



Department  
for Education

# **Children's Social Care Dashboard and indicators update**

**December 2023**

# Contents

Introduction	4
Key concepts and terminology	6
Dashboard concepts and terminology	6
Key concepts used in the National Framework	6
What is the Children’s Social Care Dashboard?	8
Purpose	8
Indicators	8
How the Dashboard will be used	10
How the Dashboard will not be used	11
Selecting the indicators	12
Limitations of the indicators	13
Future data and Dashboard development	14
Filling data gaps	14
Moving towards more timely data	15
Next steps	17
Outcome 1: Children, young people and families stay together and get the help they need	18
Family Stability	18
Access to support and getting help	19
Child wellbeing and development	20
Educational attainment	20
Outcome 2: Children and young people are supported by their family network	21
Families engaging and receiving support from their family network	21
Outcome 3: Children and young people are safe in and outside of their home	22
Child safety – general	22
Child abuse / neglect	22
Harms outside the home	23
Outcome 4: Children in care and care leavers have stable, loving homes	24
Stability and quality of where a child lives	24
Wellbeing of child	25
Quality of life for care experienced people	25

Enabler: Multi-agency working is prioritised and effective	26
Enabler: The workforce is equipped and effective	27
Workforce stability	27
Quality of support for children and families	27
Societal and cultural awareness and diversity	27
Enabler: Leaders drive conditions for effective practice	28
Spending	28
Culture focused on outcomes from children and families and continually improving services	28
Annex A: Example areas of future data or indicators	29

## Introduction

The Children's Social Care Dashboard (Dashboard) and the [Children's Social Care National Framework](#) (National Framework) are central to our ambition to set greater national direction for children's social care, and to build a system that can continually learn and improve. The Dashboard is intended to provide insight and learning by improving the timeliness, accessibility and comparability of children's social care data.

The National Framework is statutory guidance and sets out the purpose and principles of children's social care, along with four outcomes and three system level enablers that help achieve them. The Dashboard will provide a clear visual representation of key metrics and indicators, which will provide information on what is happening in practice, and how the outcomes and enablers described in the National Framework are being achieved. This will act as a learning tool for local and central government.

The National Framework enablers that should be put in place and outcomes that should be achieved are:

### Enablers

- Multi-agency working is prioritised and effective
- Leaders drive conditions for effective practice
- The workforce is equipped and effective

### Outcomes

1. Children, young people and families stay together and get the help they need
2. Children and young people are supported by their family network
3. Children and young people are safe in and outside of their home
4. Children in care and care leavers have stable, loving homes

We consulted on the Dashboard alongside the National Framework between February and May 2023, and sought feedback on a list of suggested indicators for the outcomes

and enablers. In the consultation response<sup>1</sup>, we committed to publishing a short-list of indicators, and our plans for the Dashboard, by the end of the year.

Identification and collection of these indicators comes with the acknowledgement of the current challenges around children's social care data. In December 2023, the DfE published a [Children's Social Care Data and Digital Strategy](#) to set out a long-term plan and vision to reduce the impact of poor data, digital services, and technology on children's social care services, as highlighted in [Stable Homes, Built on Love](#).

The Children's Social Care Data and Digital Strategy outlines how data can support and enable local authorities to deliver effective children's social care services. It has three overarching objectives:

1. Supporting strong data culture and leadership
2. Supporting systems and technology to meet sector need
3. Improving the data we collect, share, and use

The ambition is to develop a system that effectively shares children's social care data to provide necessary insights to those who need it, when they need it, building public trust in data use locally and nationally.

The first version of the Dashboard will be published in 2024. This document sets out the plans for the development of the Dashboard, an initial list of indicators, and a summary of how this data will be publicly accessible in interactive form.

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<sup>1</sup> [Children's social care national framework and dashboard - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

## Key concepts and terminology

To support individuals and organisations to read this document and understand the Dashboard, this chapter includes definitions of some of the key concepts and terminology used.

### Dashboard concepts and terminology

#### Domain

Domains are the themes that are relevant components within each outcome and enabler. Similar indicators are grouped together under each domain.

