

Children and Families Scrutiny Panel

Thursday, 6th June, 2019
at 5.30 pm

PLEASE NOTE TIME OF MEETING

Conference Room 3 - Civic Centre

This meeting is open to the public

Members

Councillor Taggart (Chair)
Councillor Chaloner
Councillor Mintoff
Councillor Mitchell
Councillor J Baillie
Councillor Guthrie
Councillor Laurent
Catherine Hobbs
Rob Sanders

Contacts

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PUBLIC INFORMATION

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL

Role of this Scrutiny Panel: To undertake the scrutiny of Children and Families Services in the City, including the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH), Early Help, Specialist & Core Service, looked after children, education and early years and youth offending services, unless they are forward plan items. In such circumstances members of the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel will be invited to the relevant Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee meeting where they are discussed.

Terms Of Reference:-

Scrutiny of Children and Families Services in the City to include:

- Monitoring the implementation and challenging the progress of the Council's action plan to address the recommendations made by Ofsted following their inspection of Children's Services in Southampton and review of Southampton Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) in July 2014.
- Regular scrutiny of the performance of multi-agency arrangements for the provision of early help and services to children and their families.
- Scrutiny of early years and education including the implementation of the Vision for Learning 2014 – 2024.
- Scrutiny of the development and implementation of the Youth Justice Strategy developed by the Youth Offending Board.
- Referring issues to the Chair of the LSCB and the Corporate Parenting Committee.

Public Representations

At the discretion of the Chair, members of the public may address the meeting on any report included on the agenda in which they have a relevant interest. Any member of the public wishing to address the meeting should advise the Democratic Support Officer (DSO) whose contact details are on the front sheet of the agenda.

Access – access is available for the disabled. Please contact the Democratic Support Officer who will help to make any necessary arrangements.

Mobile Telephones:- Please switch your mobile telephones to silent whilst in the meeting

Use of Social Media:- The Council supports the video or audio recording of meetings open to the public, for either live or subsequent broadcast. However, if, in the Chair's opinion, a person filming or recording a meeting or taking photographs is interrupting proceedings or causing a disturbance, under the Council's Standing Orders the person can be ordered to stop their activity, or to leave the meeting.

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Any person or organisation filming, recording or broadcasting any meeting of the Council is responsible for any claims or other liability resulting from them doing so.

Details of the Council's Guidance on the recording of meetings is available on the Council's website.

Business to be Discussed

Only those items listed on the attached agenda may be considered at this meeting.

QUORUM The minimum number of appointed Members required to be in attendance to hold the meeting is 3.

Rules of Procedure

The meeting is governed by the Council Procedure Rules and the Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rules as set out in Part 4 of the Constitution.

Smoking policy – the Council operates a no-smoking policy in all civic buildings.

Fire Procedure – in the event of a fire or other emergency a continuous alarm will sound and you will be advised by Council officers what action to take

The Southampton City Council Strategy (2016-2020) is a key document and sets out the four key outcomes that make up our vision.

- Southampton has strong and sustainable economic growth
- Children and young people get a good start in life
- People in Southampton live safe, healthy, independent lives
- Southampton is an attractive modern City, where people are proud to live and work

Dates of Meetings: Municipal Year

2019	2020
6 June	23 January
25 July	26 March
26 September	
28 November	

DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

Members are required to disclose, in accordance with the Members' Code of Conduct, **both** the existence **and** nature of any "Disclosable Pecuniary Interest" or "Other Interest" they may have in relation to matters for consideration on this Agenda.

DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS

A Member must regard himself or herself as having a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in any matter that they or their spouse, partner, a person they are living with as husband or wife, or a person with whom they are living as if they were a civil partner in relation to:

(i) Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.

(ii) Sponsorship:

Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from Southampton City Council) made or provided within the relevant period in respect of any expense incurred by you in carrying out duties as a member, or towards your election expenses. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.

(iii) Any contract which is made between you / your spouse etc (or a body in which the you / your spouse etc has a beneficial interest) and Southampton City Council under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed, and which has not been fully discharged.

(iv) Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of Southampton.

(v) Any license (held alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of Southampton for a month or longer.

(vi) Any tenancy where (to your knowledge) the landlord is Southampton City Council and the tenant is a body in which you / your spouse etc has a beneficial interests.

(vii) Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where that body (to your knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of Southampton, and either:

- a) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body, or
- b) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which you / your spouse etc has a beneficial interest that exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

Other Interests

A Member must regard himself or herself as having an 'Other Interest' in any membership of, or occupation of a position of general control or management in:

Any body to which they have been appointed or nominated by Southampton City Council

Any public authority or body exercising functions of a public nature

Any body directed to charitable purposes

Any body whose principal purpose includes the influence of public opinion or policy

Principles of Decision Making

All decisions of the Council will be made in accordance with the following principles:-

- proportionality (i.e. the action must be proportionate to the desired outcome);
- due consultation and the taking of professional advice from officers;
- respect for human rights;
- a presumption in favour of openness, accountability and transparency;
- setting out what options have been considered;
- setting out reasons for the decision; and
- clarity of aims and desired outcomes.

In exercising discretion, the decision maker must:

- understand the law that regulates the decision making power and gives effect to it. The decision-maker must direct itself properly in law;
- take into account all relevant matters (those matters which the law requires the authority as a matter of legal obligation to take into account);
- leave out of account irrelevant considerations;
- act for a proper purpose, exercising its powers for the public good;
- not reach a decision which no authority acting reasonably could reach, (also known as the "rationality" or "taking leave of your senses" principle);
- comply with the rule that local government finance is to be conducted on an annual basis. Save to the extent authorised by Parliament, 'live now, pay later' and forward funding are unlawful; and
- act with procedural propriety in accordance with the rules of fairness.

AGENDA

1 APOLOGIES AND CHANGES IN PANEL MEMBERSHIP (IF ANY)

To note any changes in membership of the Panel made in accordance with Council Procedure Rule 4.3.

2 ELECTION OF VICE-CHAIR

To elect a Vice-Chair for the 2019-2020 municipal year.

3 DISCLOSURE OF PERSONAL AND PECUNIARY INTERESTS

In accordance with the Localism Act 2011, and the Council's Code of Conduct, Members to disclose any personal or pecuniary interests in any matter included on the agenda for this meeting.

4 DECLARATIONS OF SCRUTINY INTEREST

Members are invited to declare any prior participation in any decision taken by a Committee, Sub-Committee, or Panel of the Council on the agenda and being scrutinised at this meeting.

5 DECLARATION OF PARTY POLITICAL WHIP

Members are invited to declare the application of any party political whip on any matter on the agenda and being scrutinised at this meeting.

6 STATEMENT FROM THE CHAIR

7 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING (INCLUDING MATTERS ARISING) (Pages 1 - 4)

To approve and sign as a correct record the Minutes of the meetings held on 28 March 2019 and to deal with any matters arising, attached.

8 CHILDREN AND FAMILIES - PERFORMANCE (Pages 5 - 24)

Report of the Director, Legal and Governance providing an overview of performance across Children and Families Services since February 2019.

9 CHILDREN AND FAMILIES - IMPROVEMENT JOURNEY (Pages 25 - 26)

Report of the Director, Legal and Governance recommending that the Panel note the key information outlined within the presentation on the Children and Families improvement journey.

10 MONITORING SCRUTINY RECOMMENDATIONS (Pages 27 - 36)

Report of the Director, Legal and Governance enabling the Panel to monitor and track progress on recommendations made at previous meetings.

Wednesday, 29 May 2019

Director of Legal and Governance

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL
MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 28 MARCH 2019

Present: Councillors Taggart (Chair), Mitchell (Vice-Chair), J Baillie, Keogh, Laurent, Murphy and P Baillie

Apologies: Councillors Catherine Hobbs

28. **APOLOGIES AND CHANGES IN PANEL MEMBERSHIP (IF ANY)**

The Panel noted that Councillor P Baillie was in attendance as a nominated substitute for Councillor Guthrie in accordance with Procedure Rule 4.3.

The apologies Appointed Member Catherine Hobbs were noted.

29. **MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING (INCLUDING MATTERS ARISING)**

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held on 23rd October, 2014 be approved and signed as a correct record.

30. **POST 16 EDUCATION AND TRAINING**

The Committee considered the report of the Service Director, Growth outlining the position in Southampton with regards to Post 16 education and training.

Alex Scott and Rebecca Stratton - Itchen College; Dr Liz Lee and Paul Swindale - Richard Taunton; Sarah Stannard - City College; Paul Overton - Bitterne park 6th Form; James Rouse and Andrea Matteucci - St Annes; Councillor Paffey – Southampton City Council Cabinet Member for Aspiration, Schools and Lifelong Learning; and Southampton City Council Officers, Derek Wiles – School Improvement; Denise Edghill – Associate Director, Economic Development and Skills; and Sajid Butt – Strategic Skills Manager; were present and with the consent of the Chair addressed the Panel.

The Panel discussed the following:

- Where students living in Southampton were attending further education establishments and what was the breakdown of students traveling to these educational establishments from outside the City's boundaries;
- The current research into students who did not complete their further education studies. The Panel expressed an interest in the findings of this research and noted that some students who had not completed their studies outside the City had returned to one of the City's establishments to complete them;
- The impact of the increasing trend in students receiving unconditional offers from universities;

- The measures used by the Department for Education (DFE) to ascertain the effectiveness of the City's establishments. The Panel were informed by the local colleges that the measures used did not reflect a holistic view of performance. It was expressed that this should be reflected in any future conversations with the further education commissioner;
- The need for colleges to better promote their successes and more clearly indicate how young people's outcomes have been both matched and transformed through their attendance post 16 education with in the City; and
- How a greater emphasis on the travel plans could be an asset to both the colleges, promoting themselves as a greener alternative that was cheaper and healthier for students as they would have the ability to travel to colleges by foot; bicycle or public transport, and the City as a whole, in the reduction of additional traffic.

RESOLVED that the Panel requested:

- (i) that the number of students coming in to Southampton from outside the city for further education studies is circulated to the Panel;
- (ii) that the findings from the research into students not completing further education studies in Southampton is circulated to the Panel;
- (iii) That colleges and schools provide to the Panel information relating to:
 - (a) The proportion of students that receive unconditional offers from universities; and
 - (b) The difference in grades between the expected and achieved performance of students that receive unconditional offers.
- (iv) That, reflecting comments relating to the DFE data not providing a holistic view of performance by Southampton further education providers, consideration would be given to the measures of performance that should be included in future conversations relating to the performance of the sector in Southampton.
- (v) That, to help promote further education providers in Southampton and inspire future students, providers give to the Panel case studies highlighting examples where young people's outcomes have been transformed through post 16 education in the City; and
- (vi) That the Panel consider travel plans in future discussions relating to post 16 education.

NOTE: Councillors Taggart and Keogh declared that they were employed as teachers in further education establishments. They remained in the meeting and took part in the discussion.

31. **CHILDREN AND FAMILIES - PERFORMANCE**

The Committee considered the report of the Director, Legal and Governance providing an overview of performance across Children and Families Services since January 2019.

Jane White - Service Lead, Children's Social Care was present and, with the consent of the Chair, address the Panel.

The Panel discussed:

- How the drive to clearing a backlog was responsible for the increase in the percentage of Children in Need referrals shown in target M3;
- The Staff pressures and recruitment strategies. It was explained that interviews were being held presently but that there was a shortage of qualified social workers. It was explained that the Council had achieved some success in recruiting staff but, so far these new starters had been newly qualified staff and that these were not able to immediately undertake child protection cases until they had achieved the professional qualification;
- Looked after Children data and their Pathways Plan; and
- Introduction of an early help front door to work alongside the MASH. The panel were informed that the preparations for the service, including a communications strategy would be ready for delivery as soon as the required approval had been received.

RESOLVED that Panel requested that data on Looked After Children with an up to date Pathways Plan be provided to the Panel at the June 2019 meeting.

