


<p style="text-align: center;">London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHILDREN AND EDUCATION POLICY & ACCOUNTABILITY COMMITTEE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JANUARY 2016</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN AND CARE LEAVERS ANNUAL REPORT</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Report of the Cabinet Member for Children and Education</p>	
<p>Open Report</p>	
<p>Classification: For Information Key Decision: No</p>	
<p>Wards Affected: None</p>	
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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report highlights the significant responsibilities the local authority has in relation to Looked After Children, and how it discharges these.
- 1.2 Looked After Children numbers per 10,000 population have increased nationally from 2007 to 2014 by four percent but decreased regionally during this time, by 9 percent. The London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham was ranked 73rd lowest of 152 local authorities nationally in 2014. This downward trajectory has continued and this year the Borough reported a rate of 57 per 10,000 in 2015.
- 1.3 Achievements this year include:
- Performance for GCSE results for 2014/15 improved significantly representing the highest overall achievement to date for those who achieved 5+ A*-GCSEs, including English and Maths.
 - A significant re-organisation in the care leavers service to extend the qualified social worker role to all posts in the service.
 - The use of the Focus on Practice Clinical team to add to the support offered to the service

- Recruitment to the newly created looked after children Head of Service post which will give leadership and focus to the Hammersmith and Fulham looked after children and care leavers service.
- The use of Action for change to support mother's whose children have been remove through care proceedings to prevent repeat removals in the future.

1.3 Future developments include:

- Further work is being carried out to address issues and barriers around sustaining education, training and employment for post 16 Looked After Children and Care Leavers and reducing the number not in education, employment or training (NEET)s.
- There are ongoing challenges to improve the educational outcomes of Looked After Children and Care leavers with more complex learning difficulties/disabilities.
- Strengthening the options for return home by mirroring the support offered to adoption placements with the support offer to a permanent return home plan.
- Maintaining the improvement made in the placement stability of looked after children

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 In this report, the term Looked After Children refers to those children for whom the Borough has assumed Parental Responsibility through a care order or by an agreement with their parent(s).

2.2 The Borough also has a duty and responsibility to those young people who leave care after the age of 16 years until they reach the age of 21 years, or 25 if they are in higher education.

2.3 The majority of Looked After Children need alternative care and accommodation due to the inability of their primary care giver to offer safe and effective care within the family home. A significant number of Looked After Children are able to return to their parent(s) speedily and do not require long term services or interventions. Many who remain in care are likely to have suffered neglect or abuse, prior to coming into our care, and are likely to require support from a range of services.

3. NUMBERS OF LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN

3.1 The Borough's Looked After Children population has reduced from 260 in 2008 to 207 in 2015. The number of Looked After Children as a proportion of the population in Hammersmith & Fulham is 55 per 10,000 population as at March 2015. The reduction in the numbers of Looked After Children is attributed, in part, to more effective early intervention strategies which endeavours to maintain children within the community by addressing the complex needs of children at risk of becoming looked after. The Borough is also becoming increasingly adept at securing alternative solutions outside of the care system for Looked After Children, with the number of children leaving care varying from 115 in 2011/12 to 155 in 2013/14 and 120 in 2014/15.

