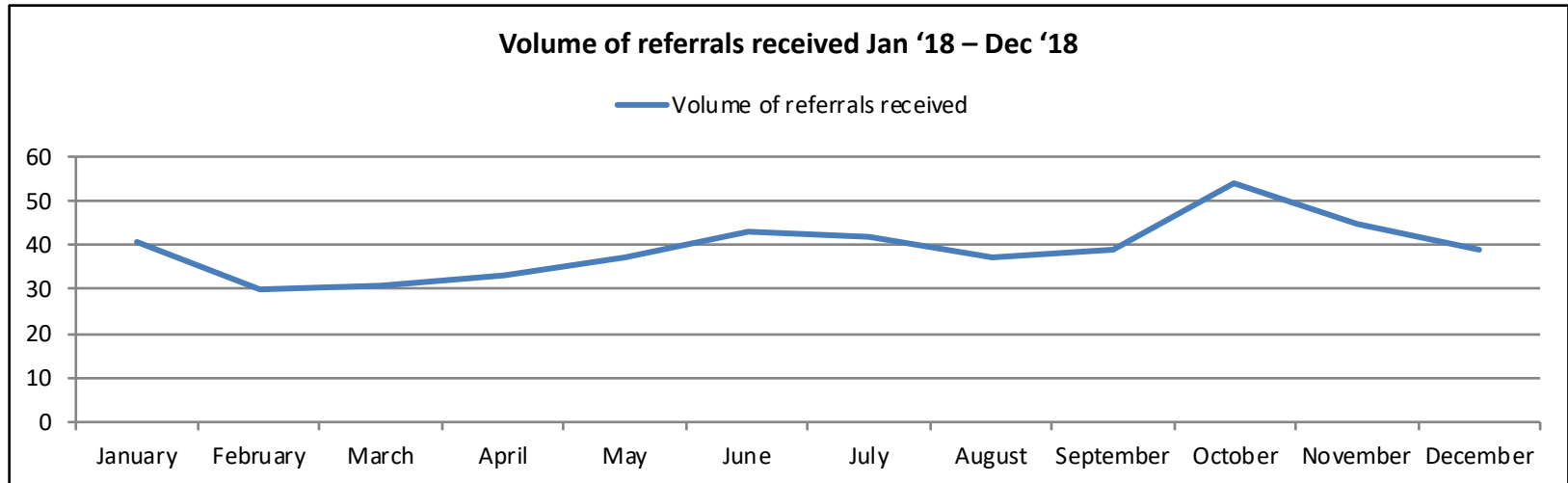


SWCU Annual Report England

January 2018 – December 2018

Data Highlights

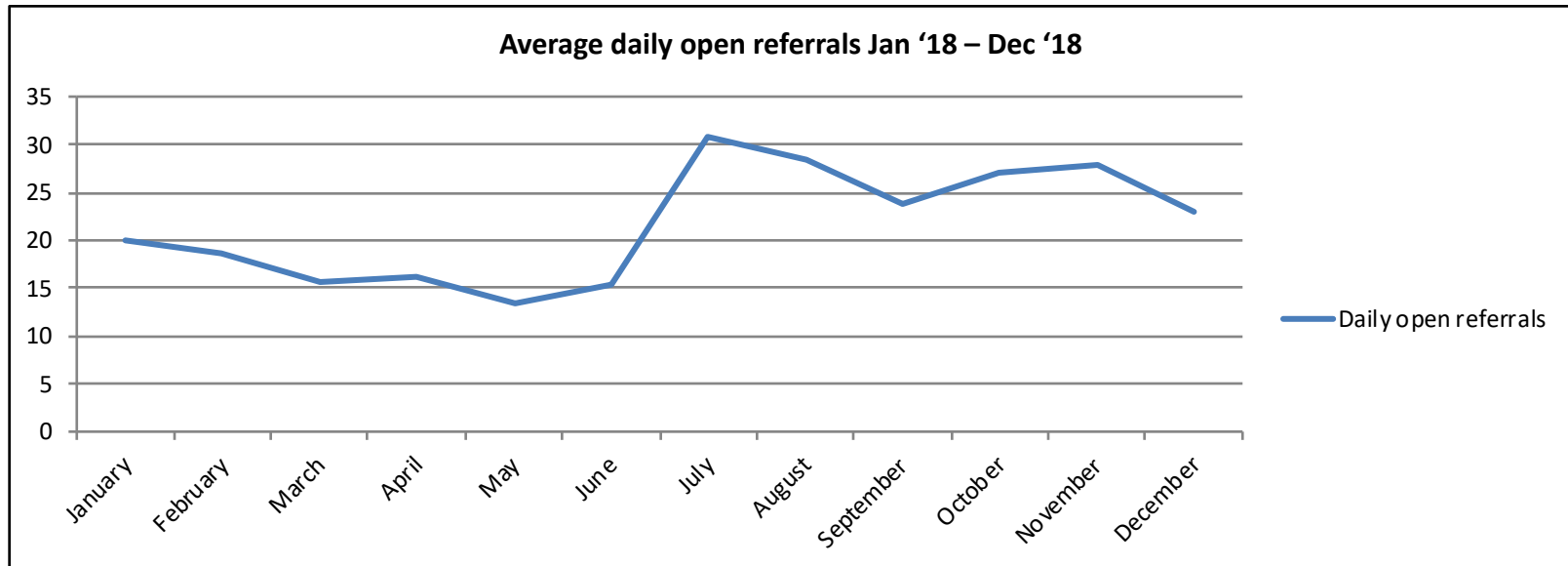
Referrals Received



The volume of referrals received from English local authorities fluctuated throughout the year, with the unit receiving 30 – 45 referrals per month with the exception of October where the unit received 54 referrals. During October, of the 54 referrals received, 21 were received within the first five days of the month; there was double the volume of female referrals received than males.

The overall volume of referrals for the year decreased from the previous year by 56 referrals; with the unit receiving a total of 471 referrals during 2018. The unit are unable to identify any consistent trends from January - December '17 or January - December '18 with the volume of referrals fluctuating throughout each year inconsistently.