32. **MONITORING SCRUTINY RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Committee received and noted the report of the Director, Legal and Governance enabling the Panel to monitor and track progress on recommendations made at previous meetings.

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Agenda Item 8

DECISION-MAKER:	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL		
SUBJECT:	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES - PERFORMANCE		
DATE OF DECISION:	6 JUNE 2019		
REPORT OF:	DIRECTOR – LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE		
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
AUTHOR:	Name:	Mark Pirnie	Tel: 023 8083 3886
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Director	Name:	Richard Ivory	Tel: 023 8083 2794
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STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY			
None			
BRIEF SUMMARY			
Attached as Appendix 1 is the key data set for Children and Families up to the end of April 2019. At the meeting senior managers from Children and Families will be providing the Panel with an overview of performance across the division since February 2019.			
RECOMMENDATIONS:			
	(i)	That the Panel consider and challenge the performance of Children and Family Services in Southampton.	
REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS			
1.	To enable effective scrutiny of children and family services in Southampton.		
ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED			
2.	None.		
DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)			
3.	To enable the Panel to undertake their role effectively members will be provided with appropriate performance information on a monthly basis and an explanation of the measures.		
4.	Performance information up to 30 April 2019 is attached as Appendix 1. An explanation of the significant variations in performance will be provided at the meeting.		
5.	Representatives from the Senior Management Team, Children and Families have been invited to attend the meeting and provide the performance overview.		
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS			
<u>Capital/Revenue</u>			
6.	None.		
<u>Property/Other</u>			

7.	None.
LEGAL IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u>	
8.	The duty to undertake overview and scrutiny is set out in Part 1A Section 9 of the Local Government Act 2000.
<u>Other Legal Implications:</u>	
9.	None
RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS	
10.	None
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS	
11.	Improving the effectiveness of the political scrutiny of children's safeguarding will help contribute to the following priorities within the Council Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and young people get a good start in life
KEY DECISION	No
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:	None directly as a result of this report
<u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u>	
Appendices	
1.	Children and Families Monthly Dataset – April 2019
2.	Glossary of terms
Documents In Members' Rooms	
1.	None
Equality Impact Assessment	
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessments (ESIA) to be carried out?	No
Data Protection Impact Assessment	
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) to be carried out?	No
Other Background Documents	
Equality Impact Assessment and Other Background documents available for inspection at:	
Title of Background Paper(s)	Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)
1.	None

Qualitative measures:			Key to direction of travel:			
Positive	Similar	Negative	Increase 10% or more	Similar	Decrease 10% or more	

Benchmarking		
(Updated Mar-19, using 17-18 data)		

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Monthly Data												% change from previous month	% change from same month prev. yr	DoT	12 month average	12-mnth max value	Percentage?	Benchmarking			Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Apr-19):					
					Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19							Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19				Stat. Neighbour	England	SE region		
M1	Number of contacts received (includes contacts that become referrals)	Jane White	Catherine Parks	There is an effective 'front door' with which anyone with a concern about a child can engage and receive appropriate advice, support and action.	1309	1376	1649	1554	1433	1494	1754	1441	1620	1871	1598	1715	1463	1704	1572	➔	-8%	➔	-5%		1602	1871	-	Local	Local	Local			Following a review of MASH and how data was reported a significant change has been implemented. MASH are now compliant with Working Together with an expectation that Contacts have a decision to open as a referral or close in 1 working day. This is now reported on correctly within the Data. Due to a backlog of contacts which needed to be dealt with, March compliance figures are fairly low. This will not be repeated next month as MASH continue to work in live time.
M2	Number of new referrals of Children In Need (CIN)	Jane White	Catherine Parks	Referrals for children in need of help and support are accepted appropriately by the service.	229	270	245	270	215	255	262	226	235	240	192	286	378	577	488	⬇	-15%	⬆	99%		302	577	-	383	359	468			The referral rate has increased significantly having worked through a back log of cases and also disregarded the previous instructions of Professor David Thorpe. The impact will be more apparent in next months figures as we are working in real time of contact to referral/closure in 1 day as per Working Together. There has also been some discussion regarding the threshold and if this needs to be revised, although this is still in the discussion stage.
M3	Percentage of all contacts that become new referrals of Children In Need (CIN)	Jane White	Catherine Parks	Children and families receive the help they need at the right time, and from the best possible resource - in line with the established continuum of need.	17.5%	19.6%	14.9%	17.4%	15.0%	17.1%	14.9%	15.7%	14.5%	12.8%	12.0%	16.7%	25.8%	33.9%	31.0%	➔	-8%	⬆	109%		18.9%	33.9%	P	Local	Local	Local			The referral rate has increased significantly having worked through a back log of cases and also disregarded the previous instructions of Professor David Thorpe. The impact will be more apparent in next months figures as we are working in real time of contact to referral/closure in 1 day as per Working Together. There has also been some discussion regarding the threshold and if this needs to be revised, although this is still in the discussion stage.
M2-NI	Number of new referrals of Children in Need (CIN) rate per 10,000 (0-17 year olds)	Jane White	Catherine Parks	Referrals for children in need of help and support are comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	46	54	49	54	43	51	52	45	47	48	38	57	75	115	97	⬇	-16%	⬆	98%		60	115	-	693	553	548			The referral rate has increased significantly having worked through a back log of cases and also disregarded the previous instructions of Professor David Thorpe. The impact will be more apparent in next months figures as we are working in real time of contact to referral/closure in 1 day as per Working Together. There has also been some discussion regarding the threshold and if this needs to be revised, although this is still in the discussion stage.
M8-QL	Percentage of referrals dealt with by MASH where time from referral received / recorded to completion by MASH was 24 hours / 1 working day or less	Jane White	Catherine Parks	The safety of children is supported by referrals being dealt with in a timely manner.	95.0%	91.0%	96.0%	95.0%	89.0%	90.0%	78.0%	98.0%	76.0%	98.0%	89.0%	99.0%	89.0%	59.0%	83.0%	⬆	41%	⬇	-14%	▲	86.9%	99.0%	P	Local	Local	Local			Following a review of MASH and how data was reported a significant change has been implemented. MASH are now compliant with Working Together with an expectation that Contacts have a decision to open as a referral or close in 1 working day. This is now reported on correctly within the Data. Due to a backlog of contacts which needed to be dealt with, March compliance figures are fairly low. This will not be repeated next month as MASH continue to work in live time.
M6-QL (val)	Number of referrals which are re-referrals within one year of a closure assessment	Jane White	South Ward	The service is effective in helping children and families address their issues, and where there is a re-referral, the issues are understood.	36	42	41	34	25	21	34	24	13	13	5	7	24	29	40	⬆	38%	➔	-2%	▼	22	40	-	Local	Local	Local			The number of re-referrals has increased this month and figures over the past two months are the highest since September 2018. A thematic audit of protection and court activity is scheduled to take place in May - June 2019 which will help with our understanding of relevant trends. This activity will inform the improvement planning in this area.
M6-QL	Percentage of referrals which are re-referrals within one year of a closure assessment	Jane White	South Ward	The service is effective in helping children and families address their issues, and where there is a re-referral, the issues are understood.	16.0%	16.0%	17.0%	13.0%	12.0%	8.0%	13.0%	11.0%	6.0%	5.0%	3.0%	2.0%	6.0%	5.0%	8.0%	⬆	60%	⬇	-53%	▼	7.7%	13.0%	P	23.9%	21.9%	26.2%			The number of re-referrals has increased this month and figures over the past two months are the highest since September 2018. A thematic audit of protection and court activity is scheduled to take place in May - June 2019 which will help with our understanding of relevant trends. This activity will inform the improvement planning in this area.
M4	Number of new referrals of children aged 13+ where child sexual exploitation (CSE) was a factor	Jane White	Simon Davidson	The needs and safety of children at risk of child sexual exploitation are responded to effectively.	2	3	6	4	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	3	1	⬇	-67%	⬇	-83%		4	8	-	Local	Local	Local			There has been a reduction this month and the figure is lower than the 12 month average. A Practice Assurance Stocktake is scheduled for this area in May 2019 and any learning will be incorporated into our improvement activity.
EH1a	Number of Universal Help Assessments (UHAs) started in the month	Pia Bullingham	Ben Hothhouse	Children and families benefit from an assessment of their needs at the earliest opportunity.	20	37	21	37	19	42	18	17	20	9	21	14	81	270	60	⬇	-78%	⬆	186%		51	270	-	Local	Local	Local			Improvement work has been undertaken to achieve standards in recording compliance within the direct delivered early help teams. This has significantly increased the recording of completed EHAs on all cases individuals. Further work on the 'front door' of early help services to support decision making is progressing.
EH1c	Number of Universal Help Assessments (UHAs) completed in the month	Pia Bullingham	Ben Hothhouse	Children and families will have their needs assessed against the local integrated Early Help offer.	1	13	9	14	19	12	12	22	9	21	28	22	193	898	159	⬇	-82%	⬆	1667%		117	898	-	Local	Local	Local	336	TBC	Improvement work has been undertaken to achieve standards in recording compliance within the direct delivered early help teams. This has significantly increased the recording of completed EHAs on all cases individuals. Further work on the 'front door' of early help services to support decision making is progressing.

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Appendix 1

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	% change from previous month	% change from same month prev. yr	DoT	12 month average	12-month max value	Percentage?	Stat. Neighbour	England	SE region	Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Apr-19):
EH1b	Number of Universal Help Plans (UHPs) opened in the month (includes UHPs completed, and those still open at end of period)	Phil Bullingham	John Holthouse	Children and families will be supported to engage with the local Early Help offer, to address their issues without the need for statutory intervention.	66	79	80	104	80	69	63	53	66	67	88	94	329	519	124	↓ -76%	↑ 55%		138	519	-	Local	Local	Local			Improvement work has been undertaken to achieve standards recording compliance within the direct delivered early help teams. This has significantly increased the recording of completed EHP's on all open individuals. Further work on the 'front door' of early help services to support decision making is progressing.
MS	Number of children receiving Universal Help services who are stepped up for Children In Need (CIN) assessment	Phil Bullingham	John Holthouse	Where additional needs are identified by Universal Help Services, cases are stepped up to enable the appropriate level of intervention.	2	0	1	13	2	5	1	2	0	3	2	3	0	2	5	↑ 150%	↑ 400%		3	13	-	Local	Local	Local			There has been no significant change from the 12 month average, with low levels reported with the exception of May 2018. The variance in that month is explained by the cohort containing two families of 6 and 4 children.
EH2	Number of Children In Need (CIN) at end of period (all open cases, excluding UHPs, UHAs, CPP and LAC)	Jane White	Sarah Ward	Children in need of help and support receive a consistent and effective service.	1061	1082	1158	1040	1058	1022	984	1087	1099	1068	1050	998	1083	1355	1431	→ 6%	↑ 24%		1106	1431	-	Local	Local	Local			Scrutiny at the front of the service, as part of the service improvement activity, has contributed to the increase in the number of children open overall. Effective case management is a key factor in safely managing demand and the quality of decision making is being tested through audit and assurance activity across the service. This is ongoing and has covered / is covering ,MASH, assessment and protection and court. Simultaneously, work with our partners in respect of promoting our Early Help Offer and the quality of referrals into the services will also contribute to managing the number of children open to the service.
EH5-QL	Number of children open to the authority who have been missing at any point in the period (count of children)	Jane White	Shirley Davidson	The needs and safety of children who have been missing are responded to robustly.	46	34	32	46	41	38	45	54	38	48	51	45	54	52	63	↑ 21%	↑ 97%	▼	48	63	-	Local	Local	Local			Numbers have remained higher than the 12 month average for the past two months. A Practice Assurance Stocktake is scheduled for this area in May 2019 and any learning will be incorporated into our improvement activity.
EH3	Number of Single Assessments (SA) completed	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	Children receive a comprehensive assessment of their needs; with strengths and areas of risk identified to inform evidence-based planning.	115	148	128	221	159	184	198	112	158	184	139	266	182	196	286	↑ 46%	↑ 123%		190	286	-	183	346	448			
EH3a%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 10 days	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	6.1%	8.1%	4.7%	12.7%	13.8%	9.2%	10.1%	8.0%	7.6%	9.8%	7.9%	6.8%	7.7%	11.2%	4.2%	↓ -63%	↓ -10%	▲	9.1%	13.8%	P	Local	Local	Local			
EH3b%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 11-25 days	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	23.5%	19.6%	24.2%	22.6%	15.7%	26.1%	15.7%	19.6%	28.5%	26.6%	15.8%	24.2%	34.7%	29.7%	↓ -14%	↑ 23%	▲	23.8%	34.7%	P	Local	Local	Local				
EH3c%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 26-35 days	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	27.0%	18.2%	8.6%	8.6%	8.8%	11.4%	14.6%	7.1%	14.6%	13.0%	10.1%	11.3%	14.3%	14.3%	26.2%	↑ 84%	↑ 205%	▲	12.9%	26.2%	P	Local	Local	Local			
EH3d%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 36-45 days	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	19.1%	28.4%	27.3%	23.1%	10.1%	7.6%	22.7%	31.3%	24.1%	16.3%	16.5%	23.3%	19.2%	29.6%	21.7%	↓ -27%	↓ -21%	▲	20.5%	31.3%	P	Local	Local	Local			Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.
EH3e%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed over 45 days	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	24.3%	25.7%	35.2%	33.0%	51.6%	45.7%	36.9%	33.9%	25.3%	34.2%	38.8%	42.9%	34.6%	10.2%	18.2%	↑ 78%	↓ -48%	▼	33.8%	51.6%	P	79.9%	82.7%	82.9%			
EH4 (val)	Number of Single Assessments (SA) completed in 45 working days	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	87	110	83	148	77	100	125	74	118	121	85	152	119	176	234	↑ 33%	↑ 182%	▲	127	234	-	273	286	372			
EH4-QL	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed in 45 working days	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	76.0%	74.0%	65.0%	67.0%	48.0%	54.0%	63.0%	66.0%	75.0%	66.0%	61.0%	57.0%	65.0%	90.0%	82.0%	→ -9%	↑ 26%	▲	66.2%	90.0%	P	79.9%	82.7%	82.9%			
CP1	Number of Section 47 (S47) enquiries started	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	Where there are concerns about a child's safety, there is a robust assessment of risk.	82	103	96	102	83	94	71	87	115	99	66	96	106	152	101	↓ -34%	→ 5%		98	152	-	96	97	126			
CP1-NI	Rate of Section 47 (S47) enquiries started per 10,000 children aged 0-17	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	Safeguarding investigations undertaken by the service are at a level that is comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	16	21	19	20	17	19	14	17	23	20	13	19	21	30	20	↓ -33%	→ 5%		19	30	-	188	149	147			

