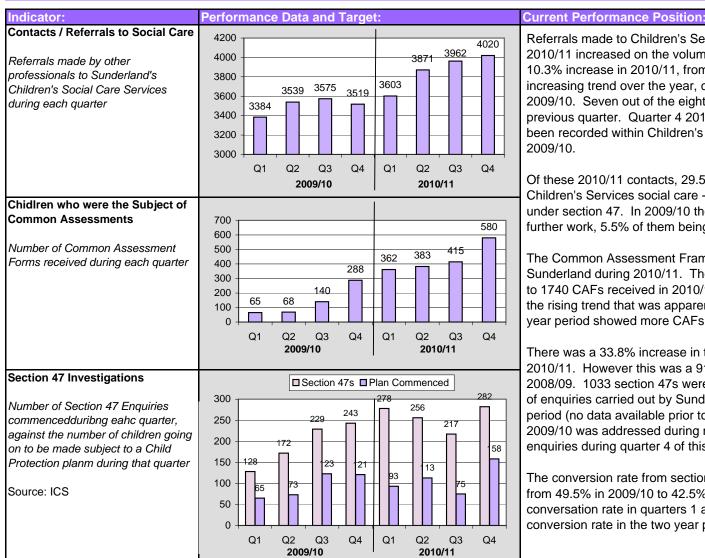
Sunderland Safeguarding Children Board: 2009/11 Annual Performance

- 1.1 Keeping Children Safe: Child Protection
- 1.2 Keeping Children Safe: Children Missing from Home
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- 2. Tackle the Impact of Domestic Violence on Children and Young People
- 3. Fewer Child Deaths and Injuries



1.1 Keeping Children Safe: Child Protection



Referrals made to Children's Services Social Care teams by other professionals during 2010/11 increased on the volume received in 2009/10. The year on year totals show a 10.3% increase in 2010/11, from 14017 to 15456. The quarterly figures highlight the increasing trend over the year, continuing the rising trend of contacts received during 2009/10. Seven out of the eight quarters during the two years showed a rise on the previous quarter. Quarter 4 2010/11 showed the highest number of contacts that have been recorded within Children's Social Care, a 14.2% rise on the same quarter in

Of these 2010/11 contacts, 29.5% of them were progressed for further work within Children's Services social care - 6.7% being progressed for a child protection enquiry under section 47. In 2009/10 the comparable figures were 25.2% being progressed for further work, 5.5% of them being for a section 47 enquiry.

The Common Assessment Framework (CAF) began to be used more widely in Sunderland during 2010/11. There was an increase from 561 CAFs received in 2009/10 to 1740 CAFs received in 2010/11. The number of CAFs received in 2010/11 continued the rising trend that was apparent in 2009/10. Each of the eight quarters during this two year period showed more CAFs being received than in the previous quarter.

There was a 33.8% increase in the number of section 47 enquiries initiated during 2010/11. However this was a 91% increase when compared against the same figure for 2008/09. 1033 section 47s were initiated in 2010/11, which is the highest annual number of enquiries carried out by Sunderland Children's Services over at least a nine year period (no data available prior to 2002). Although the increasing quarterly trend of 2009/10 was addressed during most of 2010/11, there was a significant (30%) rise in enquiries during quarter 4 of this year.

The conversion rate from section 47 to a Child Protection plan reduced during the year, from 49.5% in 2009/10 to 42.5% in 2010/11. However, this was mostly due to a low conversation rate in quarters 1 and 3 - quarter 4 2010/11 displayed the highest conversion rate in the two year period at 56.0%

Indicator: Number of Children Subject to a Child Protection Plan Children who at the end of each quarter were subject to a Child Protection plan in Sunderland Source: ICS Child Protection Plans Starting and Ceasing Children who became subject to a

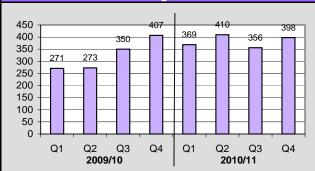
150 123 121 Child Protection plan during each 100 quarter, against those children who 7371 6562 ceased to be subject to a Child 50 Protection plan during each quarter

Source: ICS

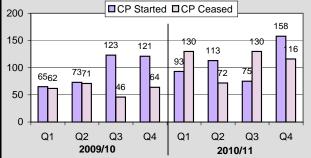
Category of Abuse for Children Subject to a Child Protection Plan