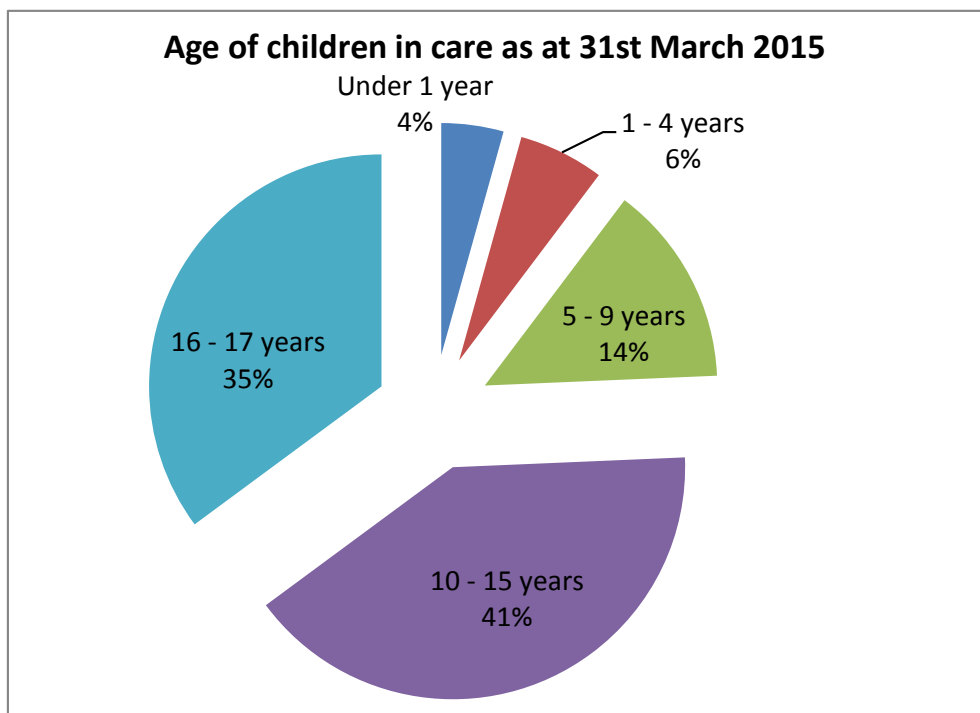
Table 1 - Total Looked After Children ceasing care

Year April to March	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of children ceasing care	100	115	95	155	120

Table 2 - Total Looked After Children at 31 March: 2010-2015

Year Ending March	Citizen	UASC	Total
2010	234	26	260
2011	227	21	248
2012	204	20	224
2013	220	18	238
2014	195	9	204
2015	163	22	185

3.2 The age profile of Looked After Children is significant in that the proportion aged 16+ in 2015 is 35 percent, which is higher than the national rate of 22 percent and London rate of 33 percent.



- 3.3 Only 10 percent of children were aged under 5. Local analysis has identified a number of influencing factors including more younger children moving into permanence, resulting in “ageing out” of older cohorts as they progress through the care system; Unaccompanied Asylum Seeker Children (UASC) particularly those aged 16+ entering care and the impact of Southwark Judgement and remand cases entering care at much older ages.
- 3.4 Disabled children and children with Special Educational Needs are overrepresented amongst the Looked After Children population nationally. Just fewer than 6% of children looked after by Hammersmith & Fulham have a recorded disability. Hammersmith & Fulham has a high proportion of its Looked After Children population who have a Statement of Special Educational Needs or Education Health and Care Plan at 15 percent. Placements for this particular group are often in short supply and harder to locate, however developments following the Children and Families Act has facilitated more joined-up planning and commissioning of support packages through Education Health Plans, Special Educational Needs Panel and the Complex Needs Panel.
- 3.5 The Borough’s Looked After Children population is particularly diverse. Rates for Black or Black British ethnicity were significantly higher than the national average at 31 percent. The Borough continues to respond by ensuring a diverse range of carers are recruited which reflect the diversity of the local population.
- 3.6 Not all Looked After Children are able to live within Hammersmith & Fulham when they are in care. Of the children and young people Looked After at the 31 March 2015, 74 percent were placed in London, including 59% within the Borough.

Table 3

	% of children placed internally within the LA boundary
England	61%
London	45%
Hammersmith and Fulham	59%

- 3.8 The majority of Looked After Children are in foster care placements:
- 134 (73 percent) were in foster care (47 children placed in Independent Fostering Arrangement (IFA) Placements);
 - 15 were in residential placements (8 percent) and
 - 23 in residential schools and other residential settings.
 - 2 young people placed in secure units.
 - Other Looked After Children were placed for adoption, placed with parent or were in semi-independent accommodation.
 - The number of adoptions in the Borough has decreased since 2014 from 21 to 12 in 2015. The fall in the numbers placed for adoption is largely attributed to a judgement that stated that children should be placed for adoption as a last resort. This judgement appeared to significantly influence the judiciary and practice when planning for children’s permanency. The number of Special Guardianship Orders (SGOs) has decreased since 2014 from 18 to nine in 2015.

