

## Public Document Pack

# Children and Families Scrutiny Panel

Thursday, 18th February, 2016  
at 5.30 pm

### **PLEASE NOTE TIME OF MEETING**

Conference Room 3 - Civic Centre

This meeting is open to the public

#### **Members**

Councillor Keogh (Chair)  
Councillor L Harris  
Councillor Lloyd  
Councillor McEwing (Vice-Chair)  
Councillor O'Neill  
Councillor Painton  
Councillor Spicer  
Mrs U Topp  
Revd. J Williams

#### **Contacts**

Senior Democratic Support Officer  
Natalie Noke  
Tel: 023 8083 3950  
Email: [natalie.noke@southampton.gov.uk](mailto:natalie.noke@southampton.gov.uk)

Scrutiny Manager  
Mark Pirnie  
Tel: 023 8083 3886  
Email: [mark.pirnie@southampton.gov.uk](mailto:mark.pirnie@southampton.gov.uk)

# **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.

### **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.

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

**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.

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

### **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.

**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

## Southampton City Council's Priorities

- Jobs for local people
- Prevention and early intervention
- Protecting vulnerable people
- Affordable housing
- Services for all
- City pride
- A sustainable Council

## Dates of Meetings: Municipal Year

2015	2016
3 <sup>rd</sup> September	18 <sup>th</sup> February
22 <sup>nd</sup> October	21 <sup>st</sup> April
17 <sup>th</sup> December	

## 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

Agendas and papers are now available via the City Council's website

### **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 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.

### **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.

NOTE: Members are reminded that, where applicable, they must complete the appropriate form recording details of any such interests and hand it to the Democratic Support Officer.

### **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 STATEMENT FROM THE CHAIR**

### **6 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 17<sup>th</sup> December, 2015 and to deal with any matters arising, attached.

### **7 CHILDREN AND FAMILIES - PERFORMANCE** (Pages 5 - 22)

Report of the Service Director, Legal and Governance providing an overview of performance across Children and Families Services since November 2015.

### **8 POST 16 EDUCATION AND TRAINING** (Pages 23 - 42)

Report of the Head of Economic Development and Skills providing an overview of post 16 education and training in Southampton.

**9 MONITORING SCRUTINY RECOMMENDATIONS (Pages 43 - 48)**

Report of the Service Director, Legal and Governance relating to recommendations made at previous meetings of the Panel.

Wednesday, 10 February 2016

SERVICE DIRECTOR, LEGAL AND  
GOVERNANCE

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CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL  
MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 17 DECEMBER 2015

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Present: Councillors Keogh (Chair), L Harris, Lloyd, O'Neill, Painton and Spicer

Apologies: Councillors McEwing and Revd. J Williams

In Attendance: Councillor Jeffery – Cabinet Member for Education and Children's Social Care

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

The Committee noted the apologies of Councillor McEwing and the Revd. Williams.

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

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held on 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2015 be approved and signed as a correct record.

18. **CHILDREN AND FAMILIES - PERFORMANCE**

The Panel considered the report of the Head of Legal and Democratic Services providing an overview of performance across the Children and Families Division since October, 2015. At the meeting the Panel received performance information up to November, 2015.

The Panel looked in detail at the data provided in Appendix 1 to the report which had been altered to include a column identifying the data owner and a detailed commentary against each performance area.

The Panel noted in particular the high percentage of referrals of Children In Need and those dealt with by MASH. Managed processes were now in place and with an improved close partnership working these percentages were being managed more effectively.

Focus was made on the high number of agency staff being used by the service and how this can be reduced by retaining council staff. It was noted that the current transformation process was being engaged to redesign staffing structures in a different way.

RESOLVED:

- (i) That the Panel are provided with a breakdown of the ages of the children who have been reported missing in October and November, 2015;
- (ii) That a discussion on workforce development, reflecting work underway in this area, is scheduled for a future meeting of the Panel;
- (iii) That information clarifying the Ofsted inspection of local authority children's services grading criteria is circulated to the Panel;
- (iv) That the Chair of the Panel meets regularly with the Service Director for Children and Families to enable effective identification of key issues and agenda planning.

19. **SCHOOL STANDARDS**

The Panel considered the report of the Cabinet Member for Education and Children's Social Care providing an update on the activity undertaken by Education and Early Years with particular reference to School Standards noting the Key Stage 4 results in the City, the role of the local authority in working with failing schools and the role of the Virtual school and how it supports Looked After Children.

Discussion took place regarding the fluctuation of results across schools and the reasons underpinning results. The Panel noted that a number of initiatives were in place to address continuous changes in education, recording of data, improvements made in attendance levels, funding made available to target specific re-training for teachers and the work that was being undertaken by working groups such as curriculum subject teachers meeting to look at common issues.

The Panel acknowledged the improvements that had been made recognising that with these systems in place comparison could now be made between schools to identify underlying trends.

The Cabinet Member indicated that the roll of the local authority was to act as a facilitator ensuring best practices were shared across all schools. Work would begin in the Spring term to communicate the Administrations expectations for schools by 2020.

**RESOLVED:**

- (i) That, to enable effective performance comparison over time, analysis is undertaken of 2015 Key Stage 4 results with the impact of changes to the weighting of vocational qualifications and multiple entry exams removed;
- (ii) That, to put Key Stage 4 results in context, analysis of the 2014/15 cohorts Key Stage 2 results are undertaken to develop an understanding of whether expected progress has been achieved;
- (iii) To develop an understanding of best practice the School Improvement Team records the approaches taken by secondary schools in Southampton to setting, streaming and grouping by ability;
- (iv) That, in recognition of the role that governance plays in ensuring that every child receives the best possible education, the Council works with schools to develop a skills audit of governing bodies in Southampton and share best practice;
- (v) That renewed efforts are made to ensure that each Southampton secondary school and the Virtual School, has a Southampton City Councillor on their governing body, and that senior managers at the Council are encouraged to become school governors;
- (vi) That a report on the state of schools in Southampton is submitted for discussion at a meeting of Council; and
- (vii) That additional support is provided to Looked After Children, from the first day of enrolment as they move from Key Stage 4 to Key Stage 5 settings.



20. **MONITORING SCRUTINY RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Panel noted the report of the Head of Legal and Democratic Services setting out progress on recommendations made at the previous meeting.

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# Agenda Item 7

<b>DECISION-MAKER:</b>	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL		
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES - PERFORMANCE		
<b>DATE OF DECISION:</b>	18 <sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 2016		
<b>REPORT OF:</b>	SERVICE DIRECTOR – LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE		
<b><u>CONTACT DETAILS</u></b>			
<b>AUTHOR:</b>	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Mark Pirnie</b>	<b>Tel:</b> 023 8083 3886
	<b>E-mail:</b>	<b>Mark.pirnie@southampton.gov.uk</b>	
<b>Director</b>	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Richard Ivory</b>	<b>Tel:</b> 023 8083 2794
	<b>E-mail:</b>	<b>Richard.ivory@southampton.gov.uk</b>	
<b>STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY</b>			
None			
<b>BRIEF SUMMARY</b>			
At the meeting the Service Director, Children and Families will be providing the Panel with an overview of performance across the division since November 2015.			
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS:</b>			
	(i)	That the Panel consider and challenge the performance of Children and Family Services in Southampton.	
<b>REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS</b>			
1.	To enable effective scrutiny of children and family services in Southampton.		
<b>ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED</b>			
2.	None.		
<b>DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)</b>			
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 December 2015, and explanations of significant variations in performance are attached as Appendices 1 and 2.		
5.	The Service Director, Children and Families has been invited to attend the meeting and provide the performance overview.		
<b>RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS</b>			
<b><u>Capital/Revenue</u></b>			
6.	None.		
<b><u>Property/Other</u></b>			
7.	None.		
<b>LEGAL IMPLICATIONS</b>			
<b><u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u></b>			
8.	The duty to undertake overview and scrutiny is set out in Part 1A Section 9 of the Local Government Act 2000.		

<b><u>Other Legal Implications:</u></b>	
9.	None
<b>POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS</b>	
10.	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"> <li>• Protecting vulnerable people</li> <li>• Prevention and early intervention.</li> </ul>
<b>KEY DECISION</b>	No
<b>WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:</b>	None directly as a result of this report
<b><u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u></b>	
<b>Appendices</b>	
1.	Children and Families Monthly Dataset – December 2015
2.	Children and Families Monthly Analysis Report – December 2015
3.	Glossary of terms
<b>Documents In Members' Rooms</b>	
1.	None
<b>Equality Impact Assessment</b>	
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessments (ESIA) to be carried out.	No
<b>Privacy Impact Assessment</b>	
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to be carried out.	No
<b>Other Background Documents</b>	
<b>Equality Impact Assessment and Other Background documents available for inspection at:</b>	
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 Monthly Dataset

Dec 2015

[Click here for graphs on each measure](#)

Qualitative measures:		
Positive change	Similar	Negative change

Key to direction of travel:				
Increase 10% or more	↑	Similar	→	Decrease 10% or less

Ref	Area	Description	Data owner	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015	Sept 2015	Oct 2015	Nov 2015	Dec 2015	% change from previous month	12 month average	Max. value in last 12 months	SN (annual % or rate, or annual figure/12)	National (annual % or rate, or annual figure/12)
M1	MASH	Number of contacts received (includes contacts that become referrals)	Simon McKenzie	1055	1280	1207	1235	1132	1156	1363	1316	1160	1172	1009	1139	1053	→ (8)	1185	1363	Local indicator	Local indicator
M2	MASH	Number of new referrals of Children In Need (CiN)	Simon McKenzie	341	429	445	424	378	341	393	370	303	352	306	341	302	↓ (11)	365	445	Local indicator	Local indicator
M3	MASH	Percentage of all contacts that become new referrals of Children In Need (CiN)	Simon McKenzie	32%	34%	37%	34%	33%	29%	29%	28%	26%	30%	30%	30%	29%	→ (4)	31%	37%	Local indicator	Local indicator
M6-QL	MASH	Percentage of referrals of Children In Need (CiN) which are re-referrals within one year	Simon McKenzie	New measure from Apr 15	New measure from Apr 15	New measure from Apr 15	New measure from Apr 15	12%	11%	14%	21%	17%	20%	19%	29%	23%	↓ (20)	18%	29%	Local indicator	Local indicator
M6-QL (val)	MASH	Count of CIN re-referrals	Simon McKenzie	New measure from Apr 15	New measure from Apr 15	New measure from Apr 15	New measure from Apr 15	45	37	55	76	50	69	57	98	69	↓ (30)	62	98	Local indicator	Local indicator
M4	MASH	Number of new referrals of children aged 13+ where child sexual exploitation was a factor	Simon McKenzie	7	9	9	5	7	6	7	3	0	6	7	10	5	↓ (50)	6	10	Local indicator	Local indicator
M8-QL	MASH	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	Simon McKenzie	88%	57%	50%	38%	40%	65%	89%	68%	83%	82%	75%	83%	61%	↓ -26	66%	89%	Local indicator	Local indicator
M5	MASH	Number of children receiving Universal Help services who are stepped up for Children In Need (CiN) assessment	Simon McKenzie	New measure from Apr 15	New measure from Apr 15	New measure from Apr 15	New measure from Apr 15	22	30	21	29	22	35	14	32	14	↓ (56)	24	35	Local indicator	Local indicator

