

Children and Families Scrutiny Panel

Thursday, 26th September,
2019
at 5.30 pm

PLEASE NOTE TIME OF MEETING

Conference Room 3 - Civic Centre

This meeting is open to the public

Members

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

Contacts

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PUBLIC INFORMATION

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL

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

Terms Of Reference:-

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

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

Public Representations

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

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

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

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.

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.

By entering the meeting room you are consenting to being recorded and to the use of those images and recordings for broadcasting and or/training purposes. The meeting may be recorded by the press or members of the public.

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

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

Rules of Procedure

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

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

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

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

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

Dates of Meetings: Municipal Year

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

DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

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

DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS

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

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

(ii) Sponsorship:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Interests

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

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

Any public authority or body exercising functions of a public nature

Any body directed to charitable purposes

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

Principles of Decision Making

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

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

In exercising discretion, the decision maker must:

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

AGENDA

1 APOLOGIES AND CHANGES IN PANEL MEMBERSHIP (IF ANY)

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

2 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.

3 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.

4 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.

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 25 July 2019 and to deal with any matters arising.

7 CHILDREN AND FAMILIES - PERFORMANCE (Pages 5 - 26)

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

8 EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC - EXEMPT PAPERS INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING ITEM

To move that in accordance with the Council's Constitution, specifically the Access to Information Procedure Rules contained within the Constitution, the press and public be excluded from the meeting in respect of any consideration of the exempt appendices to the following item.

Appendices 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8 are considered to be exempt from general publication based on Category 7a of paragraph 10.4 of the Council's Access to Information Procedure Rules. It contains information which is subject to an obligation of confidentiality.

Appendices 9, 10 and 12 are considered to be exempt from general publication based on Category 2 of paragraph 10.4 of the Council's Access to Information Procedure Rules. It is not in the public interest to disclose this because it is likely to reveal the identity of an individual.

9 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN SOUTHAMPTON (Pages 27 - 110)

Report of the Director, Legal and Governance requesting that the Panel consider the provisional 2018/19 key stage exam results in Southampton and the educational attainment of Looked After Children.

10 MONITORING SCRUTINY RECOMMENDATIONS (Pages 111 - 114)

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

Wednesday, 18 September 2019

Director of Legal and Governance

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL
MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 25 JULY 2019

Present: Councillors Taggart (Chair), Mitchell, J Baillie, Guthrie, Laurent and Mintoff

Apologies: Councillor Chaloner and Rob Sanders

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

The apologies of Councillor Chaloner and also of Appointed Member Rob Sanders were noted.

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

RESOLVED that the minutes for the Panel meeting on 6 June 2019 be approved and signed as a correct record.

9. **CHILDREN AND FAMILIES - PERFORMANCE**

The Panel considered the report of the Director, Legal and Governance providing an overview of performance across Children and Families Services since May 2019. The Panel discussed the performance with the Cabinet Member for Aspiration, Children and Lifelong Learning and the Children and Families Senior Management Team.

The Panel were informed that demand continued to rise at the same time as changes were being introduced and embedded into Children and Families Services. New referrals remained high and Children In Need (CIN) numbers had risen. Since January 2019 there had been a 66% increase in children with CIN plans in Southampton.

To increase capacity, alleviate pressure and stabilise services, additional project teams had been commissioned to support the assessment team and the Child Protection and Court Team (PACT). These were scheduled to start in August 2019. It was hoped that this intervention would help to prevent a future increase in Looked After Children (LAC).

The Panel were informed that the increase in demand for services and the complexity of cases had resulted in increased pressure on staff. This in turn had increased vacancy levels in key service areas.

It was recognised that despite the increased demand, Children's Services remained robust; MASH timescales had rebounded; Early Help changes had begun to show signs that they could help to reduce demand on the MASH; LAC numbers were stable and the strong multi-agency partnerships across Southampton and Hampshire were providing support.

To develop understanding of the reasons behind the surge in demand for safeguarding services in Southampton the Panel were appraised of the analysis that was being undertaken by the Council's Intelligence and Strategic Analysis Team. The Panel requested that this analysis be presented at the 26 September 2019 meeting.

Concerns were raised at the high number of children that were recorded as missing in June 2019. The Panel were informed that voluntary organisations had been commissioned to complete return interviews for children that were placed out of the city that had gone missing; that the Council were exploring opportunities to enable more children to be looked after within the city; and that the analysis being undertaken by the Council's Intelligence and Strategic Analysis Team, alongside examination of the return interviews, would hopefully provide insight into some of the issues that were resulting in the high levels of children being reported as missing.

The Chair welcomed the response from the Cabinet Member and Senior Management Team with regards to the performance concerns outlined, and restated the commitment to prioritise the Children and Families Performance item at meetings of the Panel until further notice.

RESOLVED that the Panel:

- i. Receive the analysis undertaken to identify where service demand was coming from at the 26 September meeting of the Panel; and
- ii. Be provided with an overview of the missing children statistics in Southampton, including the number of missing children that were known to safeguarding services.

10. **EDUCATION, HEALTH AND CARE ASSESSMENT PERFORMANCE DATA**

The Panel considered the report of the Cabinet Member for Aspiration, Children and Lifelong Learning outlining performance with regards to Education, Health and Care (EHC) Assessments.

The Cabinet Member, the Service Lead for Education and Early Help and SEND Service Manager were in attendance and, with the consent of the Chair, addressed the meeting.

The Panel discussed a number of points including:

- The performance presented to the Panel was 2018 data. EHC assessment performance had improved considerably since then and there was an expectation that for the remainder of 2019 90% of assessments would be completed within the statutory timescales.
- Capacity issues had been a factor in the poor outcomes in 2018.
- The service benefitted from good working relationships with NHS Southampton City CCG and education partners.
- The service was encouraging schools to be inclusive so that all schools took responsibility for outcomes for children with special educational needs and disabilities from their communities.

RESOLVED that the Panel

- i. Receive the end of year Education, Health and Care assessment performance figures when they were available; and
- ii. Be provided with anonymised case studies showing examples of completed EHC assessments.

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Agenda Item 7

DECISION-MAKER:	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL		
SUBJECT:	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES - PERFORMANCE		
DATE OF DECISION:	26 SEPTEMBER 2019		
REPORT OF:	DIRECTOR – LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE		
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
AUTHOR:	Name:	Mark Pirnie	Tel: 023 8083 3886
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STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY			
None			
BRIEF SUMMARY			
Attached as Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 are the key data set for Children and Families up to the end of August 2019. At the meeting the Cabinet Member and senior managers from Children and Families will be providing the Panel with an overview of performance across the division since June 2019.			
RECOMMENDATIONS:			
	(i)	That the Panel consider and challenge the performance of Children and Family Services in Southampton.	
REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS			
1.	To enable effective scrutiny of children and family services in Southampton.		
ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED			
2.	None.		
DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)			
3.	To enable the Panel to undertake their role effectively members will be provided with appropriate performance information on a monthly basis and an explanation of the measures.		
4.	Performance information up to 31 August 2019 is attached in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2. An explanation of the significant variations in performance will be provided at the meeting.		
5.	The Cabinet Member for Aspiration, Children & Lifelong Learning and representatives from the Senior Management Team, Children and Families have been invited to attend the meeting and provide the performance overview.		
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS			
<u>Capital/Revenue</u>			
6.	None.		
<u>Property/Other</u>			

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

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

Benchmarking		
(Updated Mar-19, using 17-18 data)		
Stat. Neighbour	England	SE region

