

Phil Norrey
Chief Executive

To: The Chair and Members of the
Children's Scrutiny Committee

County Hall
Topsham Road
Exeter
Devon
EX2 4QD

(See below)

Your ref :
Our ref :

Date : 8 November 2017
Please ask for : Stephanie Lewis 01392 382486

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CHILDREN'S SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Thursday, 16th November, 2017

A meeting of the Children's Scrutiny Committee is to be held on the above date at 2.15 pm at Committee Suite - County Hall to consider the following matters.

P NORREY
Chief Executive

A G E N D A

PART I - OPEN COMMITTEE

- 1 Apologies
- 2 Minutes
Minutes of the Children's Scrutiny Committee meeting held on 11 September 2017 (previously circulated).
- 3 Items Requiring Urgent Attention
Items which in the opinion of the Chair should be considered at the meeting as matters of urgency.
- 4 Public Participation
Members of the public may make representations/presentations on any substantive matter listed in the published agenda for this meeting, as set out hereunder, relating to a specific matter or an examination of services or facilities provided or to be provided.

MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION OR REVIEW

- 5 In-Year Budget Briefing (Pages 1 - 4)
Report of the Chief Officer for Children's Services (CS/17/34).

- 6 Improvement Board - North (Pages 5 - 18)
Report of the Chief Officer for Children's Services (CS/17/33).
- 7 Early Help Update (Pages 19 - 38)
Report of the Head of Education and Learning (CS/17/37).
- 8 Promoting Inclusion and Monitoring Exclusions (Pages 39 - 80)
Report of the Head of Education and Learning (CS/17/38).
- 9 0-19 Public Health Nursing Service Consultation (Pages 81 - 82)
Report of the Chief Officer Childrens Services (CS/17/35).
- 10 SEND Progress Update Report (Pages 83 - 90)
Report of the Head of Education and Learning (CS/17/39).
- 11 Children's Social Care Performance Report (Pages 91 - 120)
Report of the Head of Children's Social Care (CS/17/36).
- 12 Education and Learning Performance Report (Pages 121 - 144)
Report of the Head of Education and Learning (CS/17/40).

MATTERS FOR INFORMATION

- 13 Children's Scrutiny Committee Work Programme
- (a) In accordance with the previous practice, Scrutiny Committees are requested to review the list of forthcoming business (previously circulated) and to determine which items are to be included in the Work Programme. The Committee may also wish to review the content of the Cabinet Forward Plan to see if there are any specific items therein it might wish to explore further. The Work Programme and Forward Plan can be found at:
<http://democracy.devon.gov.uk/mgPlansHome.aspx?bcr=1>
- (b) Commissioning Liaison Member update

PART II - ITEMS WHICH MAY BE TAKEN IN THE ABSENCE OF THE PUBLIC AND PRESS

NIL

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Membership

Councillors R Hannaford (Chair), D Sellis (Vice-Chair), S Aves, F Biederman, J Brazil, E Brennan, C Channon, I Chubb, G Gribble, J Hawkins, L Hellyer, R Hosking, T Inch, J Mathews, A Saywell, M Squires, C Mabin and J Mannix

Declaration of Interests

Members are reminded that they must declare any interest they may have in any item to be considered at this meeting, prior to any discussion taking place on that item.

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Anyone wishing to speak is requested to register in writing to the Clerk of the Committee (details above) by the deadline, outlined in the Council's Public Participation Scheme <https://new.devon.gov.uk/democracy/committee-meetings/scrutiny-committees/>, indicating which item they wish to speak on and giving a brief outline of the issues/ points they wish to make.

Alternatively, any Member of the public may at any time submit their views on any matter to be considered by a Scrutiny Committee at a meeting or included in its work Programme direct to the Chair or Members of that Committee or via the Democratic Services & Scrutiny Secretariat (committee@devon.gov.uk). Members of the public may also suggest topics (see: <https://new.devon.gov.uk/democracy/committee-meetings/scrutiny-committees/scrutiny-work-programme/>)

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NB   Denotes bus stops

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CS/17/34
Children's Scrutiny
16 November 2017

CHILDREN'S SERVICES – IN-YEAR BUDGET BRIEFING

Report of the Chief Officer for Children's Services

Please note that the following recommendations are subject to consideration and determination by the Cabinet (and confirmation under the provisions of the Council's Constitution) before taking effect.

Recommendation:

Scrutiny to note the pressures in Children's Services, consider the actions proposed, or in place, to reduce pressures and determine what, if any, recommendations to make as part of the budget setting process

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#### 1. Background/Introduction

Devon County Council has a thorough, fair and transparent approach to financial planning and budget setting. The context however is challenging. Need and demand is expected to continue to grow and resource is expected to stay the same or reduce. The legal and regulatory frameworks that support the delivery of Children's Services constrain the discretion that councils can exercise in the management of the need/resource equation.

Scrutiny should note that the Local Government Association is currently projecting £2 billion pounds pressure nationally in Children's Services. The statutory roles of Lead Member and Director of Children's Services are intended to ensure a Council is fully sighted on the impact of its decision-making for the most vulnerable children and young people in the country.

This report updates Overview and Scrutiny on the pressures in the service and the progress made in managing down the pressures.

*NB this report deals only with services that fall under Devon County Council's core budget. It therefore does not include any commentary in relation to the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) and in particular the High Needs Block of the DSG.*

#### 2. Main Text/Proposal

2.1 In preparing this report I reviewed the report prepared last year for Children's Services Overview Group. With the exception of the Disabled Children's Service (discussed later in this report), we are grappling with the same areas of pressure this year, as last. I set out below an extract from Month Four Cabinet Report, September 2017. I have inserted (*in italic*) the figures reported for Month Four in 2016/17

# Agenda Item 5

“Children’s Services are showing a forecast overspend of £1.643 millions.

Children’s social care is forecasting an overspend of £699,000 (*£1.3 millions*). Placement costs are forecasting an overspend of £933,000 (*£1.8 millions*). The majority relates to an increased number of placements within the independent sector with new children entering placements and difficulty in securing “step down” from independent residential care due to lack of alternative placement availability.

Disabled children’s services are also looking at an overspend of £716,000 around Children in Need short breaks. A project is underway to review the Disabled Children’s Service with the overarching objective to modernise the ways in which disabled children’s needs are met within a consistent operating model for delivering services which is both financially sustainable and which achieves the best possible outcomes for children with disabilities and their families.

These overspends within Children’s Social Care have been partially offset by vacancy management, lower legal disbursement and other minor variations of £567,000 (*£500,000*). Other savings across the remaining budgets including Early Help and Supervised Contact services are also underspending by £383,000.

The non DSG element of Education and Learning is forecasting an overspend of £944,000 (*£721,000*). This relates mainly to personalised transport and the unplanned Special Educational Needs (SEN) contract cost increases together with SEN route increases due to continuing growth; specifically around exclusion and special school placement increases, totalling £1.062 millions. Further growth in these areas throughout the financial year is incorporated within this forecast (at 6.82%), which is in line with growth in SEN pupils within the High Needs block of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG). Since summer term 2015 the number of pupils being transported to special schools has increased by 278, or +27%. Home to College and Home to School transport are expected to show an underspend of £185,000 as a result of on-going route reviews.”

2.2 The Month Four position for 17/18 in Education and Learning is worse than in 16/17 for the reasons set out above; the (unconfirmed) forecast at Month Six has not changed significantly since Month Four.

For social care the comparisons between 16/17 and 17/18 look encouraging; however, the latest reporting period (Month Six) will show a significant deterioration, a forecast overspend of £1.9 millions (draft, to be confirmed) of which £1.75 millions (draft, to be confirmed) is attributable to placement costs for children in care.

In line with our strategy, the number of children in care has steadily declined. Our rate of children in care, 47 per 10,000 (49 last year) is lower than national and our statistical neighbours, but it remains higher than the County Councils rated ‘good’ by Ofsted (average 39 per 10,000). This is entirely in line with the progress of our improvement journey (see Performance Book). The problem we face is the national scarcity of placements, which has driven up unit cost and undermined our capacity to secure step down placements; for example for children in high cost residential into lower cost family placements. This is coupled with a more stringent regulatory framework making providers’ practice increasingly risk averse, which is also driving up cost.

- 2.3 It was agreed in September, in spite of our current overspend position, to commission some consultant capacity to explore the options we could pursue to bring costs down. There are essentially three options:

- Manage the market more effectively
- Construct an alternative to care for teenagers
- Open some in-house capacity

The options are not mutually exclusive, each has numerous sub-options and there is an enthusiasm to consider a wider peninsular solution. Options two and three will require some significant investment.

I am mindful that in 2014/15, the Council agreed to close its then residential capacity. Many Local Authorities are in the same position as Devon, with no in-house capacity, working actively with the market through commissioning relationships to ensure the needs of children are met and outcomes improve. The national increase in numbers of children in care, market failure and the impact of increased regulation could not have been predicted in 2014. The gradual reduction in numbers of children in care in Devon would tend to endorse the decision to close capacity in 2014/15. However, the context is dynamic and Local Authorities have to be nimble in their response to the shifting sands. Devon County Council should expect to keep the market conditions under fairly constant review and be prepared to flex in response. As we reported last year, 3 children in very high cost placement (£7.5k+ per week) will cost the Council in excess of £1 million pounds over the course of a year.

The Service is satisfied that all three options will need to be actively progressed.

- 2.4 The deteriorated position in Disabled Children's Service is attributable to changes in leadership, with incoming leaders needing time to get to grips with a complex area of service and financial responsibility. Since March 2017, we have seen personnel change in three layers of senior management. One of those, the introduction of Locality Directors was purposefully planned to drive some system change. Others reflect the exigencies of service delivery. The area manager responsible for disabled children left in the spring. The head of service, Mark Lines, took over from the interim in May and subsequently made the very difficult decision to leave early for family reasons; his replacement starts in December.

The new Locality Director with responsibility for Disabled Children's Service is re-establishing management grip on spend (the overspending has slowed down in Month Seven). A modernisation programme has been developed and is underway. Overview and Scrutiny will need to satisfy itself that the programme continues to improve outcomes for disabled children and to support disabled children and their families in a fair and transparent way. An Equalities Impact Assessment for the modernisation programme is in development.

- 2.5 The staffing budget is underspent. This is attributable to the national challenges of social worker recruitment exacerbated by factors in the South West, previously reported and discussed with Overview and Scrutiny. The Service is re-profiling the workforce to ensure that we remain fully compliant with our statutory responsibilities while making the best possible use of all the available resources. Caseloads are a very reasonable proxy for workforce

# Agenda Item 5

well-being. Data in the Performance Book shows a very encouraging picture for Exeter and Mid & East; a less favourable position in the North and a troubling picture in the South. Overview and Scrutiny has received a report on the Improvement Board North Overview. Resolution of the issues in the South is dependent upon the workforce review, now underway.

## 3. **Conclusion**

- 3.1 Support to the Service from colleagues in finance continues to be exemplary, but there remains much more to do to develop a financially literate, confident and competent cadre of managers in social care.
- 3.2 School transport and the rapid growth in demands reflects a national trend, that is particularly acute in rural county councils. Every effort is made by colleagues in transport to manage down costs but the budget is not yet set in line with the need. Government is clearly signalling that there will be no parliamentary time to review the statutory requirements that have barely changed since the 1940s.
- 3.2 The social care service can make savings through its modernisation of the Disabled Children's Services. The service response, post modernisation, will be more similar to other Local Authorities. The modernisation programme will need political support.
- 3.3 A more radical response is needed to respond the national placement sufficiency crisis. In Devon we are probably slightly ahead of the game and we have the opportunity to develop a peninsular response. Discussion with fellow Directors of Children's Services confirm that most are reviewing their balance of in-house and commissioned capacity.

Reason for accepting the recommendation (e.g. VfM, compliance with policy, cost, public interests, consultations or statutory obligations).

**Electoral Divisions:** All

Cabinet Member for Childrens Services and Schools: Councillor James McInnes

Chief Officer for Childrens Services: Jo Olsson

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972: LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS**

*Contact for Enquiries:*

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## Children's Social Care North Improvement Plan

Report of the Chief Officer Childrens Services

*Please note that the following recommendations are subject to consideration and determination by the Cabinet (and confirmation under the provisions of the Council's Constitution) before taking effect.*

### **Recommendation:**

That Children's Scrutiny Committee (CSC)

- Note the progress in the North Locality and identify any risks/issues that require further attention.