Ref	Area	Description	Data owner	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015	Sept 2015	Oct 2015	Nov 2015	Dec 2015	% change from previous month	12 month average	Max. value in last 12 months	SN (annual % or rate, or annual figure/12)	National (annual % or rate, or annual figure/12)
EH1	CIN	Number of children at end of period with Universal Help Plans, or undergoing Universal Help Assessments	Simon McKenzie	New measure from Apr 15	New measure from Apr 15	New measure from Apr 15	New measure from Apr 15	554	568	567	559	525	522	493	495	516	→ 4	533	568	Local indicator	Local indicator
EH2	CIN	Number of Children In Need (CIN) at end of period (all open cases, excluding UHPs, UHAs, CPP and LAC)	Phil Bullingham	New measure from Apr 15	New measure from Apr 15	New measure from Apr 15	New measure from Apr 15	1788	1866	1976	2090	2015	2044	2037	2055	2122	→ 3	1999	2122	Local indicator	Local indicator
EH5-QL	CIN	Number of children open to the authority who have been missing at any point in the period	Simon McKenzie	New measure from Apr 15	New measure from Apr 15	New measure from Apr 15	New measure from Apr 15	7	11	10	9	12	11	18	25	26	→ 4	14	26	Local indicator	Local indicator
EH3	Assts	Number of Single Assessments completed	Phil Bullingham	415	299	326	317	285	323	263	316	227	200	258	186	185	→ (1)	265	326	Local indicator	Local indicator
EH4-QL	Assts	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed in 45 working days	Phil Bullingham	87%	87%	83%	95%	86%	90%	86%	88%	76%	79%	75%	74%	65%	↓ -12	82%	95%	Local indicator	Local indicator
EH4-QL	Assts	Number of Single Assessments (SA) completed in 45 working days	Phil Bullingham	359	261	270	300	244	290	227	279	173	158	193	137	120	↓ -12	221	300	Local indicator	Local indicator
CP1	CP	Number of Section 47 (S47) enquiries started	Phil Bullingham	175	149	150	206	137	156	130	124	99	137	131	104	86	↓ (17)	134	206	Local indicator	Local indicator

Ref	Area	Description	Data owner	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015	Sept 2015	Oct 2015	Nov 2015	Dec 2015	% change from previous month	12 month average	Max. value in last 12 months	SN (annual % or rate, or annual figure/12)	National (annual % or rate, or annual figure/12)
CP1-NI	CP	Section 47 (S47) enquiries rate per 10,000 children	Phil Bullingham	37	31	31	43	29	33	27	26	21	29	27	22	18	↓ (17)	28	43	15	37
CP2	CP	Number of Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs) held, including transfers, excluding temporary registrations	Christine Robinson	54	42	52	57	45	58	38	39	25	26	46	31	31	→ 0	41	58	Local indicator	Local indicator
CP2-NI	CP	Rate per 10,000 Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs)	Christine Robinson	11	9	11	12	9	12	8	8	5	5	10	6	6	→ 0	9	12	7	5
CP3-QL (val)	CP	Number of Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs) held within timescales	Christine Robinson	44	20	45	48	22	16	9	14	21	13	43	21	27	↑ 29	25	48	Local indicator	Local indicator
CP3-QL	CP	Percentage of Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs) held within timescales	Christine Robinson	81%	48%	87%	84%	49%	28%	24%	36%	84%	50%	93%	68%	87%	↑ 29	61%	93%	79%	75%
CP4	CP	Percentage of Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs) resulting in a Child Protection Plan	Christine Robinson	85%	98%	79%	88%	84%	93%	89%	74%	72%	100%	83%	87%	87%	→ 0	86%	100%	Local indicator	Local indicator

Ref	Area	Description	Data owner	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015	Sept 2015	Oct 2015	Nov 2015	Dec 2015	% change from previous month	12 month average	Max. value in last 12 months	SN (annual % or rate, or annual figure/12)	National (annual % or rate, or annual figure/12)
CP9	CP	Number of Review Child Protection Conferences (RCPCs) in the month	Christine Robinson	<i>New measure from Apr 15</i>	<i>New measure from Apr 15</i>	<i>New measure from Apr 15</i>	<i>New measure from Apr 15</i>	17	24	23	27	8	17	18	16	15	→ (6)	18	27	Local indicator	Local indicator
CP5-QL	CP	Percentage of new Child Protection Plans (CPP) where child had previously been subject of a CPP at any time	Christine Robinson	2%	31%	10%	8%	19%	26%	10%	36%	8%	12%	13%	17%	35%	↑ 113	19%	36%	Local indicator	Local indicator
CP5-QL (val)	CP	Number of new Child Protection Plans (CPP) where child had previously been subject of a CPP at any time	Christine Robinson	1	15	4	4	8	17	4	12	2	4	5	5	11	↑ 120	8	17	Local indicator	Local indicator
CP6B	CP	Number of children with a Child Protection Plan at the end of the month, excluding temporary registrations	Phil Bullingham	380	385	388	389	387	392	376	359	351	336	347	335	315	→ (6)	363	392	Local indicator	Local indicator
CP6B-NI	CP	Child Protection Plan (CPP) rate per 10,000	Phil Bullingham	80	80	81	81	81	82	79	75	73	70	72	70	66	→ (6)	76	82	55	43
CP7	CP	Number of ceasing Child Protection Plans, excluding temporary registrations	Phil Bullingham	12	43	36	49	43	57	51	47	20	49	29	40	43	→ 8	42	57	Local indicator	Local indicator
CP8-QL	CP	Percentage of children subject to a Child Protection Plan seen in the last 14 calendar days	Phil Bullingham	57%	66%	68%	68%	77%	68%	73%	71%	79%	64%	61%	52%	59%	↑ 13	67%	79%	Local indicator	Local indicator



Ref	Area	Description	Data owner	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015	Sept 2015	Oct 2015	Nov 2015	Dec 2015	% change from previous month	12 month average	Max. value in last 12 months	SN (annual % or rate, or annual figure/12)	National (annual % or rate, or annual figure/12)
LAC1	LAC	Number of Looked after Children at end of period	Robert South	561	561	571	586	615	622	624	627	636	626	614	613	606	→ (1)	608	636	Local indicator	Local indicator
LAC1-NI	LAC	Looked after Children rate per 10,000	Robert South	118	117	119	122	128	130	130	131	133	131	128	128	127	→ (1)	127	133	75	60
LAC7-QL	LAC	Percentage of Looked after Children visited within timescales	Robert South	51%	58%	63%	77%	79%	79%	78%	71%	75%	68%	73%	61%	70%	↑ 14	71%	79%	Local indicator	Local indicator
LAC8-QL	LAC	Percentage of Looked after Children with an up to date Personal Education Plan (PEP)	Robert South	63%	65%	66%	68%	64%	60%	56%	54%	48%	47%	55%	54%	90%	↑ 66	61%	90%	Local indicator	Local indicator
LAC10-QL	LAC	Number of Looked after Children with an authorised CLA Plan	Robert South	New measure from Oct 15	New measure from Oct 15	New measure from Oct 15	New measure from Oct 15	503	511	513	513	511	508	503	499	502	→ 1	507	513	Local indicator	Local indicator
LAC11-QL	LAC	Number of Looked after Children with an authorised Pathway Plan	Robert South	New measure from Oct 15	New measure from Oct 15	New measure from Oct 15	New measure from Oct 15	163	162	163	156	156	152	148	151	151	→ 0	156	163	Local indicator	Local indicator
LAC2	LAC	Number of new Looked after Children (episodes)	Robert South	11	17	19	22	37	15	20	17	16	13	9	9	6	↓ (33)	17	37	Local indicator	Local indicator
LAC3	LAC	Number of ceasing Looked after Children (episodes)	Robert South	24	17	10	8	6	10	11	14	12	14	18	11	9	↓ (18)	12	18	Local indicator	Local indicator

Ref	Area	Description	Data owner	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2015	Sept 2015	Oct 2015	Nov 2015	Dec 2015	% change from previous month	12 month average	Max. value in last 12 months	SN (annual % or rate, or annual figure/12)	National (annual % or rate, or annual figure/12)
LAC6 (val)	LAC	Number of adoptions (E11, E12)	Robert South	12	7	1	6	0	2	3	6	4	3	5	5	3	↓ (40)	4	7	3	444
LAC6 (%)	LAC	Percentage of adoptions (E11, E12)	Robert South	100%	88%	100%	100%	0%	67%	50%	75%	50%	50%	50%	71%	33%	↓ (53)	61%	100%	Local indicator	Local indicator
LAC12 (val)	LAC	Number of Special Guardianship Orders (SGOs) (E43, E44)	Robert South	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	2	4	3	5	2	0	↓ (100)	183%	500%	Local indicator	Local indicator
LAC12 (%)	LAC	Percentage of Special Guardianship Orders (SGOs) (E43, E44)	Robert South	0%	13%	0%	0%	100%	33%	50%	25%	50%	50%	50%	29%	0%	↓ (100)	33%	100%	Local indicator	Local indicator
LAC9	LAC	Number of IFA placements	Robert South	185	189	183	182	190	193	197	157	189	184	188	184	181	→ (2)	185	197	Local indicator	Local indicator
LAC9	LAC	IFA placements as a percentage of all looked after children	Robert South	33%	34%	32%	31%	31%	31%	32%	25%	30%	29%	31%	30%	30%	→ 0	30%	34%	Local indicator	Local indicator

**Data notes**

LAC8 - Children in care for more than 28 days, over the age of 2 ½ with a PEP in the last six months are considered to have a valid PEP.

### Children and Families Monthly Report - December 2015

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## Qualitative measures: significant changes (+/-10%)

Positive change – Negative change

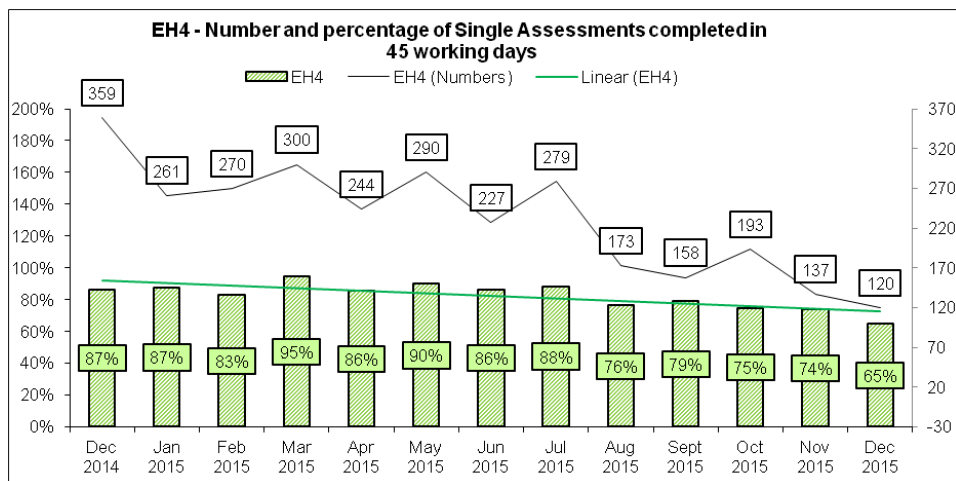
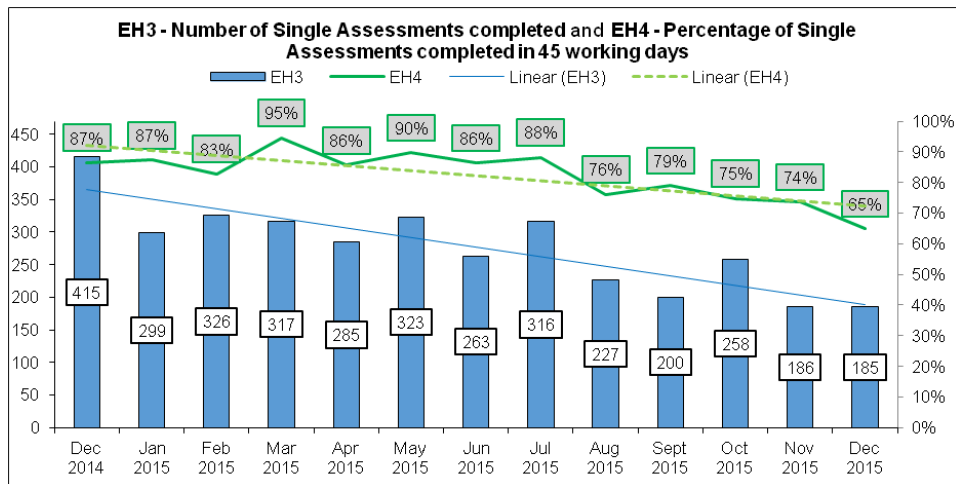
### Assessments

#### **EH4** - Number and percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed in 45 working days

The number of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 45 working days continues to decrease month on month, although there was a peak in performance in October 2015, when 193 SAs were completed within timescales. However, the numbers have remained under 200 from August 2015 onwards and for the last two months have been closer to 100 than 200.

