

## **A SHARED DATASET: Aspiring to successful outcomes for vulnerable children in Scotland through strategic needs assessment and performance measures**

### **Background**

The Scottish Government's vision is that '*We live in the best place for children to grow up*'<sup>1</sup>. Many policy areas contribute to this vision, including Getting it Right for Every Child, the expansion of Early Learning and Childcare, the Child Protection Improvement Programme and corporate parenting, but underpinning each of these is the ambition to improve outcomes for children and young people.

It is in this context that the Scottish Government asked CELCIS (Centre for Excellence for Looked After Children in Scotland) to support the development of a minimum core dataset for child protection committees as part of the Child Protection Improvement Programme and in response to Recommendation 10 of the Child Protection Systems Review<sup>2</sup>, detailed below:

*"The National Child Protection Leadership Group and Child Protection Committees Scotland should support local areas to deliver robust continuous improvement programmes. This should include working with relevant organisations to synthesise and share learning from different sources including inspection, research, reviews and local practice. The Data and Evidence work stream of the Scottish Government Child Protection Improvement Programme should develop a strategic programme to deliver robust data sets to support child protection improvement. The Scottish Government should develop a national resource for advice on using child protection data for local planning and service development."*

The Care Inspectorate was asked to develop a revised model of scrutiny for children's services to be in place from April 2018. The focus of the revised model is children in need of protection, within the context of Getting it Right for Every Child, and those subject to corporate parenting. This would include those looked after at home, those in residential and secure care, those in kinship and foster care and care leavers. The Scottish Ministers asked the Care Inspectorate to develop a relevant dataset to support partners to understand and measure their own performance in relation these groups of children and young people. As part of the new inspection

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<sup>1</sup> National Performance Framework

<sup>2</sup> Dyer, C (2017) Protecting Scotland's Children and Young People: It is Still Everyone's Job. Scottish Government.

of child protection and corporate parenting, the inspection bodies will expect to see measurement and reporting against the dataset. The ability to demonstrate performance and progress against these measures will formulate part of the inspection findings.

Recognising the potential for duplication across the two datasets, it was agreed that a single shared dataset spanning child protection and corporate parenting would be developed jointly by the Scottish Government, Care Inspectorate and CELCIS, according to their roles outlined above.

### **Purpose of the dataset**

The aims of the shared dataset for community planning partnerships, child protection committees, corporate parenting groups, chief officer groups and individual agencies<sup>3</sup> are that it provides a set of meaningful indicators that:

- Enables child protection committees and corporate parenting groups to assess what difference their systems and services are making to the lives and wellbeing of children and young people, within the context of integrated children's services planning at the local authority area level.
- Provides clarity to child protection committees and corporate parenting groups on what indicators they should (as a minimum) collect, noting that child protection committees and corporate parenting groups can also collect additional measures that respond to locally important issues.
- Supports the self-evaluation, continuous improvement and service planning activities of child protection committees and corporate parenting groups.
- Aligns with the Care Inspectorate's revised model of Joint Inspection of Services for Children and Young People, which is due to be implemented from April 2018.
- Improves the consistency of data collection and reporting across child protection committees and corporate parenting groups, so helping the Scottish Government and national partners to assess more effectively how well Scotland's child protection and looked after children and care leaver systems are working.
- Enables individual partners to interrogate their own data and consider learning for their individual agencies as well as contributing to the shared approach of using the dataset

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<sup>3</sup> Corporate parenting groups may be known by different names across different local authority areas and will be at different stages of development but this term has been used in this dataset to refer to the multi-agency local authority grouping responsible for the strategic oversight of corporate parenting.

### **What makes a good indicator?**

As part of the refresh of the National Performance Framework, the Scottish Government has led on work to devise a standard set of principles to describe what makes a good indicator. Their work found that technically good indicators are:

- Practical to collect and minimise undue burden on those providing the information in terms of cost or intrusion.
- Clear in purpose, with a direct relationship between the indicator and the phenomenon or change it is measuring.
- Straightforward to interpret, meaning it is easy to understand where there is improvement and deterioration in the indicator.
- Able to be compared over time and between areas. For comparisons to be carried out, there needs to be consistency in indicator definitions and sufficiently robust data sampling and collation methods.

