

Sufficiency Strategy Interim Review Briefing Version 2.0 June 2017



This document has been produced to support the sufficiency strategy interim review. It includes high level information on children in care accommodation and the number of adoptions and Special Guardianship Orders. There is also an investigation on the accommodation provision for care leavers. The initial analysis within this report will be underpinned by longer term areas of work with more in depth analysis and context such as the Strategic Review of Accommodation for Children in Care.

Children in Care

Source: LAC list as at 31-05-17, provided by MIU

Placement Type	
U6	Placement with other foster carer - not long term or Fostering For Adoption (FFA)
U4	Placement with other foster carer- long term fostering
P2	Independent living
H5	Residential accommodation
K2	Childrens Homes
A6	Placed for adoption with placement order (under section 21 of the 2002 Act) not with current foster carer
U1	Foster placement with relative or friend- long term
P1	Placed with own parents
U3	Foster placement with relative or friend- not long term or FFA
S1	All Residential schools
A5	Placed for adoption with placement order (under section 21 of the 2002 Act) with current foster carer
R5	Young Offender Institution or prison
R2	NHS/Health Trust
U5	Placement with other foster carer who is also an approved adopter- FFA
R1	Residential care home
U2	Foster placement with relative or friend who is also an approved adopter- FFA
Z1	Other
K1	Secure unit

Table 1- Placement type definitions (Children in Care)

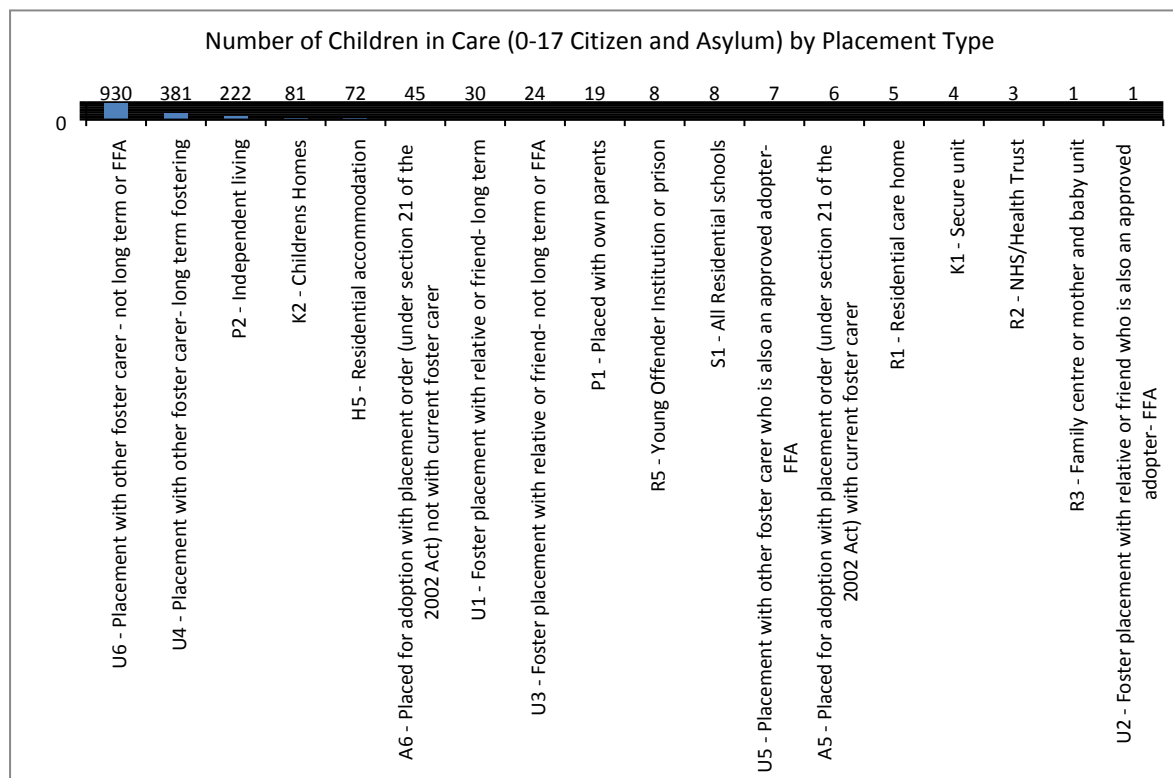


Figure 1 – Number of placed Children in Care (0-17 Citizen and Asylum) 31 May 2017