### **1.0 Summary**

- 1.1 Devon County Council Children's Services commissioned a review of its social work service in May 2017. The review identified that Children Social Care overall is well placed to get to good and gave a clear message that the service needs to focus on consolidating improvements achieved since 2015. The review also identified that services were weaker in the North Devon teams than other areas. A subsequent deep dive audit was undertaken and this confirmed significant inconsistencies in leadership and management of core operational processes, in the supervision and support of staff and in assessment and care planning for children and young people.
- 1.2 A decision was made to establish an improvement board to oversee and provide time limited support to the implementation of a North Devon improvement plan; incorporating key actions from the service wide improvement plan and locality specific improvement priorities, with the aim of accelerating improvement. Terms of Reference (Appendix 1) and North Improvement Plan (Appendix 2) are attached. The North Improvement Board is chaired by Mark Gurrey, Independent Chair of Devon Safeguarding Children's Board. This adds an important layer of independent scrutiny and challenge
- 1.5 The Board will formally review progress in December 2017 and will need to be satisfied that:

# Agenda Item 6

1. Improved performance is sustainable.
  2. Leadership and management in the north are robust enough to drive continuous improvement in practice and performance.
- 1.7 The Board has focussed on a number of core issues identified within the service review and deep dive:
- Leadership and culture within the locality
  - Staffing levels and caseloads
  - Quality and quantity of management oversight and supervision
  - Adherence to core practice standards
  - Quality and relevance of input from support services, especially HR and management information
- 1.8 The Chair has regular contact with the Chief Officer and brings issues to her attention as necessary. She, with the Head of Service, will together take a view about the longer-term need for the Board. There is now a near-permanent Team Manager cadre in the area, a new Area Manager and a new Locality Director being recruited to. Ensuring these new management arrangements are secure and continuing the improvements already made will be a key factor in making that decision.
- 2.0 Progress to date**
- 2.1 Additional resource was agreed to support improvement by way of additional social workers and frontline management capacity to be able to get back on track and support workers to meet required practice standards. Caseloads needed to be manageable.
- 2.2 Progress has been hampered by recruitment difficulties. Recruitment to social work posts nationally is challenging and the summer months even more so. Recruitment and retention is a priority for Devon. We are re-profiling the workforce to ensure we are making the best possible use of all the resources at our disposal.

2.4 Progress has been made; the workforce is more stable and settled and morale is improving. Systems and processes have been implemented to ensure that case tracking occurs and that there is clear oversight of work with children and their families from now a full complement of permanent team managers. Work is underway to recruit to senior leader posts within North locality that will be able to continue to drive improvements forward.

## **2.5 Caseloads**

In July and August caseloads remained in the high 20's for the majority of social workers. Since the start of September these have started to slowly reduce across the teams. This is due to combination of children in need case closures (113 in total) and a slight increase in staffing as a result of additional experience agency social workers being recruited.

## **2.6 Timely child protection visits**

In June, performance in the North Locality was 17% lower than the rest of the county. That gap has been closed to 4%. Visits to Children in Care were and remain comparable with the rest of the County.

## **2.7 Audits**

Auditing is crucial to evidence the quality of practice. In August North cases were audited by managers across the County. The moderated findings are not available at the time of writing. Any inadequate practice is followed up immediately of course. The learning from audit is built into the overall improvement plan.

It is important to note the improvement in compliance with audit requirements in the North. August and September saw a significant improvement and North is now in line with other Localities in achieving 100% compliance with the majority completed on time.

2.8 Progress against the Improvement Plan is set out in the plan attached.

### **Electoral Divisions: All**

Cabinet Member for Childrens Services and Schools: Councillor James McInnes  
Chief Officer for Childrens Services: Jo Olsson

# Agenda Item 6

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972: LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

### *Contact for Enquiries:*

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## **APPENDIX 1**

### **NORTH DEVON IMPROVEMENT BOARD**

#### **Terms of Reference**

##### **Background**

Devon County Council Children's Services commissioned a review of its social work service in May 2017. This identified that services were weaker in the North Devon teams than other areas. A subsequent deep dive audit was undertaken and this confirmed significant inconsistencies in leadership and management of core operational processes, in the supervision and support of staff and in assessment and care planning for children and young people.

##### **Overall Purpose**

The improvement board is established to oversee and provide time limited support to the implementation of a North Devon improvement plan; incorporating key actions from the service wide improvement plan and locality specific improvement priorities, with the aim of quickly improving the effectiveness of social care services to vulnerable children, young people and their families.

##### **Chair**

The Board will be chaired by Mark Gurrey – Independent chair of the LSCB.

##### **Reporting**

Progress will be reported to the Chief Officer Children's Services and the impact of the plan will be evaluated by the Board in September 2017.

##### **Core Membership**

Mark Gurrey – Chair

Mark Lines Head of Children's Social Care

Marian Martin - Locality Director

Jean Kelly Senior manager - safeguarding

Valerie Cannon Principal Social Worker

Jme May - Senior manager - performance

North Team Managers will be invited to join Board meetings

##### **Meeting Schedule**

The board will meet monthly June to September 2017.

## Locality and service improvement plans 17/18: Template for Managers

Devon County Council (DCC) is delivering an ambitious programme to improve its Children's Social Care service and aims to improve its standards to the equivalent of a 'Good' Ofsted rating. The improvement plan pulls together the various objectives to be achieved under the following work strands:

- Leadership and Management
- Right Service, Right Time
- High Quality Statutory Service
- Looked After Children are properly looked after
- Care Leavers are listened to and supported to aspire and achieve

Developing on our approach to self-assessment and continuous improvement each locality, or service, will develop its own improvement plan. They will take forward the priorities of the service plan, and build on and consolidate strengths as well as areas for improvement. Each of the locality or service improvement priorities must reflect the 2017 service review and improvement actions which were identified through self-assessment, performance reporting and auditing activity.

**Top 10 strengths** 'A service that knows itself well and has created the conditions to enable good social work practice to flourish'

1. **Leadership:** priority, ambition and commitment of Senior Management Team, Lead Member and cross party elected members. (Leadership and Management)
2. **Corporate Parenting:** step change leading to improvement in both the way the Board works and in the involvement YP. (Leadership and Management)
3. **Engagement of staff:** positive morale and commitment to getting to good. SWs described good management support. (Leadership and Management)
4. **Child centred practice:** workers know their children well, good child centred practice seen.(Right Service, Right Time)
5. **Children in Care:** outcomes improving for almost all, notwithstanding the legacy of historically weaker practice; in every case recent practice better and some good work with Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children. (Looked After Children are properly looked after)
6. **Private Fostering Service:** best the reviewer had ever seen and the case tracked was outstanding! (Looked After Children are properly looked after)
7. **Virtual School:** managers have good oversight and understanding of performance and the areas that need to improve. (Looked After Children are properly looked after)
8. **Step change improvement in audit** which is beginning to make a difference , (Leadership and Management)
9. **Significant improvements in the availability and use of performance data;** the workbook is helping managers to make decisions. (Leadership and Management)
10. **The LSCB improvement agenda and pace of change has improved;** under the skilled leadership of the independent chair (Leadership and Management)

## Top 10 priority improvements

'Tackling inconsistencies; consolidate, consolidate, consolidate!'

1. **MASH volumes/timeliness/IRT interface**; too many contacts that don't lead to a social care intervention; timeliness of MASH response and quality of multi-agency analysis and decision making. (Right Service, Right Time)
2. **CiN practice**; management information, supervision, management and audit to accelerate improvement (High Quality Statutory Service)
3. **Assessments and Plans**; analysis and embedding of strengths based model including good risk assessments and risk mitigation plans, depth of professional curiosity. Outcome focused (SMART) plans that drive purposeful interventions and outcomes/change. (High Quality Statutory Service)
4. **Supervision/Management oversight**; more consistently challenging/reflective and recorded to support best practice. (Leadership and Management)
5. **Transitions to Adult Services**; for disabled children. (Right Service, Right Time)
6. **Care Leavers**; more to do on accommodation and employment/apprenticeships. (Care Leavers are listened to and supported to aspire and achieve)
7. **Performance management**: supervision and case management, use of data and audit, role of IROs demonstrating real and sustained impact. (Leadership and Management)
8. **Workforce capacity**: some caseloads drifting upwards, minimum staffing for MASH, IRO caseloads do not permit full discharge of their responsibilities, teams in the north less resilient (Leadership and Management)
9. **Eclipse implementation**: avoid the Lancashire experience! (Leadership and Management)
10. **Early help**: performance framework for practice, step down needs to be secured (Right Service Right Time)

## **Governance**

Implementation of the plan will be monitored through the Children's Social Care Senior Management Team and the Improvement Board North, which meets monthly. The usual reporting arrangement through quarterly position statements is temporarily suspended.

The Detailed Improvement Plan North, which is the working tool for the area manager, team managers, and frontline staff is attached below. This is an operational tool and not necessarily appropriate to the Improvement Board North.

In order to meet the improvement challenge in the North, the top 10 improvement priorities for Children's social care have been re-focused.

There are four critical priorities

## **Leadership and management**

### **Priority: Workforce**

- Secure high quality interim senior management arrangements
- Resolve the uncertainty about long term arrangements
- Recruit locum capacity to cover all vacancies, including maternity and long term sickness absence
- Recruit over establishment as necessary to bring caseloads below 20
- Develop and implement a recruitment and retention strategy north (taking into account wider cross county implications)

## **Right Service Right Time**

### **Priority: Thresholds and workflow**

- IRU to review MASH/IRT interface and practice to reduce failure demand
- Review all thresholds

## **High Quality Statutory Service**

### **Priority: Embed practice standards**

## **Looked after children are properly looked after**

### **Priority: Embed practice standards**

## **Care Leavers are supported to aspire and achieve**



| OUTCOME                             | Action/Objective                                                                                                       | Lead | Targets/Milestones                                  |                                                                   |                                                 | Update/RAG |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------|
|                                     |                                                                                                                        |      | August 2017                                         | September 2017                                                    | October 2018                                    |            |
| Resilient high performing workforce | Secure high quality interim senior management arrangements                                                             | ML   | Arrangements confirmed and operational              | Future arrangements clarified                                     | Recruitment in progress                         | Green      |
|                                     | Resolve the uncertainty about long term arrangements                                                                   | JO   | Arrangements to support in locality supporting plan | Future arrangements clarified                                     | Action to secure permanent arrangement underway | Green      |
|                                     | Recruit locum capacity to cover all vacancies, including maternity and long term sickness absence                      | CH   | CVs References interviews                           | Locum capacity partly in place                                    | Locum capacity fully in place                   | Red        |
|                                     | Inductions for permanent recruits                                                                                      | CH   | Inductions taken place                              | 6 new starters inducted                                           |                                                 | Green      |
|                                     | Recruit over establishment as necessary to bring caseloads below 20                                                    | CH   | CVs References interviews                           | Locum capacity partly in place                                    | Locum capacity fully in place                   | Yellow     |
|                                     | Develop and implement a recruitment and retention strategy north (taking into account wider cross county implications) | KM   |                                                     | Recruitment and retention strategy draft one out for consultation |                                                 | Green      |

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## Right service, right time

| OUTCOME                                | Action/Objective                                                              | Lead  | Targets/Milestones                    |                   |                      | Update/RAG |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------|
|                                        |                                                                               |       | August 2017                           | September 2017    | October 2018         |            |
| Teams are holding and working with the | Independent Reviewing unit to review MASH/Initial Response Team interface and | JK/KM | Terms of reference for review drafted | Review undertaken | Review concluded and | Green      |

|                                                      |                                                                                  |    |                           |                                |                               |  |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|---------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| <b>right children and families at the right time</b> | practice to reduce future demand                                                 |    | and agreed                |                                | recommendation considered     |  |
|                                                      | All Children in need cases reviewed and action plans and/or closure plans agreed | CH | Cases identified          | Cases closed                   | Ongoing monitoring of cases   |  |
|                                                      | Additional resources in place to clear backlogs/blockages                        | CH | CVs References interviews | Locum capacity partly in place | Locum capacity fully in place |  |

| OUTCOME                                    | Action/Objective                                                                                                                                       | Lead | Targets/Milestones                                                      |                                                                                  |                                                                     | Update/RAG |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
|                                            |                                                                                                                                                        |      | Sept 2017                                                               | December 2017                                                                    | March 2018                                                          |            |
| Page 14<br><b>Embed practice standards</b> | Managers and social workers review practice standards and Tri X processes and comply with these                                                        | CH   | Practice standard document reviewed and links to Tri X on every desktop | Social workers using legislation/regs /procedures & standard to inform practice. | Embedded and understood by all                                      |            |
|                                            | All open cases have a comprehensive assessment and care plan completed within the last 12 months and an up to date chronology/genogram.                | CH   | Identify cases through supervision that do not have up to date plan.    | Data evidences compliance                                                        | Every case has regular update that meets practice standards         |            |
|                                            | Plans clearly identify outcomes to be achieved with timescales written in a format which is easily understood by the children and their family/carers. | CH   | Identify cases through supervision that do not have up to date plan.    | Every child has a smart outcome focused plan                                     | Every child's plan is progressed timely in outcome focused way.     |            |
|                                            | All social workers receive a minimum of monthly supervisions providing clearly recorded management direction                                           | CH   | All managers & practitioners comply with supervision                    | Data of supervision evidences compliance                                         | Consistency compliance of frequency a7 recording of consistent high |            |

|  |                                                                                                             |       |                                                                |                                               |                                   |  |
|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
|  |                                                                                                             |       |                                                                |                                               | quality                           |  |
|  | Step down cases to universal services. Process is understood and used in a timely way for appropriate cases | CH    | Process agreed at Senior Management Team and cascaded to teams | Process embedded in practice                  | Process part of inductions        |  |
|  | Monthly audits completed by Team Managers and Area Manager                                                  | CH/KM | Data evidences compliance                                      | All routinely completing by end of each month | Audit evidence practice improving |  |