It is concerning that although the total numbers of SAs completed in November and December were virtually the same, the percentage of those completed within timescales was very different – 74% in November, and 65% in December.

In November, it was acknowledged that workload and capacity pressures affected performance, which may be an ongoing issue, and could also be the reason for the negative decrease on this measure.

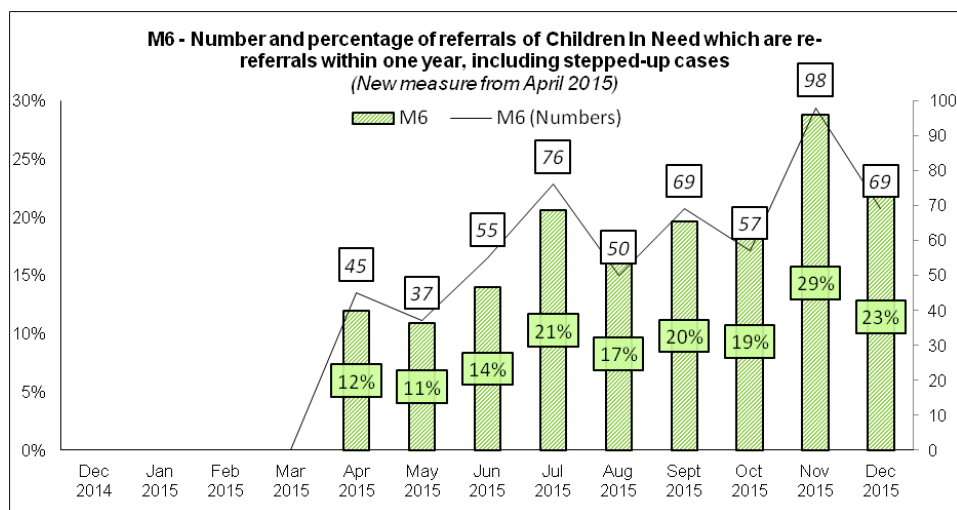


## MASH and Children in Need (CiN)

### M6 – Number and percentage of referrals of Children In Need (CiN) which are re-referrals within one year

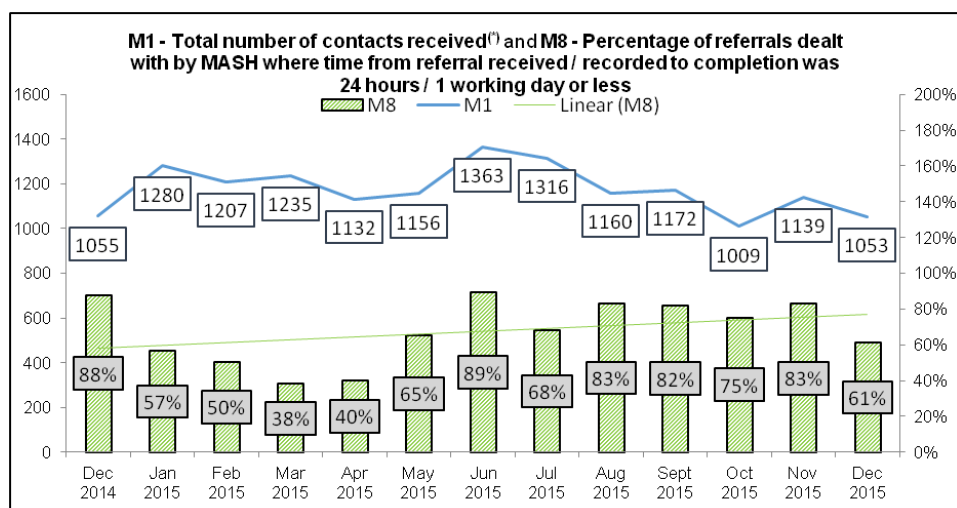
There was a 20% decrease in the percentage, and 30% decrease in the number of CiN re-referrals, when compared to the previous month. Both the number and percentage were unusually high in November, which has been acknowledged to possibly have been caused by cases being closed too soon.

Excluding November's high figure (98), the 12 month average of numbers of re-referrals is 57, which means December's value is still substantially above the average, even when excluding the exceptionally high figure of the previous month. There is currently not enough data to identify any trends on this indicator, although from the data available, it can be seen that there is a peak nearly every other month (as shown in the graph below), whilst both the number and percentage have also continued to increase. Further analysis on lengths of time between referrals will be undertaken to better understand reasons for the changes in this figure.



### M8 - 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 and M1- Number of contacts received

There was a 26% negative decrease in the percentage compared to the previous month, and 30% compared to the same period last year. This is the first time in five months when the percentage has dropped under 75%. As the graph below shows, the total numbers of contacts received has also decreased when compared to the previous month, which indicates that the change in the percentage is unlikely to be due to increased workload. Staff absence and holidays may be one of the reasons affecting this figure, but further investigation is needed to understand what else might have caused the decrease.



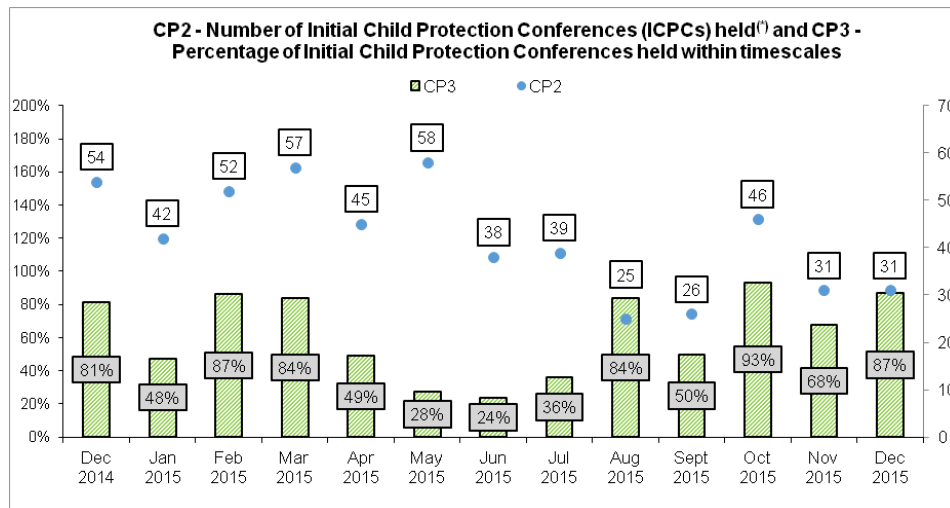
(\*) M1 - Includes contacts that become referrals.

## Child Protection (CP)

### CP3 - Number and percentage of Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs) held within timescales

There has been a positive increase in both the number and percentage of ICPCs held within timescales compared to the previous month. However, the number has gone down when compared to the same period last year.

In November, it was discovered that there were recording issues which affected this measure, such as conference requests being received late, and Section 47s not being recorded, which meant ICPCs could not be added on PARIS. CP conferences being held within timescales is a statutory requirement, and it is therefore vital that seamless joint working between teams is promoted and encouraged to ensure that conferences are recorded in an accurate and timely way.



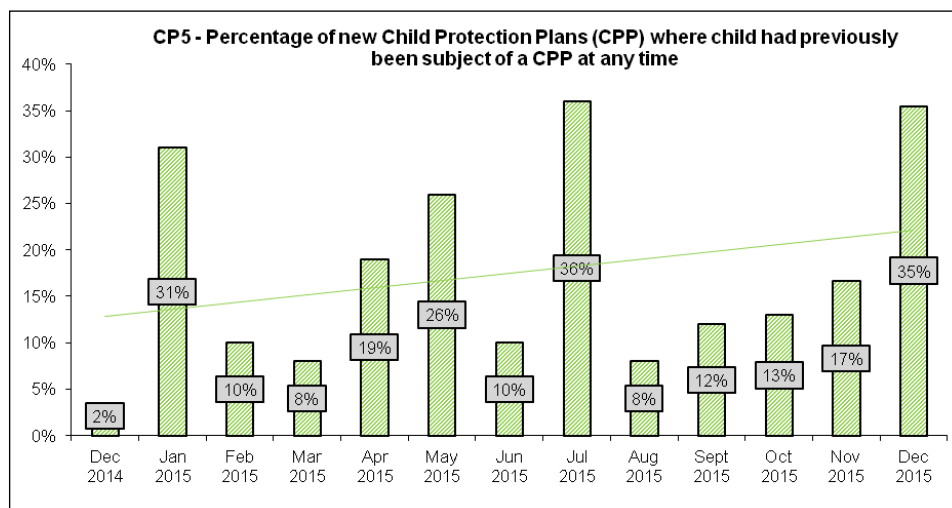
(\*) CP2 - Includes transfer-ins, excludes temporary registrations.

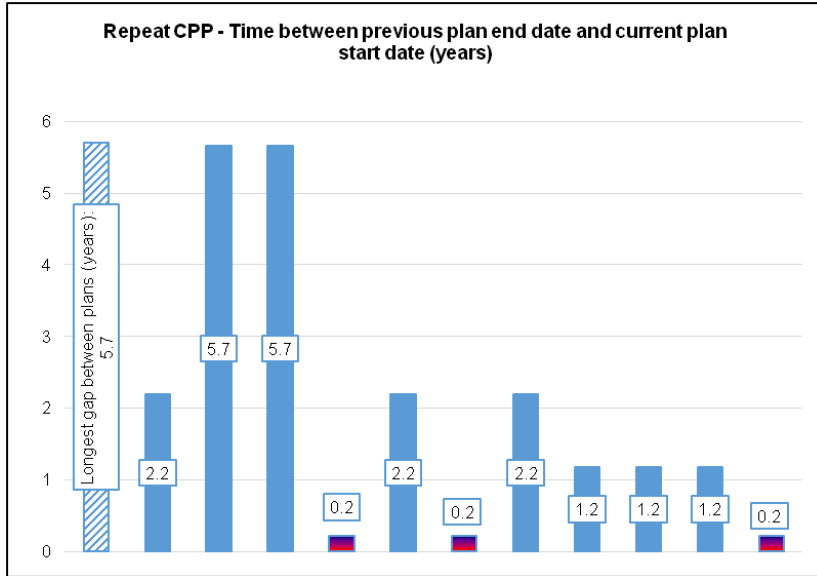
### CP5 - Number and percentage of new Child Protection Plans (CPP) where child had previously been subject of a CPP at any time

There has been a negative increase in both the number and percentage of repeat CP plans, both when compared to the previous month and the same period last year. Of the total of 11 children, five were previously subject to a plan less than two years ago, of them three less than a year ago. Of the 11 children, three had been subject to a plan twice and one three times (including the current plan).

The second graph below shows the time between the end of the previous CP plan and the start of the current plan.

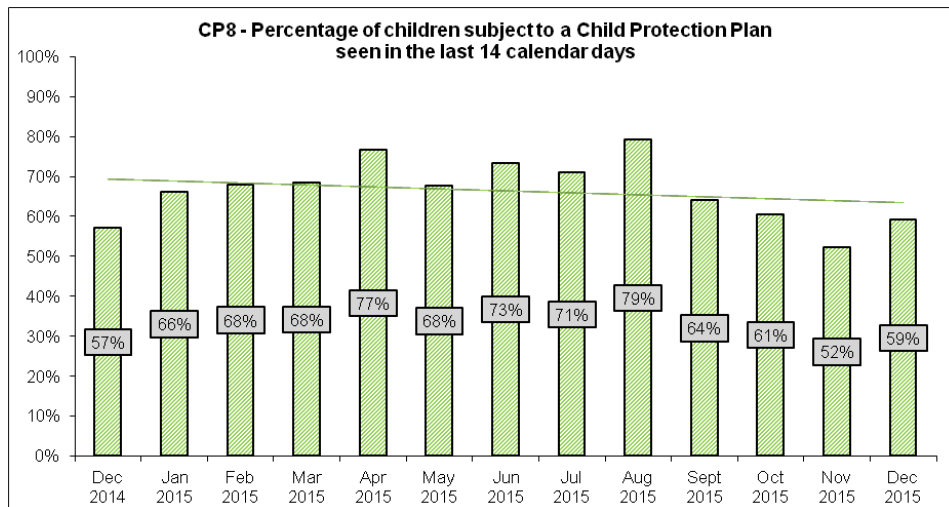
Details of these children have been sent to the relevant Principal Officer for further investigation of their circumstances.





