

Children's Services

222 Upper Street, London, N1 1XR

Report of: Corporate Director of Children's Services

Meeting of: Children's Services Scrutiny Committee

Date: 29<sup>th</sup> November 2022

Ward(s): All

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## Subject: Children's Services Quarter 2 2022-23 Performance Report

### 1. Synopsis

- 1.1. The council has in place a suite of corporate performance indicators to help monitor progress in delivering the outcomes set out in the council's Corporate Plan. Progress on key performance measures is reported through the council's Scrutiny Committees on a quarterly basis to ensure accountability to residents and to enable challenge where necessary.
- 1.2. This report sets out Quarter 2 2022-23 progress against targets for those performance indicators that fall within the Children and Young People outcome area, for which the Children's Services Scrutiny Committee has responsibility.

### 2. Recommendations

- 2.1. To review the performance data for Q2 2022/23 for measures relating to Children's Services.

### 3. Background

- 3.1. The performance measures covered by this report are largely based on the Corporate Performance Indicator set, which is refreshed annually. Additional measures that were not available during the pandemic have been brought back into the basket of indicators for 2022/23. For example, many of the measures relating to pupil attainment were not available for the 2019/20 and 2020/21 academic years, as Teacher Assessed Grades and Centred Assessed Grades

replaced exams. The 2022/23 Corporate Indicators for Children's Services have been selected so that they are aligned with the key objectives in the Service Plans developed for 2022/23.

- 3.2. Some additional measures which are not Corporate Indicators are also reported to provide an overall context to the quality of provision in Islington, such as the proportion of schools judged to be good or outstanding by Ofsted.
- 3.3. Note that not every measure is available or updated every single quarter. Therefore, there will be some gaps in the numbering used in this report. Where applicable, performance is reported once comparator data becomes available, to give context to the performance. In some cases, there are time lags in this data becoming available (e.g. pupil suspensions and exclusions, which are reported to the local authority up to two terms in arrears and comparator data is not available until the end of the following academic year – i.e. July 2022 for 2020/21 data).
- 3.4. This report is currently structured using the outcome areas from the Council's Corporate Plan - *Building a Fairer Islington*. Although the 2021 Strategic Plan has been published, the priorities do not cover every area of Children's Services. Therefore, we are continuing to use the objectives from the previous plan to help structure these performance reports.

## 4. Outstanding issues and queries from Q1 2022/23 Performance Report

- 4.1. The Q1 2022/23 Performance report was discussed at the Children's Services Scrutiny Committee on 18<sup>th</sup> October 2022. TBC.

## 5. Quarter 2 2022-23 performance update - Make sure young children get the best start

### 5.1. Key performance Indicators relating to 'Make sure young children get the best start':

PI No.	Indicator	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Target	Q2 2022/23	On target?	Q2 last year	Better than Q2 last year?
1.2	<b>Corporate Indicator -</b> Number of families achieving a good outcome in the Supporting Families Programme	Not comparable	Not comparable	292	157 (Q1-2 2022/23)	Yes	256 (Q1-2 2021/22)	Lower
1.3	<b>Corporate Indicator -</b> Total number of children and young people supported by Islington services	-	-	n/a	1,880	n/a	n/a	-
1.4	<b>Corporate Indicator -</b> % of eligible children & young people aged 4-15 taking part in the holiday activity and food programme	-	-	To improve on the % for the same term previous year	36% (Summer 2022 offer)	In line	37% (Summer 2021 offer)	In line
1.5	<b>Corporate Indicator -</b> Number of participants at Youth and Play provision - 5–12-year-olds	1,030	2,047	>2,047	1,585 (Apr-Sep 2022)	Yes	1,561 (Apr-Sep 2021)	In line
1.6	<b>Corporate Indicator -</b> Number of participants at Youth and Play provision - 13- to 25-year-olds	1,062	2,089	>2,089	1,231 (Apr-Sep 2022)	Yes	1,427 (Apr-Sep 2021)	No
1.7	<b>Corporate Indicator -</b> Number of contacts at Youth and Play provision - 5–12-year-olds	1,583	3,185	>3,185	2,439 (Apr-Sep 2022)	Yes	2,599 (Apr-Sep 2021)	No
1.8	<b>Corporate Indicator -</b> Number of contacts at Youth and Play provision - 13- to 25-year-olds	1,972	3,875	>3,875	2,387 (Apr-Sep 2022)	Yes	2,805 (Apr-Sep 2021)	No

1.12	Number of children being supported through our Bright Start & Bright Futures family support offer – rate of assessments per 10,000	(not comparable to 2022-23)	(not comparable to 2022-23)	n/a	421 (provisional - Q2 2022/23)	n/a	Not comparable	Not comparable
1.14	Number of children completing the summer reading challenge	n/a	696 (Summer 21)	n/a	536 (Summer 22)	n/a	n/a	No

### 1.2 - Corporate Indicator - Number of families achieving a good outcome in the Supporting Families Programme

- 5.2. There were 53 families that achieved the full range of outcomes in Q2, taking the total up to 157 families at the end of Q2 in 2022/23. While this is lower in comparison to the 256 families at the end of Q2 in 2021/22, we have achieved over 54% of our year-end target of 292 families and so we are on track.

On average it takes around two years for families to achieve the full range of outcomes so the impact of the pandemic and the resulting lower numbers of families identified for the programme and achieving outcomes is the cause of the lower number achieving outcomes compared to last year.

### 1.3 - Corporate Indicator - Total number of children and young people supported by Islington services

- 5.3. This new measure replaces the “Number of families supported by Supporting Families Programme” indicator. The previous measure was added as a Corporate Indicator to provide further context to the measure above but was only reporting on new families that we had not previously worked with. This new measure shows how many children and young people aged 0-19 Islington services are working with and includes those supported by Early Help and Children Social Care.

A total of 1,880 children and young people were supported at the end of Q2. This number is total of 1,268 children and young people in CIN, CLA and CP caseloads, and 612 children and young people in families with an open Early Help episode.

### 1.4 - Corporate Indicator - % of eligible children & young people aged 4-15 taking part in the holiday activity and food programme

- 5.4. 2022-23 Quarter 2 period coincides with the Summer 2022 Holiday Activities and Food offer. 4,104 children of school age booked a place over the 5 weeks of the summer offer. 2,852 children were eligible for Free School Meals. This is 36% of the targeted FSM eligible cohort for the programme. An additional 187 children benefitted from the programme as they were referred by professionals or had education, health and care plans.

79 organisations/activities were listed for the summer programme. There was a significant increase in calls to the Family Information Service and enquiries to the HAF inbox both from professionals and from parents compared to the previous period, and high takeup was expected.