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	% change from previous month	% change from same month prev. yr	DoT	12 month average	12-mth max value	Percentage?	Stat. Neighbour	England	SE region	Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Aug-19):
M1	Number of contacts received (includes contacts that become referrals)	Sharon Hawkins	Jacquie Schofield	<i>There is an effective 'front door' with which anyone with a concern about a child can engage and receive appropriate advice, support and action.</i>	1754	1441	1620	1871	1598	1715	1463	1704	1572	1747	1660	1861	1377	↓ -26%	↓ -21%		1636	FALSE	-	Local	Local	Local			The number of contacts has reduced during the month of August. A contributing factor is the schools having their summer break. The Rpi Response Team within the Early Help Hub will also be picking up cases on the edge of social care which may have previously been closed and then re-referred due to escalating concerns. MASH has a 90% compliance rate for contact to referral within 24 hours for the month of August. Partner agencies continue to work together to ensure information is shared and children receive the appropriate service to meet their needs. We now have a 'Drop-In' session the first Tuesday of every month for Partner agencies to come along and discuss how we work together and build on our working relationships. It is also an opportunity to discuss any issues which may have arisen and support can be provided for professionals working with children and YP in the community under Universal services.
M2	Number of new referrals of Children In Need (CIN)	Sharon Hawkins	Jacquie Schofield	<i>Referrals for children in need of help and support are accepted appropriately by the service.</i>	262	226	235	240	192	286	378	577	488	522	542	612	459	↓ -25%	↑ 75%		396	612	-	383	359	468			This figure has dipped, although the amount of contacts has reduced for the month of August. The figure is in-line with SE region, but remains higher than statistical neighbours. The Improvement Team have reviewed MASH again to provide an update from the previous findings in February 2019. It was reported that the Threshold is being consistently applied. The Continuum of Need requires updating and there is a multi-agency working party in place to do this. The Early Help Hub Rapid Response Team have been working with cases on the edge of social care which may have also impacted on the number being converted to CIN.
M3	Percentage of all contacts that become new referrals of Children In Need (CIN)	Sharon Hawkins	Jacquie Schofield	<i>Children and families receive the help they need at the right time, and from the best possible resource - in line with the established continuum of need.</i>	14.9%	15.7%	14.5%	12.8%	12.0%	16.7%	25.8%	33.9%	31.0%	29.9%	32.7%	32.9%	33.3%	⇒ 1%	↑ 123%		24.3%	33.9%	P	Local	Local	Local			The Improvement Team have reviewed MASH again to provide an up-date from the previous findings in February 2019. It was reported that the threshold is being consistently applied and decision making was sound. The Continuum of Need requires updating and there is a multi-agency working party in place to do this. The Early Help Hub Rapid Response Team have been working with cases on the edge of social care which may have also impacted on the number being converted to CIN.
M2-NI	Number of new referrals of Children in Need (CIN) rate per 10,000 (0-17 year olds)	Sharon Hawkins	Jacquie Schofield	<i>Referrals for children in need of help and support are comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.</i>	52	45	47	48	38	57	75	115	97	104	108	122	90	↓ -26%	↑ 73%		79	122	-	58	46	46			The Improvement Team have reviewed MASH again to provide an up-date from the previous findings in February 2019. It was reported that the threshold is being consistently applied and decision making was sound. The Continuum of Need requires updating and there is a multi-agency working party in place to do this. The Early Help Hub Rapid Response Team have been working with cases on the edge of social care which may have also impacted on the number being converted to CIN.
M8-QL	Percentage of referrals dealt with by MASH where time from referral received / recorded to completion by MASH was 24 hours / 1 working day or less	Sharon Hawkins	Jacquie Schofield	<i>The safety of children is supported by referrals being dealt with in a timely manner.</i>	78.0%	98.0%	76.0%	98.0%	89.0%	99.0%	89.0%	59.0%	83.0%	94.0%	93.0%	86.0%	90.0%	⇒ 5%	↑ 15%	▲	87.8%	99.0%	P	Local	Local	Local			MASH continue to be one Working Day compliant in the majority of cases. Contacts are dealt with in live time lowering the risk to children and their families. Compliance is monitored on a daily basis to ensure that we continue with the high standards we have set for ourselves and the children of Southampton.
M6-QL (val)	Number of referrals which are re-referrals within one year of a closure assessment	Sharon Hawkins	Sarah Ward	<i>The service is effective in helping children and families address their issues, and where there is a re-referral, the issues are understood.</i>	34	24	13	13	5	7	24	29	40	32	32	17	8	↓ -53%	↓ -76%	▼	20	40	-	Local	Local	Local			The drop in August is linked to the schools being closed for the summer hence fewer referrals or re-referrals. The step down panel and project has supported with some families receiving ongoing support in specific areas where there are no safeguarding issues. The increase over the last few months is reflective of the pressures on the service and the overall increase in referrals.
M6-QL	Percentage of referrals which are re-referrals within one year of a closure assessment	Sharon Hawkins	Sarah Ward	<i>The service is effective in helping children and families address their issues, and where there is a re-referral, the issues are understood.</i>	13.0%	11.0%	6.0%	5.0%	3.0%	2.0%	6.0%	5.0%	8.0%	6.0%	6.0%	3.0%	2.0%	↓ -33%	↓ -85%	▼	5.3%	11.0%	P	23.9%	21.9%	26.2%			As above (M6-QL (val))
M4	Number of new referrals of children aged 13+ where child sexual exploitation (CSE) was a factor	Sharon Hawkins	Simon Denton	<i>The needs and safety of children at risk of child sexual exploitation are responded to effectively.</i>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	3	1	8	9	9	2	↓ -78%	⇒ 0%		5	9	-	Local	Local	Local			After several months of increased numbers - numbers have dropped again - this may be linked to identification - further investigation needed.
M5	Number of children receiving Early Help services who are stepped up for Children In Need (CIN) assessment	Sharon Hawkins	Brian Holthouse	<i>The needs and safety of children at risk of child sexual exploitation are responded to effectively.</i>	1	2	0	3	2	3	0	2	5	-	5	7	8	↑ 14%	↑ 700%		3	8	-	Local	Local	Local			This month's figure is the highest this year to date. Improved data, analysis of the cohort and embedding of practice standards are expected to support an increase in numbers of cases stepping up. Interface between Early Help and Social Care has been strengthened through the development of the Early Help Hub and a nominated EH manager attending the Assessment Improvement Board.
EH2	Number of Children In Need (CIN) at end of period (all open cases, excluding EHPs, EHAs, CPP and LAC)	Sharon Hawkins	Sarah Ward	<i>Children in need of help and support receive a consistent and effective service.</i>	984	1087	1099	1068	1050	998	1083	1355	1431	1543	1783	1948	1864	⇒ -4%	↑ 89%		1359	1948	-	Local	Local	Local			The decrease in August is linked to the schools being closed for the summer. There is a rise in numbers from the previous year, which is reflective of the overall increase in referrals to the service.
EH5-QL	Number of children open to the authority who have been missing at any point in the period (count of children)	Sharon Hawkins	Simon Denton	<i>The needs and safety of children who have been missing are responded to robustly.</i>	45	54	38	48	51	45	54	52	63	80	100	80	56	↓ -30%	↑ 24%	▼	60	100	-	Local	Local	Local			Reduction in August appears to be an annual pattern - theory likely linked to reduced vigilance from schools and parents during the long holidays. Successful Return Home interview rate continues to be very strong at 80% from the MET Hub.
EH3	Number of Single Assessments (SA) completed	Sharon Hawkins	Keith Courtman	<i>Children receive a comprehensive assessment of their needs, with strengths and areas of risk identified to inform evidence-based planning.</i>	198	112	158	184	139	266	182	196	286	267	192	363	428	↑ 18%	↑ 116%		231	428	-	183	346	448			The thresholds applied in the MASH have been fully explored by the improvement team, who found thresholds to be correct, so we are confident we are undertaking assessments on the right children. SAs take considerable social work time to complete. The Council has employed additional social workers and managers to undertake this and other essential statutory work. It is expected that the number of SAs being undertaken will remain at this level, and may rise still further as these additional workers complete their assessments. There is weekly senior management oversight through our Assessment Performance Improvement Board.
EH3a%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 10 days	Sharon Hawkins	Keith Courtman	<i>Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.</i>	10.1%	8.0%	7.6%	9.8%	7.9%	6.8%	7.7%	11.2%	4.2%	7.9%	14.1%	9.6%	9.6%	⇒ -1%	⇒ -5%	▲	8.7%	14.1%	P	Local	Local	Local			The percentage of single assessments completed within 10 days has been maintained over the past two months and is higher than the 12 month average. The Council has successfully recruited additional staff to undertake this work, which will improve performance in this area over time.
EH3b%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 11-25 days	Sharon Hawkins	Keith Courtman	<i>Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.</i>	15.7%	19.6%	28.5%	26.6%	26.6%	15.8%	24.2%	34.7%	29.7%	30.3%	14.1%	16.8%	16.1%	⇒ -4%	⇒ 3%	▲	23.6%	34.7%	P	Local	Local	Local			Performance has declined, but not at a level that is statistically significant. The Council has had some success in recruiting additional staff to undertake this work, and measures are in place to further strengthen recruitment and retention of qualified social workers and managers.