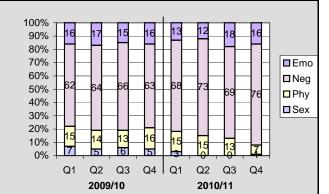
Percentage of children who were subject to a Child Proteciton plan at the end of each quarter, whose plan fell into each of the abuse categories at that point eg. Emotional Abuse, Neglect, Physical Abuse, or Secual Abuse

Source: ICS



Performance Data and Target:





Current Performance Position:

The number of children who were subject to a Child Protection Plan was 398 at the end of 2010/11, slightly lower than at the end of 2009/10. However, this year end figure is still 112% higher than on the same point at the end of 2008/09. Steep rises in CP Plans during guarter 2 and guarter 4 of 2010/11, and steep declines in guarter 1 and quarter 3, meant that there was an annual low at the end of quarter 3 of 356 and an annual high of 423 midway through quarter 2. This fluctuating trend differs to that in 2009/10 when there was a continual rise.

The fluctuating figures for those children subject to a plan can be seen by the chart showing the number of children who started a plan during the quarter, against those who ceased a plan. 439 children started a plan in 2010/11, a 14.9% increase on 2009/10 and a 45% increase on 2008/09. 448 children ceased a plan during 2010/11, compared to 243 in 2009/10 - an 84.3% increase.

Due to the changing trend, during 2010/11 28.6% more children were subject either to an Initial Child Protection Conference, or to a Review Conference, than in 2009/10. Quarter 4 of 2010/11 is indicative of this pattern, in that there were very high numbers of children commencing (158) as well as ceasing a plan (116), and therefore a record number of children attending a Child Protection Conference (441). This figure is a 65.2% increase on the number of children attending Child Protection conferences during guarter 1 of 2009/10. This increase is not explained by a difference in family sizes being subject to a plan, in 2009/10 there was an average family size of 1.71 children compared to 1.73 children in 2010/11.

Although the year end figures are similar for the total number of children subject to a plan, the split by category is markedly different. There was a greater proportion of physical and sexual abuse cases in 2009/10 (21%) compared to 2010/11 (8%). Neglect formed 76% of the total in 2010/11, compared to 63% in 2009/10. While the sustained increase in plans during 2009/10 actually lead to fewer neglect cases at the end of the year, in 2010/11 the rise in plans both during guarter 2 and during guarter 4 resulted in a greater proportion of neglect cases. The proportion of children subject to a child protection plan for physical abuse was lower at the end of 2010/11 than at any stage over a five year reporting period.

Indicator: Lower the better. Source: ICS

NI64: Child Protection Plans lasting 2 years or more.

Children subject of a child protection plan which ceased during the last 12 months where they had been subject to a plan for over two years.

Quarterly collection; cumulative

NI 65: Children becoming the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time

Polarity indicator, i.e. very high or very low performance classed as Investigate Urgently.

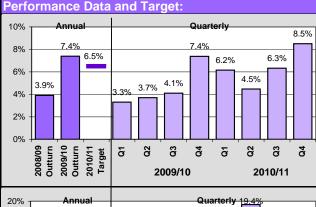
Quarterly collection; cumulative

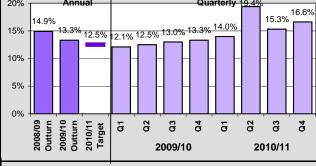
Ethnicity of children subject of a child protection plan

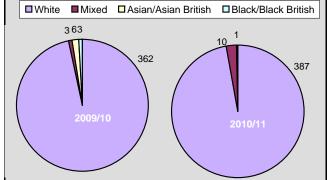
How proportion in each main ethnic category is compared to proportions in overall 0 - 19 pop

Annual collection

Source: ICS







Current Performance Position:

The proportion of CP plans which ceased during the last 12 months where they had been subject to a plan for over two years (NI 64) increased from 3.9% in 2008/09 to 7.4% in 2009/10 to 8.5% in 2010/11 (equating to 38 / 448 plans ceasing), but is still classed as 'Good Performance' according to internal benchmarks (<10%). During Quarter 4, 14 out of 116 ceased.

Large family groups can impact on this indicator; in 2008/09 there were 10 children in 6 family groups, increasing to 40 children in 22 family groups in 2010/11, representing an increase in average family size from 1.67 to 1.82 children over the period.

The outcomes for those children ceasing to be subject to a Child Protection Plan should be viewed in the context of increasing CP numbers. Although the numbers ceasing a plan and becoming Looked After has increased from 41 to 64 to 59 (08/09 to 10/11), the proportion LAC has reduced from 18% to 13% over the period. In 2010/11, 80% ceasing to be CP were categorised as Children in Need.