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	% change from previous month	% change from same month prev. yr	DoT	12 month average	12-month max value	Percentage?	Stat. Neighbour	England	SE region	Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Apr-19):
CP6B	Number of children with a Child Protection Plan (CPP) at the end of the month, excluding temporary registrations	Jane White	Stuart Webb	Child Protection Plans are in place for children where it has been assessed that multi-agency intervention is required to keep them safe.	327	326	325	343	332	308	310	272	262	268	262	258	275	294	328	↑ 12%	→ 1%		293	343	-	27	29	39			The number and rate of children subject to child protection planning has grown as a result of an increase in activity at the front door and then in the assessment teams. This trend is expected to level and then reduce. To assist, audits in the PACT teams and a Practice Assurance Stocktake of child protection planning arrangements are planned for May / June. Resources have been identified to support the Child Protection Team in tracking cases, to increase scrutiny of progress ahead of review conferences.
CP6B-NI	Rate of children with Child Protection Plan (CPP) per 10,000 (0-17 year olds) at end of period	Jane White	Stuart Webb	The number of children who require Child Protection Plans is at a level that is comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	66	65	65	69	67	61	62	54	52	53	52	51	55	58	65	↑ 12%	→ 0%		58	69	-	53	45	46			The number and rate of children subject to child protection planning has grown as a result of an increase in activity at the front door and then in the assessment teams. This trend is expected to level and then reduce. To assist, audits in the PACT teams and a Practice Assurance Stocktake of child protection planning arrangements are planned for May / June. Resources have been identified to support the Child Protection Team in tracking cases, to increase scrutiny of progress ahead of review conferences.
CP2	Number of children subject to Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs), excluding transfer-Ins and temporary registrations	Phil Buckingham	Stuart Webb	Where it has been assessed that multi-agency intervention is required to keep a child safe, the case is progressed to Initial Child Protection Conference.	28	26	36	49	35	26	29	20	40	37	25	22	37	37	46	↑ 24%	↑ 28%		34	49	-	40	44	54			The number and rate of ICPC has grown as a result of an increase in activity at the front door and then in the assessment teams. This trend is expected to level and then reduce. To assist, audits in the PACT teams and a Practice Assurance Stocktake of child protection planning arrangements are planned for May / June. Resources have been identified to support the Child Protection Team in tracking cases, to increase scrutiny of progress ahead of review conferences.
CP2-NI	Rate per 10,000 Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs)	Phil Buckingham	Stuart Webb	The rate of Initial Child Protection Conferences is at a level that is comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	6	5	7	10	7	5	6	5	8	7	5	5	8	8	9	↑ 15%	↑ 27%		7	10	-	77	67	63			The number and rate of ICPC has grown as a result of an increase in activity at the front door and then in the assessment teams. This trend is expected to level and then reduce. To assist, audits in the PACT teams and a Practice Assurance Stocktake of child protection planning arrangements are planned for May / June. Resources have been identified to support the Child Protection Team in tracking cases, to increase scrutiny of progress ahead of review conferences.
CP4 (val)	Number of Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs) resulting in a Child Protection Plan (CPP) (based on count of children)	Phil Buckingham	Stuart Webb	Decisions made at Child Protection Conferences will result in appropriate, evidence-based plans for children that respond to, and meet their level of risk and need.	24	24	22	39	29	22	28	18	37	29	19	17	33	30	36	↑ 20%	↑ 64%	▲	28.08	39.00	-	35	38	38			The number / percentage conversion from ICPC to plan has reduced again and is lower than our SN average. The CP Advisor continues to review case decision making, with a weekly report to service managers. A practice assurance stocktake of CP decision making and a thematic audit of protection and court work are planned for May / June 2019. Feedback will inform practice improvement activity.
CP4	Percentage of Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs) resulting in a Child Protection Plan (CPP) (based on count of children)	Phil Buckingham	Stuart Webb	Decisions made at Child Protection Conferences will result in appropriate, evidence-based plans for children that respond to, and meet their level of risk and need.	85.7%	92.3%	61.1%	79.6%	82.9%	84.6%	96.6%	90.0%	92.5%	78.4%	76.0%	77.3%	89.2%	81.1%	78.3%	→ -3%	↑ 28%	▲	83.9%	96.6%	P	86.2%	86.5%	85.8%			The number / percentage conversion from ICPC to plan has reduced again and is lower than our SN average. The CP Advisor continues to review case decision making, with a weekly report to service managers. A practice assurance stocktake of CP decision making and a thematic audit of protection and court work are planned for May / June 2019. Feedback will inform practice improvement activity.
CP2b	Number of transfer-ins	Phil Buckingham	Stuart Webb	Children moving into Southampton receive a good standard of service and protection.	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	↓ -100%	- n/a		1	6	-	Local	Local	Local			There were no transfers in this month. When there are transfers in, cases are being checked with the CPC team to ensure that transfer processes have been adhered to.
CP2b %	Percentage of transfer-ins where child became subject to a CP Plan during period	Jane White	Stuart Webb	Children moving into Southampton receive a good standard of service and protection.	-	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	33.0%	100.0%	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	- n/a	- n/a		90.4%	100.0%	P	Local	Local	Local			There were three transfers in this month. When there are transfers in, cases are being checked with the CPC team to ensure that transfer processes have been adhered to.
CP3-QL (val)	Number of children subject to Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs) which were held within timescales (excludes transfer-ins)	Phil Buckingham	Stuart Webb	Child Protection planning is timely, ensuring that the risks to children are discussed and responded to expediently.	13	10	21	41	26	25	21	7	27	26	15	15	22	31	21	↓ -32%	→ 0%	▲	23	41	-	30	34	40			The number and percentage of conferences held within timescale has been impacted upon by the volume of activity in the assessment teams. The CP advisor now checks that a Child Safety Agreement is in place for any case likely to go out of time, and informs service management if an agreement with parents is not in place.
CP3-QL	Percentage of Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs) held within timescales (based on count of children)	Phil Buckingham	Stuart Webb	Child Protection planning is timely, ensuring that the risks to children are discussed and responded to expediently.	46.4%	38.5%	58.3%	83.7%	74.3%	96.2%	72.4%	35.0%	67.5%	70.3%	60.0%	68.2%	59.5%	83.8%	45.7%	↓ -46%	↓ -22%	▲	68.0%	96.2%	P	78.2%	76.9%	75.0%			The number and percentage of conferences held within timescale has been impacted upon by the volume of activity in the assessment teams. The CP advisor now checks that a Child Safety Agreement is in place for any case likely to go out of time, and informs service management if an agreement with parents is not in place.
CP8-QL	Percentage of children subject to a Child Protection Plan seen in the last 15 working days.	Jane White	Stuart Webb	The service is in regular contact with children subject to Child Protection planning to ensure that there is ongoing assessment of risk and opportunities to intervene effectively.	83.0%	82.0%	87.0%	80.0%	77.0%	84.0%	83.0%	85.0%	79.0%	72.0%	88.0%	84.0%	85.0%	81.0%	88.0%	→ 9%	→ 1%	▲	82.2%	88.0%	P	Local	Local	Local			The percentage has reduced by 4% from the previous month. Team Managers receive a regular report on visits undertaken and team standards co-ordinators support social workers with accurate recording. A thematic audit of protection and court activity is scheduled to take place in May - June 2019 which will help with our understanding of relevant trends. This activity will inform the improvement planning in this area.