The development of tangible outcome measures for individuals and populations remains a challenge, one the dataset begins to try and progress. However we recognise that as part of the journey towards high quality outcome measures we are at an early stage and need to utilise measures we already have in place. The dataset has therefore drawn on a range of different types of measures. These can be used collectively to enable partners to help better understand need, service requirements and what difference services are making. To this end the dataset includes the following:

- **Process measures** whilst these measures tell you less about tangible outcomes for children and young people they provide good indicators of how effective key processes are operating. This in turn can be a useful indicator of the likelihood of a positive outcome.
- **Outcome indicators** are specific, observable and measurable characteristic or change that will represent achievement of the outcome
- **Proxy measures** are indirect measures of the desired outcome which is itself strongly correlated to that outcome. It is commonly used when direct measures of the outcome are unobservable and/or unavailable
- **Perception measures** are the views of individuals or group on what difference they think has been made as a result of something, it quantifies some characteristic after an event
- **Outputs** are the measure of activity or what has been produced or the service you have delivered. They do not measure the value or impact of work

As well as setting out key processes for child protection we have arranged the high level outcomes across a range of themes, for example domestic abuse and neglect. We recognise these themes are inter-related, cross-cutting and often include the same groups of children and young people. Organising the high level outcomes in this way will enable partners to 'tell the story' around the themes, however these should not sit in isolation and the indicators can be used across all high level outcome as appropriate. We have selected the themes based on the key challenges and priority areas across the country. The optional indicators section includes other indicators that partners may also wish to draw upon.

### **Definitions within the dataset**

There are many views and definitions in relation to the term vulnerable and vulnerability. As the dataset has its inception firmly rooted in the Child Protection Improvement Programme and the new model for joint inspections which focus on child protection and corporate parenting, some clarity around terminology is required. For the purpose of making best use of the dataset when reference is made to vulnerable children and young people we mean those children and young people who have or are involved in the child protection system, looked after, care leavers or who are just below the threshold of the child protection system.

### **Development process**

The dataset contained in this document has been developed through activities that include:

- Mapping the child protection and corporate parenting related statistics that are published nationally (e.g. by the Scottish Government) and available at the local authority area level.
- Mapping the management/performance indicators currently collected and reported by child protection committees and corporate parenting groups.
- Reviewing the indicators used by other public protection fora, such as gender based violence groups and alcohol and drugs partnerships.
- Reviewing the indicators used by community planning partnerships that were identified during inspections and link inspector activity by the Care Inspectorate, Health Improvement Scotland, HMICs and Education Scotland.
- Meeting with a number of child protection committees to discuss their current use of data and the key questions that they would like the data to answer.

### **How to report on and interpret the data**

The dataset has been designed so that child protection committees, corporate parenting groups and/or community planning partnerships can collect and analyse the indicators on a regular basis and report on it within their local areas. They provide a timely fit with the move by community planning partners to local outcome improvement plans (LOIPs) alongside requirements under part 3 of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 for each local authority area to have a children's services plan. Adoption of

the same sets of outcome measures by partners across Scotland would allow for benchmarking to take place amongst comparators, regionally and at a national level.

In collecting, analysing and reporting on the data, key questions for local partners to consider would include:

- Is the data the most up to date available locally?
- Is the data reliable and robust?
- Is the data showing the position of children and young people that are currently being supported (e.g. in the Child Protection system or being looked after), or is it presenting longitudinal data relating to the wellbeing and outcomes of those previously supported?
- Has performance been improving or deteriorating over time – and why?
- What are the connections between indicators? For example, is an improvement in one indicator leading to deterioration in another?
- What wider (local, regional and/or national) factors might be impacting on the indicators?
- How does local performance compare with performance elsewhere – and why?
- What do the indicators mean for different stakeholders, such as individual children and young people, practitioners, managers and service planners? Key questions to consider might include:
  - How well are children and young people in need of protection being identified – and what are their needs?
  - How responsive is the support for these children and young people?
  - What difference is the support making to children and young people?

To pose and answer these questions, it is good practice to bring together individuals with different skills and professional backgrounds so that the views and perspectives of technical, planning and practice-level disciplines are all involved in the analysis and interrogation of the data.

A further aim of the dataset is that it stimulates the development of additional child protection and corporate parenting indicators through identifying weaknesses or gaps in the existing statistical data. Potential areas for future development might include:

- A suite of user defined outcome measures.
- Longitudinal approaches that evidence sustained positive outcomes in the medium- and long-term for children and young people.
- Mechanisms to measure outcomes for different groups of looked after children and care leavers that takes account of their varying care experiences.

- A more consistent approach across the country for gathering data to produce performance measures that can consider taking outcomes for individual children to a whole population level.
- Keep abreast and develop measures in line with the work of the revised National performance Framework and the 'Targets and Indicators in Health and Social Care in Scotland' A Review Professor Harry Burns

Where additional child protection and corporate parenting indicators are identified or developed, these will be included in subsequent versions of the dataset.

### **Dataset structure**

The dataset outlined in this document is organised in three sections.

