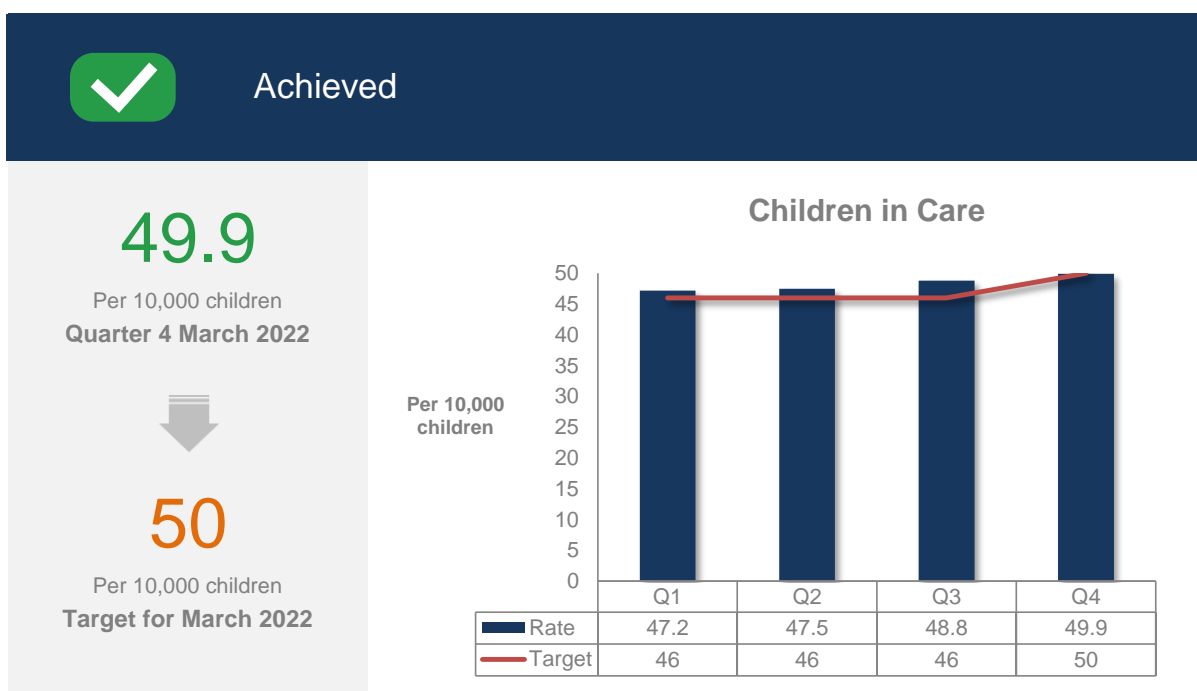


Children in Care

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.

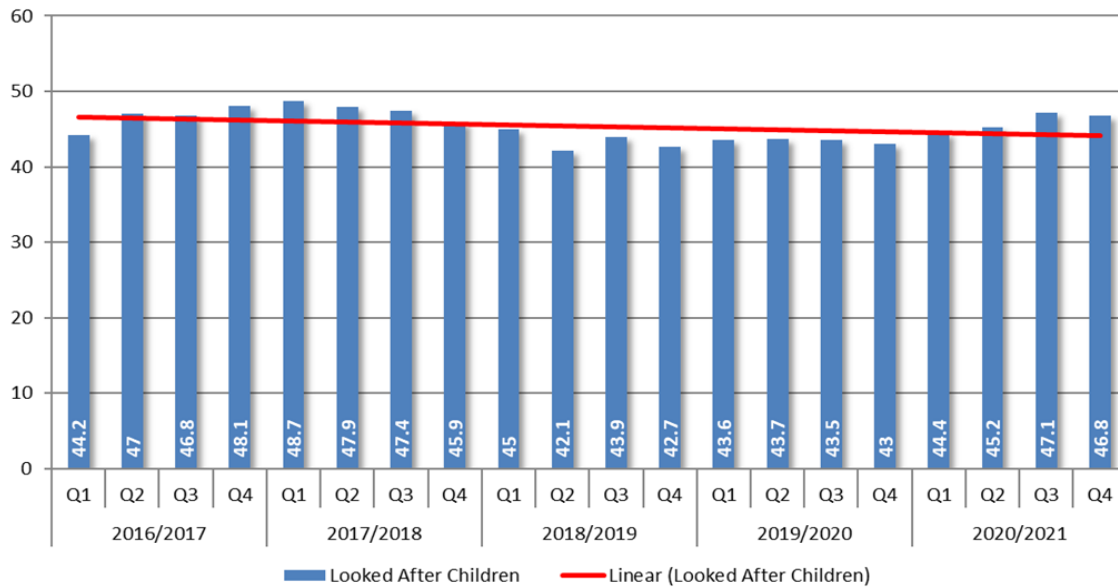


About the latest performance

This measure has achieved target, however this target has been revised in Quarter 4 from 46 to 50 per 10,000 take into account the effects of the National Transfer Scheme. As with Quarter 3, the number of Children in Care starters over Quarter 4 has remained at a relatively high level whilst the number of care leavers has remained reasonably static. The increase in new entrants to care has continued to keep the Children in Care per 10,000 figure high over the past quarter. The growth in numbers is attributable to the Council's safeguarding responsibilities and is partly attributable to the number of unaccompanied asylum-seeking children that have arrived as part of the new temporary mandated National Transfer Scheme. The expectation is that Lincolnshire will take a maximum of 103 children which equates to 0.07% of the general child population and therefore there continues to be a likely impact of growth going forward. Despite the growth this quarter and the potential for future increase there continues to be an emphasis on prevention from children coming into care and exit planning from the care system where it can be achieved. However, despite the increase, the Lincolnshire number of Children in Care per 10,000 remains significantly below the most recent published figures both nationally and by our statistical neighbours (67 per 10,000 and 63.4 per 10,000 respectively as of 31st March 2021).

Further details

Children in Care per 10,000 of the Lincolnshire Population



About the target

This change has been requested by Executive in light of the increase in children in care (CIC) due to the pandemic and the National Transfer Scheme.

