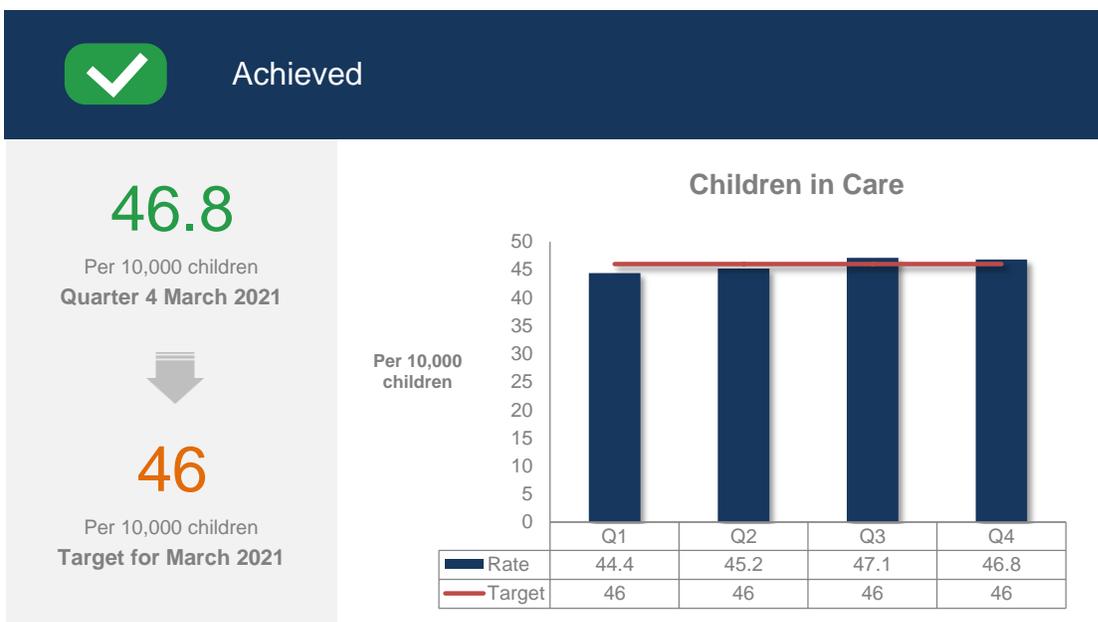


## Children in Care

Children in Care per 10,000 population aged under 18. There are a number of reasons why a child may be placed in the care of the local authority. Most often it is because the child's parents or the people who have parental responsibilities and rights to look after the child are unable to care for the child, have been neglecting the child or the child has committed an offence. The local authority has specific responsibilities and duties towards a child who is in care or who has been in care.

This measure is reported taking a snapshot in time. So for example Q2 is performance as at 30th September.

A lower rate of children in the Local Authority's care indicates a better performance.

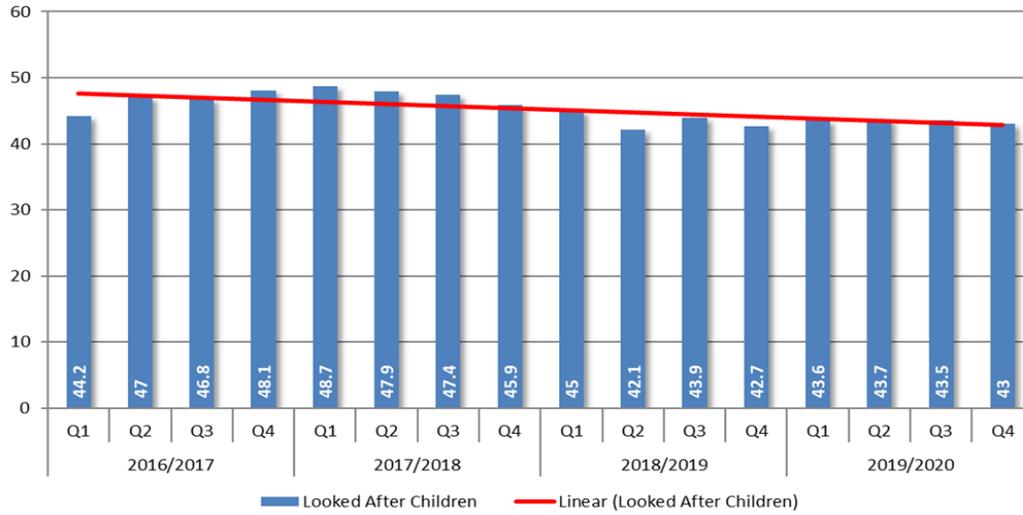


### About the latest performance

Current performance has met the targets set.

Further details

### Looked After Children per 10,000 of the Lincolnshire population



About the target

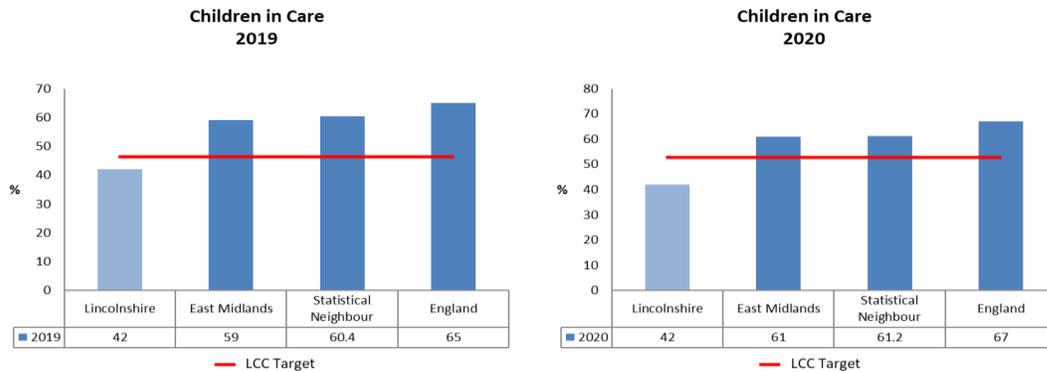
Taking into account recent performance the target remains at a rate of 46 per 10,000 children (approximately 670 children).

About the target range

The Upper and lower Target allows for the number of Children in Care to vary between approximately 626- 699. This is about +/- 35 children from target. Anything above or below this number would be flagged as worse than target, i.e. indicating a significant variance from the current position.