**CP8 - Percentage of children subject to a Child Protection Plan seen in the last 14 calendar days**

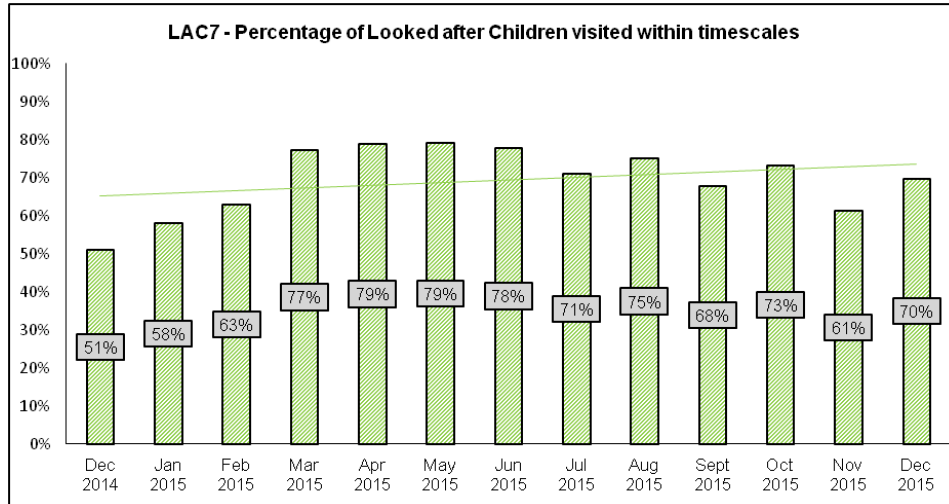
Although there has been a 13% positive increase in the percentage of children subject to CP plans seen within 14 days when compared to the previous month, this figure is now below the 12 month average of 67%. For the last two months, the figure has also now, for the first time since December 2014, been below 60%.



## Looked after Children (LAC)

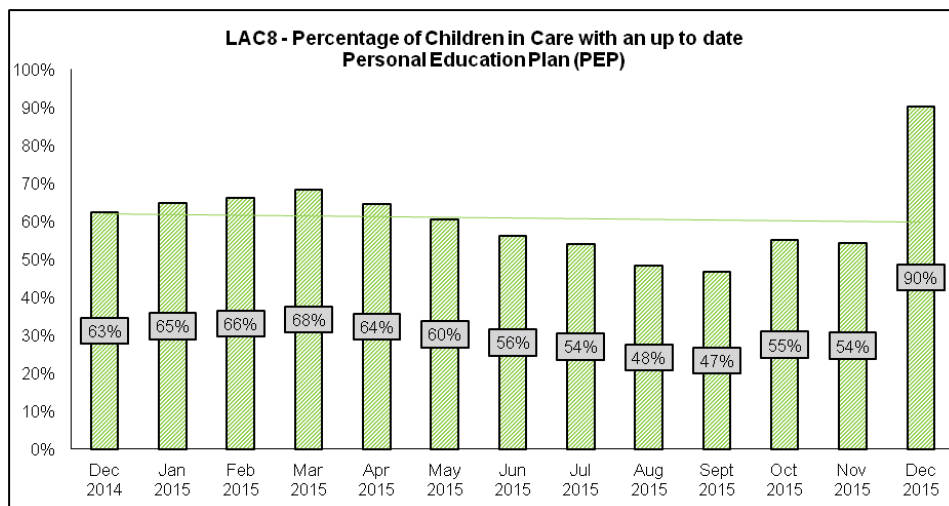
### LAC7 - Percentage of Looked after Children visited within timescales

There has been a 14% increase in this percentage when compared to the previous month, and 37% when compared to the same period in the previous year. In November, it was discovered that there had been some recording issues relating to this figure, which contributed towards the reduction. This issue has been rectified by offering appropriate training and guidance to new members of staff.



### LAC8 - Percentage of Looked after Children with an up to date Personal Education Plan (PEP)

There has been a significant positive development in this figure compared to both the previous month and the same period last year, and indeed, any other month during the past 12-month period and beyond. The improvement is known to be due to significant work having been undertaken by the Virtual School (VS) team across the 11 teams responsible for completion of PEPs. The work entailed, amongst other things, training of schools and social workers, mail-outs and reminders to involved persons, and the establishment of close relationships between schools, social workers and the VS team. The next stage of the project will be checking a sample of over 200 PEPs, for the purposes of feedback and quality improvement.





### Glossary

#### A

##### 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.

#### C

##### Care Order

A Care Order can be made in Care Proceedings brought under section 31 of the Children Act 1989 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.

##### Child in Need / CiN

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

##### Child Protection / CP

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

###### Initial Child Protection Conference / ICPC

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

###### Review Child Protection Conference

Child Protection Review Conferences 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.

## 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.

## D

### 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.

## E

### Early Help / EH

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.

Also: Early Help social work teams.

## H

### 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.

## L

### 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.

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 parents, 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.

## P

### PACT

Protection and Court social work teams.

### 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.

### Personal Education Plan / PEP

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.

## R

### 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 or that a child may be suffering, or is likely to suffer, Significant Harm. The referral should be made in accordance with the agreed LSCB procedures.

## S

### Section 17 / S17

Under Section 17(1) of the Children Act 1989, local authorities have a general duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children within their area who are In Need; and so far as is consistent with that duty, to promote the upbringing of such children by their families, by providing a range and level of services appropriate to those children's needs.

For this reason, the term "Section 17" is often used as a shorthand way of describing the statutory authority for providing services to Children in Need who are not Looked After.

### Section 20 / S20

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 / S47

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.

### Special Guardianship Order / SGO

Special Guardianship is a new Order under 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.

### 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).

## U

### Universal Services

Universal services are those services (sometimes also referred to as mainstream services) that are provided to, or are routinely available to, all children and their families. Universal services are designed to meet the sorts of needs that all children have; they include early years provision, mainstream schools and Connexions, for example, as well as health services provided by GPs, midwives, and health visitors.

## W

### 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.

The most recent guidance was published in March 2015.

### Sources:

Tri.x live online glossary: <http://trixresources.proceduresonline.com/> - a free resource which provides up to date keyword definitions and details about national agencies and organisations. Tri.x is a provider of policies, procedures and associated solutions in the Children's and Adult's Sectors.

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

# Agenda Item 8

<b>DECISION-MAKER:</b>	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL		
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	POST 16 EDUCATION AND TRAINING		
<b>DATE OF DECISION:</b>	18 <sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 2016		
<b>REPORT OF:</b>	HEAD OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SKILLS		
<b><u>CONTACT DETAILS</u></b>			
<b>AUTHOR:</b>	<b>Name:</b>	Denise Edghill	<b>Tel:</b> 023 8083 4095
	<b>E-mail:</b>	denise.edghill@southampton.gov.uk	
<b>Director</b>	<b>Name:</b>	Kim drake	<b>Tel:</b> 023 8083 4899
	<b>E-mail:</b>	kim.drake@southampton.gov.uk	
<b>STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY</b>			
None			
<b>BRIEF SUMMARY</b>			
This report provides an overview of post-16 education and training for Southampton young people including progress, performance, actions undertaken and emerging issues.			
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS:</b>			
	(i)	That the Panel consider and challenge the position relating to post 16 education and training in Southampton.	
<b>REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS</b>			
1.	To enable effective scrutiny of outcomes for children and families in Southampton.		
<b>ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED</b>			
2.	None.		
<b>DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)</b>			
	<b>Context</b>		
3.	Local Authorities have a statutory responsibility to ensure that there is enough, suitable education and training provision in their area to meet the needs of young people aged 16-19 (and up to 25 for those with learning difficulties or disabilities), and to oversee the provision and take-up of education and training so that young people meet their duty to participate up to age 18. Comparatively, Southampton, as an urban area, is well served with the majority of education and training choices within a reasonable travel to learn distance. The primary role of the Council to date, therefore, has been partnership working to track and support young people's progression and retention in post 16 provision, including those who are at risk of being Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET); to maximise external resource for local provision for all young people; and to strategically influence Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs), government departments, local agencies, businesses and providers to ensure that provision meets the needs of learners and the local labour market. The Council does not have specific responsibility regarding inspection or quality assurance of post-16 provision, but would see its role as a strategic partner to address under- performance if		

	local provision was not of a suitable quality to meet the needs of its young people.																																																
	<b>Cohort and destinations post-16</b>																																																
4.	In 2015, 1,947 pupils attended a year 11 provision within Southampton. The number of young people in this cohort has been reducing over a period of 12 years from 2530 in 2004. It is forecast that the year 11 cohort will reach its minimum size in 2016/17 before increasing from this point onwards.																																																
5.	Every year, the Local Authority tracks the destinations of young people to post-16 provision. In 2015, the number of young people that met their duty to participate in education or training post-16 (under the Raising the Participation Age legislation) was 1893, equating to 94.65%. This was a rise of almost 3% compared to 91.8% in 2014. South East and England comparisons for post-16 participation are not yet available for 2015; however, in 2014 they were 93.2% and 93.4% respectively; therefore, it is anticipated that Southampton's increased participation rate this year should now be broadly in line with, or exceeding England or South East averages.																																																
6.	As given in table 1, below, the percentage of the cohort in some form of further education has fallen very slightly, so the increase has been made through the percentage into employment with training, along with those in full time training (the way in which employment without training is recorded has changed this year).																																																
7.	The number of young people who left compulsory education and were NEET on the 1 <sup>st</sup> November 2015 has remained similar to 2014. There were 57 (2.85%) young people in this group made up of 47 available for work and 10 not available due to reasons such as becoming parents and illness.																																																
	<p><b>Table 1 - Destinations of Southampton Y11 Leavers 2011-2015</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FE College/Sixth Form College/School Sixth Form</td> <td>88.3</td> <td>89.2</td> <td>89.2</td> <td>88.2</td> <td>88.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government Supported Training (Non Employed)</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>1.4</td> <td>1.8</td> <td>1.3</td> <td>2.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employment with training (including apprenticeships)<sup>1</sup></td> <td>1.8</td> <td>2.9</td> <td>3.5</td> <td>3.8</td> <td>4.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Re-engagement</td> <td>n/a</td> <td>n/a</td> <td>n/a</td> <td>n/a</td> <td>0.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employment without training</td> <td>1.3</td> <td>0.7</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>1.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NEET</td> <td>5.0</td> <td>3.2</td> <td>2.5</td> <td>2.8</td> <td>2.85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unknown</td> <td>0.9</td> <td>2.2</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>3.1</td> <td>1.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><sup>(1</sup> Included employment with local non-accredited training up until 2014.)</p>		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	FE College/Sixth Form College/School Sixth Form	88.3	89.2	89.2	88.2	88.15	Government Supported Training (Non Employed)	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.3	2.0	Employment with training (including apprenticeships) <sup>1</sup>	1.8	2.9	3.5	3.8	4.4	Re-engagement	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.1	Employment without training	1.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	1.2	NEET	5.0	3.2	2.5	2.8	2.85	Unknown	0.9	2.2	2.4	3.1	1.3
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015																																												
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NEET	5.0	3.2	2.5	2.8	2.85																																												
Unknown	0.9	2.2	2.4	3.1	1.3																																												
8.	Progression from Southampton schools to employment, training and education post- 16 varied considerably this year, as given at Table 1 in Appendix 4. The highest rates of progression to full time education were from St Anne's (98.5%); Regents Park (97%) and Upper Shirley High (96.7%). The highest rate of Apprenticeship progression was from Oasis Lord's Hill (11.2%), Woodlands (9.8%) and Oasis Mayfield (7.5%). Rates of progression to NEET varied from 11.7% at Compass to 0% at St Anne's.																																																
9.	There are marked variances in progression patterns relating to gender and ethnicity as given at Tables 2 and 3 of Appendix 4. 91.3% of females progressed to full time education against 84.8% of males, whereas																																																