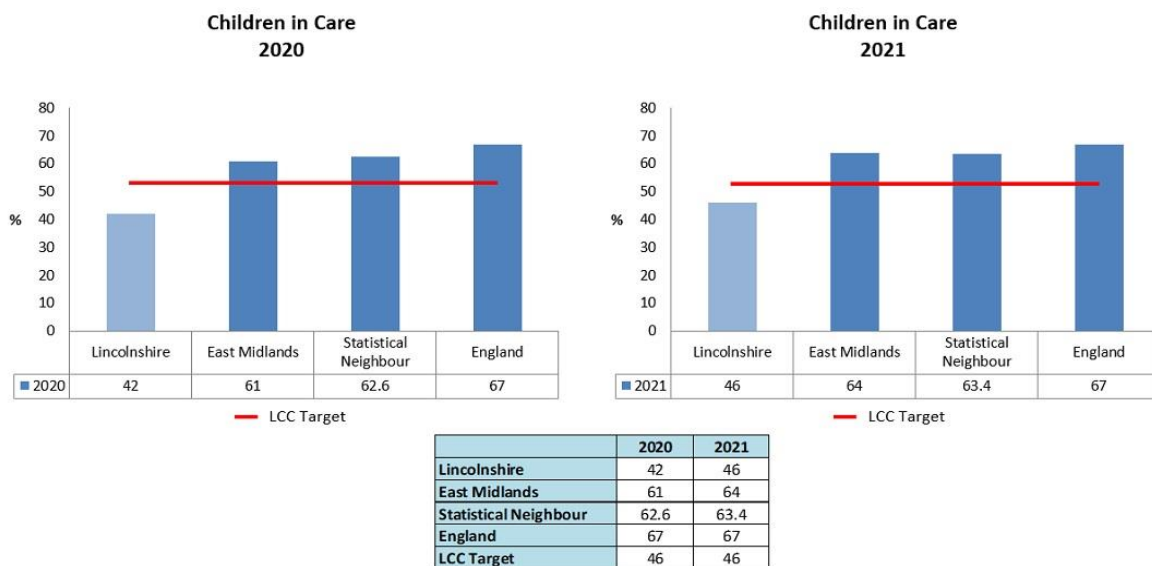
About the target range

The Upper Target allows for the number of looked after children to vary between approximately 733 (50.0) – 747 (51.0).

The Lower tolerance is anything below 717 (49.0)

About benchmarking

This is based on Children in Care (CiC) predictions using the D2I CiC modelling

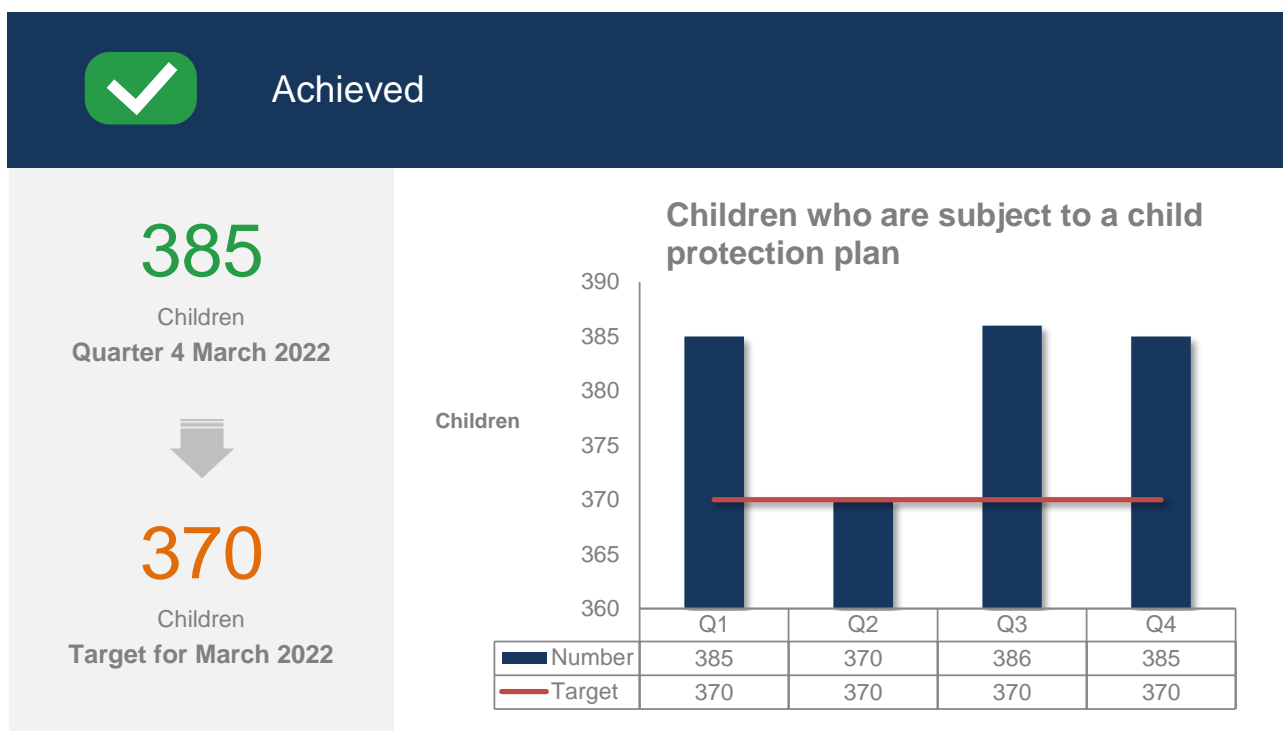


Children who are subject to a child protection plan

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.

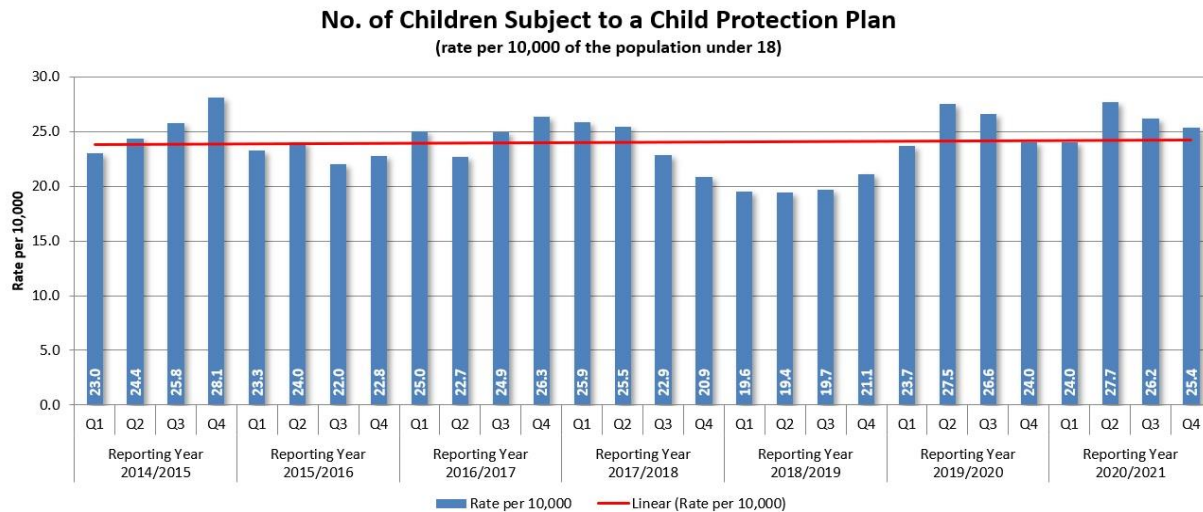
A lower number of children who are subject to a child protection plan indicates a better performance.



About the latest performance

The number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan in Lincolnshire is 385, which equates to 26.1 per 10,000 at the end of March 2022, this is still on target (within the tolerance range) as the target is 370 (25.8 rate per 10,000) however, it remains at a slightly elevated level. The number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan will fluctuate as the decision for a child to be subject to a child protection plan is based on the risk factors present. Early intervention with families and effective risk management ensure that the right children are subject to a child protection plan. It is unsurprising to see that the number of children subject to a child protection plan has been relatively high recently - the current and ongoing public health pandemic has continued to have an impact upon families with increased stresses, pressures and hardship as a result of lockdowns, restrictions upon contact with extended families and support networks, and the known impact upon delivery of universal services.

