



Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service

Performance report: May 2013

The May 2013 performance report is the second report for the 2013-14 year, and details Cafcass' performance against Key Performance Indicators, alongside significant supporting information such as the demand placed on the organisation's services.

Cafcass is exceeding the target in all four KPIs on a national basis in the year to date, evidencing the speed and completeness in allocating cases and the timeliness with which private law reports are filed. There is also a new fifth KPI introduced this year, focussing on the proportion of public law care cases where Cafcass is cited as the main reason for an adjournment, which will commence recording from September 2013.

Cafcass continues to see record levels of demand in both public and private law. Record annual totals were received in 2012-13, and in April and May 2013 both law types have increased compared to the same period last year. In particular, private law has seen a sharp increase, with over 5,000 cases received in May 2013 which is the highest ever recorded for an individual month. Despite the persistent demand increases, the reduction in the stock of open cases, particularly in public law, is indicative of shortening of average case durations, and the quickening of internal administrative processes through effective use of management information.

The key issues that Cafcass will monitor over the next 12 months will include the impact of and adaptability to, an increase in litigants in person in private law cases, due to legal aid reform, and the upcoming changes to be introduced in the revised Public Law Outline.

Key trends

- KPIs 1-4 exceeded target levels for the year to date.
- Care application demand between April and May 2013 has increased by 8% (139) compared to the same period last year.
- The stock of open care cases has reduced by 16% (1,899) compared to May 2012.
- Private law case demand between April and May 2013 has increased by 27% (2,010) compared to the same period last year. Over 5,000 cases were received in May 2013, the highest figure ever recorded for an individual month.
- The stock of open private law cases has risen by 1% (336) compared to May 2012.

Cafcass uses a red / amber / green banding to indicate the level of performance against the Key Performance Indicators

Key Performance Indicator (KPI)	Target	Year to date (YTD) Performance	Trend
1: Public care cases allocated to Children’s Guardian at month end	97%	99.9% (Green)	Stable (last month YTD: 99.9%)
2: Average working days to allocate Children’s Guardian to care case	<3 working days	0.4 days (Green)	Stable (last month YTD: 0.4 days)
3: Private law cases allocated to Family Court Adviser at month end	97%	99.2% (Green)	Declining: (last month YTD: 99.4%)
4: Private law section 7 reports filed by agreed date	97%	98.7% (Green)	Improving: (last month YTD: 98.4%)
5. Public law care cases where Cafcass is cited as the main reason for an adjournment	To be recorded from September 2013		

Christine Banim – Service Director
Andrew Thorpe – Senior Research & Data Analyst

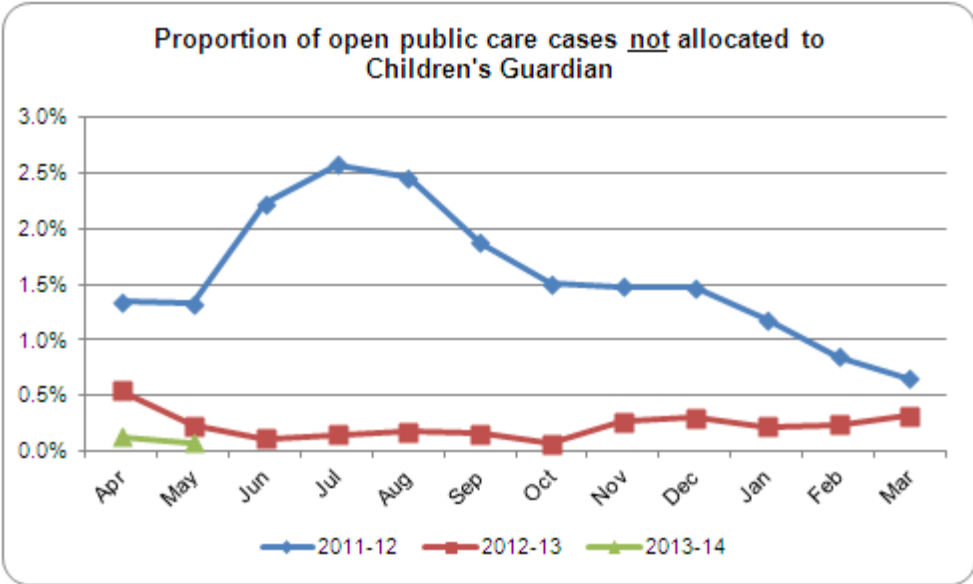
Public law - KPI 1: Public law care cases allocated to Children's Guardian at month end

Target:	97%
YTD Performance:	99.9% (Green)
Trend:	Stable (last month YTD: 99.9%)

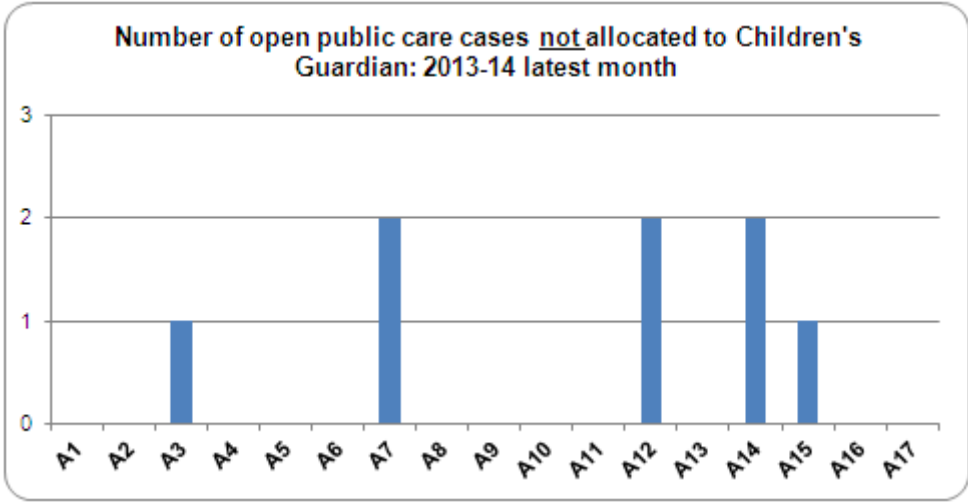
This indicator measures all public law care cases, received and ongoing, as a snapshot at the end of the month. All public law care cases should be substantively allocated to a children's guardian upon receipt, and should remain allocated until the case is closed.

For this measure a year to date average is reported to build a picture of performance for the year as it progresses. Performance for this indicator has increased slightly on the previous month's year to date figure of 99.8%.

Nationally, Cafcass has exceeded the 97% target for this KPI in each month since January 2011. The below graph shows the further improvement that has been made in driving down the proportion of open cases which are not allocated to a Children's Guardian at month end.



The following graph displays the number of open cases not allocated to a Children's Guardian in the latest month, by service area. Cafcass performance report: May 2013



Best performance: Nine service areas are achieving 100% for the year to date.

Service area hotspots: All 17 service areas are exceeding the target of 97%, despite the continuing high levels in care application demand (see page 8 for further details).

Comparison to previous year: Year to date performance in May 2012 for this indicator was 99.6%.

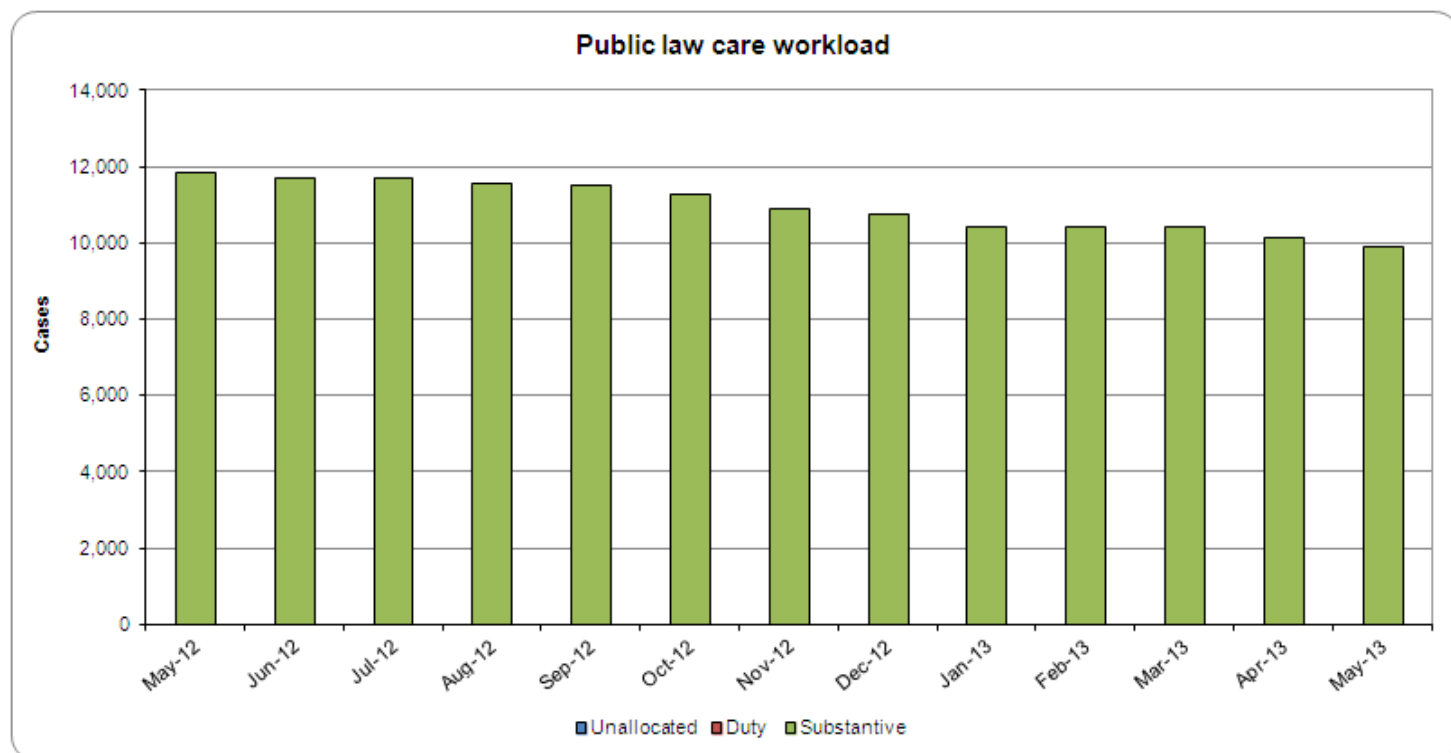
Unallocated:
 At end of May-12 = 2 cases
 At end of Apr-13 = 1 case
 At end of May-13 = 1 case

Duty:
 At end of May-12 = 26 cases
 At end of Apr-13 = 13 cases
 At end of May-13 = 7 cases

Of the 7 duty allocated care cases at the end of May 2013, 6 are at stage 1, defined as new cases which are yet to reach case management conference.