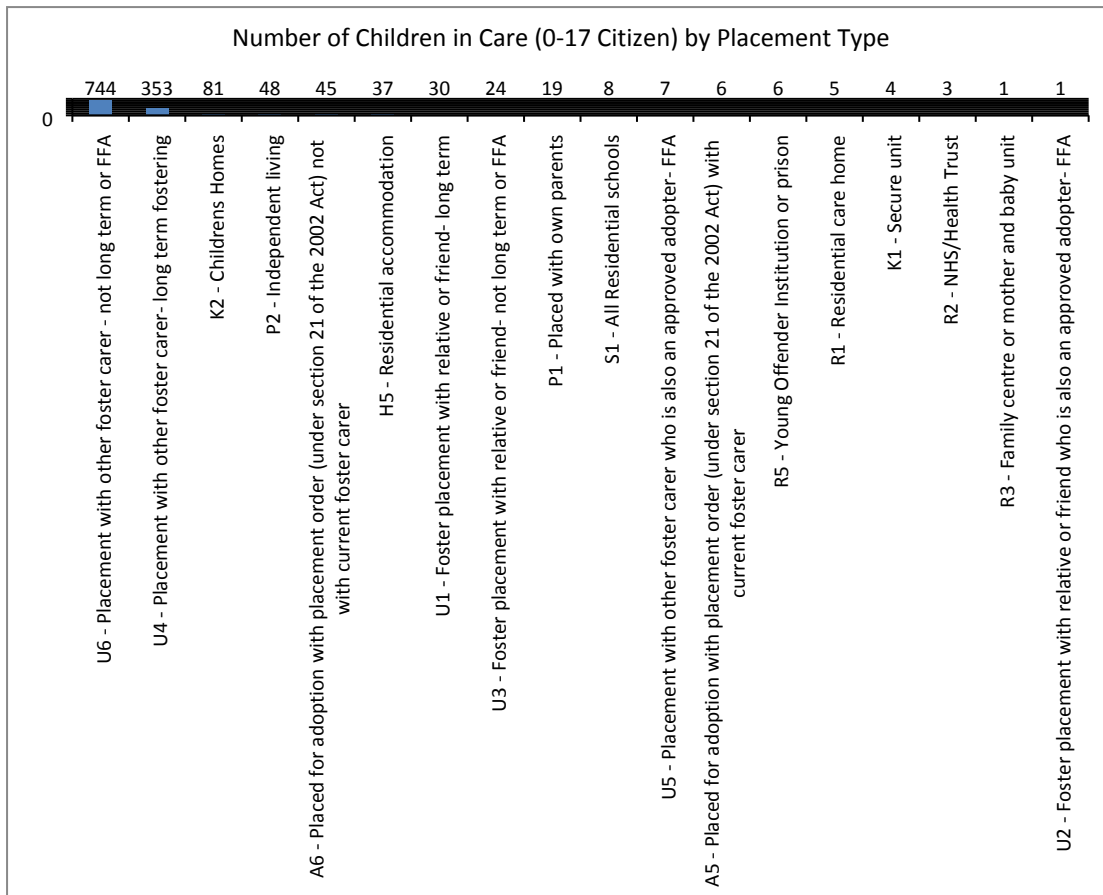


Figure 2 – Number of placed Children in Care (0-17 Citizen) 31 May 2017

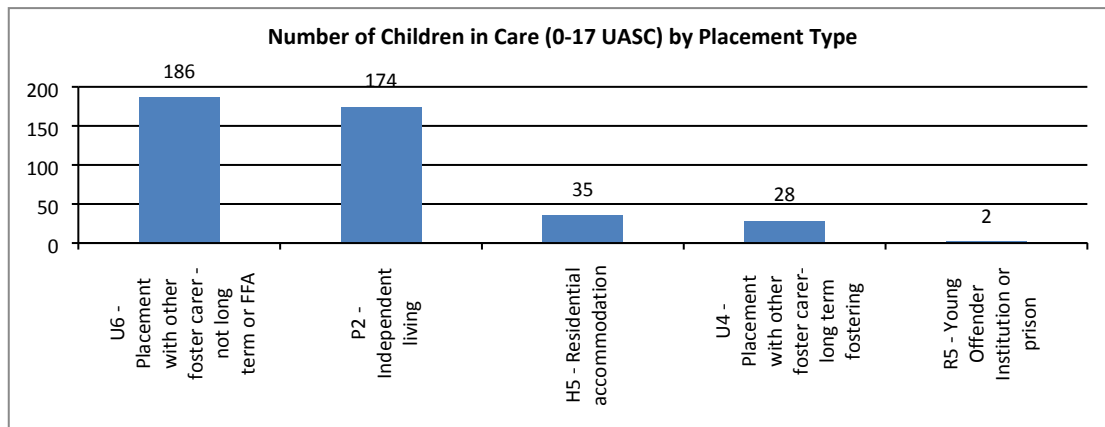


Figure 3 –Number of placed Children in Care (0-17 Asylum) 31 May 2017

The definition of adoption applied within these figures is the number of children in care who have been placed in an adoptive placement.