Further details



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.

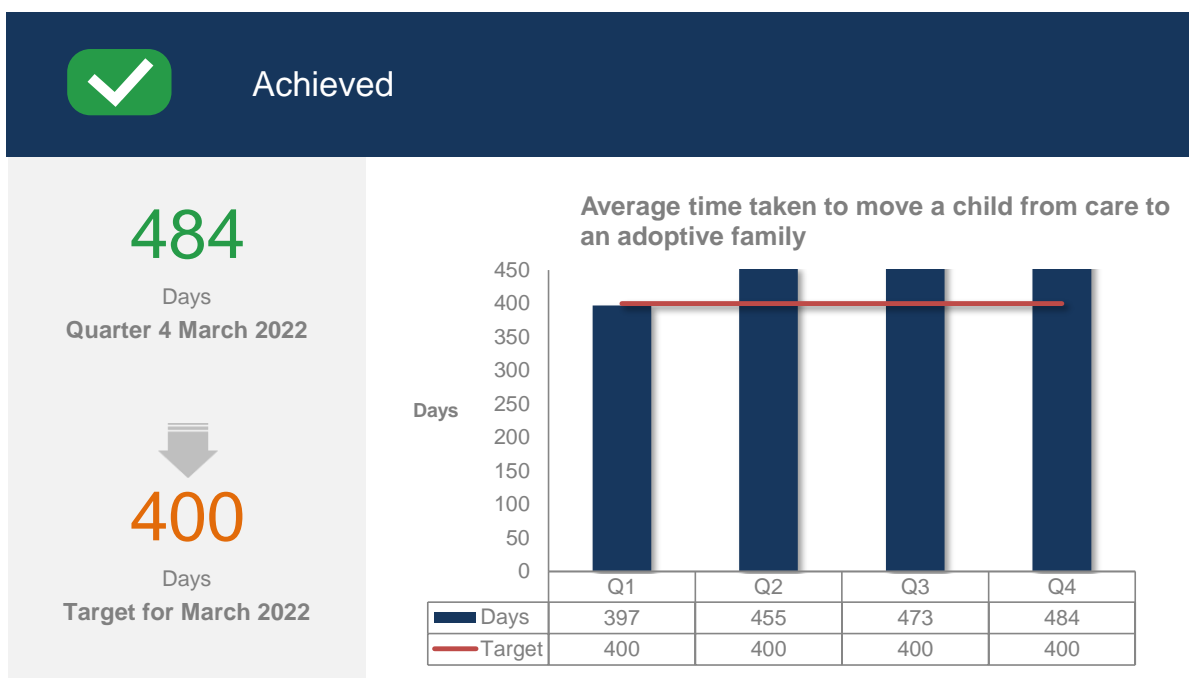
About benchmarking

Comparator information is available. Benchmarked against National, Regional and Stat neighbours.



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.

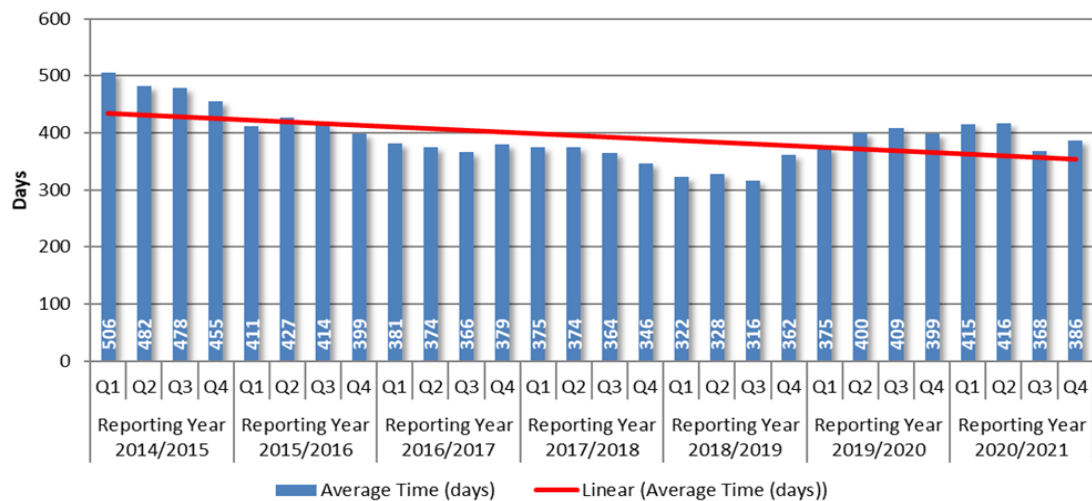


About the latest performance

With the recent easing and gradual recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic, Lincolnshire continues to achieve target in this measure. There continues to be some delay in getting cases through the courts during Covid, and this will continue to have some impact on the statistics and data for this year and accounts for the increased timescales. This measure is a 'rolling' 3 yearly average, as we have moved forward the calculation has considered more of the period covered by the pandemic, which has in turn increased the rolling average figure. The most recent published comparator data is from the three-year period before the pandemic (2015-18), however, Lincolnshire remains better than the national figure (486) from that period, although it is now higher than the statistical neighbours (456.33).