About benchmarking

Comparator information is available and is showing an increasing trend



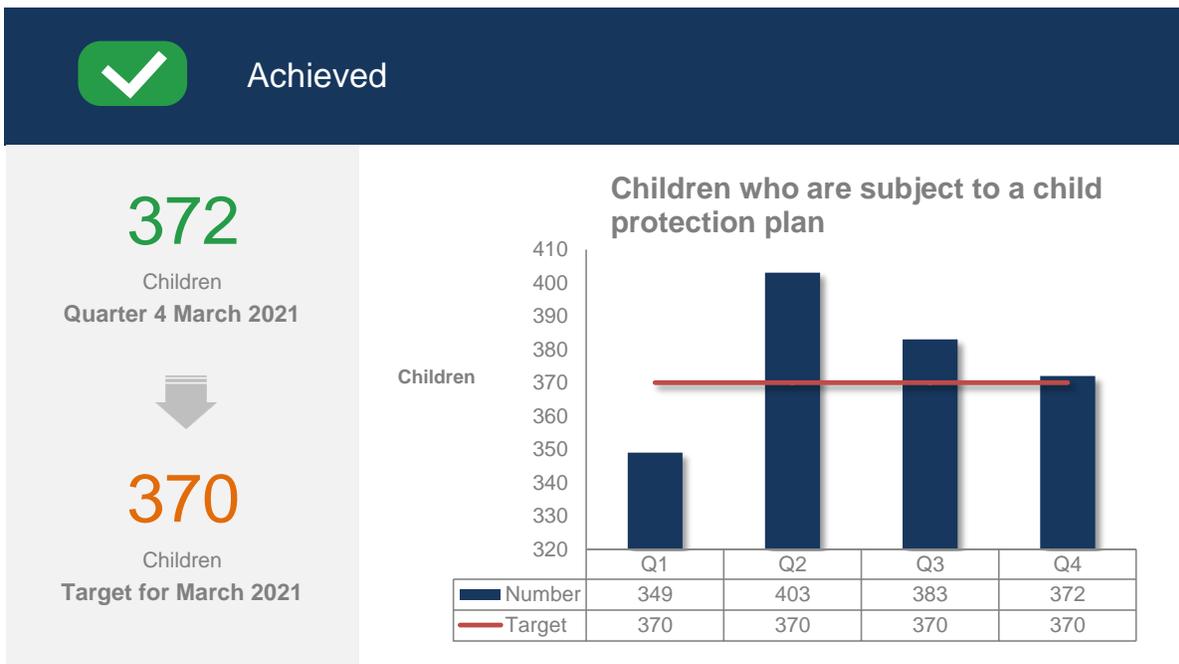
	2019	2020
Lincolnshire	42	42
East Midlands	59	61
Statistical Neighbour	60.4	61.2
England	65	67
LCC Target	46	46

## Children who are subject to a child protection plan

A child protection plan is a plan drawn up by the local authority. It sets out how the child can be kept safe, how things can be made better for the family and what support they will need.

This measure is reported taking a snapshot in time. So for example Q2 is performance as at 30th September.

A lower number of children who are subject to a child protection plan indicates a better performance.

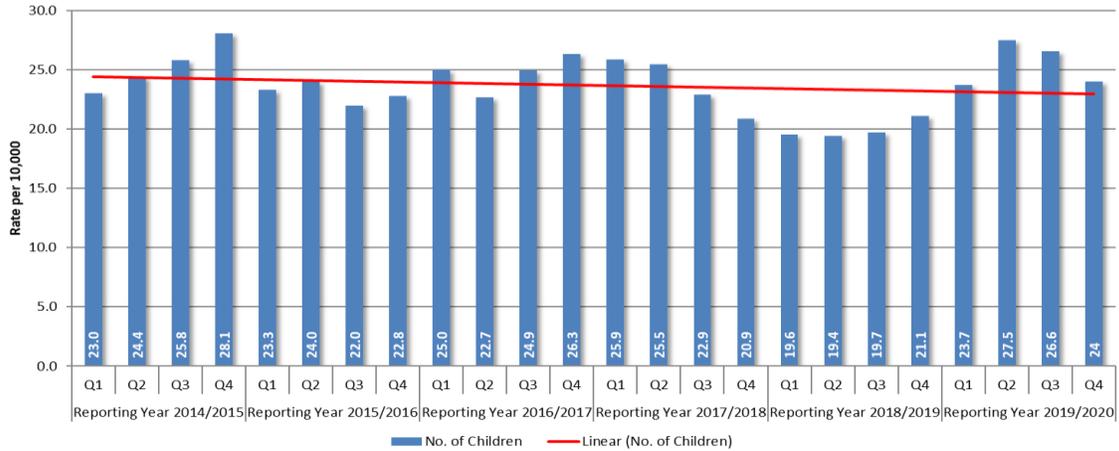


### About the latest performance

Current performance has met the targets set.

Further details

**No. of Children Subject to a Child Protection Plan**  
(rate per 10,000 of the population under 18)



About the target

Targets have been revised to 370 to take into account current trends.

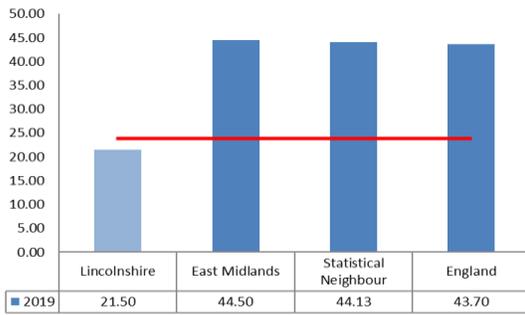
About the target range

We have set a tolerance position of approximately 60 children with a CPP. This equates to a tolerance range of approximately +/- 30 children from the target.

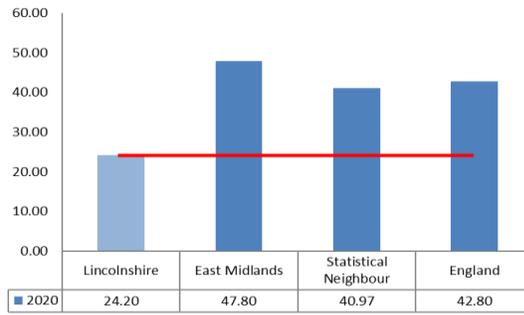
About benchmarking

Comparator information is available.