Table 4

	% of children placed in foster placements
England	75%
London	75%
Hammersmith and Fulham	73%

4. CORPORATE PARENTING

- 4.1 Corporate Parenting is the term used to refer to the collective responsibility of the Council to provide the best care and protection for children and young people who are 'looked after', that is, who are in public care. Effective corporate parenting will need the commitment from all Council employees and elected Members and an authority wide approach. These responsibilities for Local Authorities were first laid out in the Children Act 1989, the Children Act 2004 and reinforced in the Children and Young People's Act 2008.
- 4.2 Councillors in the Borough have a responsibility to act as a good 'corporate parent' for the children it looks after. Once a child becomes Looked After all Members and officers of the Council, as their corporate parents, need to be concerned about that child as if they were their own. This concern should encompass the child's education, health and welfare, what they do in their leisure time and holidays, how they celebrate their culture or religion and how they receive praise and encouragement for their achievements.
- 4.3 The Corporate Parenting Board (CPB) has a key role in monitoring how the Council discharges its corporate parenting responsibilities. Over the past year, the Board has continued to meet with Looked After Children. Plans for the forthcoming year include following a thematic approach, which will align the consultation activities with Looked After Children and Care Leavers to the key objectives in the three year strategy. This will enable a robust forward planning process and enable key officers and relevant elected members to attend the CPB when topics are relevant to their responsibilities and portfolios.

5 STRATEGIC PLANNING

- 5.1 A strategy for Looked After Children has been developed which sets out the vision and intended outcomes for Looked After Children and Care Leavers in the period 2014 to 2017.
- 5.2 The strategy has six strategic objectives:
- Children on the edge of care are better supported to remain within their families and community.
 - Looked After Children and Care Leavers are provided with security, stability and are cared for.
 - Looked After Children and Care Leavers are safe from harm and neglect.
 - Looked After Children and Care Leavers are supported in reaching a good standard of education.

- Looked After Children and Care Leavers health needs are promoted and supported.
 - All Looked After Children and Care Leavers have a voice in decisions which affect their lives.
- 5.3 To support the delivery of the strategic priorities, and progress towards shared outcomes, an annual borough specific Looked After Children and Care Leavers Improvement Plan has been developed and delivered with partners. The plan is being monitored by a multi-agency service improvement group, which links directly with the Children in Care Council and responds to the thematic consultations undertaken. This helps to reinforce how we actively listen and respond to the voices of children within the local authorities care.
- 5.4 The Tri-borough Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) has a significant role in ensuring effective multi-agency work and safeguarding for Looked After Children. The last annual report was produced in July 2015 for the LSCB which outlines progress made in addressing safeguarding issues to this vulnerable group of children.
- 5.5 The CEPAC Scrutiny Committee are also involved in monitoring the quality and effectiveness of services, via the scrutiny of this annual report on services and outcomes for Looked After Children and Care Leavers. A report on the work of the Fostering and Adoption Team will also be presented annually.
- 5.6 Other relevant performance indicators are reported regularly to the Lead Member at Policy Board.

6. SAFEGUARDING OUTCOMES FOR LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN AND CARE LEAVERS

- 6.1 Children who are subject to frequent placement moves are less able to form positive attachments with carers which make them more vulnerable to unsafe relationships from other adults or their peer group. The Borough has a commitment to ensure that children and young people will only be placed in resources with an Ofsted inspection judgement of “good” or “outstanding”. As at 31 March 2015, 98 percent of children placed from within shared services were in provision that was judged as outstanding or good (improvement from 94 percent). The number of placement moves that children have is carefully monitored to ensure plans are adapted to make placements more resilient where required. In Hammersmith & Fulham, nine percent of Looked After Children experienced three or more placement moves in 2014/15, which is lower than the England rate of 11 percent.

Table 5 - Percentage with three or more placements within the year

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
England	11.0%	11.0%	12.0%	
London	12.0%	12.0%	12.0%	
LBHF	8.0%	5.9%	19.5%	9.2%

Table 6 - Percentage Looked After for 2.5 years and in the same placement for at least 2 yrs

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
England	68.0%	67.0%		
LBHF	74.6%	66.2%	61.3%	59.7%