Further details

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



About the target

Target set significantly better than national average

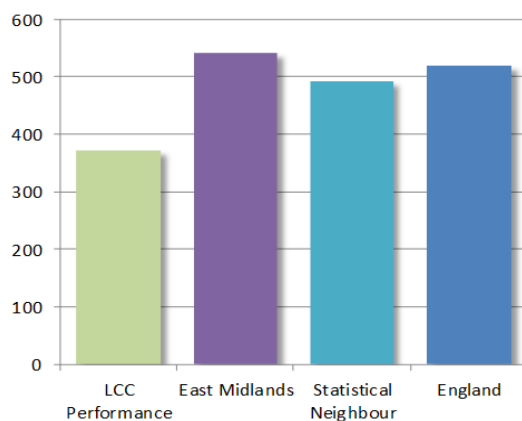
About the target range

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

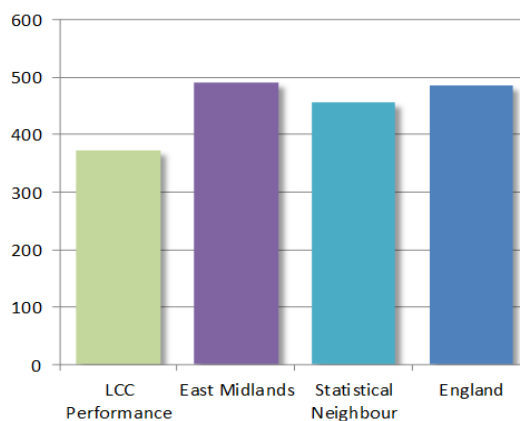
About benchmarking

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

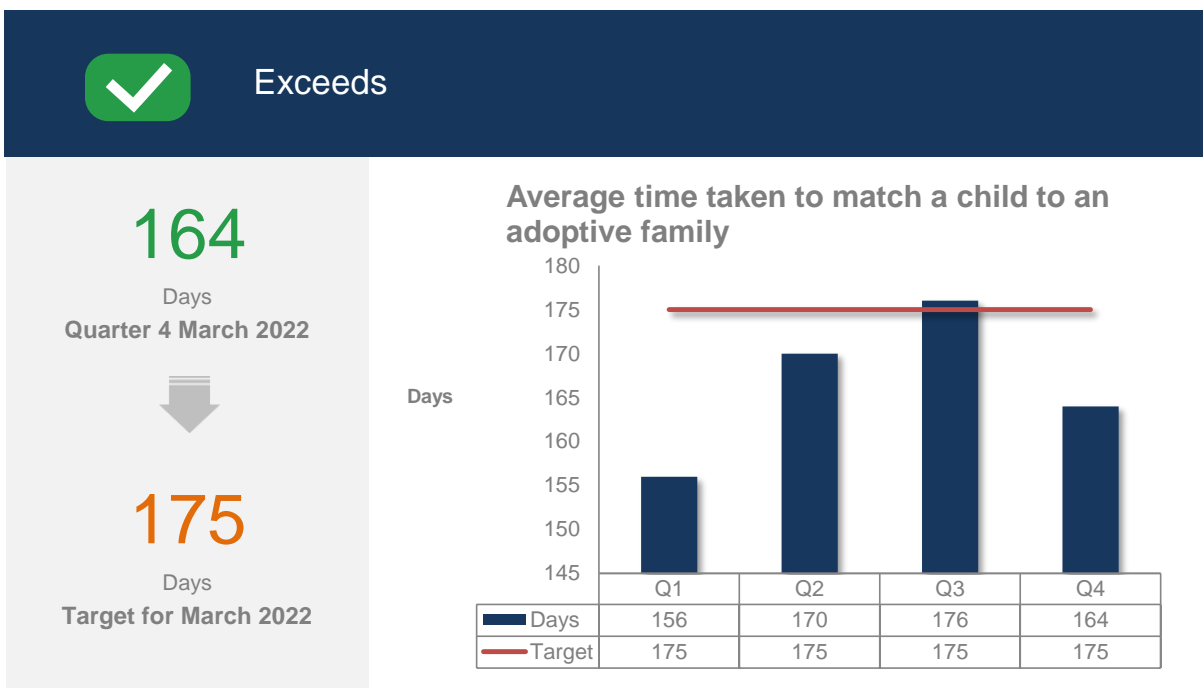


	2014/2017	2015/2018
LCC Performance	372	372
East Midlands	542	490
Statistical Neighbour	492.3	456.3
England	520	486

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.

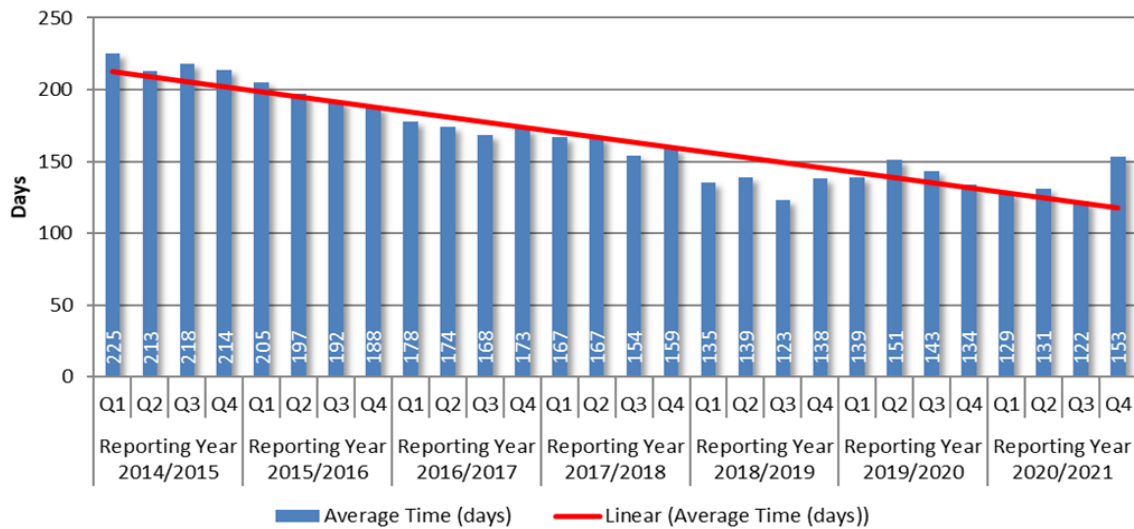
A lower number of days taken to match a child to an adoptive family indicates a better performance.



About the latest performance

The performance in quarter 4 has improved significantly as compared to quarter 3 where Lincolnshire were slightly above the target figure of 175. The average for the year as a whole was 166 which is an excellent outcome at a time when there is still an impact due to Covid. The target has reduced in line with the national picture and the acknowledgment of additional delay, but the performance of Lincolnshire has continued to be well within the timescales. This is due to continued attention to family finding at the earliest opportunity, so that once children are subject to a Placement Order there is wherever possible a placement already identified so that practice is timely and effective.

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.

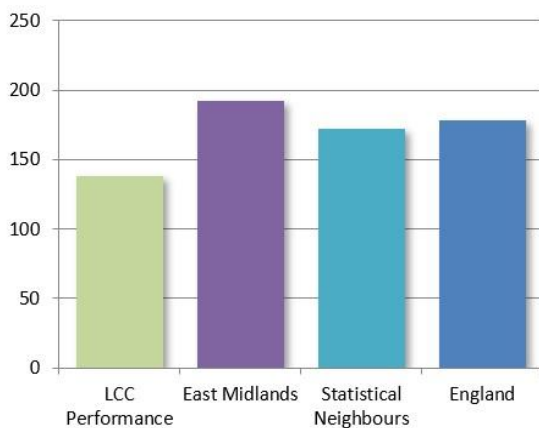
About the target range

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

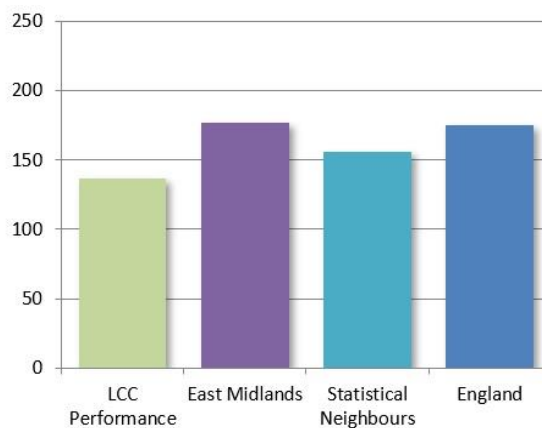
About benchmarking

Benchmarking information is available for 2019.

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



Average time taken to match a child to an adoptive family (days) 2017-2020



	2016/2019	2017/2020
LCC Performance	138	137
East Midlands	192	177
Statistical Neighbours	171.89	155.44
England	178	175

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.