1. **Joint Strategic Needs Assessment** – the indicators in this section provide child protection committees, corporate parenting groups and wider children's services planning groups with an understanding of the context in which their systems and services are operating, including the prevalence of socio-economic factors that can impact on the lives and wellbeing of children and young people. The indicators will also support the development of the joint strategic needs assessment that informs local children's services plans.
2. **Outputs and outcomes for vulnerable children**– the indicators in this section provide outputs and outcomes data that will enable partners to demonstrate the difference they are making in the lives of children and young people involved in the child protection system and looked after children and care leavers whom they have corporate parenting responsibilities.
3. **Optional indicators** – the indicators in this section are those which are currently more difficult to gather and are less well developed but are worth consideration by partners. Some of these provide more qualitative data

## SECTION 1: JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT

In section 1 we have identified a range of key indicators that will be beneficial to child protection committees, corporate parenting groups, children's services planning groups and wider community planning partners, in undertaking high quality joint strategic needs assessments in their local area. This will aid in the development of robust child protection, corporate parenting and wider children's service's strategic planning. This approach will enable partners to develop strategic plans and the delivery of services based on local need and demographic profile. Using the Care Inspectorate's 10 steps to successful children's services planning (Appendix D) in the Children and Young People's (Scotland) Act 2014: Statutory guidance on Part 3 of the Act will be an additional useful tool.

<http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2016/12/8683>

### Total Child and Young People Population

Theme	Indicators	Source
<b>Population by Age</b>	Children and young people population (by 0-4, 5-10, 11-15 and 16-17 age groups)	National Records of Scotland Population statistics
<b>Births and Maternity</b>	Number of births in a 12 month period	National Records of Scotland Birth Time Series data
	Birth rate (per 1,000 population) in a 12 month period	National Records of Scotland Birth Time Series data
	% of mothers who are current smokers at ante-natal booking	ISD Scotland

CONSULTATION VERSION

	% of babies (single births) of low birthweight (less than 2500g)	ISD Scotland
	% of mothers breastfeeding (includes mixed breast and formula fed) at the 6-8 week review	ISD Scotland
<b>Child Health</b>	% of children registered with an NHS dentist	ISD Scotland
	Primary 1 Body Mass Index (BMI) - % healthy weight	ISD Scotland
	Emergency admission rates for unintentional injuries in children under 5 years	ISD Scotland
<b>Low Income and Deprivation</b>	% of Children (0-15 year olds) Living in Families with Limited Resources (after Housing Costs)	Scottish Government: Children in Families with Limited Resources across Scotland
	% of Primary 4-7 School Pupils Registered for Free School Meals	Scottish Government: School Meals Dataset
	% of Secondary School Pupils Registered for Free School Meals	Scottish Government: School Meals Dataset
	% of school pupils living within Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation deciles 1 and 2	Scottish Government: Pupils Census

**Child Protection**

Theme	Indicators	Source
<b>Child Protection</b>	Number of child protection concerns received by social work	Local authorities / Child Protection Committees



<b>Concerns</b>	services in a 12 month period	
	Number of repeat child protection concerns received by social work services in a 12 month period	Local authorities / Child Protection Committees
<b>Child Protection Investigations</b>	Number of Child Protection Investigations in a 12 month period	Scottish Government: Children's Social Work Statistics (not currently published but data available through return)
	Number of repeat Child Protection Investigations in a 12 month period	Local authorities / Child Protection Committees
	Number of Child Protection Investigations where, comprehensive medical examination, forensic medical examination and/or specialist child protection paediatric assessment took place in a 12 month period	Consultant lead paediatrician local NHS
	Number of Child Protection Investigations where Joint Investigative Interview took place in a 12 month period	Police Scotland/Child Protection Committees
<b>Child Protection Case Conferences</b>	Number of Child Protection Case Conferences (initial, pre-birth and transfer in) in a 12 month period	Scottish Government: Children's Social Work Statistics Additional Tables
<b>Child Protection Registrations</b>	Number of Child Protection Registrations in a 12 month period	Scottish Government: Children's Social Work Statistics Additional Tables
	Number of Child Protection de-registrations in a 12 month period	Scottish Government: Children's Social Work Statistics Additional Tables

