

**Report of: Corporate Director of Children's Services**

<b>Meeting of:</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Ward(s)</b>
Children Services Scrutiny Committee	16 July 2018	All

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## **SUBJECT: Children's Services Performance 2017/18: Quarter 4 Update**

### **1. Synopsis**

- 1.1 This Quarter 4 performance report provides an update on progress against Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) across Children's Services.
- 1.2 A Data Dashboard, showing performance against the KPIs, is included in a separate attachment. This report should be read alongside the dashboard for a full, rounded understanding of performance in each area.

### **2. Recommendations**

- 2.1 To consider Children's Services performance in Quarter 4 2017/18;

### **3. Background**

- 3.1 The main body of this report is set out using selected KPIs under each of the aims within the Children's Services Plan 2016/19, with a focus on outcome measures where suitable. Corporate Indicators for 2017/18, including Equalities Indicators, are highlighted. Only those KPIs where new data is available at the time of writing are discussed in this report, to avoid repetition from previous performance updates.

# **Children's Services Plan 2016/19 - Aim 1: Through strong universal services, children, young people and adults are enabled to achieve good education and employability outcomes**

Performance in this area should be considered within the context of the current strategic priorities for Learning & Schools, as set out in the refreshed service plan:

- Narrowing the gap in attainment between BCRB pupils and the LBI average at KS2 and KS4 (KS2 gap in percentage of pupils achieving the expected level in Reading, Writing and Maths. KS4 gap in Progress 8)
- Narrowing the gap in attainment between White British pupils eligible for FSM and the LBI average at KS2 and KS4. (KS2 gap in percentage of pupils achieving the expected level in Reading, Writing and Maths. KS4 gap in Progress 8)
- Improving attainment and progress measures at every stage so that they are closer to, at, or above the inner London average (particularly for SEND pupils at KS4)
- Ensuring that all schools are good or outstanding
- Reducing the number of primary school children who are persistently absent and increasing attendance to be at or above the inner London average
- Reducing exclusions so that they are at or below statistical neighbours
- Continuing to secure high quality provision for children and young people with SEND – evidenced in the pending SEND inspection
- Increasing the percentage of 2year old places taken up by low income families, children with SEND or who are looked after
- Effectively supporting the Islington Community of Schools, so that it continues to develop as a school led self-improving system

## **1.3 – Corporate Equalities Indicator: Improving uptake of funded early education among Turkish/Kurdish families (2 year olds)**

There were 43 Turkish and Kurdish 2 year olds accessing funded early education places in Islington in January 2018. This is a slight increase on 2017, but below the target of 50.

Note that as we only have partial data on ethnicity for residents at the age of 2, we do not know precisely how many Turkish and Kurdish 2 year olds there are in the borough, or how many of them would be eligible for funded 2 year old places. The target of 50 reflects the general aim of ensuring as many of these families are taking up places as possible.

As one of the under-attaining groups in the borough, the focus on improving uptake of funded early education entitlements amongst Turkish and Kurdish families, including the 2YO offer, is steadily increasing. The newly established Bright Start parent champion project has as one of its key priorities to encourage uptake of early education and includes parent champions from the Turkish and Kurdish community. Also through Bright Start, Minik Kardes continues to be funded to ensure parents and families from these communities are aware of and using early childhood services and with Minik Kardes having won the tender to deliver early education and childcare from the Factory children's centre, enquiries about the availability of places at the centre are increasing.

## **1.5 – Corporate Indicator - Percentage of primary school children who are persistently absent**

Published data shows that persistent absence levels amongst Islington primary schools were 9.4% for the 2016/17 academic year, a marginal rise on the 9.2% reported in 2015/16. However, persistent absence has significantly reduced in the longer term. The target for this measure is to reduce persistent absence levels to be in line or below the Inner London average, which has been confirmed as 8.6% for 2016/17, so Islington remains above the Inner London average.

Early data for the Autumn term only shows that the persistent absence rate for primary pupils in Islington in 2017/18 was 10.8%, compared to 9.7% for Inner London. Absence levels tend to be highest in the Autumn term, so we expect a reduction in the persistent absence rate once the data for the Spring and Summer terms is available.

PA still remains high compared with other LAs, particularly at primary level. Illness remains the highest reason for absence in our primary schools. We are working closely with Islington Clinical Commissioning Group, Public Health, and School Nurse Team to develop strategies to help support schools tackle illness related absence.

