

# DDSF Project 1a

## Standard Safeguarding Dataset

### Technical Workshops Synthesis

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## 1. What is the Standard Safeguarding Dataset?

In 2022 the Department for Education (DfE), as part of its response to the MacAlister review of children's social care, launched a Digital and Data Solutions Fund (DDSF) to develop sector-led responses to significant challenges and opportunities in the children's social care data landscape.

DDSF1a, as specified by the DfE in consultation with the sector, is a project to introduce a new Standard Safeguarding Dataset which is broader in scope than existing statutory data returns, more useful to local authorities (LAs), and easy to deploy for LAs using any of the major current case management software solutions. The project is led by Hertfordshire County Council as part of a consortium of LAs in partnership with Data to Insight (D2I), the sector-owned service for local children's safeguarding data work.

The project is due to present the first "live" version of its dataset specification in financial year 2022-23, alongside methods for producing the dataset from case management systems and a plan for supporting LAs to adopt these methods.

A wide range of internal DfE projects have an interest in this project, due to its potential role as an enabling interface between diverse local information systems and standardised national data requirements.

## 2. What is this document?

As well as specifying standard target outputs for existing data, the project identifies a broad range of data which LAs would find useful to produce, compare, and analyse, but which is not currently available – either in standard forms, or in any form at all.

This document summarises findings from dedicated user research, surveys, and workshops, seeking input from the sector about the key areas of interest for future data development.

The report provides a summary of key messages from the sessions, a series of recommendations around specific data items or wider thematic areas which could be usefully altered, improved, or introduced, and a series of recommendations from the project team about how best to prioritise future work in this area so as to deliver best value and most useful impact to the sector's data work.

This is not the DDSF1a project's final output; it is a research report focusing on one area of the work.

## 3. Executive Summary

The DDSF1a project conducted user research with a broad range of stakeholders across 38 local authorities to understand the key areas for future national data development in children's safeguarding services.

This document synthesises and summarises those sessions, providing recommendations from the project team as to which data areas DfE should prioritise. The most pressing of these are areas where no common standard currently exists, and so inclusion within the first iteration of the Standard Safeguarding Dataset is not possible, but the sector is in broad agreement as to their value.

The key areas for consideration are:

### 3.1. Feasible for inclusion in the SSD v1

- Ways to include external system identifiers
- Initial contact records
- Various possible alterations to existing code sets e.g. CIN closure reasons, referral reasons
- Private fostering data
- Better UASC/SMC tracking mechanisms
- CLA experiences – homelessness, education plans, review participation, pathway plans

### 3.2. For future consideration

- Missing and Extra-Familial Harm
- Family Group Conferencing
- Mental Health
- Public Law Outline, child voice, financial information (recognising existing DDSF 1b projects)
- Early Help
- Family Groups and inter-generational awareness
- Workforce information

### 3.3. Other overarching themes

- Understanding outcomes – in standardised ways to enable comparison of local approaches
- Disaggregating data – to provide for granular analysis at local and national level
- Linking datasets – particularly from partner systems, to provide wide context and early sight

The further document provides more detail on the project and the above findings.

The project will now continue, incorporating the feasible items in the initial specification and working with pilot LAs to develop shareable data extract methods by which LAs can produce the initial dataset from local systems.

The target delivery date for the project is March 2024.