	<p>apprenticeships progression for males was 5.6% against 3.3% for females. On the other hand, 96% of black and minority ethnic (BME) young people progressed to full time education against 86.5% of white young people, whilst 2% of BME young people progressed to an apprenticeship against 4.9% white.</p>
	<p><b>16-18 Education travel to learn</b></p>
10.	<p>There are three Further Education Colleges in Southampton: Southampton City College, which is a General Further Education (GFE) College delivering a primarily vocational curriculum, Richard Taunton's Sixth Form College and Itchen College that are both Sixth Form Colleges primarily providing an A level, academic curriculum. In addition, two schools have sixth form provision: St Anne's and Bitterne Park.</p>
11.	<p>Young people from Southampton schools attend a variety of educational establishments within and outside of the City, as indicated at Table 4 in Appendix 4. This year, Richard Taunton's Sixth Form College took 388 young people from Southampton Schools, Itchen College 337 and Southampton City College 334. Numbers progressing to the two Southampton sixth form schools have reduced since 2014. Progression from Southampton schools to Hampshire colleges this year included 275 to Barton Peveril College, 101 to Eastleigh College and 97 to Peter Symonds College. Every year, a number of young people attend Sparsholt College for courses (particularly agriculture/animal care) that are not available in the City.</p>
12.	<p>Additionally, young people from Hampshire schools attend Southampton colleges. This information is not yet available for 2015, as we rely on information from Hampshire County Council. Indications are that whilst Southampton continues to be a net 'exporter' post-16, the number into and out of the City are similar, and retention in the City is increasing.</p>
13.	<p>For the past four years, the Council has delivered a subsidised bus travel scheme for young people attending Southampton colleges, in partnership with the three colleges and the bus companies. This was introduced when Educational Maintenance Allowance was abolished nationally, as a result of a local survey with a response from 1300 young people that identified that cost of travel would impact on college take-up. The Council subsidy has come from the external Local Sustainable Transport Funding, and more than 2,000 reduced fare bus tickets have been sold each year.</p>
	<p><b>Post-16 Area Reviews</b></p>
14.	<p>In 2015, the National Audit Office reported on a significant risk in the viability of the FE College sector. There were further concerns regarding the potential impact of the 2015 Comprehensive Spending Review regarding college funding. Therefore, the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills announced a national review of post-16 college provision, to commence in November. Reviews were to be based on LEP areas, and the Solent area was selected to be in the first tranche, to report in April 2016.</p>
15.	<p>The explicit intention of the review is to rationalise the sector and "move towards fewer, often larger, more resilient and efficient providers and more effective collaboration across institution types". The reviews focus on General Further Education and Sixth Form Colleges, although other post-16 providers may choose to opt- in. Reviews are led by a local steering group Chaired by the FE Commissioner, consisting of college Principals and Chairs</p>

	of Governors, LEAs, Local Authorities, FE and Sixth Form College Commissioners, Regional School Commissioners, Skills Funding Agency, Education Funding Agency.
16.	<p>It is intended that the reviews should deliver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutions which are financially viable, sustainable, resilient and efficient, and deliver maximum value for public investment</li> <li>• An offer that meets each area's educational and economic needs</li> <li>• Providers with strong reputations and greater specialisation</li> <li>• Sufficient access to high quality and relevant education and training for all</li> <li>• Provision which reflects changes in government funding priorities and future demand (including creating the capacity to support the delivery of 3 million apprenticeships).</li> </ul>
17.	Governing bodies will be responsible for deciding whether to accept agreed recommendations in relation to their institutions. There will be national revenue and capital funding for colleges to develop formal collaboration; this will only be available as part of the review, and any colleges which do not propose plans or accept recommendations during the review timescale and subsequently fall into financial hardship will receive no funding support and will be left to insolvency. Separately, there will be national capital funding for the establishment of Institutes of Technology and National Colleges as recommended through the reviews to deliver high level provision.
18.	The three Southampton colleges have been in scope for the Solent review. Three steering group meetings have been held to date, and colleges across the area are considering options for collaboration including shared services, mergers and federations. Sixth Form Colleges will have an additional option of academisation. The guidance is yet to be published, and colleges are awaiting further clarification.
19.	Southampton City Council has been fully involved and will consider emerging proposals and recommendations in the light of the needs of young people and outcomes for the City.
	<b>Performance</b>
20.	Southampton FE performance at GCE A level and Level 3 of all state-funded students aged 16 to 18 is lower than National across all areas. The gap between Southampton and National has widened in 2015 from 2014 for both the Level 3 Average Points Score per student and Level 3 Average Points Score per entry indicators.
21.	Compared to the other 152 Local Authorities, the best ranking overall achieved by Southampton was 131 <sup>st</sup> in the "Percentage of students achieving at least 2 substantial level 3 qualifications".
22.	Southampton's Level 3 Average Point Score per student of 592.1 is 67.3 below the Statistical Neighbour average of 659.4. Southampton's Level 3 Average Points Score per entry (198.4) is 12.1 below the average of its Statistical Neighbours (210.5), which ranks Southampton last against its Statistical Neighbours. Southampton has ranked last against Core Cities in all key indicators measures. Further statistical analysis is provided in Appendices 1-4.



	<b>Progression to Higher Education</b>
23.	Local Authorities do not keep destination data to Higher Education (HE) from 18 onwards; this information is held on a national basis via UCAS (and is therefore incomplete as it does not include direct entry to HE for those who do not apply via UCAS.) The national data indicates that access to HE for Southampton residents is 10 percentage points below the national average.
24.	Colleges and school sixth forms keep information on HE progression of their students, where known, and locally they believe this information to be 60% accurate. Southampton Education Forum are undertaking piece of work with Children's Data Team to refine the local information held on HE progression. It is suggested that Southampton colleges and school sixth forms are asked to supply the information they hold for a future meeting of the Children and Families Scrutiny Committee.
	<b>NEET</b>
25.	The nationally published NEET figures for local authorities are measured against an average of the monthly returns for November, December and January. This dataset is used as it gives time for local authorities to track and record the current destination of all young people of academic age 16, 17 and 18 after the end of each academic year when their existing destinations expire.
26.	Up until 2010 Southampton had one of the highest NEET percentages of all local authorities at nearly 4% above both national and regional figures, but more emphasis on close partnership working and better tracking has brought this down significantly to a level close to both national and regional levels.
27.	The 16-18 cohort is made up of approximately 6800 young people who reside within the Southampton City boundary and of those the NEET group equates to around 340 each month, with a third of them 'Not Available to Look for Work' due to being or about to become teenage parents, illness and young carers.
28.	Southampton's NEET figures compare favourably against its statistical neighbours and core cites on a monthly basis. The latest accurate data is for July 2015, as given in Tables 4 and 5 of Appendix 4, when Southampton was 3 <sup>rd</sup> lowest of 11 against the statistical neighbours and the lowest of 9 core cities.
29.	The DfE also publish figures for the number of 'Unknown' young people recorded on each local authorities database for the same period of November to January and Southampton's percentage of unknowns has continued to fall, down to a five year low of 4.5% in August 2015 compared to 13.5% for the same month in 2014.
30.	Within the Authority, Data and Tracking officers undertake significant work contacting young people and receiving returns from schools, colleges, providers, Jobcentre Plus and other local authorities to record whether Southampton young people are participating in education, employment and training. Additionally, work is undertaken with schools to identify all those at Risk of NEET in year 11, so that they can receive additional support on transition to, and within further education and training. Support services including the Council's City Deal Youth Team and City Limits Employment provide targeted support for those who are most vulnerable. Since the

	reduction of Council provided Youth Support and Connexions Services, the Authority relies on referring NEET young people to external providers; however, funding and services are reducing. The Council also takes a primary role in the co-ordination of NEET and prevention services through a NEET Hub, and through influencing the quality and availability of the Information, Advice and Guidance provided by schools. However, the latter is variable across schools, leading to young people not receiving the guidance or aspiration they need to make informed choices.																				
	<b>Care Leavers</b>																				
31.	The Council has had a focus on improving the employment, training and education outcomes of care leavers, through partnership working across Council teams and with external agencies, and there has been progress in outcomes for this cohort. A report to Corporate Parenting Committee, February 2016, identified that 89% of 16-17 year olds were in education, employment or training. The statutory return to DfE is for 18-21 year old care leavers, so the national comparison is only available for this age group. The report showed that 50% of 18-21 year old care leavers were NEET; whilst there is an imperative to improve on this figure, the performance is better than the national care leavers NEET performance at 55%.																				
	<b>Apprenticeships</b>																				
32.	Further to an Apprenticeship Scrutiny Inquiry in 2013, the Council has been delivering an Apprenticeship Action Plan to increase the availability and take-up of apprenticeships by employers and young people in the City. Activities have included promotion of apprenticeships in schools and colleges, development of a website, films and promotional materials, recruitment of young people to be Apprenticeship Ambassadors, the introduction of an annual Apprenticeship Awards ceremony, a new Apprenticeship First policy for Council recruitment, and incentives for employers to take Southampton young people from target groups. As a result, Southampton has seen the highest apprenticeship recruitment in the South East.																				
33.	In 2014/15, there were the following apprenticeship starts in Southampton: 16-18: 470 19-24: 600 25+: 920																				
34.	The primary occupations were as follows: <table border="1" data-bbox="331 1601 1173 2016"> <tr> <td>Health, Public Services and Care</td> <td>640</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business, Administration and Law</td> <td>590</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Retail and Commercial Enterprise</td> <td>330</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies</td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction, Planning and the Built Environment</td> <td>110</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Leisure, Travel and Tourism</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Information and Communication Technology</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education and Training</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arts, Media and Publishing</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </table> <p>Some 150 private providers deliver apprenticeships in Southampton.</p>	Health, Public Services and Care	640	Business, Administration and Law	590	Retail and Commercial Enterprise	330	Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	200	Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	110	Leisure, Travel and Tourism	50	Information and Communication Technology	40	Education and Training	30	Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	20	Arts, Media and Publishing	10
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	<b>S106 Employment and Skills Plans</b>
35.	The Council requires a S106 Employment and Skills Plan for all major developments, to ensure that residents, particularly young people, can gain access to the skills and jobs being created. To date, through 61 developments ranging from IKEA to the new Arts Quarter, 353 apprenticeships have been created, 11,000 young people have attended an employer-led curriculum event, and 137 work placements have been provided for young people in schools and colleges. Additionally, developers are required to provide supported employment to vulnerable young people through organisations including the Rainbow Project and Princes Trust.
	<b>Conclusions and emerging issues</b>
36.	In Southampton, post-16 education and training has the following strengths: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At nearly 95% progression to education post 16, participation by Southampton young people is high</li> <li>• There is a good mix and balance of provision, allowing for learner choice within a reasonable travel to learn area</li> <li>• The percentage of young people who are NEET aged 16-19 is below national average and core cities</li> <li>• The percentage of care leavers aged 18-21 who are NEET is below the national average</li> <li>• Apprenticeship starts are high</li> <li>• The economy is buoyant with key strengths, enabling good vocational options</li> </ul>
37.	However, there are the following challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Performance at Key Stage 5, on all measures, is low, ranking Southampton 131<sup>st</sup> out of 152 local authorities</li> <li>• Progression to Higher Education for Southampton young people is 10% below the national average; however, detailed local information is not held, and further work could be undertaken to understand patterns of progression for cohorts of young people in the city.</li> <li>• Progression varies by cohort (e.g. there is a higher progression to full time education by girls and BME communities)</li> <li>• Care leaver NEET percentage, whilst 5% below national average, is disproportionate to wider population</li> <li>• College structures and delivery may be disrupted whilst the post-16 review is implemented</li> <li>• Careers guidance is inconsistent</li> <li>• The Authority is reliant on externally funded support services for those at greatest risk NEET; however, funding and services are reducing.</li> </ul>
<b>RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS</b>	
<b><u>Capital/Revenue</u></b>	
38.	None as a result of this report.
<b><u>Property/Other</u></b>	