The Minor illness and School Attendance, Guide for Parents/Carers booklet will be reviewed and updated with Health colleagues. Updated Attendance Matters Guidance was distributed to all schools in May which includes practical advice and guidance in tackling health related absence.

We are also working with targeted schools (i.e. those with highest persistent absence) to develop action plans, and encouraging all schools via the Attendance Network (for School Attendance Leads that meet termly) to consider legal action where other interventions have failed to secure improved attendance.

Recognising that some of the factors associated with chronic absence are beyond the school's direct control, we are also supporting improved links between schools and the Early Help Service, and with colleagues in health, to target children with PAs and their families.

### **1.8 - Number of children in Alternative Provision**

In consultation with headteachers arrangements for Alternative Provision (AP) in Islington have changed from September 2017. This provision is now managed and commissioned through New River College (NRC) Pupil Referral Unit (PRU). Currently six Islington schools (including Academies) are signed up to this service. The remaining four Islington schools manage AP through their own arrangements. There were 48 students in AP commissioned by NRC at the end of Q4 2017/18.

The AP team are now based at NRC. This team monitor the quality and delivery of AP for those schools purchasing the service. However the message from the Local Authority remains that the best place for the vast majority of students is in a school and in the exceptional circumstances where they are not in school they must receive the best possible provision. However, the LA will continue to strengthen its role in holding both the commissioned provider NRC and all schools to account for the provision of AP. This will include:

- Ensuring that the LA is immediately informed of any student (Y11 and Y10) likely to be placed in AP or already in AP provision (including the naming of the provision). Current 'B' codes do not provide sufficient reliable information.
- Attendance at AP provision
- The quality of the provision and the outcomes
- Students at particular risk – including preventative work so that they can remain in school
- Continue to work with secondary schools and with early help services to ensure that Alternative Provision is a final resort for only a small number of pupils.

The 2018 spring and summer term headteacher meetings will focus on determining the process and protocol for the LA to receive the information above.

Islington schools have the responsibility for managing their own arrangements for Year 10 pupils in Alternative Provision including the quality of the provision and attendance. This number is low but will fall within the remit of the bullet points above

This academic year the current number of Year 11 and Year 10 students in AP are down substantially on previous years. This reduction has not led to an increase in permanent exclusions.

### **1.13 - Corporate Indicator: Percentage of Islington school leavers in Year 11 who move into education or training**

There was a slight decrease in the proportion of Year 11 Islington school leavers who move into education or training (as at the November after they left), from 96.9% for those who left in 2016 to 95.4% for those who left in 2017.

There was an increase in the number of young people leaving Year 11 who did not continue to participate in learning post 16 across the schools in the borough in 2017. There was also an increase in the number whose destination could not be established by the destination survey date. However, these increases relate to small numbers of pupils (fewer than 30). The Progress Team is actively working with these pupils through our re-engagement programme. There are Education, Employment & Training opportunities which start after 1 November (when the snapshot was taken) which we expect some of these young people will take up (or will have taken up).

#### **1.14 - Percentage of 16 & 17 Year old Residents NEET or Not Known**

The proportion of Islington 16 & 17 year old residents who were Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) increased very marginally, from 3.4 in 2016-17 to 3.5% in 2017-18. Islington's performance on this measure in 2017-18 was better than the London (5.0%) and England (6.0%) averages.

The continued reduction in the numbers of young people 16 to 18 who are NEET or whose activity in learning is not known to the local authority is pleasing, given the high figures that had been sustained in Islington over a number of previous years. The performance in this area is delivered through a caseload-based approach, careful data management and skilled engagement with individual young people in order to support them back into learning, in often complex and challenging circumstances.

## **Children's Services Plan 2016/19 - Aim 2: The resilience of children, young people and families is strengthened by accessing effective early intervention approaches**

### **2.1 - Corporate Indicator: Percentage of 2 year old places taken up by low income families, children with Special Educational Needs or Disabilities (SEND) or who are looked after**

This measure is based on the number of children in funded early education places compared to the size of the list of eligible parents received from the DWP. There were 675 2 year olds in funded places on the January 2018 Census, which equates to a 64% take up for the Spring term. The Autumn term figures were revised downwards to 61% following additional checks on the data returned from early years settings. The figures for the Spring term show an increase in take-up compared to these revised Autumn term figures.