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	% change from previous month	% change from same month prev. yr	DoT	12 month average	12-month max value	Percentage?	Stat. Neighbour	England	SE region	Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Apr-19):
CP5-QL (val)	Number of new Child Protection Plans (CPP) where child had previously been subject of a CPP at any time (repeat)	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	The service is effective in managing the risks experienced by children and within families and where there is re-referral the issues are understood.	1	5	2	11	11	4	9	2	1	6	6	0	8	5	16	↑ 220%	↑ 700%	▼	7	16	-	8	8	10			This month has seen an increase in the number and percentage of children subject to repeat planning. These cases will be raised with senior management as per the new Service Practice Standards, with trends being explored by the CP Advisor..
CP5-QL	Percentage of new Child Protection Plans (CPP) where child had previously been subject of a CPP at any time (repeat)	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	The service is effective in managing the risks experienced by children and within families and where there is re-referral the issues are understood.	4.2%	19.2%	8.7%	26.8%	36.7%	18.2%	32.1%	10.5%	2.6%	20.7%	31.6%	0.0%	23.5%	13.9%	41.0%	↑ 195%	↑ 372%	▼	21.5%	41.0%	P	21.9%	20.2%	22.6%			This month has seen an increase in the number and percentage of children subject to repeat planning. These cases will be raised with senior management as per the new Service Practice Standards, with trends being explored by the CP Advisor..
CP9	Number of children subject to Review Child Protection Conferences (RCPCs) in the month	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	Where children are subject to Child Protection planning, their cases are reviewed regularly to identify progress and any barriers.	60	91	65	67	79	87	60	98	85	74	63	74	56	47	75	↑ 60%	↑ 15%		72	98	-	Local	Local	Local			The number of RCPC has grown as team capacity has increased after the impact of sickness absence. However, the number of plans ceasing has further reduced. To assist in this area, audits in the PACT teams and a Practice Assurance Stocktake of child protection planning arrangements are planned for May / June. Resources have been identified to support the Child Protection Team in tracking cases, to increase scrutiny of progress ahead of review conferences.
CP7	Number of ceasing Child Protection Plans (CPP), excluding temporary registrations	Jane White	Stuart Webb	Where it is assessed that risks to a child have reduced there is a review of risk and the case is stepped down effectively.	26	23	28	22	41	53	29	57	52	26	27	23	21	23	16	↓ -30%	↓ -43%	▲	33	57	-	36	36	42			The number of RCPC has grown as team capacity has increased after the impact of sickness absence. However, the number of plans ceasing has further reduced. To assist in this area, audits in the PACT teams and a Practice Assurance Stocktake of child protection planning arrangements are planned for May / June. Resources have been identified to support the Child Protection Team in tracking cases, to increase scrutiny of progress ahead of review conferences.
LAC1	Number of Looked after Children at end of period	Jane White	Regina Schofield	Where it is assessed that there is no safe alternative, the local authority will take children into its care for their welfare and protection.	518	522	521	524	534	526	514	499	490	485	475	472	481	475	490	→ 3%	→ -6%	▼	497	534	-	41	41	44	495	420	
LAC1-NI	Looked after Children rate per 10,000	Jane White	Regina Schofield	The level of children in care is at a level that is comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	104	105	104	105	107	105	102	99	97	96	94	94	96	94	97	→ 3%	→ -7%	▼	99	107	-	81	64	51			
LAC2	Number of new Looked after Children (episodes)	Jane White	Regina Schofield	Where children meet the threshold and there are no alternatives, they will be safe and have their welfare needs addressed through accommodation by the local authority.	19	14	10	18	21	7	4	11	8	11	7	13	17	19	20	→ 5%	↑ 100%	▼	13	21	-	18	18	19			
LAC3	Number of ceasing Looked after Children (episodes)	Jane White	Regina Schofield	Children will leave care in a planned way with clear networks of support around them.	19	12	11	18	17	16	15	27	16	17	17	15	11	24	11	↓ -54%	→ 0%	▲	17	27	-	16	16	19			
LAC6 (val)	Number of adoptions (E11, E12)	Jane White	Martin Smith	Children who are being adopted will receive timely and effective support.	3	4	2	5	1	5	3	4	6	5	3	2	2	10	3	↓ -70%	↑ 50%		4	10	-	2	2	2			Following the noted outlier in March 2019 the number of adoption orders granted this month has returned to a figure more consistent with previous months.
LAC6 (%)	Percentage of adoptions (E11, E12)	Jane White	Martin Smith	Children who are being adopted will receive timely and effective support.	15.8%	33.3%	18.2%	27.8%	5.9%	31.3%	20.0%	14.8%	37.5%	29.4%	17.6%	13.3%	18.2%	41.7%	27.3%	↓ -35%	↑ 50%		23.7%	41.7%	P	17.1%	13.0%	12.0%			As above following the noted outlier in March 2019 this indicator has returned to a percentage comparable with previous months.
LAC12 (val)	Number of Special Guardianship Orders (SGOs) (E43, E44)	Jane White	Martin Smith	Children subject to Special Guardianship Orders will receive timely and effective support.	1	1	0	7	0	3	2	5	2	4	6	7	4	2	0	↓ -100%	- n/a		4	7	-	-	-	-			There has been no SGO granted this month and this was expected. This is not an outlier of concern as there are expected SGO application upcoming. Quarterly data indicates that SGOs remains a permanence option for a large proportion of our children in care.
LAC12 (%)	Percentage of Special Guardianship Orders (SGOs) (E43, E44)	Jane White	Martin Smith	Children subject to Special Guardianship Orders will receive timely and effective support.	5.3%	8.3%	0.0%	38.9%	0.0%	18.8%	13.3%	18.5%	12.5%	23.5%	35.3%	46.7%	36.4%	8.3%	0.0%	↓ -100%	- n/a	▲	21.0%	46.7%	P	10.1%	12.0%	10.0%			Quarterly data indicates that SGOs remains a permanence option for a large proportion of our children in care.
LAC7-QL	Percentage of Looked after Children visited within timescales	Jane White	Regina Schofield	The service is in regular contact with Looked after Children to ensure that there is ongoing assessment of risk and opportunities to intervene effectively.	86.0%	79.0%	81.0%	82.0%	84.0%	79.0%	83.0%	79.0%	79.0%	76.0%	80.0%	75.0%	80.0%	82.0%	77.0%	→ -6%	→ -5%	▲	79.7%	84.0%	P	Local	Local	Local			
LAC10 (%)	Percentage of Looked after Children with an authorised CLA plan	Jane White	Regina Schofield	Children have good quality care plans, to which they have contributed, and which meet their needs.	94.2%	95.0%	97.3%	97.1%	94.0%	93.7%	94.9%	96.0%	96.5%	96.1%	97.3%	97.0%	96.0%	95.4%	94.9%	→ 0%	→ -2%	▲	95.8%	97.3%	P	Local	Local	Local			
LAC10-QL	Number of Looked after Children with an authorised CLA Plan	Jane White	Regina Schofield	Children have good quality care plans, to which they have contributed, and which meet their needs.	488	496	507	509	502	493	488	479	473	466	462	458	462	453	465	→ 3%	→ -8%	▲	476	509	-	Local	Local	Local			

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	% change from previous month	% change from same month prev. yr	DoT	12 month average	12-month max value	Percentage?	Stat. Neighbour	England	SE region	Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Apr-19):
LAC13	Number of current Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) looked after at end of period	Jane White	Marie Schabell	Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children are identified and supported by the local authority.	14	14	13	13	13	15	12	13	12	12	13	12	13	14	15	→ 7%	↑ 15%		13	15	-	2	2	4			
LAC14	Number of new unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC)	Jane White	Marie Schabell	Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children are identified and supported by the local authority.	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	→ 0%	- n/a		0	1	-	Local	Local	Local			
LAC11-QL	Number of Looked after Children aged 16+ or open Care Leavers with an authorised Pathway Plan	Jane White	Mary Hardy	Care Leavers have a good quality Pathway Plans, to which they have contributed, and which meets their needs.	157	158	158	161	159	164	164	169	172	172	173	171	175	175	173	→ -1%	→ 9%	▲	169	175	-	Local	Local	Local			
LAC11-QL (%)	Percentage of Looked after Children aged 16+ or open Care Leavers with an authorised Pathway Plan	Jane White	Mary Hardy	Care Leavers have a good quality Pathway Plans, to which they have contributed, and which meets their needs.	96.0%	98.0%	97.0%	99.0%	98.0%	97.0%	98.0%	99.0%	99.0%	98.0%	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%	→ 0%	→ 2%	▲	98.6%	99.0%	P	Local	Local	Local			
NI147	Percentage of Care Leavers in contact and in suitable accommodation	Jane White	Mary Hardy	Care Leavers are in accommodation that is safe and secure.	88.1%	86.8%	90.4%	92.1%	91.3%	88.1%	91.0%	86.7%	89.5%	90.7%	88.4%	86.8%	86.4%	87.7%	86.2%	→ -2%	→ -5%	▲	88.7%	92.1%	P	-	-	-	93.0%	94.0%	
LAC9 (val)	Number of Looked after Children (LAC) placed with IFAs at end of period	Jane White	Marion Smith	Our Looked after Children will benefit from high quality fostering provision, with our own carers wherever possible.	140	141	138	133	131	132	138	133	135	136	138	137	143	147	144	→ -2%	→ 4%	▼	137	147	-	Local	Local	Local	TBC	TBC	The use of IFA this month has decreased slightly but remains high reflecting the need to identify placements for children who present with complex profiles. The profile of in-house carers remains restrictive in terms of the cohort of children that would be deemed a suitable match. Efforts continue to address this with the existing pool of in house foster carers. The current recruitment strategy is particularly focused on recruiting carers whom can care for siblings, over tens and specialist placements.
LAC9	Percentage of IFA placements (of all looked after children)	Jane White	Marion Smith	Our Looked after Children will benefit from high quality fostering provision, with our own carers wherever possible.	27.0%	27.0%	26.5%	25.4%	24.5%	25.1%	26.8%	26.7%	27.6%	28.0%	29.1%	29.0%	29.7%	30.9%	29.4%	→ -5%	↑ 11%	▼	27.7%	30.9%	P	Local	Local	Local			As above.
LAC16	Number of in-house foster carers at the end of period	Jane White	Marion Smith	Our Looked after Children will benefit from high quality fostering provision, with our own carers wherever possible.	173	172	171	170	168	170	171	173	168	167	168	171	172	172	tbc	- n/a	- n/a		170	173		-	-	-	190	200	The number of in house foster carers remain static. A placement strategy has been approved with a focused recruitment strategy over the coming months. Communications have been agreed to promote 'Foster Care Fortnight' this month.. This also has a focus on the retention of existing carers with a recognition of the work foster carers do to support our children in care.

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Abuse

Abuse is the act of violation of an individual's human or civil rights. Any or all types of abuse may be perpetrated as the result of deliberate intent, negligence or ignorance. Different types of abuse include: Physical abuse, Neglect/acts of omission, Financial/material abuse, Psychological abuse, Sexual abuse, Institutional abuse, Discriminatory abuse, or any combination of these.

Advocacy

Advocacy helps to safeguard children and young people, and protect them from harm and neglect. It is about speaking up for children and young people and ensuring their views and wishes are heard and acted upon by decision-makers. LAs have a duty under The Children Act to ensure that advocacy services are provided for children, young people and care leavers making or intending to make a complaint. It should also cover representations which are not complaints. Independent Reviewing Officers (IRO) should also provide a child/young person with information about advocacy services and offer help in obtaining an advocate.

Agency Decision Maker

The Agency Decision Maker (ADM) is the person within a fostering service and an adoption agency who makes decisions on the basis of recommendations made by the Fostering Panel (in relation to a fostering service) and the Adoption Panel (in relation to an adoption agency). The Agency Decision Maker will take account of the Panel's recommendation before proceeding to make a decision. The Agency Decision Maker can choose to make a different decision.

The National Minimum Standards for Fostering 2011 provide that the Agency Decision Maker for a fostering service should be a senior person within the fostering service, who is a social worker with at least 3 years post-qualifying experience in childcare social work and has knowledge of childcare law and practice (Standard 23).

The National Minimum Standards for Adoption 2011 provide that the Agency Decision Maker for an adoption agency should be a senior person within the adoption agency, who is a social worker with at least 3 years post-qualifying experience in childcare social work and has knowledge of permanency planning for children, adoption and childcare law and practice. Where the adoption agency provides an inter country adoption service, the Agency Decision Maker should also have specialist knowledge of this area of law and practice. When determining the disclosure of Protected Information about adults, the Agency Decision Maker should also understand the legislation surrounding access to and disclosure of information and the impact of reunion on all parties (Standard 23).

Assessment

Assessments are undertaken to determine the needs of individual children; what services to provide and action to take. They may be carried out:

- To gather important information about a child and family;
- To analyse their needs and/or the nature and level of any risk and harm being suffered by the child;
- To decide whether the child is a Child in Need (Section 17) and/or is suffering or likely to suffer Significant Harm (Section 47); and
- To provide support to address those needs to improve the child's outcomes to make them safe.

With effect from 15 April 2013, Working Together 2013 removes the requirement for separate **Initial Assessments** and **Core Assessments**. One Assessment – often called Single Assessment - may be undertaken instead.

CAFCASS

Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service (CAFCASS) is the Government agency responsible for Reporting Officers, Children's Guardians and other Court officers appointed by the Court in Court Proceedings involving children. Also appoints an officer to witness when a parent wishes to consent to a child's placement for adoption.

Care Order

A Care Order can be made in Care Proceedings brought under section 31 of the Children Act if the Threshold Criteria are met. The Order grants Parental Responsibility for the child to the local authority specified in the Order, to be shared with the parents.

A **Care Order** lasts until the child is 18 unless discharged earlier. An **Adoption Order** automatically discharges the Care Order. A **Placement Order** automatically suspends the Care Order, but it will be reinstated if the Placement Order is subsequently revoked.

