

Children's Social Care Key Indicators

January 2023

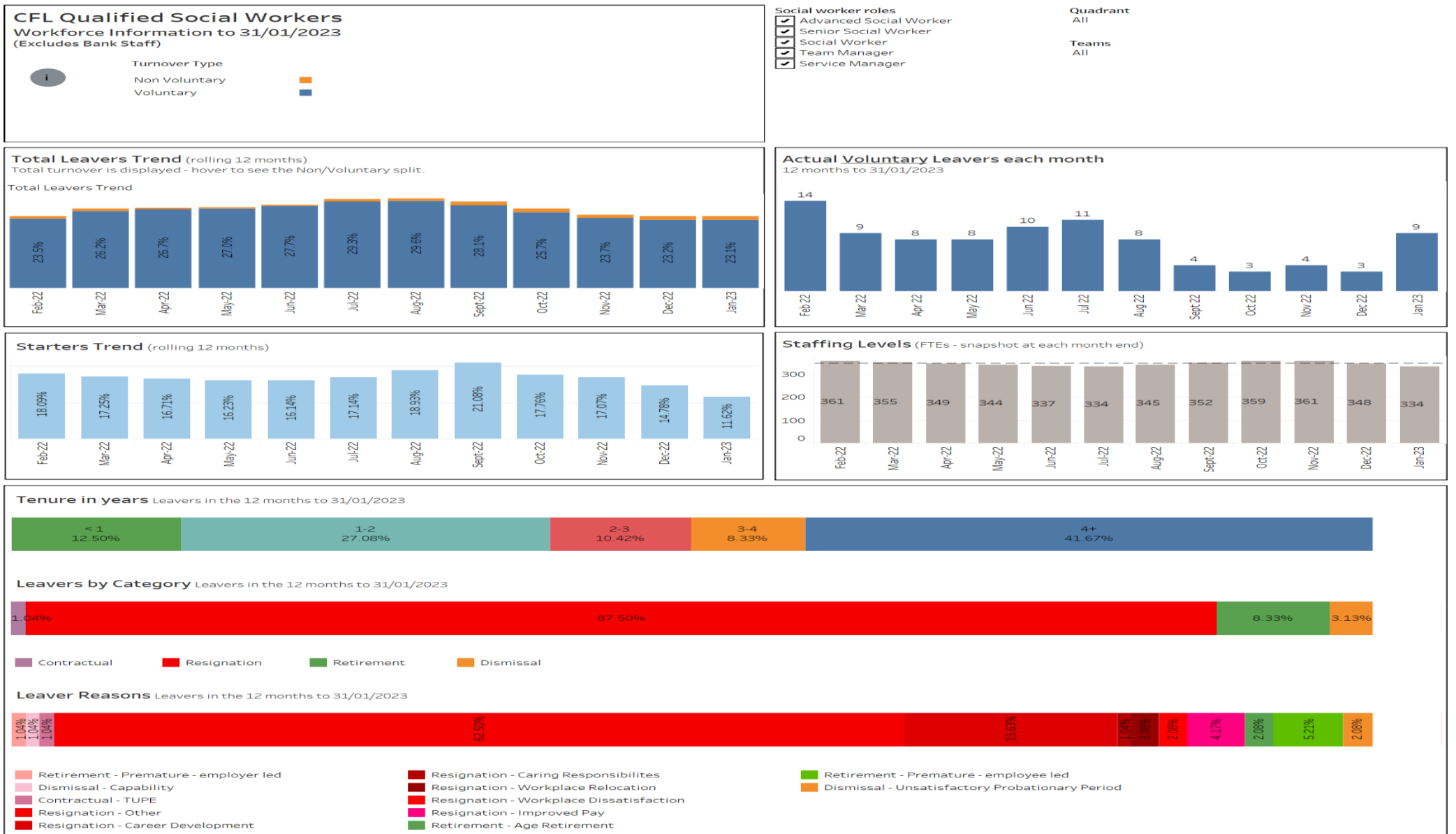
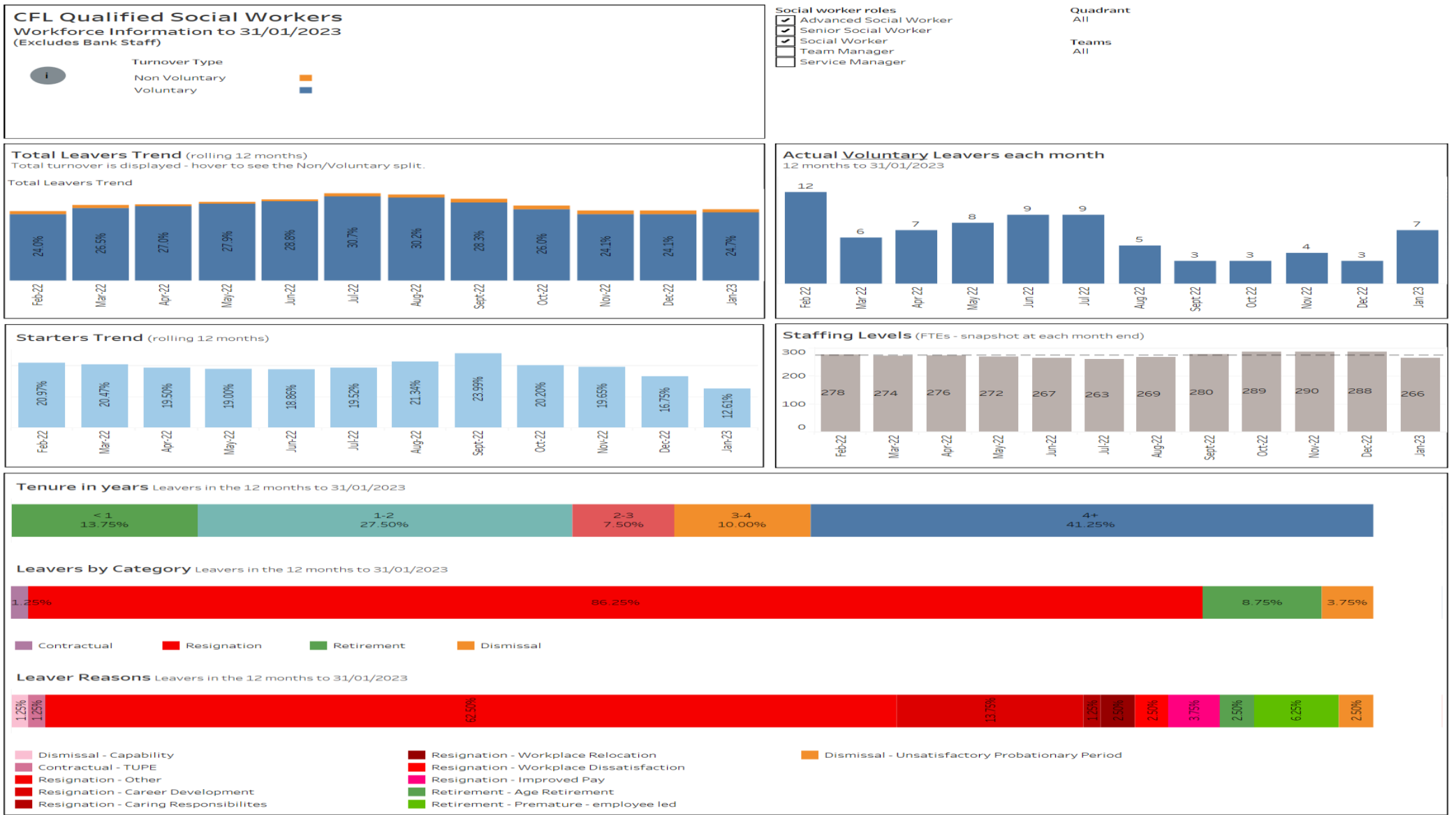
Metrics - KPI component	What is the KPI/Target where applicable	What is the statistical benchmark for National/Comparable LAs		Figure for: Nov	Nov RAG	Figure for: Dec	Dec RAG	Figure for: Jan	Jan RAG	RAG Narrative
Number of CSPA contacts received	N/A	N/A		4045		3471		4027		The volume of Contacts to C-SPA has varied marginally over 2022 with an average monthly volume of 3,400. The significant drop in December is most likely related to the holiday period, as was seen in August rather than earlier stage diversion.
Number and percentage of contacts progressed to social care	N/A	N/A		510 13%		461 13%		498 12%		The number of contacts progressing to Social Care is consistently between 10% and 15% of the total. This has remained the pattern over the last six months and demonstrates the volume of generic activity in contrast to the conversion to social work activity as a result of concerns raised. This is a key area of focus within the Early Help Transformation programme.
4.2 Re-referrals to Children's Services	22%	24%	23%	15%	G	13%	G	21%	G	The Re-referral target is in line with benchmarking. January saw an increase in re-referrals in contrast to the recent downward trajectory and further analysis is needed to see if this is related to large sibling groups. Current work to support Phase 2 of the FSM is concentrating on step-down support to families to help sustain the progress made and make re-referral less likely.
4.3 Proportion of Assessments completed within 45 working days	90%	90%	88%	77%	R	76%	R	70%	R	On average 80% of referrals result in progression to an Assessment. In January 515 assessments were undertaken. Analysis of completion times shows that the majority of those assessments not completed in 45 days are completed very shortly afterwards. This is an area for performance management and proper use of alert systems on LCS. Performance has improved marginally in contrast with the last quarter but some of the same issues around staffing are affecting this performance indicator.
