

# Children and Families Scrutiny Panel

Thursday, 28th March, 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 (Vice-Chair)  
Councillor J Baillie  
Councillor Guthrie  
Councillor Keogh  
Councillor Laurent  
Councillor Murphy  
Catherine Hobbs  
Rob Sanders

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# **PUBLIC INFORMATION**

## **CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL**

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

### **Terms Of Reference:-**

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

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

### **Public Representations**

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

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

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

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

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.

### **Business to be Discussed**

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

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

### **Rules of Procedure**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Dates of Meetings: Municipal Year**

<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
7 June	24 January
26 July	28 March
27 September	
29 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 24 January 2019 and to deal with any matters arising.

### **7 POST 16 EDUCATION AND TRAINING** (Pages 5 - 36)

Report of the Service Director, Growth outlining the position in Southampton with regards to Post 16 education and training.

### **8 CHILDREN AND FAMILIES - PERFORMANCE** (Pages 37 - 56)

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

**9 MONITORING SCRUTINY RECOMMENDATIONS** (Pages 57 - 62)

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

Wednesday, 20 March 2019

Director of Legal and Governance

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CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL  
MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 24 JANUARY 2019

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Present: Councillors J Baillie, Guthrie (except items 26 and 27), Laurent, Mitchell and Murphy

Apologies: Councillors Taggart and Keogh  
Appointed Member Catherine Hobbs

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

The apologies of Councillor Taggart, Councillor Keogh and also of Appointed Member Catherine Hobbs were noted.

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

**RESOLVED** that the minutes of the meeting held on 29 November 2018 be approved and signed as a correct record.

25. **LOCAL SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN REPORT (LSCB) ANNUAL REPORT 2017-18**

The Panel considered the report of the Independent Chair of the Southampton Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) which presented the LSCB Annual Report 2017-18 and outlined changes to statutory guidance relating to partnership arrangements for safeguarding children and young people.

Keith Makin - Independent Chair of the LSCB; Tony Rawlinson – Acting Chief Superintendent, Hampshire Constabulary; Katherine Elsmore – Head of Safeguarding, NHS Southampton Clinical Commissioning Group; Siobhan West - Associate Designated Nurse for Safeguarding, NHS Southampton Clinical Commissioning Group; Jane White – Service Lead, Children’s Social Care, Southampton City Council and Phil Bullingham – Service Lead, Safeguarding, Improvement, Governance and Quality Assurance, Southampton City Council were present and with the consent of the chair addressed the meeting.

The Panel noted the following:

- That the LSCB partnership extended across a wide range of organisations.
- That elective home education increased in Southampton in the past year.
- That neglect has been a key focus for the LSCB and the new policies, procedures, training and tool kit that have been implemented across the partnership have enhanced the ability of practitioners to recognise and respond to signs of neglect.

- That the LSCB has sought to improve auditing and quality assurance across safeguarding services in Southampton.
- That the LSCB commissioned and completed a thematic report on online safety and the recommendations had been agreed.
- That the LSCB's focus on improving safety and outcomes for those children at risk of going missing, being exploited or trafficked has increased collaborative activity and preventative interventions.

### **RESOLVED**

- 1) That a briefing note outlining the key measures within the Home Education (Duty of Local Authorities) Bill is circulated to the Panel.
- 2) That the Panel are provided with an update on progress with regards to the implementation of the recommendations from the thematic report on on-line safety. The Panel requested specific detail relating to the adoption by schools of anonymous reporting tools.
- 3) That a precis of the collaborative activity undertaken by the LSCB relating to the issue of County Lines drug supply is circulated to the Panel.

## 26. **CHILDREN AND FAMILIES - PERFORMANCE**

The Panel considered the report of the Director, Legal and Governance which provided an overview of performance across Children and Families Services since August 2018.

The Panel also note the performance summary from the Chair and the response provided by officers.

Jane White – Service Lead, Children's Social Care, Southampton City Council and Phil Bullingham – Service Lead, Safeguarding, Improvement, Governance and Quality Assurance, Southampton City Council were present and with the consent of the chair addressed the meeting.

In discussion with officers it was noted that:

- The indicator M4, measured the number of new referrals of children aged 13+ where child sexual exploitation was a factor. The indicator did not represent cases already open to Children and Families where child sexual exploitation was a factor, if case records included the completion of a Sexual Exploitation Risk Assessment Form (SERAF) for a child, it indicated that a child was vulnerable.
- The Performance Board had identified the number of Looked After Children placed out of county, who did not have a record of a return interview following a missing episode needed to be addressed.

**RESOLVED** that consideration is given to including in the suite of performance measures the number of children and young people subject to a SERAF.



## 27. **MONITORING SCRUTINY RECOMMENDATIONS**

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

The Panel noted the following:

- That Social Finance were unable to attend the meeting to provide a demonstration of the new app developed to support Care Leavers.
- That an invitation to the 2019 Southampton Care Leaver Awards would be given to members of the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel.
- That case studies highlighting positive examples where Looked After Children have returned to their parents had been circulated.
- That consideration had been given to how elected members could be utilised to support, mentor and advise Care Leavers. Research had looked at good examples in other Local Authorities, which identified that for members, leaders and managers within the council to provide mentoring for young people and Care Leavers, a system to match mentors in terms of the skill set and interests with Looked After Children and Care Leavers would require a CV to enable the matching process. It was suggested that Mentoring is offered to young people when they are in Year 10 so that the offer is embedded when the young person becomes at risk of not being in Education, Employment or Training, and that the offer could be extended to local business who are interested in sponsoring a young person in care.

### **RESOLVED**

- 1) That Social Finance would be invited to provide a demonstration of the new app developed to support Care Leavers at the meeting in March 2019.

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# Agenda Item 7

<b>DECISION-MAKER:</b>		CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL	
<b>SUBJECT:</b>		POST 16 EDUCATION AND TRAINING	
<b>DATE OF DECISION:</b>		28 MARCH 2019	
<b>REPORT OF:</b>		SERVICE DIRECTOR, GROWTH	
<b><u>CONTACT DETAILS</u></b>			
<b>AUTHOR:</b>	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Sajid Butt</b>	<b>Tel:</b> 023 8083 2128
	<b>E-mail:</b>	sajid.butt@southampton.gov.uk	
<b>Director</b>	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Denise Edghill</b>	<b>Tel:</b> 023 8083 4095
	<b>E-mail:</b>	denise.edghill@southampton.gov.uk	
<b>STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY</b>			
None			
<b>BRIEF SUMMARY</b>			
<p>This report provides an overview of post-16 education and training for young people in Southampton including attainment, progress, performance, actions undertaken and emerging issues. Principals and Head teachers from the providers of state-funded post 16 education and training in Southampton have been invited to attend the meeting to discuss the issues with the Panel.</p>			
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS:</b>			
	(i)	That the Panel considers the position relating to post 16 education and training in Southampton with the invited representatives from the state-funded providers of post 16 education and training in Southampton.	
<b>REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS</b>			
1.	To enable effective scrutiny of outcomes for children and families in Southampton.		
<b>ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED</b>			
2.	None.		
<b>DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)</b>			
	<b>Context</b>		
3.	<p>Local Authorities have a statutory responsibility to ensure that there is sufficient and suitable education and training provision in their area to meet the needs of young people aged 16-19 (and up to 25 for those with learning difficulties or disabilities), and to oversee the provision and take-up of education and training so that all young people in their area meet their duty to participate in learning up to the age of 18. Comparatively, Southampton, as an urban area, has the majority of education and training provision within a reasonable travel to learn geography. The main function of the Council has been through partnership working to track and support young people's progression and retention in post-16 provision, including those who are at risk of being Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET); to maximise</p>		

	external resource for local provision for all young people; and to strategically influence and work alongside partners to ensure that provision meets the needs of learners and businesses. This is the role which is recognised by Ofsted as the primary function of local authorities in relation to post 16 provision.
4.	The Council does not have specific responsibility regarding inspection or quality assurance of post-16 provision, but has a strategic role to steer and support post-16 providers to address under-performance if local provision is not of a suitable quality to meet the needs of its young people and to ensure that the skills mix supports growth and productivity across the City. Further Education (FE) Colleges, for example, are independent organisations with direct responsibility for the quality of their provision, and 6 <sup>th</sup> form schools are under a variety of governance arrangements.
	<b>Cohort and destinations post-16</b>
5.	In the last academic year, 2017/18, 2014 pupils attended a year 11 (up to age 16) provision within Southampton. This has risen slightly from 2016/17 when the cohort was 1945 but the year 11 cohorts have been reducing over a period of 14 years from 2530 in 2004.
6.	Every year, the Local Authority tracks the destinations of young people to post-16 provision. This has remained relatively stable over recent years. The number of young people that met their duty to participate (RPA) in 2018 was 1866 out of a cohort of 2014, this equates to 92.65%, a decrease of 2.63% compared to 95.28% in 2017.
7.	The percentage of the cohort in some form of further education has dropped by over 1.0%, the numbers into training have almost halved and the percentage into employment with training (including apprenticeships) also shows a small decline.
8.	Progression from Southampton schools to employment, training and education post-16 varies. The highest rates of progression to full time education in 2018 were from St Anne's (98.92%), Upper Shirley High (95.97%) and St George (94.81%). Progression to apprenticeships has reduced this year reflecting the national trend following the introduction of the Levy. The highest rate of Apprenticeship progression was from Woodlands (12.77%) and Sholing (6.28%). Rates of progression to being Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) varied from 35.18% at Compass to 0.55% at St Anne's. The overall percentage for Southampton was 3.72%.
9.	There are variances in progression patterns relating to gender and ethnicity. 92.13% of females progressed to full time education against 85.54% of males whereas apprenticeships progression for males was 4.77% against 1.76% for females. These figures broadly reflect 2017 data. Progression to education figures for black and minority ethnic (BME) young people continues to be high and this year 93.68% of BME students progressed to full time education against 86.7% of white young people, whilst 0.94% of BME young people progressed to an apprenticeship against 3.97% white.
	<b>16-18 Education travel to learn</b>