All children who are the subject of a Care Order come within the definition of Looked After and have to have a Care Plan. When making a Care Order, the Court must be satisfied that the Care Plan is suitable.

Categories of Abuse or Neglect

Where a decision is made that a child requires a Child Protection Plan, the category of abuse or neglect must be specified by the Child Protection Conference Chair.

Child in Need and Child in Need Plan

Under Section 17 (10) of the Children Act 1989, a child is a Child in Need (CiN) if:

- He/she is unlikely to achieve or maintain, or have the opportunity of achieving or maintaining, a reasonable standard of health or development without the provision for him/her of services by a local authority;
- His/her health or development is likely to be significantly impaired, or further impaired, without the provision for him/her of such services; or
- He/she is disabled.

A **Child in Need Plan** should be drawn up for children who are not Looked After but are identified as Children in Need who requiring services to meet their needs. It should be completed following an Assessment where services are identified as necessary.

Under the Integrated Children's System, if a Child is subject to a Child Protection Plan, it is recorded as part of the Child in Need Plan.

The Child in Need Plan may also be used with children receiving short break care in conjunction with Part One of the Care Plan.

Child Protection

The following definition is taken from Working Together to Safeguard Children 2010, paragraph 1.23.:

Child protection is a part of Safeguarding and Promoting the Welfare of Children. This refers to the activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, Significant Harm.

Child Protection Conference

Child Protection Conferences (Initial – **ICPC** and review – **RCPC**) are convened where children are considered to be at risk of Significant Harm.

Children's Centres

The government is establishing a network of children's centres, providing good quality childcare integrated with early learning, family support, health services, and support for parents wanting to return to work or training.

Child Sexual Exploitation

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

Corporate Parenting

In broad terms, as the corporate parent of looked after children, a local authority has a legal and moral duty to provide the kind of loyal support that any good parent would provide for their own children.

Criteria for Child Protection Plans

Where a decision is made that a child requires a Child Protection Plan, the Conference Chair must ensure that the criteria for the decision are met, i.e. that the child is at continuing risk of Significant Harm.

Director of Children's Services (DCS)

Every top tier local authority in England must appoint a Director of Children's Services under section 18 of the Children Act 2004. Directors are responsible for discharging local authority functions that relate to children in respect of education, social services and children leaving care. They are also responsible for discharging functions delegated to the local authority by any NHS body that relate to children, as well as some new functions conferred on authorities by the Act, such as the duty to safeguard and protect children, the Children and Young People's Plan, and the duty to co-operate to promote well-being.

Designated Teacher

Schools should all appoint a Designated Teacher. This person's role is to co-ordinate policies, procedures and roles in relation to Child Protection and in relation to Looked After Children.

Discretionary Leave to Remain

This is a limited permission granted to an Asylum Seeker, to stay in the UK for 3 years - it can then be extended or permission can then be sought to settle permanently.

Duty of Care

In relation to workers in the social care sector, their duty of care is defined by the Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE) as a legal obligation to:

- Always act in the best interest of individuals and others;

- Not act or fail to act in a way that results in harm;
- Act within your competence and not take on anything you do not believe you can safely do.

Early Help

Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges, at any point in a child's life, from the foundation years through to the teenage years.

Effective early help relies upon local agencies working together to:

- Identify children and families who would benefit from early help;
- Undertake an assessment of the need for early help;
- Provide targeted early help services to address the assessed needs of a child and their family which focuses on activity to significantly improve the outcomes for the child.

Local authorities, under section 10 of the Children Act 2004, have a responsibility to promote inter-agency cooperation to improve the welfare of children.

Every Child Matters

Every Child Matters is the approach to the well-being of children and young people from birth to age 19, which is incorporated into the Children Act 2004. The aim is for every child, whatever their background or their circumstances, to have the support they need to:

- Be healthy;
- Stay safe;
- Enjoy and achieve;
- Make a positive contribution and;
- Achieve economic well-being.

This means that the organisations involved with providing services to children are teaming up, sharing information and working together, to protect children and young people from harm and help them achieve what they want in life.

Health Assessment

Every Looked After Child (LAC or CLA) must have a Health Assessment soon after becoming Looked After, then at specified intervals, depending on the child's age.

Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR)

When an Asylum Seeker is granted ILR, they have permission to settle in the UK permanently and can access mainstream services and benefits.

Independent Reviewing Officer

If a Local Authority is looking after a child (whether or not the child is in their care), it must appoint an Independent Reviewing Officer (IRO) for that child's case.

From 1 April 2011, the role of the IRO is extended, and there are two separate aspects: chairing a child's Looked After Review, and monitoring a child's case on an ongoing basis. As part of the monitoring function, the IRO also has a duty to identify any areas of poor practice, including general concerns around service delivery (not just around individual children).

IROs must be qualified social workers and, whilst they can be employees of the local authority, they must not have line management responsibility for the child's case. Independent Reviewing Officers who chair Adoption Reviews must have relevant experience of adoption work.

Independent Domestic Violence Advisor

Independent Domestic Violence Advisers (IDVA) are specialist caseworkers who focus on working predominantly with high risk victims (usually but not exclusively with female victims). They generally are involved from the point of crisis and offer intensive short to medium term support. They work in partnership with statutory and voluntary agencies and mobilise multiple resources on behalf of victims by coordinating the response of a wide range of agencies, including those working with perpetrators or children. There may be differences about how the IDVA service is delivered in local areas.

Initial Child Protection Conference

An Initial Child Protection Conference (ICPC) is normally convened at the end of a Section 47 Enquiry when the child is assessed as either having suffered Significant Harm or to be at risk of suffering ongoing significant harm.

The Initial Child Protection Conference must be held within 15 working days of the Strategy Discussion, or the last strategy discussion if more than one has been held.

Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)

A designated officer (or sometimes a team of officers), who is involved in the management and oversight of allegations against people that work with children.

Their role is to give advice and guidance to employers and voluntary organisations; liaise with the Police and other agencies, and monitor the progress of cases to ensure that they are dealt with as quickly as possible consistent with a thorough and fair process. The Police should also identify an officer to fill a similar role.

Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB)

LSCBs have to be established by every local authority as detailed in Section 13 of The Children Act 2004. They are made up of representatives from a range of public agencies with a common interest and with duties and responsibilities to children in their area. LSCBs have a responsibility for ensuring effective inter-agency working together to safeguard and protect children in the area. The Boards have to ensure that clear local procedures are in place to inform and assist anyone interested or as part of their professional role where they have concerns about a child.

The functions of the LSCB are set out in chapter 3 of Working Together to Safeguard Children.

See <http://southamptonlscb.co.uk/> for Southampton LSCB.

Looked After Child

A Looked After Child is a child who is accommodated by the local authority, a child who is the subject to an Interim Care Order, full Care Order or Emergency Protection Order; or a child who is remanded by a court into local authority accommodation or Youth Detention Accommodation.

In addition where a child is placed for Adoption or the local authority is authorised to place a child for adoption - either through the making of a Placement Order or the giving of Parental Consent to Adoptive Placement - the child is a Looked After child.

Looked After Children may be placed with family members, foster carers (including relatives and friends), in Children's Homes, in Secure Accommodation or with prospective adopters.

With effect from 3 December 2012, the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 amended the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970 to bring children who are remanded by a court to local authority accommodation or youth detention accommodation into the definition of a Looked After Child for the purposes of the Children Act 1989.

Neglect

Neglect is a form of Significant Harm which involves the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect can occur during pregnancy, or once a child is born.

Parental Consent to Adoptive Placement

Parental consent to a child's placement for adoption under section 19 of the Adoption and Children Act 2002 must be given before a child can be placed for adoption by an adoption agency, unless a Placement Order has been made or unless the child is a baby less than 6 weeks old and the parents have signed a written agreement with the local authority. Section 19 requires that the consent must be witnessed by a CAFCASS Officer. Where a baby of less than 6 weeks old is placed on the basis of a written agreement with the parents, steps must be taken to request CAFCASS to witness parental consent as soon as the child is 6 weeks old. At the same time as consent to an adoptive placement is given, a parent may also consent in advance to the child's adoption under section 20 of the Adoption and Children Act 2002 either with any approved prospective adopters or with specific adopters identified in the Consent Form.

When giving advanced consent to adoption, the parents can also state that they do not wish to be informed when an adoption application is made in relation to the child.

Parental Responsibility

Parental Responsibility means all the duties, powers, responsibilities and authority which a parent has by law in relation to a child. Parental Responsibility diminishes as the child acquires sufficient understanding to make his or her own decisions.

A child's mother always holds Parental Responsibility, as does the father if married to the mother.

Unmarried fathers who are registered on the child's birth certificate as the child's father on or after 1 December 2003 also automatically acquire Parental Responsibility. Otherwise, they can acquire Parental Responsibility through a formal agreement with the child's mother or through obtaining a Parental Responsibility Order under Section 4 of the Children Act 1989.

Pathway Plan

The Pathway Plan sets out the route to the future for young people leaving the Looked After service and will state how their needs will be met in their path to independence. The plan will continue to be implemented and reviewed after they leave the looked after service at least until they are 21; and up to 25 if in education.

Permanence Plan

Permanence for a Looked After child means achieving, within a timescale which meets the child's needs, a permanent outcome which provides security and stability to the child throughout his or her childhood. It is, therefore, the best preparation for adulthood.

Wherever possible, permanence will be achieved through a return to the parents' care or a placement within the wider family but where this cannot be achieved within a time-scale appropriate to the child's needs, plans may be made for a permanent alternative family placement, which may include Adoption or by way of a Special Guardianship Order.

By the time of the second Looked After Review, the Care Plan for each Looked After Child must contain a plan for achieving permanence for the child within a timescale that is realistic, achievable and meets the child's needs.

Personal Education Plan

All Looked After Children must have a Personal Education Plan (PEP) which summarises the child's developmental and educational needs, short term targets, long term plans and aspirations and which contains or refers to the child's record of achievement. The child's social worker is responsible for coordinating and compiling the PEP, which should be incorporated into the child's Care Plan.

Person Posing a Risk to Children (PPRC)

This term replaced the term of 'Schedule One Offender', previously used to describe a person who had been convicted of an offence against a child listed in Schedule One of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933.

'Person Posing a Risk to Children' takes a wider view. Home Office Circular 16/2005 included a consolidated list of offences which agencies can use to identify those who may present a risk to children. The list includes both current and repealed offences, is for guidance only and is not exhaustive - subsequent legislation will also need to be taken into account when forming an assessment of whether a person poses a risk to children. The list of offences should operate as a trigger to further assessment/review to determine if an offender should be regarded as presenting a continued risk of harm to children. There will also be cases where individuals without a conviction or caution for one of these offences may pose a risk to children.

Placement at a Distance

Placement of a Looked After child outside the area of the responsible authority looking after the child and not within the area of any adjoining local authority.

This term was introduced with effect from 27 January 2014 by the Children's Homes and Looked after Children (Miscellaneous Amendments) (England) Regulations 2013.

Principal Social Worker - Children and Families

This role was borne out of Professor Munro's recommendations from the Munro Review of Child Protection (2011) to ensure that a senior manager in each local authority is directly involved in frontline services, advocate higher practice standards and develop organisational learning cultures, and to bridge the divide between management and the front line. It is typically held by a senior manager who also carries caseloads to ensure the authentic voice of practice is heard at decision-making tables.

Private Fostering

A privately fostered child is a child under 16 (or 18 if disabled) who is cared for by an adult who is not a parent or close relative where the child is to be cared for in that home for 28 days or more. Close relative is defined as "a grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt (whether of the full blood or half blood or by marriage or civil partnership) or step-parent". A child who is Looked After by a local authority or placed in a children's home, hospital or school is excluded from the definition. In a private

fostering arrangement, the parent still holds Parental Responsibility and agrees the arrangement with the private foster carer.