## 4. Description of Workshops

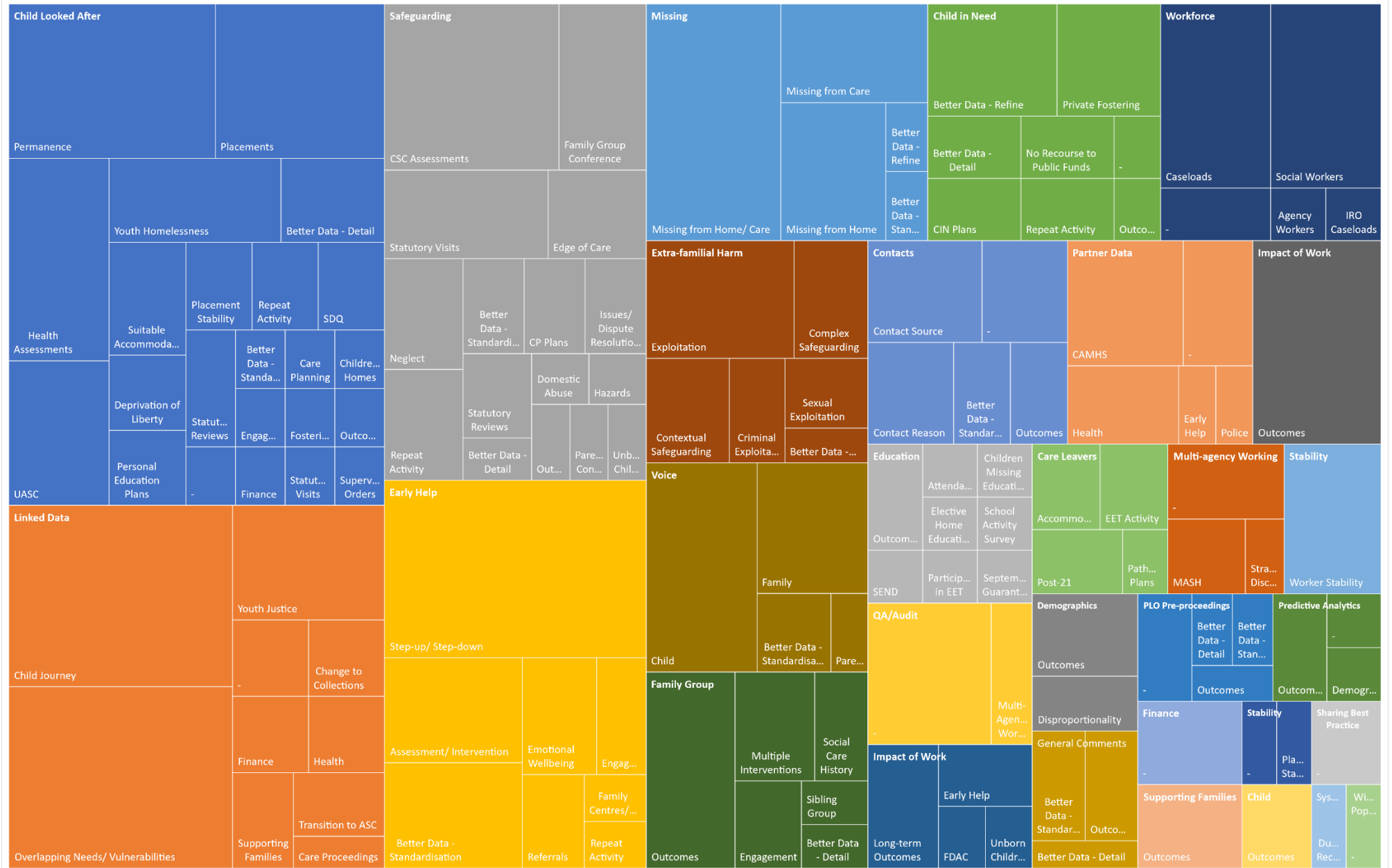
A series of six virtual data workshops were set up in order to gain participants views on current data sets and make suggestions as to how these could be improved including suggesting potential new data items. This involved;

- 97 stakeholders from 38 LAs
- A wide range of roles including data leads, team managers, QA managers and senior strategic leads.
- Additional workshops have been carried out targeted specifically at research community (CSDUG) and social work experts (BASW).
- Participants were asked to make suggestions on a whiteboard, dividing both existing (but underutilised) or desirable, potentially insightful additional data points, into three core categories:
  - Readily achievable
  - Feasible with effort
  - Path unclear
- The process centred on participants highlighting their experiences of difficult to tell data stories, current data limitations and otherwise potentially insightful data points that might increase CS data value.