10.	There are three post-16 Colleges in Southampton: Southampton City College, Richard Taunton's Sixth Form College (governed by the Lighthouse Learning Trust) and Itchen Sixth Form College. In addition, two schools have sixth form provision: St Anne's and Bitterne Park.																																																												
11.	1,081 of the 1776 young people progressing to post-16 education progressed to educational establishment in the City. Just over 670 progressed to provision in the wider travel to learn area. For the third time, the highest number (372) of young people attended an establishment out of the City, (Barton Peveril College).																																																												
12.	13 young people progressed to Great Oaks School which offers specialist provision for young people with a range of complex learning difficulties.																																																												
13.	This year, Richard Taunton's Sixth Form College took 291 young people from Southampton Schools, Itchen College 351 and Southampton City College 318. Progression from Southampton schools to Hampshire colleges this year included 372 to Barton Peveril College, 107 to Eastleigh College and 92 to Peter Symonds College. Every year, a number of young people attend Sparsholt College for courses (particularly agriculture/animal care) that are not available in the City.																																																												
14.	<p><b>Table 1 - Progression to educational establishment from Southampton Schools</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Establishment Attended</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Barton Peveril College</td> <td>275</td> <td>353</td> <td>367</td> <td>372</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Richard Taunton Sixth Form College</td> <td>388</td> <td>351</td> <td>329</td> <td>291</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Southampton City College</td> <td>334</td> <td>337</td> <td>316</td> <td>318</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Itchen College</td> <td>337</td> <td>315</td> <td>264</td> <td>351</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eastleigh College</td> <td>101</td> <td>119</td> <td>117</td> <td>107</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Peter Symonds College</td> <td>97</td> <td>103</td> <td>102</td> <td>92</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bitterne Park Sixth Form</td> <td>44</td> <td>55</td> <td>55</td> <td>43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sparsholt College</td> <td>34</td> <td>45</td> <td>41</td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>St Anne's Sixth Form</td> <td>56</td> <td>30</td> <td>63</td> <td>58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Totton College</td> <td>28</td> <td>14</td> <td>17</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total cohort into education</b></td> <td><b>1763</b></td> <td><b>1804</b></td> <td><b>1751</b></td> <td><b>1776</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Establishment Attended	2015	2016	2017	2018	Barton Peveril College	275	353	367	372	Richard Taunton Sixth Form College	388	351	329	291	Southampton City College	334	337	316	318	Itchen College	337	315	264	351	Eastleigh College	101	119	117	107	Peter Symonds College	97	103	102	92	Bitterne Park Sixth Form	44	55	55	43	Sparsholt College	34	45	41	38	St Anne's Sixth Form	56	30	63	58	Totton College	28	14	17	17	<b>Total cohort into education</b>	<b>1763</b>	<b>1804</b>	<b>1751</b>	<b>1776</b>
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15.	The number of young people who left compulsory education and were NEET on the 1 <sup>st</sup> November 2018 has risen significantly compared to 2017. There were 75 (3.72%) young people in this group made up of 74 available for work and 1 not available due to becoming a parent. On the 1 <sup>st</sup> November 2017 the figure was 36 young people, 1.8%.																																																												

	<p>Management information for February 2019 shows a negative trend with 206 NEET young people and 80 Unknowns, this is compared to 150 and 100 respectively for the same month last year.</p> <p>The nationally published combined NEET/Unknown percentage for the months of Dec, Jan and Feb last year was 5.8%. The target for this year was 5.8%, and figures suggest it will be at 6.8%.</p> <p>The combined year 12 and 13 In-Learning figure which was 92.0% for February 2018 and is now 90.7% in February 2019.</p>
	<p><b>Performance Tables</b></p>
16.	<p>In 2016 a major change to the way post-16 performance is measured was introduced. A set of five headline measures are published in 16-18 performance tables. The headline measures are progress, attainment, progress in English and maths (for students without a GCSE pass at A*-C in these subjects), retention, and destinations.</p>
17.	<p>Post-16 performance tables published data for all pupils who complete an eligible programme of study and does not just relate to Southampton Students. In addition, in colleges where there is a high proportion of students studying a Level 2 Vocational/GCSE programme as a progression route to level 3, the DfE performance table reports do not fully reflect the overall performance of the 2 year Level 3 provision. This is because performance is measured nationally by the DfE at 18, even if this is not the end of a student's course.</p>
18.	<p>Progress measures now feature within headline accountability as well as attainment. The average GCSE score on entry for each institution illustrate the starting point that progress will be judged from.</p>
19.	<p>It should also be noted that providers offer mixed programmes and those students taking a combination of A Level and Vocational Courses will adversely affect the performance measures linked to a student taking 3 A-Levels (% achieving AAB or better at A-Level and % achieving 3 A*-A grades) for local and National outcomes reported.</p>
20.	<p>To enable the Panel to develop a wider understanding of 16-18 performance tables, Appendices 2-8 detail the performance information for individual schools and colleges (16-18) for Southampton and the wider travel-to-learn providers.</p>
21.	<p><b>Level 3 (all)</b> - Southampton's Average Point Score per entry for all Level 3 students was 27.00 and the National average was 31.84, a gap of 4.84 points. This earned Southampton a ranking of 144th out of a possible 150 Local Authorities.</p>
22.	<p><b>A-Level</b> – Southampton's Average Point Score per entry for all A-Level students was 27.19 (equivalent of a C- grade) and the National average was 32.12 (equivalent of a C+ grade), a gap of 4.93 points. This earned Southampton a ranking of 142<sup>nd</sup> out of a possible 150 Local Authorities.</p> <p><b>Progress Measures</b></p> <p>Two of the four providers with A level progress calculations were classified as 'average' and two as 'below average'.</p>

23.	The percentage of students achieving grades AAB or better at A Level in Southampton (5.5%) is 12.7% below National (18.2%), ranking Southampton 149th out of 149 Local Authorities. 2.6% of Southampton's of students achieved 3 A*-A grades or better at A level, 8.1% below the National average of 10.7%, earning Southampton a rank of 147th out of 150 Local Authorities.
24.	<b>Tech-Level</b> - Southampton's Tech Level students achieved an average points score per entry of 28.88 (equivalent of Merit+), 0.77 points below the National average of 28.11 (equivalent of Merit+). Southampton achieved a ranking of 63 <sup>rd</sup> out of 149 Local Authorities for this indicator.
25.	<b>Applied General</b> - The average points score for Southampton pupils entering at least one Applied General qualification was 23.52 (equivalent of Merit), a gap of 4.91 below the National average (28.45, equivalent of Merit+) which ranks Southampton 141st out of 148 Local Authorities. <b>Progress Measures</b> Of the four Southampton providers offering Applied General Qualifications two were classified as 'average', one as 'below average' and one as 'well below average'.
26.	<b>English and maths at end of 16-18</b> - This is a headline performance measure, which looks at progress made by students who did not achieve a grade C in English or maths GCSE at the end of key stage 4. A positive score means that, on average, students got higher grades at 16 to 18 than at key stage 4. A negative score means that, on average, students got lower grades than at key stage 4. Students are included in these measures if they did not achieve a grade C or higher in their GCSE or equivalent by the end of key stage 4 in that subject. Appendix 3 includes the English and maths progress data for each provider. <b>Progress Measures</b> Southampton's progress in GCSE English was +0.05, which was 0.01 below the National average of +0.06. Southampton's progress in GCSE Maths was +0.05, which was in line with the National average of +0.05. (No national rankings are available for these indicators).
27.	<b>Level 2 Vocational</b> - The average points score for Southampton pupils entering Level 2 Vocational Qualifications was 5.91 (equivalent of Level 2 Merit), a gap of 0.20 above the National average (5.71) which ranks Southampton 8 <sup>th</sup> out of 148 Local Authorities.
	<b>Key Stage 4 Performance</b>
28.	It is important to review these results in the context of the Key Stage 4 results of young people from Southampton in 2016. Southampton pupils achieved an Attainment 8 score of 47.5 in 2016 compared to a National average of 50.1, a gap of 2.6 between Southampton and National performance. Southampton's performance was ranked 130th out of 151 Local Authorities. Southampton pupils achieved a Progress 8 score of -0.12 in 2016 compared to a National average of -0.03, a gap of -0.09 between Southampton and National performance. Southampton's performance was ranked 104th out of 151 Local Authorities.

	<b>Southern Universities Network – National Collaborative Outreach Programme</b>
29.	<p>The Southern Universities Network (SUN) is a collaborative partnership comprising HE providers in Hampshire, Dorset and the Isle of Wight. The National Collaborative Outreach Programme (NCOP) aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Double the proportion of young people in HE from disadvantaged backgrounds by 2020.</li> <li>• Increase by 20 per cent the number of students in HE from ethnic minority groups.</li> <li>• Address the under-representation of young men in HE from disadvantaged backgrounds.</li> </ul>
30.	<p>Locally, this effort is jointly led by Southampton and Portsmouth City Council, which is nearing the end of its first phase of delivery, under the banner of 'City Ambitions'. The focus to date has been to raise student aspirations – based on their residential postcode - through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting teachers/careers advisors through CPD activity/resources, including regular meetings, training sessions and workshops.</li> <li>• Improving progression outcomes through educational phases through transition programmes in the largest NCOP ward schools.</li> <li>• Tackling under-performance to enable better progression from Level 2 to Level 4 through improved tracking of intended and actual destinations, referring early leavers from Years 12 and 13 into ETE pathways.</li> <li>• Working with parents/carers/guardians domiciled within the HEFCE target wards to help them provide a more supportive framework in the home environment.</li> <li>• Developing the 'University Quest' game (online and practical delivery) for roll-out across all education and youth settings.</li> </ul>
	<b>Apprenticeships</b>
31.	<p>Since the introduction of the Apprenticeship Levy in May 2017 the national apprenticeship starts have fallen. With regards to national, regional and local end of year totals, the numbers were significantly lower. Nationally the number of starts has fallen by 25% and although Southampton performed better than national it was still down by 17.3% (1720 compared with 2090). Both Southampton and the South East region have performed similarly.</p>
32.	<p>Of the 1720 starts, 710 were at Intermediate level, 770 at Advanced level and 250 at Higher level. Most of the Higher starts were from the 25+ age group.</p>
33.	<p>There were 410 apprenticeship starts from the 16-18 age group and the majority were in both the Intermediate and Advanced groups. The 19-24 age group had 460 starts and the 25+ had the most starts with 860.</p>
34.	<p>The Council is the lead for the Solent Apprenticeship Hub, a Solent-wide initiative to boost apprenticeship provision across region. Backed by £1m of European Social Fund monies and matched by partner contributions, the Hub will seek to increase both the volume and quality of apprenticeships in small/medium sized apprenticeships in the Solent, and increased awareness of potential apprentices, parents and carers. Through this approach, it is</p>