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	% change from previous month	% change from same month prev. yr	DoT	12 month average	12-month max value	Percentage?	Stat. Neighbour	England	SE region	Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Aug-19):
EH3c%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 26-35 days	Sharon Hawkins	Karin Courtman	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	14.6%	7.1%	14.6%	13.0%	10.1%	11.3%	14.3%	14.3%	26.2%	9.0%	11.5%	9.4%	10.3%	↑ 10%	↓ -30%	▲	12.6%	26.2%	P	Local	Local	Local			A greater percentage of SA have been completed within this timeframe. This is directly attributable to an increase in the number of SAs needing to be undertaken. The Council has had some success in recruiting additional staff to undertake this work, and measures are in place to further strengthen recruitment and retention of qualified social workers and managers.
EH3d%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 36-45 days	Sharon Hawkins	Karin Courtman	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	22.7%	31.3%	24.1%	16.3%	16.5%	23.3%	19.2%	29.6%	21.7%	27.0%	18.2%	12.1%	22.4%	↑ 85%	→ -1%	▲	21.8%	31.3%	P	Local	Local	Local			A greater percentage of SA have been completed within this timeframe. This is directly attributable to an increase in the number of SAs needing to be undertaken. The Council has had some success in recruiting additional staff to undertake this work, and measures are in place to further strengthen recruitment and retention of qualified social workers and managers.
EH3e%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed over 45 days	Sharon Hawkins	Karin Courtman	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	36.9%	33.9%	25.3%	34.2%	38.8%	42.9%	34.6%	10.2%	18.2%	25.8%	42.2%	52.1%	41.6%	↓ -20%	↑ 13%	▼	33.3%	52.1%	P	79.9%	82.7%	82.9%			Performance in this area has declined and is expected to fall further as the legacy single assessments - those that it has not been able to allocate in a timely way due having insufficient suitably qualified staff to undertake the work - are completed by the additional supernumerary staff joining the Council to assist with this work.
EH4 (val)	Number of Single Assessments (SA) completed in 45 working days	Sharon Hawkins	Karin Courtman	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	125	74	118	121	85	152	119	176	234	198	111	174	250	↑ 44%	↑ 100%	▲	151	250	-	273	286	372			The number of SAs being completed is rising, as we work through outstanding cases, alongside new referrals. The strategy of bringing in additional capacity and in supporting staff to undertake additional work will have a further impact. We have introduced a peripatetic team to 'follow' the cases through the system. As recruitment and retention continue to improve as expected, timeliness will improve. Currently, there is weekly senior manager oversight through the Assessment Improvement Board.
EH4-QL	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed in 45 working days	Sharon Hawkins	Karin Courtman	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	63.0%	66.0%	75.0%	66.0%	61.0%	57.0%	65.0%	90.0%	82.0%	74.0%	58.0%	48.0%	58.0%	↑ 21%	→ -8%	▲	66.7%	90.0%	P	79.9%	82.7%	82.9%			Performance has improved after the low percentage in July; as a result of rigorous management oversight and recruitment of temporary staff. Weekly review through the Performance Improvement Board will ensure ongoing traction for our improvement activity.
CP1	Number of Section 47 (S47) enquiries started	Sharon Hawkins	Karin Courtman	Where there are concerns about a child's safety, there is a robust assessment of risk.	71	87	115	99	66	96	106	152	101	124	156	182	101	↓ -45%	↑ 42%		115	182	-	96	97	126			It is usual for the number S.47s triggered to be lower over the school summer holidays (a similar trend is noticed for the same period last year). It is expected that this number will rise again now that the schools are back. The amended more child friendly child safety plan is with the leadership team for sign off and will be implemented thereafter.
CP1-NI	Rate of Section 47 (S47) enquiries started per 10,000 children aged 0-17	Sharon Hawkins	Karin Courtman	Safeguarding investigations undertaken by the service are at a level that is comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	14	17	23	20	13	19	21	30	20	25	31	36	20	↓ -44%	↑ 43%		23	36	-	16	12	12			The rate of S.47s per 10,000 child population is high compared to statistical neighbours. Thresholds for S.47 however, have been investigated by the improvement team and found to be correct. We are therefore confident that the right children are being considered under safeguarding procedures. Work is underway to further strengthen our early help offer to help reduce the escalation of risk and need which in time should help to strengthen families and promote better outcomes for children, intervening at an early stage to stop needs increasing to the point where children are at risk of harm and a S.47 enquiry is required.
CP6B	Number of children with a Child Protection Plan (CPP) at the end of the month, excluding temporary registrations	Sharon Hawkins	Stuart Webb	Child Protection Plans are in place for children where it has been assessed that multi-agency intervention is required to keep them safe.	310	272	262	268	262	258	275	294	328	326	367	403	456	↑ 13%	↑ 47%		314	456	-	324	354	473			The number and rate of children subject to child protection plans has increased again this month. Most of the activity continues to originate from the assessment team and numbers are expected to stabilise as we work through cases from that area. To respond to the number and rate of children subject to child protection planning: Decision making continues to be routinely scrutinised through weekly reports from the Child Protection Advisor. These are now discussed at the weekly Improvement Boards chaired by the Children's Social Care Service Lead. We have tasked out detailed analysis of our child protection trends, which will be reported to Board in September. Regarding Working with Families Project activity: We were successful in our bid to the Supporting Families Programme and we are due to engage with DfE in September 2019 to confirm the perimeters of the project. This will increase the use of Family Group Conferences in the City. In other areas, this type of activity has contributed to a reduction in children requiring child protection plans. We are also participating in the development of the vulnerable adolescents offer, with a nominated child protection conference chair involved.
CP6B-NI	Rate of children with Child Protection Plan (CPP) per 10,000 (0-17 year olds) at end of period	Sharon Hawkins	Stuart Webb	The number of children who require Child Protection Plans is at a level that is comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	62	54	52	53	52	51	55	58	65	65	73	80	90	↑ 13%	↑ 45%		62	90	-	53	45	46			The number and rate of children subject to child protection plans has increased again this month. Most of the activity continues to originate from the assessment team and numbers are expected to stabilise as we work through cases from that area. To respond to the number and rate of children subject to child protection planning: Decision making continues to be routinely scrutinised through weekly reports from the Child Protection Advisor. These are now discussed at the weekly Improvement Boards chaired by the Children's Social Care Service Lead. We have tasked out detailed analysis of our child protection trends, which will be reported to Board in September. Regarding Working with Families Project activity: We were successful in our bid to the Supporting Families Programme and we are due to engage with DfE in September 2019 to confirm the perimeters of the project. This will increase the use of Family Group Conferences in the City. In other areas, this type of activity has contributed to a reduction in children requiring child protection plans. We are also participating in the development of the vulnerable adolescents offer, with a nominated child protection conference chair involved.
CP2	Number of children subject to initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs), excluding transfer-Ins and temporary registrations	Phil Bellingham	Stuart Webb	Where it has been assessed that multi-agency intervention is required to keep a child safe, the case is progressed to Initial Child Protection Conference.	29	20	40	37	25	22	37	37	46	55	71	64	81	↑ 27%	↑ 179%		45	81	-	40	44	54			The number and rate of children subject to initial child protection conferences (ICPC) has further increased due to the activity outlined in CP6B. To address performance, we have made sure that there is sufficient CP chair capacity to support engagement and consultation with the operational teams. As we anticipate the number of ICPCs to reduce, this resource will be shifted to monitoring and tracking activity to ensure case progression.
CP2-NI	Rate per 10,000 Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs)	Phil Bellingham	Stuart Webb	The rate of Initial Child Protection Conferences is at a level that is comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	6	5	8	7	5	5	8	8	9	12	14	13	16	↑ 25%	↑ 180%		9	16	-	6	6	5			The number and rate of children subject to ICPC has further increased due to the activity outlined in CP6B. To address performance, we have made sure that there is sufficient CP chair capacity to support engagement and consultation with the operational teams. As we anticipate the number of ICPCs to reduce, this resource will be shifted to monitoring and tracking activity to ensure case progression.
CP4 (val)	Number of Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs) resulting in a Child Protection Plan (CPP) (based on count of children)	Phil Bellingham	Stuart Webb	Decisions made at Child Protection Conferences will result in appropriate, evidence-based plans for children that respond to, and meet their level of risk and need.	28	18	37	29	19	17	33	30	36	32	54	53	59	↑ 11%	↑ 111%	▲	34.75	59.00	-	35	38	38			The number of cases converting from conference to plan has increased this month, but the percentage has decreased. Where cases are not registered, the CP Advisor reviews and provides an explanation in her weekly report.

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	% change from previous month	% change from same month prev. yr	DoT	12 month average	12-month max value	Percentage?	Stat. Neighbour	England	SE region	Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Aug-19):
CP4	Percentage of Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs) resulting in a Child Protection Plan (CPP) (based on count of children)	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	Decisions made at Child Protection Conferences will result in appropriate, evidence-based plans for children that respond to, and meet their level of risk and need.	96.6%	90.0%	92.5%	78.4%	76.0%	77.3%	89.2%	81.1%	78.3%	58.2%	76.1%	82.8%	72.8%	↓ -12%	↓ -25%	▲	79.4%	92.5%	P	86.2%	86.5%	85.8%			The number of cases converting from conference to plan has increased this month, but the percentage has decreased. Where cases are not registered, the CP Advisor reviews and provides an explanation in her weekly report.
CP2b	Number of transfer-ins	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	Children moving into Southampton receive a good standard of service and protection.	0	6	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	3	0	1	1	⇒ 0%	- n/a		1	6	-	Local	Local	Local			There was one transfer in this month. Cases are being checked with the CPC team to ensure that transfer processes have been adhered to.
CP2b %	Percentage of transfer-ins where child became subject to a CP Plan during period	Sharon Hawkins	Stuart Webb	Children moving into Southampton receive a good standard of service and protection.	-	33.0%	100.0%	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	-	100.0%	-	0.0%	100.0%	- n/a	- n/a		79.1%	100.0%	P	Local	Local	Local			There was one transfer in this month. Cases are being checked with the CPC team to ensure that transfer processes have been adhered to.
CP3-QL (val)	Number of children subject to Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs) which were held within timescales (excludes transfer-ins)	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	Child Protection planning is timely, ensuring that the risks to children are discussed and responded to expediently.	21	7	27	26	15	15	22	31	21	26	32	35	38	⇒ 9%	↑ 81%	▲	25	38	-	30	34	40			Timeliness has been affected this month because we have worked with the assessment team to address a number of outstanding cases. We have done this by reviewing live data with a nominated assessment team manager, who has then worked with the assessment teams; whilst we have ensured sufficient chairing capacity and a clear schedule of available conferences. Progress is being reviewed at the weekly Assessment Improvement Board, chaired by the Children's Social Care Service Lead.
CP3-QL	Percentage of Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs) held within timescales (based on count of children)	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	Child Protection planning is timely, ensuring that the risks to children are discussed and responded to expediently.	72.4%	35.0%	67.5%	70.3%	60.0%	68.2%	59.5%	83.8%	45.7%	47.3%	45.1%	54.7%	46.9%	↓ -14%	↓ -35%	▲	57.0%	83.8%	P	78.2%	76.9%	75.0%			Timeliness has been affected this month because we have worked with the assessment team to address a number of outstanding cases. We have done this by reviewing live data with a nominated assessment team manager, who has then worked with the teams whilst we have ensured sufficient chairing capacity and a clear schedule of available conferences. Progress is being reviewed at the weekly Assessment Improvement Board, chaired by the Children's Social Care Service Lead.
CP8-QL	Percentage of children subject to a Child Protection Plan seen in the last 15 working days.	Sharon Hawkins	Sarah Ward	The service is in regular contact with children subject to Child Protection planning to ensure that there is ongoing assessment of risk and opportunities to intervene effectively.	83.0%	85.0%	79.0%	72.0%	88.0%	84.0%	85.0%	81.0%	88.0%	69.0%	65.0%	63.0%	67.0%	⇒ 6%	↓ -19%	▲	77.2%	88.0%	P	Local	Local	Local			A higher percentage of visits were undertaken this month but the level needs to improve. The teams are working to address this. Visits are tracked by managers and support is being given to ensure priority is given to the recording of these visits. Due to the summer holidays the number of visits undertaken in a timely way was affected by some families being away on holiday.
CP5-QL (val)	Number of new Child Protection Plans (CPP) where child had previously been subject of a CPP at any time (repeat)	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	The service is effective in managing the risks experienced by children and within families and where there is re-referral the issues are understood.	9	2	1	6	6	0	8	5	16	2	11	14	15	⇒ 7%	↑ 67%	▼	7	16	-	8	8	10			This month has seen a slight increase in children subject to repeat planning, aligned with the larger numbers overall. The percentage is closer in line with SN, National and Regional Averages. The CP advisor has reviewed the cases and updates are included in the monthly report to senior managers.
CP5-QL	Percentage of new Child Protection Plans (CPP) where child had previously been subject of a CPP at any time (repeat)	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	The service is effective in managing the risks experienced by children and within families and where there is re-referral the issues are understood.	32.1%	10.5%	2.6%	20.7%	31.6%	0.0%	23.5%	13.9%	41.0%	5.7%	19.3%	26.4%	24.6%	⇒ -7%	↓ -23%	▼	18.3%	41.0%	P	21.9%	20.2%	22.6%			This month has seen a slight increase in children subject to repeat planning, aligned with the larger numbers overall. The percentage is closer in line with SN, National and Regional Averages. The CP advisor has reviewed the cases and updates are included in the monthly report to senior managers.
CP9	Number of children subject to Review Child Protection Conferences (RCPCs) in the month	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	Where children are subject to Child Protection planning, their cases are reviewed regularly to identify progress and any barriers.	60	98	85	74	63	74	56	47	75	88	77	91	53	↓ -42%	↓ -12%		73	98	-	Local	Local	Local			The number of review conferences has reduced. We check RCPC progression on a weekly basis. We anticipate the number of initial child protection conferences to reduce and some of our CP chairing resource will be shifted to monitoring and tracking activity to ensure case progression.
CP7	Number of ceasing Child Protection Plans (CPP), excluding temporary registrations	Sharon Hawkins	Stuart Webb	Where it is assessed that risks to a child have reduced there is a review of risk and the case is stepped down effectively.	29	57	52	26	27	23	21	23	16	40	20	19	23	↑ 21%	↓ -21%	▲	29	57	-	36	36	42			The number of review conferences has reduced. We check RCPC progression on a weekly basis. We anticipate the number of initial child protection conferences to reduce and some of our CP chairing resource will be shifted to monitoring and tracking activity to ensure case progression.
LAC1	Number of Looked after Children at end of period	Sharon Hawkins	Mary Hardy	Where it is assessed that there is no safe alternative, the local authority will take children into its care for their welfare and protection.	514	499	490	485	475	472	481	475	490	502	500	509	512	⇒ 1%	⇒ 0%	▼	491	512	-	41	41	44	495	420	There has been a slight increase in the number of children in our care this month. The number and rate continue to be higher than SN, regional and national averages. Rigorous oversight continues to ensure the right children are brought into care at the right time. The children on the edge of care are monitored through Legal Panel and through Senior manager tracker. Recent audit of children's entry into care has shown that our decision making was correct.
LAC1-NI	Looked after Children rate per 10,000	Sharon Hawkins	Mary Hardy	The level of children in care is at a level that is comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	102	99	97	96	94	94	96	94	97	100	99	101	101	⇒ 0%	⇒ -1%	▼	97	101	-	81	64	51			There has been a slight increase in the number of children in our care this month. The number and rate continue to be higher than SN, regional and national averages. Rigorous oversight continues to ensure the right children are brought into care at the right time. The children on the edge of care are monitored through Legal Panel and through Senior manager tracker. Recent audit of children's entry into care has shown that our decision making was correct.
LAC2	Number of new Looked after Children (episodes)	Sharon Hawkins	Mary Hardy	Where children meet the threshold and there are no alternatives, they will be safe and have their welfare needs addressed through accommodation by the local authority.	4	11	8	11	7	13	17	19	20	24	13	19	10	↓ -47%	↑ 150%	▼	14	24	-	18	18	19			The number of new entrants into care is lower than SN, regional and national averages. Rigorous oversight continues to ensure the right children are brought into care at the right time. The children on the edge of care are monitored through Legal Panel and through Senior manager tracker. Recent audit of children's entry into care has shown that our decision making was correct.
LAC3	Number of ceasing Looked after Children (episodes)	Sharon Hawkins	Mary Hardy	Children will leave care in a planned way with clear networks of support around them.	15	27	16	17	17	15	11	24	11	16	14	14	11	↓ -21%	↓ -27%	▲	16	27	-	16	16	19			There has been a small reduction numbers this month. As part of our improvement activity we are focused on permanence tracking, which will support improvements in this area.
LAC6 (val)	Number of adoptions (E11, E12)	Sharon Hawkins	Martin Smith	Children who are being adopted will receive timely and effective support.	3	4	6	5	3	2	2	10	3	4	1	0	4	- n/a	↑ 33%		4	10	-	2	2	2			The number of adoption orders granted this month has returned to the 12 month average. This increase from the previous month reflects the projected trend of those children placed for adoption waiting for a court hearing to consider the adoption order application.
LAC6 (%)	Percentage of adoptions (E11, E12)	Sharon Hawkins	Martin Smith	Children who are being adopted will receive timely and effective support.	20.0%	14.8%	37.5%	29.4%	17.6%	13.3%	18.2%	41.7%	27.3%	25.0%	7.1%	0.0%	36.4%	- n/a	↑ 82%		22.4%	41.7%	P	17.1%	13.0%	12.0%			The increase in percentage of adoptions has increased significantly this month and reflect the increase in adoption orders last month. It is not an outlier compared with previous months.