The full definitions of public law case statuses and stages can be seen on | page 16 of this document.

Public law – Care workload stock



National	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13
Substantive	11,792	11,685	11,703	11,535	11,477	11,243	10,868	10,735	10,401	10,388	10,405	10,136	9,913
Duty	26	10	18	21	17	8	29	32	23	24	32	13	7
Unallocated	2	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1
Total workload	11,820	11,699	11,721	11,556	11,496	11,251	10,897	10,768	10,424	10,413	10,439	10,150	9,921

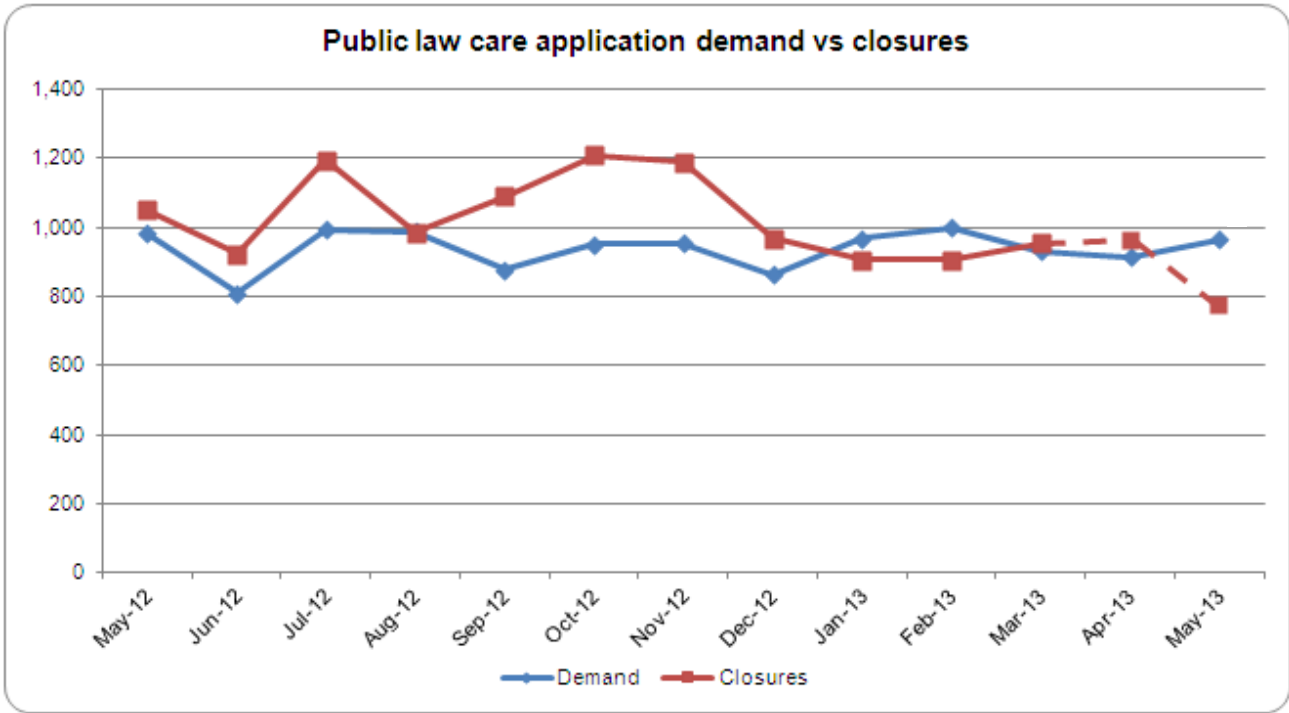
	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13
Substantive	99.8%	99.9%	99.8%	99.8%	99.8%	99.9%	99.7%	99.7%	99.8%	99.8%	99.7%	99.9%	99.9%
Duty	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%
Unallocated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Despite the record levels of incoming care applications in recent years, Cafcass has reduced its stock of open cases by 16% (1,899 cases) compared to May 2012. This has helped to maintain the proportion of unallocated and duty cases at a minimal level.

There are a number of reasons for the difference between the 'stock' bar chart and the 'flow' graph:

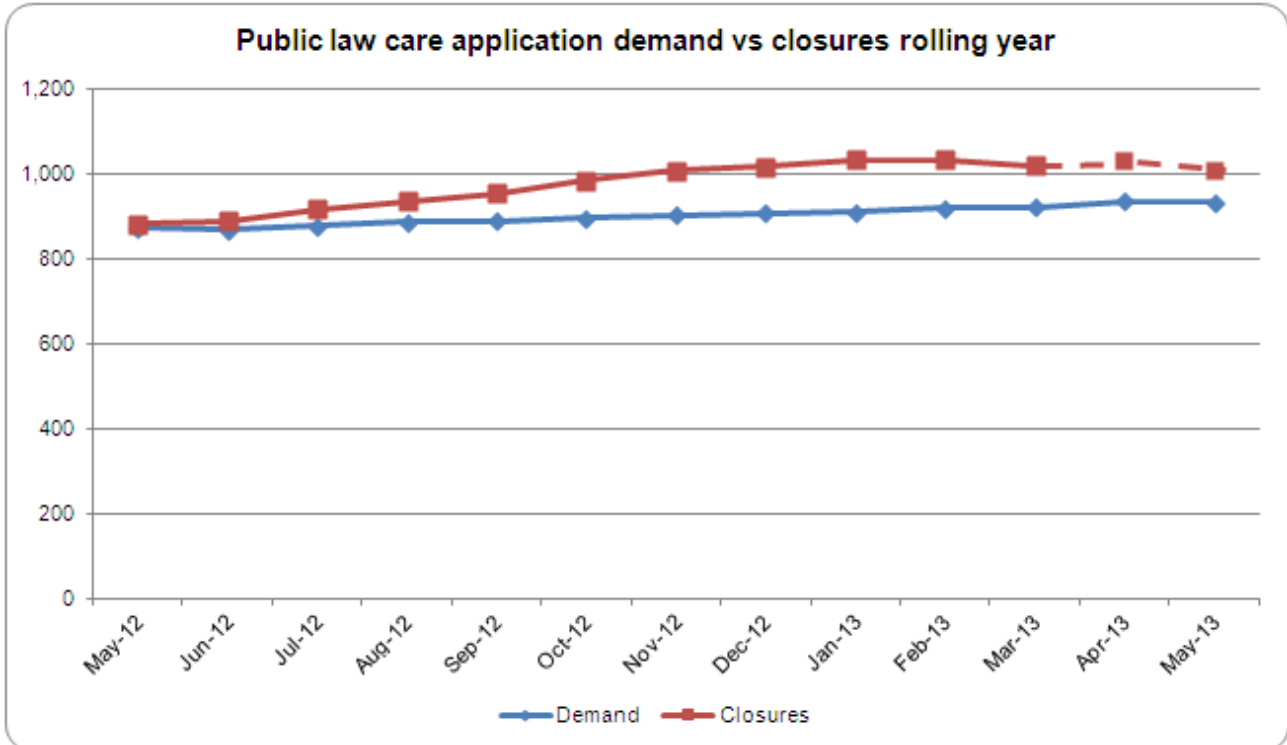
- Difference in the units of measurement. The stock bar chart shows current open cases while the flow graph shows incoming and outgoing applications.
- New care applications can be added to existing cases. This results in an increase in the care application demand shown on the flow graph but it has no effect on the number of cases shown in the stock bar chart.
- A care case can remain open even though all applications have been closed. This is due to factors such as awaiting the arrival of court orders and undertaking 'farewell work' with children. In this situation, the stocks bar chart will show no movements, but the closed application/s will feature among the closures on the flow graph.
- Linked to this, a care case can be closed (and disappear from the stock bar chart) some time after the application has been closed. Hence, the changes in the stock bar chart will not match the changes in the flow graph, as they happen at different times. For example, the current report now shows 986 care application closures in August 2012, while the performance report for August 2012 showed only 543 care application closures for the same month at that time.

Public law – Care workload flow



	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13
Demand	983	809	994	987	878	951	954	862	969	1,000	930	913	965
Closures	1,050	924	1,195	986	1,091	1,209	1,188	968	906	905	955	959	774

NB. Care closures in the most recent two months are not all concluded due to closure procedures and awaiting court orders – illustrated by the dotted line on the graph.



	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13
Demand	873	868	878	886	889	897	903	907	911	920	923	936	934
Closures	882	889	918	935	954	986	1,009	1,018	1,034	1,033	1,020	1,028	1,005

The above graph displays rolling year average for care application demand, as a supplement to the individual month figures. The rolling year average evens out the seasonal variations and helps to highlight longer term trends.

Public law – Non care workload

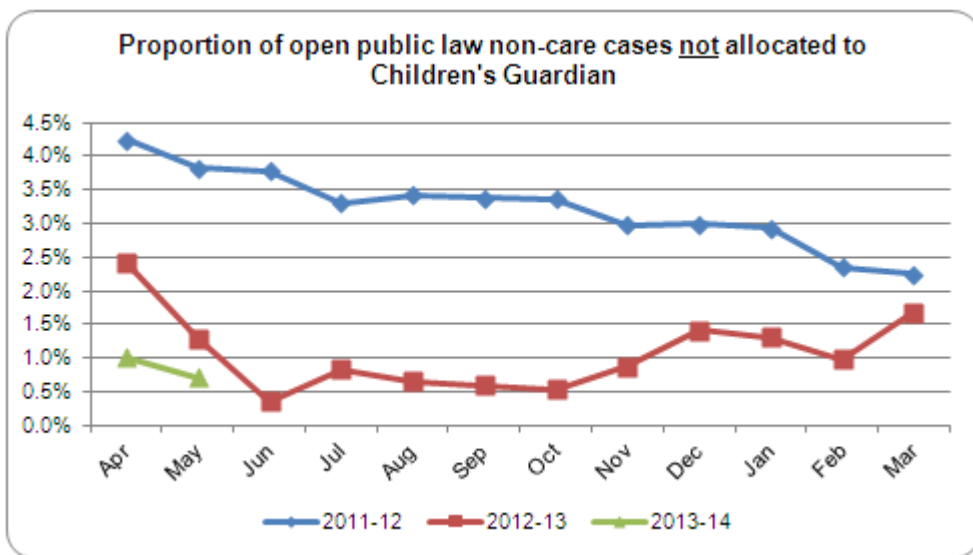
YTD Performance:	99.3%
Trend:	Improving (last month YTD: 99.0%)

As a supplement to care workload covered in KPI 1, this page details the workload status of the non-care public law cases, received and ongoing, as a snapshot at the end of the month. As the measure is not a KPI for Cafcass, hence there is no defined performance target level.