	expected to lead to a 5% uplift in regional apprenticeship performance and an enhanced approach to apprenticeship delivery.																																				
35.	<p>The Hub will support 1620 people towards apprenticeship training. 43% will be from priority groups. Furthermore, the Hub has to generate a minimum 75% progression outcome for all participants into the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 178 – gaining basic skills</li> <li>• 260 – gaining a Level 2 qualification (or unit) or below</li> <li>• 486 – Level 3 or above</li> <li>• 295 – women improving labour market status</li> </ul>																																				
36.	<p><b>Apprenticeship starts by sector</b></p> <p>There are 9 main sector areas in which residents of Southampton have started an apprenticeship. The highest number of starts are in Business, Administration and Law with 510 in 2017/18 which is similar to 2016/17, closely followed by Health, Public Services and Care which has had 450. The number of health starts for 2017/18 is only 2/3rds what it was in the previous year. Retail shows the same level of decrease with only just over half the number from 2016/17. The Construction, Planning and the Built Environment had 160 starts compared to the 2016/17 total of 150 last year, and the Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies had 260 starts compared to 270 last year, so both were close to matching the previous year's totals. There were several sectors with low numbers including Leisure and ICT, which only had 80 starts between them.</p>																																				
	<b>Apprenticeship achievements</b>																																				
37.	<p>See the table below for Southampton apprenticeship achievement data. The cumulative total of achievements for 2017/18 is at 99.1% of the 2016/17 total.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3"><b>Apprenticeship achievements</b></th> </tr> <tr> <th><b>Sector</b></th> <th><b>Total 2016/17</b></th> <th><b>Total 2017/18</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Health, Public Services and Care</td> <td>350</td> <td>390</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business, Administration and Law</td> <td>310</td> <td>290</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Retail and Commercial Enterprise</td> <td>200</td> <td>200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies</td> <td>140</td> <td>150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction, Planning and the Built Environment</td> <td>60</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Leisure, Travel and Tourism</td> <td>30</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Information &amp; Communication Technology</td> <td>30</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Education and Training</td> <td>20</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Totals</i></td> <td><b>1150</b></td> <td><b>1140</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Apprenticeship achievements</b>			<b>Sector</b>	<b>Total 2016/17</b>	<b>Total 2017/18</b>	Health, Public Services and Care	350	390	Business, Administration and Law	310	290	Retail and Commercial Enterprise	200	200	Engineering and Manufacturing Technologies	140	150	Construction, Planning and the Built Environment	60	50	Leisure, Travel and Tourism	30	20	Information & Communication Technology	30	20	Education and Training	20	10	Agriculture, Horticulture and Animal Care	10	10	<i>Totals</i>	<b>1150</b>	<b>1140</b>
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38	A merger proposal between Eastleigh College and Southampton City College has been recently rejected by the Education and Skills Funding Agency. The FE commissioner is conducting an urgent review into the options for post-16 learning in the City. There will be three meetings of all key partners, with a report scheduled for May. The City Council is an active participant in the review.
	<b>Employment pathways for young people with SEND</b>
39.	Support for young people with SEND is being taken forward through joint working of the Council and local colleges to provide supported internships. A Supported Internship Forum, with the inaugural meeting to be held in April at City College, will provide regular feedback on the quality of provision and help improve general transition from schools to college.
	<b>Conclusions and emerging issues</b>
40.	<p>In Southampton, post-16 education and training has the following strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At 92.65%, progression to learning post 16, participation by Southampton young people is relatively high.</li> <li>• A contract to track Southampton young people whose destination is unknown and offer support those who are NEET was awarded to Youth Options. Within the first year of the contract Youth Options made contact with over 200 young people aged 16-17 whose current destination was unknown. They signed up 96 young people for support and 89 who engaged with the programme. They also supported 40 young people to progress into education, employment or training opportunities.</li> <li>• The average points score for Southampton pupils entering Level 2 Vocational Qualifications was 5.89 (equivalent of Level 2 Merit), a gap of 0.17 above the National average (5.72) (13/149 Local Authorities).</li> <li>• The average points score for Southampton pupils entering Level 2 Technical Certificate was 5.95 (equivalent of Level 2 Merit), a gap of 0.19 above the National average (5.76) (14/149 Local Authorities).</li> <li>• Increase in % of 16/17 year olds participating in education &amp; training from 90.0% in 2017 to 91.9% in 2018, 0.1% below the national average</li> <li>• September guarantee 2018 is 97%, 2nd highest out of statistical neighbours (up from 2017 at 96.1%)</li> <li>• Southampton has improved it's combined NEET and unknown figure by -1.9%, from 7.7% in 2017 to 5.8% in 2018, which is below the national average.</li> <li>• Maintaining strong Apprenticeship performance: nationally apprenticeship recruitment reduced by 25% whereas in Southampton it dipped by 17%.</li> </ul>
41	<p>However, the following challenges remain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A growing number of young people travel out of the City for their post-16 education, which reflects the varied standards of and greater competition between post-16 providers.</li> <li>• There is insufficient information on onward progression of our students who study outside of the City.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Council is reliant on externally funded support services for young people, the scale of which is decreasing and affects the ability to improve rates and the quality of participation, transition and progression across pre and post-16 provision.</li> <li>• There is a knock-on effect on work with disadvantaged groups, NEET and overall social mobility of all young people to access and succeed in high quality, local provision that can provide a positive and sustainable transition into the realm of employment and/or entrepreneurship. This is shown in the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In February 2019 there were 206 (4.8%) young people registered as NEET out of a cohort of 4270, which in February 2018 was 150 (3.3%)</li> <li>• In 2018 there were 88.2% of year 11 leavers that progressed into FE, which is less than the 2017 figure of 90.0%</li> <li>• There is a decrease in the number of young people meeting their Duty to Participate (RPA), which in 2018 saw 92.65% of year 11 leavers meeting RPA but in February 2019 dropped to 90.7% of all year 12 and 13 young people meeting RPA</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Southampton is ranked accordingly for key Level 3 performance indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ APS per entry for Level 3 students – a ranking of 144</li> <li>○ APS per entry for A Level students – a ranking of 142</li> <li>○ APS per entry for A Level students best 3 – a ranking of 149</li> <li>○ APS per entry for Academic students – a ranking of 142</li> <li>○ APS per entry for student entering at least one Applied General qualification – a ranking of 141</li> <li>○ Percentage of students achieving at least 2 substantial level 3 qualifications – a ranking of 141</li> <li>○ Percentage of students achieving at least 2 A levels – a ranking of 141</li> <li>○ Percentage of students achieving 3 A*-A grades or better at A level – a ranking of 147</li> <li>○ Percentage of students achieving grades AAB or better at A level – a ranking of 149</li> <li>○ Percentage of students achieving grades AAB or better at A level in at least 2 facilitating subjects – a ranking of 149.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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**RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS**

**Capital/Revenue**

42. None as a result of this report.

**Property/Other**

43. None as a result of this report.

**LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

**Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:**

44.	The duty to undertake overview and scrutiny is set out in Part 1A Section 9 of the Local Government Act 2000.	
<b>Other Legal Implications:</b>		
45.	None as a result of this report.	
<b>RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS</b>		
46.	None	
<b>POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS</b>		
47.	Post 16 education and training in Southampton will have a significant impact on the council achieving its priorities. In particular the following priority: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jobs for local people</li> </ul>	
<b>KEY DECISION</b>		No
<b>WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:</b>		None directly as a result of this report
<b><u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u></b>		
<b>Appendices</b>		
1	2018 KS5 Revised Results Briefing Note	
2	A level performance - Southampton & select Hampshire colleges at the end of 16-18 in 2018	
3	Applied general qualifications performance - Southampton & select Hampshire colleges at the end of 16-18 in 2018	
4	Tech level performance - Southampton & select Hampshire colleges at the end of 16-18 in 2018	
5	Tech certificate performance - Southampton & select Hampshire colleges at the end of 16-18 in 2018	
6	Level 2 vocational performance - Southampton & select Hampshire colleges at the end of 16-18 in 2018	
7	Apprenticeships	
8	English and maths performance - Southampton & select Hampshire colleges at the end of 16-18 in 2018	
9	Student destinations after 16-18 study	
<b>Documents In Members' Rooms</b>		
1.	None	
<b>Equality Impact Assessment</b>		
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessments (ESIA) to be carried out?		No
<b>Privacy Impact Assessment</b>		
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA) to be carried out.		No

<b>Other Background Documents: Equality Impact Assessment and Other Background documents available for inspection at:</b>		
Title of Background Paper(s)	Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)	
1.	DfE KS5 2018 Revised Statistical First Release LA tables: <a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/a-level-and-other-16-to-18-results-2017-to-2018-revised">https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/a-level-and-other-16-to-18-results-2017-to-2018-revised</a>	

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### DfE: A Level and Equivalent Results in England, 2017/18 (Revised)

The DfE issued a revised Statistical Release on 24/01/2019, which follows the provisional Statistical Release on 16/10/2018, and reflects the amendments made during the school and college performance tables checking exercise. The revised Statistical Release coincides with the publication of the KS5 Performance Tables.

The coverage of this release is the overall achievements of 16 to 18 year-olds who were at the end of 16 to 18 study by the end of the 2017 to 2018 academic year, including:

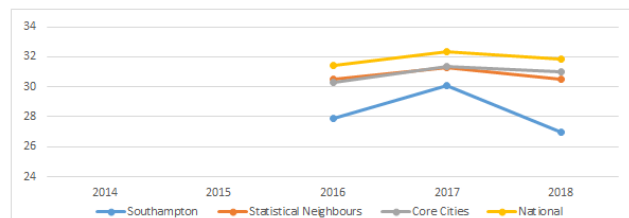
- A levels and other academic level 3 qualifications
- technical and applied general level 3 qualifications
- progress in English and maths qualifications (for students without an A\* to C grade at key stage 4)
- level 2 vocational qualifications and technical certificate qualifications
- level 3 maths qualifications (for students with an A\* to C grade in maths at key stage 4)

This release also covers exam results taken during the 2016 to 2017 academic year by all 16 to 18 year-olds.

The National and Southampton average reported within this briefing note is the state funded schools and college average which includes state-funded mainstream schools, academies, free schools, city technology colleges (CTCs), state-funded special schools and FE sector colleges but excludes independent sector schools, pupil referral units (PRUs), alternative provision (AP), hospital schools, non-maintained special schools and other government department funded colleges.