5.2 Number of Children in Need	N/A	N/A		1874		1967		2011		
5.2 Child In Need Visits up to date	90%	N/A		80%	R	73%	R	84%	A	Although still in negative territory this indicator shows consistent improvement, other than the December dip over the last two quarters. There is still an impact from staffing pressures on the prioritisation of visits as part of wider risk management.
6.2 Proportion of S47 Enquiries with an outcome of Initial Child Protection Conference	39%	38%	37%	25%	R	34%	R	37%	A	Although Surrey is not an outlier in relation to this indicator with almost all comparator authorities sitting below a 50% conversion rate, there is still questions about why families are taken through an investigation that does not result in a CP process. Again the Family Safeguarding Model work currently being undertaken as part of the support from Herts is looking at how concerns can be responded to in different ways to assess and offer support to families where an extended child protection process is not necessary. The audit referenced in the previous report was undertaken and the findings are being included in the exploratory work around this area. Those children who are presented to a CP Conference remain the right ones, with the majority being supported under a CP Plan or robust child in need processes.
6.3 Child Protection volumes and rate	N/A	34.4	41.4	907 34.2		875 33.0		848 32.0		
6.4 Initial Child Protection Conferences held within timescale	85%	86%	83%	86%	G	78%	R	66%	R	This indicator is directly impacted by staffing issues and the ability to allocate and carry out the necessary work to inform a CP Conference within the 15 day timeframe. More recently with increased vacancy and sickness volumes within the Chairs Service the capacity to offer conferences within timescales has been