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	% change from previous month	% change from same month prev. yr	DoT	12 month average	12-month max value	Percentage?	Stat. Neighbour	England	SE region	Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Aug-19):
LAC12 (val)	Number of Special Guardianship Orders (SGOs) (E43, E44)	Sharon Hawkins	Martin Smith	Children subject to Special Guardianship Orders will receive timely and effective support.	2	5	2	4	6	7	4	2	0	0	3	1	0	↓ -100%	↓ -100%		3	7	-	-	-	-			No orders have been granted this month. There are seven applications waiting to be heard by the court. As with applications for adoption orders, SGO applications not linked with care proceedings experience a period of awaiting a court hearing depending on current demand for the judiciary.
LAC12 (%)	Percentage of Special Guardianship Orders (SGOs) (E43, E44)	Sharon Hawkins	Martin Smith	Children subject to Special Guardianship Orders will receive timely and effective support.	13.3%	18.5%	12.5%	23.5%	35.3%	46.7%	36.4%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	21.4%	7.1%	0.0%	↓ -100%	↓ -100%	▲	17.5%	46.7%	P	10.1%	12.0%	10.0%			As above (LAC12 (val))
LAC7-QL	Percentage of Looked after Children visited within timescales	Sharon Hawkins	Mary Hardy	The service is in regular contact with Looked after Children to ensure that there is ongoing assessment of risk and opportunities to intervene effectively.	83.0%	79.0%	79.0%	76.0%	80.0%	75.0%	80.0%	82.0%	77.0%	74.0%	76.0%	83.0%	80.0%	⇒ -4%	⇒ -4%	▲	78.4%	83.0%	P	Local	Local	Local			This headline reporting measure is currently set to measure six weekly contact. Individual children's visiting patterns are dependant on length of time in placement, care plan and the associated statutory requirements.
LAC10 (%)	Percentage of Looked after Children with an authorised CLA plan	Sharon Hawkins	Mary Hardy	Children have good quality care plans, to which they have contributed, and which meet their needs.	94.9%	96.0%	96.5%	96.1%	97.3%	97.0%	96.0%	95.4%	94.9%	93.4%	92.8%	92.3%	95.1%	⇒ 3%	⇒ 0%	▲	95.2%	97.3%	P	Local	Local	Local			There has been an improvement in performance in this area. Improvement activity has focused on management oversight and tracking by the IRO team.
LAC10-QL	Number of Looked after Children with an authorised CLA Plan	Sharon Hawkins	Mary Hardy	Children have good quality care plans, to which they have contributed, and which meet their needs.	488	479	473	466	462	458	462	453	465	469	464	470	487	⇒ 4%	⇒ 0%	▲	467	487	-	Local	Local	Local			There has been an improvement in performance in this area. Improvement activity has focused on management oversight and tracking by the IRO team.
LAC13	Number of current Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) looked after at end of period	Sharon Hawkins	Mary Hardy	Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children are identified and supported by the local authority.	12	13	12	12	13	12	13	14	15	16	16	15	14	⇒ -7%	↑ 17%		14	16	-	2	2	4			There has been a small reduction in the numbers of unaccompanied asylum seekers. Practice is supported by our practice guidance reviewed earlier in the year.
LAC14	Number of new unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC)	Sharon Hawkins	Mary Hardy	Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children are identified and supported by the local authority.	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	- n/a	- n/a		1	2	-	Local	Local	Local			There are no new unaccompanied asylum seekers this month. Practice is supported by our practice guidance reviewed earlier in the year.
LAC11-QL	Number of Looked after Children aged 16+ or open Care Leavers with an authorised Pathway Plan	Sharon Hawkins	Mary Hardy	Care Leavers have a good quality Pathway Plans, to which they have contributed, and which meets their needs.	164	169	172	172	173	171	175	175	173	174	167	167	168	⇒ 1%	⇒ 2%	▲	171	175	-	Local	Local	Local			The number of care leavers has increased by one young person. Outcomes are being monitored by our LAC and Care Leavers Improvement Board. A Practice Assurance Stocktake was completed over the summer, informing our improvement activity.
LAC11-QL (%)	Percentage of Looked after Children aged 16+ or open Care Leavers with an authorised Pathway Plan	Sharon Hawkins	Mary Hardy	Care Leavers have a good quality Pathway Plans, to which they have contributed, and which meets their needs.	98.0%	99.0%	99.0%	98.0%	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%	98.0%	98.0%	⇒ 0%	⇒ 0%	▲	98.8%	99.0%	P	Local	Local	Local			The percentage of plans has reduced slightly, but is at a consistently high level. Outcomes are being monitored by our LAC and Care Leavers Improvement Board.
NI147	Percentage of Care Leavers in contact and in suitable accommodation	Sharon Hawkins	Mary Hardy	Care Leavers are in accommodation that is safe and secure.	91.0%	86.7%	89.5%	90.7%	88.4%	86.8%	86.4%	87.7%	86.2%	85.9%	84.3%	84.9%	82.6%	⇒ -3%	⇒ -9%	▲	86.7%	90.7%	P	81.9%	-	-	93.0%	94.0%	We remain above the benchmark figure of 81.89% but below our Target. However we are seeking to implement a more robust Care planning meeting process for young people in supported accommodation and thus seek to lessen the moves out to unsuitable accommodation. Staying Put is being reviewed and this will help meet the needs of some young people, thus adding to an improvement in the suitable accommodation available. The figures are also impacted significantly with custody of which we have a number of young people in prison.
LAC9 (val)	Number of Looked after Children (LAC) placed with IFAs at end of period	Sharon Hawkins	Martin Smith	Our Looked after Children will benefit from high quality fostering provision, with our own carers wherever possible.	138	133	135	136	138	137	143	147	144	144	146	146	153	⇒ 5%	↑ 11%	▼	142	153	-	Local	Local	Local	TBC	TBC	The use of IFA remains stable, but the total number continues to be high - reflecting the need to identify placements for children who present with complex profiles. We have also seen an increase in the use of in-house foster care in this period. The profile of in-house carers remains restrictive in terms of the cohort of children that would be deemed a suitable match. Recruitment and retention of in house foster carers is a priority area for 2019/20.
LAC9	Percentage of IFA placements (of all looked after children)	Sharon Hawkins	Martin Smith	Our Looked after Children will benefit from high quality fostering provision, with our own carers wherever possible.	26.8%	26.7%	27.6%	28.0%	29.1%	29.0%	29.7%	30.9%	29.4%	28.7%	29.2%	28.7%	29.9%	⇒ 4%	↑ 11%	▼	28.9%	30.9%	P	Local	Local	Local			As above (LAC9 (val)).
LAC16	Number of in-house foster carers at the end of period	Sharon Hawkins	Martin Smith	Our Looked after Children will benefit from high quality fostering provision, with our own carers wherever possible.	171	173	168	167	168	171	172	172	tbc	tbc	167	166	169	⇒ 2%	⇒ -1%		169	173		-	-	-	190	200	The number of in house mainstream foster carers has seen a slight increase. A recent recruitment campaign achieved limited enquires with no prospective carers progressing to the assessment stage. We know we need to move away from traditional marketing approaches. A business case has been proposed to enhance the reward and support offered to in house carers to make fostering a more attractive option for those looking to give up work.