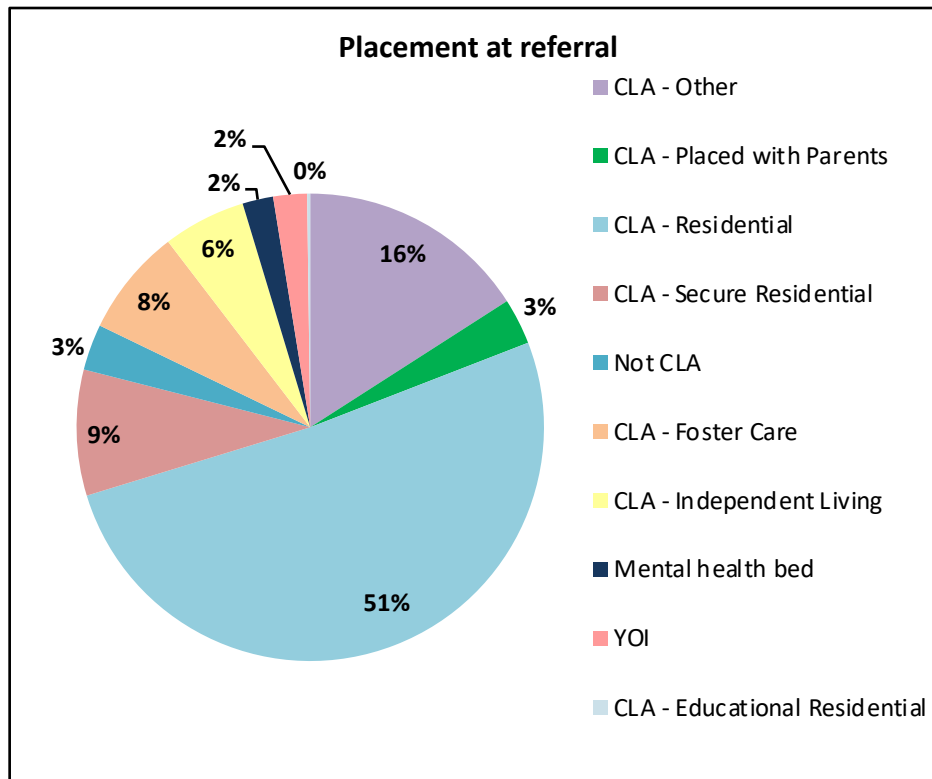
Open Referrals



The unit identified a significant variation in the daily open referrals throughout the year.

The average volume of open referrals remained relatively consistent for the first six months of the year, it then spiked, but remained relatively consistent for the last six months of the year; however, the overall volume was significantly higher. During the end of June the unit received a considerably higher volume of referrals on several days, with there being limited bed availability during July; with no beds being declared on 11 occasions. As the volume of referrals received remained consistent during the latter end of the year, the volume of open referrals remained high. During July the unit peaked at 37 open referrals which is the highest since data has been collected by the unit from May 2016.