We know that there was more provision available this year both in Islington and in our neighbouring boroughs and that no-shows (where children book a place but do not attend) are an issue both locally and nationally for this programme. We are taking steps to address this both in our messaging to providers and families and through the development of a centralised booking system. We continue to work closely with comms to ensure the offer is promoted widely to families and professionals. We are intending to use the Winter programme as an opportunity to engage with families to understand any barriers to access and identify solutions.

We will be reverting to the Lunch Bunch name with updated branding to advertise the Winter programme. Free food will be offered to all children regardless of eligibility status. Providing additional food packages to families will also be part of our winter delivery. While the winter offer is smaller, with many providers unable to open in this period due to staffing, we are engaging as many providers as possible and encouraging them to make an offer for families in a number of more flexible ways, where grant requirements are somewhat relaxed for the winter period.

### **1.5 - Corporate Indicator - Number of participants at Youth and Play provision - 5-12-year-olds**

- 5.5. Quarter 2 figures show 1,585 participants aged 5-12 at Youth & Play provision between April and September 2022. Participants are those that have five or more contacts at the same provision within a year. Figures relate to unique individuals, so if someone is a participant at two different provisions, they are counted once. Target is based on the number of participants during the same period of the previous year. Previous year Q2 figure is 1,561, so performance is up on last year.

This performance is pleasing as this suggests that more children attending adventure playgrounds are doing so regularly and so are likely to be benefiting from consistent support from skilled play workers. This in turn is a key part of the council's early identification process to spot problems early.

### **1.6 - Corporate Indicator - Number of participants at Youth and Play provision - 13 to 25-year-olds**

- 5.6. Quarter 2 figures show 1,231 participants aged 13-25 at Youth & Play provision between April and September 2022. Participants are those that have five or more contacts at the same provision within a year. Figures relate to unique individuals, so if someone is a participant at two different provisions, they are counted once. Target is based on the number of participants during the same period of the previous year. Previous year Q2 figure is 1,427, so performance is down on last year.

This slightly reduced figure on last year is disappointing as it suggests that less young people are attending youth clubs and hubs regularly and therefore are less likely to be

benefiting from the protective features of youth work relationships. This figure may be being driven by programming decisions by providers, e.g. short programmes in the summer for example which are less than 5 sessions which do not provide the opportunity for a young person to become a participant. This will be investigated further by commissioners.

### **1.7 - Corporate Indicator - Number of contacts at Youth and Play provision - 5-12 year olds**

- 5.7. Quarter 2 figures show 2,439 contacts aged 5-13 at Youth & Play provision between April and September 2022. Contacts are children and young people who attend at least one session at a provider. Figures relate to unique individuals, so if someone is a contact at two different provisions, they are counted once. Target is based on the number of contacts during the same period of the previous year. Previous year Q2 figure is 2,599, so the figures are down on last year.

This slightly reduced figure is expected, as two adventure playgrounds are currently undergoing rebuilds. Cornwallis closed during Q1 and whilst a peripatetic Play offer has been delivered in green spaces across the Tollington ward since then, the numbers of children contacted have been less than at the playground.

The capital rebuild at MLK Adventure Playground is due to be completed in January and Cornwallis later in the year.

### **1.8 - Corporate Indicator - Number of contacts at Youth and Play provision - 13- to 25-year-olds**

- 5.8. Quarter 2 figures show 2,387 contacts aged 13-25 at Youth & Play provision between April and September 2022. Contacts are children and young people who attend at least one session at a provider. Figures relate to unique individuals, so if someone is a contact at two different provisions, they are counted once. Target is based on the number of contacts during the same period of the previous year. Previous year Q2 figure is 2,805, so the figures are down on last year.

This slightly reduced figure is likely to be being driven by data gaps in some provision. There is evidence from other providers, whose data is complete, that young people are coming into youth provision in increased numbers this year. Commissioners will continue to address data recording with providers.

### **1.12 - Number of children being supported through our Bright Start & Bright Futures family support offer – rate of assessments per 10,000**

- 5.9. This indicator is collected quarterly as part of the London Innovation and Improvement Alliance quarterly collections, so comparator data is available with a time lag of one quarter.

The methodology of this measure has been reviewed, as the Islington figures were always the highest in London in previous quarters. A change to the methodology has been made for 2022/23. Rather than reporting on all open cases during a quarter where there has been an assessment at some point since the case started, this measure is now only reporting on those open cases where there was an assessment completed in the quarter in question. Therefore, previous figures are not presented here as they are not directly comparable.

Comparator data for Q2 is not available at the time of writing. The provisional Islington figure is 421 children, based on 455 assessments and calculated as annualised rate of the 0-17 year old population of 43,232.

### **1.13 - Number of children completing the summer reading challenge**

- 5.10. 536 children completed the Summer Reading Challenge in 2022. There was no target set for this measure. While the event did take place in 2021, the measure has not been part of the set of indicators since 2019 because of Covid restrictions.

There were several reasons why the summer 2022 number is lower compared to 2021 when 696 children had completed the challenge. Covid was still a factor in 2021, which meant some families wanted to stay local and visiting the library to do the SRC was viewed as safer to do. In contrast, some families went away this year, it being the first time they could have a holiday in 2 years due to the Covid restrictions. There was also a lot of competition for families in the borough i.e. other council services offering a full events programme. The good summer weather meant families wanted to be outside and although Library visit figures are up on 2021 they are still well down on 2019 pre Covid figures. The service also found some families harder to engage with as they said they had done the reading challenge before and did not want to do it again. There also seemed to be less school fairs / fetes this year which are good opportunities to promote the SRC to parents.

Although our numbers were lower than 2021 we did see an increase of 35% in the number of younger children (0-3) completing the mini challenge.

We have now started planning how to better promote the Summer Reading Challenge in 2023 and increase the number of children signing up and completing the challenge.

## 6. Quarter 2 2022-23 performance update - Always keep children and young people safe and secure and reduce the number of children growing up in poverty

6.1. Key performance Indicators relating to Always keep children and young people safe and secure and reduce the number of children growing up in poverty’:

PI No.	Indicator	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Target	Q2 2022/23	On target?	Q2 last year	Better than Q2 last year?
2.1	<b>Corporate Indicator -</b> Number of Looked After Children	342 (March 2021)	377 (March 2022)	<b>No target</b>	<b>379 (Sep-22)</b>	-	354 (Sep-21)	<b>Higher</b>
2.2	<b>Corporate Indicator -</b> % of repeat CLA	5.9%	5.0%	<b>&lt;=5.0%</b>	<b>5.6% (Q2 2022/23)</b>	<b>Yes</b>	0% (Q2 21/22)	<b>Higher</b>
2.6	Number of children and young people referred to the Social, Emotional & Mental Health Central Point of Access	1,484	2,162	<b>&gt;2,162</b>	<b>1048 (Q1-Q2 2022/23)</b>	<b>Yes</b>	955 (Q1-Q2 21/22)	<b>Higher</b>
2.7	Children's social care contacts in the past month	1,126 (March 2021)	1,002 (March 2022)	<b>n/a</b>	<b>1025 (Sept-22)</b>	<b>n/a</b>	1026 (Sep-21)	<b>In line</b>
2.8	Percentage of re-referrals to Children's Social Care within the previous 12 months	17.5%	17.6%	<b>n/a</b>	<b>20.3% (Q2 2022/23)</b>	<b>n/a</b>	21.3% (Q2 21/22)	<b>Lower</b>
2.9	Number of children who are the subject of a Child Protection Plan	194	160	<b>n/a</b>	<b>146 (Q2 2022/23)</b>	<b>n/a</b>	160 (Q2 21/22)	<b>Lower</b>
2.10	Percentage of children who become the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time	10.5%	23.8%	<b>n/a</b>	<b>27.9% (Q2 2022-23)</b>	<b>n/a</b>	34.2% (Q2 21/22)	<b>Lower</b>