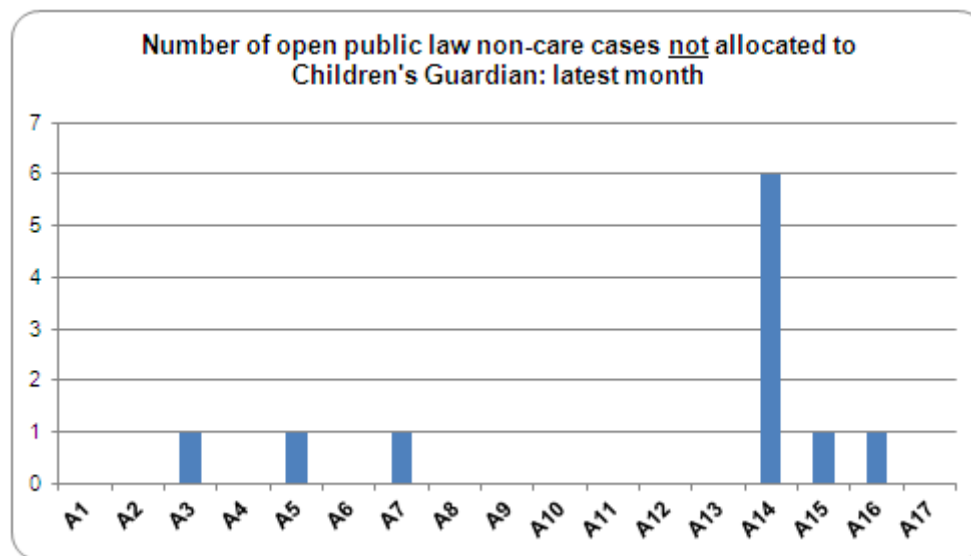
All public law cases should be substantively allocated to a children’s guardian upon receipt, and should remain allocated until the case is closed.

For this measure a year to date average is reported to build a picture of performance for the year as it progresses. Performance for this indicator has increased slightly on the previous month’s year to date figure of 99.0%.

Nationally, Cafcass has exceeded the 97% for this measure in each month since November 2011. The below graph shows the further improvement that has been made in reducing the proportion of open cases which are not allocated to a Children’s Guardian at month end.



The following graph displays the number of open cases not allocated to a Children’s Guardian in the latest month, by service area.



Best performance: Seven service areas are achieving 100% in the year to date.

Service area hotspots: All 17 areas are above 95% for this measure.

Comparison to previous year: Year to date performance in May 2012 was 98.1%.

Unallocated:
 At end of May-12 = 0 cases
 At end of Apr-13 = 0 cases
 At end of May-13 = 1 case

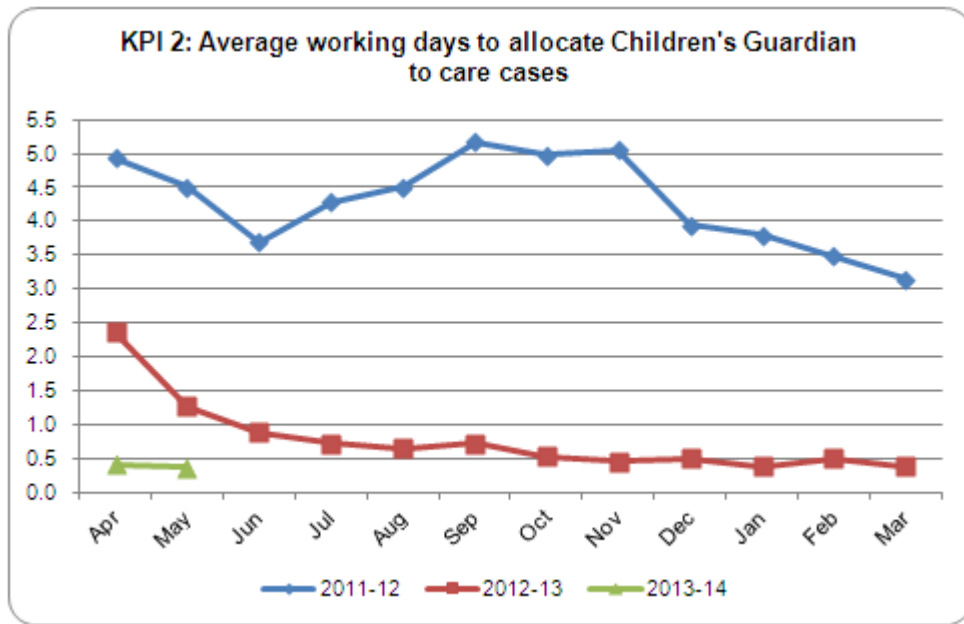
Duty:
 At end of May-12 = 22 cases
 At end of Apr-13 = 15 cases
 At end of May-13 = 10 cases

The full definitions of public law case statuses and stages can be seen on page 17 of this document.

Public law - KPI 2: Average working days to allocate Children's Guardian to care cases

Target:	<3 working days
YTD Performance:	0.4 days (Green)
Trend:	Stable (last month YTD: 0.4 days)

This indicator is a measure of the ability to allocate, on a substantive basis, a Cafcass Family Court Adviser or self-employed contractor as a Children's Guardian to all public law care cases within 3 working days from receipt of the application.

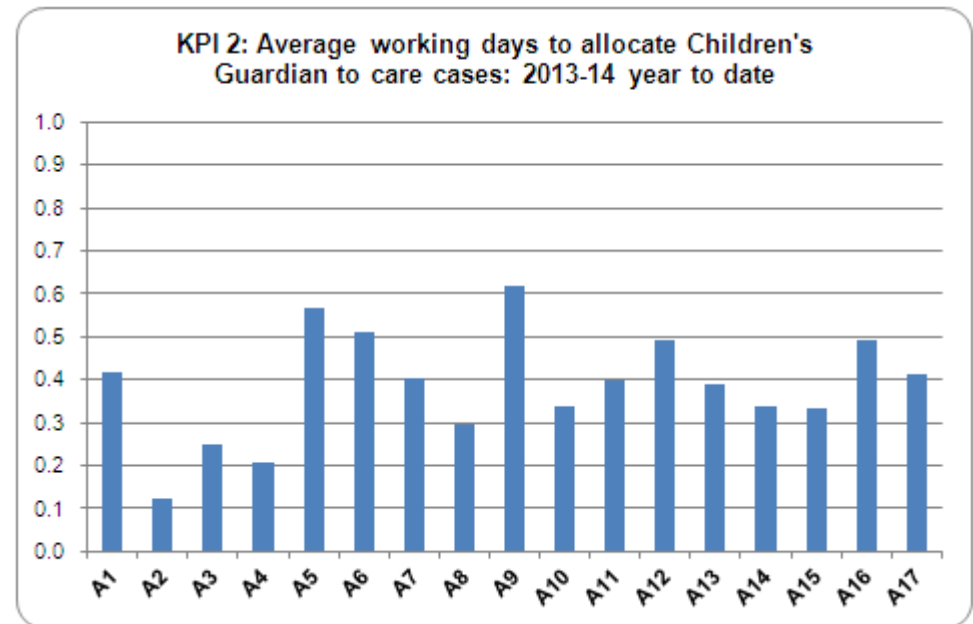


2011-12: In this year a total of 9,749 care cases were allocated to a Children's Guardian, at an average of 4.3 working days, a significant improvement on the previous year's average of over 20 working days. Performance stayed consistently at or below 5 working days in each month, and improved further in the second half of the year.

2012-13: In this year a total of 10,173 care cases were allocated to a Children's Guardian, at an average of 0.8 working days, furthering the progress made in the previous year. Aside from April and May, all subsequent months were below 1 working day.

2013-14 to date: Between April and May 2013, a total of 1,722 care cases were allocated to a Children's Guardian, at an average of 0.4 working days. In comparison, the average in the same period last year was 1.7 working days.

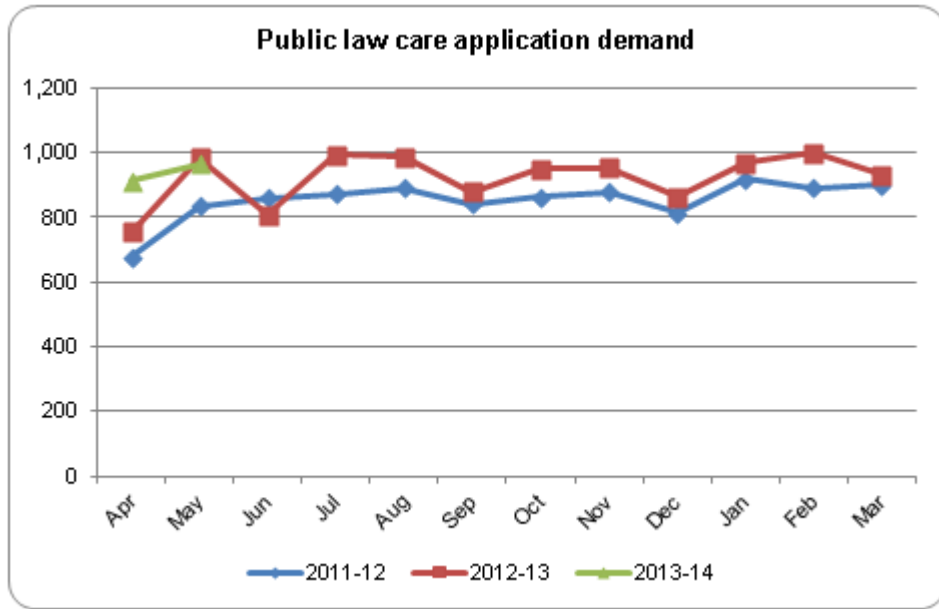
The following graph shows the average working days to allocate case cases in the year to date for each service area:



Best performance: Between April and May 2013, A2 allocated care cases to a Children's Guardian at an average of 0.1 working days. 14 other areas achieved an average of less than or equal to half a working day.

Service area hotspots: No areas are currently hotspots, all areas are meeting the target of less than 3 working days on average.