Exceeds

0.05

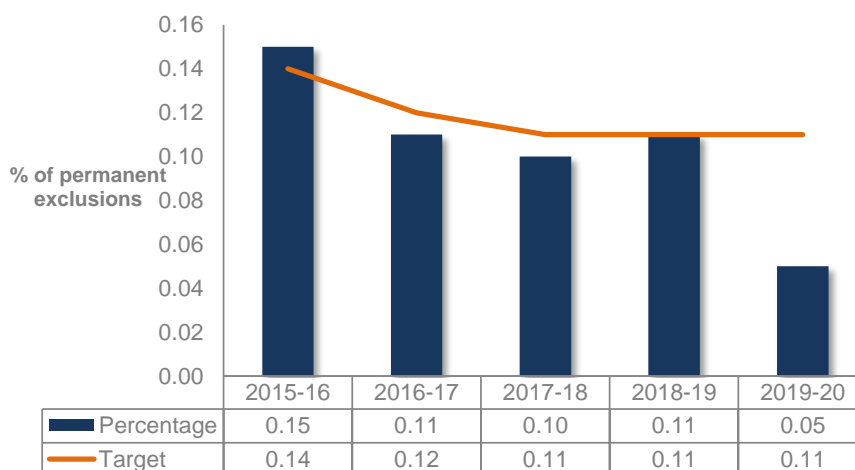
% of permanent exclusions
Actual Sept 2019 - July 2020



0.11

% of permanent exclusions
Target Sept 2019 - July 2020

Permanent exclusions



About the latest performance

Since the Inclusive Lincolnshire strategy was introduced in 2015/16, the rate of permanent exclusions has continued to decrease; in line with internal target setting and drawing it mainly in line with the national average since 2016/17. The trend of reducing permanent exclusions has been established and continues to be supported robustly by the Pupil Reintegration Team. The rate of permanent exclusions has seen a significant decrease this quarter, however this has been severely impacted on due to the abnormal school operating circumstances over this period as a result of the pandemic. Target setting going forward has been adjusted accordingly given the unpredictability of the impact of the pandemic and school's recovery.

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%.

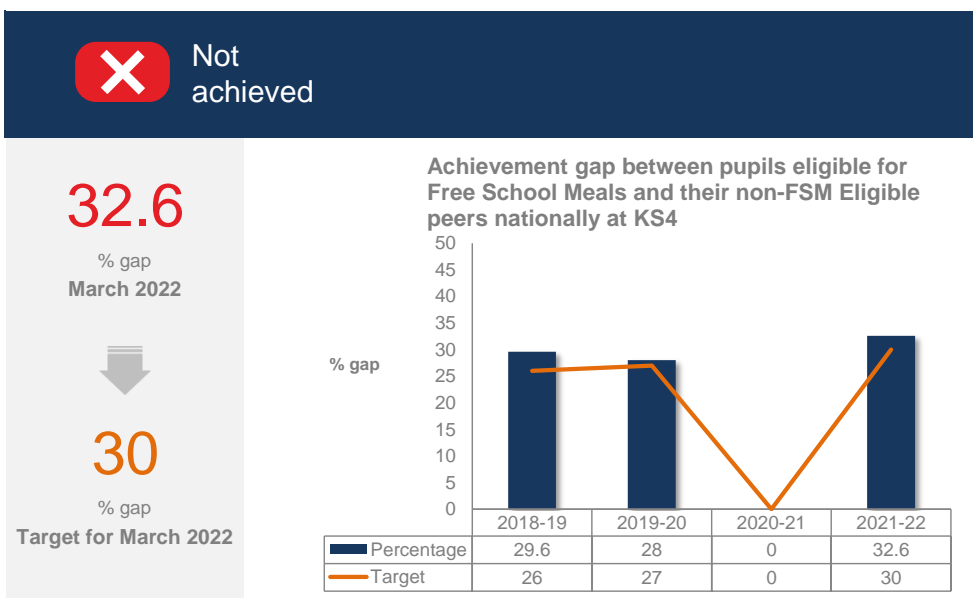
About benchmarking

Benchmarked against National, Regional and Stat neighbours



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

Published data is not directly comparable to previous years (due to grades awarded using teacher assessment rather than exams which remove the previous skewing effects of norm referencing grades which prevents all pupils attaining grades which reflect the quality of their work or aptitude). We can see from the published 2021 data that the achievement of FSM and non-FSM pupils nationally increased. The gap between FSM and Non-FSM pupils has remained steady or widened across the country, the trend for a widening gap is also seen in Lincs. Target not met. In part, this could be due to the disproportionately negative effect of learning loss and reduced access to educational resources experienced by FSM pupils compared to their peers during the pandemic.

2022 results will likely show a decline overall/dip in performance. Not necessarily due to a decline in pupils' ability/performance, but rather due to Ofqual's decision to 're-align' grade boundaries so as to make 2022 outcomes more comparable to 2019.

The service is developing a coordinated Education Strategic Plan with sector partners, this seeks to address the ambition and specifics of the Education and Levelling Up white papers. Strategy aims include integrated working with services areas beyond education so that all of the factors affecting schools and settings within communities are addressed.

Further details

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

About the target

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the summer exam series was cancelled in 2020. Pupils scheduled to sit GCSE exams in 2020 were awarded either a centre assessment grade (based on what the school believed the student would most likely have achieved had exams gone ahead) or their calculated grade using a model developed by Ofqual - whichever was the higher of the two.

The cancellation of summer 2020 GCSE exams and the new method of awarding grades has led to a set of pupil attainment statistics that are unlike previous years.

Each of the pupil level attainment statistics have increased - more than would be expected in a typical year - between the 2018/19 and 2019/20 academic years. This reflects the change to the way GCSE grades were awarded rather than improvements in pupil performance. As a result the 2019/20 data should not be directly compared to attainment data from previous years for the purposes of measuring changes in student performance.

Students sitting exams and other assessments in exam year 2021 will benefit from a package of exceptional measures to improve fairness and prevent disruption

(<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/extra-measures-to-support-students-ahead-of-next-summer-exams>) including more generous grading than usual, in line with national outcomes from 2020, so students taking exams in 2021 are not disadvantaged.

Target for 2021 therefore uses 2020 outcomes as the baseline and the FFT year-on-year trajectory is used only as an indication of variation in the cohort's prior attainment.

Based on prior attainment (performance at the end of Primary school) FFT predicts that our 2021 FSM cohort's performance will remain in line with that of the 2020 cohort. Assuming that the national non-FSM cohort remains steady at 54% and Lincs FSM cohort improves, we need to aspire to narrow the gap from -31% to -30%

About the target range

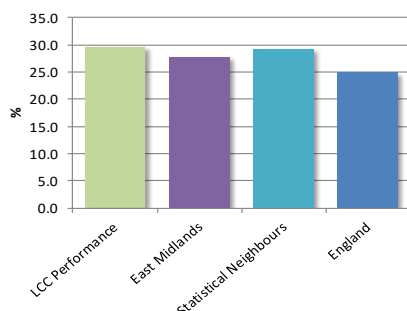
Upper – a gap of -29% is aspirational given that Lincs FSM pupils are predicted to perform in line with the 2020 cohort. It should be celebrated if Lincs FSM can close the gap on national Non-FSM by 2 percentage points this year.

Lower - would put us in line with our position in 2020, it should be highlighted if the gap widens further in 2021.