Children in Care – 16 and 17 year olds

Source: LAC list as at 31-05-17, provided by MIU

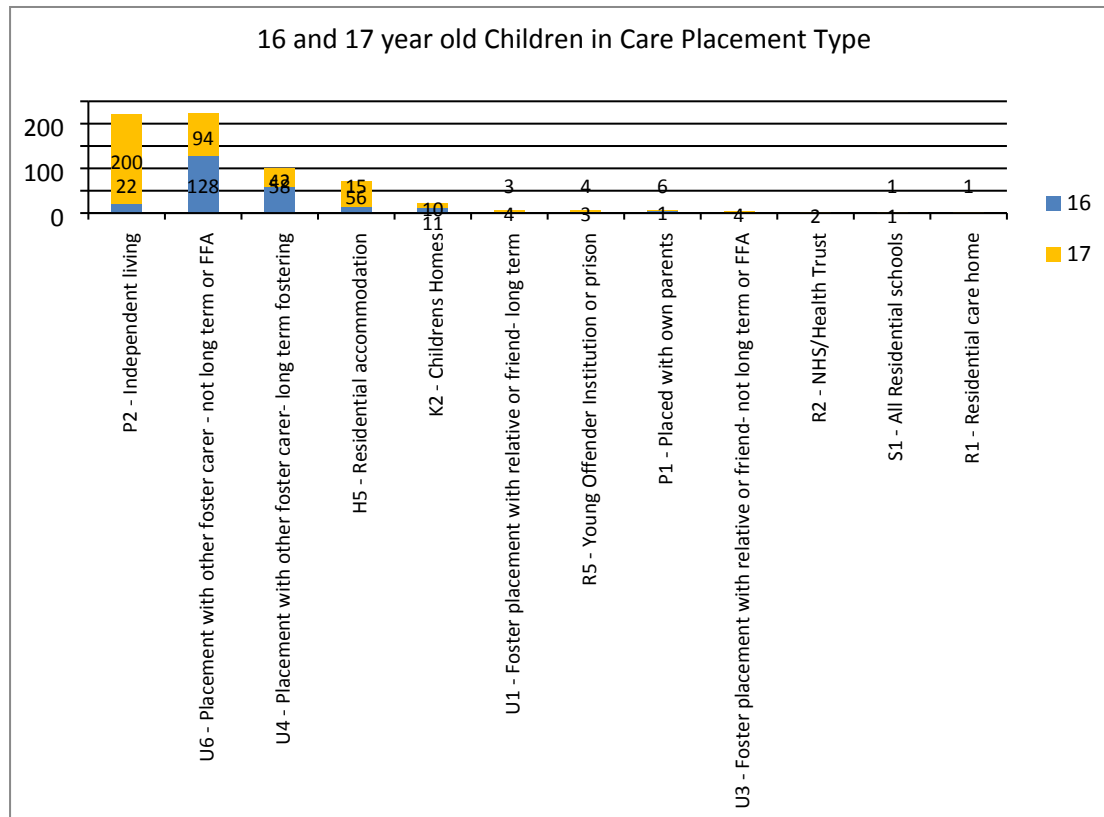


Figure 4 – 16 and 17 year old Children in Care (citizen and asylum) by Placement Type 31 May 2017

Children in care in foster care will have the option to remain in a Staying Put arrangement; those in shared accommodation can remain as care leavers (shared accommodation is a sub category of P2 independent living which is managed by the Accommodation Service).

The majority of the use of shared accommodation is influenced by immigration status.

There has been an increase in the number of citizen children requesting shared accommodation and this offer has been developed in response to a request by the Young Adult Council and the takeover challenge day held in November 2016.

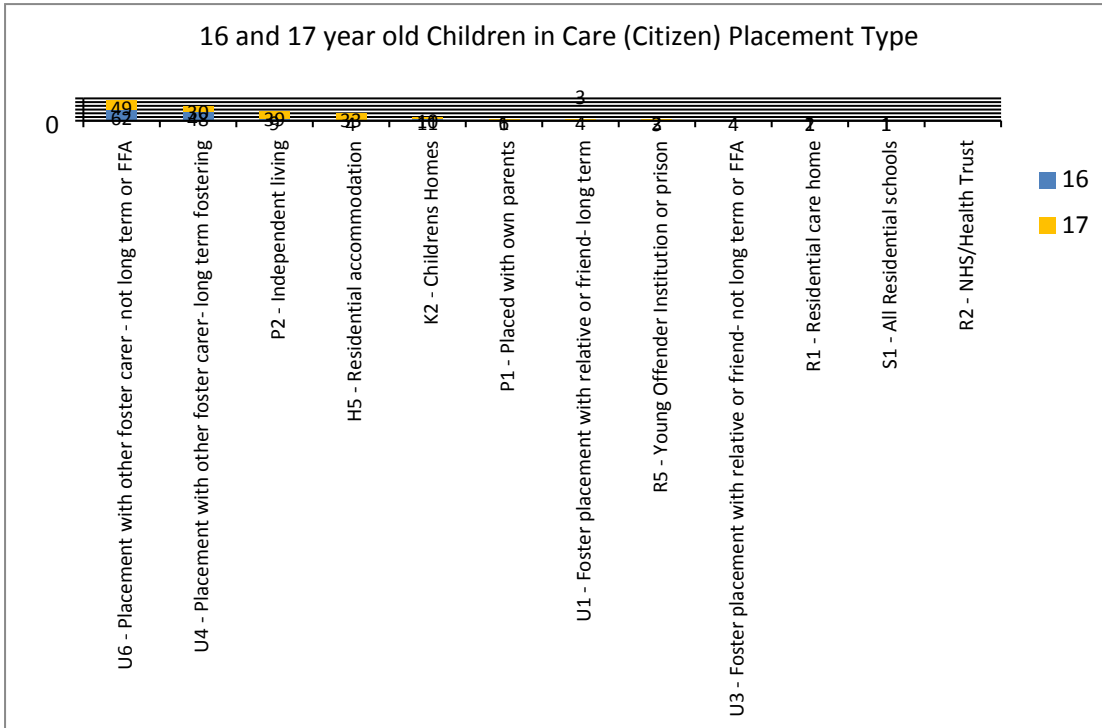


Figure 5 – 16 and 17 year old Children in Care (citizen) by Placement Type 31 May 2017