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

Benchmarking		
(Updated Mar-19, using 17-18 data)		
Stat. Neighbour	England	SE region

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	% change from prev. period	% change from same period prev. yr	DoT	12 month average	12-mnth max value	Percentage?	Stat. Neighbour	England	SE region	Target 17-18	Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Aug-19):
EH1a	Number of Early Help Assessment (EHA) started in the month	Sharon Hawkins	Sean Holehouse	Children and families benefit from an early help offer that is rooted in a good understanding of their needs.	37	19	42	18	17	20	9	21	14	81	270	60	57	144	96	126	↑ 31%	↑ 600%		76	270	-	Local	Local	Local				Improvement work is continuing to achieve standards in recording compliance within the direct delivered early help teams. This has significantly increased the recording of completed EHAs on all open individuals. NB. EHAs completed by the Solent NHS delivery teams within the Integrated Early Help & Prevention Service are recorded on Solent's S1 & therefore not included in this measure presently. The new Early Help Hub has been in operation since mid June which has further streamlined the Early Help pathway. Increase in EHAs started in August following new referrals at the end of term from schools.
EH1c	Number of Early Help Assessment (EHA) completed in the month INCLUDING adults aged 21+	Sharon Hawkins	Sean Holehouse	Assessments are completed for adult family members where a need for support is identified.	14	19	12	12	22	9	21	28	22	193	898	159	163	237	217	232	→ 7%	↑ 1833%		183	898	-	Local	Local	Local	288	336	TBC	As above improvement work being implemented. The increased volume of EHAs completed on all open individuals is an accurate record of work flow in the direct delivery EH teams recording on Paris.
EH1b	Number of Early Help Plans (EHPs) opened in the month (includes EHPs completed, and those still open at end of period)	Sharon Hawkins	Sean Holehouse	Children and families benefit from early help plans that meet their presenting needs.	104	80	69	63	53	66	67	88	94	329	519	124	176	223	245	180	↓ -27%	↑ 186%		180	519	-	Local	Local	Local				As above on improvement work. The majority (>90%) of EHAs outcome is to continue to EH planning. A number of plans will also end as cases close after an average of 6 months family support engagement.
EH14b	Number of Early Help Assessment (EHA) completed, EXCLUDING adults aged 21+	Sharon Hawkins	Sean Holehouse	Assessments are completed for a children where a need for early help support is identified..	-	-	22	25	36	74	43	89	56	166	560	104	110	165	138	161	↑ 17%	↑ 544%		142	560	-	Local	Local	Local				As improvement work is implemented. The increased volume of EHAs completed on all open individuals is an accurate record of work flow in the direct delivery EH teams recording on Paris.
CIN5	Number of all Children in Need (CIN) (including Child Protection (CP) / Looked after Children (LAC) / Care Leavers	Sharon Hawkins	Stuart Webb	Children and families receive support safely, at the right threshold and in a timely manner; supported by the interface between Early Help and Social Care.	-	-	1999	1967	1920	1957	1937	1900	1859	1975	2252	2384	2522	2778	2976	2945	→ -1%	↑ 50%		2284	2976	-	Local	Local	Local				We have recently seen increases in CIN numbers but this is beginning to reduce. Our long-term aim is to hold fewer CIN cases within the core teams and to support step-down, targeted or Early Help service input for families; There continues to be a focus on transferring or case-ending work and the balance of this should eventually show as a decrease in this figure.
LSCB17a	Percentage of 16-17 year olds NEET or whose activity is not known	Denise Edgill	Debbie Blythe	Young people benefit from an effective work to engage them in education, training and employment.		5.9%				6.2%		7.8%			7.0%						- n/a	- n/a	▼	7.0%	7.8%	P	6.1%	6.0%	6.4%				The % of 16 and 17 years olds who are Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET), or whose activity is not known by the council, has decreased from 7.0% in quarter 4 (2018/19) to 6.8%, but this is still above the annual target. This is due to a number of factors including an increase in the number of young people not progressing at the end of school year 11 to post-16 learning (this has risen from 36 in 2017 to 75 in 2018). Also, the Council has commissioned Youth Options to track and support college early leavers to re-engage. This has been successful but has also identified additional young people who are NEET. Comparison data shows Southampton are 8th of 11th against our statistical neighbours but above both the regional and national figures.
YO2	Number of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System per 100,000 10-17 year olds in period	Denise Edgill	Debbie Blythe	Young people are appropriately diverted from entry into the criminal justice system through the local diversion / prevention offer.		434				439		399			397						- n/a	- n/a	▼	-	0	-	417	327	256				There has been a reversal of trend over the last 12 months and the rate is now dropping. However, we are still an outlier nationally. The issues is pan Hampshire and as such a pan Hampshire solution continues to be sought with next planning meeting with police and other area YOTs at the end of July 2019.
FM011	Families attached per quarter	Sharon Hawkins	Sean Holehouse	Families benefit from a robust local Troubled Families offer. (Families Matter)		116				97		155			125						- n/a	- n/a	▲	122	155	-	Local	Local	Local				In the last year our performance plateaued, whilst other areas improved, meaning we were in the lowest decile of performers in the country for 2018/19. Additional internal resource has been secured for a multi-disciplinary FM Health Check Group established to increase the recording of the families being worked with and evidencing improved outcomes with increased PBR claims. We have attached additional 144 families which brings our total above the 230 national TF programme target to 2,374 total families. We will receive attachment income to the 2,230 target only, therefore 122 of the 144 will be financially eligible as 2,108 attached by the end of 2018/19 (£122,000).

Page 11

Agenda Item 7 Appendix 2

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CHILDREN AND FAMILIES GLOSSARY

<i>Abuse</i>	3
<i>Advocacy</i>	3
<i>Agency Decision Maker</i>	3
<i>Assessment</i>	3
<i>CAFCASS</i>	4
<i>Care Order</i>	4
<i>Categories of Abuse or Neglect</i>	4
<i>Child in Need and Child in Need Plan</i>	4
<i>Child Protection</i>	4
<i>Child Protection Conference</i>	5
<i>Children's Centres</i>	5
<i>Child Sexual Exploitation</i>	5
<i>Corporate Parenting</i>	5
<i>Criteria for Child Protection Plans</i>	5
<i>Director of Children's Services (DCS)</i>	5
<i>Designated Teacher</i>	5
<i>Discretionary Leave to Remain</i>	5
<i>Duty of Care</i>	5
<i>Early Help</i>	6
<i>Every Child Matters</i>	6
<i>Health Assessment</i>	6
<i>Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR)</i>	6
<i>Independent Reviewing Officer</i>	6
<i>Independent Domestic Violence Advisor</i>	7
<i>Initial Child Protection Conference</i>	7
<i>Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)</i>	7
<i>Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB)</i>	7
<i>Looked After Child</i>	7
<i>Neglect</i>	8
<i>Parental Consent to Adoptive Placement</i>	8
<i>Parental Responsibility</i>	8

<i>Pathway Plan</i>	8
<i>Permanence Plan</i>	8
<i>Personal Education Plan</i>	9
<i>Person Posing a Risk to Children (PPRC)</i>	9
<i>Placement at a Distance</i>	9
<i>Principal Social Worker - Children and Families</i>	9
<i>Private Fostering</i>	9
<i>Public Law Outline</i>	10
<i>Referral</i>	10
<i>Relevant Young People, Former Relevant, and Eligible</i>	10
<i>Review Child Protection Conference</i>	10
<i>Section 20</i>	11
<i>Section 47 Enquiry</i>	11
<i>Separated Children</i>	11
<i>Special Guardianship Order</i>	11
<i>Strategy Discussion</i>	11
<i>Statement of Special Education Needs (SEN)</i>	11
<i>Staying Put</i>	12
<i>Unaccompanied Asylum Seeker</i>	12
<i>Virtual School Head</i>	12
<i>Working Together to Safeguard Children</i>	12
<i>Young Offender Institution (YOI)</i>	12
<i>Youth Offending Service or Team</i>	12
<i>Sources</i>	12

Abuse

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

Advocacy

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

Agency Decision Maker

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

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

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

Assessment

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

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

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

CAFCASS

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

Care Order

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

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

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

Categories of Abuse or Neglect

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

Child in Need and Child in Need Plan

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

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

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

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

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

Child Protection

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

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

Child Protection Conference

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

Children's Centres

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

Child Sexual Exploitation

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

Corporate Parenting

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

Criteria for Child Protection Plans

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

Director of Children's Services (DCS)

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

Designated Teacher

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

Discretionary Leave to Remain

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

Duty of Care

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

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

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

Early Help

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

Effective early help relies upon local agencies working together to:

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

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

Every Child Matters

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

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

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

Health Assessment

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

Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR)

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

Independent Reviewing Officer

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

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

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

Independent Domestic Violence Advisor

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

Initial Child Protection Conference

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

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

Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)

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

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

Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB)

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

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

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

Looked After Child

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

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

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

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

Neglect

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

Parental Consent to Adoptive Placement

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

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

Parental Responsibility

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

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

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

Pathway Plan

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

Permanence Plan

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

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

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

Personal Education Plan

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

Person Posing a Risk to Children (PPRC)

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

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

Placement at a Distance

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

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

Principal Social Worker - Children and Families

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

Private Fostering

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

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

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

Public Law Outline

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

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

Referral

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

Relevant Young People, Former Relevant, and Eligible

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

Review Child Protection Conference

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

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

Section 20

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

Section 47 Enquiry

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

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

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

Separated Children

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

Special Guardianship Order

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

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

Strategy Discussion

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

Statement of Special Education Needs (SEN)

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

Staying Put

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

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

Unaccompanied Asylum Seeker

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

Virtual School Head

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

Working Together to Safeguard Children

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

Young Offender Institution (YOI)

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

Youth Offending Service or Team

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

Sources

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

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

DECISION-MAKER:	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL		
SUBJECT:	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN SOUTHAMPTON		
DATE OF DECISION:	26 SEPTEMBER 2019		
REPORT OF:	DIRECTOR – LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE		
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
AUTHOR:	Name:	Mark Pirnie	Tel: 023 8083 3886
	E-mail:	Mark.pirnie@southampton.gov.uk	
Director	Name:	Richard Ivory	Tel: 023 8083 2794
	E-mail:	Richard.ivory@southampton.gov.uk	
STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY			
<p>There are eight confidential appendices attached to this report. The confidentiality of Appendices 2,3,5,6 and 8 is based on Category 7a of paragraph 10.4 of the Council's Access to Information Procedure Rules. It contains information which is subject to an obligation of confidentiality.</p> <p>The confidentiality of Appendices 9, 10 and 12 is based on Category 2 of paragraph 10.4 of the Council's Access to Information Procedure Rules. It is not in the public interest to disclose this because it is likely to reveal the identity of an individual.</p>			
BRIEF SUMMARY			
<p>At the meeting the Panel will be considering provisional 2018/19 Key Stage exam results in Southampton. The Panel will also be focussing on the educational attainment of Looked After Children.</p>			
RECOMMENDATIONS:			
	(i)	That the Panel note the provisional key stage results and supplementary data, as detailed in Appendices 1 - 12, and discuss educational attainment in Southampton.	
REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS			
1.	To enable a discussion with the Cabinet Member and officers on educational attainment in Southampton.		
ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED			
2.	None.		
DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)			
3.	Provisional 2018/19 key stage exam results for Southampton have been published. The attached appendices provide a breakdown of the Key Stage provisional results and outcomes for Looked After Children.		
4.	The Service Lead for Education and Early Help will present an overview of the results at the meeting and the Virtual School and College Headteacher will be in attendance.		