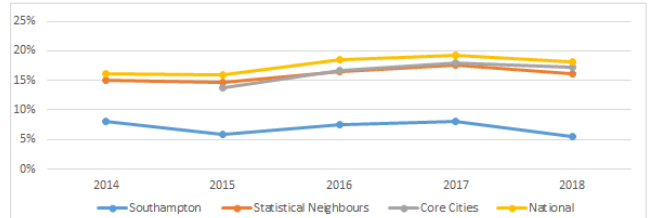
Average Points Score Per Entry (All Level 3)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Southampton			27.87	30.08	27.00
Statistical Neighbours			30.49	31.28	30.53
Core Cities			30.27	31.36	31.00
National			31.42	32.33	31.84
Gap Southampton vs Statistical Neighbours			-2.62	-1.20	-3.53
Gap Southampton vs Core Cities			-2.40	-1.28	-4.00
Gap Southampton vs National			-3.55	-2.25	-4.84



KS5 Achievement of AAB

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Southampton	8.1%	5.9%	7.6%	8.1%	5.5%
Statistical Neighbours	15.0%	14.7%	16.5%	17.6%	16.2%
Core Cities		13.7%	16.7%	17.9%	17.3%
National	16.1%	15.9%	18.5%	19.3%	18.2%
Gap Southampton vs Statistical Neighbours	-6.9%	-8.8%	-8.9%	-9.5%	-10.7%
Gap Southampton vs Core Cities		-7.8%	-9.1%	-9.8%	-11.8%
Gap Southampton vs National	-8.0%	-10.0%	-10.9%	-11.2%	-12.7%



## Headlines

- The DfE introduced a minimum standard for the Level 3 academic value added indicator of -0.56. Nationally, 5.0% of providers failed to reach this standard. In Southampton all 4 providers assessed against this measure were above the threshold.
- The DfE introduced a minimum standard for the Level 3 applied general qualification value added indicator of -0.58. Nationally, 5.6% of providers failed to reach this standard. In Southampton all 3 providers assessed against this measure were above the threshold.
- Southampton's Average Point Score per entry for all Level 3 students was 27.00 and the National average was 31.84, a gap of 4.84 points. This earned Southampton a ranking of 144th out of a possible 150 Local Authorities.
- Southampton's Average Point Score per entry for all A-Level students was 27.19 (equivalent of a C- grade) and the National average was 32.12 (equivalent of a C+ grade),

a gap of 4.93 points. This earned Southampton a ranking of 142<sup>nd</sup> out of a possible 150 Local Authorities.

- The percentage of students achieving grades AAB or better at A Level in Southampton (5.5%) is 12.7% below National (18.2%), ranking Southampton 149<sup>th</sup> out of 149 Local Authorities.
- 2.6% of Southampton's of students achieved 3 A\*-A grades or better at A level, 8.1% below the National average of 10.7%, earning Southampton a rank of 147<sup>th</sup> out of 150 Local Authorities.
- The average points score for Southampton pupils entering at least one Applied General qualification was 23.52 (equivalent of Merit), a gap of 4.91 below the National average (28.45, equivalent of Merit+) which ranks Southampton 141<sup>st</sup> out of 148 Local Authorities.
- The average points score for Southampton pupils entering Level 2 Vocational Qualifications was 5.91 (equivalent of Level 2 Merit), a gap of 0.20 above the National average (5.71) which ranks Southampton 8<sup>th</sup> out of 148 Local Authorities.
- The average points score for Southampton pupils entering Level 2 Technical Certificate was 5.94 (equivalent of Level 2 Merit), a gap of 0.17 above the National average (5.77) which ranks Southampton 15<sup>th</sup> out of 144 Local Authorities.

### Good News

- Southampton's Average Point Score per entry for students entering Level 2 Vocational Qualifications was 5.91 in 2018, an improvement of 0.20 points from the 2017 achievement of 5.71. The National average improved by 0.02 points between 2017 (5.69) and 2018 (5.71). Southampton have therefore improved on performance by 0.18 points relative to National, from being 0.02 points above National in 2017 to being 0.20 points above National in 2018. Southampton's rank position improved from 68<sup>th</sup> in 2017 to 8<sup>th</sup> in 2018.
- 138 Southampton students achieved a Level 2 Technical Certificate average points score of 5.94, 0.17 above the National average (5.77), 0.72 above the Statistical Neighbour average (5.22) and 0.19 above the Core City average (5.75).

### Areas to Improve on

- Southampton Local Authority is ranked in at least the bottom 10 of all Local Authorities for the key Level 3 performance indicators namely;
  - APS per entry for Level 3 students – a ranking of 144
  - APS per entry for A Level students – a ranking of 142
  - APS per entry for A Level students best 3 – a ranking of 149
  - APS per entry for Academic students – a ranking of 142
  - APS per entry for student entering at least one Applied General qualification – a ranking of 141
  - Percentage of students achieving at least 2 substantial level 3 qualifications – a ranking of 141
  - Percentage of students achieving at least 2 A levels – a ranking of 141
  - Percentage of students achieving 3 A\*-A grades or better at A level – a ranking of 147
  - Percentage of students achieving grades AAB or better at A level – a ranking of 149
  - Percentage of students achieving grades AAB or better at A level in at least 2 facilitating subjects – a ranking of 149
- Southampton were below the Statistical Neighbour and Core City average for the following performance indicators:
  - APS per entry for Level 3 students
  - APS per entry for A Level students



- APS per entry for A Level students best 3
- APS per entry for Academic students
- APS per entry for student entering at least one Applied General qualification
- Percentage of students achieving at least 2 substantial level 3 qualifications
- Percentage of students achieving at least 2 A levels
- Percentage of students achieving 3 A\*-A grades or better at A level
- Percentage of students achieving grades AAB or better at A level
- Percentage of students achieving grades AAB or better at A level in at least 2 facilitating subjects
- Percentage of students achieving at least 2 substantial level 3 academic qualifications

The only Level 3 performance indicator for which Southampton was above Statistical Neighbour and Core City averages was for the average points score per entry for students entering Tech Level qualifications.

**For further details please contact the Data Team on:**

**Phone:** 023 8083 3801 / 023 8083 3129

**E-mail:** [datateam@southampton.gov.uk](mailto:datateam@southampton.gov.uk)

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### A level performance Southampton & select Hampshire colleges at the end of 16-18 in 2018

School or college name	Type of school or college	Number of students with an A level exam entry	Progress score & description	Average result		Students completing their main study programme	Achieving AAB or higher in at least 2 facilitating subjects	Grade and points for a student's best 3 A levels
				Grade	Point score			
Peter Symonds College	College	1961	Above average 0.05	B-	36.21	95.1%	20.2% (1816 students)	B- 35.55 (1818 students)
<a href="#">Remove</a>								
Barton Peveril Sixth Form College	College	1449	Above average 0.04	C+	33.24	92.9%	7.7% (1158 students)	C 30.44 (1158 students)
<a href="#">Remove</a>								
Bitterne Park School	Maintained School	41	Average 0.19	C	29.26	95.3%	0.0% (27 students)	C- 28.15 (27 students)
<a href="#">Remove</a>								
St Anne's Catholic School	Academy	31	Average -0.04	C	31.65	96.8%	14.8% (27 students)	C+ 33.70 (27 students)
<a href="#">Remove</a>								
Itchen College	College	458	Below average -0.08	C	29.11	78.8%	1.8% (327 students)	D+ 23.88 (348 students)
<a href="#">Remove</a>								
Richard Taunton Sixth Form College	College	353	Below average -0.42	D+	23.97	86.2%	3.3% (212 students)	D+ 22.67 (215 students)
<a href="#">Remove</a>								
Eastleigh College	College	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
<a href="#">Remove</a>								
Southampton City College	College	1	SUPP	SUPP	SUPP	NE	NE	NE
<a href="#">Remove</a>								
<b>England - state-funded schools / colleges</b>		<b>263436</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>C+</b>	<b>32.12</b>	<b>92.5%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>C+ 32.49</b>
<b>England - all schools / colleges</b>		<b>299420</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>C+</b>	<b>33.33</b>		<b>16.2%</b>	<b>C+ 33.59</b>

#### Progress score and description (A levels)

These figures tell you how much progress students who studied A levels at this school or college made between the end of key stage 4 and the end of their A level studies, compared to similar students across England.

The scores are calculated by comparing the A-level results of students at this school or college with the A level results of students in schools and colleges across England who started with similar results at the end of the previous key stage – key stage 4.

A score above zero means students made more progress, on average, than students across England who got similar results at the end of key stage 4.

A score below zero means students made less progress, on average, than students across England who got similar results at the end of key stage 4.

A negative progress score does not mean students made no progress, or the school or college has failed, rather it means students in this school or college made less progress than other students across England with similar results at the end of key stage 4.

The majority of schools and colleges have progress scores between -2 and +2.

These scores are also known as 'value added' scores.

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# Agenda Item 7

## Appendix 3

### Applied general qualifications performance Southampton & select Hampshire colleges at the end of 16-18 in 2018- all students

School or college name	Type of school or college	Number of students with an applied general exam entry	Progress score & description	Average result		Students completing their main study programme
				Grade	Point score	
Richard Taunton Sixth Form College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	96	Average 0.08	Merit	25.97	85.2%
Southampton City College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	16	Average 0.00	Pass	15.31	95.7%
Barton Peveril Sixth Form College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	120	Average -0.06	Merit+	27.79	95.3%
Itchen College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	79	Below average -0.27	Merit-	22.98	80.0%
Bitterne Park School <a href="#">Remove</a>	Maintained School	8	Well below average -0.91	Merit-	22.14	<a href="#">NE</a>
Eastleigh College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	6	Well below average -1.10	Merit-	21.11	85.7%
Peter Symonds College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	4	<a href="#">SUPP</a>	<a href="#">SUPP</a>	<a href="#">SUPP</a>	<a href="#">SUPP</a>
St Anne's Catholic School <a href="#">Remove</a>	Academy	3	<a href="#">SUPP</a>	<a href="#">SUPP</a>	<a href="#">SUPP</a>	<a href="#">NE</a>
<b>England - state-funded schools / colleges</b>		<b>45251</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>Merit+</b>	<b>28.43</b>	<b>90.4%</b>
<b>England - all schools / colleges</b>		<b>45803</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>Merit+</b>	<b>28.45</b>	

#### Applied general qualifications (broad vocational qualifications)

Applied general are qualifications that provide broad study of a vocational area. They are designed to lead to higher education and they include areas such as performing arts, business and health and social care. See [technical and vocational qualifications opens in a new window](#) for more details.

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### Tech level performance at the end of 16 to 18 in 2018 - all students Southampton & select Hampshire colleges

School or college name	Type of school or college	Number of students with a tech level exam entry	Completion and attainment	Average result		Students completing their main study programme	Number of students achieving the Technical Baccalaureate
				Grade	Point score		
Eastleigh College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	10	0.53	Dist	36.03	100.0%	0
Southampton City College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	18	-0.05	Merit-	20.13	100.0%	0
Barton Peveril Sixth Form College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	7	-0.64	Merit	23.57	<a href="#">SUPP</a>	0
Peter Symonds College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	<a href="#">NE</a>	-1.78	<a href="#">NE</a>	<a href="#">NE</a>	66.7%	<a href="#">NE</a>
Bitterne Park School <a href="#">Remove</a>	Maintained School	No data available or applicable for this school or college					
Itchen College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	No data available or applicable for this school or college					
Richard Taunton Sixth Form College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	9	<a href="#">NE</a>	Dist+	36.67	<a href="#">NE</a>	0
St Anne's Catholic School <a href="#">Remove</a>	Academy	No data available or applicable for this school or college					
<b>England - state-funded schools / colleges</b>		<b>12800</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>Merit+</b>	<b>28.11</b>	<b>90.6%</b>	<b>184</b>
<b>England - all schools / colleges</b>		<b>12829</b>		<b>Merit+</b>	<b>28.10</b>		<b>184</b>

#### Tech levels (occupational qualifications)

Tech levels are level 3 qualifications for students wishing to develop the specialist skills and knowledge for a technical occupation or industry. They lead to recognised occupations, for example in engineering, IT, accounting or professional cookery.