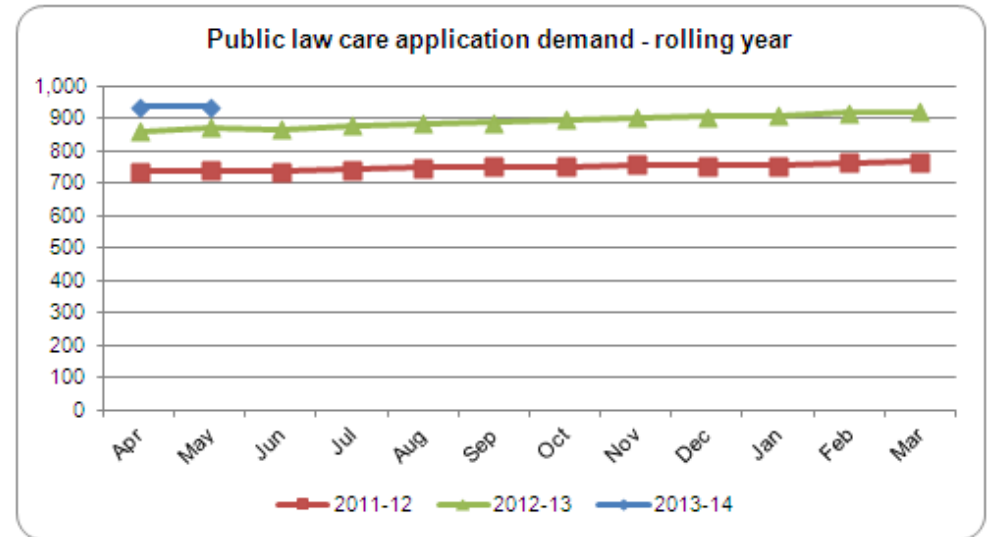
Public law – Care application demand



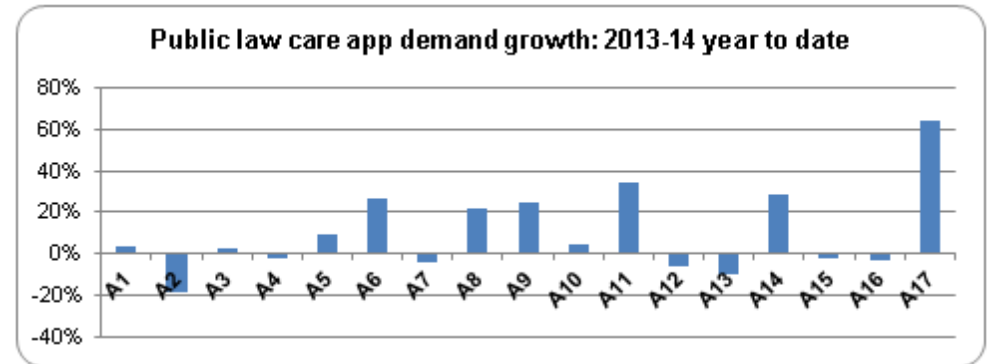
2011-12: Cafcass received 10,246 new applications in this year, an 11% increase on the 9,203 received in 2010-11. Applications received between and including May 2011 and March 2012 were the highest ever recorded by Cafcass for these individual months at this time.

2012-13: Cafcass received 11,073 new applications in this year, an 8% increase on the 10,245 received in 2011-12. Applications received during all months, except June, were the highest ever recorded by Cafcass for these individual months at this time, with the 998 applications received in February 2013 being the highest ever recorded for a single month. The comparatively lower demand in June 2012 is believed to be due to the lack of working days available due to the special bank holidays this year.

2013-14 to date: Cafcass received a total of 1,878 care applications between April and May 2013, an 8% increase on the 1,739 received in the same period last year. In the month of May 2013, 965 applications were received, a slight decrease of 1.8% compared to May 2012.



The above graph displays rolling year average for care application demand, as a supplement to the individual month figures. The rolling year average evens out the seasonal variations and helps to highlight longer term trends.



Comparing April-May 2013 against the same period last year, 10 of the 17 service areas have seen an increase in care demand. The highest increase is in A17 (64% or 29 applications), with the greatest decrease in A2 (18% or 17 applications). Annex 4 on page 19 of this report displays the number of applications per 10,000 children by service area for each of the past five years.

Private law - KPI 3: Private law workload allocated at month end

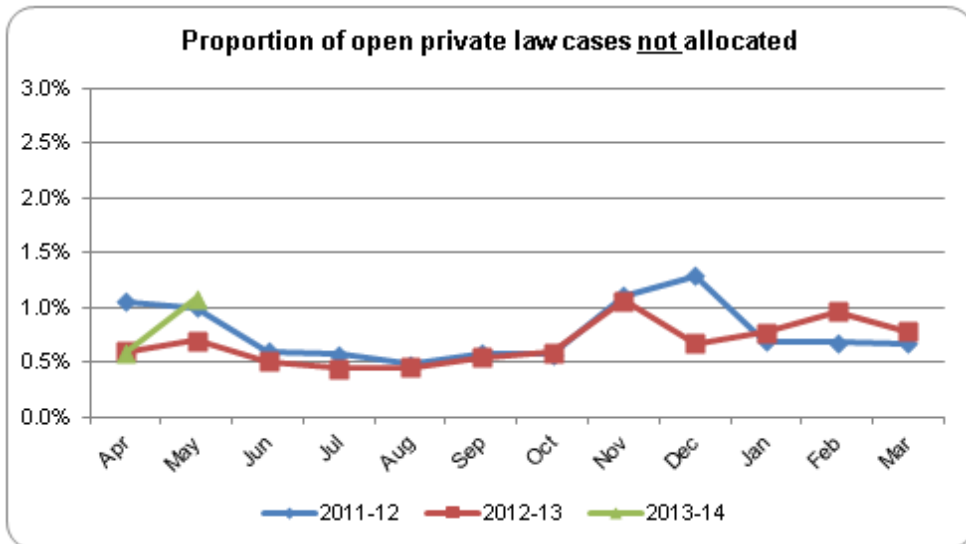
Target:	97%
YTD Performance:	99.2% (Green)
Trend:	Declining: (last month YTD: 99.4%)

This indicator measures all private law cases received and ongoing, as a snapshot at the end of the month. It is expected that all private law cases will be allocated upon receipt, and that they will remain allocated, either on a duty or substantive basis, until the case is closed.

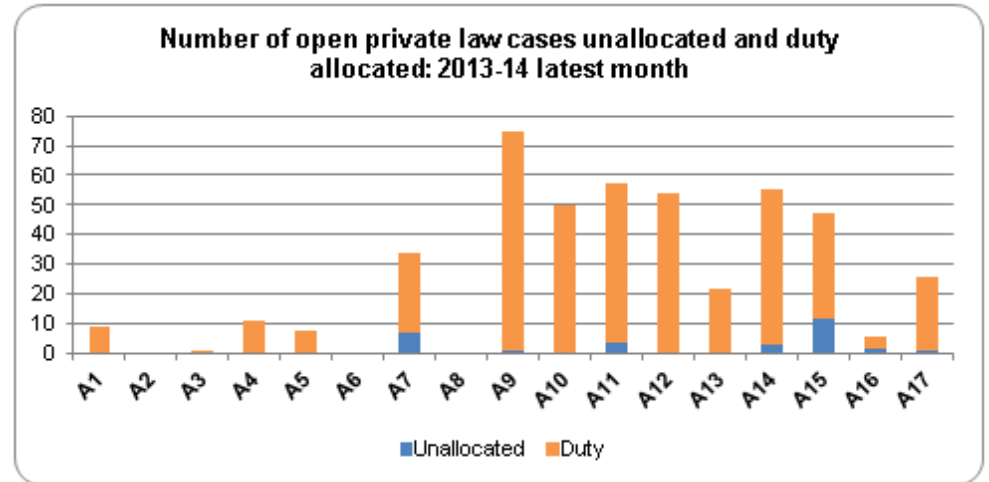
All private law cases received by Cafcass are inputted onto the Cafcass Case Management System (CMS) by the Cafcass Intake Team (CIT). Practitioners at the CIT screen each case before transferring to the appropriate local Cafcass office for allocation to a Family Court Adviser.

For this measure a year to date average is reported to build a picture of performance for the year as it progresses.

Nationally, Cafcass has exceeded the 97% target for this KPI in each month since October 2010. The below graph shows how the proportion of open cases which are not allocated at month end has been maintained at a consistently low level.



The following graph displays the number of open private law cases that were unallocated and duty allocated at the end of May 2013, by service area.



Best Performance: Seven areas are achieving 100% for the year to date.

Service area hotspots: No areas are currently hotspots. All service areas are within or higher than the green band of above 97% for the year to date.

Unallocated: At end of May-12 = 160 cases (106 at CIT)
 At end of Apr-13 = 133 cases (95 at CIT)
 At end of May-13 = **252** cases (222 at CIT)

Of the 252 unallocated cases at the end of May, 222 (88%) were with the CIT and yet to be transferred to the appropriate local Cafcass office.

Duty: At end of May-12 = 527 cases (21 at CIT)
 At end of Apr-13 = 815 cases (374 at CIT)
 At end of May-13 = **1,408** cases (983 at CIT)

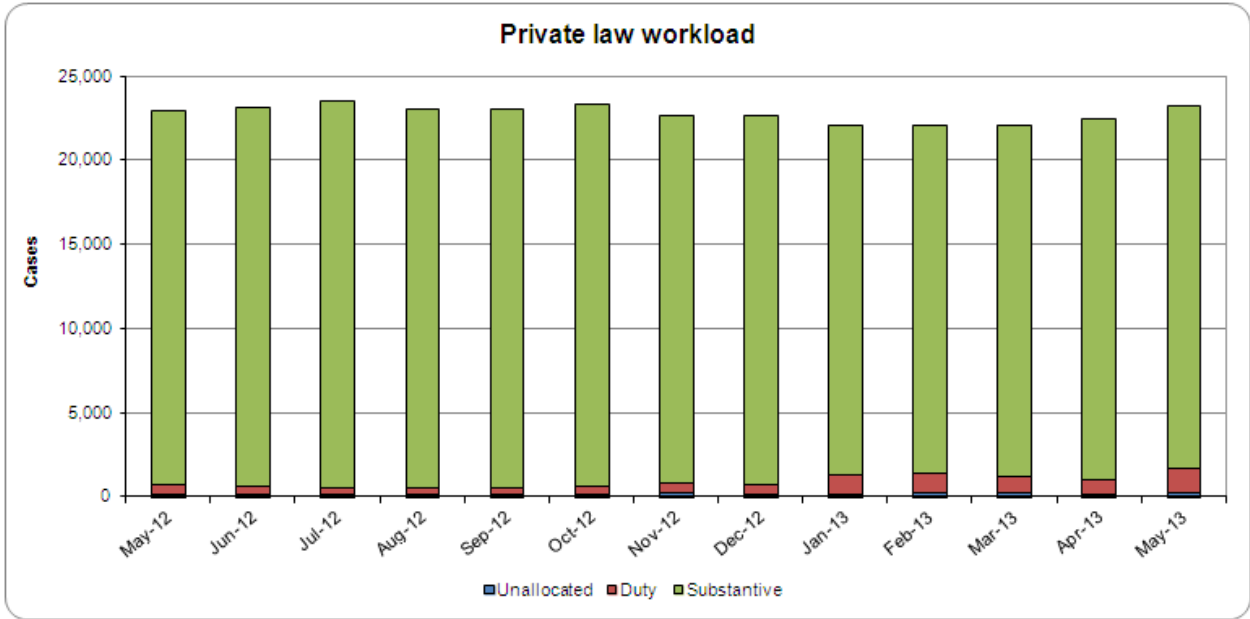
The increase in duty allocations in recent months is due to newly received cases at CIT which are in the screening process and do not have a complete case record. These cases, which can amount up to around 600 (2.5% of the total private law workload) at any one time, were not counted

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in snapshots prior to Jan-13. The full definitions of private law case statuses and stages can be seen on page 16 of this document.