Placement at Point of Referral

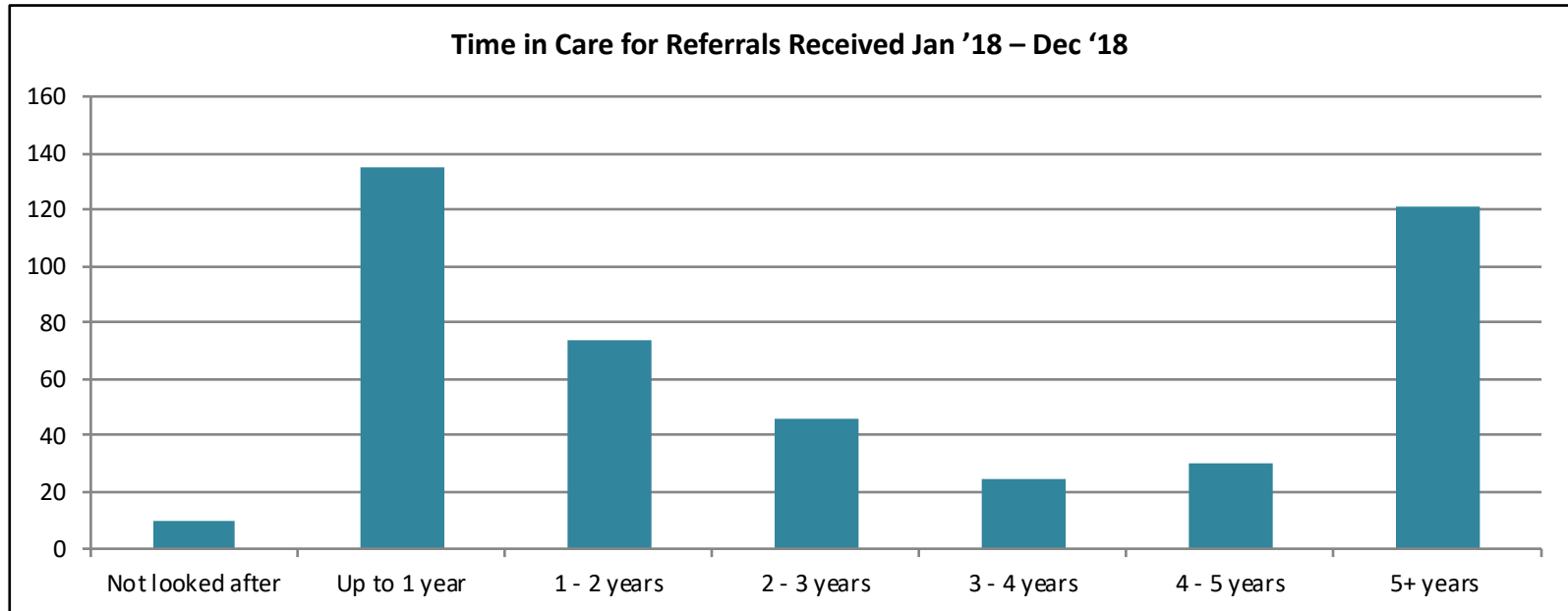


Between January and December 2018, CLA residential placements were the highest recorded placement at point of referral.

CLA residential placements have been the most common placement at point of referral for English referrals since May 2016.

Data identifies that a high volume of the placements recorded as 'Other' are; unregulated placements, semi independent placements, police custody and bespoke packages.

