

Indicator Initiation Form

Basic Information	Details / Explanation
Indicator Name i.e. the name that you would use for the indicator when it is shown in reports	Looked After Children "Strengths And Difficulties" questionnaires resulting in cause for concern (%)
Reference – if required. If not leave blank	
Polarity – what is good performance: either a high result is good or a low result is good	Low
Data Frequency - how frequently will the result be reported, i.e. every month/3 months/6-months/annually/every 2 years etc	3 months
Precision – how precisely do we need to report the result; either as a whole number, or to one or two decimal places	1dp
Reporting period - If annual or less frequent will the result be over a financial year, school year or calendar year	Financial year
Reporting delay – How quickly can the result be provided after the end of the reporting period?	1 month for Calderdale data. Eight months for national and other comparative data (November for year ending March 31 st)
Unit of measure - the unit the result is measured in, i.e. a %, number or £	%
Result type - Whether the result will be cumulative, an average or a snapshot at a point in time	Cumulative (% within period).

Comparative information	Details / Explanation
Comparative data – what benchmark data will be available for the indicator (all England /Regional /Family Group - also known as statistical neighbours / West Yorkshire)	National, Regional and Statistical Neighbours (annual only)
Family Group – if benchmark data from a family group is available, what is the name of the family group (CIPFA /iQuanta /DfE /etc)	DfE Statistical Neighbours
Data source - what is the data source for benchmark data? (e.g. DCLG, LG Inform)	LAIT or Childrens' Social Care Benchmarking Tool (original source: DfE statistical release for Children Looked After in England Including Adoptions.)

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Rationale – why are we measuring this aspect of performance, i.e. the rationale for the indicator	The survey measures aspects of the wellbeing of children looked after. This measure records where SDQ scores would indicate a concern and trends would help inform management decision making.
Long name (Optional) – a description of the indicator that is sufficient enough to understand what is being measured (if different from the indicator name)	
Definition – goes into more detail about how the	The percentage of CLA aged 5 to 16 inclusive

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indicator will be measured and what is being measured. It also includes the precise meaning of any specific terms. It includes information that is essential to the calculation included in the definition.	and looked after continuously for 12 months who have an SDQ completed by their carer in the last 12 month where the score is 17 or above.
Calculation –what are the component parts of the indicator and the calculation that creates the result. Provide an example if that is helpful.	100*(No of scores >=17 / No of CLA aged 5-16 who have been in care continuously for >=12months and have and SDQ completed by their carer)
Source of result – what are the data sources for the component parts of result (collection systems/other sources? Are the collection systems/sources internal or external to the council?	Quarterly data: Permanence Scorecard (from CASS Apex SDQ report). Comparative data (annual only): LAIT or CSC Benchmarking Tool

Indicator Responsibilities	Details / Explanation
Responsible Officer –the person who has responsibility for the indicator including the indicator definition, setting targets, providing forecasts and performance comments, and for data quality	Performance and Business Intelligence – CYPS Link Performance Officer