Children who are subject to a child protection plan 2019



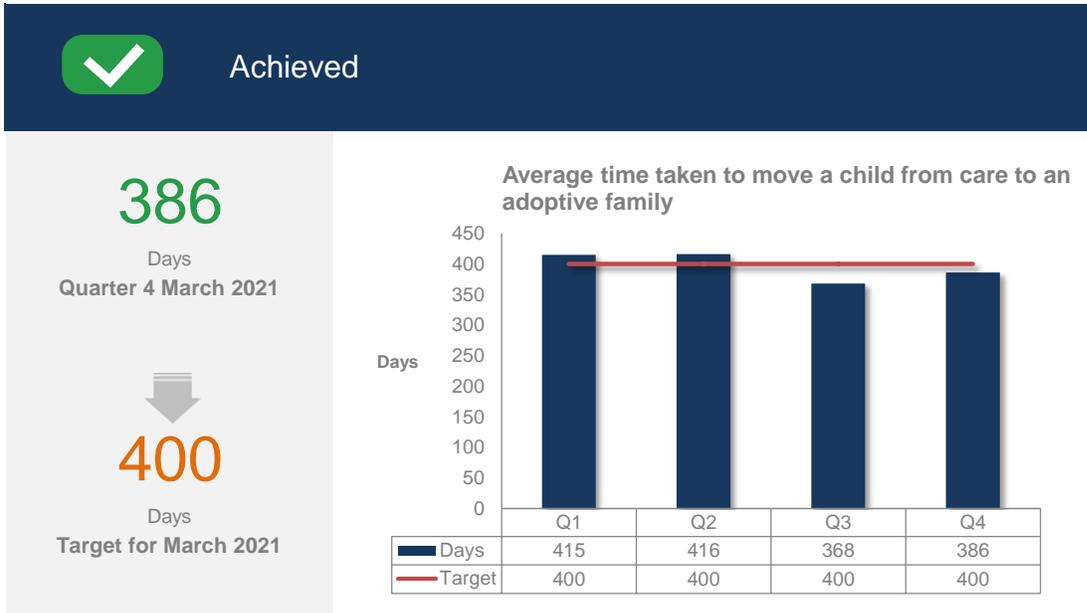
Children who are subject to a child protection plan 2020



	2019	2020
Lincolnshire	21.50	24.20
East Midlands	44.50	47.80
Statistical Neighbour	44.13	40.97
England	43.70	42.80
LCC Target	24.00	24.00

## Average time taken to move a child from care to an adoptive family

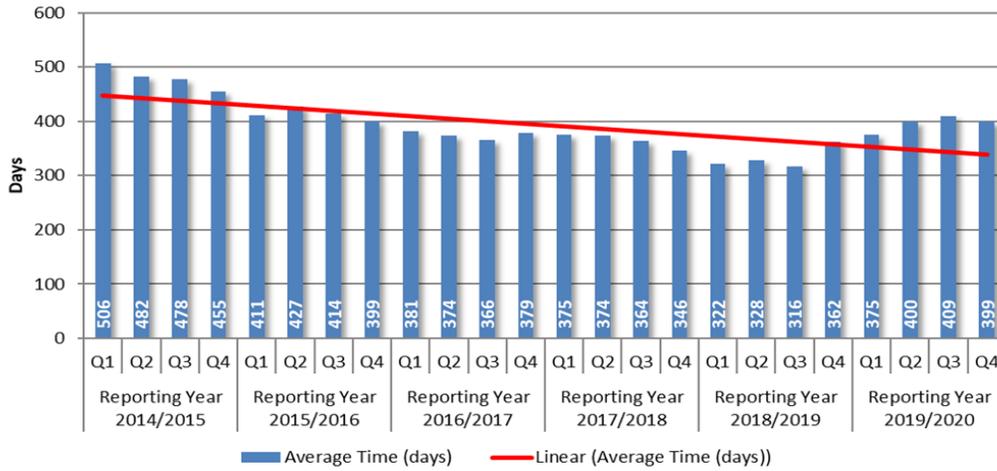
Average number of days between the child entering care and moving in with their adoptive family. A lower number of days taken to move a child from care into an adoptive family indicates a better performance.



### About the latest performance

Despite the Covid-19 pandemic, Lincolnshire is performing well in this measure and the numbers are significantly better than figures from recent history for comparator areas (both Statistical Neighbours and Nationally). Our high performance in this area is achieved through being aware of the journey of each child and ensuring that the adoption team is able to engage in twin tracking at the earliest opportunity. There has been some delay in getting cases through the courts during Covid, and this will have had some impact on the statistics and data for this year and accounts for the increased timescales. Several of the children were in protracted proceedings.

### Average Time (Days) Taken to Move a Child From Care to an Adoptive Family



About the target

Target set significantly better than national average

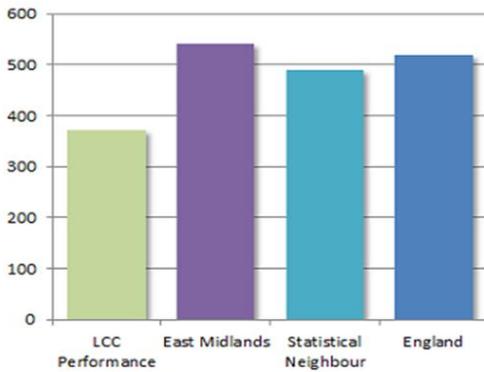
About the target range

A maximum value of 490 has been set as this would mean performance is worse than the most recent national figures.

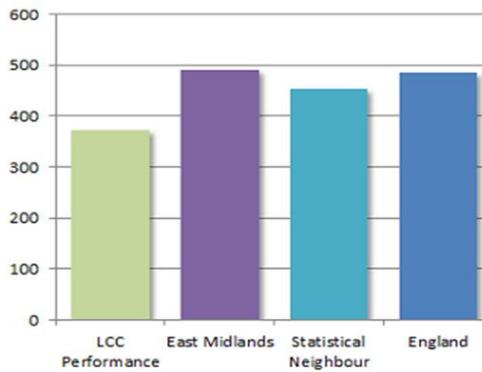
About benchmarking

Benchmarking information is available for 2018, however, 2019 figures have not yet been released