39.	None as a result of this report.	
<b>LEGAL IMPLICATIONS</b>		
<b><u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u></b>		
40.	The duty to undertake overview and scrutiny is set out in Part 1A Section 9 of the Local Government Act 2000.	
<b><u>Other Legal Implications:</u></b>		
41.	None as a result of this report.	
<b>POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS</b>		
42.	Post 16 education and training in Southampton will have a significant impact on the council achieving its priorities. In particular the following priority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jobs for local people</li> </ul>	
<b>KEY DECISION</b>		No
<b>WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:</b>		None directly as a result of this report
<b><u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u></b>		
<b>Appendices</b>		
1.	Revised Headline Results Briefing	
2.	Level 3 Points Scores – 2013/2015	
3.	Provisional KS5 Southampton performance by college or school	
4.	Key Stage 5 statistics	
<b>Documents In Members' Rooms</b>		
1.	None	
<b>Equality Impact Assessment</b>		
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessments (ESIA) to be carried out.		No
<b>Privacy Impact Assessment</b>		
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to be carried out.		No
<b>Other Background Documents</b>		
<b>Equality Impact Assessment and Other Background documents available for inspection at:</b>		
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	

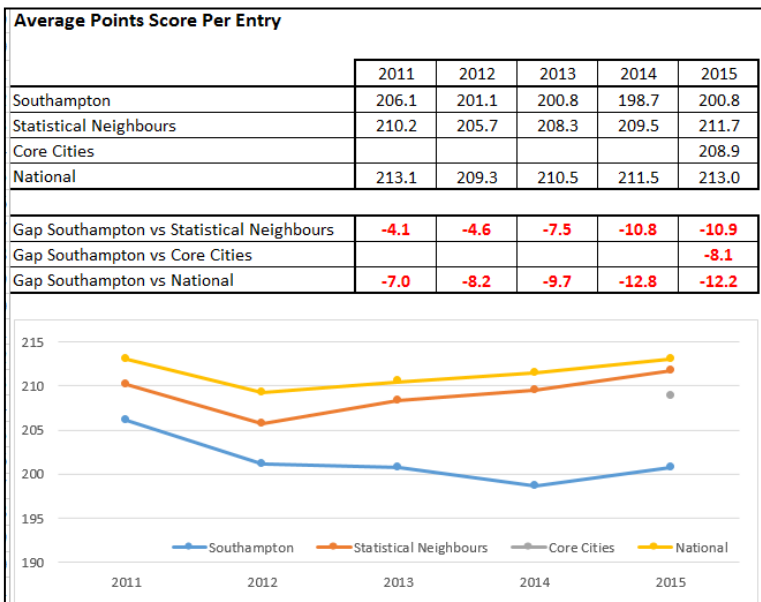
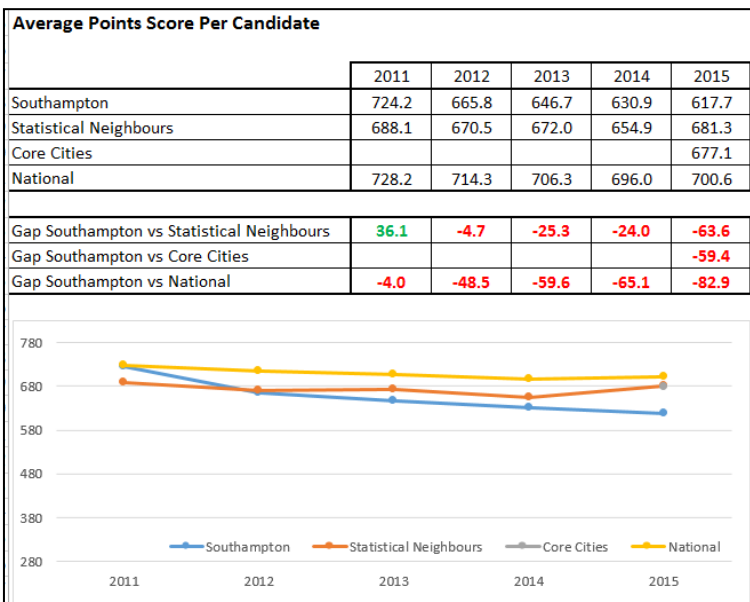
The DfE issued a revised Statistical Release on 21/01/2016 to coincide with the publication of the Key Stage 5 School and College Performance Tables. The coverage of this release is 16 to 18 year old students at the start of their final year of post-16 study in schools and colleges in England. The information is based on data collated for the 2015 School and College Performance Tables and covers achievements in all Level 3 qualifications.

The National and Southampton average reported on within this briefing note is the state funded schools and college average which includes state-funded mainstream schools, academies, free schools, maintained special schools and FE sector colleges but excludes independent sector schools and pupil referral units.

### Headlines

- **Southampton's Level 3 Average Point Score per student in 2015 was 617.8, a decrease of 13.1 from 630.9 in 2014. Nationally, the Level 3 Average Point Score per student increased 4.6 to 700.6 in 2015 from 2014 (696.0). The gap between Southampton and National has increased and is now 82.8 points, an increase of 17.7 points from 2014 where the gap was 65.1 points. Southampton's Level 3 Average Point Score per student in 2015 achieved a National rank of 144<sup>th</sup> out of 150 Local Authorities.**
- **For Southampton, the Level 3 Average Point Score per entry was 200.8 in 2015, a 2.1 increase from 2014 (198.7). National average point score per entry was 213.0 in 2015, an increase of 1.5 from the 211.5 achieved in 2014. Where National average increased by 1.5 in 2015 and Southampton average increased by 2.1 in 2015, the gap between Southampton and National has decreased and Southampton is now 12.2 points below the National average, a closing of the gap by 0.6 points from 2014 (12.8). Southampton ranks as 149<sup>th</sup> out of 150 Local Authorities for Level 3 Average Point Score.**
- **The percentage of students achieving grades AAB or better at A level or Applied single/double award A level in Southampton (5.9%) is 10.0% below National (15.9%), ranking Southampton 148<sup>th</sup> out of 150 Local Authorities.**
- **The percentage of students achieving grades AAB or better at A level, of which at least two are in facilitating subjects is 3.7%, 8.1% below National at 11.8%. Facilitating subjects include: Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Further Mathematics, Geography, History, English Literature, Modern and Classical Languages.**

### KS5 Key Indicator Trends 2011 – 2015



## Good news

- The Southampton gap to National for Level 3 Average Points Score per entry has narrowed by 0.6 from 12.8 in 2014 (Southampton – 198.7, National – 211.5) to 12.2 in 2015 (Southampton – 200.8, National – 213.0).

## Areas to Improve on

- Southampton's performance at GCE A level and Level 3 results of all state-funded students aged 16 to 18 is lower than National across all areas.
- The gap between Southampton and National has widened in 2015 for the Level 3 Average Points Score per student and is the largest it has been in five years.
- Compared to the other 152 Local Authorities, the best ranking overall achieved by Southampton was 135<sup>th</sup> in the "Percentage of students achieving grades AAB or better at A level, all of which are in facilitating subjects".
- Southampton's Level 3 Average Point Score per student of 617.8 is 63.5 below the Statistical Neighbour average of 681.3. Southampton's Level 3 Average Points Score per entry (200.8) is 10.9 below the average of its Statistical Neighbours (211.7), which ranks Southampton last against its Statistical Neighbours.
- Southampton has ranked last against Core Cities in all key indicators measures.

**For further details please contact the Children's Data Team on 02380 83 3801 / 02380 83 3129; E-mail [educationanalysis@southampton.gov.uk](mailto:educationanalysis@southampton.gov.uk)**

### Level 3 Points Scores (2013-2015)

#### DfE Statistical First Release Average Points Scores 2013-2015

##### All level 3 - per entry

	2013	2014	2015
Southampton	200.8	198.7	200.8
Statistical Neighbour	208.3	209.5	211.7
Core Cities			208.9
National	210.5	211.5	213.0
Bitterne Park School			208.8
Itchen College			200.2
Richard Taunton Sixth Form College			195.1
St Anne's Catholic School			218.0
Southampton City College			191.3

##### All level 3 - per candidate

	2013	2014	2015
Southampton	646.7	630.9	617.7
Statistical Neighbour	672.0	654.9	681.3
Core Cities			677.1
National	706.3	696.0	700.6
Bitterne Park School			556.6
Itchen College			610.5
Richard Taunton Sixth Form College			623.5
St Anne's Catholic School			810.7
Southampton City College			405.8

Southampton, Statistical Neighbour, Core City and National data is from the revised Statistical First Release (SFR) published by the DfE.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/a-level-and-other-level-3-results-2014-to-2015-revised>

College data is PROVISIONAL and from the Nova reporting system using the National Pupil Database prior to amendments.

#### Performance Tables Average Points Scores 2013-2015

##### A level - per entry

	2013	2014	2015
Southampton	201.2	195.8	197.9
National	211.3	211.2	211.9
Bitterne Park School	196.5	195.0	211.2
Itchen College	198.3	191.4	195.6
Richard Taunton Sixth Form College	202.7	192.9	194.6
St Anne's Catholic School	214.1	225.2	217.4
Southampton City College	NE	SUPP	NE

##### A level - per candidate

	2013	2014	2015
Southampton	718.0	674.5	676.4
National	782.4	772.8	763.9
Bitterne Park School	624.8	555.7	587.0
Itchen College	694.9	652.2	647.4
Richard Taunton Sixth Form College	744.8	678.8	695.1
St Anne's Catholic School	788.6	808.8	791.2
Southampton City College	NE	SUPP	NE

##### Academic - per entry

	2013	2014	2015
Southampton	201.5	196.3	198.4
National	211.2	211.3	212.1
Bitterne Park School	196.8	194.2	211.3
Itchen College	198.5	191.6	195.8
Richard Taunton Sixth Form College	203.0	193.8	195.4
St Anne's Catholic School	215.0	225.7	218.2
Southampton City College	NE	SUPP	NE

##### Academic - per candidate

	2013	2014	2015
Southampton	720.4	677.1	678.8
National	785.6	776.6	768.0
Bitterne Park School	626.2	553.6	587.7
Itchen College	696.2	653.2	648.1
Richard Taunton Sixth Form College	747.6	683.6	698.7
St Anne's Catholic School	793.6	811.5	795.4
Southampton City College	NE	SUPP	NE

##### Vocational - per entry

	2013	2014	2015
Southampton	204.9	208.2	210.0
National	213.6	216.6	219.4
Bitterne Park School	207.8	207.5	204.4
Itchen College	203.5	211.8	217.7
Richard Taunton Sixth Form College	213.2	209.5	211.8
St Anne's Catholic School	NE	NE	NE
Southampton City College	199.1	201.0	197.5

##### Vocational - per candidate

	2013	2014	2015
Southampton	509.8	519.7	521.6
National	561.6	560.1	576.5
Bitterne Park School	453.0	499.3	472.8
Itchen College	570.2	551.1	578.1
Richard Taunton Sixth Form College	733.8	590.0	602.6
St Anne's Catholic School	NE	NE	NE
Southampton City College	370.1	420.9	392.8

This data is from the Performance Tables published by the DfE.