| OUTCOME                                                                                         | Action/Objective                                                                                                                        | Lead | Targets/Milestones                                                      |                                                                                                                          |                                                                                             | Update/RAG |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
|                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                         |      | Sept 2017                                                               | December 2017                                                                                                            | March 2018                                                                                  |            |
| <b>The needs of Children and young people are met by carers who safeguard and support them.</b> | Children and young people are visited within statutory timescales by staff who know them well. Their views are recorded and acted upon. | CH   | Children in Care Performance Indicator evidences compliance of visiting | Children in Care Performance Indicator evidences compliance and Children in Care reviews evidence child's voice in plans | Children regularly report they feel safe, their needs are met & confident about the future. |            |
|                                                                                                 | Childrens foster care placements are well supported to minimise the risk of breakdown and children moving placement.                    | CH   | No more than 4.2% of children have 3+moves.                             | Placements remain stable evidenced by Performance indicator                                                              | Meet Key Performance Indictor of no more than 10% children move 3 times.                    |            |
|                                                                                                 | Statutory duties are completed with the children and young people to ensure they are                                                    | CH   | Performance Indicators of Personal Education                            | Targets set for achievement at                                                                                           | Performance tracked with                                                                    |            |

|  |                                                                                                                                                                                             |    |                                                                                                     |                                                            |                                                                    |  |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
|  | supported to achieve their full potential                                                                                                                                                   |    | Plans and Health assessments evidence compliance.                                                   | GCSE's/A levels for 2018. Attendance improved.             | virtual school head                                                |  |
|  | Achievements of children/young people are highlighted and celebrated with them.                                                                                                             | GB | Social Workers /Personal Advisors' are aware of the achievements of the young people they work with | Nominations to virtual school for March celebration event. | Celebration event attendance 23 <sup>rd</sup> March 2018           |  |
|  | Comprehensive pathway plans are completed with young people before their 16 <sup>th</sup> birthday to identify support needed to make a transition to independence at the appropriate time. | CH | Performance indicators highlight gaps.                                                              | Performance I indicators gaps have been addressed          | Pathway plans progressing in a timely way that support transitions |  |

| TCOME                                                                                                                   | Action/Objective                                                                                                                                                                   | Lead | Targets/Milestones                                                  |                                                                                    |                                                         | Update/RAG |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------|
|                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                    |      | Sept 2017                                                           | December 2017                                                                      | March 2018                                              |            |
| <b>Care leavers have appropriate support in place prior to leaving care which is continued once they have left care</b> | All care leavers are housed in suitable accommodation in line with their assessed needs as identified in the pathway plan                                                          | CH   | Review of all accommodation against need                            | No care leavers in unsuitable accommodation                                        | Sustaining performance                                  |            |
|                                                                                                                         | Care leavers are supported and encouraged to continue their education or access employment. Staff are clear of the guidance in this respect and the actions needs to achieve this. | CH   | Young people in Education Employment or Training is currently 25.9% | Pathway plans evidence actions to progress care leaver's education and employment. | Improved performance evidenced by Performance indicator |            |
|                                                                                                                         | All efforts are made to continue contact with                                                                                                                                      | CH   | Review of the Ofsted list                                           | All care leavers                                                                   | Sustain                                                 |            |

|  |                                                                                      |  |                                |                                   |                                                                    |  |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
|  | young people who have left the care of DCC to determine their level of support needs |  | against young people contacted | recorded as having been contacted | performance and young people are informing future service planning |  |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--|



## **EARLY HELP UPDATE**

### **Report of the Head of Education and Learning**

#### **Background/Introduction**

Early Help is the support given to children and families to help them to manage their own dilemmas, resolve problems and find solutions that build on their strengths and that deliver the best outcome for the individual child, young person and family. Effective Early Help will result in more children, young people and families being supported at an earlier stage and prevent the need for escalation to statutory and specialist services.

Devon's Early Help system, as reported in the 2015 Ofsted report, was not strong. Subsequently, work was undertaken to put in place new delivery structures and processes and to secure permanent leadership.

A service review was commissioned and took place in May 2017. Early Help was identified as a key area for further accelerated improvement.

Early Help is a priority for the Devon Children and Families Partnership. Improvements to Early Help are being progressed through the new multi-agency Early Help Improvement Board, previously known as the Multi-Agency Early Help Operations Group. This refreshed group is providing a strategic and coordinated overview of improvements and transformation of the Early Help system.

#### **Early Help Self assessment**

In November 2016, the [Early Help Service Transformation Maturity Model](#) was published, by Dept for Communities and Local Government, with the expectation that partners in each local area make a robust self-assessment of their performance, using local evidence. The document provides a framework for local areas to assess their performance against six themes. Each area is assessed against four levels of maturity (each with its own set of descriptors)

Once local areas have completed their self-assessment they will undertake a 'peer review', with an area in a similar position on their transformation journey to inform their action plan. This cycle will be repeated on an annual basis.

Devon's Early Help self-assessment was started in June 2017 and has been updated over a period of time with input from a wide range of partners.

Overall, strategic leaders across the partnership have a positive view of progress in transforming Early Help services, which they are seeing in the development of the workforce, systems and practice. This has started to influence, but is not yet consistently translating, into frontline experience. However there is strong commitment across the partnership, at all levels, to delivering change which improves the outcomes and experience for families. Devon's self-assessment (attached) reflects feedback from frontline staff and managers in a multi-agency context.

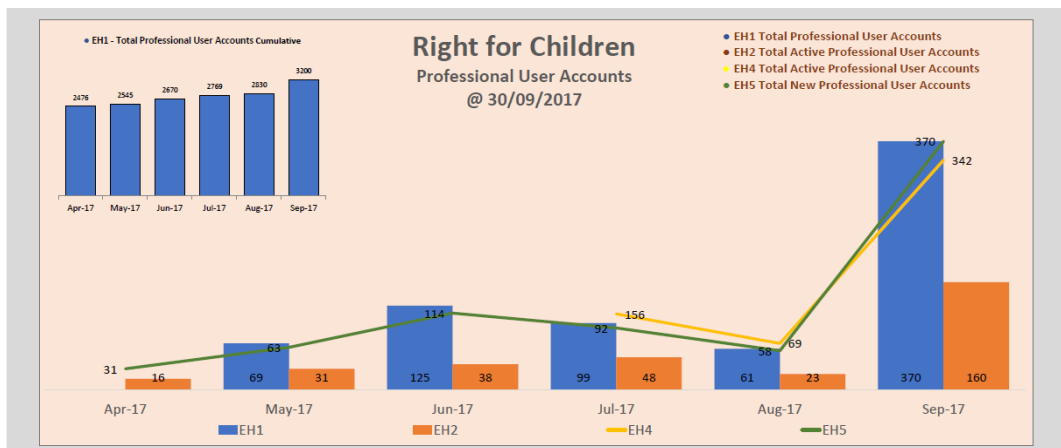
On 6<sup>th</sup> November, the Early Help Improvement Board undertook an action planning session in light of the completed self-assessment to direct the improvement work required to reach a mature and effective early help system. The Early Help Improvement Plan will be published by the end of the year.

## Performance Monitoring

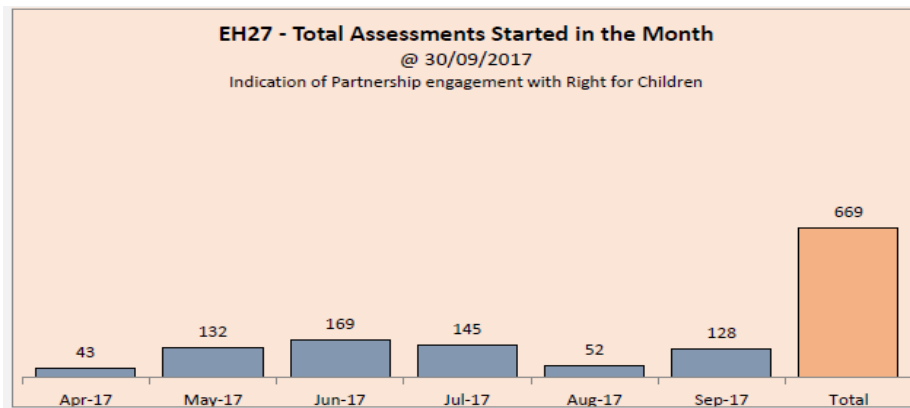
### Right for Children

In April 2017, a new multi-agency case recording system, which supports information sharing, was launched called 'Right for Children'. The system design was widely consulted on across the partnership and feedback since launch has been positive.

A number of multi agency user awareness sessions have been held across the county for practitioners to learn how to use the system. These sessions are being delivered on an ongoing basis. The number of users on Right for Children has been growing significantly since the launch – from May to September 724 new user accounts have been created on the system.



Activity is also increasing on Right for Children as reflected in the number of new Early Help Assessments started in each month since April.



### Early Help Performance Scorecard

An Early Help Scorecard is in development and a number of draft measures have been produced, which will support the Early Help Improvement Board to monitor the impact and effectiveness of Early Help in Devon.

## Communications

New information leaflets (attached) have been produced to help explain Early Help in Devon to families. Alongside this a professionals' guide has also been produced. This can be personalised by individual agencies to reflect any relevant service specific information required.



## **Locality Partnership**

The Locality Partnership exists to provide a local multi agency management structure. This is responsible for ensuring the delivery of Devon Children and Families Partnership (DCFP) priorities and, as part of the Early Help system, to be accountable for better outcomes for children, young people and families as defined in their Terms of Reference, by;

- Giving local operational leadership and direction
- Driving change
- Working in partnership to ensure improved outcomes for children, young people and families
- Promoting multi- agency participation
- Delivering the Partnership (DCFP) priorities on a locality basis
- To identify local priorities and facilitate response and inform the overarching partnership strategy
- To be the local conduit for Partnership information and priority working in relation to safeguarding
- To act as a vehicle for the identification of the developmental needs of the partnership workforce and to work with the Social Work Academy and Partnership Workforce Development group to ensure that those needs are met on a local and county level.
- To be engaged with multi agency case audits and quality assurance processes and to participate in a Learning and Improvement Framework required by Working Together 2015. To participate in \*whole system quality assurance.
- To ensure service user feedback is consistently applied to performance learning and service provision

Across the county, the localities have seen a positive improvement over the last few months in partnership participation within meetings and also now include wider partners such as CAMHS and midwifery services.

There has been a good acknowledgement within the locality that networks and communication has improved due to attendance and opportunity to work together and increase learning and awareness of resources and other agencies roles and responsibilities.

**Electoral Divisions:** All

Cabinet Member for Children, Schools and Skills: Councillor James McInnes

Chief Officer for Childrens Services: Jo Olsson

## **LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972: LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS**

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**Devon  
Children and  
Families  
Partnership**

**DEVON  
EARLY HELP MATURITY MODEL  
SELF-ASSESSMENT**

**Version: September 2017**

## INTRODUCTION

In November 2016, the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) published a practical guide and toolkit, [Early Help Service Transformation Maturity Model](#), with the expectation that partners in each local area make a robust self-assessment of their performance, using local evidence. The Early Help Transformation Maturity Model provides a framework for local areas to assess their performance against six strands, The family experience of transformed services, Leadership, Strategy, Workforce Development, Delivery structures and processes and Culture. Each strand is assessed against four levels of maturity (each with its own set of descriptors)



Once local areas have completed their self-assessment they will undertake a 'peer review', with an area in a similar position on their transformation journey, which will result in a local action plan being developed to build on the current progress. This cycle will be repeated on an annual basis.