5.	The Panel are requested to discuss with the Cabinet Member for Aspiration, Children and Lifelong Learning and the invited officers the information provided.
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Capital/Revenue</u>	
6.	None as a result of this report.
<u>Property/Other</u>	
7.	None as a result of this report.
LEGAL IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u>	
8.	The duty to undertake overview and scrutiny is set out in Part 1A Section 9 of the Local Government Act 2000.
<u>Other Legal Implications:</u>	
RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS	
9.	None
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS	
10.	Educational attainment has a significant impact on the council achieving its priorities. In particular the following priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and Young People get a good start in life • Southampton has strong and sustainable economic growth.
KEY DECISION	No
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:	None directly as a result of this report
<u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u>	
Appendices	
1.	KS2 Provisional briefing note
2.	Confidential - Key Stage 2 - Provisional Test Summary
3.	Confidential - Key Stage 2 - Provisional Key Stage 1 to Key Stage 2 progress
4.	KS4 Provisional GCSE Results 2019 for Southampton
5.	Confidential - KS4 Southampton Provisional GCSE results 2019
6.	Confidential – KS4 Southampton Provisional GCSE results 2019 Trends
7.	KS5 Provisional Headline results 2019 briefing note
8.	Confidential - KS5 Provisional A Level results by College / School 2019
9.	Confidential - Virtual Headteacher Annual Report 2019

10.	Confidential – Virtual School At A Glance	
11	2019 Education dashboard	
12.	Confidential – CLA Educational Dashboard	
Documents In Members’ Rooms		
1.	None	
Equality Impact Assessment		
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessments (ESIA) to be carried out?		No
Data Protection Impact Assessment		
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) to be carried out?		No
Other Background Documents		
Equality Impact Assessment and Other Background documents available for inspection at:		
Title of Background Paper(s)		Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)
1.	None	

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DfE: National Curriculum Assessments at Key Stage 2 in England, 2019 (Provisional)

This report is based on the DfE Statistical First Release (SFR) on 5 September 2019 of provisional KS2 results. Please see the briefing below regarding Southampton's performance against Statistical Neighbours, Core Cities and National for Key Stage 2.

2016 was the first time that the new National Curriculum was assessed and was coupled with the introduction of a new accountability framework. Pupils are assessed through test-derived scaled scores in Reading, Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling and Mathematics whilst Writing remains teacher assessed. A scaled score of 100 in the tests means the pupil has achieved the Expected Standard while a scaled score of 110 would equate to the pupil achieving a High Score / Higher Standard. Pupils are teacher assessed in Writing as reaching the Expected Standard or working at a Greater Depth within the Expected Standard.

2019 was the first year since the introduction of the new accountability framework where teacher assessments in Reading and Maths were not statutory for pupils who took the Key Stage 2 tests in those subjects. These teacher assessments are therefore not included in the DfE SFR.

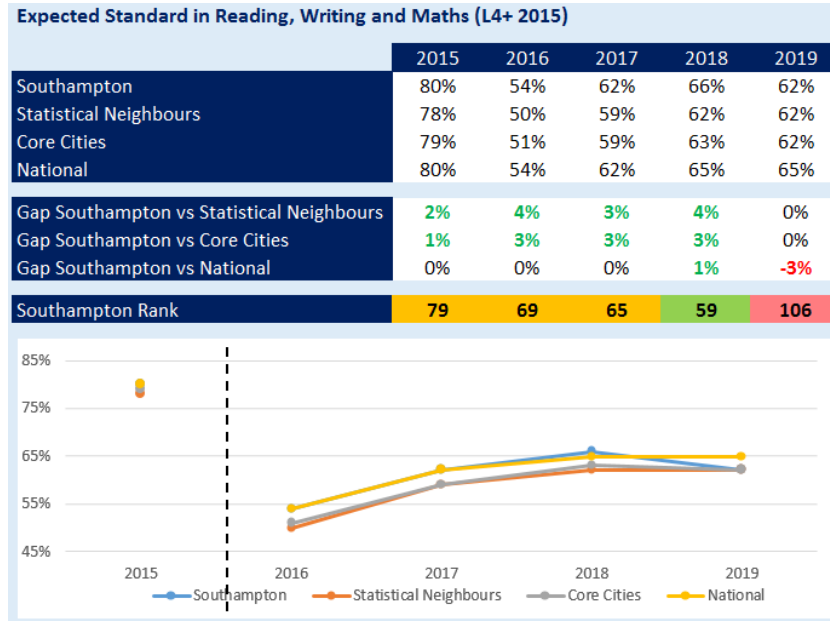
This provisional Key Stage 2 statistical first release contains only attainment outcomes. Progress is calculated using a value-added measure and this SFR will be available in December 2019.

Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole was created on 1 April 2019 from areas that were previously administered by the unitary authorities of Bournemouth and Poole, and the district of Christchurch. Therefore, where historical LA rankings have been reported against a total of 152 Local Authorities, from 2019, LA rankings will be reported against a total of 151 Local Authorities. On a number of occasions, within this briefing note, Southampton's ranking is given as being out of 149 Local Authorities rather than 151. The reason for this is that the Key Stage 2 outcomes for two small Local Authorities (City of London and Isles of Scilly) have been suppressed.

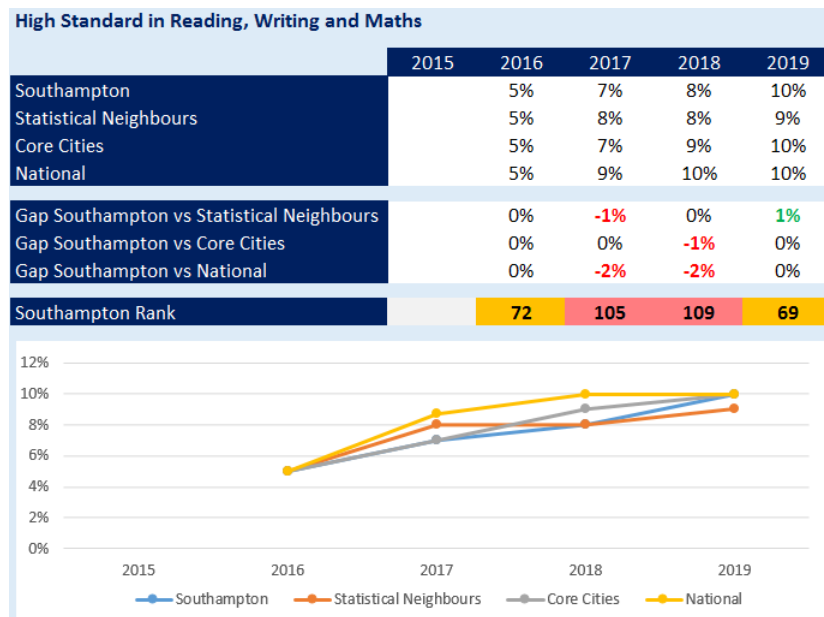
Please take care when interpreting Southampton's ranking for certain indicators. Due to the narrow distribution of results and outcomes being rounded to whole percentages, a high ranking shared with many other Local Authorities could potentially create an overinflated perception of performance.

Headline

- **Southampton's 2019 KS2 achievement for the percentage of pupils achieving the Expected Standard in Reading, Writing and Maths was 62% which is 3% below the National performance of 65%. This is the first time since 2012 that Southampton's performance was below National for the main attainment headline indicator. Southampton's 2019 KS2 cohort achieved a joint rank position of 106th with 14 other Local Authorities out of a total of 149 Local Authorities.**



- The proportion of Southampton pupils achieving the Higher Standard in Reading, Writing and Maths is 10%, in-line with the National average (10%) for this indicator, ranking Southampton 69th with 18 other Local Authorities out of 149 Local Authorities.



- 70% of Southampton's KS2 pupils achieved the Expected Standard in Reading, 3% below the National average of 73%. In 2018, Southampton (76%) were in-line with the National average (76%) for pupils achieving the Expected Standard in Reading, therefore Southampton has had a 3% regression relative to National from 2018 to 2019. Subsequently, Southampton's rank has dropped from 70th in 2018 to 114th out of 149 Local Authorities in 2019.

- **77% of Southampton's KS2 pupils achieved the Expected Standard in Writing, 1% below the National average of 78% and ranking Southampton 93rd with 18 other Local Authorities out of a total of 149 Local Authorities. Southampton's outcome for the percentage achieving the Expected Standard in Writing has regressed each year, relative to National, from 2016 to 2019. In 2016, the Southampton to National gap was 3% (Southampton: 77%, National: 74%), which decreased to 2% in 2017 (Southampton: 78%, National: 76%), which further decreased to 1% in 2018 (Southampton: 79%, National: 78%) until 2019 where Southampton fell below National (Southampton: 77%, National: 78%).**
- **77% of Southampton's KS2 pupils achieved the Expected Standard in Maths, 2% below the National average of 79%. In 2018, Southampton (79%) was 3% above the National average (76%) for pupils achieving the Expected Standard in Maths, resulting in Southampton's ranking regressing from 35th in 2018 to 102nd out of a total of 149 Local Authorities in 2019.**

Good News

- 10% of Southampton KS2 pupils achieved the Higher Standard in Reading, Writing and Maths combined which was the first time in three years that Southampton has been in-line with National (10%) for this indicator. In both 2017 (Southampton: 7%, National: 9%) and 2018 (Southampton: 8%, National: 10%), Southampton was 2% below National for the percentage of pupils achieving the Higher Standard in Reading, Writing and Maths.
- 12% of Southampton girls achieved the Higher Standard in Reading, Writing and Maths combined which was 1% above both the Statistical Neighbour average (11%) and Core City average (11%), and in-line with the National average (12%).
- In 2019, Southampton's KS2 pupils achieved an Average Scaled Score in Reading of 104, in-line with the Statistical Neighbour, Core City and National average of 104.
- In 2019, Southampton's KS2 pupils achieved an Average Scaled Score in Maths of 105, in-line with the Statistical Neighbour, Core City and National average of 105.