2.11	Placement stability - short term - Proportion of looked after children with 3 or more placements over the course of the year	15.0%	10.8%	n/a	4.2% (Q2 2022/23 FY)	n/a	3.6% (Q2 21/22 FY)	Higher
2.12	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	69.1%	65.1%	n/a	68.5% (Q2 2022/23 FY)	n/a	64.8% (Q2 21/22 FY)	Higher
2.14	Number of children missing from care for 24+ hours	13 (Mar 21)	8 (Mar 22)	n/a	11 (Sept 2022)	n/a	11 (Sept 21)	Same

### 2.1 - Corporate Indicator - Number of Looked After Children

6.2. There has been an increase in the number of Children Looked After since October 2021 and the numbers peaked in July 2022 with 401 children but since have been going down. The number of Children Looked After at the end of September 2022 was 379.

In seven of the eight months between the end of October 2021 and June 2022, there have been more children becoming looked after than ceasing to be looked after. This trend changed from July 2022 onwards and at the end of September 2022, there were more children ceasing to be looked after than becoming looked after.

Short term increases in the number of Children Looked After relating to older Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) have occurred frequently in recent years. In October 2021, there were 31 UASC, but by the end of June 2022 this had more than doubled to 73 UASC. As many recent UASC are aged 17, they are ceasing to be looked after in this financial year and the figure at the end of September 2022 went down to 61.

### 2.2 - Corporate Indicator - % of repeat CLA

6.3. This indicator is based on number of children who started to be looked-after in the reported quarter who had previously been looked-after in the last 12 months. There were 36 children started to be looked after in Q2 of 2022/23. Two of these children were previously looked after in the last 12 months. The target for this new measure is to be at or below 5%; in recent years this measure has tended to be at or just above 5%.

Of the two children with repeat episodes of care, one had previously left care to live with parents, relatives, or other person with no parental responsibility, and the other was sentenced to custody.

Last year, none of the 48 children and young people who became looked after in the second quarter of the year had an episode of care within the same quarter.

In October 2022 an audit was undertaken looking at the children who had entered care in the previous year. There were 9 children in this cohort and that equated to 11% of the total cohort of children who became Looked After in a year (there were 5 such children in 2020-21). Removing a sibling group would see this figure drop to 8%. The findings from our audit of these cases illustrate the complex cases that the Local Authority are working with and the delicate balancing of decision making. Care does not always guarantee better outcomes for children and young people and despite this, in some circumstances, remaining in the family home is not a good option either. Challenges in placements sufficiency and identifying adequate placements for children also feature in this audit, especially with the most complex and emotionally dysregulated children for whom settling in a foster placement is a significant challenge which can lead to an unplanned return home and exit from care and then a re-entry into care. We have recently introduced changes to our practice around assessing and supporting children and families when they return home to help reduce the risk of repeat CLA episodes.

For the first time we saw UASC re-entering care following legal challenges and there were 2 such young people in this sample. The other children were all adolescents with long standing histories of social care involvement including being removed from parents in early childhood and placed permanently with family members. Subsequently these arrangements have broken down due to an inability of the family member to meet their child's complex, challenging needs and risks during adolescence. For 3 children this involves exploitation and/or offending and missing episodes.

## **2.6 - Number of children and young people referred to the Social, Emotional & Mental Health Central Point of Access**

- 6.4. This measure has been added to reflect the work of the Social, Emotional & Mental Health (SEMH) Central Point of Access (CPA), which started in late September 2019. The target is for an increase in the number of referrals compared to the previous year, to reflect the intended increased awareness of the services available and the NHS targets to increase access to SEMH support. The total number of referrals at the end of quarter 2 was 1,048, an increase in comparison to last year's 955. If we see the same number of referrals in the remaining two quarters of the year, we would be within 1% of the number received last year, so this measure is judged to be in line with the target. There is currently a review of the SEMH service being undertaken due for completion November 2022. This review is evaluating the service since its introduction to Islington in September 2019 and is intended to demonstrate service successes whilst identifying recommendations for future development and improvement particularly surrounding equity of access for all groups. There is a system-wide focus on the implementation of the THRIVE framework (Wolpert et al, 2019) across CYP MH services to further develop integrated approaches and delivery.

## **2.7- Children's social care contacts in the past month**

- 6.5. There were 1,028 children's social care contacts in September 2022. This was in line with the 1,026 contact received in September 2021. The trends in Q2 period this year appear to replicate last year's, showing a noticeable drop in the contacts in August 2022 before the numbers went up to their current level in September.

There were 990 children's social care contacts in June 2022. This was significantly lower than the 1,254 contacts received in June 2021. This appeared to be part of an ongoing trend – the numbers of contacts have been lower in each month during the first half of 2022 in September these rose, and we will need to monitor this – it may be that this is a one-off increase and reports from the CSCT is that families are experiencing hardship from recent inflation. The view of the Service remains in that contacts made from the partnership are appropriate. The London wide review of Merlin's (contacts by the police) which make up 40% of all contacts is underway, the audit has been completed by all London boroughs identifying that those RAG rated green don't all need to be contacts to Local Authorities and the police have been advised of this message, this may account for some of the reduction. The London wide MPS protocol is being redesigned as is the London Threshold Continuum of Need. Following the National Panel Review into the deaths of Star and Arthur there will be auditing activity of contacts by family members and/or friends as this was a theme raised by those Reviews.

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

- 6.6. 179 out of the 882 referrals in the second quarter of 2022/23 were re-referrals within 12 months of the previous referral, which equates to 20.3% of referrals. This is lower than in Q2 in 2021/22 (21.3%) but higher compared to performance for the whole of 2021/22 (17.6%).

Re-referrals are regularly audited to ascertain whether it was right to close the children to social care in the first place. Audits continue to reveal no concern in this area and re-referrals are largely due to: families not wanting to engage with social care post an assessment and child protection threshold is not met, repeat domestic violence incidents that were not predicted, or children involved in exploitation/ serious youth violence.