Devon's Early Help self-assessment was started in summer 2017 and has been updated over a period of time with input from a wide range of partners. The multi-agency Locality Children & Families Partnerships and the Early Help Improvement Board have contributed to a significant amount of the evidence included within this document. Agencies whose representatives have input into this self-assessment include;

- Children's Social Care
- Adult Social Care
- Education & Learning
- Youth Offending Team
- Public Health
- Early Years
- Devon & Cornwall Constabulary
- NEW Devon Clinical Commissioning Group
- South Devon & Torbay Clinical Commissioning Group
- Schools
- Action for Children
- Babcock LDP
- Virgin Care Ltd
- Job Centre Plus
- DYS Space Ltd
- District Councils
- Leading community & voluntary sector providers

**Overall, strategic leaders across the partnership have a positive view of progress in transforming Early Help services, which they are seeing in the development of the workforce, systems and practice. This has started to influence, but is not yet consistently translating, into frontline experience. However there is strong commitment across the partnership, at all levels, to delivering change which improves the outcomes and experience for families. The below self-assessment reflects feedback from frontline staff and managers in a multi-agency context.**

# The Family Experience of Transformed Services

EARLY

## Key Evidence

- All partners can access the Right for Children system, to share family information and support coordinated activity. The use of the system is increasing but not yet fully embedded. Further communication and promotion is planned.
- Families experience multiple interactions with different practitioners and multiple assessments rather than 'one family plan'. Those who have a TAF seem to have a better experience but feedback is not collected consistently.
- Specialist support is provided by the range of practitioners engaged in the Team around the Family (TAF).
- It is thought that the experience of families varies depending on geography, particularly for those on the border.
- Family feedback is regularly captured through individual agencies to shape delivery and service development. A consistent and embedded mechanism for gathering feedback from families about their complete experience of Early Help is being piloted in North Devon and will be rolled out across the county.
- It is thought that families are not consistently empowered by the workforce to choose what their support looks like; however there is limited evidence to support this either way.
- Families who have access to evidence based parenting programmes and clear agreed outcomes, take ownership of the changes in behaviour that need to be made.
- There have been multiple improvements made to the Early Help system over the past couple of years. This has sometimes meant confusion for families and professionals due to changes in staff, thresholds and services.
- There is growing evidence of partnership working to deliver evidence based parenting programmes which build resilience in families but this is not consistent across agencies.
- Pinpoint is a web based community directory for families to identify local support and provision. Some services offer support for families to access the information they need. Devon's SEND Local Offer contains information on education, health and care services/support for children and young people with SEN and disabilities (SEND).
- The Early Help leaflet for families provides information about what Early Help is and how to get support
- The new pathway for access to Babcock LDP Advisory Service includes information for parents and links to support groups

## Source(s)

- Early Help Performance scorecard: EH30-EH34, EH37, EH39-EH54
- Family feedback template (North Devon)
- Programme of activities in Children's Centres
- Children's Centre Outcomes data
- Children's Centre Attendance data
- Pinpoint Community Directory - <https://www.pinpointdevon.co.uk/>
- SEND Local Offer - <https://new.devon.gov.uk/educationandfamilies/special-educational-needs-and-disability-send-local-offer>
- Early Help leaflet for families
- Website analytics: Pinpoint, SEND Local Offer, DSCB
- Babcock LDP website

# Leadership

## Partnership working and governance

DEVELOPING

### Key Evidence

- Overall governance for the children and families agenda is provided by the Devon Children and Families Partnership (DCFP) Executive (following the merger of the Children, Young People and Families Alliance and DSCB). The DCFP Executive is made up of senior leaders from core partners.
- The DCFP Executive has identified '5 Key Shifts' that all senior leaders are committed to – asset/strengths based practice, a commitment to strengthening the Early Help system, locality based models, an integration of systems and services, bespoke and personalised services for families.
- The Children and Families Partnership Commissioning Group provides the leadership for Devon's joint commissioning strategy and delivery of commissioning intentions, looking for opportunities for integrated service delivery and system leadership including the use of joint resources and pooled budgets wherever possible.
- There is a strong track record of focusing on outcomes through our commissioning processes; this is supported by co-production and engagement with children, young people, families and providers. Strategic provider organisations are providing some system leadership but this continues to be an area that requires improvement.
- Joint strategic needs assessments are used to routinely evidence the needs of the population, including thematic needs assessments which allow a 'deep dive' in to particular areas of need to better inform commissioning of services. Work is in progress to improve the use of management information, at service and partnership level, in order to triangulate needs analysis against demand data. Partners actively redesign systems to continue to protect investment and the skills of the workforce in relation to early intervention.
- Commissioning cycle for Babcock LDP is reviewed regularly and planned according to local area priorities. In year variances address shorter term high impact projects.
- Specific Early Help governance arrangements are in place. The Early Help Improvement Board (a sub group of the DCFP Executive) is in place and is made up of a range of senior officers who are committed to leading Early Help transformation
- Locality Children & Families Partnerships provide governance at a local management level. The relationship between the Early Help Improvement Board and the Locality Children & Families Partnerships is not yet fully

### Source(s)

- DCFP Governance Structure
- DCFP Executive Terms of reference
- Children & Families Partnership Commissioning Group terms or reference
- Children's Community Health & Care Services Engagement Report
- Joint Strategic Needs Assessments
- Early Help Improvement Board terms of reference
- Locality Children & Families Partnership terms of reference
- Devon Early Help Outcomes Framework
- One Minute Guide to Early Help

established to support clear and consistent communication and drive whole system improvements.

- The 'Early Help for Families in Devon: Outcomes Framework' sets out how families who need support will be identified and what a good result or positive outcomes for families looks like. The outcomes framework is framed around six themes: crime and anti-social behaviour, education and attainment, specific support need, work and finance, being safe and physical and mental health
- Key senior partners are developing an understanding of integrating services to meet local need.
- There is a better understanding of the early help system and breadth and knowledge is growing, however expectations of each service are not consistently clear.
- Work is ongoing to increase the connectivity between leaders and communities which will inform local planning and delivery of services and also empower the community to take an increased interest and responsibility to support one another.
- There are many good examples of partnership working and engagement at a local level. Practitioners are committed to working together to achieve a common purpose; however this is not yet embedded across all agencies.
- Right for Children awareness sessions are being run continuously in localities to support practitioners and raise confidence in the system which is still fairly new.
- Shared ownership of target setting is not yet secure and provider contracts do not always specify requirements in relation to Early Help which can be monitored through KPIs. The risk of this is that provider resources are targeted elsewhere.
- Leadership and consistency in language is in early stages. Work is ongoing to embed consistent language which describes Early Help and associated systems, tools, outcomes, processes. Communication about Early Help is being explored to ensure messages are delivered to the whole partnership as a priority. A One Minute Guide to Early Help has been produced to support practitioners with basic information and signposting.

# Strategy

## Alignment with local area's broader strategic priorities

DEVELOPING

### Key Evidence

- A 'commitment to strengthening the Early Help system' is a priority for the Devon Children and Families Partnership. Strategies relating to children and families are aligning with the Partnership's broader strategic priorities, within the Children's partnership Delivery Plan, as the golden thread through the local areas approach to improving outcomes for children and families.
- The Troubled Families Programme is included in Devon's overarching Early Help Programme, rather than a stand-alone programme.
- The Children's Partnership Delivery plan reinforces the focus on strengthening the early help system. A number of DCC and partner strategies and strategic plans refer to Early Help – SEND, Neglect, Domestic and Sexual Violence & Abuse
- The development of a new Children and Families Partnership Plan from 2018 will ensure an overarching clear plan of strategic priorities, divided into modules, one of which will be Early Help. The new partnership plan will also contain Devon's commissioning strategy, setting out commissioning intentions for the next three years. The partnership plan will be co-produced with the Expert reference Group and monitored by the DCFP Executive.
- Whilst there are good examples of joint commissioning focused on outcomes, a wider system level commissioning strategy has not been described to ensure that commissioning intentions of partner organisations deliver coherent joined up services for children, young people and families. This will be resolved by the development of the Children and Families Partnership Plan.
- Commissioners routinely identify best practice and research evidence based interventions. Options appraisals are cross referenced with needs analysis and demand data. This has led to a very broad range of interventions being available across the county and a workforce with a wide range of skills; however this becomes difficult to maintain, develop and expand. Joint working with the partnership workforce development group will look to consolidate this approach.
- There is a broad spectrum of contracted and local plans in place for services to deliver early help, assess needs of children and young people and engage families with programmes of support. These plans need further integration into the overall plan to ensure that duplication and consistency across the whole of Devon is addressed.

### Source(s)

- Children's Delivery Plan 2017-2018
- Joint Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2016-2019
- Early Help Strategy 2013
- Devon Neglect Strategy 2017-2020
- Domestic & Sexual Violence and Abuse (DSVA) Strategy and Action Plan 2016 – 2021
- Devon Special Educational Needs & Disabilities Strategy 2017-2020
- Commissioning Strategy for children's community health and care services
- Early Help for Mental Health Summary Report May 2017
- Devon JSNA Community Profiles 2017
- Early Years profile data
- Early Help Performance Scorecard
- Children's Centre Outcome Star
- Right for Children Worry Scale



- Health and wellbeing profiles are developed for local areas in Devon and include a snapshot of a wide range of different areas. Health and Wellbeing profiles, alongside the Devon Overview are part of the evidence base for the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy. The profiles are not routinely used by localities to support local needs assessments.
  - Local profiling is completed by Early Years services to inform and monitor the Children's centres contracts and set revised targets each year.
  - The Early Help performance scorecard has been developed which aims to evidence the impact of Early Help at a local and strategic level.
  - Outcome models are recognised and owned by DCC and partners. The Outcome Star is used by Children's Centres, the Right for Children worry scale is monitored by DCC and the Public Health Nursing Team and Youth Services uses their own.
  - Through engagement and co-production we continue to focus on whether or not services deliver outcomes as specified in contracts/agreements. This is triangulated with complaints, compliments and management information as well as feedback from families' and voluntary organisations.
  - Devon's direction of travel is for families to access personalised services in communities and at home wherever possible, therefore tailoring to the needs of the local population rather than a one size fits all approach. Designing services in that way means a locally differentiated offer dependent on local needs and resources, examples of this include Children's Centres and Children's Community Health & Care service specifications. A review of infrastructure this year supports this direction of travel.
  - Children's Centres, Devon Health Visitors in Partnership programme (DHViP) and Y-SMART provide good examples of a whole family approach
  - Education for All Programme supports and challenges schools and settings to develop Inclusive Practice which focuses on positive outcomes for education and attainment
- Individual service outcome models
  - Service complaints/compliments data
  - Children's Centre service specifications
  - Children's Community Health & Care service specification
  - Public Health Nursing service specification
  - Babcock contract reporting

# Workforce Development

## Skills, capabilities and performance objectives

DEVELOPING

### Evidence

- The DCFP Executive has identified a need to focus on workforce development. Work has begun to look at multi-agency workforce development opportunities; this includes voluntary and community sector representatives.
- Training themes identified by the Locality Children and Families Partnerships are based on local needs and determined by each area.
- Right for Children awareness sessions are delivered by Early Help Operations Managers across the county to practitioners from all organisations. Dates/venues are advertised on DSCB website for multi-agency practitioners.
- An understanding of whole family working, and its importance, is developing across the county
- Practitioner forums are in place in each of the local areas (North, Exeter, East/Mid, South/West) for those working directly with families. They provide opportunities to share knowledge, best practice and learning.
- DSCB multi-agency training encompasses information about Early Help
- Many staff across children's community services are trained in the THRIVE approach to support emotional development and wellbeing of children. This needs further development.
- VOYC deliver DSCB approved safeguarding training to the voluntary and community sector which encompasses Early Help. In 2016/17, training was delivered to 331 participants from 82 different organisations
- Strength based practice workshops provide good opportunities to look at ways to manage risks
- Practitioners have performance objectives relating to their individual organisations. There is not yet a set of shared performance objectives for practitioners across agencies.
- Job Centre Plus delivered Welfare Reform upskilling events to key workers across Devon. A presentation was delivered to childrens' centre leads which led to further events for all children's centre staff and private child minders to increase knowledge of how to support families and where to signpost them to. Attendee numbers - Exeter 71, North Devon 49, South Devon 56
- Joint multi agency training for practitioners is delivered across Devon focused on the Education Health and Care needs assessment & planning processes, this includes information about Early Help

### Source of Evidence

- DCFP Workforce Development Group
- Right for Children countywide awareness sessions
- Forward plans for practitioner forums
- Devon Safeguarding Children's Board training and events
- VCS Training: VOYC Annual Report 2016/17
- SEND Workforce Development report

# Delivery Structures and Processes

DEVELOPING

## Evidence

- Devon’s Early Help Assessment provides a single agreed tool to complete high quality whole family assessments, electronically enabled by Right for Children system
- Through objective setting in annual appraisals teams/services are required to be competent and confident in the use of Right for Children, however this is not consistent across all organisations
- Right for Children, a system which holds family information and supports coordinated activity, is operational and can be accessed by a wide range of practitioners from different organisations. The system supports effective data sharing between professionals.
- Working practice agreements support effective data sharing. There is better understanding and more confidence of information sharing between professionals, resulting in fewer agencies raising issues.
- There are four Early Help Operations Managers and four, increasing to eight, Early Help Locality Officers in place and dedicated to one of four local areas – Exeter, East/Mid, North, South/West.
- Locality Children & Families Partnerships provide a multi-agency structure to coordinate approaches, these are aimed at managers to share best practice and improve service practice .
- Practitioner forums are in place and led by locality officers for those working directly with families. These enable practitioners to discuss any issues or obtain support and advice on cases.
- Weekly triage meetings are held in local areas to consider requests for additional services (RfAS). The RfAS is designed for practitioners to access targeted services (DCC). Requests for funding are also considered by triage.
- Parenting programmes are evidence based programmes delivered through Family Intervention Team (FIT, Social Care, Children’s Centre’s and Youth Intervention Team among many others. There is a wide range of different parenting programmes offered in Devon, rather than a consistent coordinated approach using an agreed model.
- A wide range of data is available but not yet pulled together to show a complete picture, it is predominantly used by individual agencies to improve the delivery of their services or monitor single contracts.
- Work has begun to look at developing locality early help hubs, in four locality areas, which will support a centrally

## Source of Evidence

- DSCB website information on Early Help systems and processes
- Working Practice Agreements
- Early Help Operations Manager job description
- Early Help Locality Officer job description
- Locality Partnership terms of reference
- Partnership forum terms of reference
- RfAS template/process
- Early Help Performance scorecard: EH1, EH7-EH11, EH28, EH34-EH37, EH68-EH79, EH87, TF3-TF5
- Evidence based practice through Family Intervention Team
- MASH Front Door Scrutiny Paper
- DCC Early Help Structure Chart

retained MASH and improved access to early help. Improving access to Early Help and reducing contacts with the MASH, that do not need a safeguarding or statutory service, would provide a more effective and less costly service, improve outcomes for children, young people and their families and help improve efficiency and effectiveness of the MASH in responding to those most in need of statutory services.