## 5. Findings

The feedback gathered was sorted into both existing and new topic/data areas for example children looked after, early help, child in need etc. and the results can be seen in the diagram overleaf.

Workshop Suggestions (408) by Main/Sub-category v2



See also [Appendix\(i\)](#)

All suggestions were then reviewed and categorised in the following way;

- **Already in the SSD** – These items already exist in our planned schema.
- **Enabled by the SSD** – This is areas that are already in the planned SSD and likely is collected as part of existing returns, however, is not available for analysis from current DfE publications.
- **Partially available in the SSD** – some elements may already be available but further development is needed.
- **Available in system and can be added to the SSD** – This is data where collection is already carried out on CMS within LAs but doesn't currently feed into any statutory returns.
- **Feasible with effort** – Not currently possible, but with some development these data items could be collected.
- **Path unclear** – We recognise the value of these data points/areas, and they could fit within the scope, but the volume of work involved may mean that specific future projects may need to set up to explore the feasibility of these areas.
- **Out of scope** – It was felt these areas fitted outside of the scope of the project, such as qualitative judgements, staff welfare information, predictive analytics.

From here, we produced a summary of overarching themes, items for possible inclusion in the first iteration of the dataset, and items for future consideration for data development.

## 6. Overarching themes

As well as identifying specific data areas which respondents felt were important elements in a future data development agenda, the sessions helped us to clarify three overarching themes which cut across the project: understanding outcomes, disaggregation of data, and linking datasets.

### 6.1. Understanding Outcomes

The ability to understand outcomes for children and young people has been a long-standing issue in Children's Social Care. This theme came up at every workshop, it is referred to throughout the document, however some key highlights of areas raised are below;

- There are existing mechanisms to capture children's voices at an authority level via national surveys such as Coram's Bright Spots Survey.
- Mechanisms need to be developed to capture views of children in a comparable way. One suggested way this could happen is via the review process asking a set of standardised questions.
- Improving disaggregation of data will allow LAs to better understand outcomes of children and young people.

### 6.2. Disaggregation of Data

Several requests for data related to authorities wanting to have the ability to further break down and compare national, regional and statistical neighbour data, which is already provided through existing statutory returns, some examples of this included;



- The ability to separate out UASC/SMC population from the children looked after and care leaver populations to have a better understanding of outcomes and demographics relating to this cohort of children.
- The ability to look at data across areas by key demographics such as sex, age and ethnicity to understand and compare disproportionality between LAs.

### 6.3. Linked Datasets

It is recognised that the ability to cross reference and link key data around the children we work with is pivotal to understanding outcomes, this is a complex piece of work which will require input from several key partners. We have however identified that the inclusion of several key identifiers within the SSD will help towards future developments in this area. As part of this we are suggesting the following child identifiers be included as part of a separate “identifiers” table:

- Common Child Identifier (CCI)
- NHS Number
- Unique Pupil Number (UPN)
- Identifier from Youth Justice Systems
- Identifier from Adult Social Care Systems
- Identifier from Early Help Systems
- Space for other identifiers which are useful locally

## 7. Feasible inclusions in initial SSD schema

These are specific data items, areas, or outputs which we think are achievable within the sector without significant further investment or exploration. We recommend these for consideration by colleagues at DfE, and invite further feedback about the potential to adopt any of these recommendations.

Where data exist already, we will work to include provision for these data items in our Standard Safeguarding Dataset output methods. Elsewhere, we will ensure that our dataset design is flexible enough to later accommodate new introductions focusing on these areas.