Time taken to move from care to adoptive families (days) 2014-2017



Time taken to move from care to adoptive families (days) 2015-2018

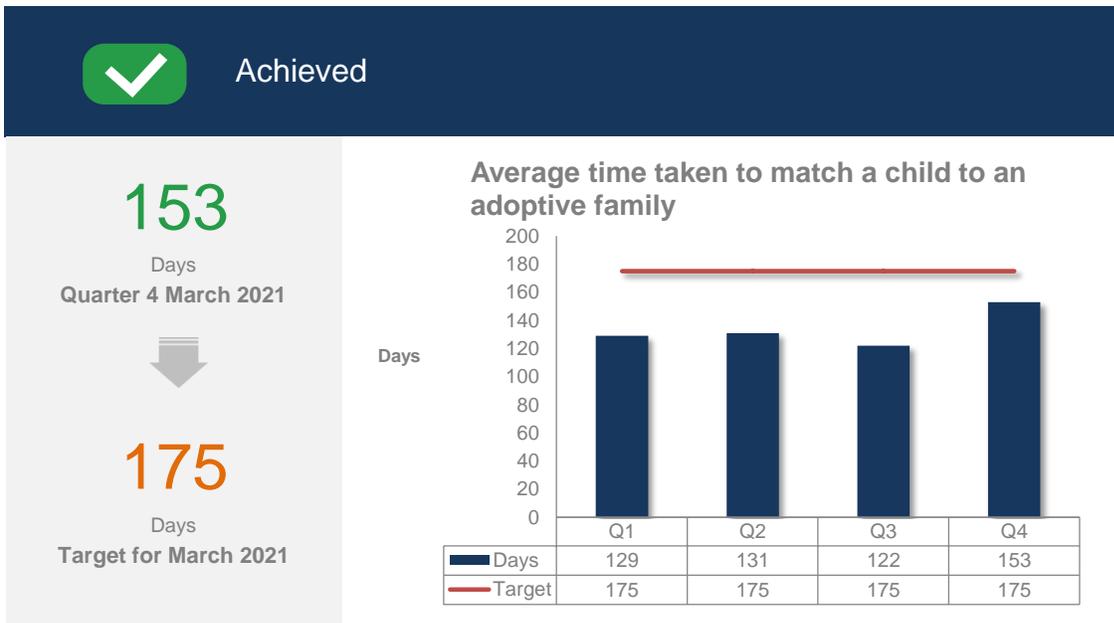


	2014/2017	2015/2018
LCC Performance	372	372
East Midlands	542	490
Statistical Neighbour	489.7	453.8
England	520	486

## Average time taken to match a child to an adoptive family

Average number of days between the local authority receiving the court order to place a child and the local authority deciding on a match to an adoptive family.

A lower number of days taken to match a child to an adoptive family indicates a better performance.

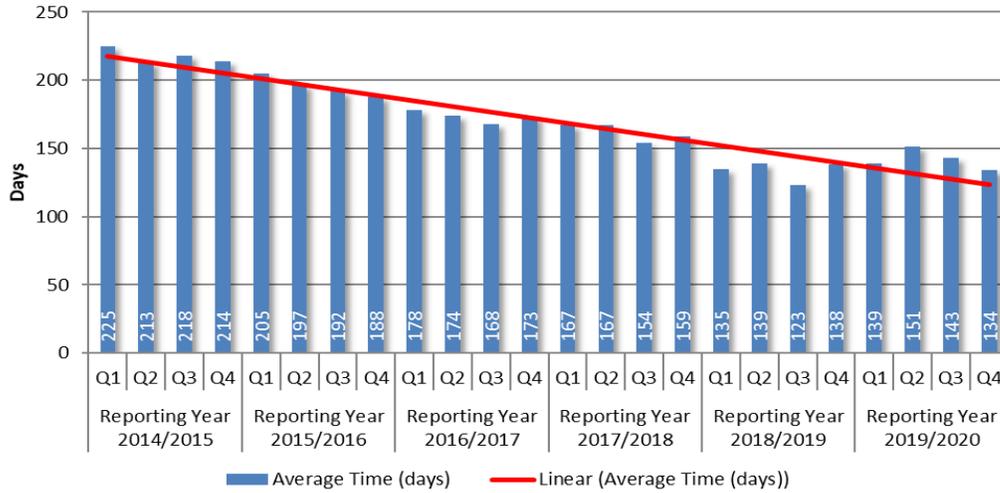


### About the latest performance

The performance this quarter continues to improve, despite the Covid 19 pandemic, and are better than National and Statistical Neighbour comparator figures. Recruiting the right families for children reduces the needs to identify independent adoptive placements which in turn minimises potential delays and ensures we continue to do well in respect of this indicator. Again, the Covid pandemic has had some impact on the data, as there was a decrease in the numbers of children placed in quarter 1, until we developed systems and Covid Risk assessments, and then an increase in quarter 4 where we were able to place a higher number of children some of whom had been difficult to place.

Further details

### Average Time (Days) Taken to Match a Child to an Adoptive Family



About the target

Target has been reduced to 175 days to take into account recent trends of a higher number of adoptions, which is expected to impact figures. However, the revised target remains significantly better than the most recent published National figures.

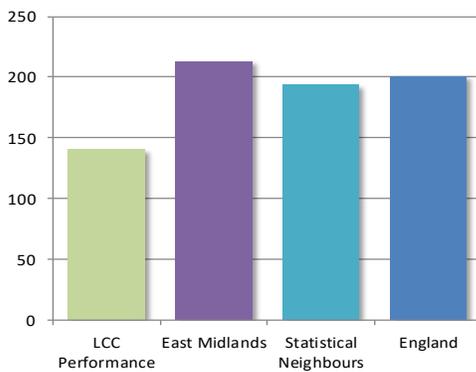
About the target range

Both upper and lower target ranges have been set to 10 days (average)

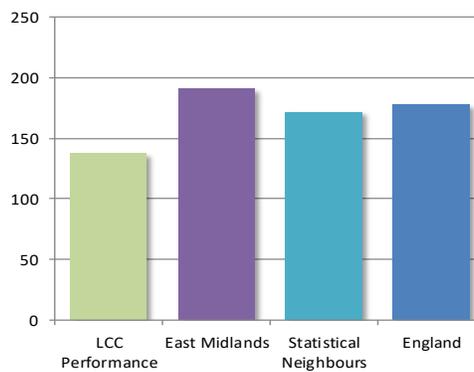
About benchmarking

Benchmarking information is available for 2018, however 2019 figures have not yet been released.