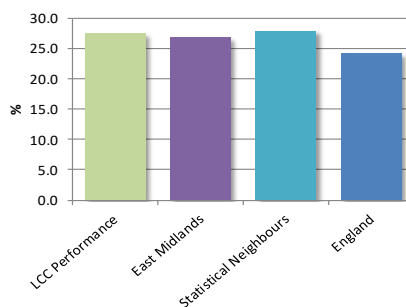
About benchmarking

Nationally and in Lincs the FSM v Non-FSM gap widened in 2020. In part, this could be due to the potential loss of learning pupils may have experienced during the last year owing to lockdown and year group bubbles being required to self-isolate and learn from home. On average, compared to their non-FSM peers, disadvantaged pupils are less likely to have been able to participate fully in online lessons due to reduced access to a computer and/or internet connection.

Achievement gap between pupils eligible for Free School Meals and their non-FSM eligible peers nationally at KS4 (2018)



Achievement gap between pupils eligible for Free School Meals and their non-FSM eligible peers nationally at KS4 (2019)



	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

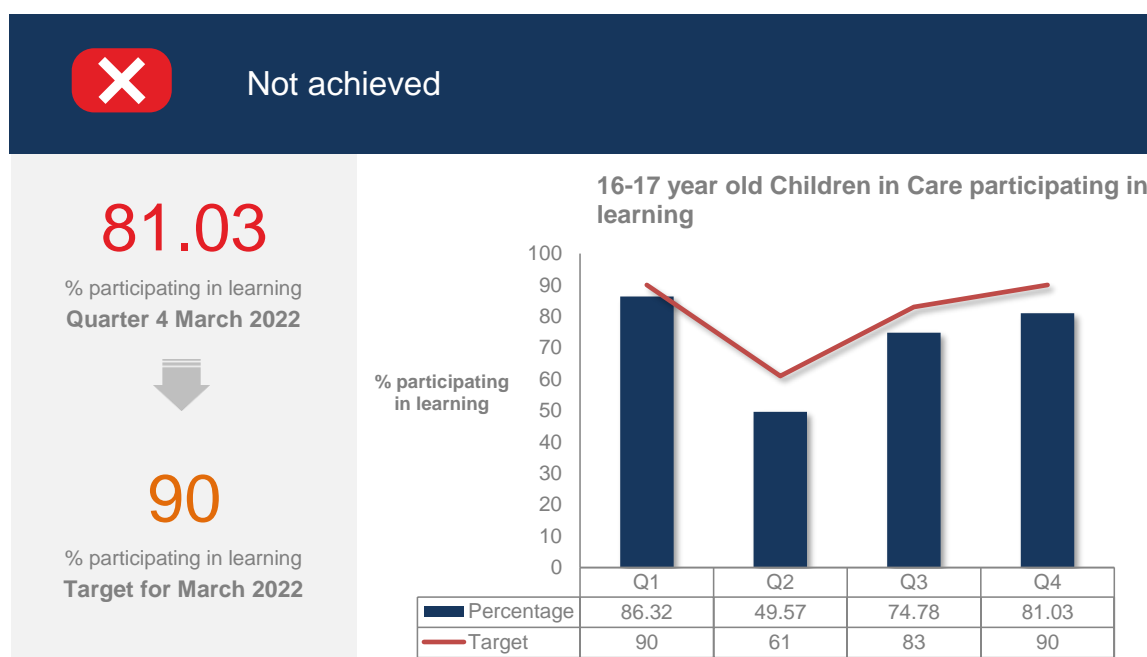
This measures young people recorded as being in care participating in learning at the end of the reporting period and will not take into consideration the length of time that they have been in local authority care.

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.

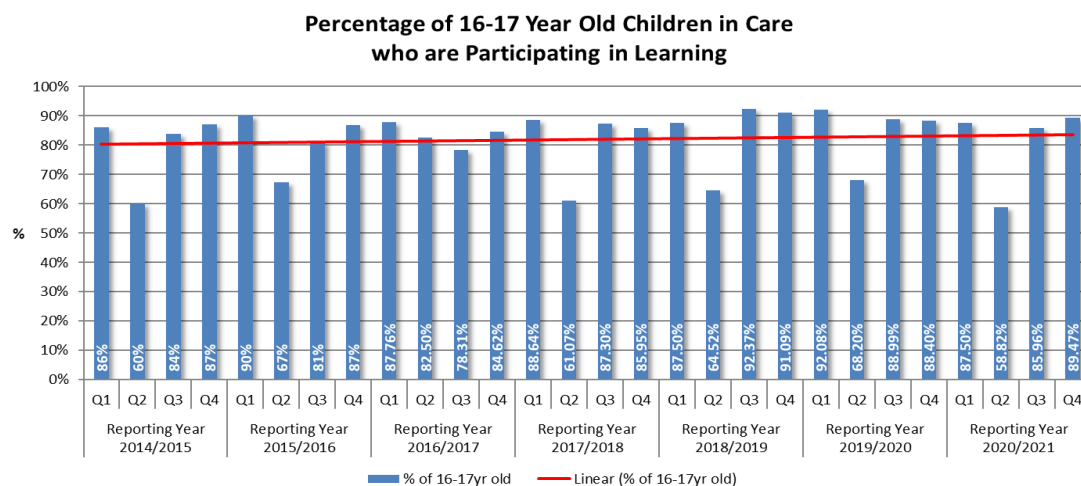


About the latest performance

The performance for this quarter is below the lower target tolerance for this performance indicator by 4%. All of our 16 and 17 year olds are supported by the Virtual School through the Personal Education Planning Process. This brings social workers, carers and providers together to focus on educational need and ensures that our young people are supported appropriately while participating in learning. Some of our young people in care struggle to access learning and the team also works with those young people not participating in learning to ensure that they can access therapeutic support and/or appropriate educational opportunities when they are ready to do so.

The Virtual School has participated in the National DfE Post 16 pilot which was completed at the end of March 2022. The pilot has enabled the Virtual School, working in partnership with post 16 providers, Leaving Care and Social Care colleagues, to allocate additional funding through the PEP process to promote young people's access to and engagement in further education. This has assisted the Virtual School to find placements for those Young People not participating in learning and provide individual learners with advice and support through the Personal Education Plan regardless of where placed. The final evaluation of the pilot is currently with the DfE and we are awaiting a decision on the continuation of this additional funding at the end of July 2022.

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.