	Number of children on Child Protection Register	Scottish Government: Children's Social Work Statistics
	Number and % of children on Child Protection Register (by 0-4, 5-10, 11-15 and 16-17 age groups)	Scottish Government: Children's Social Work Statistics
	Number and % of children on Child Protection Register with a disability	Local authorities / Child Protection Committees
	Number and % of children on Child Protection Register – by duration on Register (less than 6 months, 6-11 months, 12-17 months, 18-23 months, 24 months and over)	Scottish Government: Children's Social Work Statistics
	Concerns identified at Initial Child Protection Case Conferences of children who are on the Child Protection Register in a 12 month period	Scottish Government: Children's Social Work Statistics Additional Tables
<b>Children's Hearing System Processes</b>	Number of children and young people, and rate per 1,000 children and young people, referred to Children's Reporter in a 12 month period	SCRA Online Statistical Dashboard
	Number of children and young people, and rate per 1,000 children and young people, referred to Children's Reporter on non-offence (care and protection) grounds in a 12 month period	SCRA Online Statistical Dashboard
	Number of children and young people, and rate per 1,000 children and young people, with a Child Protection Order in a 12 month period	SCRA Online Statistical Dashboard

	Number of children and young people, and rate per 1,000 children and young people, referred to Children’s Reporter in a 12 month period	SCRA Online Statistical Dashboard
	Number of Children's Hearings held, and rate per 1,000 children and young people, in a 12 month period	SCRA Online Statistical Dashboard
	Number of children and young people, and rate per 1,000 children and young people, with a Compulsory Supervision Order in force	SCRA Online Statistical Dashboard
	Number of children with a Compulsory Supervision Order terminated	SCRA Online Statistical Dashboard

### Corporate Parenting

<b>Looked After Children Population</b>	Number, and rate per 1,000 children under 18 years old, of looked after children	Scottish Government: Children’s Social Work Statistics Additional Tables
	Number of looked after children – by 0-4, 5-10, 11-15 and 16-17 age groups	Scottish Government: Children’s Social Work Statistics Additional Tables
	Number of children starting to be looked after in a 12 month period	Scottish Government: Children’s Social Work Statistics Additional Tables
	Number of children ceasing to be looked after in a 12 month period	Scottish Government: Children’s Social Work Statistics Additional Tables

<b>Looked After Children by Accommodation Type</b>	Number and % of looked after children at home with parents	Scottish Government: Children's Social Work Statistics Additional Tables
	Number and % of looked after children with friends / relatives (kinship)	Scottish Government: Children's Social Work Statistics Additional Tables
	Number and % of looked after children with foster carers provided by local authority	Scottish Government: Children's Social Work Statistics Additional Tables
	Number and % of looked after children with foster carers purchased by local authority	Scottish Government: Children's Social Work Statistics Additional Tables
	Number and % of looked after children in other community	Scottish Government: Children's Social Work Statistics Additional Tables
	Number and % of looked after children in local authority home / voluntary home	Scottish Government: Children's Social Work Statistics Additional Tables
	Number and % of looked after children in other residential	Scottish Government: Children's Social Work Statistics Additional Tables

**Workforce and Resource Levels**

<b>Resources/ Inputs</b>	WTE rates of services for children fieldwork staff per 100,000 children (0-17 year olds)	SSSC Workforce Interactive Social Worker Data Tool
	Pupil teacher ratios in publicly funded primary schools	Scottish Government

	Pupil teacher ratios in publicly funded secondary schools	Scottish Government
	Classroom support staff ratios in publicly funded primary schools	Scottish Government
	Classroom support staff ratios in publicly funded secondary schools	Scottish Government
	Health visitor workforce ratios	ISD Scotland

**Note: the nationally published sources of the indicators in the last column, but child protection committees, corporate parenting groups and children’s services partners may be able to collate and report more up-to-date data to for each of the indicators. The provision of more timely data by partners will help overcome the reporting time lag of national statistical publications.**

## **SECTION 2: OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES FOR VULNERABLE CHILDREN**

In section 2 we have identified 13 high level outcomes, supported by a range of outcome indicators, that child protection committees, those responsible for corporate parenting and community planning partners will be could report on. These will enable them to demonstrate performance in respect of children and young people who are in need of protection, looked after and care leavers. The Care Inspectorate joint inspection of child protection and corporate parenting beginning in 2018 will, as part of the inspection process, consider how well local areas are able to demonstrate performance using these measures.

We have used a RAG (red/amber/green) system to highlight how ready, reliable and available the data will be at April 2018. The RAG descriptor is as follows:

**GREEN:** data is already available, normally through published or reported mechanisms, and can be easily accessed as a reliable source to use.

**AMBER:** data is currently used in some areas across Scotland but this is not consistently gathered by all. In the main the data is reliable, but may benefit from further checks to ensure its integrity.

**RED:** data is currently not available or used in only a few areas across Scotland and partners will require to challenge themselves to gather and use new data.

## Children in Need of Protection

The following section, high level outcomes 1-4 and the associated outcome indicators provide quantitative data that allows you to measure the difference being made to improve the safety and protection of children and young people. Some of these to have more of a focus on outputs, but set within a wider group of outcome indicators are helpful.