- Services within the local authority have been brought together under the targeted Early Help offer – Family Intervention, Youth Intervention, Family Solutions, Y-SMART
- More innovative approaches to integrated working and attendance at meetings need to be explored e.g. use of Skype to protect travel time

## Culture

Shared vision and ambition and openness to challenge and change

EARLY

### Evidence

- There is a shared vision and ambition from DCFP Executive and from services working with children and families in relation to strengthening the Early Help system, however this is yet to filter down and become embedded consistently within all agencies
- There is a strong commitment to embed a strengths based approach across the partnership. This has begun to roll out in some services but further work is needed to embed this as common practice.
- There are some real champions and examples of good practice in schools and across different services i.e. Children’s Centres which needs to be communicated and encouraged so we see more of what we want to see.
- Culturally there is a lack of confidence in managing high levels of risk within the Early Help system
- There is an improved understanding of roles and responsibilities in some agencies with less resistance to change across agencies, who are motivated to improve outcomes for families.
- Communication about Early Help is not consistently clear or targeted. Early help Improvement Board beginning to drive communication to agencies following each meeting.

### Source of Evidence

- Children’s Delivery Plan 2017-2018
- MASH referral outcome data

# What is Early Help?

Devon's Early Help offer is there to support families from pre-birth to 19 years old (25 for young people with SEND).

## You might need support from Early Help if:

- You are struggling with parenting or your child / young person's behaviour
- There are arguments or violence in your family
- You are experiencing an abusive relationship
- Somebody in your family is abusing substances
- You or someone in your family are making unhealthy choices
- Your child has special educational needs or a disability

Early Help is **all services** that work with children, young people and families, offering the right support when you need it most. Talk to someone you know or trust (i.e. a GP or support worker) who will connect you with organisations which could offer you support. Your voice and views will be central throughout.

I was 14, not attending school and smoking weed every day. I was referred to a support group through Early Help. Now I'm back in school and not using.

# How do you access it?



You may already have a good relationship with someone, i.e. a support worker, health worker or youth worker. They will be able to sit with you and your child or young person to talk about any issues or concerns that you have.

You may think you or your family are struggling, but every family has strengths and we want to help you build on yours.

Firstly, you have to agree that you want to work with the agencies involved to plan how to support you. This is called giving consent.

If you have a range of difficulties that mean you need more than one organisation to work with you, you may need an Early Help assessment. The worker supporting you (ideally the person who knows you best) will help you with this. This person will be called the Lead Practitioner and will be the person who you will be able to contact.

You might benefit from a 'Team Around the Family' meeting (TAF) where you and other agencies can decide on the support you may need.

The Team Around the Family (TAF) meeting was such a breakthrough, for me, my daughter and my partner.

# Who will know about this?

Generally, information you and your family provides will only be shared with people who need to know about it. Most importantly, it will only be shared with your permission, unless anyone is at risk of being harmed, or if a serious crime can be prevented or solved.

There are a range of services which can help you. The Lead Practitioner can support you to identify which services you would like and support you to access them.

If you're not sure who to talk to, speak to any practitioner you are involved with (i.e. a GP or school). You can also visit Pinpoint [www.pinpointdevon.co.uk](http://www.pinpointdevon.co.uk) which provides information on different services and support groups.

I had a 1-year old who wouldn't sleep - I was referred to a children's centre and did a parenting course. Now my child is 3, he's sleeping much better and I feel I have somewhere to go if I need support.

## Contact info/website:

<http://www.devonsafeguardingchildren.org/workers-volunteers/early-help/>

<https://new.devon.gov.uk/educationandfamilies/special-educational-needs-and-disability-send-local-offer>

<https://www.pinpointdevon.co.uk/>



# EARLY HELP

Early Help is offered by ALL agencies that work with children, young people and families



If you need further information or a different format phone 0845 155 1015 or email [customer@devon.gov.uk](mailto:customer@devon.gov.uk)

Produced July 2017

**Devon Children and Families' Partnership**  
Working together to help support you and your family

My son had been going to pre-school for a few weeks when they told me his speech was delayed. They suggested a 'Let's Talk More' assessment.

I didn't realise until I spoke to other parents that the way I was feeling was common and I could get support through my children's centre.

My son was out of my control - he was getting involved in criminal activity and I felt lost. The help and support that he and I have received has helped get things back on track. It was transformational.

I was experiencing mental health difficulties. My husband was misusing drugs and my two year old had developmental delays. I give thanks to all the agencies that have helped my whole family.

I thought all relationships were like mine; I was confused between love and abuse. Thanks to my Domestic Violence Support Worker both my children and I are now safe.

## A One Minute Guide to Early Help in Devon

### **What is Early Help?**

When a child/young person/family needs something extra, Early Help is the initial response offered by all services in contact with children, young people and families. This builds an understanding to address extra needs and prevent situations from getting more difficult for children and young people. The aim of Early Help is to build on people's capacity and resources to manage their own dilemmas, resolve their own difficulties and prevent further problems in the future.

**Early Help is not a designated team it is the way that EVERYONE works together to support the needs of families.**

### **The Early Help Assessment**

The Early Help Assessment is the tool used by all practitioners in Devon to assess the needs of a family and individual family members. It enables information to be gathered about a family from a range of practitioners so their needs can be understood and the right support can be put in place. All Practitioners involved complete the relevant sections of the assessment, in consultation with families, and record this on to the Right for Children system.

### **Right for Children system**

Right for Children is an IT system that enables practitioners from a range of agencies to input and share information about the families they are working with, with the families consent. Training is not necessary, but awareness sessions are being held for practitioners to gain further information. Dates/venues of sessions and further information can be found at:

[www.devonsafeguardingchildren.org/workers-volunteers/early-help](http://www.devonsafeguardingchildren.org/workers-volunteers/early-help)

Any questions about the Right for Children IT System can be sent to: [rightforchildren@devon.gov.uk](mailto:rightforchildren@devon.gov.uk)

### **Team Around the Family (TAF)**

The family and relevant agencies working with them are known collectively as the 'Team around the Family' (TAF) (sometimes also known as the 'Team around the Child' or TAC).

A TAF meeting, engages effectively with the family and relevant professionals to produce a plan of coordinated support that enables a child or young person and their family to achieve agreed outcomes within specified timescales.

## Lead Practitioner

A Lead Practitioner is the person who, on behalf of the child, young person or family will coordinate the Early Help Assessment and plan. The person deemed most appropriate is usually someone who is a trusted adult/worker who wants the best for the child or young person. What is important is that where someone takes on the role of Lead Practitioner, this does not create a new burden as everyone should be committed to doing the right thing for the child/young person to offer better co-

## Request for Additional Services

The Request for Additional Service can be used to access additional targeted support for families, where unmet need has been identified through an assessment. Practitioners are required to consult and use the [DSCB's Threshold Tool](#), and have started an Early Help Assessment on Right for Children, to get an understanding of the family's needs, before completing a 'Request for Additional Service'. Practitioners must complete as much information as possible on the Request for additional Service form. Any gaps in information may lead to delay, or result in requests being returned.

Requests for Additional Service are discussed by multi-agency partners at weekly Early Help Triage meetings held in each of the four localities across Devon (North, South, East/Mid and Exeter). Multi-agency partners make decisions on requests and signpost to appropriate services. More information can be found at; <http://www.devonsafeguardingchildren.org/workers-volunteers/early-help/>

## Where can I find out more?

There are four **Locality Early Help Officers** in Devon that cover different areas. Their role is to offer support, advice and guidance to all practitioners on the early help system. Contact details:

North Devon: [earlyhelpnorthsecure-mailbox@devon.gcsx.gov.uk](mailto:earlyhelpnorthsecure-mailbox@devon.gcsx.gov.uk)

Exeter: [earlyhelpexetersecure-mailbox@devon.gcsx.gov.uk](mailto:earlyhelpexetersecure-mailbox@devon.gcsx.gov.uk)

Mid & East: [earlyhelpmideastsecure-mailbox@devon.gcsx.gov.uk](mailto:earlyhelpmideastsecure-mailbox@devon.gcsx.gov.uk)

South Devon: [earlyhelpsouthsecure-mailbox@devon.gcsx.gov.uk](mailto:earlyhelpsouthsecure-mailbox@devon.gcsx.gov.uk)

**Pinpoint** is an online search tool that can be used to find up-to-date and accurate information about thousands of community services and groups available in Devon <https://www.pinpointdevon.co.uk>

**Practitioner forums** are held across the county, for practitioners from all organisations to attend, to seek support and advice about their work, listen to speakers from different organisations and join in themed sessions around specific topics i.e. mental health, domestic violence. Dates/venues can be found at: <http://www.devonsafeguardingchildren.org/workers-volunteers/early-help/>

**Local Alliance meetings** are held in four areas (North, South, East/Mid and Exeter) on a monthly basis. These are aimed at managers (or similar positions) who can champion Early Help, ensure change is embedded within their organisation and participate in discussions about local issues. Dates/venues can be found at: <http://www.devonsafeguardingchildren.org/workers-volunteers/early-help/>



## 6 KEY THEMES

### CRIME/ASB

COMMITTED ASB / OFFENCE IN LAST 12 MONTHS

SUBJECT TO PROBATION ORDER, COMMUNITY ORDER OR SUSPENDED SENTENCE

HOUSEHOLD WITH HIGHER THAN AVERAGE POLICE CALL OUTS

### EDUCATION AND ATTAINMENT

ATTENDANCE IS LESS THAN 90%

1 PERMANENT OR 3+ FIXED TERM EXCLUSION IN 3 TERMS

PART-TIME EDUCATION PACKAGE

NOT IN EDUCATION EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

SEND

### SPECIFIC SUPPORT NEEDED

EHA/CP/CIN INTERVENTION, 2 OR MORE MASH ENQUIRES

REFERRED TO YOUNG CARERS,

REFERRED TO CHILDREN CENTRE FOR TARGETED SUPPORT

HOMELESS YOUNG PERSON

### WORK / FINANCES

CLAIMING OUT OF WORK BENEFITS

AT RISK OF NEET/ HOMELESSNESS/ EVICTION

UNMANAGEABLE DEBT

### BEING SAFE

CHILDREN OR ADULT EXPERIENCED OR PERPETRATED DOMESTIC ABUSE

MISSING PERSON

RISK OF CSE

### PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

ADULT OR YOUNG PERSON REQUIRES MENTAL HEALTH OR SUBSTANCE MISUSE SUPPORT

CHILD SUBJECT TO ADDITIONAL SUPPORT FROM HEALTH VISITORS

INDICATOR

OUTCOME

REDUCTION IN YOUNG PERSONS OFFENDING 33% OVER LAST 6 MONTHS

REDUCTION IN ADULTS OFFENDING 60% OVER LAST 12 MONTHS

NO ASB OR ESCALATION OVER LAST 6 MONTHS

NO BREACH OF ORDER IN LAST 12 MONTHS OR OVER LENGTH OF ORDER

50% REDUCTION IN POLICE CALL OUT IN PAST 6 MONTHS

ATTENDANCE ABOVE 90%

NO PERMANENT OR > 3 FIXED TERM EXCLUSIONS OVER 3 TERMS

ENGAGED IN FULL-TIME TABLE OR REINTEGRATION PLAN IN PLACE

ENGAGED IN CONTINUOUS EDUCATION TRAINING OR EMPLOYMENT 3 TERMS/12 MONTHS

ENGAGED IN EDUCATION 3 TERMS/12 MONTHS

CLOSURE OF SUPPORT & NO RE-REFERRAL WITHIN 12 MONTHS

TAKE UP OF EARLY YEARS FUNDING SUSTAINED FOR 6 MONTHS

ADULT IN WORK OR ENGAGED IN EDUCATION OR TRAINING

MAINTAINED SUITABLE HOUSING FOR 6 MONTHS

DEBT MANAGED FOR 6 MONTHS

REDUCTION IN RISK ASSESSMENT SCORE SUSTAINED FOR 6 MONTHS

REDUCTION IN POLICE CALL OUTS BY 25% OVER 12 MONTHS

REDUCTION IN MISPEERS BY 80% OVER 6 MONTHS

REDUCTION IN CSE RISK OVER 6 MONTHS

ADULT OR YOUNG PERSON HAS IMPROVED ASSESSMENT SCORES FOR 6 MONTHS

DE-ESCALATION OF SUPPORT SUSTAINED FOR 6 MONTHS

**TROUBLED FAMILIES IN DEVON.** Our Early Help system in Devon is made up of service users, community resources, and universal service providers and targeted services working together to enable families to manage their own dilemmas and solve their own problems. Our Early Help offer is underpinned by the expanded **National Troubled Families programme 6 Key themes** that are embedded within our Devon Early Help systems and processes and take **a whole family approach to support**;

1. Parents or children are involved in crime or anti-social behaviour. **Crime and ASB**
2. Children not attending school regularly or are being excluded. **Education and Attainment**
3. Children who need help (Vulnerable Children). **Specific Support Needed**
4. At least one adult is out of work, young people are at risk of unemployment, and families are experiencing financial exclusion. **Work /Finances**
5. There is domestic violence and abuse, risk of CSE or missing children and young people. **Being Safe**
6. Individuals have a range of health problems, physical or mental health. **Physical and Mental Health**

To be eligible for the Troubled Families programme a family needs to meet at **least 2 out of the 6 key themes** which could increase as further needs is uncovered. Success need to apply to **ALL** family members. The new Right for Children Early Help case recording system, Early Help tools, Assessment and Plan/Review, are designed to support the expanded Troubled Families programme and ensure families receive co-ordinated multi-agency support. Improving outcomes for families also enables Devon to access additional funding through payment by results claims (PBR) that go towards supporting the Early Help system and on-going support to families. We need to evidence **successful outcomes for all members of a family.** These need to be sustained. Families for whom a PBR claim is being made must also meet **4 key Principles** that include:

1. There will have been an Assessment that takes into account the needs of the whole family;
2. There is an Action Plan that takes account of all (relevant) family members;
3. There is a Lead Worker that is recognised by the family and other professionals involved with the family;
4. The objectives in the family action plan are aligned to those in the area's Troubled Families Outcomes Plan (Early Help Outcomes Plan).