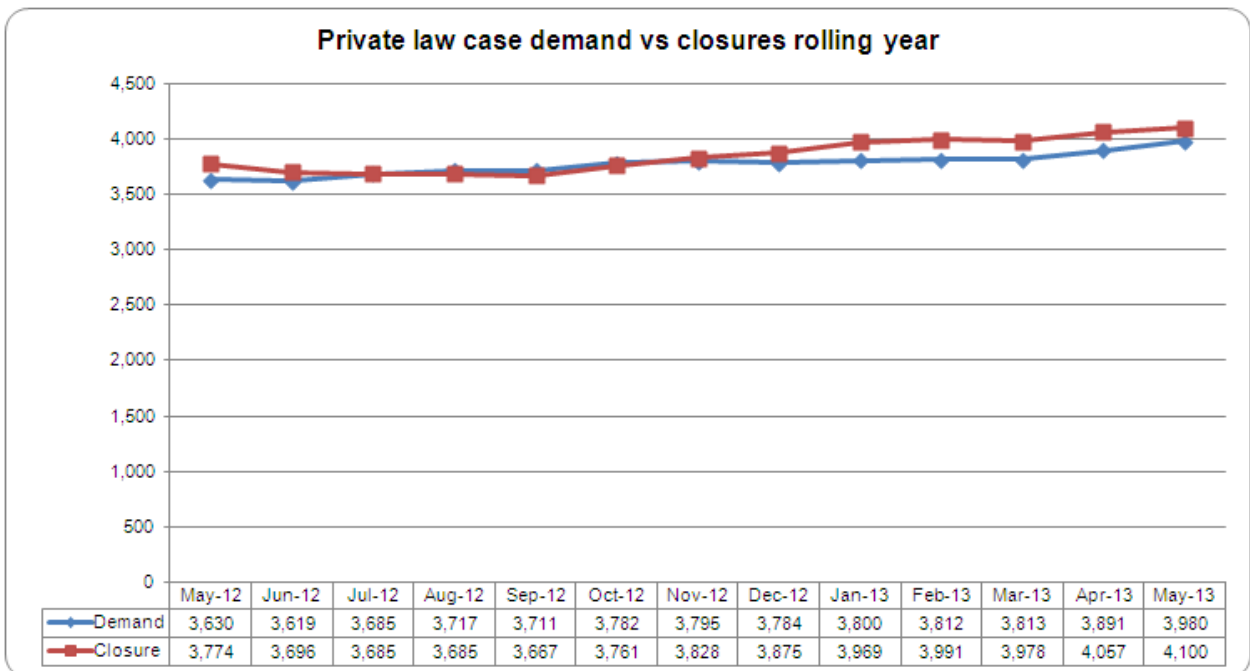
Private law – Workload stock and flow

The stock of open and ongoing cases has been sustained at around the 22 – 23,000 level over the past 12 months, with the proportion of unallocated cases being consistently at or below the 1% mark. This has been achieved despite the continuing increase in demand, due in part to the case closure levels being above or on par with the demand



National	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13
Substantive	22,238	22,568	22,981	22,540	22,529	22,690	21,816	21,874	20,791	20,603	20,863	21,515	21,601
Duty	527	452	442	404	393	456	601	576	1,070	1,213	997	815	1,408
Unallocated	160	117	104	104	125	138	242	152	171	212	172	133	252
Total workload	22,925	23,137	23,527	23,048	23,047	23,284	22,659	22,602	22,032	22,028	22,032	22,463	23,261

	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13
Substantive	97.0%	97.5%	97.7%	97.8%	97.8%	97.4%	96.3%	96.8%	94.4%	93.5%	94.7%	95.8%	92.9%
Duty	2.3%	2.0%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	2.0%	2.7%	2.5%	4.9%	5.5%	4.5%	3.6%	6.1%
Unallocated	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	1.1%	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	0.6%	1.1%



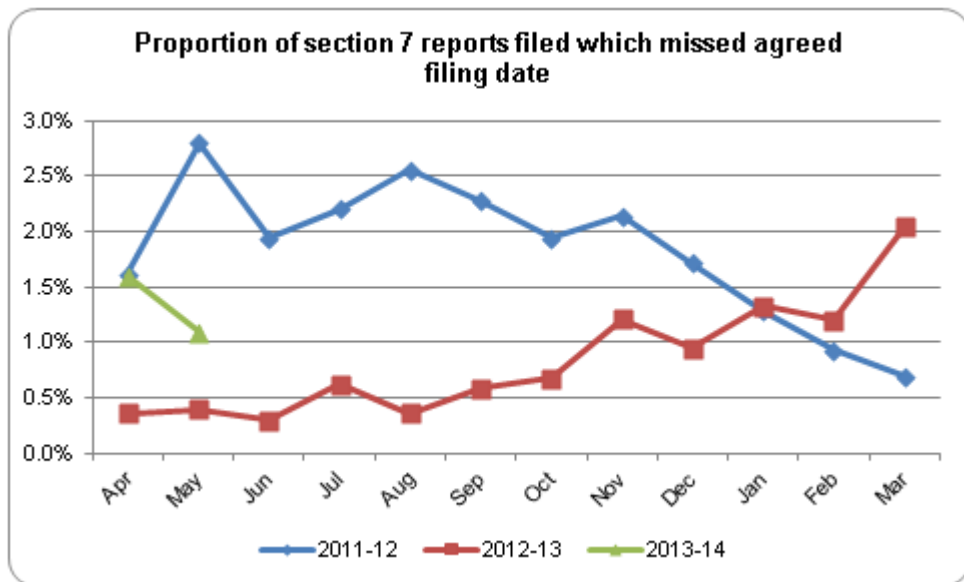
	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13
Demand	3,630	3,619	3,685	3,717	3,711	3,782	3,795	3,784	3,800	3,812	3,813	3,891	3,980
Closure	3,774	3,696	3,685	3,685	3,667	3,761	3,828	3,875	3,969	3,991	3,978	4,057	4,100

Private law - KPI 4: Section 7 reports filed by agreed date

Target:	97%
YTD Performance:	98.7% Green
Trend:	Improving: (last month YTD: 98.4%)

Since 1 April 2010, Cafcass has recorded the four distinct types of welfare report that can be ordered under section 7 of the Children Act 1989: multiple issue, single issue, risk assessment, and wishes & feelings. These categories of report are set out in schedule I of the President’s Private Law Programme 2010. This indicator measures the rate of each of the four types of section 7 report that are filed by the date agreed between the Court and Cafcass.

Nationally, Cafcass has exceeded the 97% target for this KPI in every month since March 2011. The below graph shows the proportion of section 7 reports which have missed the agreed filing date in each month.



2011-12: In this year, Cafcass filed a total of 24,420 reports at an average of 12.7 weeks, with 98.2% (23,970) filed by the agreed date. Performance

improved as the year progressed with less than 1% of reports filed late in February and March.

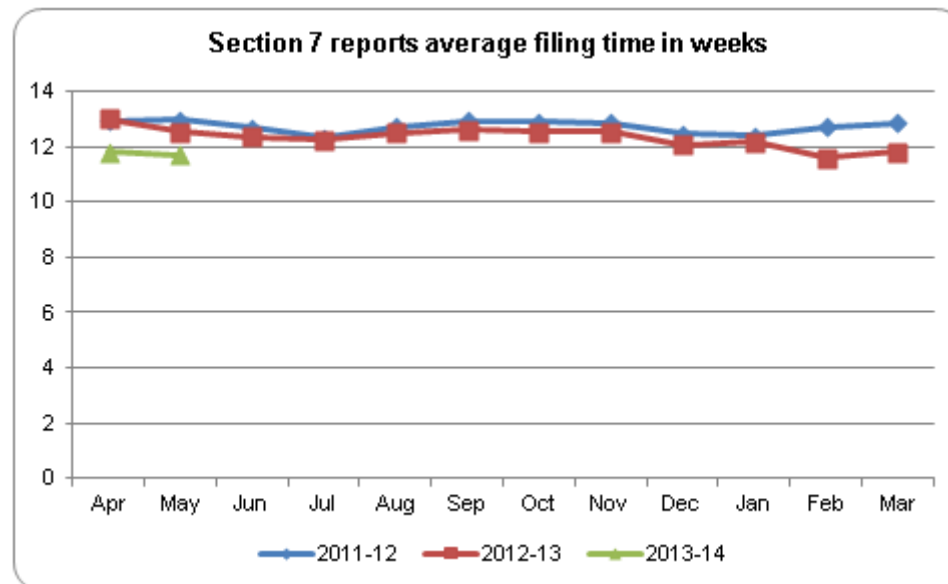
2012-13: In this year, Cafcass filed a total of 22,852 reports at an average of 12.3 weeks, with 99.2% (22,658) filed by the agreed date. Performance declined slightly in the second half of the year, but still exceeded the target and reported an overall improvement on the previous year.

2013-14 to date: Between April and May 2013 Cafcass filed a total of 3,959 reports at an average of 11.7 weeks, with 98.7% (3,906) filed by the agreed date.

Best performance: Seven areas are achieving 100% in 2012-13.

Service area hotspots: No areas are currently hotspots. All areas are exceeding 95% in the year to date.

The following graph shows the average filing time in weeks for all section 7 reports filed, showing a gradual decrease over the past few years.