### 7.1. Children in Need (including contact, referral and assessment)

Item	Proposal	Rationale
Contacts data	To re-establish contact data to include contact source, contact reason and outcome.	Contacts are universally recorded, and frequently shared between LAs for ad hoc benchmarking purposes. Though the “contact” is not acknowledged as a core part of practice in the Working Together guidance document, and though differences exist between LAs in how they organise and delineate this data, contact data remains valuable as a measure of demand, as well as of the appropriateness of partner contacts and wider service understanding.

Repeat referrals into children's social care	Measure from the closure of the previous referral not the start date	Repeat referrals are under-reported in current standard reporting; a long-running case can close and re-open with a new referral days later, but not count as a repeat referral because the original involvement commenced some years ago. Tracking repeat involvements, as well as repeat referrals, would give greater clarity on effective de-escalation of involvements.
A more refined set of CIN closure reasons. "Other" is overused.	Potential focus groups to understand what additional categories are needed	Too many CIN involvements are closed with the reason "other" for the remaining data to be instructive; as a sector we need to better understand the major reasons for ending social care involvements and adjust our recording categories to reflect this.
A standardised way of recording children subject to private fostering	Add as legal status in addition to assessment factor	Private fostering arrangements exist for a significant number of children and young people, and current care datasets don't well accommodate these records.
Review of referral reasons	Potential focus group to ensure referral reasons are still appropriate	Several of our respondents identified referral reasons as being data their services spend significant effort capturing, but do not necessarily find useful to analyse. Given that individual records contain long-form text explaining reasoning behind referrals and assessments, we should ensure our short-form categories are as useful as possible for informative data analysis.

### Suggestions for data that DfE can provide from existing returns

Item	Proposal	Rationale
Reporting of reasons for referrals that are repeats	Change to published data	Some repeat referrals are either well-justified or unavoidable; others could provide valuable learning insight around how and when to de-escalate, extend, or alter initial involvement. To do this, it would be useful to differentiate between reasons for repeat referrals – whether these referral reasons relate to known issues, changes in circumstances, emergent problems, etc.
Reporting of all children returning to social care regardless of timeframe similar to CP and CLA measure.	Change to published data	This extends the existing provisions for understanding repeat involvements, and will be most useful if paired with the above recommendation about repeat reasons.

### 7.2. Children Looked After and Care Leavers

This was the area with the highest number of suggestions. Below are some of the identified areas and proposed solutions.

Item	Proposal	Rationale
UASC – tracing through national transfer of scheme	Adding in a field for originating LA and scheme participation (e.g. regional or national)	Understanding movement of UASC through national and local systems assists LAs and partnerships in properly understanding and providing for fluctuating support requirements.
Reasons for placement change	Codes for reason episode ceased to be reviewed	Several of our respondents reported that current reasons for ending both episodes and periods of care were insufficient for their analysis needs. Improving these could help with understanding local capacity or training issues, wider cohort needs, and reasons for instability, as well as better understanding what “good” means in terms of destinations when leaving care.
Youth Homelessness	Develop data point to understand if young person was homeless or at risk of homelessness prior to becoming looked after	Youth homelessness is a significant issue in many LAs and a growing area of national concern. We want to understand at a local level how this interacts with care provision.

Personal Education Plans	Capture if these are in place and most recent date within dataset.	All councils use PEPs and we believe these are recorded in fairly standard ways – this would be a useful compliance measure around ensuring proper care is taken of young people’s education needs and aspirations.
Number of children who chair/attend their review	To be added to SSD	This extends the existing review participation codes to give greater visibility of the young person’s influence on decisions about their care, and their right to be heard, both of which we believe have an impact on the quality of care and outcomes for individual young people.
Care Leaver accommodation/EET status to be captured at every contact	Record every contact	This would allow us to gain a better understanding of how long children are EET/NEET and in suitable accommodation. New KPIs developed around most recent contacts within an agreed timeframe would mean moving away from the “birthday” measure.
Pathway plans	Add fields for pathway plan start date, revision date, and possible further fields pending confirmation of other standard recording	Pathway plans are commonly used and recorded in case management systems, but not reported in national collections.