Islington's decline in uptake of funded 2YO places mirrors the decline nationally, thought to have partly been a result of the focus on the new 30 hour entitlement for children of working parents. At the same time, the number of children eligible for the entitlement is also reducing. Communications to encourage uptake through digital and conventional media, Bright Start workers (health and early years) and Family Information Services are under review; the parent champion scheme is now established with 2 year old uptake as a key priority for the champions to work on. This is a key priority for the service as data indicates that uptake of the entitlement impacts positively on children's outcomes at age 5.

### **2.4 - Corporate Indicator: Number of families in Stronger Families programme with successful outcomes as measured by payment by results**

Claims for 140 families were made in September 2017, 70 families in January 2018 and 90 families in the March 2018 claim. This means there were a total of 300 families with successful outcomes, above both the 2016/17 figure of 217 and the 2017/18 target of 260.

## **Children's Services Plan 2016/19 - Aim 3: Children and young people are kept safe through effective safeguarding and child protection arrangements which respond to risk, early identification and reduce escalation of concerns**

*All social care indicators are provisional and will be revised following the data checking and submission of the annual statutory returns to the Department for Education*

### **3.1 - Percentage of re-referrals to Children's Social Care within the previous 12 months**

The proportion of re-referrals within 12 months has reduced from 21.7% at the end of 2016/17 to 16.7% at the end of 2017/18. Comparator data has now been published for 2016/17 and this shows that Islington had a lower proportion of re-referrals in 2016/17 than the national average. The reduction in the re-referral rate may be an early indication that the Motivational Social Worker approach is having some sustainable and longer term effects for families.

### **3.2 - Percentage of children who become the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time**

The proportion of children who became the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time increased from 12.1% in 2016/17 to 15.6% in 2017/18. However, this is still a lower proportion than in 2015/16, and lower than the latest available national comparator.

A full audit is being conducted in July 2018 to analyse the reasons for the percentage of children who became the subject of a Child Protection Plan for the second or subsequent time increasing from 2016/17. For the majority of children who became the subject of a repeat plan in 2017/18, their previous plan ended more than two years before their current plan started.

### **3.3 - Percentage of children who were seen in accordance with a Children in Need Plan**

There is no statutory obligation to report on this measure and therefore no comparator data is available for this indicator. There is no statutory timescale setting out how frequently children subject to Child in Need plans are seen though the DFE/Ofsted expectation is generally that children on Child in Need plans are seen approximately every 6 weeks. In Islington, we set high expectations regarding the frequency of visits to children and this report measures against a 4 weekly visiting timescale.

The proportion of Children in Need seen in accordance with their plans fell slightly during Q4 2017/18 and stood at 66% at the end of the quarter. However, this is higher than in early 2017/18, as performance was 63% and 62% at the end of the first two quarters of the year.

### **3.4 – Corporate Indicator: Number of children missing from care for 24+ hours**

#### **3.5 - Number of children missing from home**

The number of children missing from care for more than 24 hours each month decreased during 2017/18 and there were 8 children and young people missing from care for 24 or more hours in March 2018. This compares to over 20 each month towards the end of 2016/17.

The number of children who went missing from home each month has fallen over the year, from a peak of 31 during June 2017 to 12 in March 2018.

Protection from harm whilst children are missing starts with a multi-agency response using Strategy meetings or Missing from Care/Home meetings to ensure there is a robust safety plan in place. Over the past year (17/18) 35 missing strategy meetings were chaired independently by the specialist team. We have developed our missing person notifications and alerts system to support the child being found as quickly as possible.

Of the children who went missing from home, 71% went missing on only one occasion with just under half of the remaining percentage of children going missing on two occasions. 53% of children missing from home

return within a 24-hour period and 79% return within two days. All missing children are cross referenced to see if there are links to CSE or gang affiliation, or serious youth crime.

The data evidences that fewer children are going missing – specifically those in care – than in the previous year. A significant part of this reduction relates to more appropriate recording of missing children, rather than those who are absent for a short time, or with friends or family. Extensive work has also been done with the fostering team, foster carers and semi-independent units around supporting young people to prevent young people going missing and to enhance their role in the safeguarding of the most vulnerable young people.

Islington's demographic profile remains similar – in terms of the boys more likely to go missing than girls, and children aged 16 and 17yrs going missing more frequently.

### **3.6 – Corporate Indicator - Percentage of young people (aged 10-17) triaged that are diverted away from the criminal justice system**

Performance in Q4 alone was 83%, an increase on performance in Q1 of the year. The cumulative total for the year to date was 80%, due to the outcomes in Q1. This is in line with performance during the previous year.