### **2.9 - Number of children who are the subject of a Child Protection Plan**

- 6.7. 146 children were supported by a Child Protection Plan at the end of September 2022. This is lower than the same point in 2021, when there were 160 children supported by a Child Protection Plan and is also lower than the same number at the end of 2021/22.

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

- 6.8. 19 of the 68 children who became newly supported by a Child Protection Plan in Q2 2022/23 did so for a second or subsequent time, equating to 27.9%. This is lower than the same period in 2021/22, but higher than 2021/22 as a whole.

The length of time between plans ranges from four months to over 14 years. This high percentage is viewed in the context of an overall reduction in CP plans, which suggests a more concentrated group of children with chronic problems. So far in 2022/2023, the number of CP plans in Islington continues to be the lowest they have been in nine years, thus the percentage of repeat plans remains high, though slightly less than last year. Whilst the percentage of repeat plans has slightly reduced, the number of children with a repeat plan is much lower. If the figures are doubled to predict the year end total (32 children from 20 families), there will be a reduction of around 22% in the number of children with repeat plans. This indicates the measures introduced to reduce the number of repeat plans are working. This includes the CP Coordinator and their Service Manager being alerted to any potential repeat plan, and prior to social work teams

recommending for a CP plan to end, a consultation is sought to ensure any positive change for children's outcomes can be sustained to reduce the risk of a repeat plan.

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

- 6.9. As at the end of September 2022, 16 of the 379 Children Looked After had had three or more placements during the year. This equates to 4.2%. which is higher than the same point in 2021/22 (3.6%). This measure is cumulative, and the figures reset at the start of each financial year.

We completed an audit of all children who had more than 3 placements moves between March and September 22. There has been a group of adolescent boys with complex emotional and behavioural needs where it has been difficult to support them in their placements or to find the right placement to meet their needs. There has also been a group of children who are involved in ongoing care proceedings and have moved within the context of assessments of their birth families that has impacted on these figures. Support and intervention is offered early on when placements face issues. The weekly Placement Stability Meeting is able to agree support packages for placements in order to avoid placement disruptions, and to provide a space to think about young people and their placements. The PACE Practice Consultations facilitated by CAMHS clinicians offer clinical support to children's and fostering Social Workers to enable them to offer therapeutic support to foster carers.

### **2.12 - 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**

- 6.10. At the end of September 2022, 63 of the 92 looked after children who had been looked after long-term were in stable placements, which equates to 68.5%. This is a higher percentage than at the same point the previous year, and higher than at the end of March 2022. Last year we predicted that there were children who would be in long term stable placements by the end of Q2 this year, so the rise is expected.

We have audited all of the cases where children have not achieved long term stability between March and September 2022. These children who have not been in a stable placement have come into care at a wide variety of ages and there are slightly more boys than girls. We continue to struggle to find the right placements for our older cohort, and there is a challenge that once young people experience a placement move, it makes a further move more likely. Placement moves for this cohort have taken place for a variety of reasons, from Social Worker's feeling that carers cannot meet the needs of the children and requesting a planned move, to carers struggling with the complex needs of the children and asking for the child to move on, to step down from residential care to long term foster care as part of the plan. Positively 8 out of the 16 young people aged 12 and over are now in what their Social Workers consider to be stable placements.

We continue to be successful at identifying stable, permanent placements for our younger cohort. There is a continued focus on recognising the importance of finding the right placement for our children at the earliest possible opportunity, and of being creative in how placements are supported. The embedding of the Motivational Practice, with a focus on trauma, across the whole of the CLA Service is supporting our work to achieve stable, permanent placements for our children and young people at the earliest possible opportunity. The Permanency Service is integrating the use of permanency

planning meetings and selection meetings which will hopefully see an ongoing improvement in our long-term stability. The integrated CAMHS service is supporting the CLA Social Workers and Permanency Service in completing sibling assessments for all sibling groups where care planning decisions are being made about them. Work is being done about integrating life story work across the service for all children and young people that we look after, to ensure that they all have an age appropriate understanding and record of why they are in our care. There is also work being undertaken by the fostering and placement service to specifically recruit long term foster carers for some of our children and young people where there is a need for a long-term placement. This work, in addition with the work outlined in relation to short term placement stability, will hopefully lead to a further gradual improvement in our long-term placement stability.

#### 2.14 - Number of children missing from care for 24+ hours

- 6.11. 11 children went missing from care for 24+ hours in September 2022 (14 different incidents between them). This is the same as the same month in 2021, but higher than the number in March 2022.

## 7. Quarter 2 2022-23 performance update - Ensure our schools are places where all young people can learn and thrive

- 7.1. Key performance Indicators relating to 'Ensure our schools are places where all young people can learn and thrive':

PI No.	Indicator	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Target	Q2 2022/23	On target?	Q2 last year	Better than Q2 last year?
3.1	<b>Corporate indicator</b> - Percentage of primary school children who are persistently absent (below 90% attendance)	"9.6% (20/21 AY)"	TBA – May 2023	<Inner London	16.6% (Aut-Spr 2021-22 AY)	Yes	7.93% (Aut-Spr terms 20/21 AY)	Higher
3.2	<b>Corporate indicator</b> - Percentage of secondary school children who are persistently absent (below 90% attendance)	"18.6% (20/21 AY)"	TBA – May 2023	<Inner London	24.8% (Aut-Spr 2021-22 AY)	No	14.09% (Aut-Spr terms 20/21 AY)	Higher
3.3	Percentage rate of suspensions - primary	1.46% (2020/21 AY)	TBC	<Inner London	Please see comments			

3.4	Percentage rate of suspensions - secondary	14.95% (2020/21 AY)	TBC	<Inner London	Please see comments			
3.8	Progress 8 (between Key Stage 2 and 4)	n/a	Final – January 2023	>0.2 (Provisional Inner London)	0.08 (provisional 2021/22)	No	n/a	n/a
3.14	Progress 8 scores for SEN Support	n/a	Final – January 2023	-	-0.23	-	n/a	n/a
3.18	Number of Electively Home Educated pupils	247	258	n/a	251 (End of Q2 2022/23 FY)	n/a	234	Higher
3.20	Average Attainment 8 Score	n/a	Final – January 2023	> 51.8 (provisional Inner London average)	49.5 (2022 provisional)	No	n/a	n/a
3.21	Number of schools engaged in the 11 by 11 Cultural Enrichment Programme	66	64	60	41 (end of Q2 2022/23)	Yes	59	No
3.22	Number of unique page views - Creative & Music pages	20,192	15,815	12,000	6,162 (end of Q2 2022/23)	Yes	9,211	No
3.23	Percentage of good and outstanding Islington schools (all phases)	91.2%	92.5%	>94.8% (based on Inner London average)	94.1%	No	n/a	n/a

**Please note that at the time of writing, no comparators are available for many of the Key Stage results for 2022 – only provisional Key Stage 2 attainment results are available.**

### **3.1 - Corporate Indicator - Percentage of primary school children who are persistently absent (below 90% attendance)**

- 7.2. 2021/22 Autumn and Spring terms combined figure shows 16.6% of primary school children having had been persistently absent. This is an expected increase compared to 2020/21 Autumn and Spring terms' figure during which schools were closed for a period of 12 weeks to all but vulnerable children and absence was not recorded. This increase in the figures could also be seen in inner London and nationally.