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### Technical certificates performance at the end of 16 to 18 in 2018 - all students Southampton & select Hampshire colleges

School or college name	Type of school or college	Number of students with a tech level exam entry	Completion and attainment	Average result		Students completing their main study programme
				Grade	Point score	
Peter Symonds College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	23	0.92	L2Merit+	6.19	90.9%
Barton Peveril Sixth Form College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	29	0.78	L2Merit+	6.47	<a href="#">NE</a>
Eastleigh College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	124	-0.27	L2Merit-	5.78	84.0%
Itchen College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	62	-0.28	L2Merit	6.09	92.0%
Bitterne Park School <a href="#">Remove</a>	Maintained School	No data available or applicable for this school or college				
Richard Taunton Sixth Form College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	No data available or applicable for this school or college				
St Anne's Catholic School <a href="#">Remove</a>	Academy	No data available or applicable for this school or college				
Southampton City College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	76	<a href="#">SUPP</a>	L2Merit	5.87	87.9%
<b>England - state-funded schools / colleges</b>		<b>38342</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>L2Merit-</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>88.3%</b>
<b>England - all schools / colleges</b>		<b>38368</b>		<b>L2Merit-</b>	<b>5.77</b>	

### Technical certificates

Technical certificates are level 2 qualifications for students wishing to develop the specialist skills and knowledge for a technical occupation or industry. They lead to recognised occupations, for example in engineering, IT, accounting or professional cookery.

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# Agenda Item 7

## Appendix 6

### Level 2 vocational performance Southampton & select Hampshire colleges at the end of 16-18 in 2018 - all students

School or college name	Type of school or college	Number of students with a level 2 vocational exam entry	Completion and attainment	Average result		Students completing their main study programme
				Grade	Point score	
Peter Symonds College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	38	1.37	L2Merit+	6.4	88.9%
Barton Peveril Sixth Form College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	143	0.69	L2Merit+	6.26	88.0%
Itchen College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	169	0.31	L2Merit	6.16	92.5%
Richard Taunton Sixth Form College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	75	0	L2Merit-	5.72	68.0%
Eastleigh College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	270	-0.11	L2Merit-	5.83	88.3%
Southampton City College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	229	-0.53	L2Merit-	5.82	87.0%
Bitterne Park School <a href="#">Remove</a>	Maintained School	No data available or applicable for this school or college				
St Anne's Catholic School <a href="#">Remove</a>	Academy	1	<a href="#">NE</a>	<a href="#">SUPP</a>	<a href="#">SUPP</a>	<a href="#">NE</a>
<b>England - state-funded schools / colleges</b>		<b>100378</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>L2Merit-</b>	<b>5.71</b>	<b>88.3%</b>
<b>England - all schools / colleges</b>		<b>100719</b>		<b>L2Merit-</b>	<b>5.71</b>	

### Level 2 vocational qualifications

These are non-academic qualifications that are as challenging as GCSEs and include technical certificates, qualifications for students wishing to develop the specialist skills and knowledge for a technical occupation or industry. They lead to recognised occupations, for example in engineering, IT, accounting or professional cookery.

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### Apprenticeships

#### Level 3 (Advanced) apprenticeship achievement rates in 2017

School or college name	Type of school or college	Type of apprenticeship provider	Number of students	Achievement rate
Eastleigh College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	General FE and Tertiary College	70	67.70%
Southampton City College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	General FE and Tertiary College	50	58.50%
<b>England - all schools / colleges</b>			<b>34830</b>	<b>73.70%</b>

#### Level 2 (Intermediate) apprenticeship achievement rates in 2017

School or college name	Type of school or college	Type of apprenticeship provider	Number of students	Achievement rate
Eastleigh College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	General FE and Tertiary College	220	79.10%
Southampton City College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	General FE and Tertiary College	80	65.90%
<b>England - all schools / colleges</b>			<b>73270</b>	<b>68.20%</b>

Apprenticeship qualification achievement rates show how many apprentices that started an apprenticeship go on to successfully achieve the full apprenticeship.

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### English and maths at the end of 16 to 18 in 2018 - all students Southampton & select Hampshire colleges

School or college name	Type of school or college	English - number of students	English - progress score	% entering an approved English qualification	Maths - number of students	Maths - progress score	% entering an approved maths qualification
Bitterne Park School <a href="#">Remove</a>	Maintained School	12	0.98	100.0%	15	0.13	100.0%
Peter Symonds College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	39	0.72	<a href="#">SUPP</a>	80	0.40	<a href="#">SUPP</a>
Barton Peveril Sixth Form College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	44	0.65	<a href="#">SUPP</a>	103	0.52	90.3%
Itchen College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	208	0.55	86.1%	253	0.37	88.5%
Richard Taunton Sixth Form College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	90	0.43	90.0%	124	0.26	81.5%
Eastleigh College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	307	-0.40	73.0%	325	-0.12	72.9%
Southampton City College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	330	-0.49	70.3%	362	-0.36	67.4%
St Anne's Catholic School <a href="#">Remove</a>	Academy	No data available or applicable for this school or college					
<b>England - state-funded schools / colleges</b>		<b>113154</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>81.7%</b>	<b>143446</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>83.7%</b>
<b>England - all schools / colleges</b>		<b>115115</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>81.1%</b>	<b>145448</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>83.4%</b>

#### English & Maths GCSEs

These scores show how much progress students at this school or college made in English and maths qualifications such as GCSE re-takes, between the end of key stage 4 and the end of the 16 to 18 phase of education. A positive score means that, on average, students got higher grades at 16 to 18 than at key stage 4. A negative score means that, on average, students got lower grades than at key stage 4. Students are included in these measures if they did not achieve a grade C or higher in their GCSE or equivalent by the end of key stage 4 in that subject.

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### Student destinations after 16 to 18 study - all students (students who left in 2016)

School or college name	Type of school or college	Number of students (2016 leavers)	Students staying in education or employment	Students staying in education	Students staying in employment	Students staying in apprenticeships	Students not staying in education or employment	Destination unknown
St Anne's Catholic School <a href="#">Remove</a>	Academy	50	94%	78%	<a href="#">SUPP</a>	<a href="#">SUPP</a>	<a href="#">SUPP</a>	<a href="#">SUPP</a>
Barton Peveril Sixth Form College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	1312	92%	61%	24%	7%	6%	2%
Peter Symonds College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	1763	90%	65%	22%	3%	7%	3%
Richard Taunton Sixth Form College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	397	89%	57%	27%	4%	8%	3%
Eastleigh College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	234	88%	40%	41%	7%	9%	3%
Southampton City College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	157	87%	37%	39%	11%	10%	3%
Bitterne Park School <a href="#">Remove</a>	Maintained School	53	83%	45%	30%	8%	11%	6%
Itchen College <a href="#">Remove</a>	College	557	<a href="#">SUPP</a>	<a href="#">SUPP</a>	<a href="#">SUPP</a>	<a href="#">SUPP</a>	<a href="#">SUPP</a>	<a href="#">SUPP</a>
<b>England - state-funded schools / colleges</b>		<b>372255</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>England - all schools / colleges</b>								

### Student destinations (education and employment after 16 to 18)

Students finishing 16 to 18 study who either stayed in education or went into employment from October to March the following year. The data published in January 2019 is for students who finished level 3 (A levels or other level 3 qualifications) study in 2016, which is the most recent data currently available.

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# Agenda Item 8

<b>DECISION-MAKER:</b>	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL		
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES - PERFORMANCE		
<b>DATE OF DECISION:</b>	28 MARCH 2019		
<b>REPORT OF:</b>	DIRECTOR – LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE		
<b><u>CONTACT DETAILS</u></b>			
<b>AUTHOR:</b>	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Mark Pirnie</b>	<b>Tel:</b> 023 8083 3886
	<b>E-mail:</b>	<b>Mark.pirnie@southampton.gov.uk</b>	
<b>Director</b>	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Richard Ivory</b>	<b>Tel:</b> 023 8083 2794
	<b>E-mail:</b>	<b>Richard.ivory@southampton.gov.uk</b>	
<b>STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY</b>			
None			
<b>BRIEF SUMMARY</b>			
Attached as Appendix 1 is the key data set for Children and Families up to the end of February 2019. At the meeting senior managers from Children and Families will be providing the Panel with an overview of performance across the division since January 2019.			
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS:</b>			
	(i)	That the Panel consider and challenge the performance of Children and Family Services in Southampton.	
<b>REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS</b>			
1.	To enable effective scrutiny of children and family services in Southampton.		
<b>ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED</b>			
2.	None.		
<b>DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)</b>			
3.	To enable the Panel to undertake their role effectively members will be provided with appropriate performance information on a monthly basis and an explanation of the measures.		
4.	Performance information up to 28 February 2019 is attached as Appendix 1. An explanation of the significant variations in performance will be provided at the meeting.		
5.	Representatives from the Senior Management Team, Children and Families have been invited to attend the meeting and provide the performance overview.		
<b>RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS</b>			
<b><u>Capital/Revenue</u></b>			
6.	None.		
<b><u>Property/Other</u></b>			