#### **SO WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR YOU THE PRACTITIONER?**

Think - **WHOLE FAMILY**

Think - **THE 6 KEY THEMES**

Think - **RIGHT FOR CHILDREN, ASSESSMENT AND PLAN**

Think - **LEAD PRACTITIONER**

Think - **SIGNIFICANT & SUSTAINED ENGAGEMENT /OUTCOMES**

**FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE DEVON EARLY HELP SYSTEM, OFFER, EARLY HELP LEAFLET FOR FAMILIES AND THE FULL DEVON TROUBLED FAMILIES OUTCOMES PLAN CAN BE FOUND AT THE DEVON SAFEGUARDING CHILDRENS BOARD WEBSITE UNDER EARLY HELP:**

<http://www.devonsafeguardingchildren.org/workers-volunteers/early-help/>

## **PROMOTING INCLUSION AND MONITORING EXCLUSIONS REPORT -**

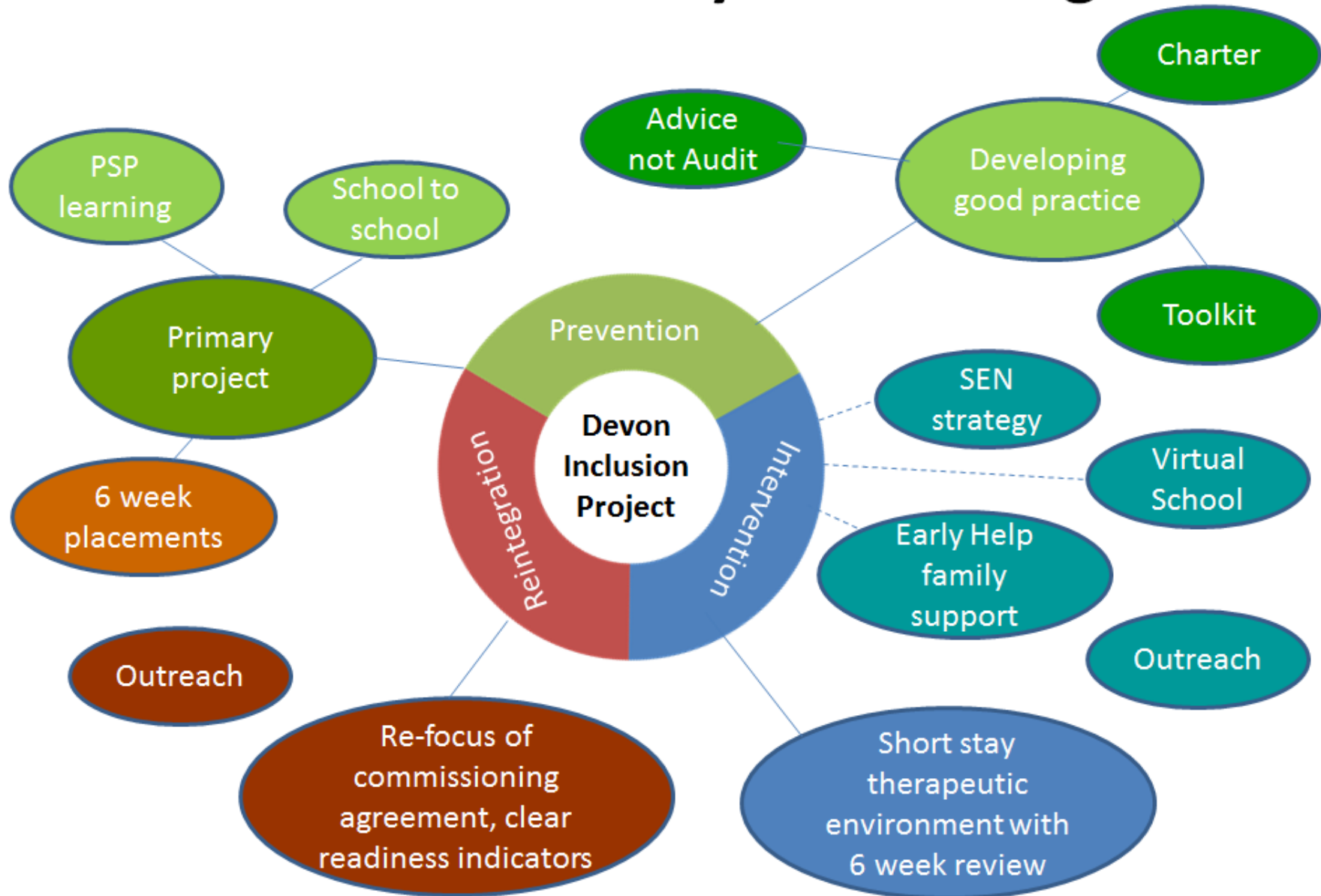
### **Report of the Head of Education and Learning**

*Please note that the following recommendations are subject to consideration and determination by the Cabinet (and confirmation under the provisions of the Council's Constitution) before taking effect.*

#### **Recommendation:**

To note the report and discuss

# Inclusion - A Better Way of Working



# Devon Inclusion Project

Working in collaboration & partnership to develop a strategic school led approach to inclusion focussing on 3 key areas through each workstreams :

***Prevention, intervention & reintegration***

# Workstream 1



## Primary strand

- Developing skilled & proficient practitioners
- Innovative use of 'hubs' to avoid exclusions
- Increase school to school capacity building on Primary Support Partnerships

# Workstream 2



## Practice & Charter

- Developing consistent practice across the County to avoid school movement
- Develop a 'Devon Charter' for inclusion linked to the accessibility strategy and SEND strategy

# Workstream 3



## Early Help

- Embedding the Early Help in the practice of all children with unmet needs (where behaviour is described as disruptive)
- Develop capacity in schools & reduce demand solely on school staff – holistic approach



# Workstream 4



## Recommissioning

- Develop quality assured providers for vulnerable children
- Improve sustainability of school places

# Workstream 5



## Children in Care

- Ensure that CiC have the least interruption to their school placement & make good academic progress
- Review the CiC Exclusion Protocol to ensure it is fit for purpose & protects CiC legal rights

# Timeframe



- Devon Inclusion Project Board 1<sup>st</sup> meeting  
8 November.
- Workstreams are up and running with  
huge commitment & support from Devon  
Schools, Social Care, Early Help, Phase  
Associations and DAG
- **September 2018 or before**

## ANNUAL EXCLUSIONS REPORT 2016/17 - DRAFT

### Report of the Head of Education and Learning

*Please note that the following recommendations are subject to consideration and determination by the Cabinet (and confirmation under the provisions of the Council's Constitution) before taking effect.*