The Triage service, which is offered by the Targeted Youth Support (TYS) team, continues to be successful in preventing young people from entering the criminal justice system and in offering them a comprehensive, multi-agency package which seeks to deter any further progression or escalation of their needs. The contribution of the YYS detached youth work programme, where workers carry out youth work in areas which have been identified as being hotspots, has also contributed towards the diversion of vulnerable young people, as the workers are able to signpost young people to appropriate services. In Q2 and Q3, work commenced to develop a targeted programme to secondary schools and this was being finalised in Q4 for roll-out at the beginning of the 2018/19 year. It is hoped that this will lead to further reductions with this indicator.

### **3.7 - Corporate Indicator - Number of first time entrants into Youth Justice System**

Provisional data suggests there were 60 first time entrants into the Youth Justice System during 2017/18, a 20% reduction on the number of first time entrants during 2016/17. This means our performance is better than the target of 70 for 2017/18.

The significant inroads that have been made in relation to this indicator in previous quarters continued in Q4. Having been 28th in London based on the June 2014 – July 2015 FTE, Youth Justice Board figures show that our performance continues to be representative of the middle London ranking. The multi-agency Triage service which is offered through Targeted Youth Support being part of a duty service via the front door in Children's Social Care has helped ensure that young people are provided with support early when they are experiencing difficulties. In addition, there has been a lot of focus on strengthening the Pre-Court Panel, which comprises of representatives from the Youth Offending Service, YYS and the Police, and decides on the type of intervention/disposal young people should receive when they are eligible for first-time pre-court interventions. The panel has been strengthened to include representatives from education and restorative justice, to make the overall offer as effective as possible. In Q4, planning commenced for a Scrutiny Panel, which will be chaired by the Police, to look at the decision making in relation to such interventions and to make sure that they are appropriate and efficacious. The panel has also expanded in Q4 to cover No Further Action cases, by ensuring that support packages are provided to those young people whose cases are dropped by the Police.

### **3.8 - Corporate Indicator - Percentage of repeat young offenders (under 18s)**

Provisional data suggests out of the 41 young people in the cohort for 2017/18, 22 had reoffended as at the 2017/18 (54%). This is higher than performance during 2016/17.

There is still more work to do to tackle the reoffending rates of this small, but significant cohort. We are continuing to use the Youth Justice Board's 'live tracker' tool to identify, track and monitor the cohort. We are putting more resources into this cohort of young people to ensure that the package of support that they have is

robust, comprehensive and tailored towards their specific needs. This has included making sure that they are referred to a worker from CAMHS to support their emotional health, the Speech and Language (SALT) worker to help with their communication difficulties and to one of the education workers to ensure that they are supported with positive pathways into education, training and employment. We are also utilising the offer of the Integrated Gangs Team (IGT), which sits within the same service so that the gang-related issues that are affecting these young people are identified and tackled. These young people are also offered a mentor from St Giles Trust or Safer London. There is also work taking place with the SPARK project to strengthen the early intervention response to such young people. These young offenders have led chaotic family lives and have not always lived with parents. Increasing the transition work as they leave primary school, ensuring all the siblings and family members of this group have an enhanced offer will reduce the numbers entering into offending in the first place.

Note – the comparison shown above is a snapshot at the end of the year. This measure actually gets refreshed during the year and is not totally reliable until around a year after the data is reported (as the outcomes of offences are confirmed throughout the year).

### **3.9 - Corporate Indicator - Number of custodial sentences for young offenders**

Provisional data for the end of 2017/18 suggests that only 17 Islington young people received custodial sentences during the year, which is a substantial reduction from the 30 custodial sentences during 2016/17.

There have been significant achievements in relation to the imposition of custodial sentences for our young people. This has continued and we are no longer the poorest performing Youth Offending Service in relation to this indicator (as we were in recent times). Magistrates and the courts are more confident in the Youth Offending Service (YOS) and this has assisted in the imposition of more community penalties as opposed to custodial sentences. The availability of the Intensive Supervision and Surveillance (ISS) package, as an alternative to custody for young people who are at risk of being remanded or sentenced, has contributed towards this. Indeed, the courts are now more comfortable with the packages that we provide to these young people within the community. In Q4, preparations were being made for a second magistrates open evening to promote the YOS's work to magistrates from London. This is following the successful evening which took place in October 2017, where magistrates fed back that they would feel more comfortable in accepting some of the YOS's alternatives to custody as they now knew more about what the offer entails.