A child in relation to whom the local authority receives notification from the prospective adopters that they intend to apply to the Court to adopt may have the status of a privately fostered child. The requirement to notify the local authority relates only to children who have not been placed for adoption by an adoption agency. On receiving the notification, the local authority for the area where the prospective adopters live becomes responsible for supervising the child's welfare pending the adoption and providing the Court with a report.

Public Law Outline

The Public Law Outline: Guide to Case Management in Public Law Proceedings came into force on the 6th April 2010. An updated Public Law Outline (PLO) came into effect on 22nd April 2014, alongside the statutory 26-week time-limit for completion of care and supervision proceedings under the Children and Families Act 2014.

The Public Law Outline sets out streamlined case management procedures for dealing with public law children's cases. The aim is to identify and focus on the key issues for the child, with the aim of making the best decisions for the child within the timetable set by the Court, and avoiding the need for unnecessary evidence or hearings.

Referral

The referring of concerns to local authority children's social care services, where the referrer believes or suspects that a child may be a Child in Need, including that he or she may be suffering, or is likely to suffer, Significant Harm. The referral should be made in accordance with the agreed LSCB procedures.

Relevant Young People, Former Relevant, and Eligible

- **Relevant Young People** are those aged 16 or 17 who are no longer Looked After, having previously been in the category of Eligible Young People when Looked After. However, if after leaving the Looked After service, a young person returns home for a period of 6 months or more to be cared for by a parent and the return home has been formally agreed as successful, he or she will no longer be a Relevant Young Person. A young person is also Relevant if, having been looked after for three months or more, he or she is then detained after their 16th birthday either in hospital, remand centre, young offenders' institution or secure training centre. There is a duty to support relevant young people up to the age of 18, wherever they are living.
- **Former Relevant Young People** are aged 18 or above and have left care having been previously either Eligible, Relevant or both. There is a duty to consider the need to support these young people wherever they are living.
- **Eligible Young People** are young people aged 16 or 17 who have been Looked After for a period or periods totaling at least 13 weeks starting after their 14th birthday and ending at least one day after their 16th birthday, and are still Looked After. (This total does not include a series of short-term placements of up to four weeks where the child has returned to the parent.) There is a duty to support these young people up to the age of 18.

Review Child Protection Conference

Child Protection Review Conferences (RCPC) are convened in relation to children who are already subject to a Child Protection Plan. The purpose of the Review Conference is to review the safety, health and development of the child in view of the Child Protection Plan, to ensure that the child continues to

be adequately safeguarded and to consider whether the Child Protection Plan should continue or change or whether it can be discontinued.

Section 20

Under Section 20 of the Children Act 1989, children may be accommodated by the local authority if they have no parent or are lost or abandoned or where their parents are not able to provide them with suitable accommodation and agree to the child being accommodated. A child who is accommodated under Section 20 becomes a Looked After Child.

Section 47 Enquiry

Under Section 47 of the Children Act 1989, if a child is taken into Police Protection, or is the subject of an Emergency Protection Order, or there are reasonable grounds to suspect that a child is suffering or is likely to suffer Significant Harm, a Section 47 Enquiry is initiated. This enables the local authority to decide whether they need to take any further action to safeguard and promote the child's welfare. This normally occurs after a Strategy Discussion.

Physical Abuse, Sexual Abuse, Emotional Abuse and Neglect are all categories of Significant Harm.

Section 47 Enquiries are usually conducted by a social worker, jointly with the Police, and must be completed within 15 days of a Strategy Discussion. Where concerns are substantiated and the child is judged to be at continued risk of Significant Harm, a Child Protection Conference should be convened.

Separated Children

Separated Children are children and young people aged under 18 who are outside their country of origin and separated from both parents, or their previous legal/customary primary caregiver. Some will be totally alone (**unaccompanied**), while others may be accompanied into the UK e.g. by an escort; or will present as staying with a person who may identify themselves as a stranger, a member of the family or a friend of the family.

Special Guardianship Order

Special Guardianship Order (SGO) is an order set out in the Children Act 1989, available from 30 December 2005. Special Guardianship offers a further option for children needing permanent care outside their birth family. It can offer greater security without absolute severance from the birth family as in adoption.

Special Guardianship will also provide an alternative for achieving permanence in families where adoption, for cultural or religious reasons, is not an option. Special Guardians will have Parental Responsibility for the child. A Special Guardianship Order made in relation to a Looked After Child will replace the Care Order and the Local Authority will no longer have Parental Responsibility.

Strategy Discussion

A Strategy Discussion is normally held following an Assessment which indicates that a child has suffered or is likely to suffer Significant Harm. The purpose of a Strategy Meeting is to determine whether there are grounds for a Section 47 Enquiry.

Statement of Special Education Needs (SEN)

From 1 September 2014, Statements of Special Educational Needs were replaced by Education, Health and Care Plans. (The legal test of when a child or young person requires an Education, Health and Care Plan remains the same as that for a Statement under the Education Act 1996).

Staying Put

A Staying Put arrangement is where a Former Relevant child, after ceasing to be Looked After, remains in the former foster home where they were placed immediately before they ceased to be Looked After, beyond the age of 18. The young person's first Looked After Review following his or her 16th birthday should consider whether a Staying Put arrangement should be an option.

It is the duty of the local authority to monitor the Staying Put arrangement and provide advice, assistance and support to the Former Relevant child and the former foster parent with a view to maintaining the Staying Put arrangement (this must include financial support), until the child reaches the age of 21 (unless the local authority consider that the Staying Put arrangement is not consistent with the child's welfare).

Unaccompanied Asylum Seeker

A child or young person under the age of 18 who has been forced or compelled to leave their home country as a result of major conflict resulting in social breakdown or to escape human rights abuse. They will have no adult in the UK exercising Parental Responsibility.

Virtual School Head

Section 99 of the Children and Families Act 2014 imposes upon local authorities a requirement to appoint an officer to promote the educational achievement of Looked After children - sometimes referred to as a 'Virtual School Head'.

Working Together to Safeguard Children

Working Together to Safeguard Children is a Government publication which sets out detailed guidance about the role, function and composition of Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCBs), the roles and responsibilities of their member agencies in safeguarding children within their areas and the actions that should be taken where there are concerns that children have suffered or are at risk of suffering Significant Harm.

Young Offender Institution (YOI)

The Youth Justice Board (YJB) is responsible for the commissioning and purchasing of all secure accommodation for under 18-year-olds ('juveniles'), whether sentenced or on remand. Young offender institutions (YOIs) are run by the Prison Service (except where contracted out) and cater for 15-20 year-olds, but within YOIs the Youth Justice Board has purchased discrete accommodation for juveniles where the regimes are specially designed to meet their needs. Juvenile units in YOIs are for 15-17 year-old boys and 17-year-old girls.

Youth Offending Service or Team

Youth Offending Service or Team (YOS or YOT) is the service which brings together staff from Children's Social care, the Police, Probation, Education and Health Authorities to work together to keep young people aged 10 to 17 out of custody. They are monitored and co-ordinated nationally by the Youth Justice Board (YJB).

Sources

Tri.x live online glossary: <http://trixresources.proceduresonline.com/> - a free resource, available to all which provides up to date keyword definitions and details about national agencies and organisations.

Southampton Local Safeguarding Board <http://southamptonlscb.co.uk/>

DECISION-MAKER:	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL		
SUBJECT:	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES – IMPROVEMENT JOURNEY		
DATE OF DECISION:	6 JUNE 2019		
REPORT OF:	SERVICE DIRECTOR – LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE		
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
AUTHOR:	Name:	Mark Pirnie	Tel: 023 8083 3886
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STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY			
None			
BRIEF SUMMARY			
At the inaugural meeting of the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel for the 2019/20 municipal year, the Senior Management Team from Children and Families will provide the Panel with an overview of the Children and Families improvement journey in Southampton.			
RECOMMENDATIONS:			
	(i)	That the Panel note the information contained within the presentation outlining the Children and Families improvement journey in Southampton.	
REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS			
1.	To enable effective scrutiny of children and family services in Southampton.		
ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED			
2.	None.		
DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)			
3.	At the inaugural meeting of the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel in 2019/20, the Chair has requested that the Panel are provided with an overview of the improvement journey that Children and Families Services are on in Southampton.		
4.	The overview, presented by the Senior Management Team, will provide the Panel with an understanding of the current position, the progress made and the next steps for Children and Families Services in Southampton.		
5.	The Panel are requested to note the information within the presentation and draw upon the key messages when considering agenda items in 2019/20.		
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS			
<u>Capital/Revenue</u>			
6.	None.		

<u>Property/Other</u>	
7.	None.
LEGAL IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u>	
8.	The duty to undertake overview and scrutiny is set out in Part 1A Section 9 of the Local Government Act 2000.
<u>Other Legal Implications:</u>	
9.	None
RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS	
10.	None
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS	
11.	Improving the effectiveness of the political scrutiny of children's safeguarding will help contribute to the following priorities within the Council Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and young people get a good start in life
KEY DECISION	No
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:	None directly as a result of this report
<u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u>	
Appendices	
1.	None
Documents In Members' Rooms	
1.	None
Equality Impact Assessment	
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessments (ESIA) to be carried out?	No
Data Protection Impact Assessment	
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) to be carried out?	No
Other Background Documents	
Equality Impact Assessment and Other Background documents available for inspection at:	
Title of Background Paper(s)	Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)
1.	None

DECISION-MAKER:		CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL	
SUBJECT:		MONITORING SCRUTINY RECOMMENDATIONS	
DATE OF DECISION:		6 JUNE 2019	
REPORT OF:		DIRECTOR - LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE	
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
AUTHOR:	Name:	Mark Pirnie	Tel: 023 8083 3886
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Director	Name:	Richard Ivory	Tel: 023 8083 2794
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STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY			
None			
BRIEF SUMMARY			
This item enables the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel to monitor and track progress on recommendations made at previous meetings.			
RECOMMENDATIONS:			
	(i)	That the Panel considers the responses to recommendations from previous meetings and provides feedback.	
REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS			
1.	To assist the Panel in assessing the impact and consequence of recommendations made at previous meetings.		
ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED			
2.	None.		
DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)			
3.	Appendix 1 of the report sets out the recommendations made at previous meetings of the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel. It also contains summaries of any action taken in response to the recommendations.		
4.	The progress status for each recommendation is indicated and if the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel confirms acceptance of the items marked as completed they will be removed from the list. In cases where action on the recommendation is outstanding or the Panel does not accept the matter has been adequately completed, it will be kept on the list and reported back to the next meeting. It will remain on the list until such time as the Panel accepts the recommendation as completed. Rejected recommendations will only be removed from the list after being reported to the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel.		
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS			
<u>Capital/Revenue</u>			
5.	None.		