Despite this, the percentage of PA in Islington primary schools during this period was below the Inner London average of 17% and national figure of 18.2%. This performance ranks Islington 35<sup>th</sup> best out of 151 local authorities, which is best ranking ever. In 20/21 Islington ranked 75<sup>th</sup>, and in 18/19 ranked 119<sup>th</sup>, so the trajectory is positive.

The full 2021/22 academic year absence figures are expected to be released in May 2023.

### **3.2 - Corporate Indicator - Percentage of secondary school children who are persistently absent (below 90% attendance)**

- 7.3. 2021/22 Autumn and Spring terms combined figure shows 24.8% of secondary school children having had been persistently absent. As mentioned in primary PA commentary, this is an expected increase compared to 2020/21 Autumn and Spring terms' figure. This increase in the figures could also be seen in inner London and nationally. While Islington PA figure for this period is below the national average of 26.7%, it is above the Inner London figure which the annual target is based on. Despite this, Islington ranks 50<sup>th</sup> highest of 151 local authorities, which is a noticeable improvement on 20/21, when the ranking was 119<sup>th</sup>.

Three of our secondary schools currently have persistent absence of above 30%, which is considerably higher than inner London and national rates. Targeted support and challenge are being offered to those schools.

The full year absence figures for 2021/22 academic year are expected to be published in May 2023.

### **3.3 - Percentage rate of suspensions – Primary schools**

- 7.4. The full academic year suspensions for 2021/22 will be published by the DfE in July 2023 with Inner London comparator. The live inhouse figures for 2022/23 academic year as at 8 November 2022 show that at primary, there were 38 suspensions from 11 primary schools. 50% of all primary suspensions are accounted for by two schools. Both schools have been prioritised for support from senior officers in the local authority including behaviour audits and outreach support. In addition, three of the highest excluding primary schools will be joining the 'Inclusive and Nurturing Schools' programme following the Council's successful funding bid in September 2022. The three-year programme sits within the London Mayor's wider youth violence reduction strategy and comprises two key strands: Inclusion and Healthy Relationships. Participating schools will gain accreditation in the form of two kitemarks: 'National Nurturing School' and 'Healthy Relationships Champion'. The aim of the programme is to bring sustainable cultural change across the participating school communities so that suspensions and exclusions reduce over time.

### **3.4 – Percentage rate of suspensions – Secondary schools**

- 7.5. The full academic year secondary school suspensions for 2021/22 will be published by the DfE in July 2023 with Inner London comparator. The live inhouse figures for 2022/23 academic year as at 8 November 2022 show there were 399 suspensions from 9 secondary schools (inclusive of secondary pupil referral unit). Two schools accounted for 68% of all secondary suspensions. The four secondary

schools with the highest number of suspensions have signed up to the 'Inclusive and Nurturing Schools' programme as outlined in item 7.4.

### **3.8 - Progress 8 (between Key Stage 2 and 4)**

- 7.6. Provisional Islington Progress 8 (P8) score is 0.08. This target is to be above the Inner London figure which provisionally is 0.2 so this indicator is currently not on target. The DfE will be publishing revised figures in January 2023. The 2021/22 P8 score is also not directly comparable to the 2018/19 P8 score. Going forward 2021/22 figures can be used as the baseline.

It should be noted that of the ten mainstream secondary schools included in this measure, **seven** of those schools have a positive P8 figure with students on average making better than expected progress with an average P8 figure across those schools of +0.37.

The remaining **three** schools have an average P8 figure of -0.56. These schools will be the focus of support moving forward to ensure that students make the progress expected of them.

There will be a focus on Maths and Science outcomes in two of the schools with additional support provided by specialist consultants working with staff and middle leaders to strengthen the subject knowledge of staff, identify gaps in student learning and share the best practice from those schools achieving better than expected outcomes in targeted subjects including Maths and Science. It is expected that improved outcomes in 2023 will reflect the impact of this work.

### **3.14 - Progress 8 scores for SEN Support**

- 7.7. Provisional Islington progress 8 score for SEN Support cohort is -0.23. This target is to narrow the gap between the progress 8 scores of SEN Support and the average all Islington pupils. However, as there was no data for 2020 and 2021, the 2022 results will be used to set a new baseline.

2021/22 progress 8 score are also not directly comparable to 2018/19 score. Going forward 2021/22 figures can be used as the baseline.

### **3.18 - Number of Electively Home Educated pupils**

- 7.8. There were 251 electively home educated pupils for the period ending 30<sup>th</sup> September 2022.

During the pandemic, we saw a significant increase in the number of pupils Electively Home Educated (EHE). Although the DfE do not collect or publish data on the numbers of children being EHE, The Association of Directors of Children's Services (ADCS) has surveyed local authorities in England for the six years with an 88% response rate, suggesting a 38% increase nationally between October 2019-October 2020. There has been closer local monitoring because of these increases, with an initial target set relating to the level seen during April 2021.

The number of electively home educated pupils at the end of Q2 was slightly higher than the same time last year.

The Schools Bill includes for legislation to establish a register for children not in school, with clarity on how this data should be used by local authorities and multi-agency teams to undertake their duties and support children's education. This Bill is currently on hold by the new Government, however.

More positively, we are currently recruiting locally for a new Elective Home Education Adviser post following retirement; the post has been increased from 1.5. to 3 days per week to reflect increased numbers and provides an opportunity to take refocus our approach to supporting electively home educated children and their families.

We already have in place an agreed protocol with our schools whereby any child home educating can return to the same school if within 20 school days, they decide (or the LA believe) that home education is not suitable.

Other actions include:

- Expanding on existing work with partner agencies such as CAMHS, CSCT, Bright Futures to offer a more targeted support to home educating families
- A new School Nurse role will provide more targeted support to families facing health related challenges.
- Expanding on the work with schools and partner agencies to ensure elective home education is not promoted to avoid exclusion, poor attendance or challenging behaviour
- Supporting schools to have potentially difficult conversations with parents where it appears elective home education is not in the best interest of the child

We will continue support parents and children where there are no concerns about the home education provision, including careers information, detail of support services available, signposting to exam centres and other relevant support.

### **3.20 – Average Attainment 8**

- 7.9. Based on the provisional results published in October 2022, average attainment 8 score for Islington pupils was 49.5. Islington's long-term target on attainment measure is to be at or above the Inner London average. The provisional Inner London average attainment 8 score was 51.8. Islington is above the national provisional average of 48.8, and is only one place outside the top quartile, nationally.