#### Suggestions for data that DfE can provide from existing returns

Item	Proposal	Rationale
UASC – ability to separate out cohort from mainstream CLA & CLs to understand outcomes	DfE to provide separate/ discrete data returns for this area.	Understanding movement of UASC through national and local systems assists LAs and partnerships in properly understanding and providing for fluctuating support requirements.
SDQs – number of children who have improved/declined	DfE to provide % of CLA that have improved/declined	SDQ data is not universally well used in LAs. From existing returns DfE would be able to perform longitudinal analysis of young people in long term care to identify changes in self-reported mental health and wellbeing over time. We extend our recommendations around mental health/wellbeing below, with a recommendation for a wider review, but this item could be done now with existing data.
Total number of placements over entire period in care	DfE to provide	Stability measures are some of the most valuable data we provide to local

		<p>leaders to inform strategic choices around care services. We could further utilise existing data to extend the value of these measures beyond the existing common KPIs, by looking at long term stability over the whole care period.</p>
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## Areas for further consideration

These are specific data items, areas, themes, or outputs which we think are not achievable without significant further investment or exploration, but which would provide worthwhile value to the sector should DfE or others seek to develop the data landscape as we outline below.

We recommend these for consideration by colleagues at DfE, and invite further feedback about the potential to adopt any of these recommendations.

We will not work to incorporate these in the Standard Safeguarding Dataset specification at this time, except insofar as to provide for their later addition by amendment, should a viable data specification emerge for adoption by LAs. We know that LAs struggle to adopt new data gathering requirements without statutory instruction from the DfE, and we feel that in the below areas further work is required to ensure that the sector arrives at the *right* new data gathering requirements for the DfE to endorse.

### 7.3. Missing and Extra Familial Harm

Many LAs raised capturing of data around children going missing and those at risk of extra familial harm particularly related to child sexual exploitation and criminal exploitation both for children and young people in the community but also children in care. Most LAs already collect a minimal dataset around this for internal monitoring but also to meet the requirements laid out in the Ofsted ILACS framework 2.02.

*- a list of children who have been missing or at risk of exploitation within the last 12 months, including the child unique ID for each child (in line with the ID used in the child-level lists). This should indicate the current status of each child (care leaver, looked after child, child protection, child in need or not receiving a statutory service) and highlight those that are missing, at risk of sexual exploitation and/or at risk of criminal exploitation.*

A basic dataset standardisation for this within the SSD may be possible or placeholders put in place taking into account the separate DfE workstream around extra familial harm.

### 7.4. Group Conferencing Data

Reporting around family group conferences was requested by multiple LAs. Collecting the numbers of Family Group Conferences and cross referencing with the level of need of the child may be possible to build into the dataset, however a more complex understanding of outcomes will require further development. The third sector organisation [Foundations](#) are currently exploring how a data collection around this area may work in relation to the use of FGCs during pre-proceedings.

### 7.5. Mental Health

Respondents were divided on the question of whether the existing SDQ was the best possible mechanism for understanding CLA wellbeing, but generally agreed that revisiting this data area was of high importance. The SDQ alone is not generally seen as a sufficient data source on wellbeing, nor is it universally well-used in local analysis.

Respondents also wanted to extend their wellbeing and mental health data analysis beyond the CLA cohort for which SDQs are typically used; this would both provide context for the CLA cohort and be valuable in its own right for informing service delivery, preventative planning, etc.

### 7.6. PLO (Public Law Outline)

The existing DDSF 1b project around PLO has produced a range of possible datasets and proved their viability in real-world testing with partner LAs.

Our research sessions highlighted this as an area in which many LAs have strong interest, and are eager to see formal endorsement of elements of the PLO collection. We await the further output of the PLO project to help us understand how best to incorporate this in the SSD, and whether further DfE intervention is needed to embed standard PLO data approaches nationally.