### High level outcome 1: We are successfully tackling issues of neglect and its impact on children

Outcome indicator	Rationale	Source	Preparedness for April 2018
<b>Number of referrals of children to paediatric dental services due to tooth decay in a 12 month period</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Total referrals</li> <li>- Primary dental services</li> <li>- Acute dental services</li> <li>- Did not attend rates</li> </ul>	Oral health is a strong measure of physical neglect	Paediatric dental services to health board, broken down to local authority level	
<b>Number of children diagnosed with non-organic failure to thrive<sup>4</sup> in a 12 month period</b>	Children experience neglect and emotional abuse when they suffer from a combined lack of calories and affection from primary care giver(s)	Consultant paediatrician diagnosis, to health board gathering and analysis to local authority level?	
<b>Number of children receiving a comprehensive health assessment due</b>	Assessments will enable better treatment and	Paediatric dental services to health	

<sup>4</sup> Where children have significantly failed to reach normal weight and growth or development milestones and genetic reasons have been medically eliminated

<b>to concerns about neglect or cumulative harm in a 12 month period</b>	response to concerns that are helpfully supported by a health assessment	board, broken down to local authority level	
<b>Proportion of babies identified at child protection pre-birth assessment who reach developmental milestones in a 12 month period</b>	Pregnant mothers who are identified by staff as vulnerable <sup>5</sup> receive additional support and a range of interventions from pre-birth onwards. This indicator provides a measure of the effectiveness of early intervention and whether these mothers received the right help for as long as it was needed.	Uptake of 27-30 month assessment for this group. Support received from HV, FNP, SNIPs or similar. Health board data to be broken down to local authority area.	
<b>High level outcome 2: We are successfully tackling domestic abuse and its impact on children</b>			
<b>Number of children exposed to more than one reported (repeat concerns) incident of domestic abuse in a 12 month period</b>	The risks to children of continued exposure to domestic abuse are well recognised. This indicator provides a measure of the effectiveness of intervention(s) to prevent further reported incidents of domestic abuse from occurring.	Police Scotland	
<b>% children referred through domestic abuse early screening where there has</b>		SG community safety	



<b>been a child protection concern by police or social work in a 12 month period</b>			
<b>% who received support through early screening in a 12 month period</b>		SG community safety	
<b>% of domestic abuse concerns that resulted in MARAC/MATAC referrals in a 12 month period</b>		SG community safety	
<b>Number of MARAC/MATAC repeat referrals in a 12 month period</b>		SG community safety	
<b>% outcome of MARAC/MATAC in a 12 month period</b> -No further action -referral to other services -child protection processes initiated		SG community safety	
<b>% women and children who feel safer as a result of intervention in a 12 month period</b>		VAW PMF	
<b>% women and children who feel their wellbeing has improved as a result of intervention in a 12 month period</b>		VAW PMF	
<b>Number of Community Payback Orders</b>			

<b>with a condition of domestic abuse programme/Caledonian Programme<sup>6</sup> in a 12 month period</b>		CJSW	
<b>Completion rates of domestic abuse programme/Caledonian Programme in a 12 month period</b>		CJSW	
<b>Number of victims of domestic abuse incidents by age (under 16, 16-18, 18-25) in a 12 month period</b>		Justice Analytical Services Crime and Statistics publication	
<b>Number of convicted perpetrators of domestic abuse by age (under 16, 16-18, 18-25) in a 12 month period</b>		Justice Analytical Services Crime and Statistics publication	
<b>High level outcome 3: We are successfully tackling child sexual exploitation</b>			
<b>Number of children (looked after and/or subject to child protection processes) missing on two or more occasions (from home) over a 12 month period</b>	Police data allows for collection of children at risk of CSE. This will help identify how effective children are being identified and action taken to protect	Police Scotland analytical services	
<b>Number of children (looked after and/or subject to child protection processes) missing who are also looked after (from placement) over a 12 month period</b>			

<sup>6</sup> As Caledonian Programme is only available in a number of local authorities in Scotland, local authorities have developed their own approaches to tackling domestic abuse by adapting and delivering programme type activity in a range of ways. Local approaches should be considered and reported upon.