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

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)	Key to direction of travel:												% change from previous month	% change from same month prev. yr	DoT	12 month average	12-mth max value	Percentage?	Benchmarking			Target			Commentary (Feb-19):			
					Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19							Feb-19	Stat. Neighbour	England	SE region	Target 17-18	Target 18-19		Target 19-20		
M1	Number of contacts received (includes contacts that become referrals)	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	There is an effective 'front door' with which anyone with a concern about a child can engage and receive appropriate advice, support and action.	1309	1376	1649	1554	1433	1494	1754	1441	1620	1871	1598	1715	1463	↓	-15%	↑	12%		1581	1871	-	Local	Local	Local				
M2	Number of new referrals of Children In Need (CIN)	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Referrals for children in need of help and support are accepted appropriately by the service.	229	270	245	270	215	255	262	226	235	240	192	286	378	↑	32%	↑	65%		256	378	-	383	359	468				
M3	Percentage of all contacts that become new referrals of Children In Need (CIN)	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Children and families receive the help they need at the right time, and from the best possible resource - in line with the established continuum of need.	17.5%	19.6%	14.9%	17.4%	15.0%	17.1%	14.9%	15.7%	14.5%	12.8%	12.0%	16.7%	25.8%	↑	55%	↑	48%		16.4%	25.8%	P	Local	Local	Local				
M2-NI	Number of new referrals of Children in Need (CIN) rate per 10,000 (0-17 year olds)	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Referrals for children in need of help and support are comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	46	54	49	54	43	51	52	45	47	48	38	57	75	↑	32%	↑	63%		51	75	-	693	553	548				
M8-QL	Percentage of referrals dealt with by MASH where time from referral received / recorded to completion by MASH was 24 hours / 1 working day or less	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	The safety of children is supported by referrals being dealt with in a timely manner.	95.0%	91.0%	96.0%	95.0%	89.0%	90.0%	78.0%	98.0%	76.0%	98.0%	89.0%	99.0%	89.0%	↓	-10%	⇒	-6%	▲	90.7%	99.0%	P	Local	Local	Local				
M6-QL (val)	Number of referrals which are re-referrals within one year of a closure assessment	Jane White	Sarah Ward	The service is effective in helping children and families address their issues, and where there is a re-referral, the issues are understood.	36	42	41	34	25	21	34	24	13	13	5	7	24	↑	243%	↓	-33%	▼	24	42	-	Local	Local	Local				
M6-QL	Percentage of referrals which are re-referrals within one year of a closure assessment	Jane White	Sarah Ward	The service is effective in helping children and families address their issues, and where there is a re-referral, the issues are understood.	16.0%	16.0%	17.0%	13.0%	12.0%	8.0%	13.0%	11.0%	6.0%	5.0%	3.0%	2.0%	6.0%	↑	200%	↓	-63%	▼	9.3%	17.0%	P	23.9%	21.9%	26.2%				
M4	Number of new referrals of children aged 13+ where child sexual exploitation (CSE) was a factor	Jane White	Simon Demison	The needs and safety of children at risk of child sexual exploitation are responded to effectively.	2	3	6	4	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	↑	14%	↑	300%		4	8	-	Local	Local	Local				Gradual increase in identification may be in response to briefings to teams from the MET Hub.
EH1a	Number of Universal Help Assessments (UHAs) started in the month	Phil Bullingham	Bern Holdhouse	Children and families benefit from an assessment of their needs at the earliest opportunity.	20	37	21	37	19	42	18	17	20	9	21	14	81	↑	479%	↑	305%		28	81	-	Local	Local	Local				We are improving how early help data and information is collected, analysed and shared to support decision making related to children and families. The service has secured Projects and Change Team support to assist with this activity.
EH1c	Number of Universal Help Assessments (UHAs) completed in the month	Phil Bullingham	Bern Holdhouse	Children and families will have their needs assessed against the local integrated Early Help offer.	1	13	9	14	19	12	12	22	9	21	28	22	193	↑	777%	↑	19200%		31	193	-	Local	Local	Local	288	336	TBC	We are improving how early help data and information is collected, analysed and shared to support decision making related to children and families. The service has secured Projects and Change Team support to assist with this activity.
EH1b	Number of Universal Help Plans (UHPs) opened in the month (includes UHPs completed, and those still open at end of period)	Phil Bullingham	Bern Holdhouse	Children and families will be supported to engage with the local Early Help offer, to address their issues without the need for statutory intervention.	66	79	80	104	80	69	63	53	66	67	88	94	329	↑	250%	↑	398%		98	329	-	Local	Local	Local				We are improving how early help data and information is collected, analysed and shared to support decision making related to children and families. The service has secured Projects and Change Team support to assist with this activity.
M5	Number of children receiving Universal Help services who are stepped up for Children In Need (CIN) assessment	Phil Bullingham	Bern Holdhouse	Where additional needs are identified by Universal Help Services, cases are stepped up to enable the appropriate level of intervention.	2	0	1	13	2	5	1	2	0	3	2	3	0	↓	-100%	↓	-100%		3	13	-	Local	Local	Local				There has been no significant change from the 12 month average, with low levels reported with the exception of May 2018. The variance in that month is explained by the cohort containing two families of 2 and 4 children.
EH2	Number of Children In Need (CIN) at end of period (all open cases, excluding UHPs, UHAs, CPP and LAC)	Jane White	Sarah Ward	Children in need of help and support receive a consistent and effective service.	1061	1082	1158	1040	1058	1022	984	1087	1099	1068	1050	998	1083	⇒	9%	⇒	2%		1061	1158	-	Local	Local	Local				

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Appendix 1

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	% 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 17-18	Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Feb-19):			
EHS-QL	Number of children open to the authority who have been missing at any point in the period (count of children)	Jane White	Simon Denison	The needs and safety of children who have been missing are responded to robustly.	46	34	32	46	41	38	45	54	38	48	51	45	54	↑	20%	↑	17%	▼	44	54	-	Local	Local	Local				22% increase over same four months (Nov-Feb) in the previous year. Recent internal audit showing limited assurance in this area (missing response) - sample 80% outside 72 hour timeframe and out of county LAC sample 50% no evidence of RI. Agreed actions to mitigate in place.	
EH3	Number of Single Assessments (SA) completed	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	Children receive a comprehensive assessment of their needs; with strengths and areas of risk identified to inform evidence-based planning.	115	148	128	221	159	184	198	112	158	184	139	266	182	↓	-32%	↑	58%		173	266	-	341	346	448					
EH3a%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 10 days	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	6.1%	8.1%	4.7%	12.7%	13.8%	9.2%	10.1%	8.0%	7.6%	9.8%	7.9%	6.8%	7.7%	↑	14%	↑	26%	▲	8.9%	13.8%	P	Local	Local	Local					
EH3b%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 11-25 days	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	23.5%	19.6%	24.2%	22.6%	15.7%	26.1%	15.7%	19.6%	28.5%	26.6%	26.6%	15.8%	24.2%	↑	53%	→	3%	▲	22.1%	28.5%	P	Local	Local	Local					
EH3c%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 26-35 days	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	27.0%	18.2%	8.6%	8.6%	8.8%	11.4%	14.6%	7.1%	14.6%	13.0%	10.1%	11.3%	14.3%	↑	27%	↓	-47%	▲	11.7%	18.2%	P	Local	Local	Local					
EH3d%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 36-45 days	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	19.1%	28.4%	27.3%	23.1%	10.1%	7.6%	22.7%	31.3%	24.1%	16.3%	16.5%	23.3%	19.2%	↓	-17%	→	1%	▲	20.8%	31.3%	P	Local	Local	Local					
EH3e%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed over 45 days	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	24.3%	25.7%	35.2%	33.0%	51.6%	45.7%	36.9%	33.9%	25.3%	34.2%	38.8%	42.9%	34.6%	↓	-19%	↑	42%	▼	36.5%	51.6%	P	79.9%	82.7%	82.9%					
EH4 (val)	Number of Single Assessments (SA) completed in 45 working days	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	87	110	83	148	77	100	125	74	118	121	85	152	119	↓	-22%	↑	37%	▲	109	152	-	273	286	372					
EH4-QL	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed in 45 working days	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	76.0%	74.0%	65.0%	67.0%	48.0%	54.0%	63.0%	66.0%	75.0%	66.0%	61.0%	57.0%	65.0%	↑	14%	↓	-14%	▲	63.4%	75.0%	P	79.9%	82.7%	82.9%					
CP1	Number of Section 47 (S47) enquiries started	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	Where there are concerns about a child's safety, there is a robust assessment of risk.	82	103	96	102	83	94	71	87	115	99	66	96	106	↑	10%	↑	29%		93	115	-	96	97	126					
CP1-NI	Rate of Section 47 (S47) enquiries started per 10,000 children aged 0-17	Jane White	Catherine Parlin	Safeguarding investigations undertaken by the service are at a level that is comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	16	21	19	20	17	19	14	17	23	20	13	19	21	↑	11%	↑	31%		19	23	-	188	149	147					
CP6B	Number of children with a Child Protection Plan (CPP) at the end of the month, excluding temporary registrations	Jane White	Stuart Webb	Child Protection Plans are in place for children where it has been assessed that multi-agency intervention is required to keep them safe.	327	326	325	343	332	308	310	272	262	268	262	258	275	→	7%	↓	-16%		295	343	-	27	29	39					There has been an increase in 17 children subject to child protection planning; But, this should be seen in the context of a higher number of children coming to conference in the month. The Child Protection Advisor continues to monitor conference decision making on a weekly basis, with a report to service managers and any further increase will result in a detailed review. There is additional management / resources placed in MASH and the assessment teams at the moment, to assist with our service improvement work. This may impact upon child protection activity. Again, this will be monitored through our quality assurance processes.
CP6B-NI	Rate of children with Child Protection Plan (CPP) per 10,000 (0-17 year olds) at end of period	Jane White	Stuart Webb	The number of children who require Child Protection Plans is at a level that is comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	66	65	65	69	67	61	62	54	52	53	52	51	55	→	8%	↓	-17%		59	69	-	53	45	46					There has been an increase in 17 children subject to child protection planning and this has impacted upon the rate per 10,000, which is slightly higher than our SN. ; But, this should be seen in the context of a higher number of children coming to conference in the month. The Child Protection Advisor continues to monitor conference decision making on a weekly basis, with a report to service managers and any further increase will result in a detailed review. There is additional management / resources placed in MASH and the assessment teams at the moment, to assist with our service improvement work. This may impact upon child protection activity. Again, this will be monitored through our quality assurance processes.
CP2	Number of children subject to Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs), excluding transfer-Ins and temporary registrations	Jane White	Stuart Webb	Where it has been assessed that multi-agency intervention is required to keep a child safe, the case is progressed to initial Child Protection Conference.	28	26	36	49	35	26	29	20	40	37	25	22	37	↑	68%	↑	32%		32	49	-	40	44	54					There has been an increase in the number of children subject to ICPC which is explained by a number of large family groups (4x families with 3 children; 1x family with 4 children; 2x families with 5 children). This, in turn has had an impact upon the rate. There are additional management / resources placed in MASH and the assessment teams at the moment, to assist with our service improvement work. This may impact upon child protection activity. Again, this will be monitored through our quality assurance processes.