## **Children's Services Plan 2016/19 - Aim 4: Children, young people and families thrive through good local area health, care and education provision**

### **4.3 – CLA educational outcomes at the end of Key Stage 4 (Progress 8)**

Comparator data for the 2017 results is now available and shows that Islington's average Progress 8 score was in the bottom quartile, nationally.

14.29% of pupils at KS4 achieved 5 or more GCSE grades A\*/C/4-9. This is below what was achieved last year but similar to what looked-after children achieve nationally. Pupils who achieved these outcomes tended to be those who are in long term and stable school and care placements. They also tended to be in schools who were most effective in understanding and meeting the needs of looked-after children. While most pupils did not achieve 5 or above "good" GCSEs many pupils still achieved positive outcomes. There are various reasons why some pupils who achieved less well. The age at which the pupils entered care is one of the most significant factors. Analysis of the 28 pupils at Key Stage 4 shows that 7 of these entered care during Key Stage 4 and 12 of these entered care during Key Stage 3. The impact of entering care during this period undoubtedly has impacts on the overall level of achievement of these pupils. However, within this cohort it is positive to note that 23 of the pupils achieved some level of qualification at the end of Key Stage 4 and 21 pupils achieved their expected qualification set during their PEP in year 11. There are also a number of pupils where we are able to demonstrate that coming into care had a significant impact on their final attainment.

Area for development:

- The Virtual School will develop and improve its profile and role so it effectively supports and challenges the practice of professionals working in Children's Social Care and Schools.
- Personal Education Plans need to be more effective tools for improving the progress of children and young people.
- Pupil Premium Funding needs to be used more effectively to improve the progress of children and young people.
- Social Workers, carers and schools need to understand and develop a consistent and clear understanding of the impact of trauma and attachment difficulties on children and young people's learning and development.
- Targeted and intensive work needs to put in place on how to improve the outcomes for adolescents, late entrants to care, and care leavers. The planned extension of the remit of the Virtual School to 18-25 young people, to create a Virtual College, is designed to improve the support older LAC and care leavers receive with regard to education, employment and training. Central to the development of the Virtual College will be developing programmes of support that improve the employability prospects and skills of young people. The Virtual College will use its knowledge of the post EET provision to develop effective working relationships with a range of services and organisations and open up these opportunities for care leavers.

The commentary above summarises the latest performance – a full Virtual School Annual Report is presented to the Corporate Parenting Board each year, analysing the educational outcomes for our Looked After Children in greater detail.

### **4.4 - Emotional well-being of Islington looked after children (average score in Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire)**

Provisional data suggests that at the end of 2017/18, the average SDQ score for Islington's looked after children was 13.2. This is lower than in 2016/17, which was already lower than the London and England averages for the year.

We have set up a pilot monthly emotional Wellbeing meeting (EWM) to monitor and plan intervention for children in care with high scoring SDQs. It was developed as part of a broader strategic pathway aimed at improving our understanding of, and the delivery of services to, CLA with mental health needs. The EWM consists of the CLA Service Manager, CAMHS Clinical Psychologist, CAMHS Lead Family and Systemic Psychotherapist and Virtual School Head. The objective is to provide a helpful space for workers to think about cases to address CLA with high scoring overall stress scores and ensure additional support is accessed where appropriate.

CAMHS will be completing a report on the pilot which will be used to discuss lessons learnt and consider any proposals now re: using/ integrating use of SDQ in social work practice.

#### **4.5 - Placement stability - short term - Proportion of looked after children with 3 or more placements over the course of the year**

Provisional data shows that at the end of 2017/18, 12.2% of Islington's looked after children had had 3 or more placements during the year. This is in line with performance during 2016/17. 2016/17 comparators have now been published and show Islington's performance was in line with the London average, although this was above the national average.

There are a number of reasons why children have been in 2 or more placements. There have been positive moves for children from their placements particularly children returning home, children moving from therapeutic residential care to foster carer or children placed for adoption. However, late entry to care is an issue for the young people who have 3 placements or more. 80% of the 26 children who have had 3 or more placements came into care as older teenagers. Often for these young people, behaviour has become a way to communicate their distress and behaviour is usually a long established response/way of communicating their distress to early childhood trauma and their placements are not always able to address these difficulties and/or availability of placements impacts on matching children to carers.

#### **4.6 - Placement stability - long term - Percentage of children who have been looked after for more than 2.5 years who have been looked after in the same placement for at least 2 years or placed for adoption**

Provisional data shows that at the end of 2017/18, 62.8% of Islington's looked after children who had been looked after long term were in stable placements. This is lower than performance during 2016/17.