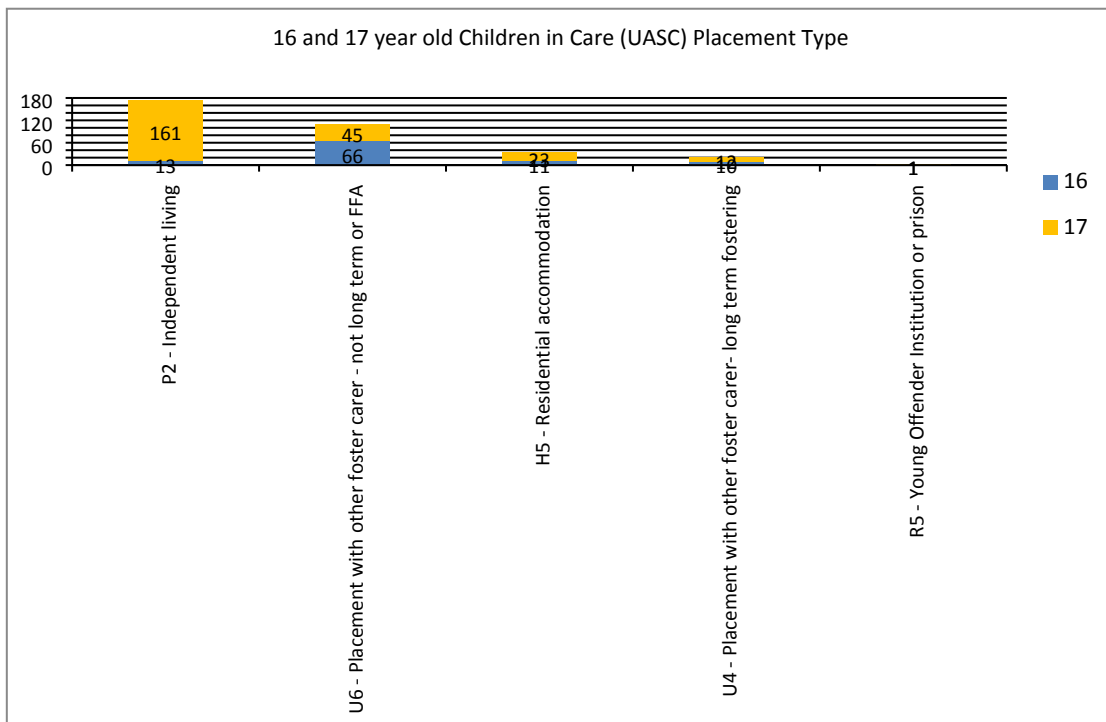


Figure 6 – 16 and 17 year old Children in Care (asylum) by Placement Type 31 May 2017