Achieved

93.7

%

Quarter 4 March 2022

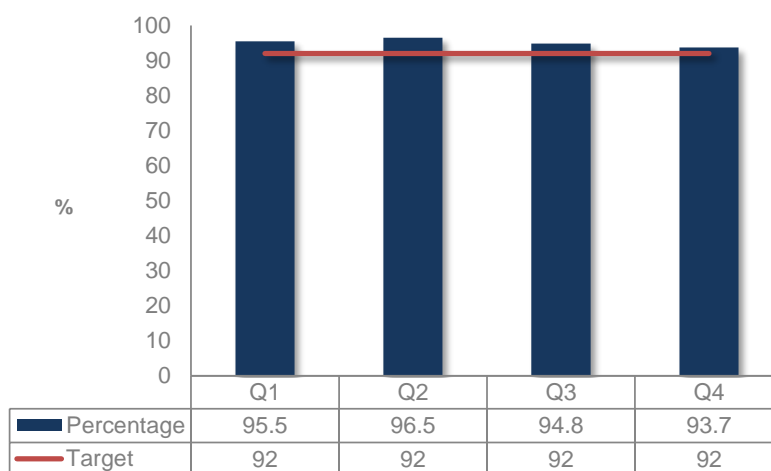


92

%

Target for March 2022

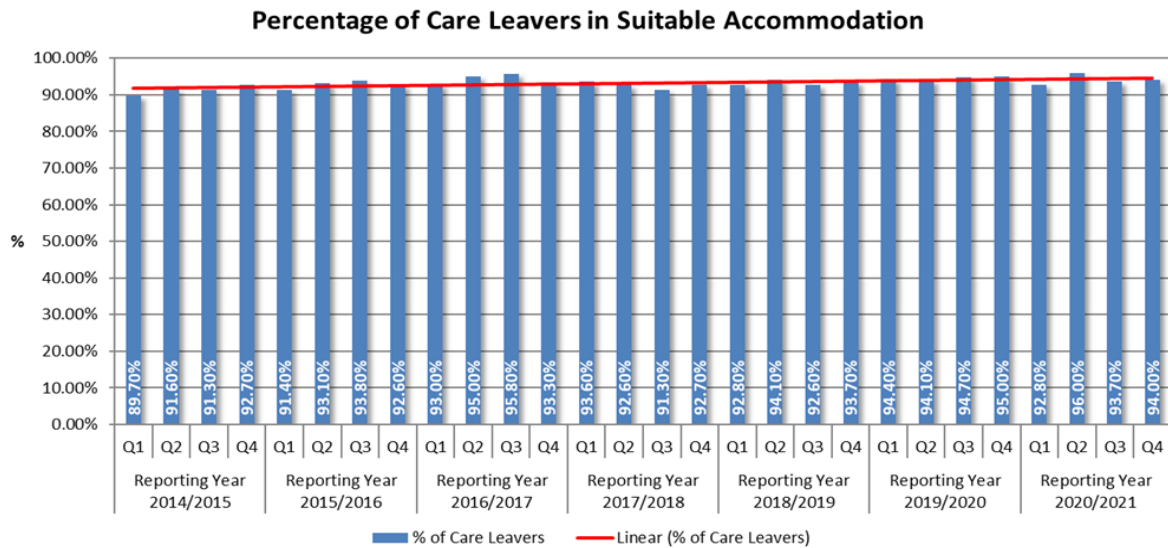
Care Leavers in suitable accommodation



About the latest performance

The good performance in relation to accommodation continues to be down to good working relationships with District Councils and their willingness to view care leavers as a priority group. The continued flexibility and resilience of our housing provider, Nacro, during and after the pandemic continues to ensure safe accommodation is on offer. The above combined with persistent and creative work of leaving care staff has ensured that nearly all care leavers are suitably accommodated if they wish. A small number of young people in custody are there for deemed to be unsuitably accommodated, and one care leaver declined the support of housing authorities which does impact on the figure.

Further details



About the target

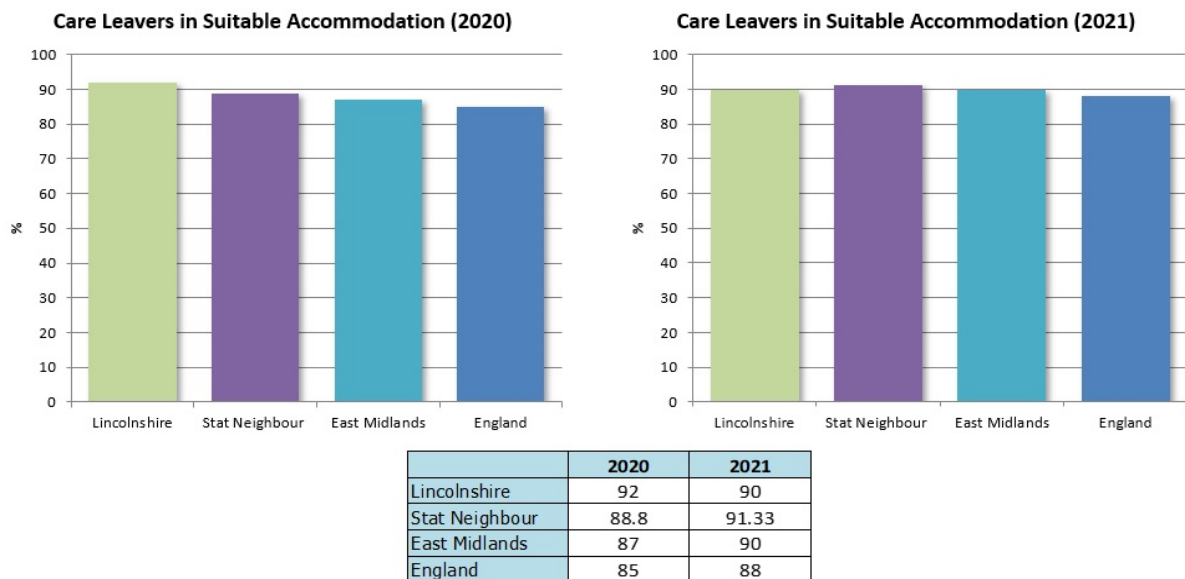
Target to remain the same as previous year, we are above both national and similar authority average.

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.



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.

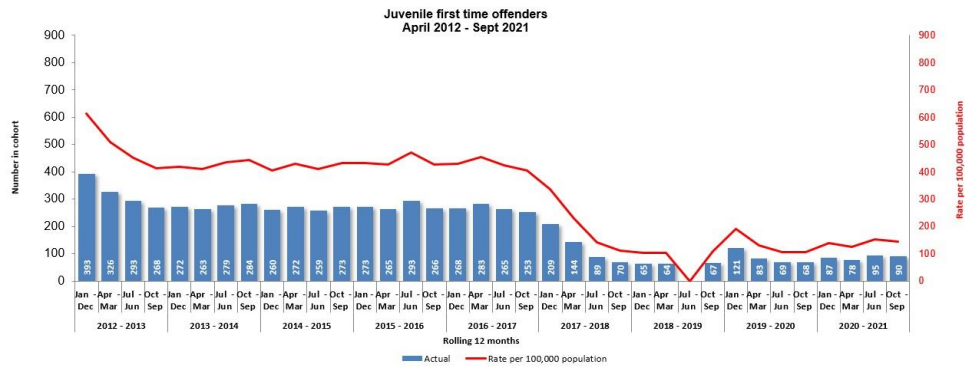
A lower number of young people entering the criminal justice system for the first time indicates a better performance.



About the latest performance

Lincolnshire's rate of juvenile first time entrants remains low having fallen slightly since Q3. Currently it stands at 90 (rate per 100,000) which is considerably lower than target rate (125) as well as the National (156), Regional (161) and YOT Family (131) rates. This continues to show the positive work of the Joint Diversionary Panel. Q2 and Q3 figures had previously been delayed by the Youth Justice Board but have since been released; the Q2 rate of juvenile first time offending for Lincolnshire was 78 which fell significantly lower than target (125), National (159) Regional (156) and that of our YOT Family (140). the Q3 rate for Lincolnshire was 95 which fell considerably lower than target (125), National (167) Regional (166) and that of our YOT Family (135).

Further details



About the target

The Lincolnshire average rate in 2020/21 (to date) has been 104, but our Youth Offending Service is entering a new period of stability that may begin to fluctuate following the dramatic drop over last few years.