										impacted, despite the improved staffing levels within the operational Assessment teams.
6.5 Child Protection Plan repeat in 2 years	N/A	N/A		9%		7%		18%		
6.6 Review Child Protection Conferences held within timescale	100%	95%	93%	95%	A	100%	G	100%	G	As has been referenced previously the Independent Reviewing Service is much more in control of the outcomes for this indicator and the recent meeting of target demonstrates the benefit of that position. .
6.7 Proportion of children subject to a CP Plan for over 24 months	2%	2.4%	2.0%	4.3%	R	5.1%	R	5.0%	R	There are particular drivers for this performance area. In Surrey a number of children are subject to Interim Supervision Orders and policy locally is that where children were on CP Plans & Care Orders were originally sought, any Interim Orders should be reinforced by continuation of the CP Plan whilst threshold is met. This policy is currently under review. For other families there may be particular issues that mean a Threshold for continuation on a Plan is met but there is focus on using the PLO process to create change in these children's circumstances. In January this indicator related to 7 children.
6.8 Children subject to a CP Plan seen in the last 10 working days	90%	N/A		82%	A	86%	A	90%	G	This an area of real improvement over the last two quarters and the Surrey target was met in January. This improvement has been gained through increases in staffing and management drive to improve compliance.

Metrics - KPI component	What is the KPI/Target where applicable	What is the statistical benchmark for National/Comparable LAs		Figure for: Nov		Nov RAG	Figure for: Dec		Dec RAG	Figure for: Jan		Jan RAG	Narrative to attach to the RAG ratings
7.1 Number of Looked After Children and rate per 10k	N/A	43.7	67	1044	39.4		1055	39.8		1057	39.9		There is no indicator attached to this metric. There is an overall increase but a significant part of this is growth in UASC numbers related to the National Transfer Scheme and young people being found within Surrey's borders and being accommodated.
7.1 Number of Care Leavers	N/A	N/A		849			843			841			
7.2 Looked After Children with up to date Reviews	90%	N/A		86%		A	84%		A	85%		A	The majority of children in care have timely Reviews but most delay is at the first Review which is held within 4 weeks of accommodation and relates to allocation capacity within the social work and IRS teams. As seen above at point of subsequent reviews, timeliness is achieved.
7.3 Looked After Children statutory visits	90%	N/A		94%		G	88%		A	92%		G	The Looked After Children's Teams have not experienced the same level of staffing churn and this shows in the better performance against target. There is no significant divergence within any Quadrant/Service with performance generally aligning across County. In January indicator target was exceeded.
7.7 Looked After Children Initial Health Assessments completed	90%	N/A		83%		A	81%		A	81%		A	Performance within both Initial & Review Health Assessments is compromised by staffing issues within Community Paediatrics and ability to provide timely assessments. There has been recruitment within Health to address this shortage with new Community Paediatricians coming on stream and target was reached in January for Reviews. Again the greater control over Review timeliness is evidenced within the metrics.
7.8 Looked After Children Review Health Assessments completed	90%	92%	91%	86%		A	88%		A	90%		G	
7.9 Looked After Children Dental Checks completed - in care more than 1 year	90%	50%	40%	84%		A	85%		A	85%		A	Although not meeting target performance locally is significantly better than national/stat neighbour. Examination of data shows that most who have not had dental checks sit within the adolescent cohort. This is a featured area within LAC Reviews and IRO's will be asked to profile/promote dental health in forthcoming reviews.
7.13 Looked After Children Short Term Placement Stability	9%	9.3%	9.0%	8.6%		G	9.1%		G	9.0%		G	Short term stability has seen some pressure in this quarter but remains in line with external benchmarking. This indicator suggests that most children do not experience successive placements before settling into a longer-term home, but some children may have one or more emergency/short term placements before a permanent home is secured.