Foster Care Placements

Source: MIU LAC lists at each month end

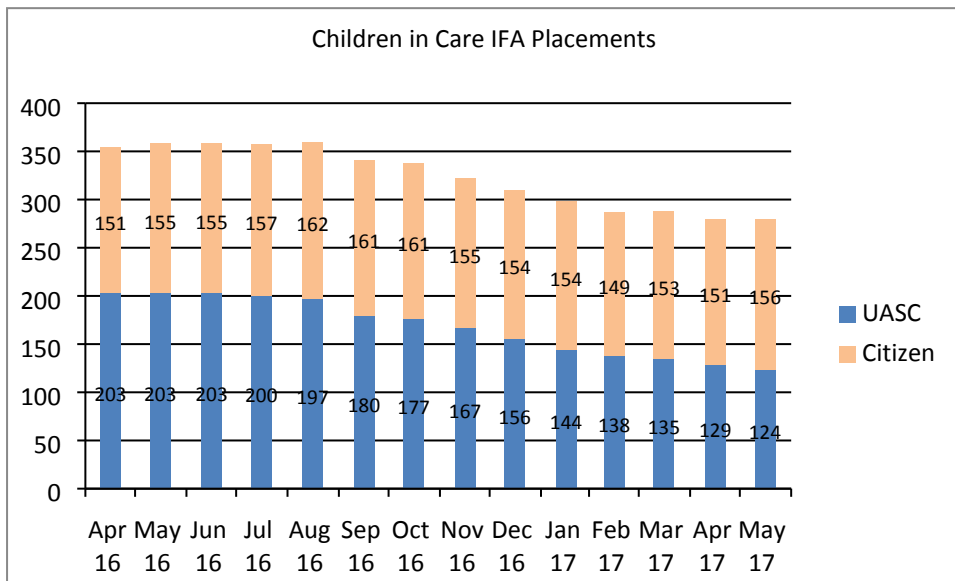


Figure 7 –IFA placements at month end 31 May 2017

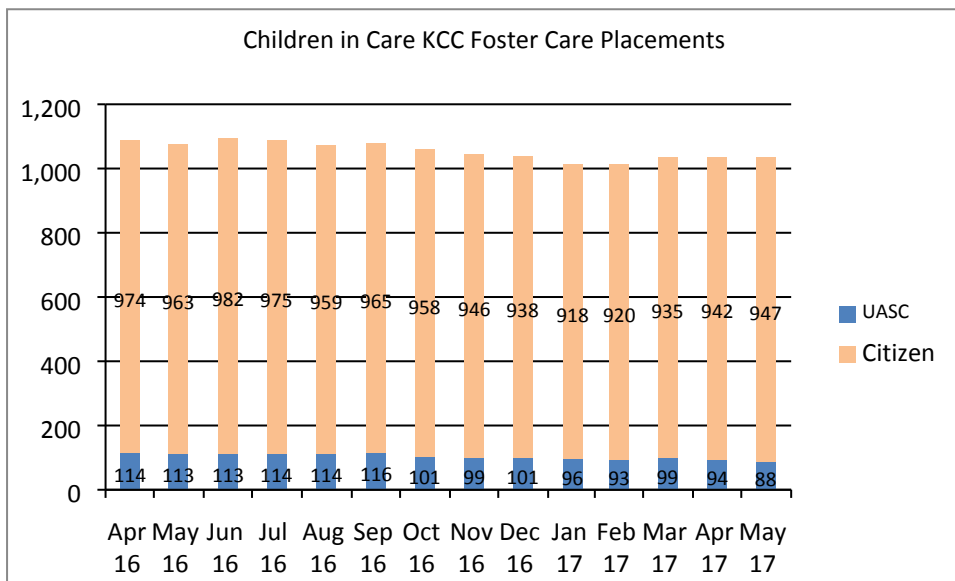
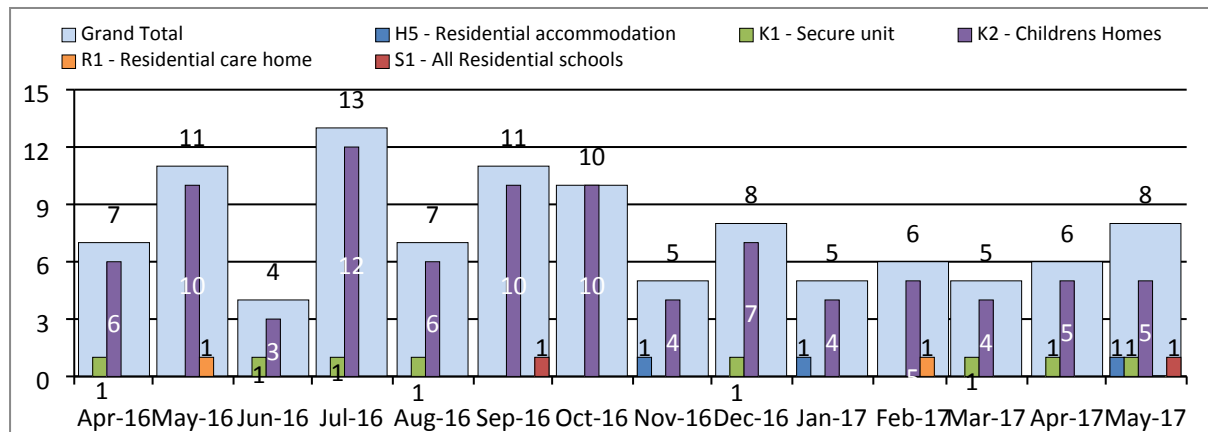


Figure 8 – 16 and 17 year old Children in Care (citizen) by Placement Type 6 Mar 17

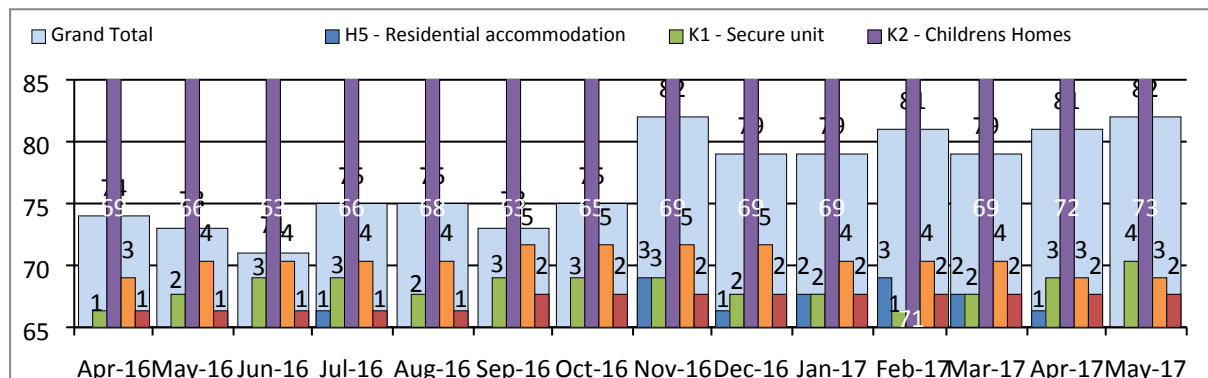
Private & Voluntary Residential Children's Homes Placements Starting

Source: Management Information Unit, Weekly CIC Placements Report, 13th June 2017



Private & Voluntary Residential Children's Homes Placements Totals as at

Source: Management Information Unit, Weekly CIC Placements Report, 13th June 2017



Adoptions

Source: DfE figures 2013 – 2016, provisional figures 2016/17, provided by MIU, 15th June 2017

Year	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
Adoption Orders Granted	145	181	108	80
Total LAC ends (excl UASC)	787	731	707	641
Percentage Adoption Total	18.4%	24.8%	15.3%	12.5%