<http://www.education.gov.uk/schools/performance/>

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Cohort: All

Est. No.	School/College	NOC	NOC FTE	NOE	KS4 APS	Percentage of pupils achieving				Average points per		Avg Grade
						1 + A* to E	2 + A* to E	3 + A* to A	A* to E	Pupil (FTE)	Entry	
-	National (State Funded Schools & Colleges)	378565	378565.0	1219303.8	524.3	99.9	88.3	10.2	76.8	682.6	211.9	C
-	LA (State Funded Schools & Colleges)	1200	1200.0	3580.1	493.3	99.7	82.3	2.3	63.0	592.1	198.4	C-
4278	Bitterne Park School	35	35.0	93.3	518.4	97.1	91.4	0.0	65.7	556.6	208.8	C
4002	Inspire Enterprise Academy	6	6.0	15.0	556.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	525.0	210.0	C
8605	Itchen College	505	505.0	1540.4	472.0	99.8	88.3	1.8	64.0	610.5	200.2	C-
8608	Richard Taunton Sixth Form College	435	435.0	1390.2	524.3	99.5	86.7	2.8	70.8	623.5	195.1	C-
8011	Southampton City College	171	171.0	362.7	455.8	100.0	46.2	1.8	31.6	405.8	191.3	D+
5417	St Anne's Catholic School	48	48.0	178.5	542.9	100.0	100.0	8.3	100.0	810.7	218.0	C+

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# Agenda Item 8

## Appendix 4

### Appendix 1

**Table 1 Destinations post -16 from Southampton Schools 2015**

	Full time education	Full time training	Apprenticeships with accredited employment	Re-engagement	Employment without training	NEET	Unknown
<b>Southampton</b>	<b>88.15%</b>	<b>2.00%</b>	<b>4.40%</b>	<b>0.10%</b>	<b>1.20%</b>	<b>2.80%</b>	<b>1.30%</b>
Bitterne Park	91.4%	0.7%	4.8%	0.0%	0.7%	2.1%	0.3%
Cantell	91.6%	2.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%
Chamberlayne	82.1%	5.7%	5.7%	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%	1.6%
Compass	58.3%	8.3%	6.7%	0.0%	6.7%	11.7%	8.3%
Oasis Lord's Hill	83.1%	1.1%	11.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%
Oasis Mayfield	87.5%	0.8%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	1.7%
Redbridge	82.0%	4.0%	7.0%	0.0%	3.0%	4.0%	0.0%
Regents Park	97.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
Sholing	90.7%	2.5%	2.5%	0.0%	1.8%	2.5%	0.0%
St Anne's	98.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
St George	91.5%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	3.7%
Upper Shirley High	96.7%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%
Woodlands	78.0%	4.1%	9.8%	0.0%	2.4%	5.7%	0.0%

**Table 2 - Destination post-16 2015 by gender**

Destination (met RPA)	Male		Female	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Full time education	820	84.8%	943	91.3%
Full time training	26	2.7%	14	1.4%
Apprenticeships, employment with accredited training	54	5.6%	34	3.3%
Re-engagement (working towards RPA)	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
<b>Meeting RPA – total</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>93.2%</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>96.0%</b>
Destination (not met RPA)				
Employment without accredited training	14	1.4%	10	1.0%
NEET – seeking EET	33	3.4%	14	1.4%
NEET – not available	3	0.3%	7	0.7%
<b>Not meeting RPA - total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
Unknown	16	1.6%	10	1.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1033</b>	<b>100%</b>

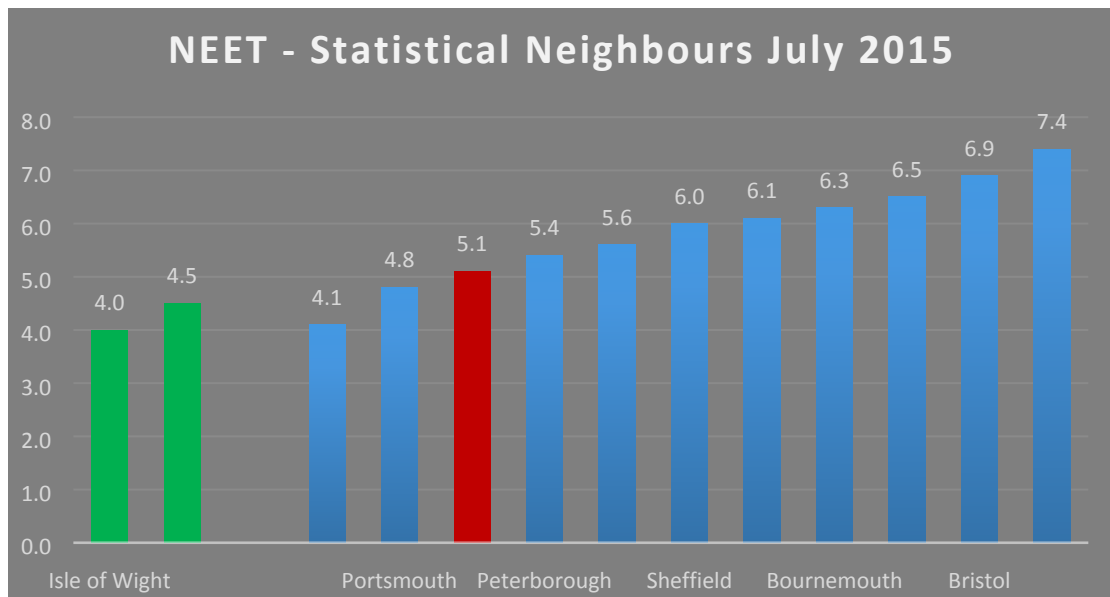
**Table 3 Destination post-16 2015 by ethnicity**

Destination (met RPA)	White		BME (+ unknown)	
Full time education	1429	86.5%	334	96.0%
Full time training	37	2.2%	3	0.9%
Apprenticeships, employment with accredited training	81	4.9%	7	2.0%
Re-engagement (working towards RPA)	2	0.1%	0	0
Meeting RPA – total	1549	93.8%	344	98.8%
Destination (not met RPA)				
Employment without accredited training	24	1.4%	0	0
NEET – seeking EET	46	2.8%	1	0.3%
NEET – not available	9	0.5%	1	0.3%
Not meeting RPA - total	79	4.8%	2	0.6%
Unknown	24	1.4%	2	0.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1652</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>100%</b>

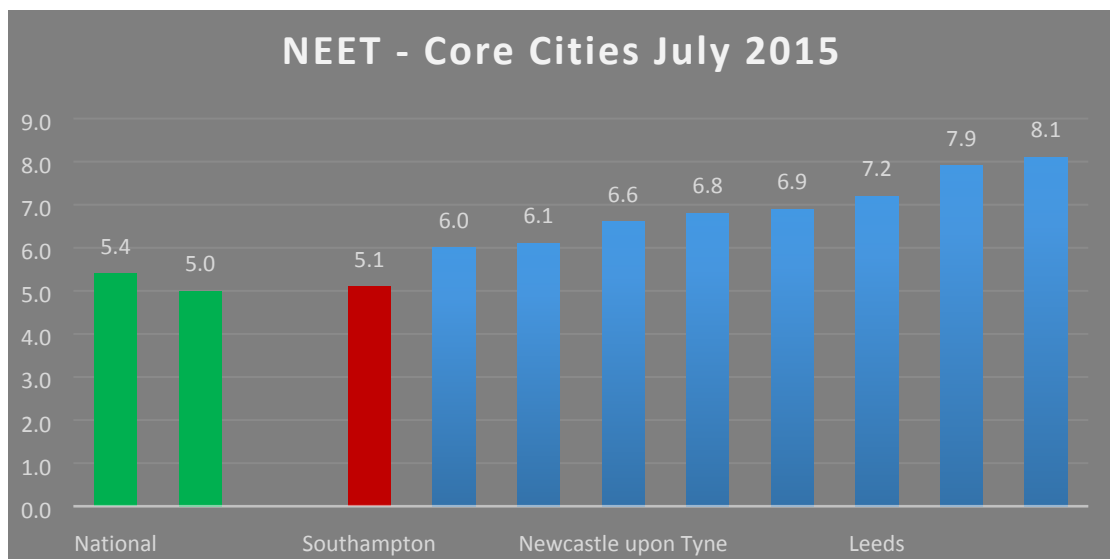
**Table 4 - Progression to educational establishment from Southampton Schools 2015**

Establishment Attended	Male	Female	Total
Richard Taunton Sixth Form College	187	201	388
Itchen College	142	195	337
Southampton City College	184	150	334
Barton Peveril College	136	139	275
Eastleigh College	62	39	101
Peter Symonds College	33	64	97
St Anne's Sixth Form	3	53	56
Bitterne Park Sixth Form	19	25	44
Sparsholt College	9	25	34
Totton College	11	17	28

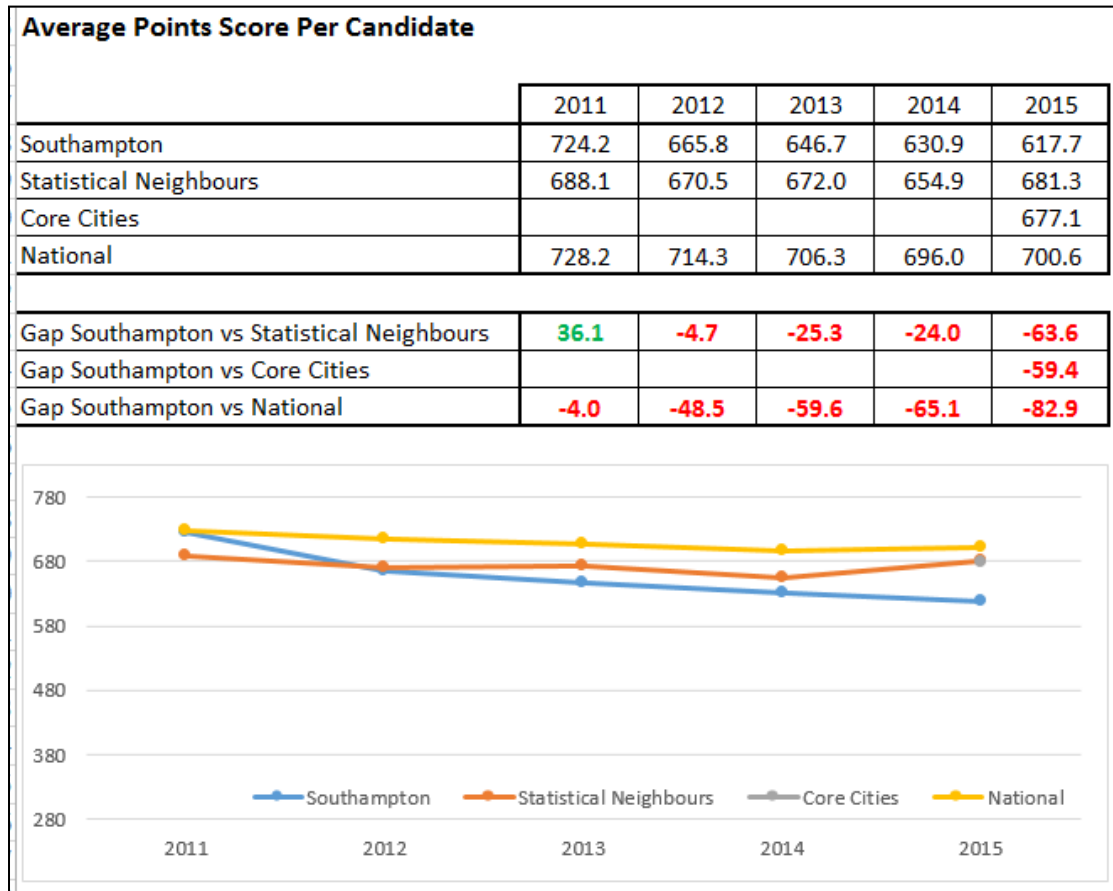
**Table 5 – NEET comparison against Statistical Neighbours July 2015**