- 6.2 Looked After Children are significantly more likely to go missing than their peers, and therefore can be vulnerable to sexual exploitation. Children with frequent placement changes are more likely to go missing and this behaviour also impacts upon the stability of their current placement. In Hammersmith & Fulham, there were 40 Looked After Children who went missing/absent with a total of 150 episodes in 2014/15. From 1st April thresholds for recording children as missing changed to include children who are missing less than 24 hours. Between 1st April and 31st November 2015, 21 Looked After Children went missing. The majority of cases are of a high frequency but short duration e.g. missing overnight and then returning. The specific monitoring of this potentially vulnerable group is completed, which ensures that children are independently interviewed and thorough exploration of the reasons as to why they went missing is pursued. Practice has specifically developed in this area, which has been enhanced by the appointment of a Missing Person's co-ordinator who offers advice, assistance and the development of strategies to reduce risks with front line practitioners.
- 6.3 With specific reference to children at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) there have been a number of developments to identify those assessed to be at risk and to provide a comprehensive support package to ensure that risks are reduced. Local developments have been informed by the publication of London Child Sexual Exploitation Operation Protocols. These include:
- a. Agreement of a CSE Strategy by the LSCB.
 - b. The implementation of a monthly Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation meeting chaired by the Police and Children's Services.
 - c. A shared risk assessment tool.
 - d. A common pathway to services coordinated through the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH).
 - e. Development of data sets and problem profiles.
 - f. A range of training and awareness-raising initiatives.
 - g. Focuses upon CSE within routine practice weeks and auditing activities.
- 6.4 There are significant efforts at both the local and national level to reduce the distance at which Looked After Children are placed from their borough of origin. While there are a small minority of children who are more effectively safeguarded by being placed at a distance e.g. those young people identified to be at risk due to gang affiliation, the consistent lack of foster placements in Inner London means that many children need to be placed in other local authority areas, although usually these are in London. A total 26 percent of children Looked After by the Borough, were in an outer London placement as at 31st March 2015. Some of these children will be placed in special educational boarding schools and be with extended family members.
- 6.5 The Local Authority has a duty towards eligible and relevant and former relevant children. The Leaving Care Act has two main aims:
- To ensure that young people do not leave care until they are ready.
 - To ensure that they receive more effective support once they have left.

- 6.6 The report of the National Audit Office to the Government in July 2015 on Care Leavers transition to adulthood identified that Care Leavers life experiences can include social exclusion, unemployment, health problems or ending up in custody. They recommended the need for a targeted approach, integrated working and the evaluation of data in respect of impact.
- 6.7 The London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham recognises that Care Leavers (aged 18-25) may require continued support from both Children's and Adult Services to promote their wellbeing, they should also be supported to maximise their educational and employment potential through transition arrangements/offer under the Children and Family Act 2014 across Local Authority services.
- 6.8 Care Leavers are safeguarded through the application of child care legislation and post 18 through the Pan London Safeguarding Adults procedures; from 1st April 2015 in line with the legal framework of the Care Act 2014. The leaving care service went through a systematic change that resulting in Social Workers being recruited to replace the role of Personal Advisors. This was to ensure continuity of worker and to address identified skill deficits.
- 6.9 Joint work is also taking place across Family and Children's and Adult Services with the aim to improve support and transition for those young people with complex needs who do not meet current eligibility criteria for adult services.

7 HEALTH OUTCOMES FOR LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN

- 7.1 Looked After Children and young people who are looked after have the same core health needs as other young people, but their backgrounds and experiences are likely to make them particularly vulnerable to poorer health outcomes. In addition, these children are more like to be exposed to the consequences of greater social deprivation and disadvantage.
- 7.2 Local authorities have a statutory duty to ensure that health assessments are carried out for every Looked After Child in their care. Of the 124 eligible children who have been in care for a year) 96% percent were carried out on time. This high level of performance is due in part to the implementation of a reminder system for social workers to refer for health assessment, and increased outreach work by the specialist nurses for children and young people placed out of borough.
- 7.3 A multi-disciplinary borough-based Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) team offer an extensive range of support services for all levels of mental health needs in a variety of settings. The CAMHS team have the shared aims of maintaining placement stability in order to avoid placement breakdown and supporting Looked After Children and their carers to manage transitions between placements.
- 7.4 The Local Authority should act as a 'good parent' in relation to the health of Looked After Children. Within that role it has the right to approve the immunisation of children within its care against vaccine preventable diseases as per the national immunisation schedule. Framework 1 (the social services electronic record shows that 96 percent of children and young people Looked After were up to date with immunisations on 31st March 2015.