Table 2 –Adoption Looked After Children Ends 2014-2017

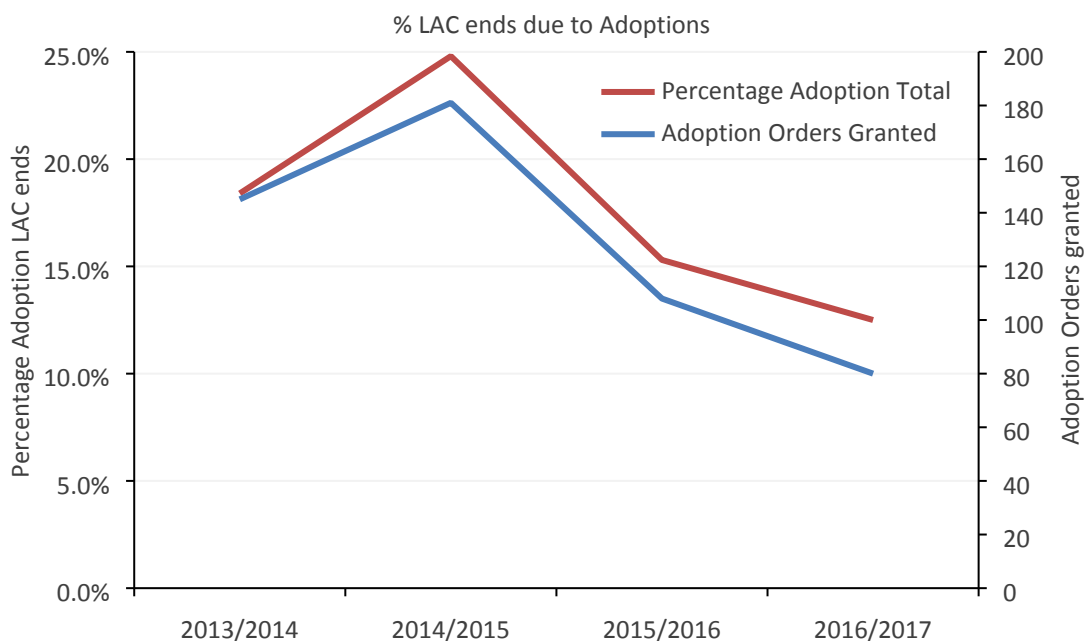


Figure 9 – Percentage of Looked After Children who ceased to be looked after because of an Adoption during the year

It is noted that the total figure 12.9% takes account of both citizen and asylum seeking children. The percentage of adoptions when excluding asylum in 2015/2016 the figure rises to 15.3%.

The definition of adoption applied within these figures is the number of adoption orders which have been made and the child is therefore no longer looked after. The peak in 2015 indicates there were a large number of adoption orders granted.

Special Guardianship Orders

Source: 2016-2017 New SGO - 09.03.2017, provided by MIU, 15 June 2017

Age	<1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Total SGO 2016/2017	9	7	11	8	7	7	8	7	7	7	3	7	0	3	5	2	1	1	100

Table 3 – SGO 2016-2017 breakdown

Age profile of SGO placements 2016-17

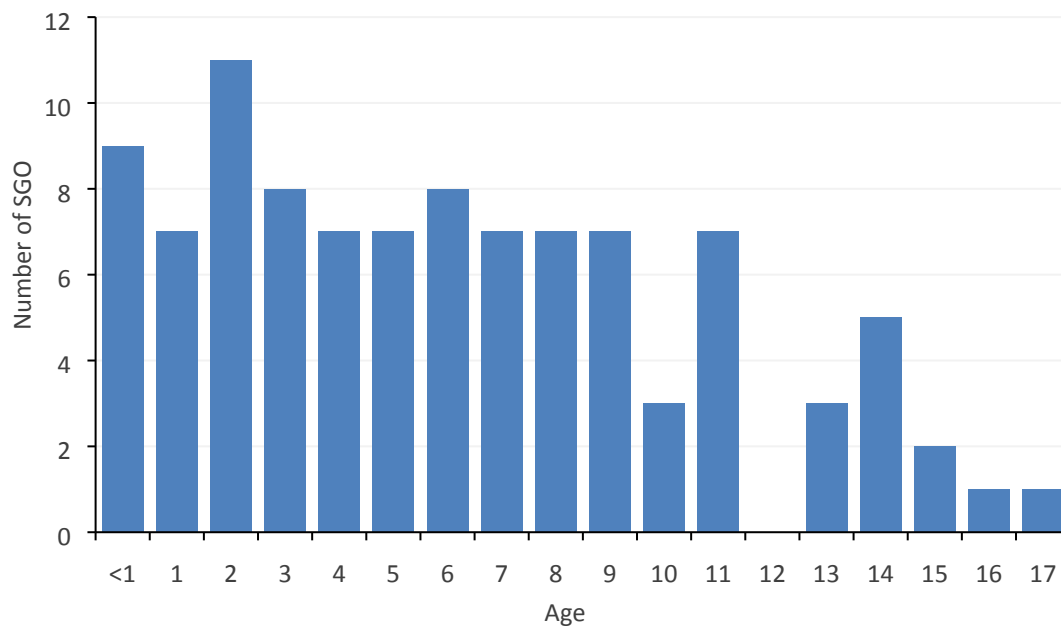


Figure 10 – Age profile of Special Guardianship Order placements 2016-2017

Of the total 100 SGOs in 2016/2017, 54 were looked after children prior to the order being made and 46 had not been looked after children.