Areas to improve on

- For the first time since the introduction of the new primary accountability in 2016, Southampton are below the National average for the percentage achieving the Expected Standard in each of Reading (Southampton: 70%, National: 73%), Writing (Southampton: 77%, National: 78%) and Maths (Southampton: 77%, National: 79%).

- 66% of Southampton girls achieved the Expected Standard in Reading, Writing and Maths combined, 4% below the National average (70%), ranking Southampton girls a joint 118th with 11 other Local Authorities out of a total of 149 Local Authorities. The Southampton outcome of 66% of girls achieving the Expected Standard in Reading, Writing and Maths combined was 1% below the Statistical Neighbour average (67%) and 2% below the Core City average (68%).
- 26% of Southampton KS2 pupils achieved the Higher Standard in Reading, 1% below the National average (27%). In 2018, Southampton (28%) were in-line with the National average (28%) for pupils achieving the Higher Standard in Reading. This has resulted in a regression from Southampton's 2018 ranking of 71st to a ranking of 81st out of a total of 149 Local Authorities in 2019.
- The proportion of Southampton KS2 pupils working at a Greater Depth in Writing is 15%, 5% below the National average (20%), 3% below the Statistical Neighbour average (18%) and 4% below the Core City average (19%), ranking Southampton a joint 133rd with 6 other Local Authorities out of a total of 149 Local Authorities. Southampton's KS2 outcome for the percentage achieving the Greater Depth in Writing has been in the bottom quintile of Local Authorities since 2017 with a rankings of 131st in 2017, 144th in 2018 and 133rd in 2019.
- 25% of Southampton KS2 pupils achieved the Higher Standard in Maths, 2% below the National average (27%). In 2018, Southampton (25%) were 1% above the National average (24%) for pupils achieving the Higher Standard in Maths. This has resulted in a regression from Southampton's 2018 ranking of 47th to a ranking of 86th out of a total of 149 Local Authorities in 2019.
- In Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling (GPS), 73% of Southampton pupils achieved the Expected Standard which was 5% below the National average (78%), ranking Southampton a joint 136th with 5 other Local Authorities out of 149 Local Authorities.
- In Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling (GPS), 31% of Southampton pupils achieved the Higher Standard which was 5% below the National average (36%), ranking Southampton a joint 119th with 11 other Local Authorities out of 149 Local Authorities.

For further details please contact the Data Team on

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Provisional Headline KS4 GCSE Results 2019 for Southampton

Key Stage 4 GCSE results were released to schools on 22/08/2019. The short briefing note below, based on early provisional data, provides an overview of Southampton's performance. The KS4 accountability of Attainment 8 and Progress 8 was introduced in 2016. In 2017, new, reformed English and Maths GCSEs were first examined and a new grading of 9-1 was introduced, with 9 being the highest grade. In 2018, reformed EBacc GCSEs and a number of other key subjects were first examined using the 9-1 grading. In 2019, further reformed GCSE qualifications were introduced on the 9-1 grade scale with remaining unreformed GCSEs being graded A*-G and converted to a scale of 9-1 to ensure compatibility with reformed subjects when calculating Attainment 8 and Progress 8 scores. Consequently, any comparisons made between 2019, 2018, 2017 and 2016 results for the key headline performance measures must be treated with caution.

National and Local Authority data will be published by the DfE in October 2019. Following this release, a further briefing note will be issued outlining Southampton's performance compared to Statistical Neighbours, Core Cities and National.

In 2019, the focus is on accountability measures outlined by the DfE in the Performance Tables Statement of Intent (indicated in bold text within the commentary below):

- Progress 8 (not available until mid-September)
- Attainment 8
- The percentage of pupils achieving a 5 or above (strong pass) in English and Maths
- EBacc Average Points Score
- The percentage of pupils entering the English Baccalaureate
- The percentage of students staying in education or employment after Key Stage 4 (destinations)

In addition to the headline indicators above, the DfE will also be reporting on the following measures:

- The proportion of pupils achieving a standard pass in English and Maths – grade 4 or above
- The proportion of pupils achieving a grade 5 or above in all EBacc subject areas (C and above in unreformed qualifications)
- The proportion of pupils achieving a grade 4 or above in all EBacc subject areas (C and above in unreformed qualifications)

The Progress 8 indicator relies on National calculations completed by the DfE and is currently unavailable at either School or Local Authority level. Provisional Progress 8 figures will be published for the first time in mid-September. The Southampton 2019 Key Stage 4 cohort is recorded as having a higher level of prior attainment at Key Stage 2 than that of Southampton's 2018 Key Stage 4 cohort.

Headlines

- **In 2019, Southampton pupils achieved an Attainment 8 score of 44.0 where as in 2018, the Southampton Attainment 8 score was 43.3, an increase of 0.7. The 2018 National average for Attainment 8 was 46.6. The increase of 0.7 between Southampton's 2018 Attainment 8 score (43.3) and 2019 Attainment 8 score (44.0) is broadly equivalent to 3 out of every 4 Southampton pupils, on average, achieving one higher GCSE grade in a subject than in 2018.**
- **In 2019, 36% of Southampton pupils achieved a 9-5 in English and Maths GCSE, which was equal to the 36% of Southampton pupils who achieved a 9-5 in English and Maths GCSE in 2018. The 2018 National average for percentage achieving 9-5 in English and Maths was 44%. To be in-line with the 2018 National average, of the 1962 pupils in the 2019 Key Stage 4 cohort, an additional 156 would have needed to achieve a 9-5 in English and Maths GCSE, an average of approximately 13 pupils per Secondary school.**
- In 2019, 58% of Southampton pupils achieved a 9-4 in English and Maths GCSE, which was 1% higher than the 57% of Southampton pupils who achieved a 9-4 in English and Maths GCSE in 2018. The 2018 National average for percentage achieving 9-4 in English and Maths was 64%.
- **The 2019 EBacc Average Points Score is 3.82, an increase of 0.13 from the 2018 EBacc Average Points Score of 3.69. The 2018 National average for EBacc Average Points Score is 4.05.**
- In 2019, 53% of Southampton pupils achieved a 9-5 in English GCSE, which was equal to the 53% of Southampton pupils who achieved a 9-5 in English GCSE in 2018. The 2018 National average for percentage achieving 9-5 in English was 61%.
- In 2019, 43% of Southampton pupils achieved a 9-5 in Maths GCSE, which was equal to the 43% of Southampton pupils who achieved a 9-5 in Maths GCSE in 2018. The 2018 National average for percentage achieving 9-5 in Maths was 50%.
- In 2019, 13% of Southampton pupils achieved the EBacc at grades 5/C or above. In 2018, 13% of Southampton pupils also achieved the EBacc at grades 5/C or above while the 2018 National average was 17%.
- **In 2019, 35% of Southampton pupils entered the EBacc which was an increase of 1% from the proportion of Southampton pupils entering the EBacc in 2018 (34%). The 2018 National average for pupils entering the EBacc was 39%.**
- Southampton's 2019 Attainment 8 score in the EBacc element was 12.8, which is an increase of 0.6 from the 2018 Attainment 8 score in the EBacc element (12.2). The National average for Attainment 8 EBacc in 2018 was

13.4. The improvement between Southampton's 2018 and 2019 Attainment 8 EBacc scores (2018 - 12.2; 2019 - 12.8) was broadly the equivalent of every pupil, on average, achieving half a GCSE grade higher across three EBacc subjects.

- Southampton's 2019 Attainment 8 outcomes in the English (2019 - 9.2; 2018 - 9.2), Maths (2019 - 8.4; 2018 - 8.3) and Open (2019 - 13.7; 2018 - 13.6) elements were broadly similar to those achieved by Southampton pupils in 2018. The 2018 National averages were 9.9 for Attainment 8 in English, 9.1 for Attainment 8 in Maths and 14.2 for Attainment 8 in the Open element.

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2019 Provisional Headline A-Level results for Southampton Local Authority

A-Level results were released to Colleges and students on the 15th August 2019. Southampton Colleges and Sixth Forms have agreed to inform the LA of their results so that citywide performance can be calculated. This short briefing note benchmarks Southampton's performance against a National comparator to provide context to the city's A-Level outcomes. Comparative performance for Statistical Neighbours and Core Cities will not be available until the DfE release provisional data, usually available in late October.

During the period between 2017 and 2020, a phased introduction of reformed A-Level qualifications warrants a cautious approach to year-on-year comparisons. These reforms include more rigorous and challenging qualification content, courses being assessed through final exams at the end of Year 13 and the decoupling of AS-Levels which means that they no longer contribute to A-Level grades.

Only A-Level outcomes are included in this provisional analysis of Southampton performance and therefore do not include results from Southampton City College or for those students at other city schools/colleges who did not study an A-Level curriculum. A broader range of Level 3 qualification outcomes for the Local Authority will be published by the DfE in the Autumn term, reflecting the breadth of achievements within Southampton.

Please note that the 2019 National averages used in this briefing note and provisional analysis have been derived from the FFT results day analysis which is for all students in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. References to 2018 and 2017 National averages will be the DfE official published figures for England only. We have historically relied on the JCQ publication to provide England only National comparators on results day but in 2019, this has unfortunately not been released at the time of this Local Authority performance publication.

Southampton A-Level Provisional Results

- 14.9% of Southampton entries achieved an A-Level A* or A grade in 2019 which was an improvement of 3.6% from the 2018 percentage achieving A*-A provisional results day outcome (11.3%). A challenge still remains to meet National performance as A-Level A*-A grades is 25.5%, a gap of 10.6% between Southampton and National in 2019.
- Out of 1293 A-level entries within Southampton, 38.8% achieved an A*-B grade. Nationally a pass rate of 51.6% was achieved resulting in a gap of 12.8% with Southampton (38.8%). Southampton pupils had 502 A-Levels at grade B or above and required an additional 165 A-Levels to have surpassed the B grade threshold to have equalled the National average.
- 65.1% of A-Level entries within Southampton's Colleges and Sixth Forms achieved a grade C or above. The National performance for A*-C was 75.8%, a gap of 10.7% when compared with the Southampton average (65.1%).