The Education Plan has identified 6 key priorities to bring about sustained change. Attainment at KS4 is an identified priority.

The gap to Inner London is currently 2.3 points. The DfE will be publishing revised figures in January 2023.

It should be noted that of the ten mainstream secondary schools included in this measure, **six** of those schools have an average Attainment 8 (A8) figure of 55.4.

The remaining **four** schools have an average A8 figure of 30.5. These four schools will be the focus of support moving forward to ensure that students, including those from disadvantaged backgrounds make improvements in Maths, Science, Humanities and Languages. It is expected that improved outcomes in 2023 will reflect the impact of this work.

### **3.21 - Number of schools engaged in the 11 by 11 Cultural Enrichment Programme**

- 7.10. Target is met. 33 schools engaged in Q2, which exceeds the target of 30 schools. This figure is down from last quarter due to the summer holidays, we also did not run any CPD for teachers over this period.

22 schools engaged in our Summer Festival in total (20 primary and 2 secondary), with nearly 3000 pupil experiences offered. 21 Schools engaged in our Autumn term menu (19 primary and 2 secondary).

### **Cultural Lead Teachers and Culture Bank CPD**

There was no CPD delivered this quarter due to the summer break, however it was a busy planning quarter for the team. After feedback from teachers, this year's Culture Bank programme will have an increased focus on individual subject areas to support the training needs and professional development of teachers in specific art forms.

We will be supporting the creation of specialist subject networks in Art and Design, Dance, Drama and Spoken Word. We will also provide training in the delivery of arts for Early Years, and for children and young people with SEND. We have partnered with Cubitt Artists and other cultural partners to support the delivery of this work.

### **Children in Need (CiN)**

In Q1 CET commissioned Crafts Council to deliver Craft School sessions over the summer holiday period to primary aged students and their families. Each workshop was led by a different artist and was designed specifically for children in need.

Recruitment of children and families was a challenge with 10 children and 6 adults attending who were recruited through CiN. As a result, we are planning ways to engage directly with social workers, so that they have a greater understanding of 11 by 11 and the value of enrichment for the children allocated to them.

### **11 by 11 Cultural Sector Challenging Inequalities Survey**

To help us develop EDI smart targets for cultural partners, we surveyed 11 by 11 organisations. 20 organisations completed this survey – a full report on the outcomes will be available soon. Initial findings from the survey give a picture of what organisations are doing in terms of targeting their educational and careers provision for young people in terms of gender, ethnicity and disability.

### **Targeted work with CYP in challenging circumstances**

The Cultural Enrichment Team submitted an Expression of Interest to the Arts Council Place Partnerships Fund, working in partnership with Youth Employment, Young Islington and a consortium of cultural organisations. The target cohorts for activities were secondary aged young people in Special Schools, young people at risk of being excluded and young people with an allocated social worker. The initiative aimed to help these young people to improve their life skills through sustained cultural enrichment experiences and pathways into employment. Unfortunately, the EOI was unsuccessful, however there may be opportunity to resubmit the EOI upon feedback from Arts Council.

### **National Youth Theatre - Digital Heroes of the Imagination project**

A total of 33 students from Richard Cloudesley School in KS3, KS4 and KS5 engaged with the project and throughout two workshops they were encouraged to create their own superhero identities. The project was successful in achieving its principal aims and objectives and provided a meaningful engagement opportunity for the students of Richard Cloudesley school as well as the NYT involved who were able to develop their inclusive facilitation skills.

### **Youth Voice**

We have been working with Company Three to develop Meet The Teenager project, which aims to elicit the voices of young people to inform the design and delivery of the cultural offer in Islington. The project will bring together a group of leaders from arts organisations and young people to have one-to-one conversations, supported by a series of questions, that will enable both parties to engage in a nuanced conversation and to have a better understanding of the person they have spoken to.

### **Other updates**

#### **11 by 11 Summer Festival 2022**

In the final weeks of the summer term, from 4-15th July, nearly 3,000 children took part in Islington's 11 by 11 Festival. Working with 19 schools, the festival took place over two weeks and focused on the theme 'celebrating our creative community'. 23 11 by 11 cultural partners took part and delivered a wide range of activities for children and young people to take part in. You can read more about what took place across the two weeks in Islington Life.

#### **11 by 11 Evaluation Report**

The CET team commissioned Samantha Allen from Creative Art Social Consultancy to conduct and evaluation of the 11 by 11 programme, assessing how it embeds culture in the curriculum for schools and how the programme embeds culture in targeted work with CYPs in challenging circumstances. The final version of this report is now available, taking on board the recommendations, the 11 by 11 evaluation framework will be developed ready for Spring term 2023.

#### **Self Evaluation Tool for Music, Careers and Culture**

The Self Evaluation Tool for Music, Careers and Culture (SET MCC) is a self-assessment framework to guide schools towards best practice in enrichment provision and help us to identify how best to support schools.

It has been piloted in one mainstream primary school and one mainstream secondary, who have provided useful feedback. The intention was to pilot the SET MCC with a total of 10 schools, but we have encountered a variety of challenges in engaging with enough of these. We will seek to engage from other educational settings and aim to continue to trial the tool in up to 8 more schools before the end of the Autumn term of 2022.

#### **3.22 - Number of unique page views - Creative & Music pages**

- 7.11. Target is met. This indicator is ahead of target. Unique pageviews on the 11 by 11 webpages have increased in this quarter (compared to last). This is due to a new activity menu for the Summer Festival and Autumn term Menu. The figure also represents levels of Music Education Islington (MEI) website interaction.

**Total YTD unique page views: 6,162**

#### **3.23 - Percentage of good and outstanding Islington schools**

- 7.12. The breakdown of Islington schools' inspection outcomes by phase is:
- Nursery – 100% good or outstanding (3 out of 3)
  - Primary – 95.6% (43/45)
  - Secondary - 80% (8/10)
  - Special – 100% (6/6)

- PRU/Alternative Provision – 100% (4/4)

The target for this measure is to be at or above the Inner London figure for good or outstanding inspection outcomes. The Inner London figure at the end of Q2 2022/23 was 94.5%, so Islington was slightly below this target.

Islington is currently 0.4% below the Inner London figure. Since the previous report Prior Weston has been inspected by Ofsted and as a result has been graded good. The report was published on 20 September 2022 but was not included in the most recent OFSTED release above figures are based on. This latest grading improves the provision across primary schools to 98% good or outstanding. Hungerford Primary School has also been inspected; however, the report is yet to be published. Once this report is published it is likely to increase the overall percentage rate for primary schools and taking the Islington figure to above Inner London.

School Improvement continue to work with schools in preparation for Ofsted. Most Islington schools are due and “Ungraded” inspection. This inspection is based a school currently being judged good and the inspection will confirm that judgement. In such cases, it is important to acknowledge that the progress undertaken by the school since the previous inspection has been significant. Some outstanding schools are due a graded inspection because they were judged outstanding prior to 2017.