#### Indicators

Indicators are the descriptors of what is being measured. Each indicator has a rationale which explains what is being measured and how this links to the domains and outcomes within which the indicator sits.

#### Metrics

Metrics are the technical specification of each indicator, including which data points are used and how these are combined to produce the indicator.

#### Learning loops

Learning loops refers to a cyclical pattern of learning, reflection, and adaptation in central and local government, to enable us, sector leaders and practitioners to continuously improve knowledge, skills, and performance. The Dashboard is a part of the learning loop process in that it is being designed to provide the data needed to help understand outcomes for children's social care, areas of success and how progress towards these can be improved.

## Key concepts used in the National Framework

#### Enabler

The enablers described in the National Framework and Dashboard refer to aspects of the children's social care system, that facilitate effective support for children, young people and families. The enablers are foundational to good practice.

## Outcome

The outcomes described in the National Framework and Dashboard are what children's social care should achieve for the children, young people and families they support. They reflect the core purpose of children's social care.

## Children in care

In the National Framework and Dashboard, the term 'children in care' refers to all children whose care is being provided by the local authority.

Legislation uses the term 'looked-after children' to refer to children who are being cared for by the local authority, whether that is under section 20, or sections 22 and 31 of the Children Act 1989. Legally, the language of 'children in care' does not include children accommodated and looked after under section 20. However, children and young people often tell local and central government that the term 'looked-after children' is unhelpful, and we have made the deliberate choice to use 'children in care' throughout the National Framework to refer to all children, regardless of the legal provision under which they are being cared for by the local authority.

Children and young people will, of course, have different views on the language used to talk about their care, and practitioners will want to explore these with individuals.

## Children and young people

In the National Framework and Dashboard, the term 'children and young people' refers to people under the age of 18 or 25.

Some adolescents will prefer the term 'young people', rather than 'children', and there are some young adults who will continue to receive support from children's social care as care leavers or through education, health and care plans, up to the age of 25. The terms, 'children and young people' are used to be inclusive of these individuals.

As with other terms, practitioners will want to explore the views of individual children and young people to understand how they want to be addressed.

# What is the Children's Social Care Dashboard?

## Purpose

The purpose of the Dashboard is to serve as a learning tool for both local and central Government and will provide a clear and consistent set of data indicators to help to understand progress towards the outcomes and enablers set out in the National Framework.

Insights and analysis gathered from this tool will support the Department's wider strategic aim to make stronger, measurable decisions that achieve better outcomes for children, young people and families. Having a national set of indicators, used by all local authorities, with a mechanism to bring them together in one place is integral to supporting the system to collaborate. In this way, local authorities can reflect and learn from others on progress towards the outcomes and enablers in children's social care.

As well as a learning tool for local government, the Dashboard will help central government to understand system-wide success and issues and how children, young people and families are being supported.

## Indicators

The indicators set out in this document draw on data currently available and relevant to the outcomes and enablers set out in the National Framework. They are intended to capture important information about the day-to-day delivery of children's social care by practitioners, practice supervisors and senior leaders within local authorities. However, we recognise the limitations of the data in not fully measuring the outcomes. We are starting with the data that is available and the indicators will evolve over time as we develop a more robust outcomes-based set of measures. All the data used in the first iteration of the Dashboard, will draw on data that is currently collected and suitable for publication.

This data will be presented in a dynamic way to facilitate learning and reflection. The indicators in the Dashboard will show trends and allow for comparison between local authorities. We recognise that children's social care is complex, and data could be over-interpreted. When the Dashboard is published, we will set out how to use it, and provide additional context to acknowledge the limitations around existing data. The Dashboard



will also include contextual information which will allow users to understand the circumstances in which some of the indicators exist, to help interpretation and learning from the data.

Data currently available is often more focused on process than outcomes and so over time, we intend to develop a more robust outcomes-based set of indicators. Another area of future development is the longer-term, life outcomes of those who have needed the support of children's social care.