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	% 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 17-18	Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Feb-19):
CP2-NI	Rate per 10,000 Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs)	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	The rate of Initial Child Protection Conferences is at a level that is comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	6	5	7	10	7	5	6	5	8	7	5	5	8	↑ 65%	↑ 35%		7	10	-	77	67	63				There has been an increase in the number of children subject to ICPC which is explained by a number of large family groups (4x families with 3 children; 1x family with 4 children; 2x families with 5 children). This, in turn has had an impact upon the rate. There are additional management / resources placed in MASH and the assessment teams at the moment, to assist with our service improvement work. This may impact upon child protection activity. Again, this will be monitored through our quality assurance processes.
CP4 (val)	Number 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.	24	24	22	39	29	22	28	18	37	29	19	17	33	↑ 94%	↑ 38%	▲	26.42	39.00	-	35	38	38				The number and % of conferences converting into plans is comparable with our SN this month. Service improvement activity includes a focus on decision making in respect of s.47 activity which is likely to have an impact in this area. Conference outcomes continue to be subject to weekly CP advisor review.
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.	85.7%	92.3%	61.1%	79.6%	82.9%	84.6%	96.6%	90.0%	92.5%	78.4%	76.0%	77.3%	89.2%	↑ 15%	→ 4%	▲	83.4%	96.6%	P	86.2%	86.5%	85.8%				The number and % of conferences converting into plans is comparable with our SN this month. Service improvement activity includes a focus on decision making in respect of s.47 activity which is likely to have an impact in this area. Conference outcomes continue to be subject to weekly CP advisor review.
CP2b	Number of transfer-ins	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	Children moving into Southampton receive a good standard of service and protection.	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	1	0	0	1	1	→ 0%	- n/a		1	6	-	Local	Local	Local				The number of transfers in is usually low and the QA Unit Manager liaises with the CPC team in every case to check that procedures have been followed.
CP2b %	Percentage of transfer-ins where child became subject to a CP Plan during period	Jane White	Sarah Ward	Children moving into Southampton receive a good standard of service and protection.	-	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	33.0%	100.0%	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	→ 0%	- n/a		88.8%	100.0%	P	Local	Local	Local				
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.	13	10	21	41	26	25	21	7	27	26	15	15	22	↑ 47%	↑ 69%	▲	21	41	-	30	34	40				There is continued under performance in this area. However, focused management support has been allocated to the assessment teams and there is a drive to improve social worker numbers; in order to increase capacity to complete timely assessments. The Child Safety Agreement form has been developed and the CP advisor will start reviewing completion for cases where there is a risk of assessments going out of timescale from 4th March. The CP advisor will flag issues with team / service managers and will also include in her weekly reports.
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.	46.4%	38.5%	58.3%	83.7%	74.3%	96.2%	72.4%	35.0%	67.5%	70.3%	60.0%	68.2%	59.5%	↓ 13%	↑ 28%	▲	65.3%	96.2%	P	78.2%	76.9%	75.0%				There is continued under performance in this area. However, focused management support has been allocated to the assessment teams and there is a drive to improve social worker numbers; in order to increase capacity to complete timely assessments. The Child Safety Agreement form has been developed and the CP advisor will start reviewing completion for cases where there is a risk of assessments going out of timescale from 4th March. The CP advisor will flag issues with team / service managers and will also include in her weekly reports.
CP8-QL	Percentage of children subject to a Child Protection Plan seen in the last 15 working days.	Jane White	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%	82.0%	87.0%	80.0%	77.0%	84.0%	83.0%	85.0%	79.0%	72.0%	88.0%	84.0%	85.0%	→ 1%	→ 2%	▲	82.2%	88.0%	P	Local	Local	Local				
CP5-QL (val)	Number of new Child Protection Plans (CPP) where child had previously been subject of a CPP at any time (repeat)	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	The service is effective in managing the risks experienced by children and within families and where there is re-referral the issues are understood.	1	5	2	11	11	4	9	2	1	6	6	0	8	- n/a	↑ 700%	▼	5	11	-	8	8	10				The number and percentage of cases previously subject to CP planning are comparable to our SN this month. This cohort comprises of 8 children (4 families) 6 of the children were re-registered using the same category; the two principal categories being neglect and emotional abuse. The lengths of time since previous registration range from 2 to 12 years. The CPC team have been asked to review all the cases in this cohort.
CP5-QL	Percentage of new Child Protection Plans (CPP) where child had previously been subject of a CPP at any time (repeat)	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	The service is effective in managing the risks experienced by children and within families and where there is re-referral the issues are understood.	4.2%	19.2%	8.7%	26.8%	36.7%	18.2%	32.1%	10.5%	2.6%	20.7%	31.6%	0.0%	23.5%	- n/a	↑ 465%	▼	19.2%	36.7%	P	21.9%	20.2%	22.6%				The number and percentage of cases previously subject to planning are comparable to our SN this month. This cohort comprises of 8 children (4 families) 6 of the children were re-registered using the same category; the two principal categories being neglect and emotional abuse. The lengths of time since previous registration range from 2 to 12 years. The CPC team have been asked to review all the cases in this cohort, with feedback to the management team.
CP9	Number of children subject to Review Child Protection Conferences (RCPCs) in the month	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	Where children are subject to Child Protection planning, their cases are reviewed regularly to identify progress and any barriers.	60	91	65	67	79	87	60	98	85	74	63	74	56	↓ 24%	→ -7%		75	98	-	Local	Local	Local				The number of review conferences has reduced. However, the number is comparable to the same month last year (which includes a half term holiday).
CP7	Number of ceasing Child Protection Plans (CPP), excluding temporary registrations	Jane White	Stuart Webb	Where it is assessed that risks to a child have reduced there is a review of risk and the case is stepped down effectively.	26	23	28	22	41	53	29	57	52	26	27	23	21	→ -9%	↓ -19%	▲	34	57	-	36	36	42				The number of closures remain low and the CP Advisor has been asked to look at Review Child Protection Conferences (RCPC) in more detail to identify and report on the reasons why plans have not closed.



Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	% change from previous month	% change from same month 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 (Feb-19):
LAC1	Number of Looked after Children at end of period	Jane White	Jacquie Schofield	Where it is assessed that there is no safe alternative, the local authority will take children into its care for their welfare and protection.	518	522	521	524	534	526	514	499	490	485	475	472	481	→ 2%	→ -7%	▼	504	534	-	41	41	44	515	495	475	
LAC1-NI	Looked after Children rate per 10,000	Jane White	Jacquie Schofield	The level of children in care is at a level that is comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	104	105	104	105	107	105	102	99	97	96	94	94	96	→ 2%	→ -8%	▼	100	107	-	81	64	51				
LAC2	Number of new Looked after Children (episodes)	Jane White	Jacquie Schofield	Where children meet the threshold and there are no alternatives, they will be safe and have their welfare needs addressed through accommodation by the local authority.	19	14	10	18	21	7	4	11	8	11	7	13	17	↑ 31%	↓ -11%	▼	12	21	-	18	18	19				
LAC3	Number of ceasing Looked after Children (episodes)	Jane White	Jacquie Schofield	Children will leave care in a planned way with clear networks of support around them.	19	12	11	18	17	16	15	27	16	17	17	15	11	↓ -27%	↓ -42%	▲	16	27	-	16	16	19				
LAC6 (val)	Number of adoptions (E11, E12)	Jane White	Dorenda Chapman	Children who are being adopted will receive timely and effective support.	3	4	2	5	1	5	3	4	6	5	3	2	2	→ 0%	↓ -33%		4	6	-	2	2	2	50			
LAC6 (%)	Percentage of adoptions (E11, E12)	Jane White	Dorenda Chapman	Children who are being adopted will receive timely and effective support.	15.8%	33.3%	18.2%	27.8%	5.9%	31.3%	20.0%	14.8%	37.5%	29.4%	17.6%	13.3%	18.2%	↑ 36%	↑ 15%		22.3%	37.5%	P	17.1%	13.0%	12.0%				
LAC12 (val)	Number of Special Guardianship Orders (SGOs) (E43, E44)	Jane White	Dorenda Chapman	Children subject to Special Guardianship Orders will receive timely and effective support.	1	1	0	7	0	3	2	5	2	4	6	7	4	↓ -43%	↑ 300%		3	7	-	-	-	-				
LAC12 (%)	Percentage of Special Guardianship Orders (SGOs) (E43, E44)	Jane White	Dorenda Chapman	Children subject to Special Guardianship Orders will receive timely and effective support.	5.3%	8.3%	0.0%	38.9%	0.0%	18.8%	13.3%	18.5%	12.5%	23.5%	35.3%	46.7%	36.4%	↓ -22%	↑ 591%	▲	21.0%	46.7%	P	10.1%	12.0%	10.0%				
LAC7-QL	Percentage of Looked after Children visited within timescales	Jane White	Jacquie Schofield	The service is in regular contact with Looked after Children to ensure that there is ongoing assessment of risk and opportunities to intervene effectively.	86.0%	79.0%	81.0%	82.0%	84.0%	79.0%	83.0%	79.0%	79.0%	76.0%	80.0%	75.0%	80.0%	→ 7%	→ -7%	▲	79.8%	84.0%	P	Local	Local	Local				
LAC10 (%)	Percentage of Looked after Children with an authorised CLA plan	Jane White	Jacquie Schofield	Children have good quality care plans, to which they have contributed, and which meet their needs.	94.2%	95.0%	97.3%	97.1%	94.0%	93.7%	94.9%	96.0%	96.5%	96.1%	97.3%	97.0%	96.0%	→ -1%	→ 2%	▲	95.9%	97.3%	P	Local	Local	Local				
LAC10-QL	Number of Looked after Children with an authorised CLA Plan	Jane White	Jacquie Schofield	Children have good quality care plans, to which they have contributed, and which meet their needs.	488	496	507	509	502	493	488	479	473	466	462	458	462	→ -1%	→ -5%	▲	483	509	-	Local	Local	Local				
LAC13	Number of current Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) looked after at end of period	Jane White	Jacquie Schofield	Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children are identified and supported by the local authority.	14	14	13	13	13	15	12	13	12	12	12	12	13	→ 8%	→ -7%		13	15	-	2	2	4				
LAC14	Number of new unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC)	Jane White	Jacquie Schofield	Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children are identified and supported by the local authority.	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	- n/a	- n/a		0	1	-	Local	Local	Local				
LAC11-QL	Number of Looked after Children aged 16+ or open Care Leavers with an authorised Pathway Plan	Jane White	Mary Hardy	Care Leavers have a good quality Pathway Plans, to which they have contributed, and which meets their needs.	157	158	158	161	159	164	164	169	172	172	173	171	175	→ 2%	↑ 11%	▲	166	175	-	Local	Local	Local				
LAC11-QL (%)	Percentage of Looked after Children aged 16+ or open Care Leavers with an authorised Pathway Plan	Jane White	Mary Hardy	Care Leavers have a good quality Pathway Plans, to which they have contributed, and which meets their needs.	96.0%	98.0%	97.0%	99.0%	98.0%	97.0%	98.0%	99.0%	99.0%	98.0%	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%	→ 0%	→ 3%	▲	98.3%	99.0%	P	Local	Local	Local				



Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	% change from previous month	% change from same month 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 (Feb-19):
NI147	Percentage of Care Leavers in contact and in suitable accommodation	Jane White	Mary Henry	Care Leavers are in accommodation that is safe and secure.	88.1%	86.8%	90.4%	92.1%	91.3%	88.1%	91.0%	86.7%	89.5%	90.7%	88.4%	86.8%	86.4%	⇒ 0%	⇒ -2%	▲	89.0%	92.1%	P	-	-	-	92.0%	93.0%	94.0%	
LAC9 (val)	Number of Looked after Children (LAC) placed with IFAs at end of period	Jane White	Suzanna Chapman	Our Looked after Children will benefit from high quality fostering provision, with our own carers wherever possible.	140	141	138	133	131	132	138	133	135	136	138	137	143	⇒ 4%	⇒ 2%	▼	136	143	-	Local	Local	Local	112	TBC	TBC	
LAC9	Percentage of IFA placements (of all looked after children)	Jane White	Bonnda Chapman	Our Looked after Children will benefit from high quality fostering provision, with our own carers wherever possible.	27.0%	27.0%	26.5%	25.4%	24.5%	25.1%	26.8%	26.7%	27.6%	28.0%	29.1%	29.0%	29.7%	⇒ 2%	↑ 10%	▼	27.1%	29.7%	P	Local	Local	Local				
LAC16	Number of in-house foster carers at the end of period	Jane White	Bonnda Chapman	Our Looked after Children will benefit from high quality fostering provision, with our own carers wherever possible.	173	172	171	170	168	170	171	173	168	167	168	171	172	⇒ 1%	⇒ -1%		170	173	--	-	-	-	190	TBC	TBC	

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### CHILDREN AND FAMILIES GLOSSARY

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## Abuse

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

## Advocacy

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

## Agency Decision Maker

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

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

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

## Assessment

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

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

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

## CAFCASS

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

## Care Order

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

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

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

## Categories of Abuse or Neglect

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

## Child in Need and Child in Need Plan

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

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

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

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

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

## Child Protection

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

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

## Child Protection Conference

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

## Children's Centres

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

## Child Sexual Exploitation

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

## Corporate Parenting

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

## Criteria for Child Protection Plans

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

## Director of Children's Services (DCS)

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

## Designated Teacher

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

## Discretionary Leave to Remain

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

## Duty of Care

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

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

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

### Early Help

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

Effective early help relies upon local agencies working together to:

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

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

### Every Child Matters

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

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

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

### Health Assessment

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

### Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR)

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

### Independent Reviewing Officer

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

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



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

### Independent Domestic Violence Advisor

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

### Initial Child Protection Conference

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

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

### Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)

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

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

### Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB)

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

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

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

### Looked After Child

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

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

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

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

### Neglect

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

### Parental Consent to Adoptive Placement

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

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

### Parental Responsibility

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

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

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

### Pathway Plan

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

### Permanence Plan

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

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

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

### Personal Education Plan

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

### Person Posing a Risk to Children (PPRC)

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

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

### Placement at a Distance

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

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

### Principal Social Worker - Children and Families

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

### Private Fostering

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

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

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

### Public Law Outline

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

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

### Referral

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

### Relevant Young People, Former Relevant, and Eligible

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

### Review Child Protection Conference

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

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

### Section 20

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

### Section 47 Enquiry

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

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

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

### Separated Children

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

### Special Guardianship Order

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

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

### Strategy Discussion

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

### Statement of Special Educational 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/>

# Agenda Item 9

<b>DECISION-MAKER:</b>	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL		
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	MONITORING SCRUTINY RECOMMENDATIONS		
<b>DATE OF DECISION:</b>	28 MARCH 2019		
<b>REPORT OF:</b>	DIRECTOR - LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE		
<b><u>CONTACT DETAILS</u></b>			
<b>AUTHOR:</b>	<b>Name:</b>	Mark Pirnie	<b>Tel:</b> 023 8083 3886
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<b>STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY</b>			
None			
<b>BRIEF SUMMARY</b>			
This item enables the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel to monitor and track progress on recommendations made at previous meetings.			
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS:</b>			
	(i)	That the Panel considers the responses to recommendations from previous meetings and provides feedback.	
<b>REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS</b>			
1.	To assist the Panel in assessing the impact and consequence of recommendations made at previous meetings.		
<b>ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED</b>			
2.	None.		
<b>DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)</b>			
3.	Appendix 1 of the report sets out the recommendations made at previous meetings of the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel. It also contains summaries of any action taken in response to the recommendations.		
4.	The progress status for each recommendation is indicated and if the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel confirms acceptance of the items marked as completed they will be removed from the list. In cases where action on the recommendation is outstanding or the Panel does not accept the matter has been adequately completed, it will be kept on the list and reported back to the next meeting. It will remain on the list until such time as the Panel accepts the recommendation as completed. Rejected recommendations will only be removed from the list after being reported to the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel.		
<b>RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS</b>			
<b><u>Capital/Revenue</u></b>			
5.	None.		

<b><u>Property/Other</u></b>	
6.	None.
<b>LEGAL IMPLICATIONS</b>	
<b><u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u></b>	
7.	The duty to undertake overview and scrutiny is set out in Part 1A Section 9 of the Local Government Act 2000.
<b><u>Other Legal Implications:</u></b>	
8.	None
<b>RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS</b>	
9.	None
<b>POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS</b>	
10.	None
<b>KEY DECISION</b>	No
<b>WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:</b>	None directly as a result of this report
<b><u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u></b>	
<b>Appendices</b>	
1.	Monitoring Scrutiny Recommendations – 28 March 2019
<b>Documents In Members' Rooms</b>	
1.	None
<b>Equality Impact Assessment</b>	
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessments (ESIA) to be carried out?	No
<b>Data Protection Impact Assessment</b>	
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) to be carried out?	No
<b>Other Background Documents</b>	
<b>Equality Impact Assessment and Other Background documents available for inspection at:</b>	
Title of Background Paper(s)	Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)
1.	None



# Children and Families Scrutiny Panel

Scrutiny Monitoring – 28 March 2019

Date	Title	Action proposed	Action Taken	Progress Status
24/01/19	LSCB Annual Report – 2017/18	1) That a briefing note outlining the key measures within the Home Education (Duty of Local Authorities) Bill is circulated to the Panel.	Parliamentary briefing on the Home Education (Duty of Local Authorities) Bill circulated to the Panel on 30/01/19 <a href="https://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/SN05108#fullreport">https://researchbriefings.parliament.uk/ResearchBriefing/Summary/SN05108#fullreport</a>	Completed
		2) That the Panel are provided with an update on progress with regards to the implementation of the recommendations from the thematic report on on-line safety. The Panel requested specific detail relating to the adoption by schools of anonymous reporting tools.	Recommendations have been translated into actions and the progress of these is monitored every 6 months at the LSCB Serious Case Review Group. At the completion of the review a workshop was held by the LSCB Chair and coordinator attended by Southampton school and safeguarding leads. A summary of this progress is below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All schools should use the 360 Degree Safe Tool. LSCB team attended a DSLs Network to brief on review findings and promote this tool. An online safety web page is being developed by LSCB. LSCB is working closely with the SCC lead for safeguarding in schools to promote the tool and have received positive feedback on its use particularly from largest secondary in the city.</li> <li>• All Schools should adopt anonymous reporting tools for young people to report concerns without fear of repercussion. Many schools have this in place via a number of online mechanisms. Southampton LSCB is working with the 4 boards in Hants and IOW (4LSCB) to develop an online safety package for primary education called ‘Lurking Trolls’, this includes a website with a ‘report’ button. The LSCB webpage for ‘online safety’ is in development and will include reporting options.</li> <li>• The LSCB should renew its guidance for online safety education to cover children’s mental health (self-harm, eating disorders, body image, etc.). A pan Hampshire online safety policy exists and is available on the 4LSCB procedures website. The current version covers the issues of bullying, sexting, extremist groups,</li> </ul>	

Date	Title	Action proposed	Action Taken	Progress Status
			<p>pornography, sexual abuse, grooming and sexual images, in the light of this review there is a need to also include mental health impacts. This procedure is subject to review by the 4LSCB group. Along with revitalising this document the LSCB will raise awareness to ensure that it is used to increase awareness and influence practice on this issue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinated training should be provided across the city linking children's mental health and online technology. Work with other areas in 4LSCB to identify needs and requirements of Online Safety training to include mental health and technology. Learn from the recent case of Molly Russell.</li> <li>• The LSCB and schools should have a more proactive relationship in providing staff and governor training, particularly on statutory responsibilities and legal issues. LSCB is working closely with the lead for safeguarding in education from SCC. We have ascertained that Governors do have safeguarding and online safety training, we are looking to see how this can be improved / built on as a result of this review.</li> </ul>	
		<p>3) That a precis of the collaborative activity undertaken by the LSCB relating to the issue of County Lines drug supply is circulated to the Panel.</p>	<p>Southampton LSCB is part of a newly established strategic 4LSCB Child Exploitation Group. This is attended by local service leads from all safeguarding partners and also attended by Simon Clancy from the SE Regional Organised Crime Unit. The group is Chaired by Det Supt Mackechnie who is the Police lead for Serious Organised Crime at Hampshire Constabulary. National intensification operational activities have recently taken place in the 4LSCB area including Southampton, these focus on county lines activity. Recent Police newsletter on this suggests the results as below:</p> <p>Results of County Lines Intensification week (Jan 21 – 28):</p>	

Date	Title	Action proposed	Action Taken	Progress Status
			<p>Officers from Southampton took part in a national week of action tackling county lines drugs networks. Operations took place across the Hampshire and IOW. The activity and enforcement in Southampton resulted in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 Arrested for various offences but include concerned in the supply of class A.</li> <li>• 2 voluntary interviews conducted under caution</li> <li>• 2 out of court disposals.</li> <li>• 40 safeguarding visits – 30 of these were as a result of some joint work/information from SCC by SE.</li> <li>• 14 Stop searches.</li> <li>• 3 warrants executed.</li> <li>• Joint working with SCC and BTP</li> </ul> <p>County Lines has been a standing agenda item at local and county Child Exploitation Groups and has been reviewed at Southampton LSCB Main Board, providing partners with up-to-date statistics on where the issues are, number of arrests etc.</p> <p>Two 'weekly Wednesday workshops' run by the Police MET team have been held in the city and more targeted training is planned in the coming months for staff from various agencies to find out more about how county lines drug dealing is run, how to spot the signs of criminal exploitation and where to go to report and gain support.</p>	
24/01/19	Children and Families - Performance	1) That consideration is given to including in the suite of performance measures the number of children and young people subject to a SERAF (Sexual Exploitation Risk Assessment Form).	<p>It is not possible to report on the data in the form requested and a single line entry or indeed multiple lines entry for SERAFs would still give an incomplete picture as counting instances alone has little value.</p> <p>It is recommended that a single thematic report is produced with numbers from the data team and narrative from the service that could be presented at a future Children and Families Scrutiny Panel meeting.</p>	

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