<b>Number of children with CSE marker on Police Scotland system over a 12 month period</b>			
<b>Number of CSE investigations over a 12 month period</b>			
<b>Outcome of CSE concerns:</b> -% initial referral discussion -% no further action -% referral to services -% child protection investigation			
<b>High level outcome 4: We are successfully tackling parental substance misuse and its impact on children</b>			
<b>Number of households with children whose parents are in receipt of addiction support services in a 12 month period</b>	If parents are accessing addition support this will help them tackle issues of addiction better	ADP reporting	
<b>Number of households with children where parents have locked cabinets to secure methadone and other medication in a 12 month period</b>	Ensuring safe storage will reduce the likelihood of access to medication and risks of harm through ingestion		
<b>Number of babies born affected by mothers drug use during pregnancy in a 12 month period</b>	Babies experience the best start in life	. ISD Scotland	
<b>Number of babies referred for a</b>	Babies needs and risks are	Support received	

<b>comprehensive risk assessment in a 12 month period</b>	identified at the earliest opportunity in life	from FNP, SNIPs or similar. Health board data to be broken down to local authority area	
<b>Number of babies born affected by mothers using alcohol during pregnancy in a 12 month period</b>	Babies experience the best start in life	ADP reporting	
<b>Number of families where the parent/s have successfully completed a recovery programme</b>	Babies experience the best start in life	ADP reporting	

**This section, outcomes 5-9 and the associated outcome indicators look at child protection processes and quantitative data. Whilst this does not provide you with key outcomes for children it provided key information for CPCs to better understand how effective their processes are and plan services in response to this**

<b>High level outcome 5: Our initial response to child protection concerns are keeping children safe and supporting protection</b>			
<b>Proxy outcome indicator</b>	<b>Rationale for indicator</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Preparedness for April 2018</b>
<b>Timescales for responding to child protection concerns meets local procedures</b>	These measures are key processes in the child protection system. Understanding how effectively processes are	CPCs	
<b>Number of children subject to Initial</b>			

<b>Referral Discussions/or equivalent</b>	<p>working will be a helpful measure demonstrating how well partners are providing effective initial responses to keep children safe by having robust processes in place that are operating well. It also demonstrates how effective the application of on-going processes for children who are in the child protection system are</p>		
<b>Number of children with repeat IRDs/or equivalent within 12 months</b>			
<b>Outcomes of IRDs: % of Initial Referral Discussions progressing to Child Protection Investigation</b>			
<b>Outcomes of Child Protection Investigations: % of Child Protection Investigations progressing to Initial Child Protection Case Conference</b>			
<b>% of Initial Child Protection Case Conferences held no later than 21 calendar days from the notification of concern</b>			
<b>Outcome of Initial Child Protection Case Conference: % of Initial Child Protection Case Conferences resulting in Child Protection Registration</b>			
<b>% of agreed Child Protection Plans received by participants within 5 calendar days of the Child Protection Case Conference</b>			
<p><b>High level outcome 6: Our multi-agency processes support the ongoing protection of children while involved in the child protection system</b></p>			

<b>% of first Review Child Protection Case Conferences held within 3 months of the Initial Child Protection Case Conference )</b>	<p>These measures are key processes in the child protection system. Understanding how effectively processes are working will be a helpful measure demonstrating how well partners are providing effective initial responses to keep children safe by having robust processes in place that are operating well. It also demonstrates how effective the application of on-going processes for children who are in the child protection system are.</p>		
<b>% children on the Child Protection Register who have a completed and current risk assessment</b>			
<b>% children on Child Protection Register that have a SMART<sup>7</sup>plan<sup>8</sup></b>			
<b>% of Initial core group meetings held within 15 calendar days of the Initial Child Protection Case Conference</b>			
<b>Subsequent core group meetings taking place within local agreed timescales</b>			
<p><b>High level outcome 7: Our multi-agency processes at the end point of formal child protection processes are effectively supporting ongoing protection of children</b></p>			
<b>% de-registrations with end reason of risk reduced</b>	<p>These measures are key processes in the child protection system. Understanding how</p>		
<b>% of de-registrations with end reason</b>			

<sup>7</sup> Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time-bound

<sup>8</sup> A plan can be in different types of plans dependent of the child’s circumstances. This could include a child protection plan, or a child’s plan or other specialist plans

<b>placed with relatives</b>	effectively processes are working will be a helpful measure demonstrating how well partners are providing effective initial responses to keep children safe by having robust processes in place that are operating well. It also demonstrates how effective the application of on-going processes for children who are in the child protection system are.		
<b>% of de-registrations with end reason of child accommodated</b>			
<b>Number of re-registrations (within 24 months of de-registration)</b>			
<b>% de-registration core group meetings taking place within locally agreed timescales</b>			
<b>High level outcome 8: Our initial response to child protection concerns pre-birth are keeping unborn babies safe and supporting protection</b>			
<b>Number of pre-birth assessments</b>	These measures are of key processes in the child protection system. Understanding how effectively processes are working will be a helpful measure demonstrating how well partners are providing effective initial responses to keep unborn babies safe by having robust processes in place that are operating well.	CPCs	
<b>Number of pre-birth Child Protection Case Conferences</b>			
<b>Number of unborn children on the Child Protection Register</b>			
<b>% of Pre-birth Child Protection Case Conferences taking place no later than at 28 weeks pregnancy or, in the case of late notification of pregnancy, as soon as possible after the notification of concern and in any case within 21</b>			

calendar days			
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## Corporate Parenting of Looked After Children and Care Leavers

The following section, outcomes 10-14 and the associated outcome indicators provide quantitative data that allows you to measure the difference being made to improve the lives of children and young people by way of improving their health and wellbeing, attainment and longer term outcomes. Some of these to have more of a focus on outputs, but set within a wider group of outcome indicators are helpful.