## How the Dashboard will be used

We intend for the published Dashboard to be used by:

- **Local authorities** as they design, deliver and quality assure their services, particularly when embedding the National Framework guidance. They will identify areas of practice that need to improve and areas of success that can be shared with others.
- **Local authority regions**, both as Regional Improvement and Intervention Alliances (RIAs), and in the future regional care co-operatives. The Dashboard is an opportunity to use a consistent set of measures to compare progress, share learning, and work together to embed best practice across children's social care delivery.
- **Safeguarding partners** for considering outcomes in their area, and in future to look at the enabler of multi-agency working, supporting them to understand the wider picture of children's social care service delivery.
- **Central government** as a consistent, trusted measure of key outcomes and enablers to set strategic direction for children's social care services. The Dashboard will support work by the Office for Local Government (Oflog) to select metrics for children's social care, drawing on existing indicators where appropriate to ensure consistency of measures. The Dashboard will allow us to understand if there are system-wide successes or areas for improvement.
- **The general public** to have a consistent set of measures and help bring transparency to the outcomes in children's social care.

Through user research we will test and better understand how the Dashboard is being used and therefore how to make it most effective.

## How the Dashboard will not be used

The Dashboard is not intended to be a tool to measure local authority performance on children's social care. The Dashboard and the data it contains is intended to be the start of a conversation around understanding the outcomes and enablers and generating learning to improve practice with children, young people and families.

The Dashboard will not prompt inspection, and the first iteration will not include any new data that is not already in the public domain. Ofsted inspect local authorities using the Inspecting Local Authority Children's Services (ILACS) framework. Inspections are informed by a range of data sources that can generate lines of enquiry. The primary focus is on the experiences and progress of children and families.

The Dashboard will allow for comparisons to be made between local authorities; however, all data will be provided with the caveat that the system is complex, and that indicators and trends should not be viewed in isolation.

Local authorities will doubtless use a large range of metrics to understand service delivery and performance within their own area. We recognise that local priorities will mean there may be specific indicators that are of particular interest in different areas. While we hope that the Dashboard provides valuable additional insight for local authorities, it is not intended to replace existing service delivery tools local authorities may develop. The Dashboard reflects the National Framework, and as such presents a system-level overview, with local data available for comparison to aid learning and insight.

## Selecting the indicators

From the practice expectations set out in the National Framework, we have identified, and describe in this document, the domains that are relevant to each outcome and enabler. For those domains where the data currently exists, they are presented as the sub-section for each outcome and enabler within the list of indicators below. Within these domains we have considered what currently available data is the closest to measuring the outcome.

The National Framework is focused on local authorities and their responsibilities. The Dashboard reflects indicators that capture local authority practice that is needed to achieve outcomes for children, young people and families. We have prioritised indicators that are within the local authority sphere of influence. We have sought to avoid indicators where capturing data may drive perverse incentives or unintended consequences in practice.

As part of the consultation on the National Framework, we sought suggestions on potential indicators for inclusion in the Dashboard. We know there are a range of views as to what should be included. The collection of indicators is intended to provide a broad system overview which tells a narrative of children's social care, with each indicator having direct links to those areas of practice set out in the National Framework. This is reflected in the rationale for inclusion provided for each indicator below. Dashboards are difficult to use when populated with too many indicators, so while there is a much greater range of useful data to drive insight within children's social care, we have limited the number of indicators to support use.

It is important to note that these are the proposed indicators for the first iteration of the Dashboard. As we build and test the Dashboard there may be some evolution from the list included in this document. We intend to test and iterate both the content and functionality of the Dashboard, so we have a product that meets the needs of a wide range of users.

Where possible, all indicators in the Dashboard will be provided at local authority level and will allow comparison with statistical neighbours and regions. Some breakdowns of the indicators will be provided, for example, and where appropriate, by child characteristics. We will test and iterate this functionality as we develop the Dashboard.

## **Limitations of the indicators**

The first iteration of the Dashboard is based on data that is currently available, considered to meet standards of robustness and consistency, and is published at local authority level. The data that is currently available does not allow us to fully measure the outcomes and enablers for children's social care that the National Framework sets out. We have used proxy indicators for these outcomes where appropriate. Thus, many of the indicators are focused on activities that happen within children's social care rather than the outcomes that follow from good practice.

Overall, we have identified a package of key indicators that help us better understand the outcomes for children's social care which fall within the responsibility of local authorities.