#### Recommendation:

To note the annual report and discuss

~~~~~

Background/Introduction

The report provides an annual overview of exclusions in Devon benchmarked against the latest National Data. As there is a lengthy delay in the publication of Exclusions data by the Department for Education, 2016/17 figures are based on local data (subject to change) whilst 2015/16 and earlier years are based on Department for Education published data¹.

2. Main Text

For information relating to actions being taken to reduce exclusion please refer to the Devon Inclusion Project.

1.1 Permanent Exclusions Summary

The number of permanent exclusions in 2016/17 has risen significantly on previous years and is now at 0.15% of the pupil population. The latest comparable data is 2015/16 where Devon is slightly above the DfE National average of 0.08%.

Year	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
	No's	Nos	Nos	Nos	No's
Total Number of Permanent Exclusions	77	73	63	87	145
Devon Exclusion Rate (exclusions as % of school pop'n) ⁽²⁾	0.08%	0.08%	0.07%	0.09%	0.15%
Department for Education Exclusion Rate ⁽³⁾	0.06%	0.06%	0.07%	0.08%	not available

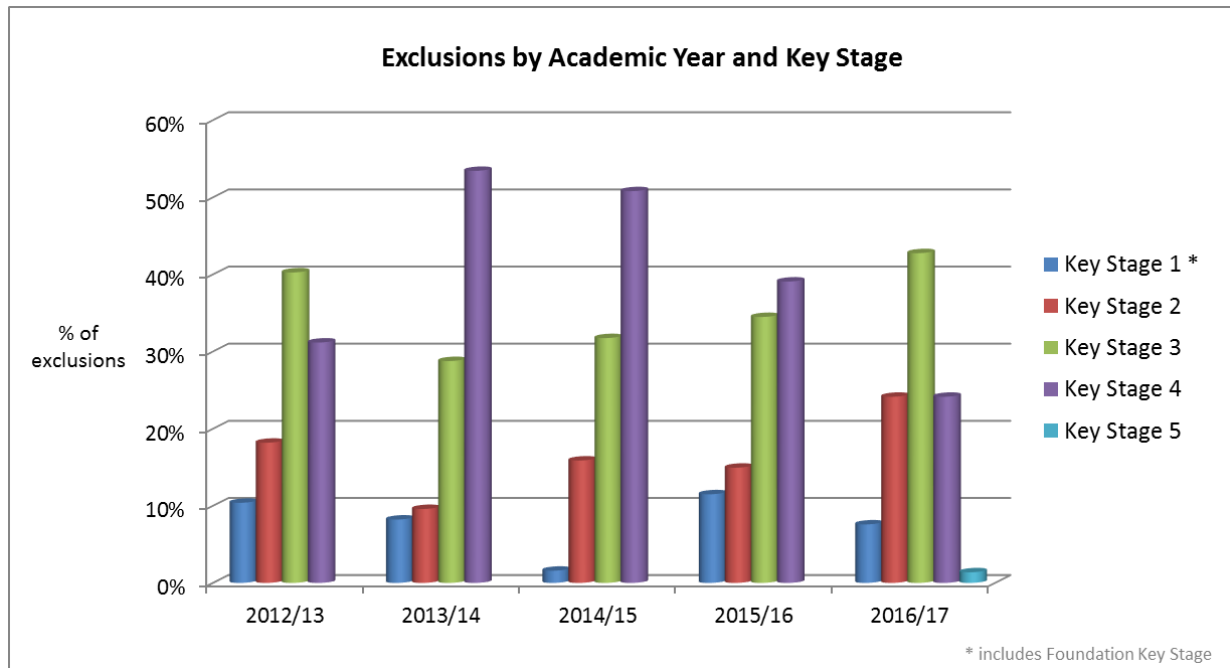
¹ data sources: 2016/17: ONE database, 2015/16 and earlier: DfE Statistical First Release SFR35/2017, Permanent and Fixed Period Exclusions from Schools in England: 2015 to 2016 academic year (Underlying Data: LA Characteristics), published July 2017

² School population figures based on numbers on roll in each Spring School Census, sole or main registrations in state funded primary, secondary, all-through and special schools.

³ DfE Statistical First Release SFR35/2017, Permanent and Fixed Period Exclusions from Schools in England: 2015 to 2016 academic year

2 Permanent Exclusions by Key Stages

If we consider the distribution of the exclusions across the key stages we see that the majority of Devon's exclusions now occur in Key Stage 3. Historically this would have been in Key Stage 4. This change is also seen nationally.



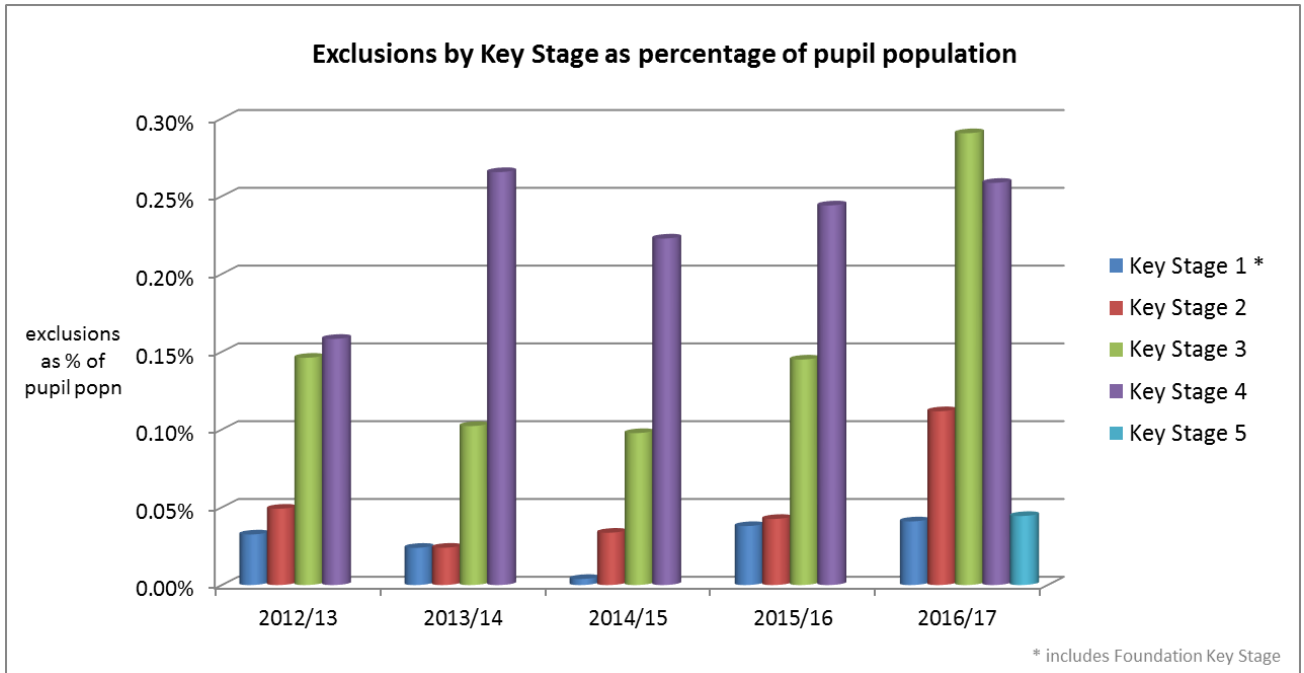
	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		DfE 2015/16 % of perm excns ⁽¹⁾	2016/17	
	No's	%	No's	%	No's	%	No's	%		No's	%
Key Stage 1 (inc Foundation)	8	10%	6	8%	1	2%	10	11%	4.3%	11	8%
Key Stage 2	14	18%	7	10%	10	16%	13	15%	13.4%	35	24%
Key Stage 3	31	40%	21	29%	20	32%	30	34%	46.0%	62	43%
Key Stage 4	24	31%	39	53%	32	51%	34	39%	35.6%	35	24%
Key Stage 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7%	2	1%

Note:

1. DfE percentages of permanent exclusions taken from Statistical First Release SFR 35/2017 (Key Stage based on pupils' NCY Table 3), published July 17

Permanent Exclusions by Key Stages as percentage of pupil population

When reviewed as a percentage of pupil population, Key Stage 4 exclusions have risen slightly whilst Key Stage 3 exclusions have seen a significant increase. This is also reflected in fixed term exclusions. The percentage of exclusions at each Key Stage are now higher in Devon than the latest national figures. The graph and subsequent table below provide further information.



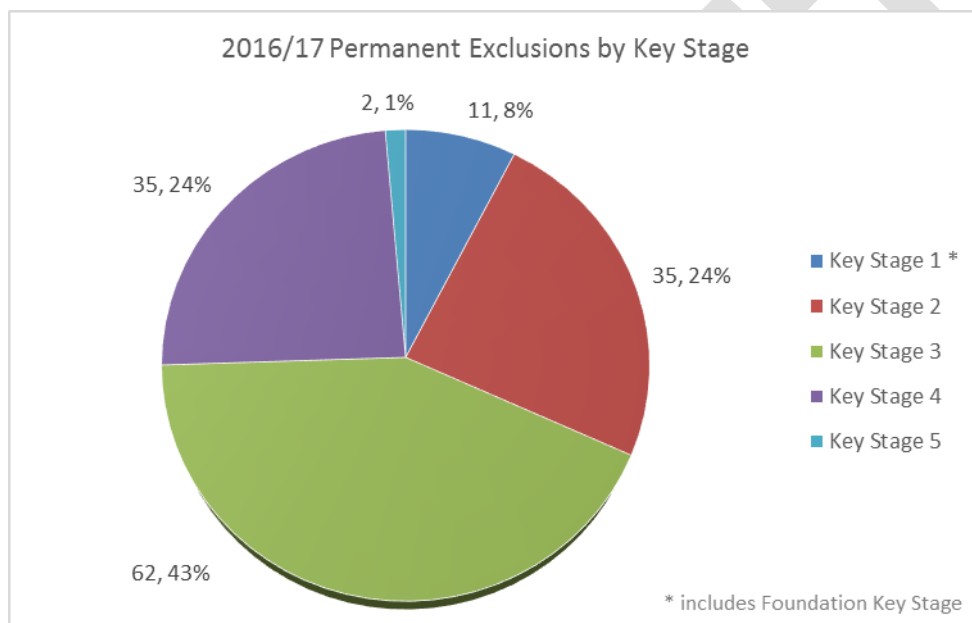
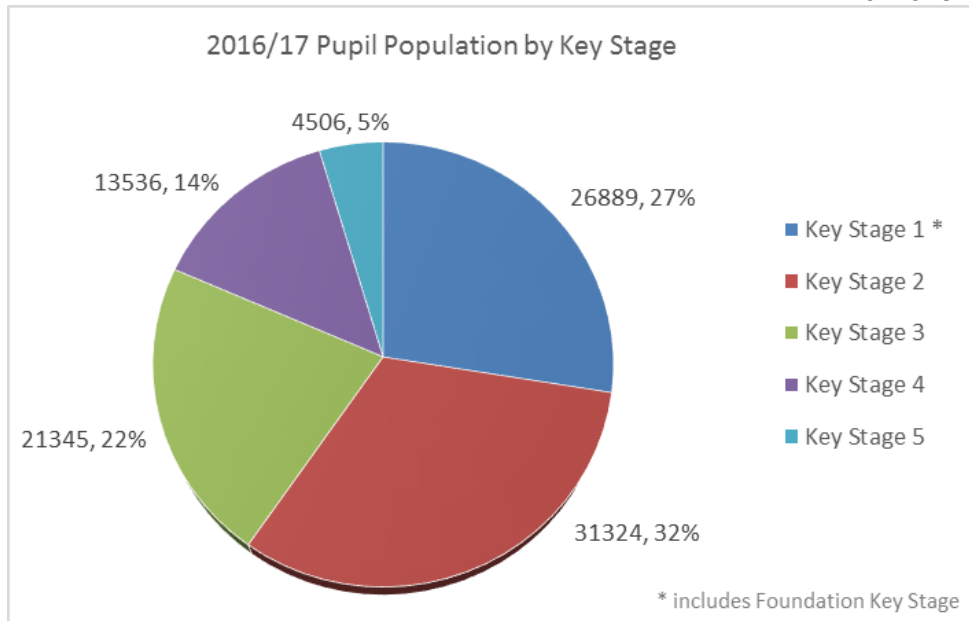
	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		DfE 2015/16 % of perm excns ⁽¹⁾	2016/17	
	No's	% of popn	No's	% of popn	No's	% of popn	No's	% of popn		No's	% of popn
Key Stage 1 (inc Foundation)	8	0.03%	6	0.02%	1	0.004%	10	0.04%	0.01%	11	0.04%
Key Stage 2	14	0.05%	7	0.02%	10	0.03%	13	0.04%	0.04%	35	0.11%
Key Stage 3	31	0.15%	21	0.10%	20	0.10%	30	0.14%	0.18%	62	0.29%
Key Stage 4	24	0.16%	39	0.27%	32	0.22%	34	0.24%	0.22%	35	0.26%
Key Stage 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.01%	2	0.04%

1. DfE percentages of permanent exclusions taken from Statistical First Release SFR 35/2017 (Underlying Data from LA characteristics Tables), published July 17

The charts overleaf illustrate the overall school population by each Key Stage and the Permanent Exclusions by Key Stage enabling comparisons to be made. For example, there is a smaller percentage of Exclusions at Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 when compared to the percentage of pupil populations at these Key Stages.

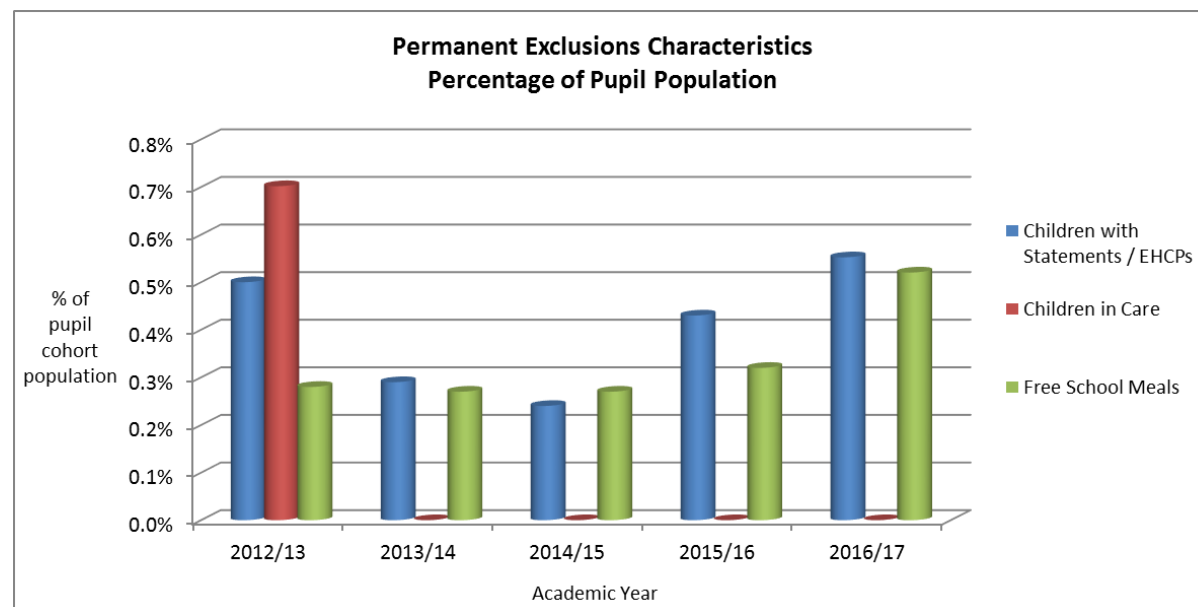
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1.3 Permanent Exclusions by Pupil Characteristics

In 2016/17 two more pupils with statements or EHCPs were excluded than in 2015/16. As a percentage this means 0.55% (15 of 2,716 pupils) in 2016/17 compared to 0.43% in 2015/16 (13 of 3,019 pupils). This is higher than the latest national rate (0.17% in 2016). There has been no permanent exclusion for a Child in Care since 2013. This is a reflection of our Eliminating Exclusions for Children in Care protocol. The percentage of exclusions for pupils eligible for Free School Meals has risen and is now double the latest national rate, (0.52% in Devon compared to 0.25% nationally in 2016).



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Exclusions against;	2012/13			2013/14			2014/15			2015/16				DfE 2015/16 % of perm excns (2)	2016/17			
	No's	% of PEX	% of pupil pop'n	No's	% of PEX	% of pupil pop'n	No's	% of PEX	% of pupil pop'n	No's	% of PEX	% of pupil pop'n	Pupil pop'n		No's	% of PEX	% of pupil pop'n	Pupil pop'n
Children with Statements/EHCPs	17	22%	0.50%	10	14%	0.29%	8	13%	0.24%	13	15%	0.43%	3019	0.17%	15	10%	0.55%	2716