<b>High level outcome 9: We are successfully improving the physical, mental and emotional health of looked after children and care leavers (breakdown by looked after status)</b>			
<b>Outcome indicator</b>	<b>Rationale</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Preparedness for April 2018</b>
<b>27-30 month review: % eligible children reviewed</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Looked after children</li> <li>• All children</li> </ul>	Improving the health and wellbeing of looked after children and young people. Health visitors assess the development of all babies at 27-30 months across 9 domains.	ISD Scotland	
<b>27-30 month review: % where no concerns across all domains</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Looked after children</li> <li>• All children</li> </ul>	Improving the health and wellbeing of looked after children and young people. Health visitors assess the development of all babies at 27-30 months across 9 domains.	ISD Scotland	
<b>% of looked after children where health board was notified of their looked after</b>	Improving the health and wellbeing of looked after children and young	NHS LAC nominated Board director and	



<b>status by the local authority within 5 working days</b>	people	SWS	
<b>% health assessments for looked after children are carried out within 4 weeks of notification</b>		NHS LAC nominated Board director and SWS	
<b>% mental health assessments for looked after children are carried out within 4 weeks of notification</b>		NHS LAC nominated Board director and SWS	
<b>Health needs of looked after children:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- % fully immunised for age</li> <li>- % attended dentist in last 12 months</li> <li>- % current smoker</li> <li>- % with a disability</li> <li>- % with incidence of Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder</li> <li>- % on Autism Spectrum</li> </ul>		NHS LAC nominated Board director and SWS	
<b>% of looked after children being referred onto additional health services made from health assessment</b>		NHS LAC nominated Board director or LAC senior nurse	
<b>Following referral, health services waiting times are achieved within local and national targets set by %:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Looked after children</li> <li>• Care leavers</li> </ul>		Health board, broken down to local authority area. Include HEAT targets, CAMHs, SALT, AHP	
<b>% LAC and care leavers receiving the</b>		Improving the health and wellbeing	Health board, broken

<b>appropriate type of health service</b>	of looked after children and young people	down top local authority area	
<b>Measurement of improved health outcomes monitored through review/follow up health assessments by %</b>	Improving the health and wellbeing of looked after children and young people	NHS LAC nominated Board director or LAC senior nurse	
<b>Number of teenage pregnancy rates of conception for: under 16 years, under 18 years, under 20 years</b>	Improving the health and wellbeing of looked after children and young people	ISD Scotland	
<b>High level outcome 10: We are successfully improving how well our looked after children are achieving and their learning is optimised (breakdown by looked after status)</b>			
<b>% attendance at school (primary and secondary):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Looked after children</li> </ul> <b>All children</b>	Outcomes for looked after children are optimised by improving the educational attainment	Education authority	
<b>% exclusions from school (primary and secondary):</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Looked after children</li> <li>All children</li> </ul>			
<b>% P1, P4, P7 and S2 pupils achieving expected standards of reading, writing, listening and talking and numeracy:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Looked after children</li> <li>All children</li> </ul>			
<b>% school leavers attaining one or more</b>			

<b>qualifications at SCQF Level 3 and 4:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Looked after children</li> <li>• All children</li> </ul>			
<b>% looked after children sustaining positive destination (confirmed at 3 and 9 month follow up stage)</b>		SDS	
<b>% looked after children in sustained employment (over 6 months)</b>		SDS	
<b>% looked after children in further education</b>		SDS	
<b>% looked after children in higher education</b>			
<b>% looked after children achieving other qualifications/awards, such as DoE, ASDAN</b>		Education authority	
<b>High level outcome 11: Our care leavers are becoming successfully independent into adulthood</b>			
<b>% looked after care leavers presenting as homeless</b>	Providing secure and well supported housing and tenancies will help young people achieve more successful independence	Local authority housing	
<b>% care leavers securing a tenancy</b>	Providing secure and well supported housing and tenancies will help young	Local authority housing	