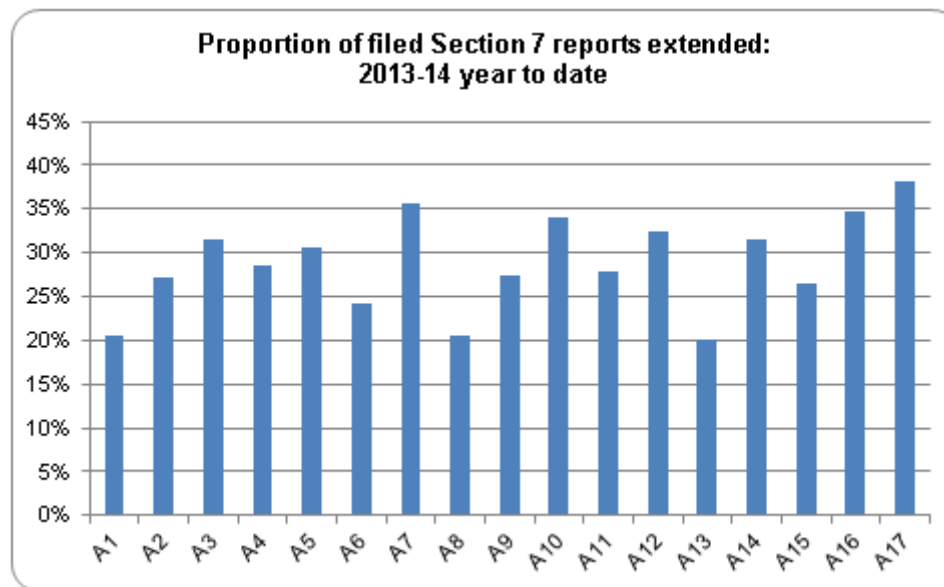
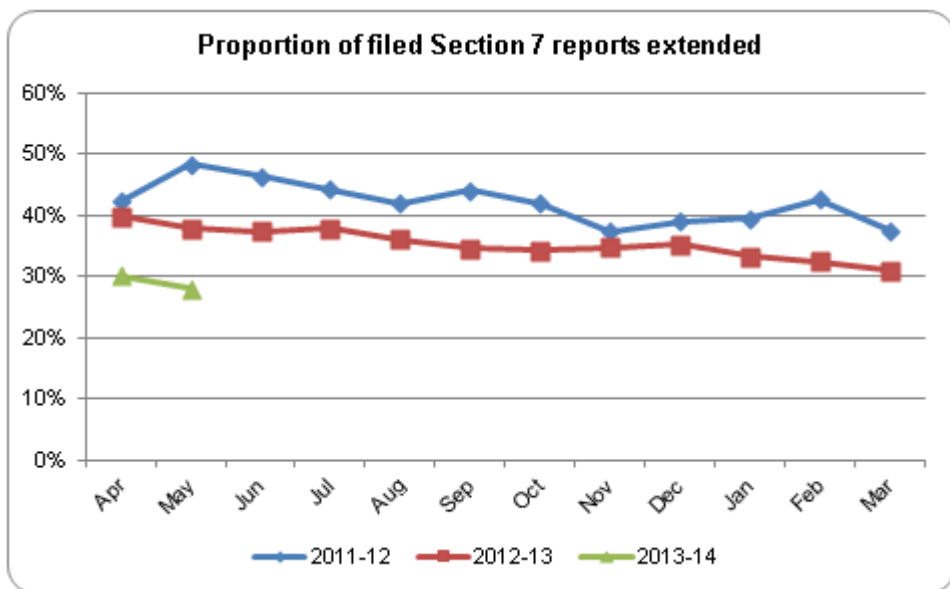


Private law - KPI 4: Section 7 reports filed by agreed date – Proportion of reports extended

All section 7 reports which Cafcass have been ordered to produce by the Court will have a filing due date, which will usually be set for a date shortly before the hearing at which the report will be considered. In the period between the requesting of the report and the specified filing date Cafcass may request that the Court agree an extension to the original filing date. Such requests are usually approved, and for the purpose of measuring performance in relation to KPI 4, the achievement of the extended filing date is used.

2013-14 to date: Between April and May 2013, Cafcass filed a total of 3,959 section 7 reports, with 29% (1,149) being extended. This is a favourable comparison to the same period last year, in which 39% of filed reports were extended.

The following graph displays the proportion of filed section 7 reports in 2013-14 year to date which were extended, by service area.



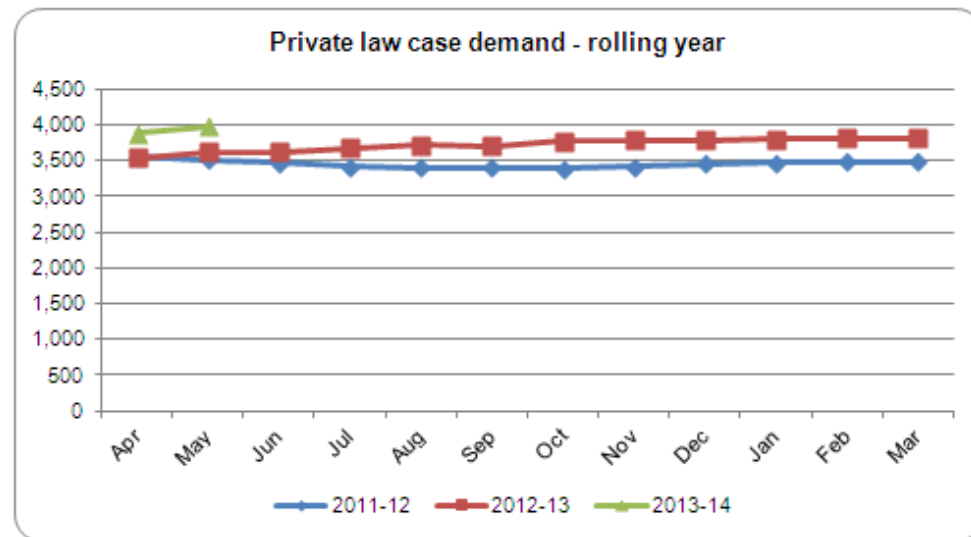
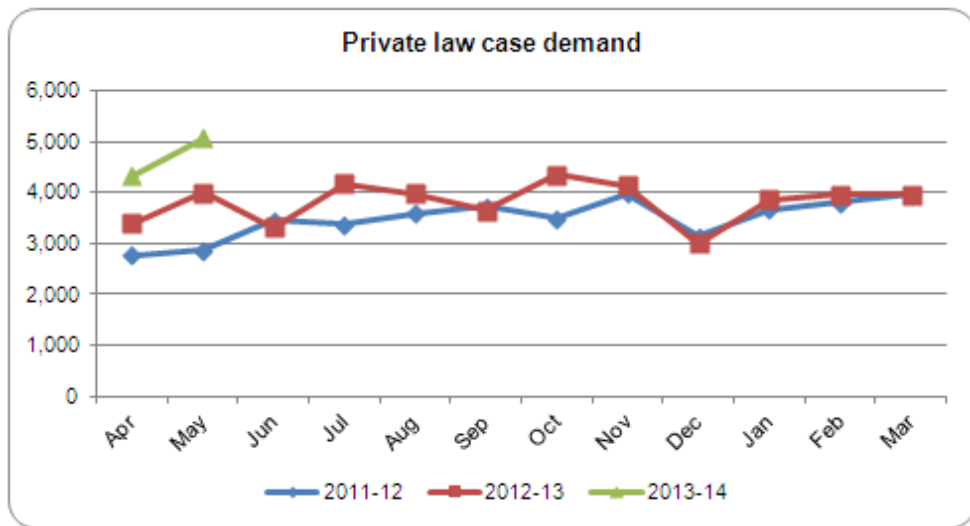
2011-12: In this year a total of 24,420 section 7 reports were filed, with 42% (10,307) being extended. There is an evident decreasing trend as the year progressed, dropping from a high of 48% in May 2011 to 38% in March 2012.

Between April and May 2013, a total of 165 section 7 reports were filed in A17, with 38% (63) being extended: this is the highest rate of all service areas. Eight other areas have an extension rate higher than the national average.

2012-13: In this year, a total of 22,852 section 7 reports were filed, with 35% (8,075) being extended. The decreasing trend has continued from the previous year, dropping from 40% in April 2012 to 31% in March 2013.

In the same period, a total of 114 section 7 reports were filed in A13, with 20% (23) being extended: this is the lowest rate of all service areas. Seven other areas have an extension rate lower than the national average.

Private law – Case demand

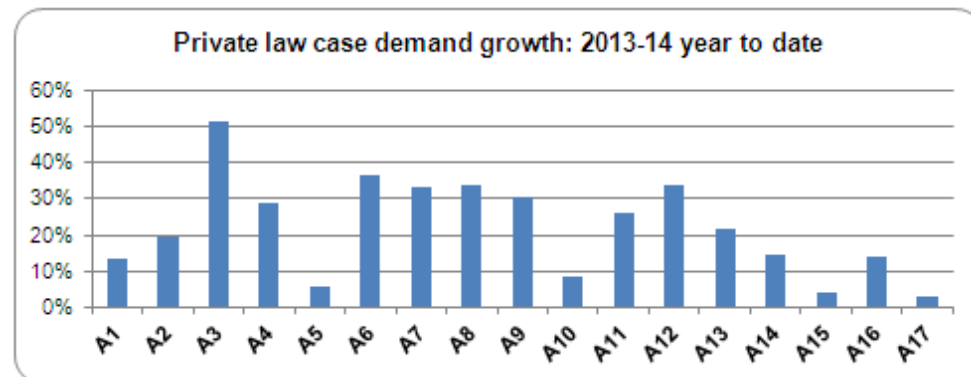


2011-12: Cafcass received 41,813 new private law cases, a 4% decrease on the 43,637 received in 2010-11. In the first quarter demand fell sharply, in part due to the implementation of Practice Direction 3A of the Family Procedure Rules 2010, the aim of which is to resolve less complex cases away from the courts, through Mediation Information and Assessment Meetings (MIAMs). In the second half of 2011-12 new case demand had returned to and exceeded previous levels, with case demand in November, December, January, and February being the highest ever recorded by Cafcass for those individual months at that time.

2012-13: Cafcass received 45,752 new private law cases in this year, a 10% increase on the 41,813 cases received in the previous year, and represents the highest ever annual total received by Cafcass. Case demand in May, August, October, November, January, and February have been the highest ever recorded by Cafcass in those individual months.

2013-14 to date: Cafcass received 9,398 new private law cases between April and May 2013, a 27% increase on the 7,388 cases received in the same period last year, with the May 2013 figure of 5,061 being the highest demand figure for a individual month ever received by Cafcass.

The above graph displays rolling year average for private law case demand, as a supplement to the individual month figures. The rolling year average evens out the seasonal variations and helps to highlight longer term trends.

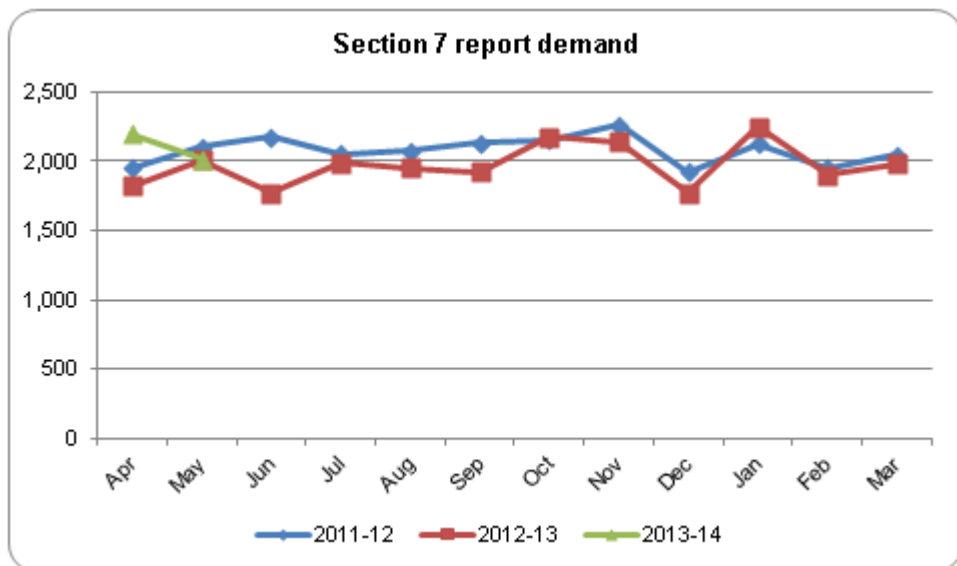


Comparing April-May 2013 against the same period last year, each of the 17 service areas have seen an increase in private law demand. The highest increase is in A3 (51% or 208 cases), with the smallest increase in A17 (3% or 8 cases).