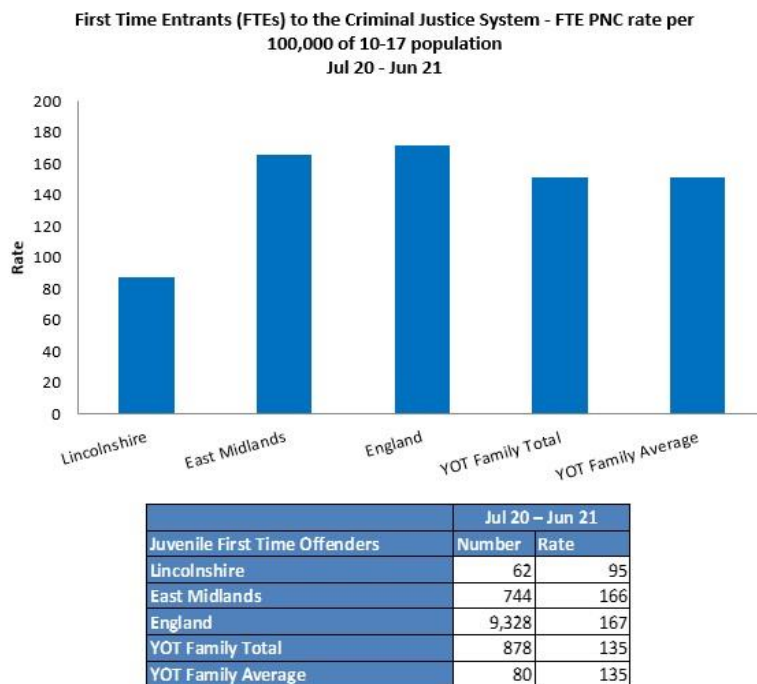
A target of 125 is still relevant and allows for this period of uncertainty while remaining well below the previous year's average as a goal for improvement.

About the target range

The Lincolnshire average rate in 2020/21 (to date) has been 104, but our Youth Offending Service is entering a new period of stability that may begin to fluctuate following the dramatic drop over last few years. The upper and lower targets have been set to take this into account.

About benchmarking

Benchmarked against National, Regional and YOT Family performance



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.



Not achieved

43.8

%

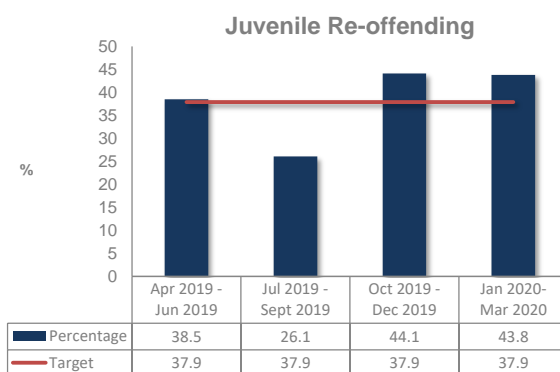
Actual January - March 2020



37.9

%

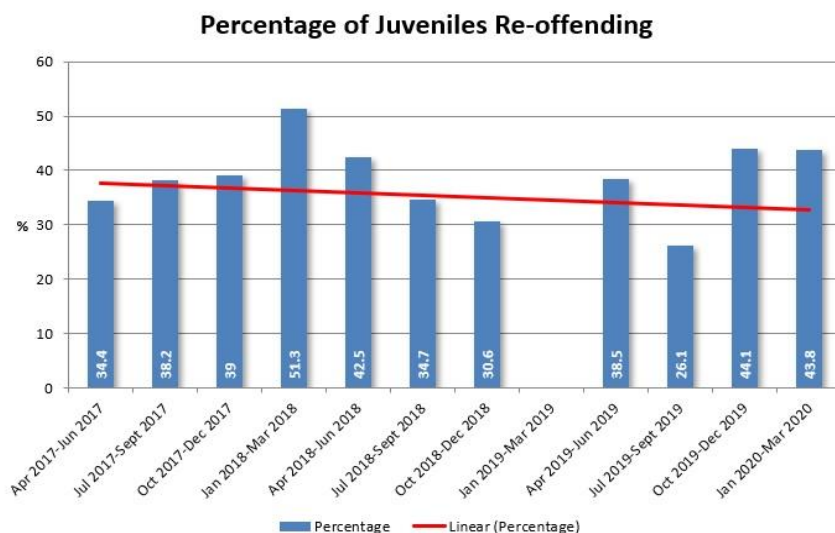
Target for January - March 2020



About the latest performance

Lincolnshire's rate of reoffending currently stands at 43.8%. This has dropped slightly since last quarter but remains higher than target. However due to the small cohort size, small fluctuations in reoffenders can have dramatic effects on the rate itself. Typically what we see is that a lower first time entrant rate generally leads to a higher reoffending rate; this is the case in Lincolnshire. Q2 and Q3 figures had previously been delayed by the Youth Justice Board but have since been released; the Q2 rate of juvenile reoffending in Lincolnshire was 26.1% showing a significant drop from Q1, this however is due to a larger cohort with numbers of reoffenders remaining fairly constant. Performance in Q2 was lower than target (37.9%), as well as being lower than the National (32.6%) Regional (29.1%) and YOT Family (33.5%) rates. The Q3 rate for Lincolnshire rose to 44.1%, this was primarily due to a reduced cohort (12 less young people), this brought us back to above our target rate of 37.9%. Q3 also had us above that of the National (34.2%) Regional (27.4%) and YOT Family (37.0%) rates.

Further details



About the target

Performance in reoffending can fluctuate quarter on quarter due to the small cohort numbers being reviewed.

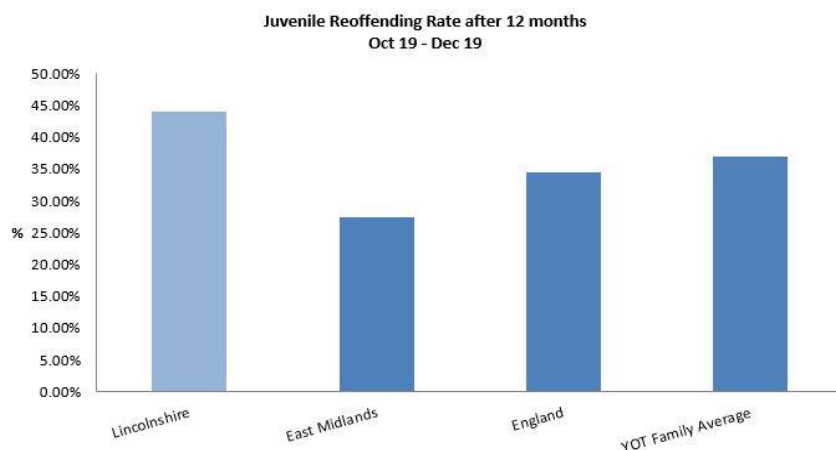
This target reflects the National average performance in 19/20 to date. Our goal is to remain at or below this average figure.

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 19 - Dec 19		
	Number in the cohort	Number of reoffenders	% Reoffending
Lincolnshire	34	15	44.10%
East Midlands	317	87	27.40%
England	4,849	1,667	34.40%
YOT Family Average	511	189	37.00%