7.14 Looked After Children Long Term Placement Stability	70%	65%	70%	71%		G	70%		G	70%		G	Long term stability appears more likely when young people are retained "in County" and this supports the new Reunification project which aims to bring children back to Surrey either through rehabilitation to family care or support to foster carers to enable step down from residential. Refocusing of the Family Group Conferencing Service to support family care options will also impact on this cohort going forward.
7.15 Looked After Children placed over 20 miles from Surrey	20%	27%	16%	30%		R	31%		R	30%		R	Sufficiency within County remains a factor within this indicator but the Sufficiency Plan is showing impact with the majority of children and young people cared for within Surrey or immediate neighbours. The Reunification Programme is also expected to positively impact on this indicator over coming months. There will always be a pressure related to specialist residential provision, particularly for children with disabilities & complex needs sited out of county.

8.2 Care Leavers in Contact with Surrey	95%	N/A		89%	A	83%	R	85%	R	
8.3 Proportion of Care Leavers aged 17-18 in suitable accommodation	TBC	92%	91%	87%		94%		92%		
8.3 Proportion of Care Leavers aged 19-21 in suitable accommodation	65%	87%	88%	95%	G	96%	G	95%	G	Care Leaver accommodation suitability is at very good levels and significantly above the Surrey target and that of statistical neighbours. This indicator suggests that the majority of young people are in accommodation that is of a good standard and is meeting their needs. The bi-monthly Accommodation Panels looking at young people's needs is one strand of how quality is maintained. Where accommodation is unsuitable this can be custody as for 1 young person or other types of accommodation which does not correspond with the care plan.
8.4 Proportion of Care Leavers aged 17-18 in education, employment and training (EET)	TBC	66%	65%	65%		77%		75%		This indicator suggests that a core group of young people are not accessing employment, education, or training opportunities. There is no significant difference between 16-18 & older young people in this group. NEET clinics operate in all quadrants with a focus on timely interventions to address NEET status, alongside support from the Post 16 education advisor from the virtual school about relevant opportunities. A targeted range of support is provided by community partners.
8.4 Proportion of Care Leavers aged 19-21 in education, employment and training (EET)	65%	54%	52%	63%	A	63%	A	62%	A	
9.2 LAC Missing Children Going Missing in the Month	N/A	85	10880	50		42		45		
10.1 Child Supervision recorded to timescale	90%	N/A		84%	A	74%	R	82%	A	Supervision on children's case records is a focused area for improvement. The average percentage shown masks the very good supervision compliance within some areas where targets were reached. Where compliance was not achieved this is largely due to vacancies within the Team Manager cohort and the resulting pressures on other team managers to cover the shortfall. There is a notable difference between those areas where there is stability of Team Managers with those where there has been churn. However, there is overall improvement over the last two quarters.

Social Worker Turnover



Foster Carer Turnover

Collection year	Number of households at 31 March	Number of places at 31 March
2018	388	658
2019	377	643
2020	393	656
2021	398	662
2022	397	660

Carers approved in year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General foster carer	26	25	37	31	21
Friends and family carer	72	80	52	106	84
Fostering to adopt carer	2	5	3	2	4
Short breaks – children who are also looked after carer	1	1	0	1	2
Short breaks – children who are not otherwise looked after carer	0	0	0	3	0
Total	101	111	92	143	111

Collection year	Number of households deregistered in year
2018	91
2019	105
2020	73
2021	145
2022	78