### 7.7. Voice of the Child

The existing DDSF 1b project around voices of children and families is producing two valuable outputs, one a prototype feedback/survey mechanism and questions for gathering views of young people, and the other an in-depth analysis of the Coram Bright Spots survey including advice on how some of these survey items might translate into person-level data for local analysis to inform service delivery.

Our research sessions highlighted this as a crucial area for further data development. We expect that the 1b project will result in some recommended measures which could serve as the basis for standard voice data, but we anticipate that further detail work will be required into the future to ensure that we have an appropriate data approach to help us properly understand what young people and their families say and think about services and their experiences.

### 7.8. Financial Information

The existing DDSF 1b project around financial is expected to produce valuable outputs including recommendations around altering the existing S251 data return (for the children's services line items) as well as recommendations around changing placement type categorisation in other data returns, etc.

Key areas of focus for our respondents in this area were around accurate costs of placements (including more accurate comparison of in-house and external costs, and better forecasting capabilities), how much services cost to deliver, and re-categorising existing placement/CIN codes etc. to assist in spend analysis.

### 7.9. Early Help

Participants recognised the challenge of standardising data for non-standard services. Early Help as a practice is diverse in its delivery, both nationally and locally, and some participants point to this as a strength, and hypothesised about the potential risk of standard data items and measures covertly influencing preferred service delivery models.

Key areas of focus included the interfaces between statutory and non-statutory service (“step up” and “step down”), better ways of gauging and comparing the effectiveness of interventions, including longer-term evaluation of outcomes, and ways of understanding activity and impact across multiple organisations, either where partners co-worked or parallel worked with the same families, or where different services and partners ran different models with different families.

#### 7.10. Family Groups

Respondents raised the challenge of understanding family contexts in their work and their datasets. Grouping family members to understand whole context of service provision was seen as important by many, while others pointed to a need for inter-generational understanding. Sibling groups – particularly but not only in CLA contexts – were also a common area of focus for data improvement.

#### 7.11. Workforce

Respondents expressed general frustration with the existing Children’s Social Work Workforce Census as a means of understanding workforce issues for the sector or for their localities.

Key areas that respondents wanted to be better equipped to analyse were around accurate caseload analysis, and more focus on quality of work and support for workers (for example standardising data around how and when supervisions occur and the typical outcomes).

There was also discussion about the need to distinguish between different types of workers, roles, teams, and experience levels. Respondents felt average caseloads misled their audience by conflating high-caseload front door teams with low-caseload CLA teams, and by ignoring the need to slowly scale up caseload volumes for early career workers, among other things. This ties into our overarching theme of disaggregated data; respondents generally want statistics to be as granular as possible to enable local analysis to drill into the key questions which matter to the local audience.

## 8. Prioritisation of themes

Any prioritisation of the above themes will necessarily be partial and subject to extensive further scrutiny and discussion by the sector. In the project team’s view, it is not this project’s role to specify which data areas DfE and the sector should prioritise.

Nevertheless, we know that our role in this project and our wider interactions with the community give us a perspective which is worth sharing, and so we provide the below as an indicative set of recommendations for further action.

1. Use the existing DDSF1b data development projects to test the existing framework for introducing new standard data items to the sector
  - a. Current processes for introducing new standard data items are lengthy and intensive
  - b. Some of this scrutiny and delay is necessary to ensure proper data work and effective mechanisms, but if we as a sector want to see ambitious change in how data works in the sector then this will take a very long time in the current model
  - c. DfE should consider this tension while responding to the DDSF 1b projects currently concluding, and see these as potential models for a broader data development