Table 7

	% of children whose immunisations were up to date	Percentage of children who had their teeth checked by a dentist	% of children who had their annual health assessment	% of children who had been looked after for at least 12 months, and aged 5 or younger at 31 March 2014, whose development assessments were up to date
England	88%	86%	90%	89%
London	85%	89%	90%	92%
Hammersmith and Fulham	96%	80%	96%	100%

- 7.5 Dental health is an integral part of the Health Assessment. The Local Authority and NHS Trust are required to ensure that children in care receive regular check-ups with a dentist. The number of Looked After Children aged 16 and under who are up to date with their dental checks remains relatively stable since last year. Dental checks for over 16 year olds in 2015 are 80 percent.
- 7.6 The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) is a self-report measure completed by the children's carer and is aimed at assessing a child's behaviour, emotions and relationships. In 2014-2015 the number of SDQs completed for Looked After Children was 90 percent which represents an improvement from 60% in 2013-14. A child or young person who reports a high score on their SDQ should be referred for further assessment and, where appropriate, intervention or treatment by the specialist CAMHS Team.
- 7.7 Due to the nature of their experiences prior to and during being looked after, many will have poor mental health. This may be in the form of significant emotional, psychological or behavioural difficulties.
- 7.8 Between April 2014 and March 2015, and based on the SSSA 903 return, 4 percent of Looked After Children were reported to be known to have a substance misuse issue.

8 EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES FOR LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN

- 8.1 Education that encourages high aspirations, positive experiences and individual achievement, with minimum disruption, is central to improving immediate and long-term outcomes for Looked After Children and Care Leavers. Looked After Children and Care Leavers are more likely to face significant barriers to education and the Borough has a renewed priority young people to better support their education and improve outcomes to improve the educational achievement.
- 8.2 The virtual school maintains accurate and up to date information about how Looked After Children and Care Leavers are progressing in education and takes urgent and individual action when they are not achieving well. At the end of KS4 attainment and progress of Looked After Children has improved on 2014. Progress and attainment has remained the same at KS2. While there is a cohort of children whose attendance is a concern most children attend school and learn. Improved quality of Personal Education Plans and development of enrichment and support programmes for Looked After Children enables focused support to children whose education may not have been a priority prior to then entering care.

- 8.3 There are three Looked After Children in the Key Stage 1 cohort, one of whom attends a special school and has complex needs.
- 8.4 There were six Looked After Children in the Key Stage 2 cohort (2014/15) and 3 pupils achieved L4+ in English and Maths. Three of the pupils had a statement of Special Educational Needs and very low levels of attainment prior to entering care. One pupil had a complicated care history, including multiple placement moves and a placement in a residential school.
- 8.5 These factors impacted on the level of attainment of the pupil. All students benefitted from stable and supportive carers and schools, in addition to considerable support from the Virtual School. This academic year (2015/16) there are 13 Looked After Children in the Key Stage 2 cohort.
- 8.6 There are 10 Looked After Children in the Key Stage 3 cohort this academic year (2015/16) the majority being UASC. Whilst this is a complex cohort (a quarter half have statements of Special Educational Need (SEN)) most pupils are making good progress. The virtual school works closely with schools to ensure that assessments are accurate and targets are appropriately for Key Stage 4.
- 8.7 Performance for GCSE results for 2014/15 were particularly encouraging and represented the highest overall achievement to date for those who achieved 5+ A*-GCSEs, including English and Maths. Within this cohort, one pupil achieved the highest A* Maths GCSE (mock) in the United Kingdom and went on to achieve 11 x A*-C GCSEs. One pupil achieved outstanding results despite having significant mental health needs resulting in her being placed in a psychiatric unit for over a year and then moving to a residential children's home with education on site. It is evident that the work of individual Virtual School Teachers is having a significant impact on attainment and progress. With closer monitoring and targeted interventions, teachers build up a relationship with their pupils and the network ensuring they can tailor support to raise attainment.
- 8.8 Since the virtual school began supporting post 16 Looked After Children, numbers of young people in education, employment or training has steadily risen; and effectively planned education pathways through Years 12 and 13 have resulted in greater achievement of qualifications and a year by year increased in the number of British Care Leavers going to university. EET figures for 16-18 year olds are generally good and effectively planned educational pathways through Years 12 and 13 have resulted in number achieving entry to Higher Education, 24 this academic year.
- 8.9 The London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham faces particular challenges around improving the EET outcomes of care leavers. It is evident that a review of the current arrangements needs to take place in order to understand the factor causing low levels of attainment and put in place new structures and systems that will lead to improvement.
- 8.10 Over the last year, there are two major challenges facing the service in reducing NEET figures:
- The number of care leavers with complex needs and the need for additional workers to support this hard to reach cohort. There has also been an increase in late entrants coming into care.
 - There is also the challenge of supporting young people who have become looked after as a result of being placed in custody.