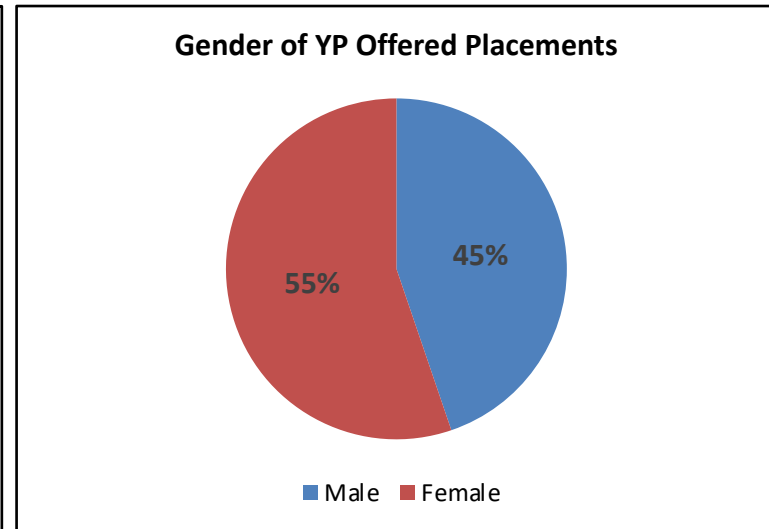
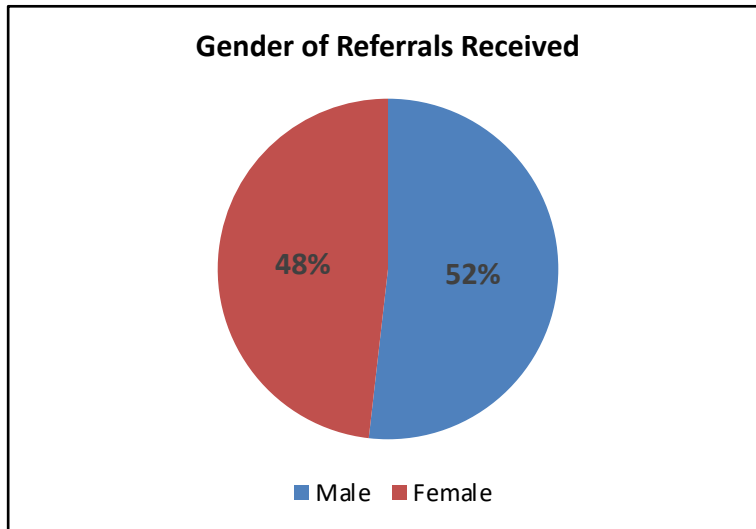
Time in Care Before Referral



The length of time young people spent in care before being referred to the secure estate between January and December was relatively consistent month by month.

For the referrals received where the young people was not looked after, it was the local authorities' intention to apply for a care order at the same time of applying to the court for a Section 25 order.