<u>Property/Other</u>		
6.	None.	
LEGAL IMPLICATIONS		
<u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u>		
7.	The duty to undertake overview and scrutiny is set out in Part 1A Section 9 of the Local Government Act 2000.	
<u>Other Legal Implications:</u>		
8.	None	
RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS		
9.	None	
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS		
10.	None	
KEY DECISION		No
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:		None directly as a result of this report
<u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u>		
Appendices		
1.	Monitoring Scrutiny Recommendations – 6 June 2019	
2.	College and Sixth Form Early Leavers analysis	
Documents In Members' Rooms		
1.	None	
Equality Impact Assessment		
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessments (ESIA) to be carried out?		No
Data Protection Impact Assessment		
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) to be carried out?		No
Other Background Documents		
Equality Impact Assessment and Other Background documents available for inspection at:		
Title of Background Paper(s)		Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)
1.	None	

Children and Families Scrutiny Panel

Scrutiny Monitoring – 6 June 2019

Date	Title	Action proposed	Action Taken	Progress Status
28/03/19	Post 16 Education and Training	1) That the number of students coming in to Southampton from outside the city for FE studies is circulated to the Panel.	Awaiting information from providers	
		2) That the findings from the research into students not completing FE studies in Southampton is circulated to the Panel.	<p>SCC has compiled an Early Leaver Analysis report (attached as Appendix 2). This currently is the most accurate and informative data SCC has on young people not completing their post-16 studies.</p> <p>SCC is reviewing its current contract with the service delivery provider engaging with NEETs / those with unknown destinations to gain additional data / evidences to establish why, post the 'September guarantee', young people are falling out of the system.</p>	
		3) That colleges and schools provide to the Panel information relating to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The proportion of students that receive unconditional offers from universities b) The difference in grades between the expected and achieved performance of students that receive unconditional offers. 	Awaiting information from providers	
		4) That, reflecting comments relating to the DFE data not providing a holistic view of performance by Southampton FE providers, consideration be given to the measures of performance that should be included in future conversations relating to the performance of the sector in Southampton.		
		5) That, to help promote FE providers in Southampton and inspire future students, providers give to the Panel case studies highlighting examples where young people's	SCC has assessed the transition of those who are part of the National Collaborative Outreach Programme (NCOP) transition group as part of the work currently funded through the Southern Universities Network (SUN). This programme	

Date	Title	Action proposed	Action Taken	Progress Status
		<p>outcomes have been transformed through post 16 education in the city.</p>	<p>seeks to raise aspirations of young people to stay in ETE and progress into HE. From last year's cohort, only 1 out of 30 young people supported though NCOP left college early, who is now re-engaged in ETE.</p> <p>SCC is currently collating success factors attributable to the retention of NCOP young people in post-16 provision, including quality of Careers Education Information Advice and Guidance (CEIAG), places and choices of study and transition support offered by post-16 providers.</p> <p>SCC will increase its tracking of individual student journeys and document through case studies to highlight lessons learned/good practice.</p>	
		<p>6) That the Panel consider travel plans in future discussions relating to post 16 education.</p>		
28/03/19	Children and Families Performance	<p>1) That data on LAC with an up to date Pathways Plan is provided to the Panel at the June 2019 meeting.</p>	<p>The Children and Families Performance report includes data on the percentage of LAC aged 16+ or Open Care Leavers with an authorised Pathway Plan. LAC 11 identifies that the figure in April 2019 was 99%.</p> <p>The Skills Team is documenting those young people subject to a Pathways Plan to track the quality of CEIAG they are subject to and the resultant impact on post-16 choices and retention rates.</p>	

College and Sixth Form Early Leavers analysis – February 2019

The following data, graphs and analysis are based upon the early leaver information received for year 12 students during the 2017/18 academic year. This information was recorded on the Client Caseload Information System (CCIS) and was used in conjunction with Attainment 8 data from NCER and SEN data from Capita ONE to produce the following report.

Headlines

- There are more male than female Early Leavers
- A quarter are SEN
- Half have Attainment 8 scores below 40
- City College have most leavers, with the highest percentage still NEET
- 82% of the Early Leavers cohort are now back in EET, over half in education
- Over 44% of the Compass pupils who started in college left early
- Redbridge School and Ward have highest leaver numbers
- The 3 west wards of Redbridge, Millbrook and Shirley account for 25% of the Early Leavers

Cohort

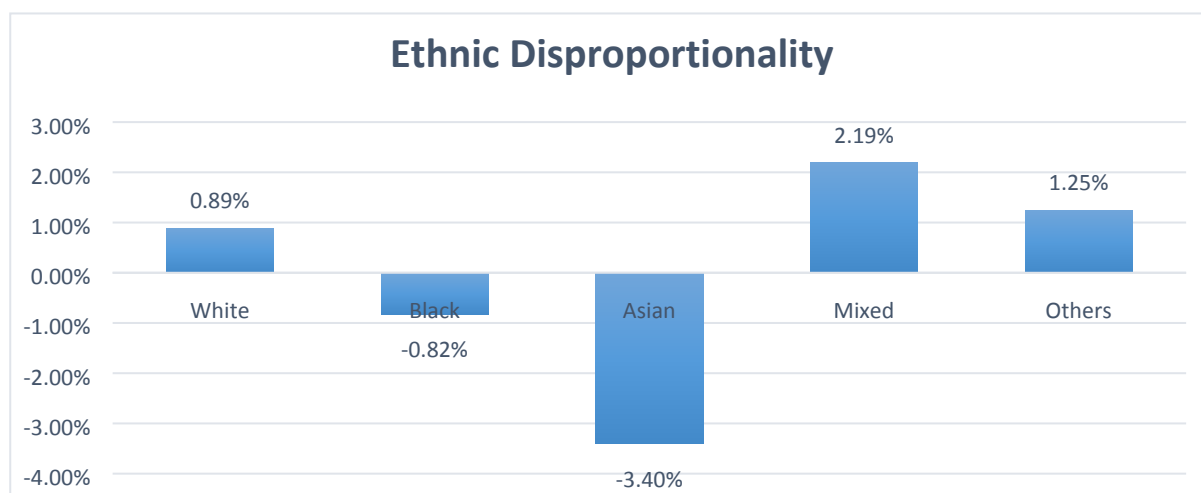
The number students that left their original college before the end of the course and had a Southampton address from September 2017 to April 2018 was 203. This was made up of 119 (58.62%) male and 84 (41.38%) female.

Ethnicity

The ethnic breakdown is as follows;

- White 164 (80.79%)
- Black 3 (1.48%)
- Asian 14 (6.9%)
- Mixed 15 (7.39%)
- Other 7 (3.45%)

The ethnic disproportionality between the percentage of Early Leavers within each group and the ethnic percentages of the 'Education' cohort on 1st November 2018 is shown below. The number of White, Mixed and Other students leaving education early is more than the education cohort percentage and those from a Black or Asian is less.



SEN

The SEN information for the cohort of 203 students was gathered from the education database Capita ONE and is based on the students' year 11 SEN indicator. A number of the cohort did not attend a Southampton school in year 11 so these are shown within the Unknown numbers. The data shows that just under a quarter (50 – 24.63%) of the early leavers were identified as having SEN needs.

- Statement/EHCP 1 (0.49%)
- SEN Support 49 (24.14%)
- No Support 129 (63.55%)
- Unknown 24 (11.82%)

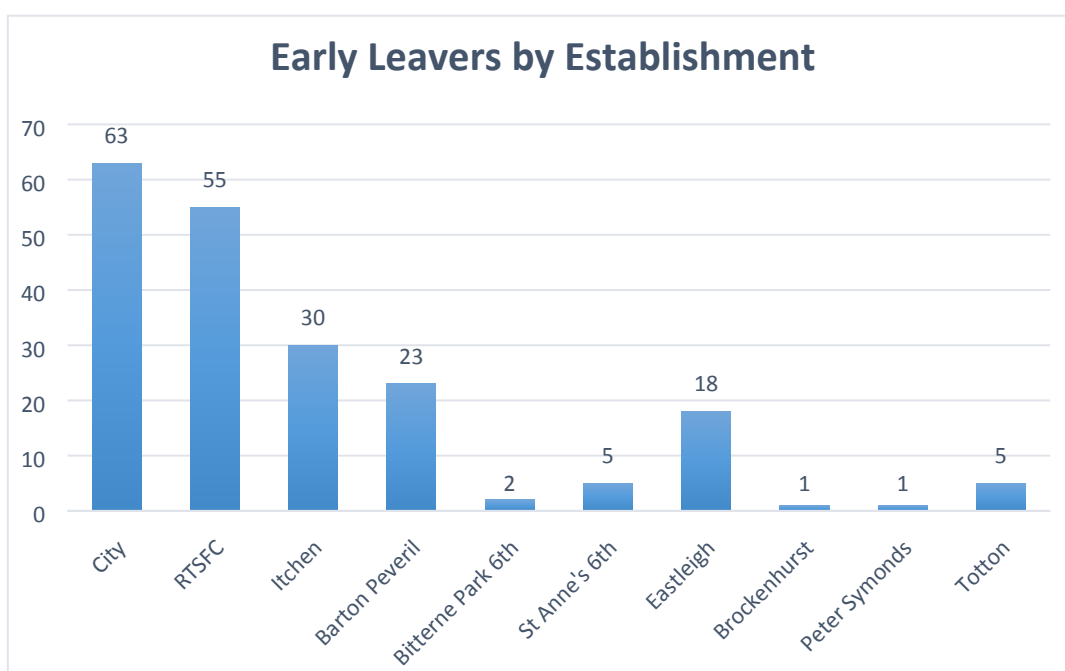
Early Leaver data – Colleges/Sixth Forms

The 2017 Year 11 Activity Survey showed that the most popular establishment for Southampton pupils to progress to for education was Barton Peveril with 367 young people. Richard Taunton Sixth Form College was the second most popular with 329, next came Southampton City College with 316 followed by Itchen College with 264 and Eastleigh College with 117.

In proportion to the cohort starting at each of the 5 main establishments, the percentage of Early Leavers for that college is as follows;

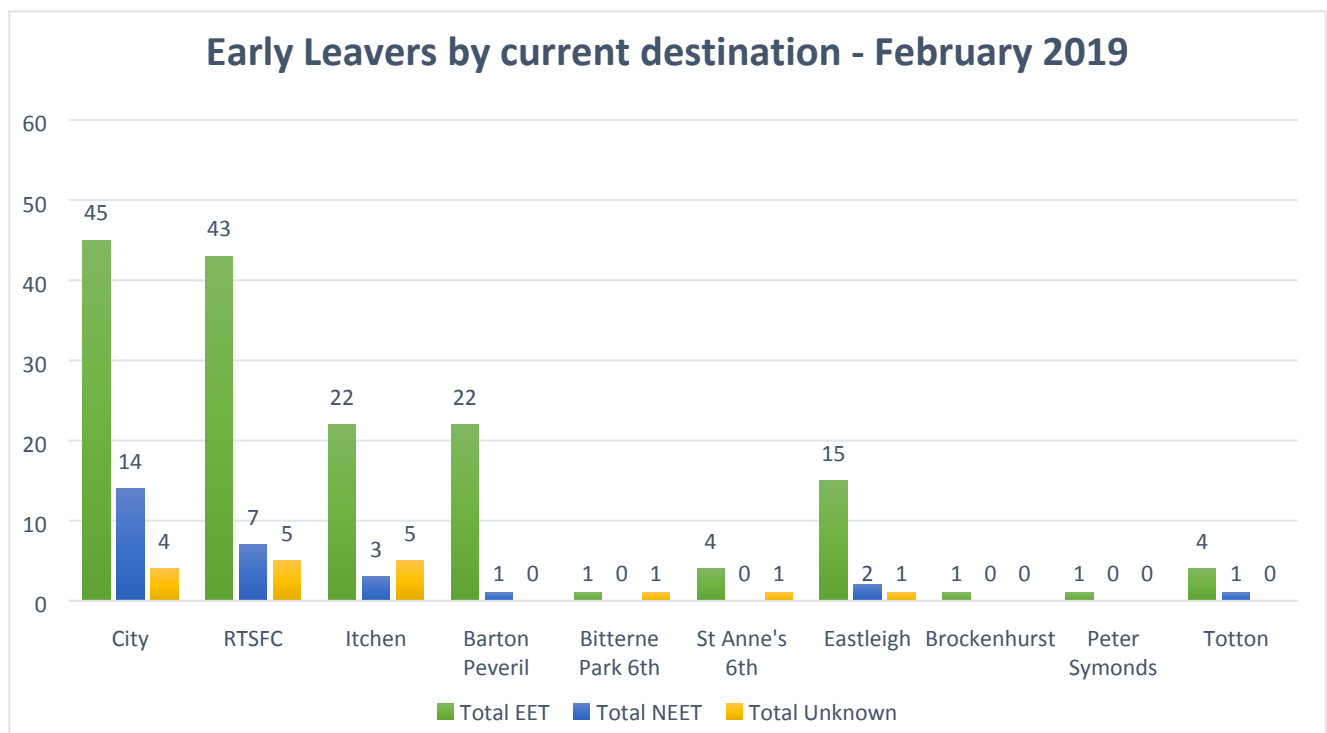
- Barton Peveril 6.3%
- Richard Taunton 16.7%
- City College 19.9%
- Itchen College 11.4%
- Eastleigh College 15.4%

The graph below shows the number of Southampton year 12 students who left each establishment during the 2017/18 academic year.