**Average time taken to match a child to an adoptive family (days) 2015-2018**



**Average time taken to match a child to an adoptive family (days) 2016-2019**



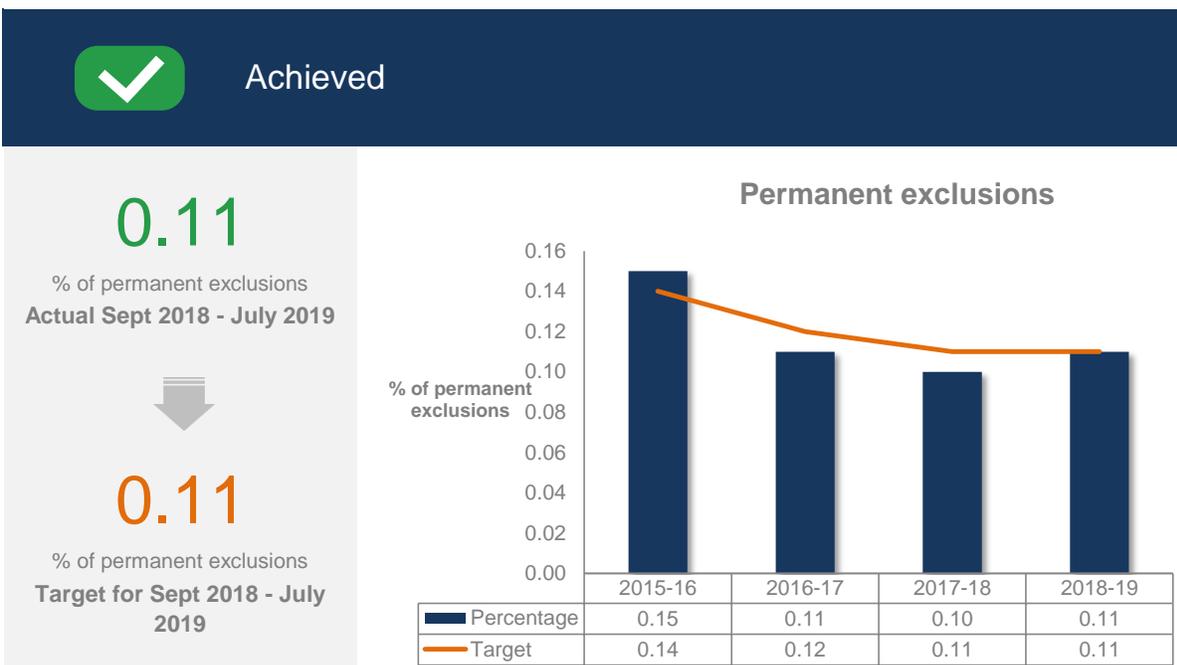
	2015/2018	2016/2019
LCC Performance	141	138
East Midlands	213	191
Statistical Neighbours	193.9	171.9
England	201	178

## Permanent exclusions

Number of permanent exclusions in Primary, Secondary and Special schools divided by the School population (the population includes nursery aged children in these schools).

This measure is reported with a 2 year lag due to the information and statistical first release of data publication. This means that data for the academic year 2018/2019 (September 2018 to July 2019) is reported in Quarter 4 2020/21.

A smaller percentage of permanent exclusions indicates a better performance.



### About the latest performance

Current performance has met the targets set.

## Further details

There is no historical data available for this measure

## About the target

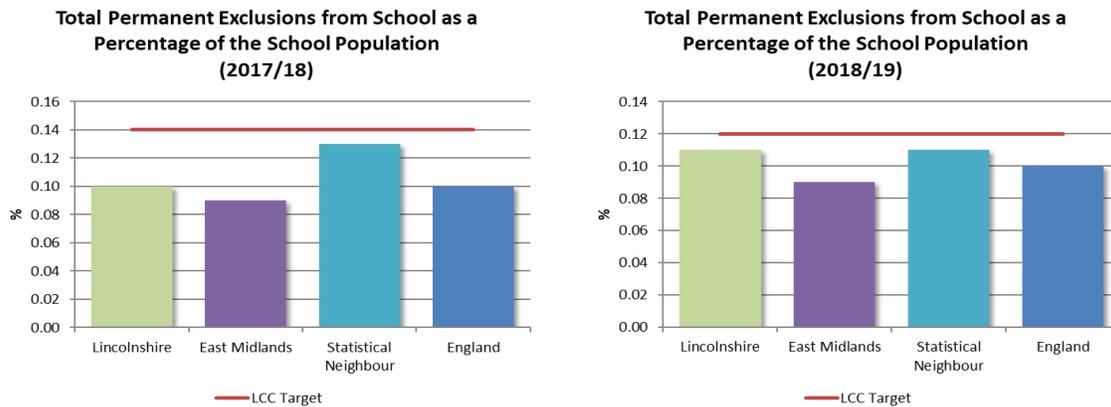
To remain in line with the national exclusion rate.

## About the target range

The internally reported figure for 2018/19 is 0.12%. Projecting performance forward using the last 10 years of data then the rate would be 0.13%. If we use the last 3 years of data the projected rate is 0.09%. It would therefore make sense to blend the two methodologies as we are likely to be somewhere in between the two models. This yields a target of 0.11%  $\pm$ 0.02 percentage points. This is in line with the latest available national data. We do not know where national will be in two years' time but it is expected to be close to 0.10%.

## About benchmarking

Benchmarked against National, Regional and Stat neighbours



	2017/18	2018/19
Lincolnshire	0.10	0.11
East Midlands	0.09	0.09
Statistical Neighbour	0.13	0.11
England	0.10	0.10
LCC Target	0.14	0.12

## Achievement of the threshold in English and Maths

This measures pupils achieving the threshold in both English and Maths GCSE's in exams taken at the end of Key Stage 4, against the Department for Education's first result criteria.

Numerator: Number of children achieving the threshold in English and Maths GCSE in exams taken at the end of Key Stage 4

Denominator: Number of children who were assessed at Key Stage 4.

The percentage is calculated as follows: Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 100.



Achievement of the threshold in English and Maths



### About the latest performance

This PI cannot be reported in 2020/21 due to Covid -19

## Further details

Please see the main graphic for all available data relating to this measure.

## About the target

Our 2020 cohort's performance is predicted to improve on that of the 2019 cohort by 1%, we therefore need to realistically aspire to improve on our provisional 2019 figure of 42% by 1%.

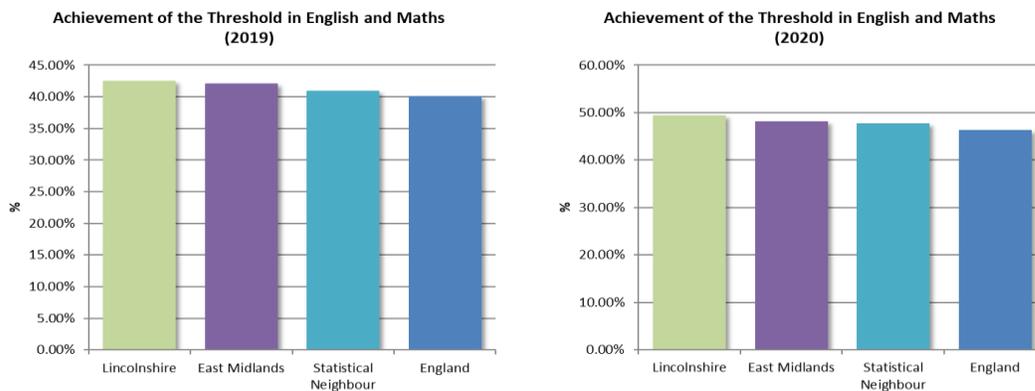
## About the target range

Upper - tolerance of 44% is aspirational and would put Lincolnshire's performance in line with the provisional 2019 national figure. To improve by more than 2% should be celebrated.

Lower - would put us in line with our provisional position in 2019 and 3% below FFT 50 Benchmark, to fall below the provisional 2019 figure should be highlighted, particularly as 2020 cohort performance is predicted to improve on 2019.