The proportion of children becoming subject of a CP plan for a second or subsequent time (NI65) was 16.6% for 2010/2011, which is higher than the previous two years. The outturn puts this indicator into the "Good" banding (15-17.2%), and the target of 12.5% was not met. This equates to 73 out of 439 children in 2010/11, while the actual figures were 56 out of 382 in 2009/10. This indicator has fallen outside of the "Very Good" interval banding (10-15%) for the first time since 2005/06. However, although previous years have not met the top banding for the indicator, this is the first year that the outturn has fallen above the interval; previous years finished below the interval for this dual polarity indicator (9.8% in 2005/06).

The proportion of children subject to a Child Protection plan at the year end who are from a black or minority ethnic (BME) group has remained fairly stable: 14 in 2008/9 (5.2%) compared to 12 in 2009/10 (3.2%) and 11 of 398 at end of 2010/11. Note low numbers when interpreting reduction.

1.2 Keeping Children Safe: Children Missing from Home and Care

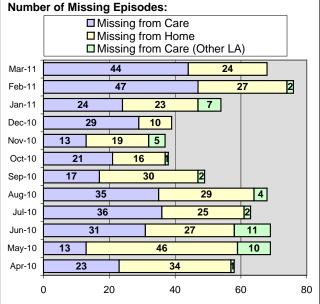
Indicator: Children missing from home and care for more than 24 hours

Monthly collection
Source: Northumbria Police

NI70: Children reported as missing from care overnight.

This is a self assessment score out of 15 that assesses extent Children's Trusts or LSCBs have a picture of running patterns in their area; how this information informs local provision; & what procedures are in place to respond to needs of young runaways. Sunderland currently has a self assessment score of 12 out of a possible 15.

Performance Data and Target:



Current Performance Position:

The number of missing episodes has increased from 39 to 54 to 76 to 68 over the four months between December 2010 and March 2011. The actual number of children missing has increased from 23 to 37 to 46 over the same period.

The rising number of young people staying out late and missing overnight is worrying as a rising trend. Data for March 2011 month shows that there were 12 young people from Sunderland care homes either staying out late or going missing overnight. 6 young people stayed out late on 1 occasion, 1 on 6 occasions (1 overnight), 1 on four occasions, 1 on three occasions and 2 on 2 occasions. In all, 9 young people had at least one overnight episode. The numbers are spread evenly across 4 homes. Most were found at relatives and girlfriend or boyfriends. 3 young girls returned of own accord and refused to disclose where they had been. This is subject of joint investigation. Of the young people reported as missing from home, most are over 15 years and the majority are staying out late rather than missing all night.

Source: Northumbria Police.

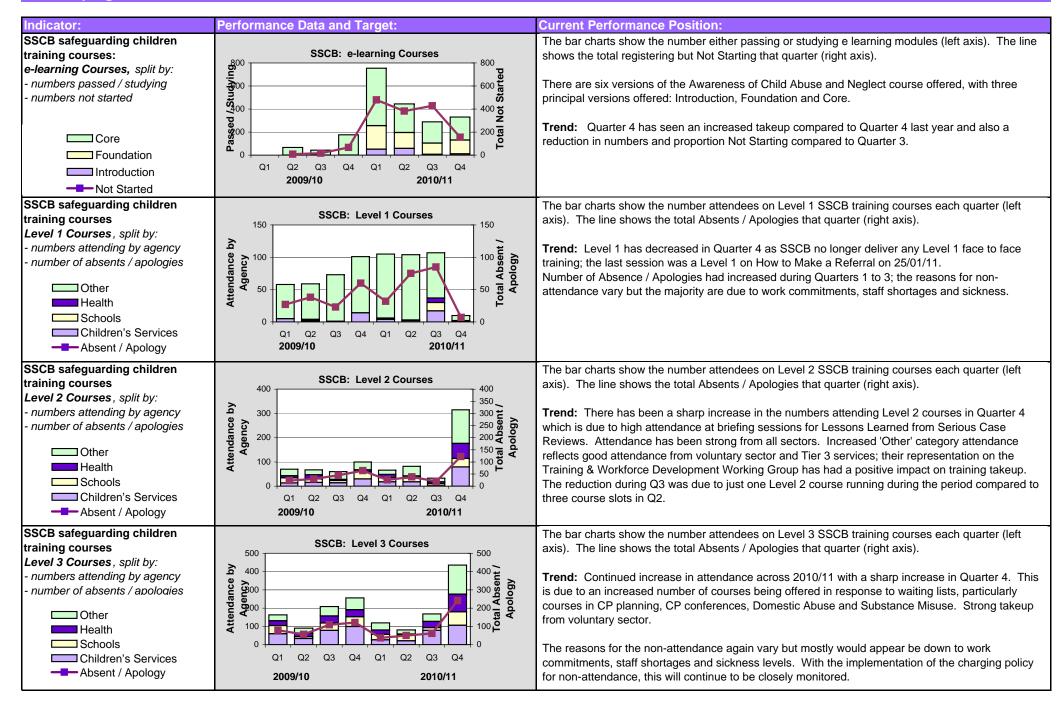
NI70: The return for July remained at a self assessment score of 12 out of a possible 15. The DFE is reviewing this indicator and has not requested further quarterly returns. To achieve a top scoring, an evaluation/audit should take place and evidence of the effectiveness of the protocol and services on the impact on children be gathered, particularly in out of hours. An internally developed audit tool has been developed in 2011 to measure the impact of the protocol to be followed by a formal review of the protocol.