- programme which may require revision of the Single Data List and appropriate recompense to local authorities to ensure the work succeeds
  - d. DfE should consider also the future maintenance and development approach for products like the Standard Safeguarding Dataset which will require future adaptation as and when new data items are specified and introduced to systems
2. Produce a data development roadmap
    - a. Visibility of DfE data projects is low in the sector until late in the development journey
    - b. The roadmap would incorporate our recommended areas and others, and show LAs, system suppliers, and others what to expect in the coming months and years
  3. Prioritise investigation of how data links between systems and partners can better inform safeguarding work
    - a. The breadth of partners, jurisdictions, systems, and approaches across the country make it infeasible for the SSD to do more than “point” at other systems and partners using an external ID store
    - b. However, this is a critical area for improving understanding of the experiences of children and families, and effective development here may be more impactful than relatively minor amendments and improvements of existing core LA-owned datasets
  4. Make a plan to effectively adopt and maintain the Standard Safeguarding Dataset as a sector-led initiative, including those items deemed feasible for inclusion
    - a. An established broad standard will prove the value of further development work and engage analysts and leaders in supporting further development work
    - b. The standard will enable DfE’s other work areas around data flows and performance information, and will minimise the workload for LAs in producing these
    - c. We think extended funding for this project, hosted by Data to Insight, would be a viable way of maintaining this dataset in the short- to medium-term, while DfE and the sector continue exploring future approaches to rationalising data collection and sharing for the longer term.
  5. Broaden the scope of mental health and wellbeing intelligence
    - a. This is closely aligned but not identical to the “voices of children and families” DDSF 1b work
    - b. Existing mental health and wellbeing data is poorly understood by analysts and leaders, and is collected for only a very small subset of the vulnerable population
    - c. This feels like a self-contained problem which DfE and the sector is well-equipped to investigate and address, and which could have rapid impact on service delivery decision-making across the country
  6. Engage with local leaders to define a better workforce collection

- a. Workforce data is among the most difficult to produce, but generates only a small proportion of its full potential insight, while becoming an increasingly significant focus area for local leaders
- b. A revised workforce dataset and ways of effectively producing it could generate local shareable innovations; it represents “actionable insight”, information on which leaders can act decisively to change how they do things

## 9. Further reading / contact

The draft dataset specification is published here: [data-to-insight.github.io/ssd-data-model/](https://data-to-insight.github.io/ssd-data-model/)

This is a live document with change tracking, including a link for providing feedback/questions.

To further discuss the content of this report, please contact [paul.dryden@hertfordshire.gov.uk](mailto:paul.dryden@hertfordshire.gov.uk)

## Appendix (i)

Breakdown of workshop suggestions by category groups.