## About benchmarking

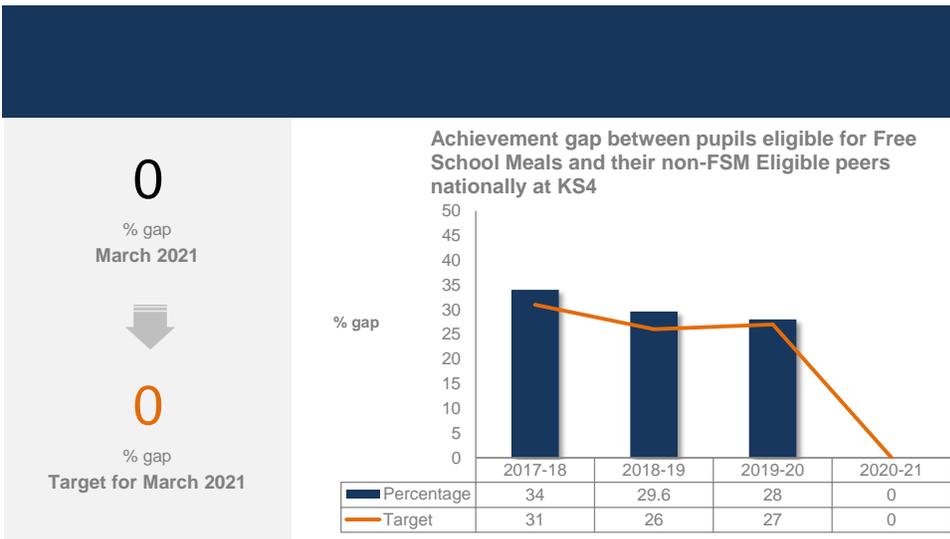
The FFT 50 Benchmark suggests Lincolnshire pupils would be in the top 50% of similar pupils nationally if 45% achieve the threshold in 2020.



	2019	2020
<b>Lincolnshire</b>	42.50%	49.40%
<b>East Midlands</b>	42.10%	48.20%
<b>Statistical Neighbour</b>	40.95%	47.79%
<b>England</b>	40.10%	46.30%

## Achievement gap between pupils eligible for Free School Meals and their non-FSM Eligible peers nationally at KS4

The percentage of FSM Eligible pupils achieving the threshold in English and mathematics at KS4, (historically a C grade, grade 5 from 2017 when new GCSEs in English and mathematics were first reported) compared to all the other pupils assessed at KS4 nationally. The percentage gap is calculated as follows: Number of Lincolnshire FSM Eligible children achieving the threshold in English and mathematics at KS4 divided by the number of Lincolnshire FSM Eligible children who were assessed at Key Stage 4. Number of all the other children nationally achieving the threshold in English and mathematics at KS4, divided by the number of all the other children nationally who were assessed at Key Stage 4.



About the latest performance

This PI cannot be reported in 2020/21 due Covid -19

### Further details

Due to changes to assessment methods, data prior to 2017/18 is no longer directly comparable.

### About the target

The 2% that Lincs FSM narrowed the gap to National Non-FSM by in 2019 (provisional) is an achievement. Our eventual aim is to maintain a similar or narrower gap compared to the national FSM V non-FSM gap (-24% provisional 2019 gap).

As our 2020 FSM cohort's performance is predicted to improve on 2019 by 1%, assuming that the National non-FSM cohort continues to improve steadily at a rate of 1% per year, we need to aspire to hold the gap steady at -27% and not lose any ground to national.

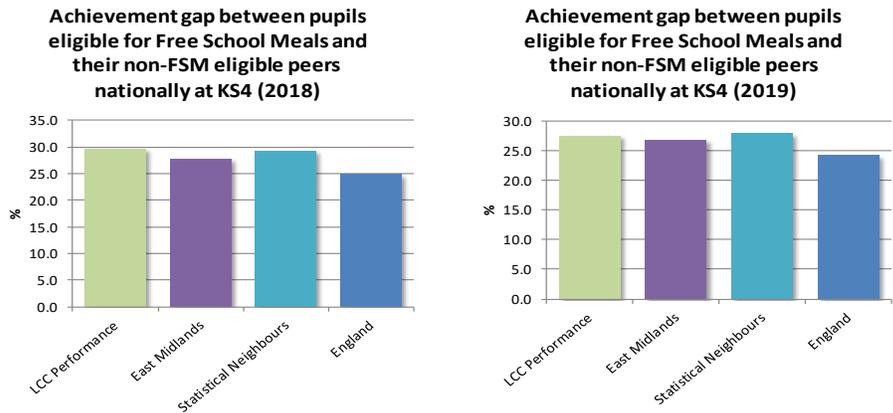
### About the target range

Upper - tolerance of -25% is aspirational and should be celebrated if Lincs FSM can close the gap on national Non-FSM by a further 2% this year.

Lower - would put us in line with our position in 2018, it should be highlighted if the improvements seen in 2019 are reversed in 2020.

### About benchmarking

The FFT 50 Benchmark suggests that the performance of our FSM pupils (assuming National non-FSM cohort continues to improve at current rate) would be in the top 50% of similar pupils nationally if we could narrow the gap to -20% in 2020. However, making up 7% in one year is not realistic.



	2018	2019
LCC Performance	29.6	27.5
East Midlands	27.8	26.7
Statistical Neighbours	29.2	27.9
England	24.9	24.1

## 16-17 year old Children in Care participating in learning

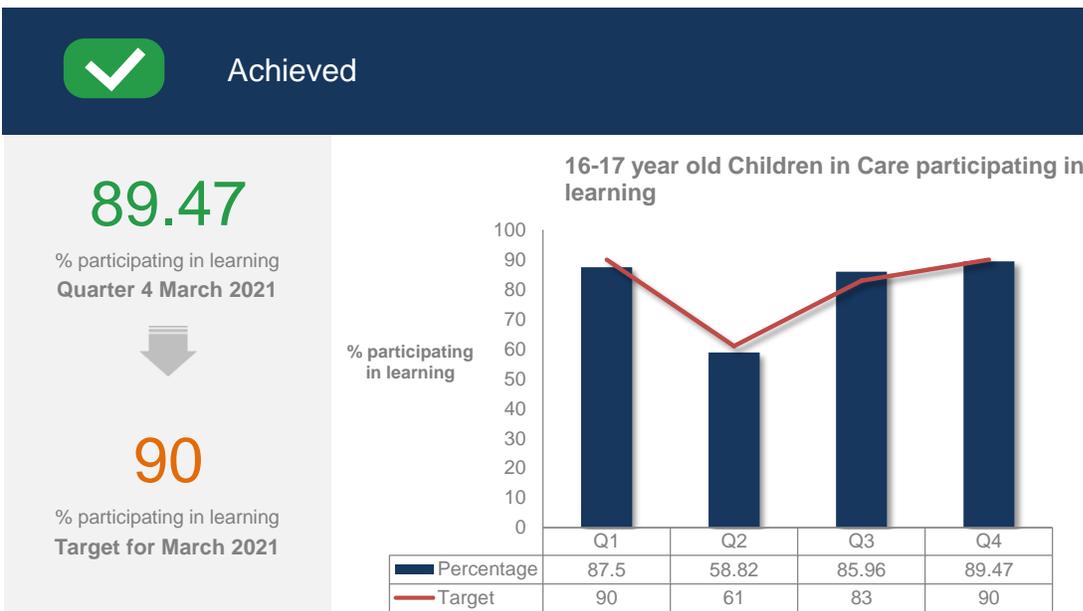
This measures young people recorded as being in care participating in learning at the end of the reporting period and will not take into consideration the length of time that they have been in local authority care.