## Future data and Dashboard development

The Dashboard indicators have been developed by drawing on academic, sector and data expertise, through workshops, responses to the consultation, and sector experts including engagement with the National Practice Group<sup>2</sup>, which brings together experts in practice, evidence, lived experience and multi-agency working to share advice, expertise, and practice leadership. This first iteration of the Dashboard is the first step on a journey to enable better insight from data across children's social care.

### Filling data gaps

A number of data gaps have been identified during the process of selecting indicators for the Dashboard. There are domains identified within the outcomes and enablers for which there is no reliable or robust source of data currently available. These domains include:

- Wellbeing of the child (specifically in Outcome 2, but also covered in Outcomes 1 and 4)
- Experience, training, and support for the workforce (Enabler 1)
- Leadership stability (Enabler 2)
- People leadership (Enabler 2)

There is also limited data to measure Enabler 3: Multi-agency working is prioritised and effective. Government has commissioned research<sup>3</sup> to provide evidence about what makes local safeguarding children partnerships effective, which is due to conclude by December 2024. We expect this to provide the basis for work to develop and collect indicators to measure success in this space. This reflects the desire of those in the sector to focus on developing the right indicators to measure success rather than relying on poor data and poor proxies to fill gaps.

The experience of children, young people and families who are supported by children's social care is another key outcome for service delivery in which there is currently limited available data. While many local authorities will seek feedback from the children and young people they work with, there is currently no consistent national dataset in this

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<sup>2</sup> [Children's social care national practice group - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

<sup>3</sup> [Multi-Agency Child Safeguarding \(MACS\) Evaluation - King's College London \(kcl.ac.uk\)](https://www.kcl.ac.uk)

space. The Department is currently exploring options for ensuring that the voices of children, young people and families are embedded within the measures of success for outcomes of good practice. As part of this we will work with academics and sector experts to understand what wellbeing looks like for children and young people who have contact with children's social care. This will allow us to build both subjective and objective measures of wellbeing into future iterations of the Dashboard.

There is a gap around data for early help, and our future vision for family help (outcome 1). Whilst local authorities and their partners collect significant amounts of data for early help, there is no single national dataset in this space. We are working closely with the Supporting Families programme, and Families First for Children Pathfinder areas to explore what future data collection should look like so that we can reflect in the Dashboard this important work with children and families.

Alongside these key areas of identified data need, there were many other suggested indicators which speak directly to the outcomes and enablers in the National Framework but are not currently available as collected and published data items. Some suggestions for future indicators from the consultation and further work on indicator development are presented in Annex A. This is not an exhaustive list but shows some of the areas in which the Department may focus areas of future data development for future iterations of the Dashboard.

## **Moving towards more timely data**

A lack of timely, consistent data can inhibit the opportunity for learning and improving. Using current statutory data collections means that data is static, refreshed rarely and is already old when it is first pulled through into the Dashboard. To help overcome this, alongside the development of the public Dashboard the Department will look to enrol an early adopter region or group of local authorities to work with us as part of testing and iterating the Dashboard by evaluating the initial indicators; data collection burdens; understanding how the Dashboard is used; and the user experience of the Dashboard.

We would work with the early adopters to explore the viability and quality of transferring pre-agreed data directly from case management systems, thus providing a timely source of data. We already have some understanding of the new technical solution needed and the potential value this could bring, as we are currently working with a small number of local authorities to explore moving data directly from local authority case management

systems to the DfE. While not all the proposed indicators originate from case management systems, for those that do this will potentially provide a low burden way of providing timely and responsive data.

As early adopters, local authorities will have the opportunity to test and provide feedback on a private, restricted access version of the Dashboard, which will only be available to participating local authorities and the Department. It will be designed to replicate the public Dashboard while using more timely data transferred directly from case management systems. This will give both local authorities and the Department an opportunity to test the technology to transfer data in a live situation, and to compare the quality and usability of the data with that of the public Dashboard. Taking part will be voluntary, and next year we will set out more detail about how local authorities can get involved as early adopters.

We will work to test and evaluate both the published Dashboard and the restricted access version before deciding on next stages of the Dashboard rollout.