The data indicates clearly that the older the young person, the greater the risk of placements ending. The greatest number of young people who did not achieve long term stability are over 16 years old. Adolescence is a key factor in young people moving.

For some young people recorded placement changes were positive because 10 young people returned home or to birth families. However, for too many young people placements which had been secure, broke down during their adolescence.

A programme of work is in place to train and support carers to better manage the challenges and complexities of adolescents in their care. There are also a number of measures now in place to pick up concerns about placement stability at an earlier stage, with the aim of avoiding break down.

#### **4.7 - Percentage of good and outstanding early years settings**

The latest published data (as at the end of December 2017) shows the proportion of Islington's settings on the Early Years register judged good or better has increased to 92.2%. This is above the London average, but below the England average. Despite being above the London average, Islington's performance is just inside the bottom quartile nationally.

There continues to be an overall increase in the percentage of providers judged as good or outstanding in their early years Ofsted inspection. There are no inadequate early years group settings and only one early years group setting judged as requires improvement. Of the 12 other settings requiring improvement, four are after-school providers for children aged 5 and over and 9 are childminders. Only one of these childminders is currently minding children. All these providers are working to an action plan to bring about the required improvement. Islington is doing well compared to national in the number of settings judged by Ofsted as outstanding. Between April and December 2017, only 11.5% of non-domestic childcare across England was judged as outstanding. In Islington, this figure was 27.3%.

## 4.8 - Percentage of good and outstanding Islington schools

The proportion of schools judged good or better stood at 95.3% at the end 2017/18, above the performance of 87.5% at the end of the previous year. Islington is now ranked 18<sup>th</sup> in the country in terms of school inspection results, above the London and England averages.

The breakdowns by school phase are:

- 100% of nursery schools (3/3)
- 98% of primary schools (43/44)
- 87.5% of secondary schools (7/8). Note City of London Academy - Highgate Hill and Highbury Grove are now registered as new establishments and the inspection judgements under their previous Ofsted registrations no longer apply.
- 100% of special schools (5/5)
- 75% of Pupil Referral Units (3/4)

## **Children's Services Plan 2016/19 - Aim 5: A high quality strategic and business support infrastructure stimulates the development and delivery of efficient and effective services**

### **5.1 - Number of active childminders**

The number of childminders increased from 176 at the end of December 2017 to 179 at the end of March 2018. However, the total remains lower than the 188 at the end of 2016/17.

Commentary from previous reports has not changed with regard to childminder number fluctuations. However, the reasons for the fluctuation in numbers are complex. Setting up as a childminder is expensive and the current government grant of £500 only meets a proportion of the costs that a new childminder incurs. At the same time, many parents find childminders in Islington to be unaffordable with Islington childminders charging upwards of £7.00 per hour. There continues to be more churn in childminding than used to be the case, with people setting up as childminders for just a couple of years (often while their own children are young) before moving on to other jobs. The Early Years Service continues to run regular sessions for people interested in childminding and works with iWork to who refer prospective childminders to these sessions and help with the cost of setting up.

### **5.2 - Percentage of children and young people with statements who were issued with an Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan**

Islington has met the target of converting 100% of statements of Special Educational Need to Education, Health and Care Plans by the April 2018 deadline.

### **5.4 - Number of new mainstream foster carers recruited in Islington**

Islington has met the target to recruit 12 mainstream foster carers over the course of the financial year, including 2 Specialist foster families who are caring for young people with a higher level of needs and 2 other carers recruited are caring for children with additional needs.

#### 4. Implications

##### 4.1 Financial implications:

No implications

##### 4.2 Legal Implications:

No implications

##### 4.3 Environmental Implications

No implications

##### 4.4 Resident Impact Assessment:

The council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, and to advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations, between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it (section 149 Equality Act 2010). The council has a duty to have due regard to the need to remove or minimise disadvantages, take steps to meet needs, in particular steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities, and encourage people to participate in public life. The council must have due regard to the need to tackle prejudice and promote understanding.

A Resident Impact Assessment has not been completed because this report is reporting on performance only - no recommendations for actions or decisions are made.

#### 5. Reason for recommendations

5.1 Not applicable

#### Appendices

Appendix A – Data Dashboard

Final report clearance:

Signed by:



Carmel Littleton  
Corporate Director of Children's Services

5 July 2018

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