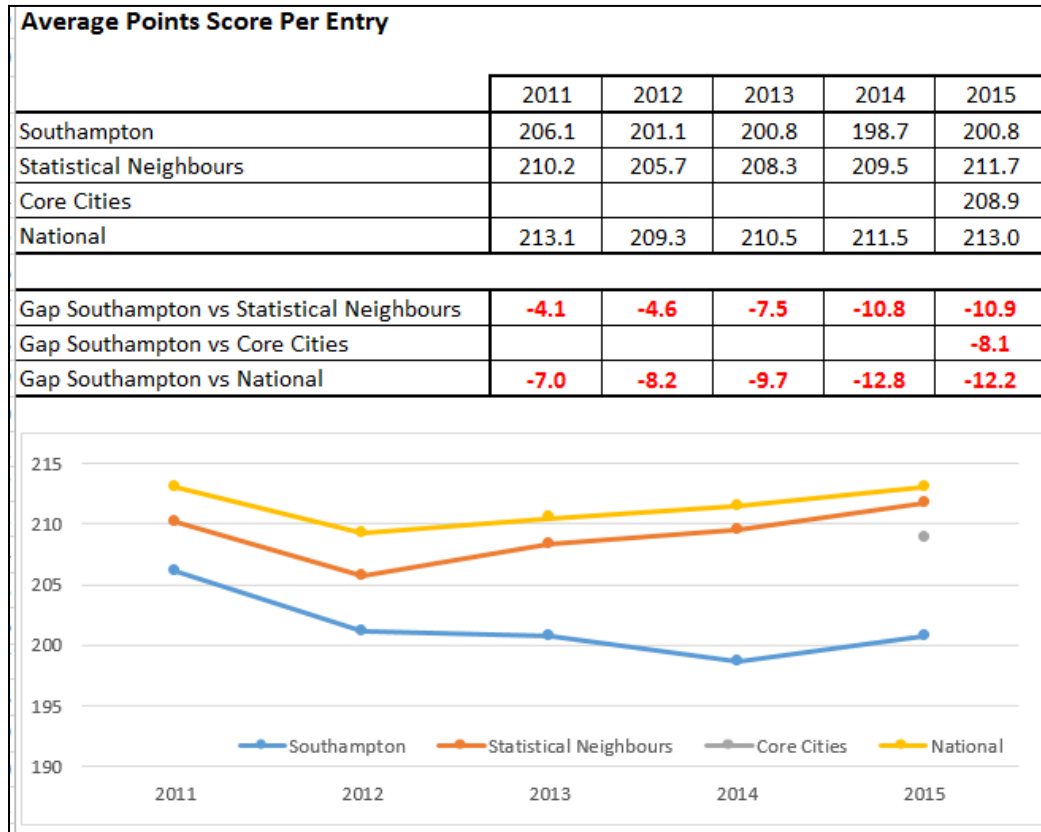
**Table 6 - NEET comparison against CORE Cities July 2015**



**Table 7 – Key Stage 5 Average Points Score Per Candidate**



**Table 8 – Key Stage 5 Average Points Score Per Entry**



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# Agenda Item 9

<b>DECISION-MAKER:</b>	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL		
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	MONITORING SCRUTINY RECOMMENDATIONS		
<b>DATE OF DECISION:</b>	18th FEBRUARY 2016		
<b>REPORT OF:</b>	SERVICE DIRECTOR - LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE		
<b><u>CONTACT DETAILS</u></b>			
<b>AUTHOR:</b>	<b>Name:</b>	Mark Pirnie	<b>Tel:</b> 023 8083 3886
	<b>E-mail:</b>	Mark.pirnie@southampton.gov.uk	
<b>Director</b>	<b>Name:</b>	Richard Ivory	<b>Tel:</b> 023 8083 2794
	<b>E-mail:</b>	Richard.ivory@southampton.gov.uk	
<b>STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY</b>			
None			
<b>BRIEF SUMMARY</b>			
This item enables the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel to monitor and track progress on recommendations made at previous meetings.			
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS:</b>			
	(i)	That the Panel considers the responses to recommendations from previous meetings and provides feedback	
<b>REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS</b>			
1.	To assist the Panel in assessing the impact and consequence of recommendations made at previous meetings.		
<b>ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED</b>			
2.	None.		
<b>DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)</b>			
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.		
<b>RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS</b>			
<b><u>Capital/Revenue</u></b>			
5.	None.		
<b><u>Property/Other</u></b>			
6.	None.		

<b>LEGAL IMPLICATIONS</b>		
<b>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</b>		
7.	The duty to undertake overview and scrutiny is set out in Part 1A Section 9 of the Local Government Act 2000.	
<b>Other Legal Implications:</b>		
8.	None	
<b>POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS</b>		
9.	None	
<b>KEY DECISION</b>		No
<b>WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:</b>		None directly as a result of this report
<b><u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u></b>		
<b>Appendices</b>		
1.	Monitoring Scrutiny Recommendations – 18 <sup>th</sup> February 2016	
2.	Monitoring Report, School Standards	
<b>Documents In Members' Rooms</b>		
1.	None	
<b>Equality Impact Assessment</b>		
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessments (ESIA) to be carried out.		No
<b>Privacy Impact Assessment</b>		
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to be carried out.		No
<b>Other Background Documents</b>		
<b>Equality Impact Assessment and Other Background documents available for inspection at:</b>		
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 – Monitoring report

Scrutiny Monitoring – 18<sup>th</sup> February 2016

Date	Title	Recommendation	Action Taken	Progress Status
17/12/15	Children & Families Performance	1) That the Panel are provided with a breakdown of the ages of the children who have been reported missing in October and November 2015 (EH5-QL).	Information circulated to the Panel on 4 <sup>th</sup> February 2016.	Completed
		2) That a discussion on workforce development, reflecting work underway in this area, is scheduled for a future meeting of the Panel.	Agenda for April meeting of the Panel to be confirmed.	
		3) That information clarifying the Ofsted inspection of local authority children's services grading criteria is circulated to the Panel.	Information circulated to the Panel on 1 <sup>st</sup> February 2016.	Completed
		4) That the Chair of the Panel meets regularly with the Service Director for Children and Families to enable effective identification of key issues and agenda planning.	Regular meetings between the Chair of the Panel and Kim Drake to be scheduled.	
17/12/15	School Standards	1) That, to enable effective performance comparison over time, analysis is undertaken of 2015 Key Stage 4 results with the impact of changes to the weighting of vocational qualifications and multiple entry exams removed.	Please see attached document 'Children and Families Scrutiny Panel - Monitoring Report, School Standards'.	Completed
		2) That, to put Key Stage 4 results in context, analysis of the 2014/15 cohorts Key Stage 2 results are undertaken to develop an understanding of whether expected progress has been achieved.	Please see attached document 'Children and Families Scrutiny Panel - Monitoring Report, School Standards'.	Completed
		3) To develop an understanding of best practice the School Improvement Team records the approaches taken by secondary schools in Southampton to setting, streaming and grouping by	Please see attached document 'Children and Families Scrutiny Panel - Monitoring Report, School Standards'.	Completed

Date	Title	Recommendation	Action Taken	Progress Status
		ability.		
		4) That, in recognition of the role that governance plays in ensuring that every child receives the best possible education, the Council works with schools to develop a skills audit of governing bodies in Southampton and share best practice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• System to be developed to audit GBs - desk top exercise.</li> <li>• Take account of minutes; websites; Ofsted outcomes etc.</li> <li>• Discuss at LA meetings with governors.</li> <li>• Sharing best practice - webpage to be developed within education and early years.</li> </ul>	To be completed
		5) That renewed efforts are made to ensure that each Southampton secondary school, and the Virtual School, has a Southampton City Councillor on their governing body, and that senior managers at the Council are encouraged to become school governors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Membership / vacancies in GBs to be reviewed further to reconstitution.</li> <li>• Governance and Leadership Adviser to prepare a communication for senior officers and Councillors outlining the role, responsibility of governors and encouraging individuals to consider supporting a school.</li> <li>• Councillor Jeffries has agreed to sit on The Virtual School governing body.</li> </ul>	To be completed
		6) That a report on the state of schools in Southampton is submitted for discussion at a meeting of Council.		
		7) That additional support is provided to Looked After Children, from the first day of enrolment, as they transition from Key Stage 4 to Key Stage 5 settings.	<p>Regular meetings between Virtual Schools Head and Southampton colleges are extended to include other local colleges.</p> <p>PEPs are shared with colleges prior to admission to enable planning.</p> <p>Students for intervention are identified prior to admission.</p>	

### Children & Families Scrutiny Panel – Monitoring Report, School Standards

**School Standards 1:** That, to enable effective performance comparison over time, analysis is undertaken of 2015 Key Stage 4 results with the impact of changes to the weighting of vocational qualifications and multiple entry exams removed.

This is possible but only for 2014. Two changes have taken place to GCSE accountability.

- Historically pupils could enter exams multiple times with the highest result discounting other attempts in the subject (best entry). This has now been replaced by first entry which means the first entry a pupil takes in a subject will count in the performance tables for that school regardless of subsequent entries that would be relevant for that student's future career.
- There was a review of the qualifications that would count in the performance tables (a substantial number were removed) with GNVQs no longer been able to count for multiple GCSE entries (e.g. up to 4 GCSE's for one GNVQ, General National Vocational Qualification).

Due to these substantial changes there is limited analysis available that provides a trend because what schools were fundamentally able to enter has changed and the students just didn't sit the qualifications to make a like for like comparison. We do have 2014 data that had the 2015 accountability applied to it and even this shows that there was a decrease in performance from 2014 to 2015.

	2013	2014	2015
Number of pupils	2083	1941	1915
5+ A*-C (Eng, Ma) GCSE (new, first entry)	-	51% -	50% -
5+ A*-C (Eng, Ma) GCSE (old, best entry)	58% ↑	58%	-
5+ A*-C (Eng, Ma) GCSE (new, best entry)	49%	54% - ↑	51% - ↓
Average Point Score (new, first entry)	-	296 -	296 -
Average Point Score (old, best entry)	332 -	320 - ↓	
Average Point Score (new, best entry)	267 -	293 - ↑	298 -

Note: In the past, trying to retrospectively calculate indicators has acted as a real distraction to the current issues faced. Publications such as RAISEonline have specifically included dashed lines - between different years of data indicating that comparisons shouldn't be made. The focus for Southampton is how we meet the challenges of this new accountability going forward and address the gaps that have opened up in attainment and progress between Southampton and National.

*Thank you to Ruth Pratt, Children's Data Team for support with this response.*

**School Standards 2:** That, to put Key Stage 4 results in context, analysis of the 2014/15 cohorts Key Stage 2 results are undertaken to develop an understanding of whether expected progress has been achieved.

- **Expected progress in English:** 69.8% of Southampton pupils achieved 3 levels of progress in English compared to 71.1% nationally, a gap of 1.3%. Southampton's performance has regressed by 5.1% from 74.9% in 2014 to 69.8% in 2015.
- **Expected progress in Mathematics:** 61.1% of Southampton pupils achieved 3 levels of progress in Maths compared to 66.9% nationally, a gap of 5.8%.

Southampton's performance declined between 2014 and 2015 by 1.1% (62.2% in 2014 – 61.1% in 2015) against a National increase of 1.4% (65.5% in 2014 – 66.9% in 2015).

**School Standards 3:** To develop an understanding of best practice the School Improvement Team records the approaches taken by secondary schools in Southampton to setting, streaming and grouping by ability.

There is a varying picture across secondary schools. Headteachers and senior leaders in deciding on the best approach for their pupils. Schools set according to ability especially in Mathematics. Other subjects such as The Arts and Humanities are taught in mixed ability groups with teachers responsible for differentiating the work accordingly. Schools will also provide 1:1 or small group support for pupils who need additional support or who are in receipt of Pupil Premium funding. In addition, school provide enrichment opportunities for all pupils and make provision for Gifted & Talented pupils.

Examples from across the schools include:

St George set according to ability across a range of different subjects.

Bitterne Park set pupils for English, Maths and Science in Years 7, 8 and 9. Other classes are taught as mixed ability.

The Sholing Technology College set according to ability in Mathematics and teach single sex groups in English. PE is taught in mixed ability, half year groups.

Regents Park offers students a number of pathways at Key Stage 4.

- Academic pathway 11 GCSEs including 3 separate Sciences
- Academic pathway 10 GCSEs
- Academic / vocational pathway leading to 8 or 9 GCSEs
- Vocational pathway that includes work-related learning at college

Chamberlayne College for the Arts teaches Mathematics in single sex groups at GCSE.

Redbridge offer a number of pathways including academic and vocational pathways and an alternative provision pathway 'EduK8'.

Tamra Bradbury, School Improvement Team  
25 January 2016