## Next steps

Following the launch of the public Dashboard in 2024, the Department will:

- maintain a programme of user testing and evaluation of the Dashboard to ensure that it provides maximum value for insight and learning for both internal and external stakeholders as part of continuous improvement practices
- continue to refine the list of indicators, review data gaps across children's social care, and scope out ways in which these data gaps can be addressed, particularly with regard to the experience of children, young people and families
- work with the sector and other experts to look at 'what good looks like' for multi-agency working and how this can best be reflected through data, to support the development of indicators for the National Framework enabler: "Multi-agency working is effective and prioritised"
- develop a strategy for learning loops between the children's social care sector and the Department which will establish forums and a series of events so local authorities can continually learn and improve
- work with 'early adopter' local authorities to develop a private Dashboard based on timely data that is extracted directly from case management systems

We would like local authorities to:

- begin to use the Dashboard as a tool they can use to reflect on their services, particularly as part of embedding the National Framework
- engage with the Department in the process of iterative development of the Dashboard, sharing honest and constructive feedback, in particular in identifying areas of future data need
- engage with learning events to help all local authorities and the Department generate and share best practice based on data and insight

# Outcome 1: Children, young people and families stay together and get the help they need

## Family Stability

Indicator	Rationale/Description
Rate of new entrants to care, with a breakdown by whether new entrants to care are Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Children (UASC)	This measures the flow of those children moving into care. Where UASC are placed within an authority, this will represent an unavoidable increase in numbers of children entering the system. This breakdown is provided for context.
Rate of children in care	This metric measures the rate of children in care as a proportion of the 0-17 population. Avoiding permanent placements in care is a good indicator of supporting families to remain together.
Reunification of children in care without a return to care within 1 year	Supporting children to be reunited with their families achieves a key goal in delivering services to help families remain together. This delivers on the commitment to keep children within their family, where it is safe to do so.

## Access to support and getting help

Indicator	Rationale/Description
Rate of Child in Need (CIN)	Helping children to stay together with their families means ensuring the right support is in place at earlier stages of intervention. Looking at the flow of children who become a CIN will show children being supported by the wider system. Combined with indicators above, this will reflect a broad view of flow into and through the children's social care system.
Repeat referrals (within 12 months)	If children are being referred to services repeatedly, this suggests that they and their families may not be receiving the support necessary to allow them to thrive independently as a family unit. Multiple referrals can be inefficient and cause additional upset and trauma for the child and family, therefore reducing the rate of repeat referrals will result in better outcomes.
Percentage of no further action (NFA) at assessment against the percentage of NFA that progressed to assessment within 6-12 months	<p>Similar to repeated referrals, if children are being assessed repeatedly this suggests that they and their families may not be receiving the support they need. Multiple assessments can be inefficient and cause additional upset and trauma for the child and family.</p> <p>Note: we recognise this indicator may not be as easy to understand as a stand-alone measure and we will do further research into this indicator, and how it supports understanding of outcomes before inclusion on the Dashboard.</p>

## Child wellbeing and development

Indicator	Rationale/Description
School attendance: attendance of children in need, including those with Child in Need Plans (CINP), Child Protection Plans (CPP), and Children Looked After (CLA), and children previously looked-after	Attending an education setting is a key component of long-term development and wellbeing for children and young people, which affects their outcomes. Barriers to attendance can be prevalent amongst children in need, and children’s social care has an important role in helping to overcome those barriers.
Educational engagement: persistent absence and exclusions (CINP, CPP, CLA and children previously looked-after)	Engaging in education is a key component of long-term development and wellbeing for children and young people, which affects their outcomes. Barriers to engagement can be prevalent amongst children in need, and children’s social care has an important role in helping to overcome those barriers.

## Educational attainment

Indicator	Rationale/Description
Educational attainment: progress and attainment in Key Stage results for those with CINP, CPP, and CLA	<p data-bbox="655 1294 1501 1503">Educational attainment is a key component of long-term development and wellbeing for children and young people, which affects their outcomes. Children should be supported to access and make progress in education to support their development and life chances.</p> <p data-bbox="655 1559 1501 1767">Virtual School Heads have a statutory duty to promote the educational attainment of all children in their care. This includes ensuring suitable and timely educational provision and managing Pupil Premium Plus funding aligned to objectives in the child’s Personal Education Plan.</p>

Note: The indicators proposed above may evolve as we begin to build and test the Dashboard in 2024.