Placements Offered by Gender

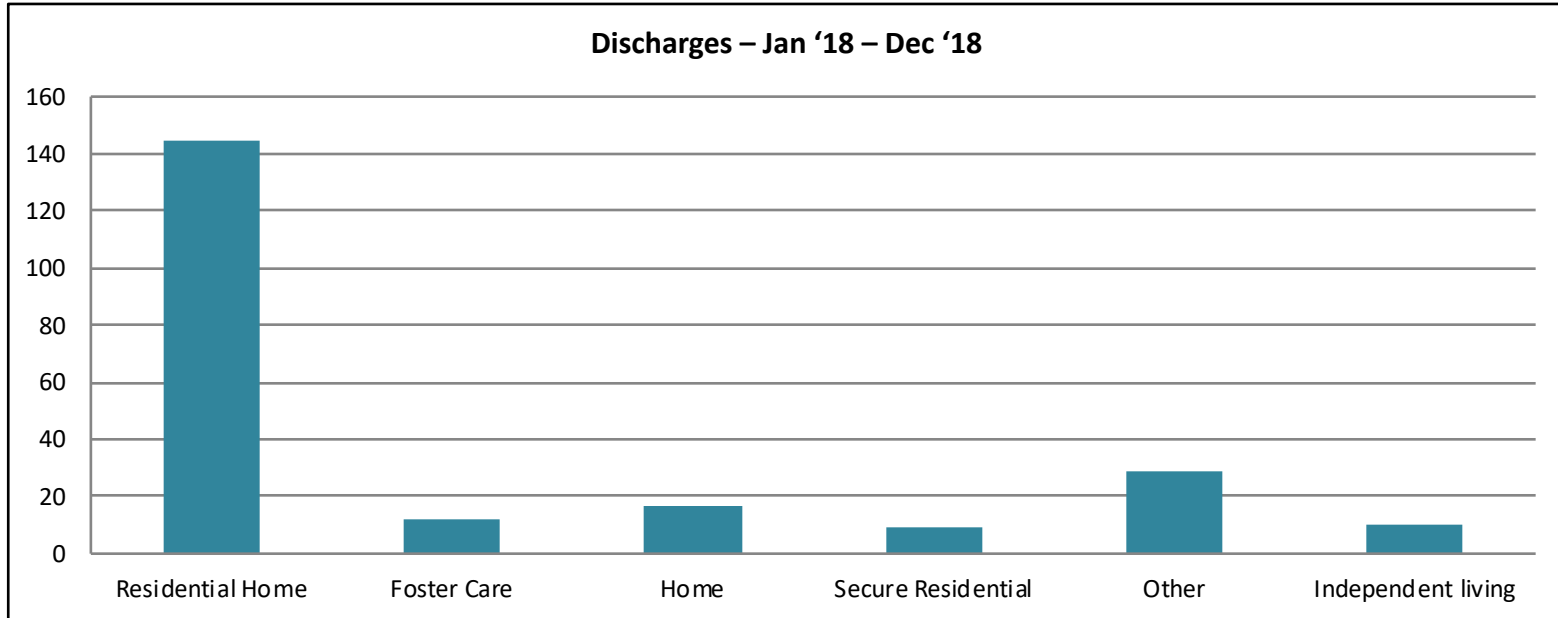


During January to December, the overall volume of male referrals received was marginally higher than female referrals.

The breakdown of the gender of referrals received monthly suggests there is no actual trend with a fluctuation of some months having a higher volume of female referrals or male referrals and some months being equitable.

The unit identified placements for more females than males during the year. Not all offered placements resulted in the young person residing in a SCH due to the LA stating a placement was no longer required for various reasons.

Discharges



During January to December, the majority of English young people discharged from a secure children's home were placed within a residential setting.

Data collected by the unit since May 2016 has found that English young people are most commonly discharged to a residential provision. Of the discharges that went to an 'Other' provision, examples of these are; Mental Health hospital, semi independent living, unregulated placements, hotels and remanded to a justice provision.