It is anticipated that by Quarter 3 the Islington figure will be above Inner London.

## 8. Quarter 2 2022-23 performance update - Make sure fewer young people are victims or perpetrators of crime

8.1. Key performance Indicators relating to 'Make sure fewer young people are victims or perpetrators of crime':

PI No.	Indicator	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Target	Q2 2022/23	On target?	Q2 last year	Better than Q2 last year?
4.1	Percentage of young people (aged 10-17) triaged that are diverted away from the criminal justice system	89%	91%	85%	100%	Yes	85%	Yes
4.2	<b>Corporate Indicator -</b> Number of first-time entrants into Youth Justice System	38	45	<45	23 (provisional)	Yes	25	Yes
4.3	<b>Corporate Indicator -</b> Percentage of repeat young offenders (under 18s)	27%	20%	Reduction from same period last year	8%	Yes	20%	Yes
4.3a	Percentage of repeat young offenders (under 18s) - YJB measure	26.3%	n/a – time lag in reporting	n/a	66.7% Apr – Jun 20 following 12 months)	n/a	62.5% (Apr-Jun 19 following 12 months)	No
4.4	Number of custodial sentences for young offenders	2	4	<4	3 (provisional)	Yes	4	Yes
4.5	<b>Corporate Indicator -</b> Number of Domestic abuse offences	2,542	2,756	Increase on 2021/22 (1,353 for Q1-Q2)	1,386	Yes	1,353	Higher

### 4.1 Percentage of young people (aged 10-17) triaged that are diverted away from the criminal justice system

8.2. All 7 of the young people triaged were diverted away from the criminal justice system in Q2 2022/23. This is the second consecutive quarter the service had a 100% success.

This is an improvement on the same period in 2021/22 (85%) and also an improvement on 2021/22 (91%). The diversion rate for 2021/22 was 91%, compared to 89% the previous year. This relates to 41 out of 45 young people triaged not going on to receive a substantive outcome.

All young people triaged were diverted away from the criminal justice system in Q1 2022/23 and Q2 2022/23. This is an improvement on the same period in 2021/22 (89%) and an improvement on 2021/22 (91%). The diversion rate for 2021/22 was 91%, compared to 89% the previous year. This relates to 41 out of 45 young people triaged not going on to receive a substantive outcome. The Q1 and Q2 2022/23 data represents 100% success in diverting young people away from the criminal justice system.

Triage remains an effective to promote early intervention with all young people triaged being supported to make positive choices and to not re-offend. Triage assessment and intervention plans remain targeted to provide targeted support that improves outcomes and divert more young people from the criminal justice system. The service has achieved this by continuing to provide a high level of quality assurance to ensure high quality assessments and intervention delivery. This ensures that targeted interventions can be put in place that address a variety of needs that increase the young person's desistance from further offending and promotes well-being. This has resulted in important improvements in the cumulative measure for all recent quarters.

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

- 8.3. There were 17 young offenders in the first quarter of 2022/23 and a further 6 in Q2 2022/23. The 23 first-time entrants to Youth Justice System at the end of Q2 in 2022/23 is a slight decrease on the same period in 2021/22 (25). The target for this measure is to improve on last year's performance (45 across the year), so this measure is on target for the second quarter.

The first quarter data was not on target and subsequent reductions in Q2 2022/23 bring the measure within target. Q1 was higher than envisaged and may not be representative of future quarters. However, FTE data per quarter is subject to fluctuation and is influenced by court processes, length of time to conviction and increased offending from previous quarters. Offending patterns post pandemic saw a relative increase following periods of reduced offending and delays to court outcomes. The 2021/22 target was 60 with 45 First Time Entrants. Given post pandemic increases in offending the quarter one data represents a small but relative increase and further quarters may be subject to fluctuation. Although Q1 was higher than the figure in 2021/22, offending levels dropped significantly around the coronavirus restrictions, and so are not directly comparable. Increases in Q1 may further be attributed to impact of the current economic climate on children and families with relative links between inequality and increases in crime. The complexity of young people as FTE has increased due to the pandemic with young people often presenting with more serious gravity of offending.

Making sustained reductions to the number of first-time entrants remains a significant priority for the Youth Justice Service and the partnership. Much of the focus remains on targeted early intervention and prevention for young people who are at risk of entering

the youth justice system. Early intervention and identification of young people at risk of offending continues to be a key priority and our partnership response to the needs of those at risk of offending has helped immensely. The Early Intervention and Diversion Panel has been strengthened by closer information sharing with the Police to identify young people who may have had contact with the Police and not progressed through the court process. All young people are reviewed and offered an enhanced offer of support at an earlier stage. Our early intervention and diversion services have been central to this also and we have strengthened our triage interventions to make them better tailored to the multi-faceted (and often complex) needs of young people as per the quarter one data in relation to 100 percent of young people being diverted away from the criminal justice system.

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

##### **4.3a - Percentage of repeat young offenders (under 18s) - YJB measure**

- 8.4. Only 2 of the 25 young people who offended in Q2 2021/22 went on to re-offending, so the re-offending rate for Q2 2022/23 was only 8%. There were only 2 offences committed, so the rate of reoffences per offender in the cohort was 0.08. Both were record lows for the Youth Justice Service. The target for the re-offending measure is to see a reduction from the same point the previous year. In Q2 2021/22, the re-offending rate was 20%, so this measure is on target.

The current and previous data for Q1 2022/23 are record lows for the Youth Justice Service. The target for the re-offending measure is to see a reduction from the same point the previous year. In Q1 2021/22, the re-offending rate was 27%, so this measure is on target with further improvements for Q2.

The Youth Justice Board also publishes information on re-offending rates. However, there is a time lag in their reporting to allow for data to be confirmed on the Police National Computer. The data released is for the re-offending of the April to June 2020 cohort of the following 12 months. The cohort of offenders were quite small due to the social restrictions in place due to Covid for this period. Four of the 6 Islington young people in this cohort re-offended, so the Islington rate was 66.7%. This is higher than the London (36.6%) and England (32.6%) re-offending rates for this period. It is also higher from the same period the year before (62.5%). The rate of re-offences for the cohort of offenders for this period was 2.17 for Islington – 13 re-offences amongst the cohort of 6 offenders. This was higher than the London and England rates for the same period (both 1.12).