The table and graph below shows the percentages of leavers currently in an EET/NEET/Unknown destination from the 5 main colleges and the current numbers in the destinations of those students as of February 2019.

	Percentage in EET	Percentage in NEET	Percentage Unknown
City College	71.43%	22.22%	6.35%
Richard Taunton	78.18%	12.73%	9.09%
Itchen College	73.33%	10.00%	16.67%
Barton Peveril	95.65%	4.35%	0.00%
Eastleigh College	83.33%	11.11%	5.56%



Current destination data of the 203 Early Leavers is;

- Now in education 107 (57.7%)
- Apprenticeship/Training 29 (14.3%)
- Employment 22 (10.8%)
- NEET 28 (13.8%)
- Unknown 17 (8.4%)

Early Leaver data – Schools

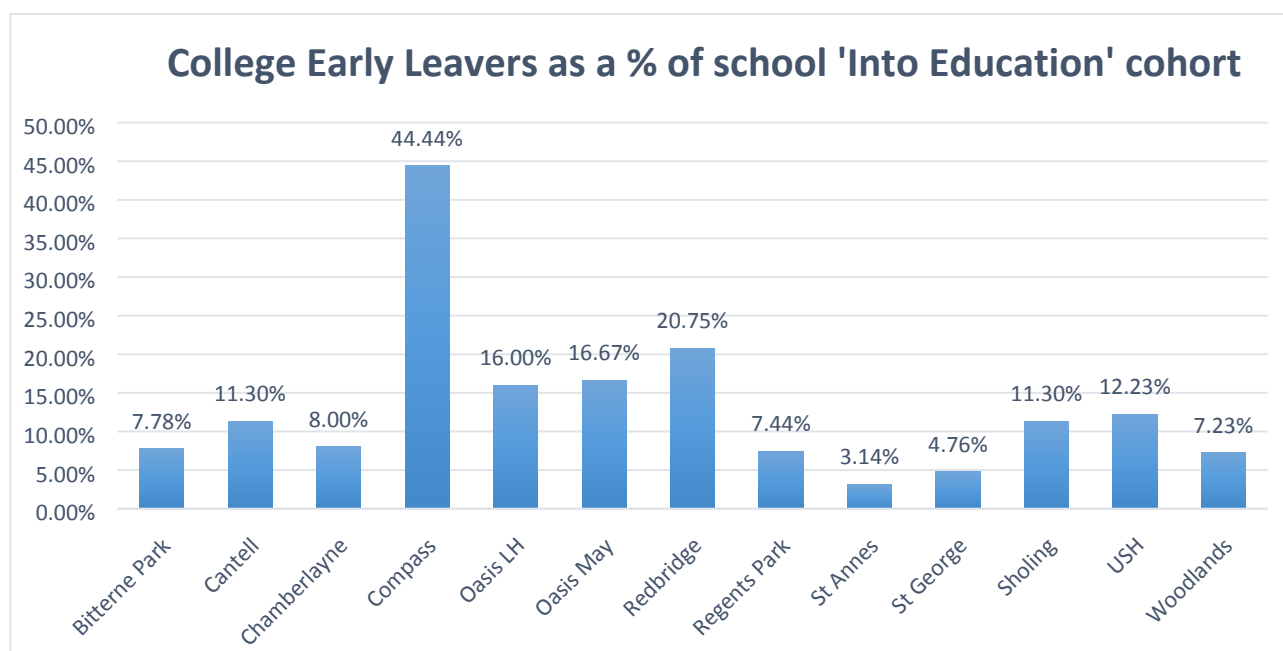
The following table contains information on the number of pupils that left year 11 in 2017 and progressed into education and the number and percentages of Early Leavers from each school. It also shows the percentage of the Early Leavers that are now in an EET destination in February 2019.

School	School year 11 leaver cohort into education	Early Leavers	% of education cohort	% in EET - Feb 2019
Bitterne Park	270	21	7.78%	85.7%
Cantell	177	20	11.30%	75.0%
Chamberlayne	75	6	8.00%	83.3%
Compass	27	12	44.44%	58.3%
Oasis Lord's Hill	75	12	16.00%	91.7%
Oasis Mayfield	96	16	16.67%	75.0%
Redbridge	159	33	20.75%	84.8%
Regents Park	121	9	7.44%	77.8%
St Anne's	191	6	3.14%	83.3%
St George	105	5	4.76%	80.0%
Sholing	177	20	11.30%	60.0%
Upper Shirley High	139	17	12.23%	94.1%
Woodlands	83	6	7.23%	83.3%

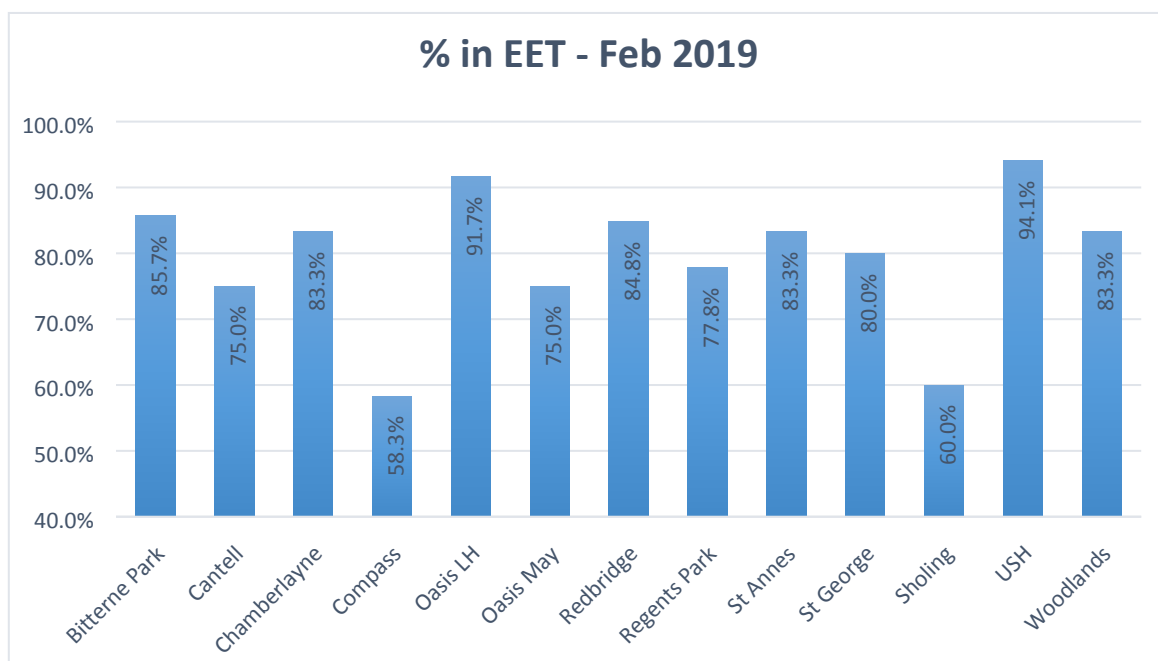
The graph below shows the percentages of early leavers from each Southampton school. Although the Compass percentage is the largest, this has to be taken into context as this is a PRU and has a much lower number of pupils with more challenging issues and low attainment scores.

Therefore the most significant school is Redbridge who had 33 Early Leavers which was 20% of their year 11 progressions into education. The breakdown of colleges that these leavers came from are City College (17), Richard Taunton (11), Totton (2) and 1 each for Eastleigh, Itchen and St Anne's. That being said the current (February 2019) destination data for the 33 young people shows that 28 of them are back in EET, see below for a breakdown;

- Education – 12
- Apprenticeships – 6
- Employment – 10
- NEET – 3
- Unknown – 2



This graph shows the percentage of the Early Leavers that are now in an EET destination for each school.



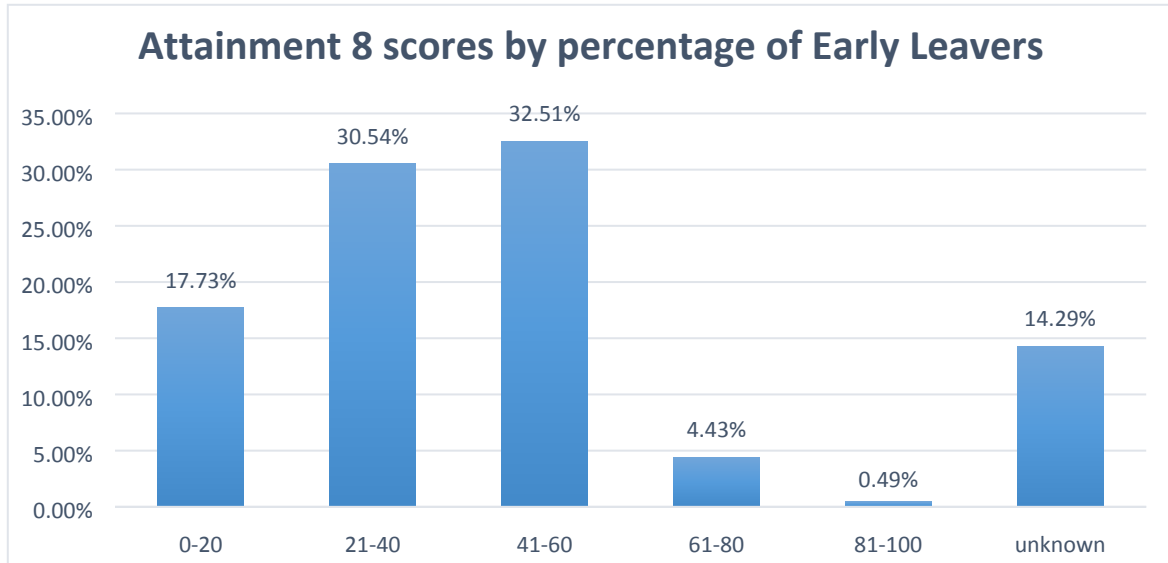
Early Leaver – Attainment 8 scores

The Attainment 8 scores for each pupil has been broken down by school and level, the overall Southampton level is just over 43%.

You can see below that of the 203 pupils we do not have data on 29 of them. Of the remaining 174 pupils, 76 had Attainment 8 scores of 41 and over, 62 scored between 21 and 40, and 36 scored 20 or below.

Attainment	Early Leavers	Attainment 8 scores					unknown
		0-20	21-40	41-60	61-80	81-100	
Bitterne Park	21	1	8	11	1	0	0
Cantell	20	2	8	6	2	0	2
Chamberlayne	6	0	2	3	0	1	0
Compass	12	12	0	0	0	0	0
Oasis LH	12	2	5	2	1	0	2
Oasis May	16	3	5	6	1	0	1
Redbridge	33	3	13	15	1	0	1
Regents Park	9	3	3	3	0	0	0
St Annes	6	0	2	3	1	0	0
St George	5	0	0	3	2	0	0
Sholing	20	6	5	6	0	0	3
USH	17	3	8	6	0	0	0
Woodlands	6	1	3	2	0	0	0
Others	20						20
totals	203	36	62	66	9	1	29

This graph shows the percentage of Attainment 8 scores including the unknowns.



Early Leaver – Ward data

The population data is taken from the 2011 Census (16-64 working age) and shows that the most populated ward is Bargate with 20,208 people and the least is Harefield with 8,405. The graph below shows the wards in order of largest population on the left to least on the right and has the number of Early Leavers against each ward.

You can see that Redbridge ward has the largest number of Early Leavers which matches Redbridge School also having the largest number of each school. You can also see that Early Leavers for Redbridge, Peartree and Bitterne are at a rate of twice the level of the ward population. The wards of Redbridge, Millbrook and Shirley in the west of the city account for 25% of the Early Leaver cohort.

