents	Enabling resilience
Building trust	Good communication	Following things through	Seeing the potential
Raising self-esteem	Enabling families to 'give back'	Volunteering opportunities	Perseverance and seeing the potential
Acknowledging the difficulties	Providing practical help	Social inclusion	Holistic solutions
Asking questions early on	Enabling reflection (both professionals and families)	Acknowledging positive change	Understanding trigger points
Meeting needs of family (at the time they need it)	Innovative practice (and management support to do this)	Skilled workforce	Earlier pathway planning

Each group identified a case they had encountered in practice where early intervention had worked and the examples enabled discussions about factors that contributed to early help work, including:



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- **Visible and welcoming resources** (a mother that had passed by the children's centre following an argument with her mother and walked in to ask for help)
- **Holistic interventions** (a family living in damp/mouldy accommodation who were helped to access a family centre; not only to wash clothes and cook, but also for the family to socialise with other families, build relationships, self-esteem and resilience)
- **Working in partnership and empowering parents** (a family nurse who had used motivational interview techniques to enable a young mother to understand the abusive relationship she was in, and for the mother to decide herself that the relationship was harmful to her baby)
- **Innovative practice** (an isolated mother whose trigger point was at the weekend where she had no money to visit her family was provided with a pre-paid Oyster card via a children's centre)

In all the cases described professionals thinking had been stretched. Thinking 'out-side the box' provided early help in an innovative way. Delegates reiterated the value they placed on having both the resources and the management support to do this. They also acknowledged the importance of being able to retain the skills and positive practice which already exist in the borough.

Children's Needs Grid Activity

The groups were provided with a grid; one axis contained the five Every Child Matters Outcomes (ECM), the other segmented the child's life into five age groups. Groups were asked to populate the grid with their views on what the needs of children are at different ages to enable them to achieve each of these outcomes in the context of early help. Responses were wide-ranging and a meta-grid has been produced with the themed responses.

Future developments

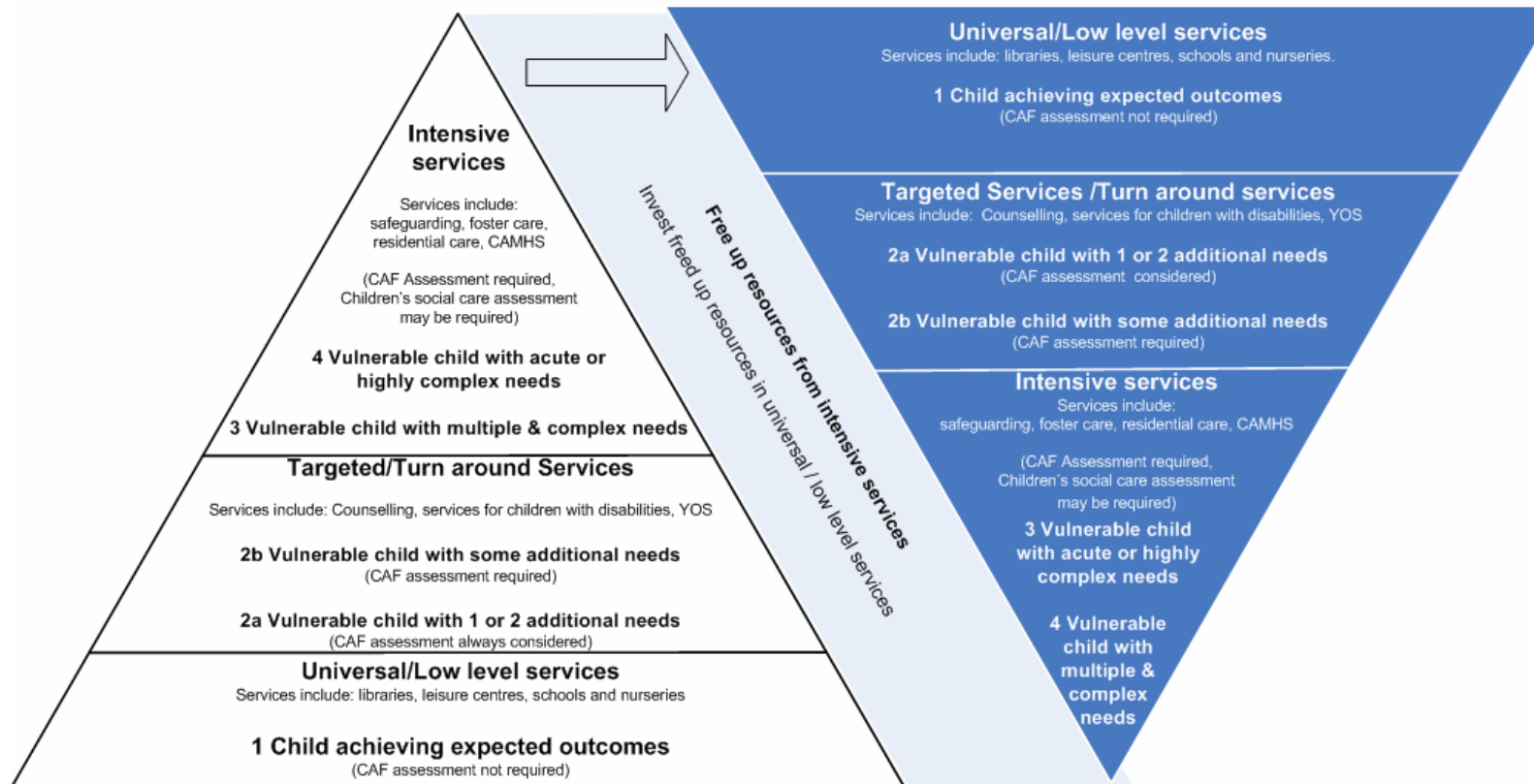
It was agreed that the following were important points for staff to take away for future consideration:

- Strengthened, joined-up working both inter and multi-agency
- Support from organisations by fostering innovative practice
- Building resilient families and the ability that families had to share their learning with others
- Working in partnership with families, rather than an authoritative way (in the context of early help)
- Retaining and developing the skills of the workforce



15. Appendix C: Threshold of needs triangle

Figure 1: Thresholds of need - inverting the triangle



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Haringey Council

Report for:	Joint meeting of Corporate Parenting and Children's Safeguarding Policy and Practice Committee	Item Number:	
Title:	YOUTH, COMMUNITY AND PARTICIPATION SERVICE OFFER TO CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ON THE EDGE OF CARE /AT RISK		
Report Authorised by:	Jan Doust/Marion Wheeler		
Lead Officer:	Belinda J Evans		
Ward(s) affected: All	Report for Non Key Decisions:		

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 Since September 2011, a pilot project has been underway which refers young people aged 13 – 19 who have come to the attention of the First Response Service to the Youth, Community and Participation Service. These are young people about whom a professional (or a parent/carer) has enough concerns to contact First Response but who do not meet the criteria to receive a service from First Response.

1.2 Over the same period the Youth, Community and Participation Service has re-prioritised the provision, targeting the majority of resources towards young people with greater needs. The service is working predominately with individual young people to identify actions that will lead to their engagement in positive activities, reduce risky behaviour and improve relationships with their families.

1.3 There is evidence that the work has been effective. In the period September 2011 – July 2012:

- 165 young people have been referred and 128 young people have engaged voluntarily (78%). There have been 1,437 significant interventions with these young



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people (excluding interventions with other professionals and engagement in positive activities).

- 56 young people were deemed to be at risk of being **taken into care**. Of these 53 young people did not enter the care system (95%). 3 young people did get taken into care – 1 being placed with a family member under Section 20 and 1 returning home within a 3 month period.
- 80 young people were deemed to be at **risk of offending**. Of these 78 young people did not enter the youth justice system (98%).
- 46 young people had a **history of offending**. To date, 37 young people have not re-offended (80%).
- 20 young people aged 16- 19 were **not in education, employment or training**. In the course of their engagement, 9 young people have entered education, employment or training (45%).

1.4 The following factors have been identified as helping to keep children and young people out of care:

- reaching them as early as possible when problems arise. For example, the young people are contacted within a week of the referral being accepted by the Service
- putting the young person in charge of their own action planning, but following this with regular monitoring,
- developing a relationship between the young person and a member of staff who will support them, advocate on their behalf and provide a range of coping strategies,
- working with Family Support Workers to provide support for parents where the relationship is a primary issue for the young person,
- signposting to a range of quality positive activities to engage young people. These include: physical activities (swimming, boxing, badminton, football, Zumba), youth clubs, performing arts, residential experiences.

1.5 Additional funding has been identified from savings made available following the closure of the Children's Homes to invest into this model of practice which aims to provide an early intervention for young people who are at high risk of going into care. As part of this remit, the service will also lead on providing interviews with young people who have run away from care so we can better identify support packages for this vulnerable target group.

1.6 We are putting a structure in place to enhance the existing model. The staffing team will comprise 3 Young People's Practitioners (managed through the Youth, Community and Participation Service), 1 Family Support Worker (managed through the Integrated Working and Family Support Service), and a 0.5 fte Community Child & Adolescent Mental Health Nurse (managed through a contract with CAHMS). It is envisaged that staff will be in place from 1 December 2012 and fully operational from 1 January 2013.



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The successful outcomes for this approach are:

- contribute to a reduction in the numbers of children entering and remaining in care in Haringey,
- build on the pilot by expanding the service to include younger children,
- explore possibilities for strengthening families parenting skills by formalising links between family support services and the Youth, Community and Participation Service so that children, young people and families are presented with complimentary preventative and early intervention services,
- identify pathways that could take children, young people and their families towards preventative and rehabilitation services and away from care or child protection, when it is safe to do so
- develop further relationships with schools by encouraging them to make direct referrals.

2. Cabinet Member introduction

3. Recommendations

3.1 That Members note the development of the Edge of Care initiative

4. Other options considered

4.1 No other options were considered as the work is based on the positive outcomes of the pilot work delivered by the Youth, Community and Participation Service.

5. Background information

5.1 Over the last 5 years the rate of children coming into care in Haringey has increased significantly. At 31 March 2007, Haringey had a rate of 89 children per 10,000 population of under 18's in our care (420 children). This had increased to a rate of 125 children per 10,000 population at 31 March 2011 (618 children). In 2010/2011 the statistical neighbour rate for children looked after was 80 children per 10,000 of the population and in England average was 59 per 10,000

5.2 2008/09 saw a change in how we compared to statistical neighbours, prior to that our rate of children in care was always lower than that of our statistical neighbours; in 2008/09 the trend reversed and the gap has continued to widen



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with our rate nearly 20 children per 10,000 population higher than the average of our comparators.

5.3 An analysis of children coming into care and leaving care during this time for the period 2011/2012 shows that 1/3rd of this cohort are in care for 3 months or less with the 10 – 17+ group being over represented (60 young people out of a cohort size of 99).

5.4 High numbers of relatively short stays in care prompt the hypothesis that the problems and issues that have arisen for these young people and their families may either be of a short term nature or are comparatively easily resolvable. From this hypothesis a project has been developed aimed at providing early support and interventions to prevent an escalation of issues leading to young people being taken into care.

6. Comments of the Chief Finance Officer and financial implications

7. Head of Legal Services and legal implications

8. Equalities and Community Cohesion Comments

9. Head of Procurement Comments

10. Policy Implication

11. Use of Appendices

12. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985