Private law – Further work demand

Section 7 Reports

Where the courts request further work by Cafcass, this can take one or more of a number of forms – the most usual type of work is the preparation of a section 7 report.



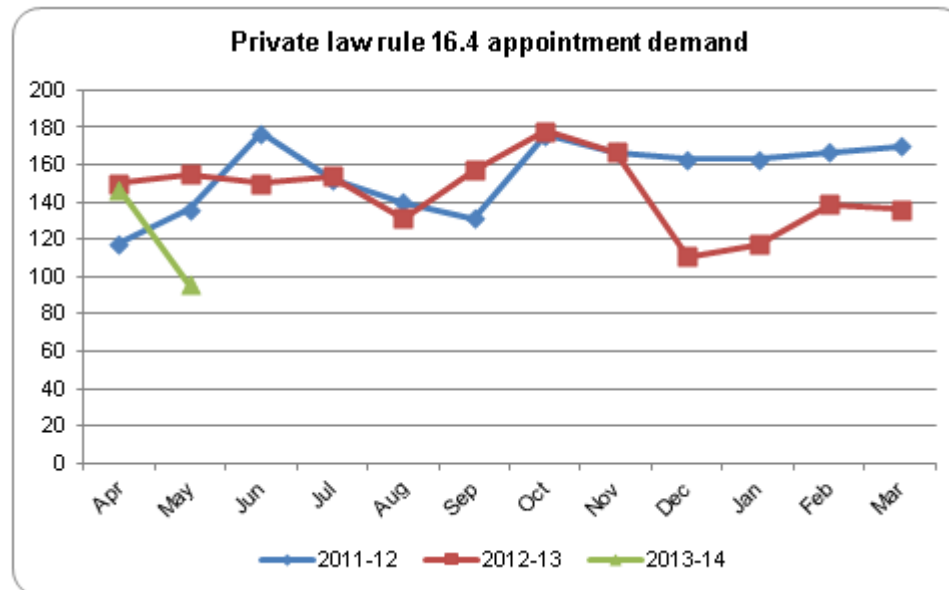
2011-12: In this year, Cafcass received 24,955 requests for section 7 reports, an increase of 4% (859) from the 24,096 received in the previous year.

2012-13: In this year, Cafcass received 23,689 requests for section 7 reports, a decrease of 5% (1,266) from the 24,955 received in the previous year.

2013-14 to date: Between April and May 2013, Cafcass received 4,215 requests for section 7 reports, an increase of 10% (381) from the 3,834 received in the same period last year.

Rule 16.4 appointments

As part of the new Family Procedure Rules 2010, which came into force from 6th April 2011, rule 9.5 appointments became known as rule 16.4 appointments, which may be made in complex cases, where the court decides that the subject child should be made party to the proceedings and represented by a children’s guardian and a solicitor.



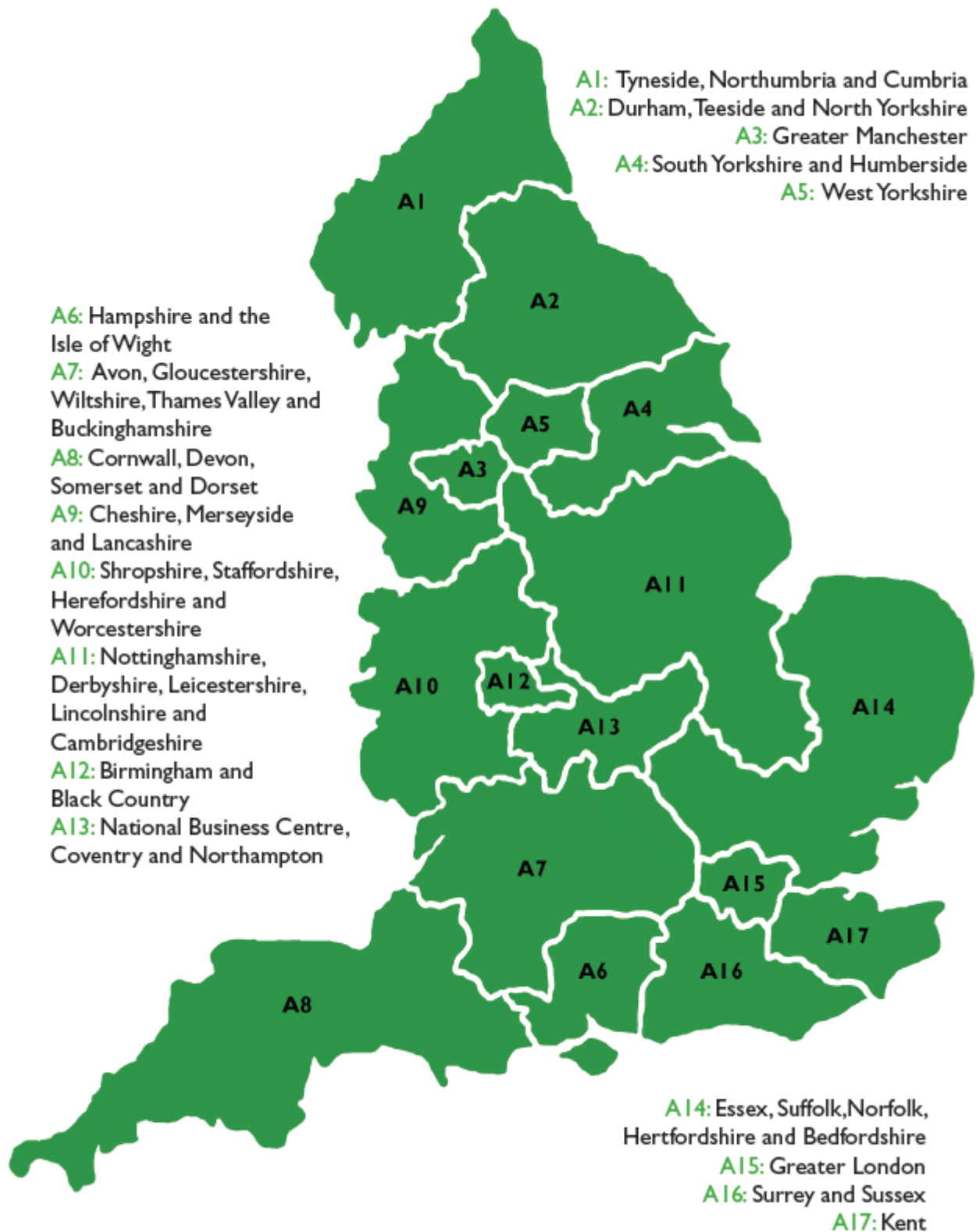
2011-12: In this year, Cafcass received 1,860 rule 16.4 appointments, an increase of 21% (324) from the 1,536 received in the previous year.

2012-13: In this year, Cafcass received 1,745 rule 16.4 appointments, a decrease of 6% (115) from the 1,860 received in the previous year.

2013-14 to date: Between April and May 2013, Cafcass received 243 rule 16.4 appointments, a decrease of 20% (62) compared to the same period last year.

ANNEX 1 – Cafcass service area map

Cafcass Service Area Map



ANNEX 2 – Cafcass case status and stage definitions

Case Status

Unallocated – This category should only comprise brand new cases.

Duty allocated – This category comprises where we will both react to incoming information and also will take pro-active steps at appropriate points in time to review the status, needs and level of priority of the case.

Allocated – (substantive or fully allocated) cases where the named worker will both react to incoming information and take appropriate pro-active steps and, in addition, will undertake the work that is set out in the case plan, and also in accordance with the courts' requests/directions. A substantive allocation includes the production of the case plan and any required reports for the case. A substantive allocation is also allocation to an appointment of Children's Guardian by the court in s31 care, supervision and other relevant Public Law cases.

Case Stages

Private law

Stage 1 – 'work to first hearing' (WTFH)

Stage 2 – 'work after first hearing' (WAFH) but where no report (further work) has been ordered.

- **2a** – outstanding safeguarding checks and/or hearings
- **2b** – all safeguarding checks received and no outstanding hearings

Stage 3 – Post-first hearing private law cases where further work/reports have been requested

- **3a** – report is due in more than 10 weeks
- **3b** – report is due in less than 10 weeks
- **3c** – report is overdue

Stage 4 – post-first hearing private law cases where further work/reports have been requested, and where all reports have been filed.

- **4a** – outstanding hearings.
- **4b** – no outstanding hearings. These will be cases awaiting the outcome and where the need for active work has ended.

Public law (care)

Stage 1 – pre-CMC hearing public law care cases. 45 calendar days from application date will be used as a proxy as not all CMC hearings are currently being added.

Stage 2 – post CMC hearing (45 calendar days) but pre-final hearing and/or final legal output (outcome)

- **2a** – 45 calendar days to 29 weeks
- **2b** – 30 weeks to 49 weeks
- **2c** – 50 weeks to 79 weeks
- **2d** – 80 weeks or more

Stage 3 – past final hearing and/or final legal output (outcome) entered in CMS. These will be cases awaiting final legal output (outcome) and/or administrative closure.