## Outcome 2: Children and young people are supported by their family network

### Families engaging and receiving support from their family network

Indicator	Rationale/Description
Percentage of children who cease being looked after due to moving into Special Guardianship Order (SGO), or Care Arrangement Order (CAO)	Unlocking family networks and kinship carers can be a key source of support where families are experiencing challenges.  Moving children from care arrangements to a SGO or CAO shows that kinship care is being prioritised where children cannot safely live with their parents.

Note: The indicators proposed above may evolve as we begin to build and test the Dashboard in 2024.

## Outcome 3: Children and young people are safe in and outside of their home

### Child safety – general

Indicator	Rationale/Description
Percentage of Child Protection Plans (CPP) longer than 2 years, and repeat CPP (within 12 months)	Child protection is focused on investigating and addressing significant harm that children might experience. Remaining on a CPP for a longer period of time or having multiple repeat plans, suggests that children and families are not receiving the help that they need to address their issues.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hospital admissions or A&amp;E visits caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children and young people</li> <li>• Rates of self-harm</li> <li>• Missing children (all children)</li> </ul>	<p>These metrics provide some contextual information about safety from harm experienced by young people within the local authority. They look at all children within an area as a proxy to understand whether the right children are currently engaged with services.</p> <p>Note: we will do further research into this indicator, and how it supports understanding of outcomes before inclusion on the Dashboard.</p>

### Child abuse / neglect

Indicator	Rationale/Description
Assessment factor includes child abuse or neglect	This metric looks at those children who are assessed as needing support for intra familial harm.

## Harms outside the home

Indicator	Rationale/Description
Assessment factor includes extra familial harm	This metric looks at those children who are assessed as needing support for extra familial harm.
Local area crime stats (knife crime, county lines, drug offences, domestic violence, child sexual exploitation, gangs)	These metrics provide some contextual information about indicators of extra familial harm within the local authority.  Note: we will do further research into this indicator, and how it supports understanding of outcomes before inclusion on the Dashboard.

Note: The indicators proposed above may evolve as we begin to build and test the Dashboard in 2024.

## Outcome 4: Children in care and care leavers have stable, loving homes

### Stability and quality of where a child lives

Indicator	Rationale/Description
Average number of placement changes children have	Those children who cannot remain living with families or family network should be provided with a stable home environment. Minimising changes to the number of times that children have to move home while in care is key to this ambition.
Distance of placements from home	Children should be supported to remain in school placements and to retain contact with friends and family networks where this is in their best interests. As such, where possible, children should be supported to remain close to their home address.
Percentage of children living in foster, residential care, or secure children's homes	This indicator looks at the proportion of children living in different placement types. Where possible, the aim is to support children in care to live in foster care arrangements.
Average time between placement order and match for those children who are adopted	For those children for whom adoption has been assessed as the right option, ensuring that the child moves to an appropriate home as soon as possible will increase stability for the child.
Number of adoption early permanence placements	For those children for whom adoption has been assessed as the right option, adoption early permanence placements increase stability for the child.



## Wellbeing of child

Indicator	Rationale/Description
Strengths and difficulties questionnaire (SDQ score)	Understanding the emotional and behavioural need of CLA is important to ensure that they are receiving the care and support they need to thrive. The SDQ score uses a series of carer-reported measures to calculate an overall score to assess the emotional wellbeing of CLA.

## Quality of life for care experienced people

Indicator	Rationale/Description
Care leavers employment, education and training rate	Care leavers should be supported to access education, employment and training that supports them and allows them to achieve their aspirations and goals.
Percentage of care leavers in unsuitable accommodation	Care leavers should be supported to have barrier-free access to suitable, good-quality housing.

Note: The indicators proposed above may evolve as we begin to build and test the Dashboard in 2024.