- 8.11 Key priorities and areas for improvement in 2015/16 include:
- Improve attainment and progress at KS4 – to above the national for similar pupils.
 - Improve progress at post 16 – improve EET levels for 16-19 to 75+ percent.
 - Reduce level of persistent absence to less 8 percent.

9 ENGAGEMENT AND PARTICIPATION

9.1 The Children in Care Council continues to develop. Numbers attending both the Children in Care Council and Corporate Parenting panel have increased. Offering interesting activities has increased attendance. Future activities to be offered in the year ahead include the London Dungeon, Laser Tag, a theatre trip, and trampolining. These activity sessions are designed to increase attendance, and develop group identity and cohesion.

9.2 The Participation and Engagement Team have organised a variety of engagement activities over the past year, including:

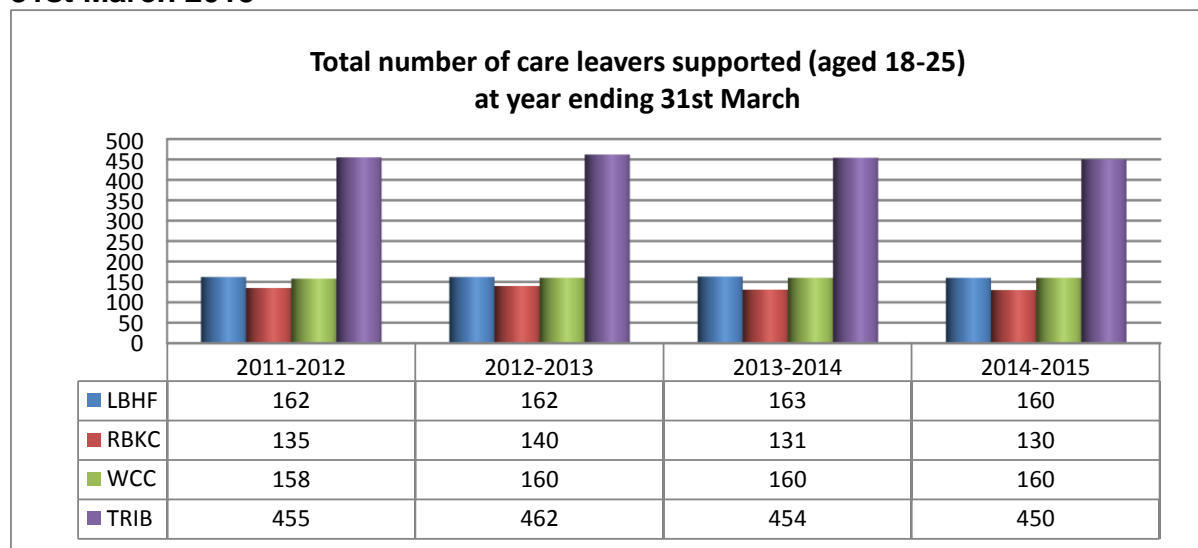
- **Youth Takeover Day** – On the 20th November 2015 Hammersmith and Fulham Council hosted its fifth Take Over Day. In total, 121 young people were involved from schools throughout the borough and there were 35 different job shadowing, work experience roles and challenges available to young people that had been set by Council Departments and for the first time partners and local business including Amey, Fulham Palace and Wyndam Hotel Group. Shadowing and work experience roles included the Director of Family Services, Uniformed Enforcement Teams, Parks Police, Library and Children Centre Workers and Apprenticeship Development Officers.
- **Involvement in recruitment / training** – Young people continue to be a part of recruitment and training for Family Services staff and sit on interview panels with Officers. This has included being involved in the recruitment of the Tri Borough Assistant Director for Looked after Children and Care Leavers.
- **Looked After Children and Care Leaver's Activities** – The Children in Care Council (CICC) continues to develop its identity. Numbers attending both the Children in Care Council and Corporate Parenting Board meetings are slowly increasing. The Children's Rights Service (CRS) have been supporting a group that meet regularly every month and numbers fluctuate between 5-10 persons. The CRS also supports a virtual group running alongside the group able to attend meetings and that group consists of around another 10 persons too. The CICC offers an opportunity to meet with other children and young people in care and those that are care leavers to raise service delivery issues that will affect this cohort. The group exists to promote the active participation to children and young people supported by the council who want a say in how decisions are made, what type of services exist and are being developed and just as importantly participate in those council activities that affect them. The Corporate Parenting Board meetings have been transformed so that the CICC facilitate the first hour. The LAC Strategy has been used to identify themes for exploration over the last year. The CICC is active in reaching out to children and young people not just resident in the Borough but more widely throughout the UK through consultation exercises, collaborations with the youth council, meeting with councillors at the CEPAC meetings, participation events such as the LAC event held at the Novotel in 2014.