1.3 Keeping Children Safe: Workforce

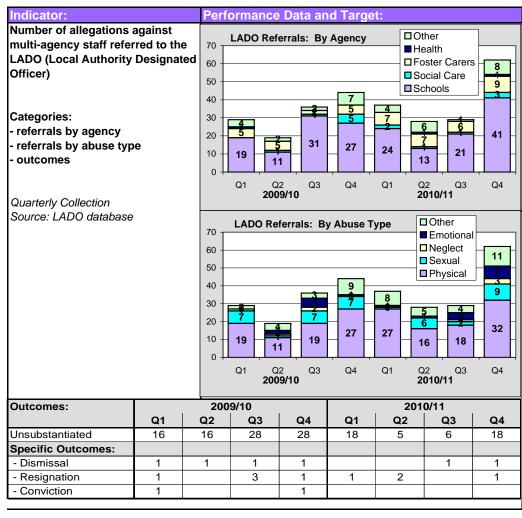
Indicator:	Performance Data and Target:	Current Performance Position:
Percentage of multi-agency staff	Indicator in development:	Definition and monitoring of this indicator is ongoing.
with a valid CRB check		
		Collection of information through the Section 11 audit tool, which is designed to ascertain compliance of relevant organisations with statutory duties under Section 11 of the Children Act 2004, has been identified as a starting point to progress further the collection and reporting of information relevant to this indicator.
		The Section 11 tools assessed to date during 2010/11 indicate that those 8 agencies that have returned the Section 11 have staff CRB checked where appropriate. The current S11 tool, however, does not collect CRB data. The tool is being reviewed to provide more evidence and less self report but is not planned to be actioned until late 2011-2012.

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1.3 Keeping Children Safe: Workforce



1.3 Keeping Children Safe: Workforce



Current Performance Position:

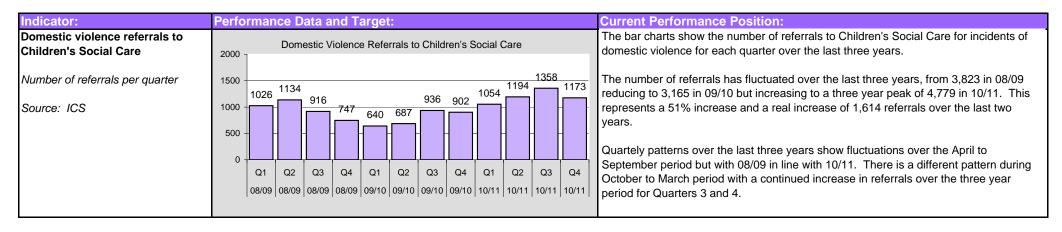
Trend Analysis. There has been a continued upward trend in the overall number of referrals, from 46 in Quarter 4 2009/10 to 62 in Quarter 4 2010/11. In 20 cases it has been necessary to convene one or more strategy meetings to address the issues raised.

Referrals by Agency. Referrals from within the school sector remain the highest category. Referrals from the 'other' category highlights increased partner awareness to safeguarding responsibilities.