- In 2019, 97.3% of Southampton A-Level entries achieved an A*-E grade at College or Sixth Form. This is 0.3% below National performance that saw 97.6% of A-level results achieve an A*-E grade.
- Southampton's 2019 A-Level provisional results day outcomes have improved from Southampton's 2018 A-Level provisional results day outcomes. This progression has also seen Southampton's 2019 A-Level provisional results day performance improve the Local Authority's position relative to the National average by 4.9% for %A*-A, by 5.3% for %A*-B, by 3.9% for %A*-C and by 0.9% for %A*-E, although a challenge still remains to close the gap to National levels of performance.

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Educational Performance in Southampton - Summary							National Rank (Quintile band based on 152 LAs)					
	2019 Performance	2019 National	2019 Target	RAG Status	Southampton Performance Trend	Gap to National Trend	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Early Years Foundation Stage												
% of pupils achieving a Good Level of Development	71%	72%	71%	Amber			76	63	86	85	88	
The average total points score	34.4	34.6	34.7	Amber			47	52	56	77	87	
Gap Lowest achieving 20% (mean score) and median of all other pupils	0	0.0	30.0	Red			45	43	47	101	0	
Phonics												
Year 1 Phonics	82%	82%	83%	Amber			42	38	52	76	84	
Phonics by the end of year 2	92%	91%	93%	Green				43	49	52	67	
Key Stage 1												
Key Stage 1 Expected Standard Reading	74%	75%	78%	Amber			80	58	107	58	103	
Key Stage 1 Expected Standard Writing	67%	69%	71%	Amber			81	33	91	98	112	
Key Stage 1 Expected Standard Maths	74%	76%	78%	Amber			95	55	74	74	109	
Key Stage 1 Greater Depth Reading	21%	25%	25%	Red			74	58	121	122	120	
Key Stage 1 Greater Depth Writing	11%	15%	14%	Red			67	33	117	145	134	
Key Stage 1 Greater Depth Maths	19%	22%	21%	Red			45	55	76	131	120	
Key Stage 2												
Expected Standard in Reading, Writing and Maths	62%	65%	69%	Red			79	69	65	59	106	
High Standard in Reading, Writing and Maths	10%	10%	10%	Amber					105	109	69	
Expected Standard in Reading	70%	73%	80%	Red					47	70	114	
Expected Standard in Writing	77%	78%	82%	Amber					45	72	93	
Expected Standard in Maths	77%	79%	81%	Red					79	35	102	
High Standard in Reading	26%	27%	31%	Amber					63	71	81	
High Standard in Writing	15%	20%	19%	Red					131	144	133	
High Standard in Maths	25%	27%	26%	Amber					89	47	86	
Scaled Score in Reading	104	104	106	Amber					58	51	72	
Scaled Score in Maths	105	105	106	Amber					57	28	44	
Key Stage 1 - Key Stage 2 Progress in Reading	-0.2	0.0	0.4	Amber					75	54	99	
Key Stage 1 - Key Stage 2 Progress in Writing	-0.5	0.0	0.0	Red					117	116	116	
Key Stage 1 - Key Stage 2 Progress in Maths	0.1	0.0	0.8	Amber					99	50	88	
KS2 Pupil Premium Gap between Disadvantaged and all Other National pupils	-19%	-20%	-15%	Amber					43	40	0	
KS2 Floor Standard	0%	0%	0%	Old Measure					105	1	0	
Key Stage 4												
Attainment 8 Score	44.0	0.0	47.0	Red					115	128	0	
Progress 8 Score	0.00	0.00	0.00	Red					67	124	0	
Basics Measure (GCSE English & Maths Combined)	36%	0%	43%	Red					138	136	0	
KS4 English Baccalaureate Average Points Score	3.82	0.00	4.00	Red							0	
KS4 Percentage entered for the English Baccalaureate	35%	0%	39%	Red			62	70	100	99	0	
KS4 Percentage achieving English Baccalaureate	13%	0%	17%	Red			101	104	110	103	0	
KS42 Pupil Premium Gap between Disadvantaged and all Other National pupils	0.0	0.0	-13.5	Red					77	109	0	
KS4 Floor Standard	0%	0%	8%	Red					94	143	0	
KS4 Destination Measure	Not Currently Available	Not Currently Available	94%	Red			122	50	140	0	0	
Key Stage 5												
Average Points Score Per Entry - All Level 3	0.00	0.00	31.00	Red					136	144	0	
Average Points Score Per Entry - A Level	30.70	0.00	30.00	Red					141	142	0	
Average Points Score Per Entry - Academic	0.00	0.00	30.00	Red					142	142	0	
Average Points Score Per Entry - Tech Level	0.00	0.00	30.00	Amber					35	63	0	
Average Points Score Per Entry - Applied General	0.00	0.00	27.00	Red					115	141	0	
Average Points Score Per Entry - L2 Vocational	0.00	0.00	6.00	Green						8	0	
Average Points Score Per Entry - L2 Tech Cert	0.00	0.00	6.00	Green						15	0	
KS5 Retention Measure (A-Level)	Not Currently Available	Not Currently Available	93.0%	Red						149	146	0
KS5 Destination Measure	Not Currently Available	Not Currently Available	89.0%	Red				64	125	0	0	
Absence and Exclusions												
Primary Total Absence	4.5%	Not Currently Available	4.1%	Red			139	104	83	110	0	
Secondary Total Absence	6.3%	Not Currently Available	5.4%	Red			141	122	100	106	0	
Special Total Absence	9.5%	Not Currently Available	10.0%	Green			131	99	97	97	0	
Primary Persistent Absence 10%	9.8%	Not Currently Available	8.5%	Red			138	126	108	126	0	
Secondary Persistent Absence 10%	17.3%	Not Currently Available	13.8%	Red			144	142	80	101	0	
Special Persistent Absence 10%	25.8%	Not Currently Available	29.0%	Green			116	58	90	106	0	
Primary Fixed Period Exclusions	3.0%	Not Currently Available	1.6%	Red			145	137	130	150	0	
Secondary Fixed Period Exclusions	7.7%	Not Currently Available	6.8%	Green			86	102	87	38	0	
Special Fixed Period Exclusions	7.2%	Not Currently Available	9.0%	Green			111	70	97	78	0	
Primary Permanent Exclusions	0.03%	Not Currently Available	0.00%	Amber			SUPP.	41	40	35	0	
Secondary Permanent Exclusions	0.12%	Not Currently Available	0.07%	Green			77	94	45	22	0	
Special Permanent Exclusions	0.00%	Not Currently Available	0.07%	Green			SUPP.	SUPP.	SUPP.	130	0	

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DECISION-MAKER:		CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL	
SUBJECT:		MONITORING SCRUTINY RECOMMENDATIONS	
DATE OF DECISION:		26 SEPTEMBER 2019	
REPORT OF:		DIRECTOR - LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE	
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
AUTHOR:	Name:	Mark Pirnie	Tel: 023 8083 3886
	E-mail:	Mark.pirnie@southampton.gov.uk	
Director	Name:	Richard Ivory	Tel: 023 8083 2794
	E-mail:	Richard.ivory@southampton.gov.uk	
STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY			
None			
BRIEF SUMMARY			
This item enables the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel to monitor and track progress on recommendations made at previous meetings.			
RECOMMENDATIONS:			
	(i)	That the Panel considers the responses to recommendations from previous meetings and provides feedback.	
REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS			
1.	To assist the Panel in assessing the impact and consequence of recommendations made at previous meetings.		
ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED			
2.	None.		
DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)			
3.	Appendix 1 of the report sets out the recommendations made at previous meetings of the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel. It also contains summaries of any action taken in response to the recommendations.		
4.	The progress status for each recommendation is indicated and if the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel confirms acceptance of the items marked as completed they will be removed from the list. In cases where action on the recommendation is outstanding or the Panel does not accept the matter has been adequately completed, it will be kept on the list and reported back to the next meeting. It will remain on the list until such time as the Panel accepts the recommendation as completed. Rejected recommendations will only be removed from the list after being reported to the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel.		
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS			
<u>Capital/Revenue</u>			
5.	None.		

<u>Property/Other</u>	
6.	None.
LEGAL IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u>	
7.	The duty to undertake overview and scrutiny is set out in Part 1A Section 9 of the Local Government Act 2000.
<u>Other Legal Implications:</u>	
8.	None
RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS	
9.	None
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS	
10.	None
KEY DECISION	No
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:	None directly as a result of this report
<u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u>	
Appendices	
1.	Monitoring Scrutiny Recommendations – 26 September 2019
Documents In Members' Rooms	
1.	None
Equality Impact Assessment	
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessments (ESIA) to be carried out?	No
Data Protection Impact Assessment	
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) to be carried out?	No
Other Background Documents	
Equality Impact Assessment and Other Background documents available for inspection at:	
Title of Background Paper(s)	Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)
1.	None

Children and Families Scrutiny Panel

Scrutiny Monitoring – 26 September 2019

Date	Title	Action proposed	Action Taken	Progress Status
25/07/19	Children and Families Performance	1) That the analysis undertaken to identify where service demand is coming from is presented to the 26 September meeting of the Panel.	The analysis of service demand is still being finalised. If it is completed in advance of the meeting a synopsis of the analysis will be provided at the 26 September Panel meeting.	
		2) That the Panel are provided with an overview of the missing children statistics in Southampton, including the number of missing children that are known to safeguarding services.	Analysis circulated to the Panel on 18/09/19	Completed
25/07/19	Education, Health and Care (EHC) Assessments - Performance	1) That the end of year EHC assessment performance is circulated to the Panel when it is available.	For the purposes of this data, the DfE (Department for Education) measure completion rates for the calendar year. This information is ordinarily submitted to the DfE in February (as many LA's will have incomplete assessments until this point). The end of year performance data will therefore be circulated to the Panel in February 2020. For information, the service achieved a 100% completion rate for August, which was an increase from 72% in July.	
		2) That, to aid understanding of the issues, anonymised case studies showing examples of completed EHC assessments are circulated to the Panel.	This is in progress and will be ready for dissemination to the scrutiny panel in advance of the November meeting.	

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