	people achieve more successful independence		
<b>% care leavers sustaining a tenancy (over 6 months)</b>	Providing secure and well supported housing and tenancies will help young people achieve more successful independence	Local authority housing	
<b>% care leavers receiving housing support</b>	Providing secure and well supported housing and tenancies will help young people achieve more successful independence	Local authority housing and social work	
<b>% care leavers still in care placement post 16 years</b>	Providing secure and well supported housing and tenancies will help young people achieve more successful independence	Local authority social work	
<b>High level outcome 12: We are successful in providing nurturing and stable care arrangements and achieve permanency without delay</b>			
<b>Looked after children benefit from stability of care placement with limited moves: 3+moves within a year</b>	Research shows that minimising placement moves helps children and young people to thrive in care placements	CLAS	
<b>Looked after children accommodated away from home in need of permanency achieve this in as short a time as possible</b>	The emotional wellbeing of children and young people is adversely affected by prolonged periods of uncertainty about their future care arrangements	Local authority social work	

	and where they are going to live		
<b>% of kinship care assessments being completed within local target timescales</b>	The emotional wellbeing of children and young people is adversely affected by prolonged periods of uncertainty about their future care arrangements and where they are going to live	Local authority social work	
<b>% of kinship placements approved following assessment</b>	The emotional wellbeing of children and young people is adversely affected by prolonged periods of uncertainty about their future care arrangements and where they are going to live	Local authority social work	
<b>High level outcome 13: We are successfully preventing looked after children and young people entering the criminal justice system</b>			
<b>% looked after young people experiencing the whole systems approach</b>	Preventing our looked after young people and care leavers entering the adult justice system will reduce the likelihood of custody and criminal convictions	Community Safety Partnership	
<b>% experiencing the whole systems approach have reduced their offending</b>		Community Safety Partnership	
<b>% looked after young people being maintained in Children’s Hearing System where offending is prevalent</b>		SCRA	
<b>% looked after young people on Community Payback Order (by age)</b>		CJSW statistics	
<b>% young people in custody (by age and</b>		CJSW statistics	

<b>up to the age of 26)</b>			
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## APPENDIX A

### SECTION 3: OPTIONAL INDICATORS

This section includes indicators that may at this point in time be less well developed, but can be considered by partners

Outcome indicator	Rationale	Source	Preparedness for April 2018
Quality of risk assessment	Provides qualitative information	Audit activity	
Quality of SMART plans	Provides qualitative information	Audit activity	
Quality of core groups	Provides qualitative information	Audit activity	
Annual trend in the proportion of children whose names were placed on the CPR where the mother and/or father self-report they also had their names on the CPR and/or are care experienced	A measure of breaking the inter-generational cycle whereby parents whose names were on the CPR/ are care experienced, have their children's names on the CPR/become looked after	Self-reporting by parents	
Annual trend in the number of families whose children's names are placed on the CPR and who	The adverse impact of poverty is alleviated	Reported anti-poverty measures on uptake	

<b>have their income maximised</b>	reducing the stress on parents of children in need of protection		
<b>Antenatal data:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Number and % of mothers with low mood</b></li> <li>• <b>Number and % of mothers with substance misuse</b></li> </ul>	Provides important prevention and early intervention data	Health board	
<b>54 month review once rolled out</b>	Increased measure of improved outcomes for health and wellbeing	Local authority health board	
<b>% care leavers holding a driving licence</b>	young people are achieving beneficial life skills	Local authority Social work	
<b>% looked after children who learn to swim</b>	Children and young people are achieving beneficial life skills	Local authority Social work	
<b>% looked after children who learn to ride a bike</b>	Children and young people are achieving beneficial life skills	Local authority Social work	
<b>% of team around the child meetings held for as long as appropriate post de-registration</b>	Children and young people continue to be protected and receive multi-agency support when they move out of the child protection system	Local authority/health board area	
<b>Annual trend in the number of children whose names are on, or have been placed on the CPR who are excluded from school</b>	The risks to children whose names are on, or have been on the CPR are increased by exclusion from the	Local authority school data	



	protective environment afforded to them at school		
<b>Annual trend in the number of children whose names are on, or have been placed on the CPR who are attending school</b>		Local authority school data	
<b>% children where FGM has been prevented</b>		Child protection committee	
<b>Number of vulnerable<sup>9</sup> children who do not attend 3 or more health appointments in one year in a 12 month period</b>		Identified through HPI. Need to clarify source of data gathering and analysis. Health board to local authority?	
<b>% reported disruptions of CSE over a 12 month period</b>		Police Scotland	
<b>% recorded prosecution in relation to CSE over a 12 month period</b>		COPFS	

<sup>9</sup> See earlier definition. By vulnerable we mean those children who are in the child protection system, just below the thresholds of the child protection system or are looked after