The Youth Justice Service continues to make positive progress in relation to reducing re-offending rates with the rate now below the re-offending rates of comparable youth offending teams both in London and nationally. In view of previous re-offending rates in Islington being far above its statistical neighbours this has been a significant achievement. This has been achieved by ensuring that assessments and interventions are both robust and targeted thus ensuring any work undertaken with young people is desistance focused. The service has ensured that young people who are at a higher risk of re-offending are identified through our re-offending 'tracker' and intelligence systems to ensure where intensive support and monitoring is required it is identified and actioned. The YJS has also strengthened its interventions by further mobilising the

multi-agency nature of the YJS, including an appropriate level of management oversight and multi-agency risk management. Oversight of high risk and complex cases are reviewed at the Youth Justice Service (YJS) Multi Agency Risk Panel, Clinical Specialist Panel and the Islington Group Offending Partnership Panel. We continue to work closely with police colleagues to ensure that enforcement is proportionate to each case whilst providing targeted interventions to young people of particular concern and who present a high level of risk. In view of the current economic climate and the impact of pandemic on vulnerable children and offending the Youth Justice Service continues to prioritise the needs of complex high risk young people with the aim of reducing re-offending.

#### **4.4 - Number of custodial sentences for young offenders**

- 8.5. There were three custodial sentences for Islington young people at the end of quarter two of 2022/23, lower than the second quarter of 2021/22. The target on this measure is to be at or below the previous year's performance, so this measure is currently on target.

The comparator data on this measure looks at the rates per 1,000 residents aged 10-17, to allow comparisons between areas of different sizes. The latest rate for Islington is for Q2 2021/22 to Q1 2022/23 at 0.06 custodial sentences per 1,000 10–17-year-olds, which is below the London (0.16) and England (0.11) rates.

The quarter one data represents a comparatively small increase from the 2021/22 first quarter and quarter 2 an improvement. Fluctuations in data should be considered within the context of the significant decrease of young people receiving custodial sentences year on year since 2018 to date. Due to the low increase on the previous year's performance the increase may have less statistical relevance. However, the reduction of the use of custody and reducing serious offending remains a priority for the Youth Justice Service. Potential increases in the number of young people receiving custodial sentences are a consideration given the current economic climate. The Youth Justice Service continue to ensure that courts have confidence sentencing proposals and in the YJS's ability to effectively supervise high risk young people in the community when the custody threshold has been met whilst managing risk to public protection. This includes the use of Intensive Supervision and the use of external controls (such as electronic monitoring and curfews) to support children to remain in the community. The significant progress that has been made is very positive and encouraging, but we are aware that, post lockdown, more young people have been involved in offending behaviours. This is likely to lead to an increase in the imposition of custodial cases in the near future, particularly as some of these offences have been serious in nature and gravity.

#### **4.5 – Corporate Indicator – Number of Domestic abuse offences**

- 8.6. There were 723 domestic abuse offences reported in Islington in Q2 2022/23. This is higher than previous year's Q2 figure of 696. The target for this measure is to see an increase in the number of offences, as it is known that domestic abuse offences are under-reported. Q1 and Q2 total in 2022/23 is 1,386, higher than the combined total the previous year so this indicator is on target.

Local VAWG services received 429 referrals in quarter 2, with 350 survivors and families provided specialist support through an Independent Domestic Violence

Advocate, 72% feeling safer as a result of the support they receive. It is positive to note that Islington police have the best performance in the MPS for referral rates to the MARAC / Daily Safeguarding Meeting (DSM). This means that survivors and families in Islington are more likely to receive a prompt multi-agency safeguarding response following a DA offence or incident than elsewhere in London, with cases heard within 2-4 working days.

The November VAWG bulletin will include details of several events taking place across the borough to mark the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, an annual international campaign that starts on 25 November and the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, and runs until 10 December, Human Rights Day. This includes Islington’s VAWG conference on the 28th November, an event at City and Islington College with information stalls and workshops to raise awareness among students, and the launch of a Poetry Zine produced by young women at All Change Arts.

## 9. Quarter 2 2022-23 performance update - Help residents get the skills they need to secure a good job

9.1. Key performance Indicators relating to ‘Help residents get the skills they need to secure a good job’:

PI No.	Indicator	2020/21 Actual	2021/22 Actual	2022/23 Target	Q2 2022/23	On target?	Q2 last year	Better than Q2 last year?
5.4	100 hours of the world of work - Number of new businesses offering world of work activities	New indicator	39	40	19	Yes	-	-
5.5	100 hours of the world of work - Number of pupil experiences delivered	New indicator	5314	5000	2,487	Yes	-	-

### 5.4 - 100 hours of the world of work - Number of new businesses offering world of work activities

9.2. In Q2, one new business offered WoW activities taking the total this year to 19. Performance remains on track to achieve 40 at year end. Q2 performance reflects the low levels of activity during the school summer holiday period. There will be a significant increase in Q3 / Q4 in response to the targeted business engagement underway to attract growth sector organisations onto the menu – with particular focus on the creative industries and green skills. New opportunities are also emerging through social value

agreements with partners such as Marlborough Highways, the three new community broadband providers and Finsbury Park Leisure Centre development.

**5.5 - 100 hours of the world of work - Number of pupil experiences delivered**

- 9.3. In Q2, the World of Work programme reached 1,125 students (all secondary school pupils) through 18 different activities. This brings the year-to-date total to 2,487. Activities comprised of employability workshops, careers insights, a progression fair and a work experience placement primarily for Y10 students at The Courtyard, St Aloysius, COLA – Highgate Hill, EGA, COLA-I and AMSI. Primary school activities are due to commence in Q3, in line with the new school term.

## 10. Implications

### 10.1. Financial Implications

- 10.1.1. The cost of providing resources to monitor performance is met within each service's core budget.

### 10.2. Legal Implications

- 10.2.1. There are no legal duties upon local authorities to set targets or monitor performance. However, these enable us to strive for continuous improvement.

### 10.3. Environmental Implications and contribution to achieving a net zero carbon Islington by 2030

- 10.3.1. There is no environmental impact arising from monitoring performance.

### 10.4. Equalities Impact Assessment

- 10.4.1. 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.
- 10.4.2. An Equalities Impact Assessment is not required in relation to this report, because this report is looking at historical performance information and does not relate to a new policy, procedure, function, service activity or financial decision. Where a new policy, procedure, function, service activity or financial decision is mentioned in the commentary within this report, there should be a separate Equalities Impact Assessment for that specific development, rather than attached to the reporting on performance for any measures that this would affect.

## 11. Conclusion and reasons for recommendations

- 11.1. This report has presented a detailed narrative describing the performance of Children's Services in Quarter 2 2022-23 and the outcomes achieved by Islington's children and young people. This reports how Children's Services have contributed to this performance, and any external factors that have affected these measures. Where performance is off target, a summary of the actions being undertaken to improve performance has been included.

**Appendices:**

- None

**Background papers:**

- None

**Final report clearance:**

Signed by:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J.A.' followed by a long, wavy line.

**Corporate Director of Children's Services**

Date: **Date the report received final approval**

Report Author: Various – co-ordinated by Adam White, Head of Data & Performance, Children's Services and Burak Cingi, Business Intelligence Project Manager, Children's Services

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