Numerator: Number of Children in Care participating in learning at the end of the reporting period.

Denominator: Number of Children in Care at the end of the reporting period.

The percentage is calculated as follows: Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 100.

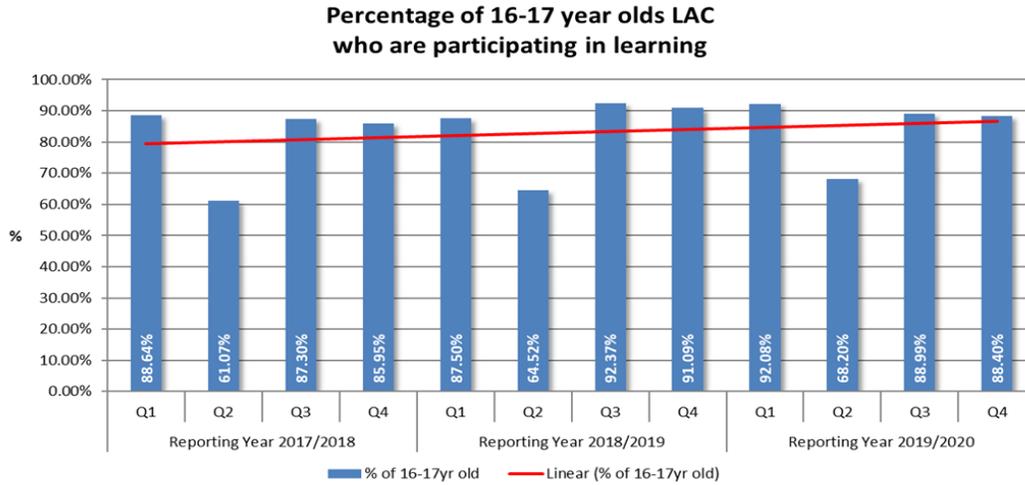
The parameters of this measure were previously defined as recording 16-18 year old Children in Care participating in learning. As of Q1 2017/18 onwards, the Department for Education no longer require monitoring of children aged 18, and so the measure has been amended accordingly, restricting data provision to 16-17 year old Children in Care only. A higher percentage of Children in Care participating in learning indicates a better performance.



### About the latest performance

Current performance has met the targets set.

Further details



About the target

Target remains the same as the previous year. Q2 & Q3 targets lower to allow for the expected dip at this time of year due to September being the start of the tracking process

About the target range

The target range is set at a level to allow for 2 percentage points above the target and 5 percentage points below the target.

About benchmarking

Benchmarking information is not available for this cohort

## Care Leavers in suitable accommodation

A care leaver is a young person who reaches the age of 18 who had been in local authority care.  
Numerator: Number of care leavers turning 19 years of age in the year who are living in accommodation deemed as "suitable".

Denominator: Number of care leavers turning 19 years of age in the year.

The percentage is calculated as follows: Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 100.

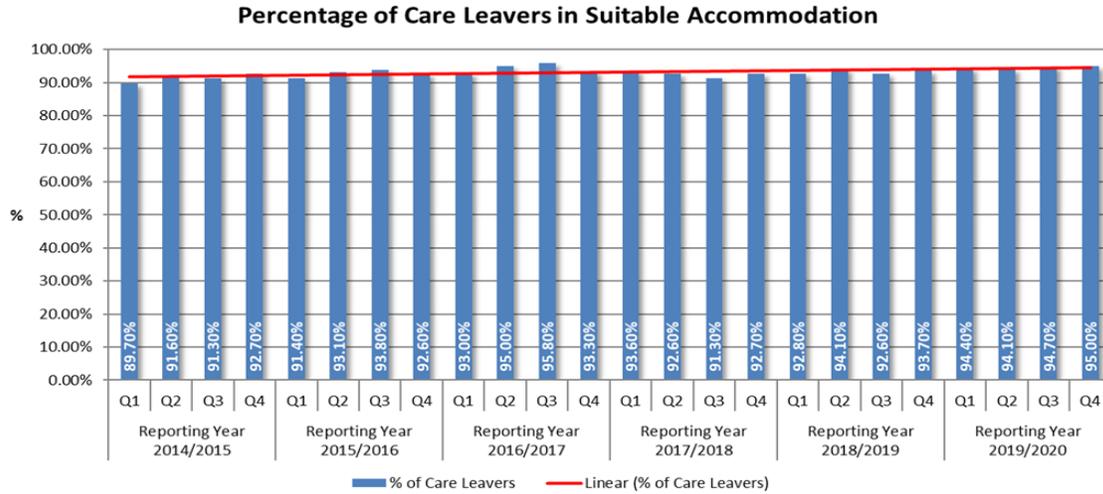
A higher percentage of care leavers in suitable accommodation indicates a better performance.



### About the latest performance

Current performance has met the targets set.

Further details



About the target

Target to remain the same as previous year, we are above both national and similar authority average.

About the target range

The lower target has been set at the 25% quartile. Meaning if we fall below this we will not be in the top 25% of authorities. The upper target has been set 5% above this.

About benchmarking

Benchmarking information is available and we constantly perform better than comparators.



	2019	2020
Lincolnshire	89	92
Stat Neighbour	88.11	89.4
East Midlands	84	87
England	85	85

## Juvenile first time offenders

The First Time Entrant (FTE) measure is a rate per 100,000 of 10-17 population in Lincolnshire. Data is reported with a 6 month lag and a rolling 12 month period, for example Jan 2018 – Dec 2018 data is reported in Q1 2019/2020.