Care Leavers

Forecasted Figures

Source: Provided by Ian Valentine MIU, 10 March 2017

	2016/2017 Forecasted Profile				
	18	19	20	21+	Total
Care Leavers (Citizen)	193	207	168	22	621
Care Leavers (Asylum)	353	208	95	34	696
Total	546	415	263	56	1280

Table 4 – Care Leaver forecasted profile 2016/2017

	2017/2018 Forecasted Profile				
	18	19	20	21+	Total
Care Leavers (Citizen)	180	169	207	7	563
Care Leavers (Asylum)	242	332	233	64	871
Total	422	501	440	71	1434

Table 5 – Care Leaver forecasted profile 2017/2018

The definition of care leaver applied above is former relevant (qualifying and relevant are excluded). These young people will have been in care for more than 13 weeks since they were 14, including when they were 16/17, and are aged 18-21.

The level of support the leaving care service provides depends on their status, i.e. are you 'eligible', 'relevant', 'former relevant' or 'qualifying'? The status of a young person depends on their age, when they were in care and for how long. The figures above are based on legal status and not accommodation type, so therefore the total accommodation provision will be over-represented.

Current Accommodation Distribution

Source: MIU, June 2017

Placement Type	2016/2017	
	Citizen	Asylum
Supported Accommodation(SAiFE / SLODs)	11%	2%
Staying Put	12%	3%
Shared Accommodation	6%	66%
Semi-Independent Accommodation	12%	7%
Safety Pods	0.4%	0%
With parents or relatives/Connected Person	22%	6%
Social Housing	15%	5%
Private Rented	11%	8%
Other	10%	2%

Table 6 – 2016/2017 Care Leaver Accommodation distribution

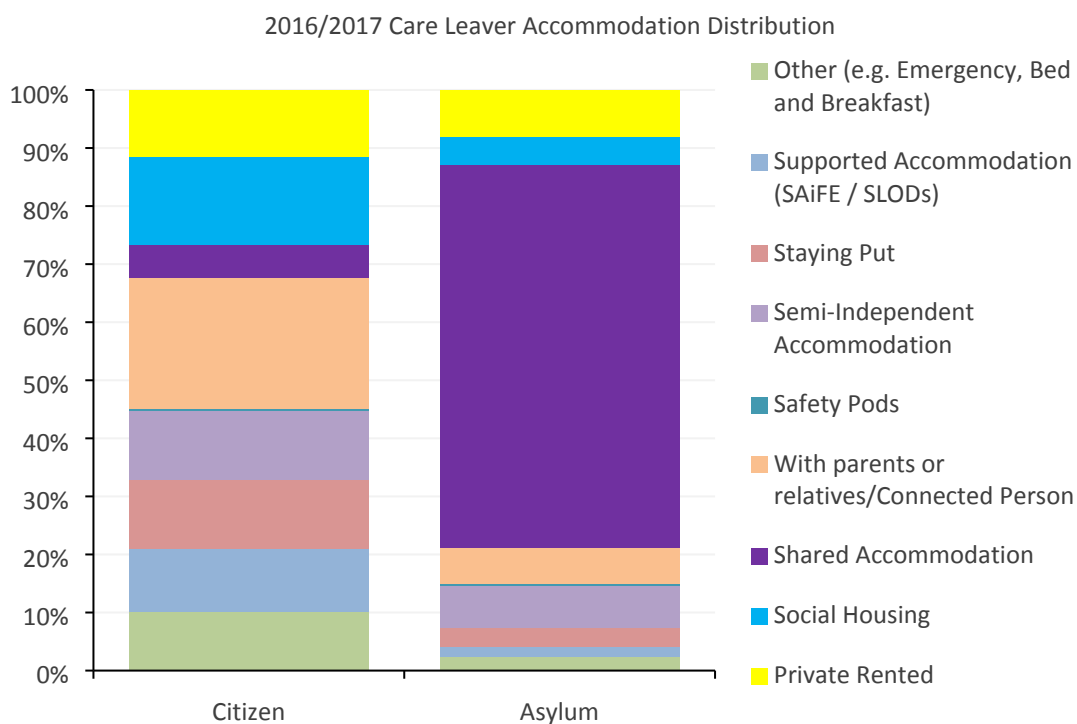


Figure 11 – 2016/2017 Care Leaver Accommodation distribution

Planning is underway to ensure there continues to be a range of housing options for all care leavers. There is a focus to increase Staying Put and renew the Supported Accommodation commissioning arrangements.

There is work being undertaken with district councils to ensure there is social housing available and the Leader of KCC is taking a personal interest in developing housing options for care leavers.

The shared accommodation project is looking at developing tenancies for individuals where it is assessed as appropriate supporting their ability to claim housing benefit

The volume of care leavers that are now the responsibility of KCC means that shared accommodation had to be considered particularly for asylum seeking children. Citizen care leavers have requested a shared accommodation option.

The volume of asylum seeking children has supported the development of a strategy to increase the accommodation offer for asylum care leavers and citizen young people.