- **3a** – less than 4 weeks from last hearing entered in CMS
- **3b** – more than 4 weeks from last hearing entered in CMS

Public law (non-care)

Stage 2 – Pre-final hearing and/or final legal output (outcome)

- **2a** – 0 calendar days to 29 weeks
- **2b** – 30 weeks to 49 weeks
- **2c** – 50 weeks or more

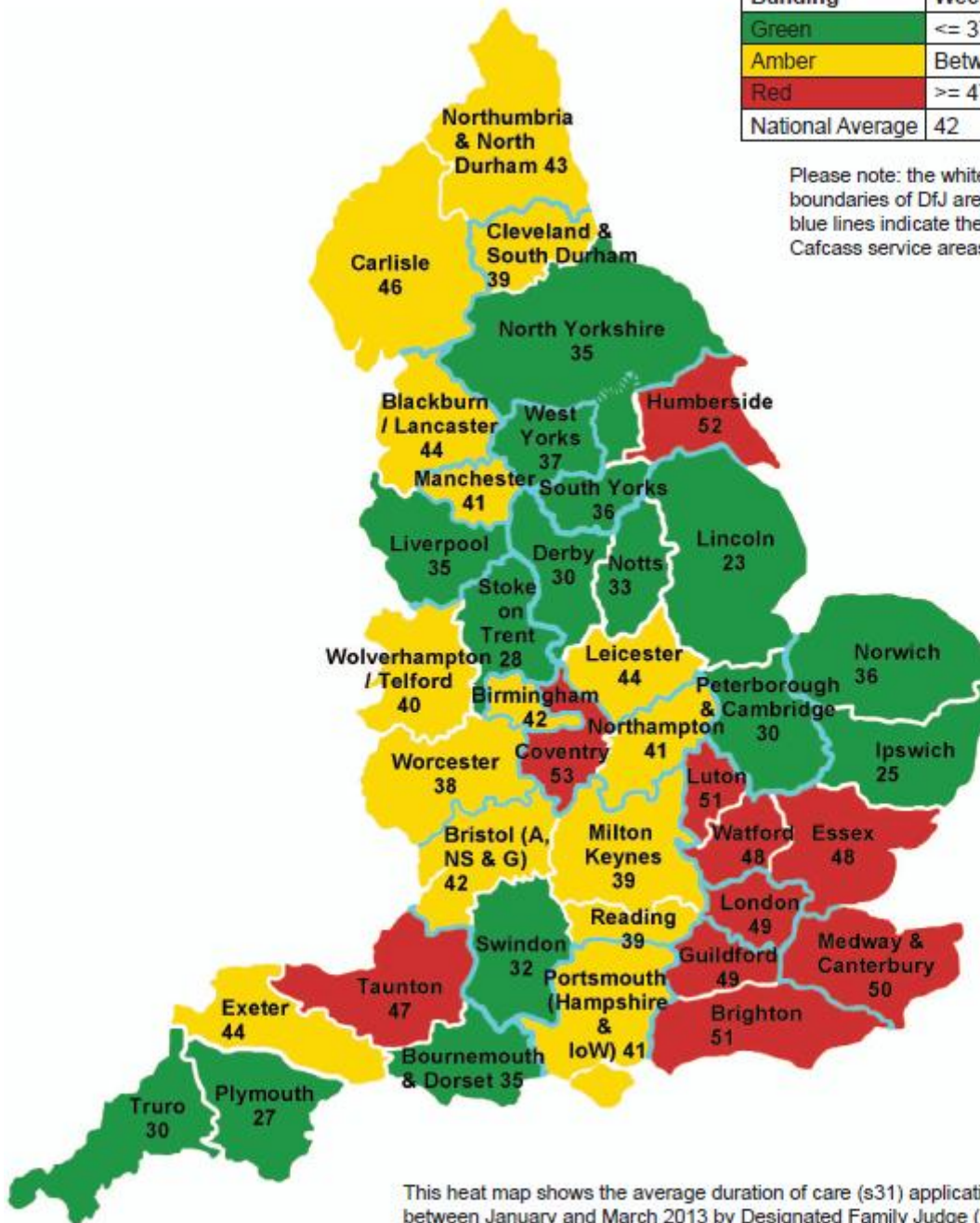
Stage 3 – past final hearing and/or final legal output (outcome) entered in CMS. These will be cases awaiting final legal output (outcome) and/or administrative closure.

- **3a** – less than 4 weeks from last hearing entered in CMS
- **3b** – more than 4 weeks from last hearing entered in CMS

Care (s31) Application Duration Q4 January - March 2013

Banding	Weeks
Green	<= 37
Amber	Between 38 and 46
Red	>= 47
National Average	42

Please note: the white lines indicate boundaries of DfJ areas, and the blue lines indicate the boundaries of Cafcass service areas.



This heat map shows the average duration of care (s31) applications closed between January and March 2013 by Designated Family Judge (DFJ) area. The average weeks are calculated from date of application to court to date application completed as recorded in the Cafcass Case Management System (CMS).

The red / amber / green bandings are specific to the national average and will vary with each production of this document. CMS is a live system and any late entries will be accounted for at the time of release of subsequent updates to this data.

Cafcass care application average duration in weeks: 2011-12 and 2012-13 by quarter

Duration is measured in weeks from application issue date to the date the application was completed

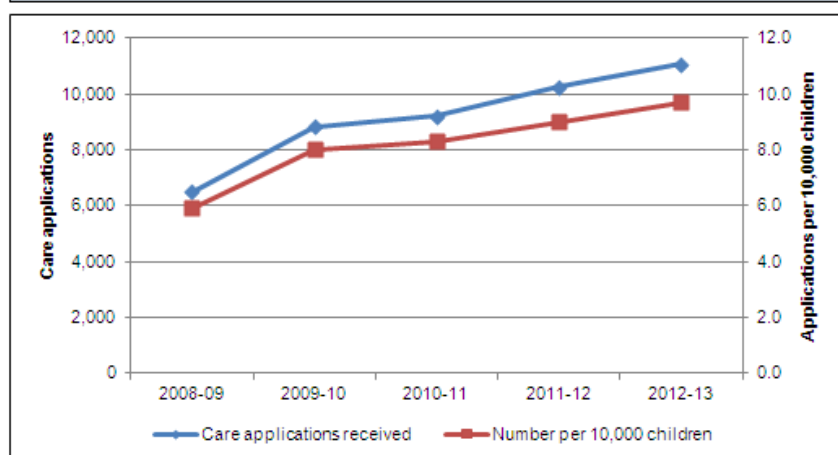
DFJ Area	2011-12					2012-13				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year
Birmingham	65	62	58	63	62	53	55	46	42	49
Blackburn/Lancaster	64	60	67	65	64	65	58	49	44	55
Bournemouth and Dorset	47	41	42	38	42	37	33	36	35	35
Brighton	52	49	50	54	51	48	50	49	51	50
Bristol (A, NS, and G)	55	64	59	53	58	52	57	51	42	50
Carlisle	42	49	46	36	43	41	40	33	46	40
Cleveland and South Durham	43	43	41	47	44	41	34	35	39	37
Coventry	63	62	66	57	62	50	47	45	53	49
Derby	43	37	38	40	40	36	35	29	30	33
Essex	56	54	54	52	54	49	54	52	48	51
Exeter	60	43	55	44	51	53	49	44	44	47
Guildford	53	77	60	62	63	55	57	54	49	54
High Court	72	81	64	79	74	72	63	66	64	66
Humberside	51	50	50	59	52	52	44	43	52	48
Ipswich	35	43	43	46	42	49	42	35	25	37
Leicester	45	48	57	53	51	51	48	49	44	48
Lincoln	42	52	42	37	43	29	29	28	23	27
Liverpool	62	63	55	60	60	54	45	42	35	44
London	60	59	59	58	59	57	51	51	49	52
Luton	61	63	68	70	66	60	52	54	51	55
Manchester	57	60	57	58	58	53	45	45	41	46
Medway and Canterbury	53	55	60	65	59	63	52	52	50	54
Milton Keynes	47	54	55	44	50	48	48	43	39	45
North Yorkshire	47	47	49	47	48	46	38	36	35	39
Northampton	68	47	68	55	57	44	40	47	41	43
Northumbria and North Durham	48	56	55	57	54	50	52	50	43	49
Norwich	43	46	41	41	43	39	45	35	36	38
Nottingham	55	50	52	48	51	42	38	35	33	37
Peterborough and Cambridge	64	49	46	55	52	48	43	39	30	41
Plymouth	61	52	59	57	56	44	40	39	27	38
Portsmouth (Hampshire and IoW)	54	51	46	50	50	45	45	52	41	46
Reading	52	51	47	48	50	47	50	45	39	46
South Yorkshire	50	45	48	46	47	44	43	41	36	41
Stoke-on-Trent	36	46	40	39	40	37	32	30	28	31
Swindon	61	52	73	60	62	58	56	50	32	49
Taunton	64	73	54	50	59	60	54	51	47	53
Truro	43	40	40	44	42	38	38	28	30	33
Watford	62	64	54	63	61	64	57	64	48	59
West Yorkshire	53	49	53	46	50	45	43	41	37	42
Wolverhampton/Telford	50	53	55	54	53	48	42	45	40	44
Worcester	55	53	60	46	54	45	45	32	38	40
National	54	54	54	54	54	51	47	45	42	46

Green	0 - 49	0 - 49	0 - 49	0 - 49	0 - 49	0 - 46	0 - 42	0 - 40	0 - 37	0 - 41
Amber	50 - 58	50 - 58	50 - 58	50 - 58	50 - 58	47 - 55	43 - 51	41 - 49	38 - 46	42 - 50
Red	59 +	59 +	59 +	59 +	59 +	56 +	52 +	50 +	47 +	51 +

Data is taken from the Cafcass Case Management System (CMS), a live and continually updated national database. Each application can involve multiple children. The red, amber and green targets are specific to the national average for each quarter/year. CMS is a live system and any late entries will be accounted for at the time of release of subsequent updates to this data.

ANNEX 4 – Care application demand and rates per 10,000 children

Cafcass service area	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	Care applications received	Number per 10,000 children	Care applications received	Number per 10,000 children	Care applications received	Number per 10,000 children	Care applications received	Number per 10,000 children	Care applications received	Number per 10,000 children
A1	299	7.9	370	9.9	435	11.6	506	13.5	493	13.1
A2	273	6.7	425	10.6	460	11.4	510	12.8	512	12.9
A3	458	7.9	632	11.0	656	11.4	690	11.4	753	12.4
A4	409	9.4	497	11.0	537	12.3	567	12.8	561	11.8
A5	367	7.5	442	9.0	479	9.7	577	11.5	537	10.6
A6	186	4.8	219	5.7	270	7.2	264	6.7	339	8.5
A7	317	3.9	509	6.1	504	6.2	513	6.0	667	7.9
A8	306	5.2	419	7.4	462	7.8	559	9.4	610	10.5
A9	494	6.1	700	8.6	736	9.2	801	10.0	912	11.4
A10	212	4.4	337	7.2	341	7.3	379	8.0	450	9.5
A11	489	5.3	657	7.4	734	8.3	827	9.1	866	9.7
A12	385	7.1	573	10.4	508	9.3	559	9.6	662	11.3
A13	179	5.3	220	6.6	201	6.0	300	8.8	357	10.4
A14	554	4.5	831	6.5	889	6.8	957	7.3	959	7.3
A15	1,166	7.1	1,389	8.4	1,259	7.5	1,445	8.1	1,682	9.1
A16	289	5.2	410	7.4	422	7.5	415	7.4	358	6.2
A17	113	3.0	202	5.4	310	8.3	375	9.8	337	8.8
National	6,496	5.9	8,832	8.0	9,203	8.3	10,244	9.0	11,055	9.7



Notes:

1. Figures in the above table and graph are provided from the Cafcass national case management system (CMS) and the ONS. The units of measurement are a) care applications, upon receipt from the Court and entry into CMS by Cafcass and b) the child population (0 - 17) as estimated by ONS based on 2011 census information.
2. The calculated figures are multiplied by 10,000 to obtain tangible units and therefore represent the applications per 10,000 child population.
3. Child population figures are provided by Local Authority and have been repackaged geographically into Cafcass service area.
4. CMS is a live system and any late entries will be accounted for at the time of release of subsequent updates to this data.

Please note that a commentary on the care duration heat map and application rates will be included within all future reports.