## **Enabler: Multi-agency working is prioritised and effective**

We will work with the sector and other experts to develop indicators this National Framework enabler.

## Enabler: The workforce is equipped and effective

### Workforce stability

Indicator	Rationale/Description
Social worker turnover	Prioritising a stable workforce allows children, young people and families to maintain consistent relationships with practitioners.
Agency rates	Prioritising a stable and permanent workforce allows children, young people and families to maintain consistent relationships with practitioners. Agency workers should only be used as per the national agency rules from Autumn 2024.
Vacancy rate	A workforce strategy should develop and maintain an effective workforce. With a well-supported workforce vacancy rates should remain low.

### Quality of support for children and families

Indicator	Rationale/Description
Social worker caseloads	Ensuring that practitioners have an appropriate caseload supports recruitment and retention and allows practitioners to deliver impactful services.

### Societal and cultural awareness and diversity

Indicator	Rationale/Description
Ethnic diversity of workforce, and levels of seniority	A workforce with a wide range of backgrounds, across all levels, which should enable practice that reflects the needs of the communities' practitioners serve.

Note: The indicators proposed above may evolve as we begin to build and test the Dashboard in 2024.

## Enabler: Leaders drive conditions for effective practice

### Spending

Indicator	Rationale/Description
Share of local authority total spend on Children's Services, and per child spend.	This metric provides contextual information on the resource prioritisation within each Local Authority.
Share of Children and Young People Services spend minus spend on CLA	Prioritising funding and resources that help families early helps children and young people thrive. This metric looks at the resource prioritisation between early and later statutory intervention.

### Culture focused on outcomes from children and families and continually improving services

Indicator	Rationale/Description
Ofsted – The impact of leaders on social work practice with children and families	The culture of leadership drives effective and efficient practice. Ofsted rating for leadership provides a summary judgement of the assessed culture and practice of leadership within each authority.

Note: The indicators proposed above may evolve as we begin to build and test the Dashboard in 2024.

## Annex A: Example areas of future data or indicators

We recognise there are gaps in the indicators needed for the Dashboard, driven by data availability. The below lists some **potential indicators and domains** for inclusion in future iterations of the Dashboard. We are including these to help demonstrate where we are aware of some of the gaps, however the scope and feasibility of these have not been tested at this stage and so are subject to change.

### **Outcome 1: Children, young people and families stay together and get the help they need**

Potential indicators include:

- number of children receiving early help support following an Early Help (EH) assessment
- percentage of families receiving support and where children remain in the family
- children and family experience and wellbeing

### **Outcome 2: Children and young people are supported by their family network**

Potential indicators include:

- children in contact with family networks
- number of families receiving Family Group Conferencing
- number of evidence-based programmes families are accessing
- number of young people in kinship care placements (of any sort)
- pre-proceedings information
- children feel happy and settled where they live
- children placed with siblings
- percentage of children with supervision orders who do not subsequently return to court within a given number of years

### **Outcome 3: Children and young people are safe in and outside of their home**

Potential indicators include:

- extra familial harm categories
- Child Protection Information Sharing data (children on CPP presenting at hospital)
- how safe children feel / whether they have an adult they can trust
- access to advocacy services
- EH plans that result in no further plans

- health of the child
- percentage of s47 involving police and health

**Outcome 4: Children in care and care leavers have stable, loving homes**

Potential indicators include:

- children's experience of their home
- percentage of placements that match what was requested
- reason for distance of placement from home
- wellbeing of care leavers
- care leaver views on quality of and satisfaction with housing

**Enabler: The workforce is equipped and effective**

Potential indicators include:

- social worker stability, measured by how many social workers a child has had
- expand current measures to broader definition of workforce
- length of tenure, years of experience
- quality of relationship between practitioners and children and young people
- time use of social workers
- indicators on training and development
- social worker supervision frequency
- number of CIN who have a lead practitioner who does not have a social work qualification

**Enabler: Leaders drive conditions for effective practice**

Potential indicators include:

- leaders creating learning and improvement environment for services to succeed
- percentage of social workers who believe their employer delivers the eight social worker employer standards
- experiences of workforce in local authority / staff satisfaction



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