Referrals by type of abuse. Physical abuse clearly remains the highest category at Quarter 4, but there have been no cases of a serious nature nor any cases of a serious sexual nature. Misuse of computers remains a major concern. In addition facebook entries and inappropriate texting also remain a concern despite the guidance that exists. These problem areas are stressed in any training delivered by the LADO. Many of the allegations stem from staff seeking to maintain control of a situation. In most instances the degree of force and its purpose are within the guidelines contained in the Education and Inspection Act. Levels of emotional abuse are low and will usually involve an adult treating a young person inappropriately in front of peers.

The Regional LADO Network has been re-established, and two meetings have been held, the last of which hosted in Sunderland. A broad agreed agenda has been formulated focussing on reporting trends, the share of data, and the discussion of good practice and common problems. In the absence of any training for LADOs it is felt that this approach helps to compensate. Data recording is at varying stages across the region and needs developing significantly in some areas; the Sunderland database and level of recording is one of the most comprehensive and the format has been requested to share with colleagues as good practice. The data shared to date between authorities, however, does not allow comparison of reporting levels against demographics for instance, thus it is still difficult to establish with certainty how the picture in Sunderland compares with other authorities.

2. Tackle the impact of domestic violence on Children and Young People



3. Fewer Child Deaths and Injuries

Indicator:	Performance Data and Target:	Current Performance Position:
Emergency hospital admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people (NI 70) Indicator based on rate per 10,000 pop. Quarterly collection; snapshot Source: NHS	Hospital Admissions: Annual 200 150 178.9 189.1 177.6	The hospital admission rate has reduced from 199 per 10,000 in 2009/10 to 178 in 2010/11, representing an actual reduction from 1138 to 1016 admissions. Analysis by ward across Sunderland in 2010/11 shows: wards significantly higher than Sunderland average are Barnes, Pallion, Redhill, St Peter's, St Michael's, Sandhill; wards significantly lower than Sunderland average are Fulwell, Ryhope, Shiney Row, Silksworth, Washington South, Washington West Activity in Sunderland includes provision of home safety equipment, school focused work covering injury prevention, first aid and water safety, road safety measures, pedestrian and cyclist training, school travel plans and home safety checks, including installation of fire alarms. Future activity should focus on the continued provision of home safety assessments and the supply and installation of home safety equipment, targeted at priority households where children and young people are at greatest risk of unintentional injury. Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service delivers fire safety education to Year 1 and Year 5, and
	2008/09 Outturn 2009/10 Outturn Outturn	statistics show a downward trend of fire injuries within this group across Tyne and Wear over the last three years. the TWFRS Schools Education Strategy 2011 - 2014 is being prepared to educate children and young people about the risks of fire and the consequences of fire crime and anti-social behaviour.
Number of child deaths	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	15 in 08/09 and 25 in 09/10); there has been one from road traffic accident and one from knife crime.
Number of gang related child deaths	13 relate to children aged under 1 (Source: Child Death Review There have been no gang related child deaths in Sunderland in	w Coordinator). 2008/9, 2009/10 or 2010/11 (Source: Child Death Review Coordinator)
Number of gang related incidents involving serious violence against children	There were no gang related incidents involving serious violence	e against children. Recent analysis shows no gangs exist in Sunderland (Source: Northumbria Police)
Number of children under 18 years old who committed suicide Annual collections	Using the Coroner's definition of suicide, there have been no ch Death Review Coordinator)	nildren in Sunderland under 18 who committed suicide in 2008/9, 2009/10 or 2010/11 (Source: Child
Number of child deaths caused by traffic accidents Lower the better	Fatal Accidents (children under 16) 2007: 1 2008: 0 2009: 2 2010 1	Accident statistics are assessed over a 3 year period with wide variations from year to year. The Government (DfT) has set a target of a 50% reduction of child KSI's from the 1994-98 average which is 50% of 46 = 23 by the end of Dec 2010. The council has achieved this reduction with 22 KSIs in 2010.
Annual collection (calendar year)		22 children under the age of 16 were killed or seriously injured (KSI) in road crashes for the 2010
Source: City Services	Serious Accidents (children under 16) 2007: 28 2008: 13 2009: 23 2010 22	calendar year (this includes 1 death) and compares with 23 during the full calendar year of 2009. It indicates a stabilisation of figures from a very low figure of 13 in 2008. Overall, it is still consistent with a downward trend of child KSI's in Sunderland. The number of slight accidents for under 16s continues to reduce year on year, from 110 to 90 to 72 over the last three calendar years.
		The Council continues to work hard to reduce KSI's through education, promotion and the implementation of traffic engineering measures where appropriate. A mechanism has been developed which gives priority to sites with a significant accident history and this has been used to assist in formulating a programme of future works.