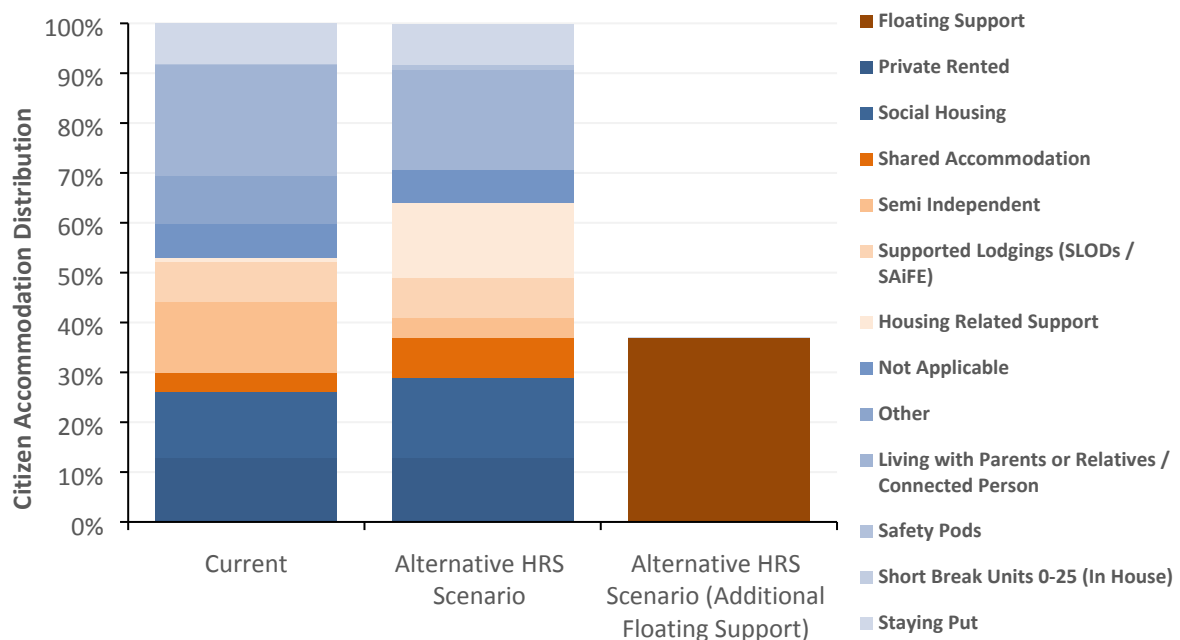


Figure 12 – Proposed Citizen Care Leaver Accommodation Model

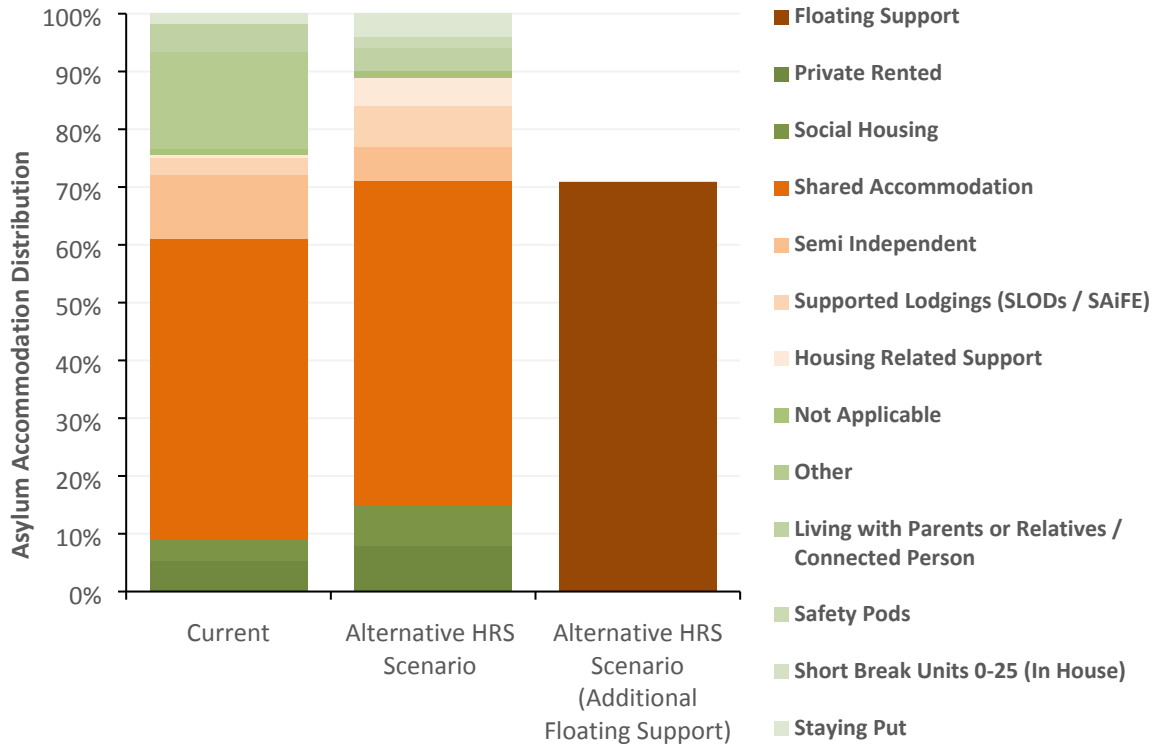


Figure 13 – Proposed UASC Care Leaver Accommodation Model