Main Category	Sub-category	Main Category	Sub-category
Child Looked After	Permanence	Safeguarding	CSC Assessments
Child Looked After	Placements	Safeguarding	Family Group Conference
Child Looked After	Health Assessments	Safeguarding	Statutory Visits
Child Looked After	UASC	Safeguarding	Edge of Care
Child Looked After	Youth Homelessness	Safeguarding	Neglect
Child Looked After	Better Data - Detail	Safeguarding	Repeat Activity
Child Looked After	Suitable Accommodation	Safeguarding	Better Data - Standardisation
Child Looked After	Deprivation of Liberty	Safeguarding	CP Plans
Child Looked After	Personal Education Plans	Safeguarding	Issues/ Dispute Resolutions
Child Looked After	Placement Stability	Safeguarding	Statutory Reviews
Child Looked After	Repeat Activity	Safeguarding	Better Data - Detail
Child Looked After	SDQ	Safeguarding	Domestic Abuse
Child Looked After	Statutory Reviews	Safeguarding	Hazards
Child Looked After	-	Safeguarding	Outcomes
Child Looked After	Better Data - Standardisation	Safeguarding	Parental Conflict
Child Looked After	Care Planning	Safeguarding	Unborn Children
Child Looked After	Children's Homes		
Child Looked After	Engagement		
Child Looked After	Finance		
Child Looked After	Fostering		
Child Looked After	Outcomes		
Child Looked After	Statutory Visits		
Child Looked After	Supervision Orders		
Main Category	Sub-category	Main Category	Sub-category
Linked Data	Child Journey	Child in Need	Better Data - Refine
Linked Data	Overlapping Needs/ Vulnerabilities	Child in Need	Private Fostering
Linked Data	Youth Justice	Child in Need	Better Data - Detail
Linked Data	Change to Collections	Child in Need	CIN Plans
Linked Data	Finance	Child in Need	No Recourse to Public Funds
Linked Data	Health	Child in Need	Repeat Activity
Linked Data	Supporting Families	Child in Need	-
Linked Data	Transition to ASC	Child in Need	Outcomes
Linked Data	Care Proceedings		
Main Category	Sub-category	Main Category	Sub-category
Early Help	Step-up/ Step-down	Workforce	Caseloads
Early Help	Assessment/ Intervention	Workforce	Social Workers
Early Help	Better Data - Standardisation	Workforce	Agency Workers
Early Help	Emotional Wellbeing	Workforce	IRO Caseloads
Early Help	Engagement		
Early Help	Referrals		
Early Help	Family Centres/ Hubs		
Early Help	Repeat Activity		
Main Category	Sub-category	Main Category	Sub-category
		Extra-familial Harm	Exploitation
		Extra-familial Harm	Complex Safeguarding
		Extra-familial Harm	Contextual Safeguarding
		Extra-familial Harm	Criminal Exploitation
		Extra-familial Harm	Sexual Exploitation
		Extra-familial Harm	Better Data - Standardisation
Main Category	Sub-category	Main Category	Sub-category
		Voice	Child
		Voice	Family
		Voice	Better Data - Standardisation
		Voice	Parents

Main Category	Sub-category	Main Category	Sub-category
Missing	Missing from Home/ Care	Impact of Work	Outcomes
Missing	Missing from Care	Impact of Work	Long-term Outcomes
Missing	Missing from Home	Impact of Work	Early Help
Missing	Better Data - Refine	Impact of Work	FDAC
Missing	Better Data - Standardisation	Impact of Work	Unborn Children
Main Category	Sub-category	Main Category	Sub-category
PLO Pre-proceedings	Better Data - Detail	Family Group	Outcomes
PLO Pre-proceedings	Better Data - Standardisation	Family Group	Multiple Interventions
PLO Pre-proceedings	Outcomes	Family Group	Social Care History
Main Category	Sub-category	Family Group	Engagement
Predictive Analytics	Outcomes	Family Group	Sibling Group
Predictive Analytics	Demographics	Family Group	Better Data - Detail
Main Category	Sub-category	Main Category	Sub-category
Supporting Families	Outcomes	Contacts	Contact Source
Main Category	Sub-category	Contacts	Contact Reason
Child	Outcomes	Contacts	Better Data - Standardisation
Main Category	Sub-category	Contacts	Outcomes
Systems	Duplicate Records	Main Category	Sub-category
Main Category	Sub-category	Partner Data	CAMHS
Care Leavers	Accommodation	Partner Data	Health
Care Leavers	EET Activity	Partner Data	Early Help
Care Leavers	Post-21	Partner Data	Police
Care Leavers	Pathway Plans	Main Category	Sub-category
Main Category	Sub-category	Education	Outcomes
Multi-agency Working	MASH	Education	SEND
Multi-agency Working	Strategy Discussion	Education	Attendance
Main Category	Sub-category	Education	Children Missing Education
Demographics	Outcomes	Education	Elective Home Education
Demographics	Disproportionality	Education	Participation in EET
Main Category	Sub-category	Education	School Activity Survey
General Comments	Better Data - Standardisation	Education	September Guarantee
General Comments	Outcomes	Main Category	Sub-category
General Comments	Better Data - Detail	QA/Audit	Multi-Agency Working
Main Category	Sub-category	Main Category	Sub-category
		Stability	Worker Stability
		Stability	Placement Stability