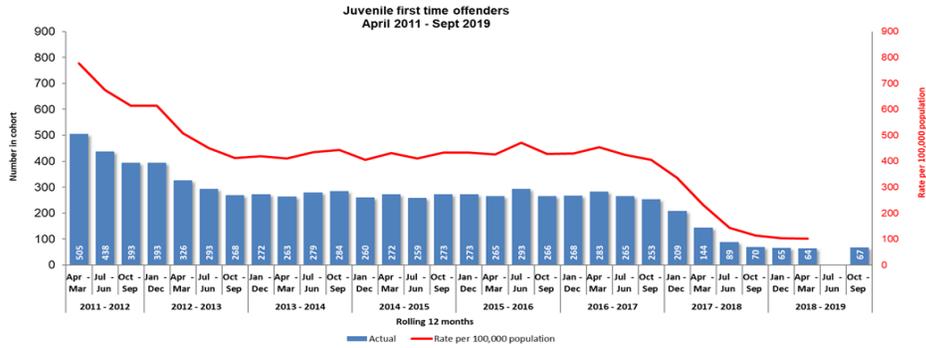
A lower number of young people entering the criminal justice system for the first time indicates a better performance.



### About the latest performance

Data still unavailable; YJB expect data to be published on 20th May.

Further details



About the target

This target is now referring to the 'rate' instead of 'actual' as this is a more comparable metric against Regional, National etc. The Lincolnshire average rate in 19/20 (to date) has been 103, but our Youth Offending Service is entering a new period of stability that may begin to fluctuate following the dramatic drop over last 2-3 years. A target of 125 allows for this period of uncertainty while remaining well below the previous year's average as a goal for improvement.

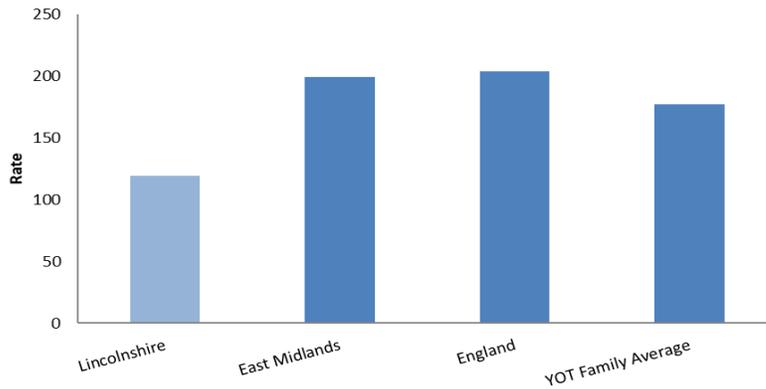
About the target range

Target ranges are difficult to define as external factors can have a major influence on the numbers of young people entering the criminal justice system for the first time, for example arrests made by the Police and decisions whether to prosecute or not. It has been agreed that +/-20 First Time Entrants is a reasonable target range.

About benchmarking

Benchmarked against National, Regional and YOT Family performance

First Time Entrants (FTEs) to the Criminal Justice System - FTE PNC rate per 100,000 of 10-17 population Jan 19 - Dec 19



Juvenile First Time Offenders	Jan 19 - Dec 19	
	Number	Rate
Lincolnshire	76	119
East Midlands	838	199
England	10,563	204
YOT Family Average	99	177

## Juvenile Re-offending

The number of young people aged 10 to 17 who commit a proven offence in a 12 month period following previous involvement with Lincolnshire Youth Offending Service.

This measure uses a 3 month cohort to review for a further offence committed in the subsequent 12 month period. Offenders are still monitored for 12 months after the follow-up offence has been committed.

Data will be reported with a 2 year lag.

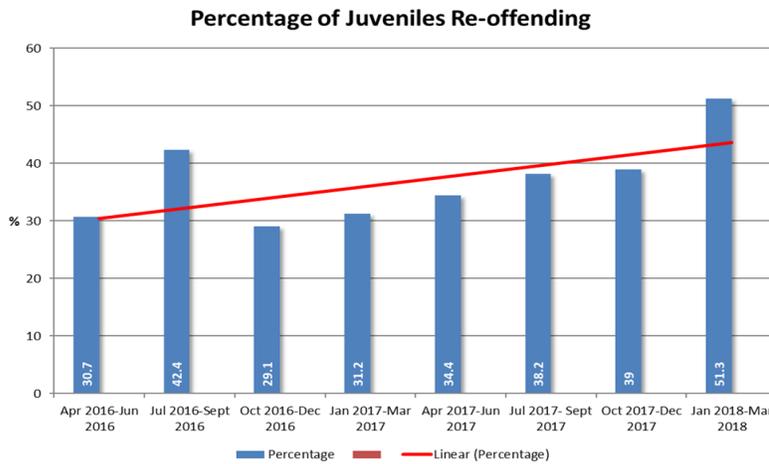
A lower percentage of juvenile re-offending indicates a better performance.



### About the latest performance

Data delayed from the YJB.

Further details



About the target

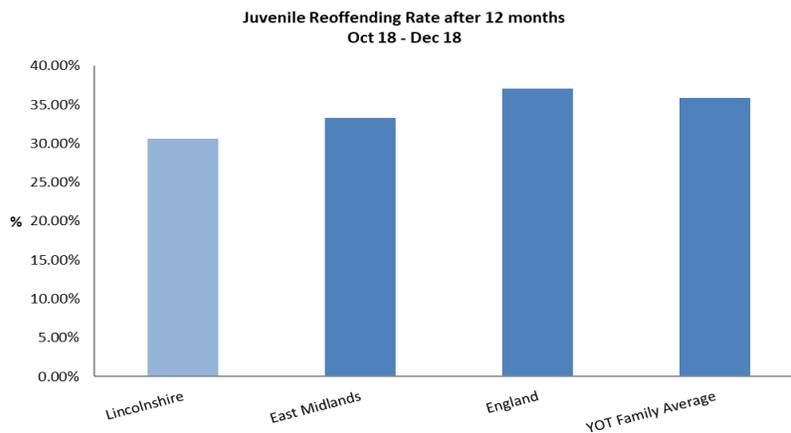
Performance in reoffending can fluctuate quarter on quarter due to the small cohort numbers being reviewed. This target reflects the National average performance in 19/20 to date. Our goal is to remain at or below this average figures.

About the target range

Upper and lower targets have been set to allow for the range of movement possible based on cohort numbers.

About benchmarking

Benchmarked against National, Regional and YOT Family performance



Juvenile Reoffending Rate after 12 months	Oct 18 - Dec 18		
	Number in the cohort	Number of reoffenders	% Reoffending
Lincolnshire	36	11	30.60%
East Midlands	405	135	33.30%
England	5,378	1,997	37.10%
YOT Family Average	56	20	35.90%