- Future activities to be offered in the year ahead include closer participation in fostering (via training and networking with foster carers), contributing to interview panels, step up social programme, working with social work students in University settings, contribution to next year's forthcoming LAC event, continued work with cabinet members and first officers through the various forums they have access to. These activity sessions are designed to increase attendance, and develop group identity and cohesion. It also serves to promote the good work of the CICC and provide them with confidence skills and knowledge that they can take forward in an individual way.

10. OUTCOMES FOR CARE LEAVERS

- 10.1 The newly established 16 plus teams provide a social work service for looked after children and care leavers. Due to the late entry to care of many children the new service has prevented a change in Social Worker and it is envisaged will be able to provide continuity of professional relations that support the transition to independence.
- 10.2 Care Leavers aged 16+ are allocated a social worker to work in partnership with them and to assess their needs and draw up a Pathway Plan for their on-going support. The social worker takes full case responsibility when the young person leaves care, usually at age 18. The Pathway Plan sets out the support available for all aspects of their life, with a particular emphasis on securing settled accommodation and appropriate education, training and employment (EET). The Plan is reviewed every six months until the young person is 21, or later if they are completing an agreed course of education, training and employment.

Table 8. Total number of Care Leavers supported (aged 18-25) at year ending 31st March 2015



- 10.3 From April 2011 a former Care Leaver over the age of 21, but under 25, will be able to return to ask for their case to be reopened in order to complete a course of EET up to the level of a first degree. The leaving Care Team is currently supporting 28 young people at University. Care Leaver's education, training and employment outcomes continue to improve steadily, with more Care Leavers in education, training or

employment than in previous few years. The number of Care Leavers in Higher Education remains high and reflects the work of professionals in raising the attainment and aspirations of pupils.

- 10.4 The 16 plus teams supported up to 160 young people in 2014/15. Following a national trend there had been a fall in Care Leavers who came into care as unaccompanied minors seeking asylum and a rise in high needs, complex cases where the young person came into care over the age of 14. We have seen the trend continue in relation to older young people with complex needs entering care along with an increase in the numbers of UASC's aged 16 and above entering care via the agreed London wide protocol, which aims to distribute UASC's evenly across London boroughs. As at 31st March Hammersmith & Fulham had 22 UASC.
- 10.5 The Department for Education (DfE) has recently changed the way Education Employment and Training (EET) performance is reported for Care Leavers from 2015-16 the DfE have extended the care leavers cohort to include 17 and 18 years olds. The performance indicator reflects a snapshot of Care Leavers activity at or around their birthday rather than the overall picture of level of EET throughout the year. Steady progress has been made in the Borough addressing the issues and barriers around sustaining education, training and employment for post 16 LAC and Care Leavers.
- 10.6 Analysis of EET performance at the end of the academic year 2014/15 shows 52.1 percent of 18 -25 Care Leavers are EET.

11 FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

- 11.1 Due to the sharp increase in UASC, work is being undertaken to review the social work delivery model being offered to this group of children and young people. In addition we are in the process of reviewing the procurement of relevant placements that can match assessed needs.
- 11.2 The changes to the Corporate Parenting Panel are in the early stages and it is anticipated that elected members will be invited to take a more active role when agenda's fit portfolios or special interests.
- 11.3 To provide regular reporting on key actions as the result of focused consultation activities with Looked After Children and Care Leavers.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2000 LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS USED IN PREPARING THIS REPORT

None.

LIST OF APPENDICES:

None.