Children in Care (CiC) (1)	4	4%	0.7%	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	465	not available	0	-	-	477
Free School Meals	32	42%	0.28%	29	40%	0.27%	32	51%	0.27%	39	45%	0.32%	12309	0.25%	66	46%	0.52%	12684

1. Children in Care school population has been taken from the Council's Virtual School Roll and is based on the number of children in care of school age attending a school in Devon

2. Latest DfE national rate taken from Statistical First Release SFR 35/2017 Permanent and Fixed Period Exclusions from Schools in England: 2015 to 2016 academic year, published 20/07/17

The table below provides information on how the Devon cohorts of pupils compare against nationally. The most recent National data was published in July 2017 and covers the academic year 2015 to 2016 and so the Devon information for the same year has been provided for comparison purposes.

Permanent Exclusions 2015/16	Number of Children in Devon PEX Cohort (DfE SFR35_2017)	Group as a % of PEX cohort	Number on Roll for each group (DfE SFR35_2017)	Group as a % of Devon Cohort	Group is over or under represented by a factor of	% of group population subject to a PEX ⁽¹⁾		Times as likely as non cohort	
						Devon 2015/16	England 2015/16	Devon	England
All	87	100.0	96392			0.09	0.08		
SEN with EHCP ⁽²⁾	13	14.9	3019	3.1	4.77	0.43	0.17	10.42	3.40
SEN without EHCP	50	57.5	13375	13.9	4.14	0.37	0.32	8.97	6.40
No SEN	24	27.6	79998	83.0	0.33	0.04	0.05		
Eligible for FSM	39	44.8	12309	12.8	3.51	0.32	0.25	5.33	4.17
Not eligible for FSM	48	55.2	84083	87.2	0.63	0.06	0.06		
Male	67	77.0	49573	51.4	1.50	0.14	0.13	3.50	3.25
Female	20	23.0	46819	48.6	0.47	0.04	0.04		
Minority Ethnic Pupils	7	8.0	5877	6.1	1.32	0.12	0.09	1.20	0.90
White British Ethnicity Pupils	78	89.7	78929	81.9	1.09	0.10	0.10		

Note

- (1) The number of permanent exclusions expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils (including sole or dual main registrations and boarding pupils) of each age in January 2016.
(2) SEN with EHCP are pupils with statements or EHCPs

Additional Information

- National 2016/17 data will be available in July 2018.
- The time as column simply compares how many times greater one value is than the other.

The table below provides the Devon information for the 2016 to 2017 Academic year.

Permanent Exclusions 2016/17	Number of Children in Devon PEX Cohort	Group as a % of PEX cohort	Number on Roll cohorts for each group (Spring 2017 Census)	Group as a % of Devon NoR cohort	Group is over or under represented by a factor of	% of Devon group population subject to a PEX ⁽¹⁾
All	145	100	97640	100		0.15
SEN with statement / EHCP	15	10.3	2716	2.8	3.72	0.55
SEN without statement / EHCP	84	57.9	13539	13.9	4.18	0.62
No SEN	46	31.7	81385	83.4	0.38	0.06
Eligible for FSM	66	45.5	12684	13.0	3.50	0.52
Not eligible for FSM	79	54.5	84956	87.0	0.63	0.09
Male	122	84.1	50315	51.5	1.63	0.24
Female	23	15.9	47325	48.5	0.33	0.05
Minority Ethnic Pupils	6	4.1	7133	7.3	0.57	0.08
White British Ethnicity Pupils	134	92.4	88619	90.8	1.02	0.15

⁽¹⁾ The number of permanent exclusions expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils (including sole or dual main registrations pupils) of each group in January 2017 (national benchmark methodology)

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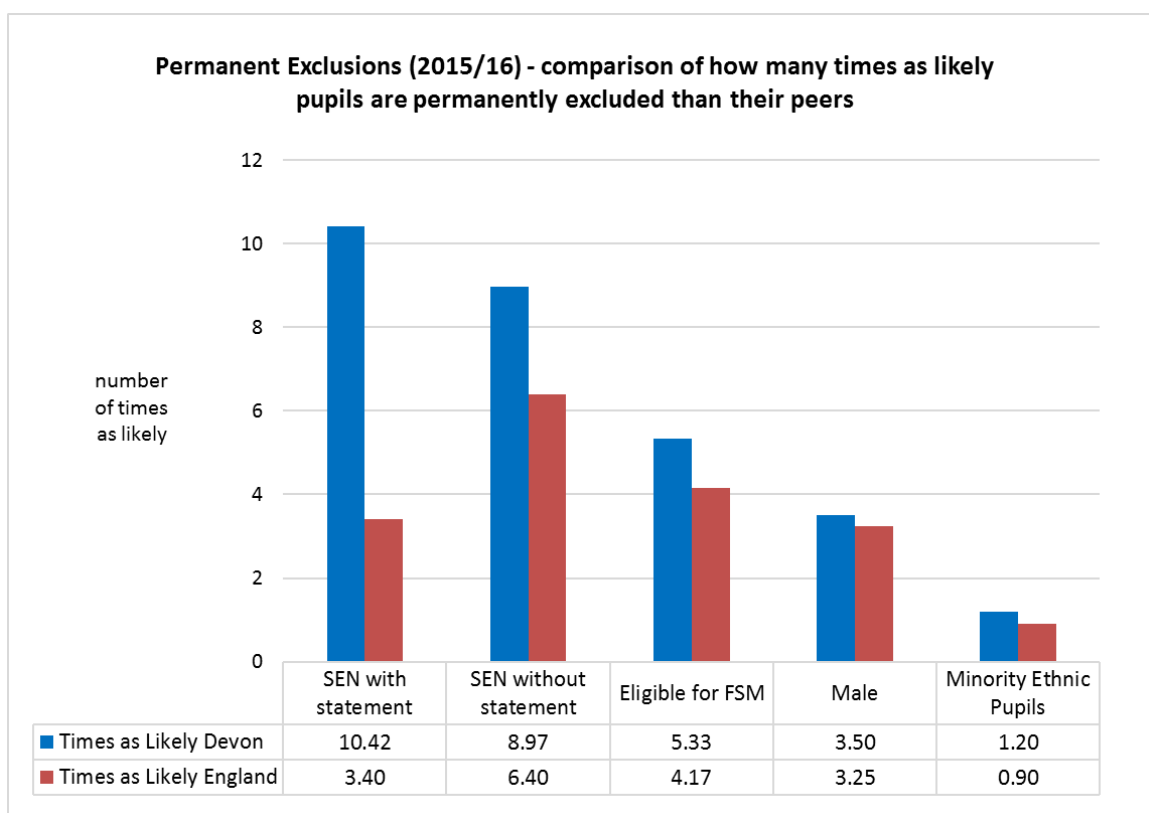
CS/17/38

Children's Scrutiny

16 November 2017

In Devon and nationally children in vulnerable groups are more likely to be permanently excluded than their peers;

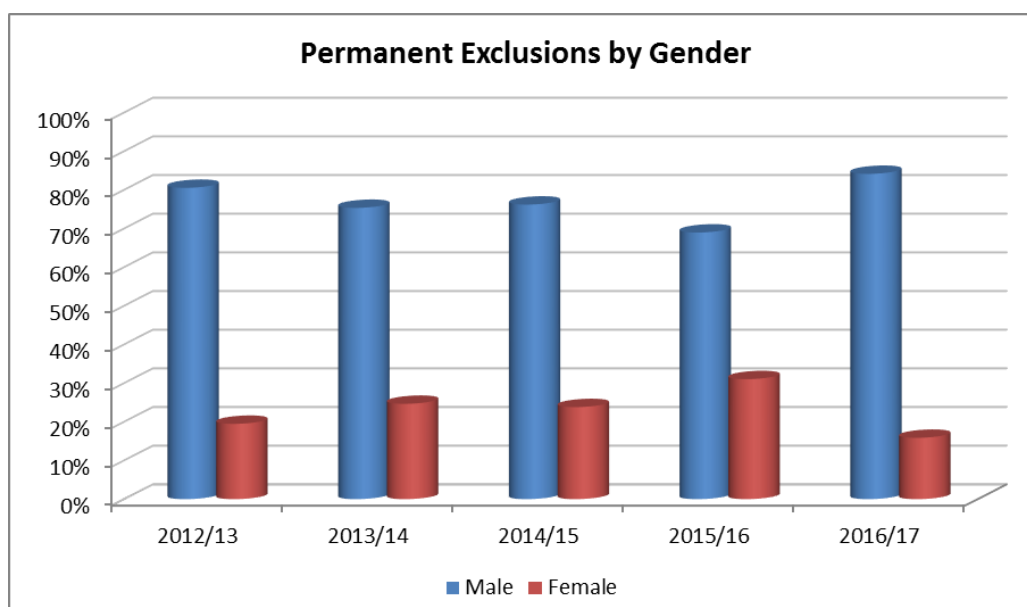
- Pupils with Statements of SEN or EHCPs are 10 times as likely to be permanently excluded as pupils with no identified SEN. This is significantly higher than the national picture (2015/16) where pupils are nearly 4 times as likely to be permanently excluded.
- Pupils eligible for Free School Meals are 5 times as likely to be permanently excluded as their non-eligible counterparts. This is slightly higher than the national picture (2016) which is 4 times as likely.



Data source: England – DfE Statistical First Release SFR 35/2017, published 20/07/17 (Permanent and Fixed Period Exclusions from Schools in England: 2015 to 2016 academic year).

1.4 Permanent Exclusions by Gender and Key Stage

The percentage of boys permanently excluded has seen a substantial increase in 2016/17 and continues to be significantly higher than girls. However, the breakdown by Key Stage overleaf (which includes number of exclusions) shows that this differential closes as we move from Key Stage 2 to Key Stage 4.



	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		DfE 2015/16 % of perm excns ⁽¹⁾	2016/17		
	No's	%	No's	%	No's	%	No's	%		No's	%	Pupil popn
Male	62	81%	55	75%	48	76%	60	69%	78%	122	84%	50,315
Female	15	19%	18	25%	15	24%	27	31%	22%	23	16%	47,325

1. DfE percentages of permanent exclusions taken from Statistical First Release SFR 35/2017 (Gender Table 3)

When reviewed as a percentage of the pupil population, the percentage of boys with exclusions is also higher than girls, both in Devon and nationally. The percentage of girls with an exclusion has remained relatively stable but the percentage of the male population has increased.

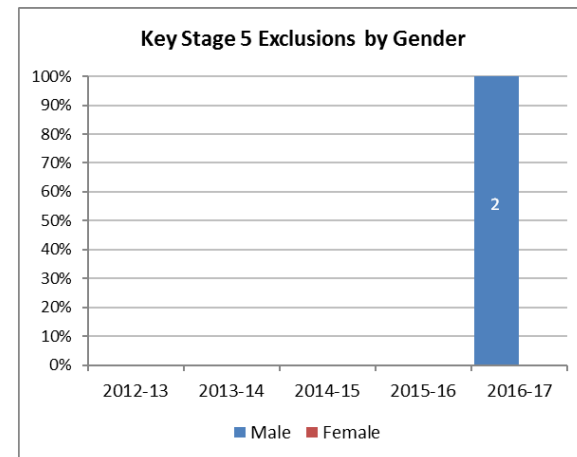
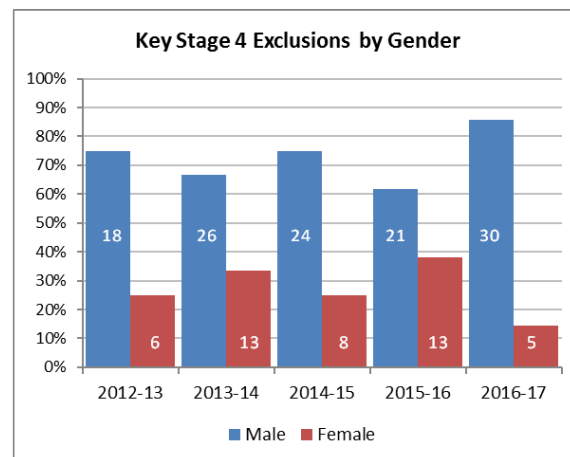
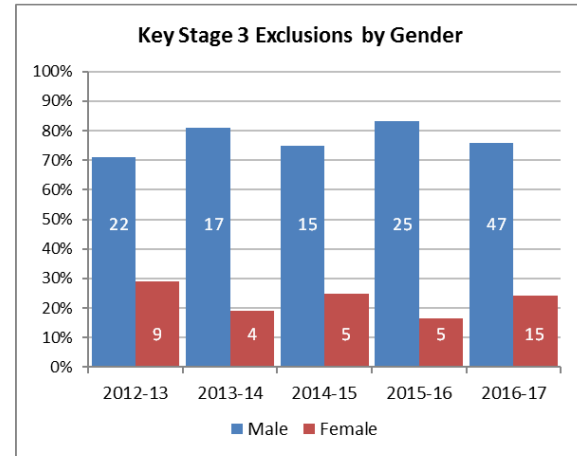
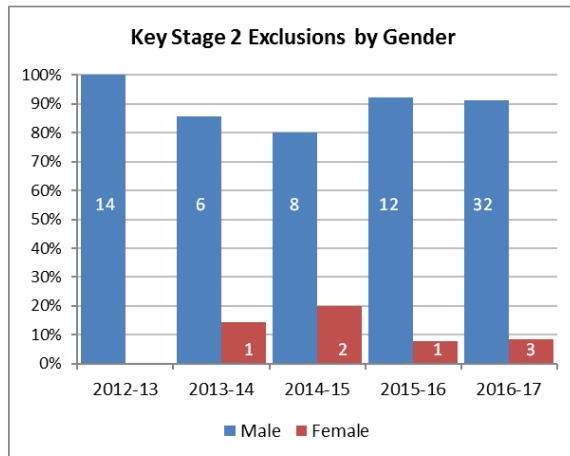
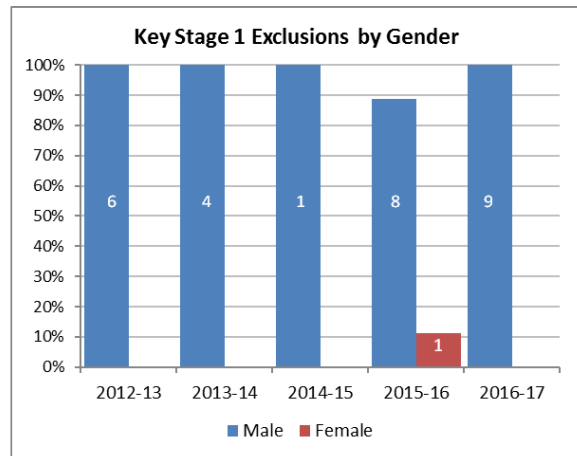
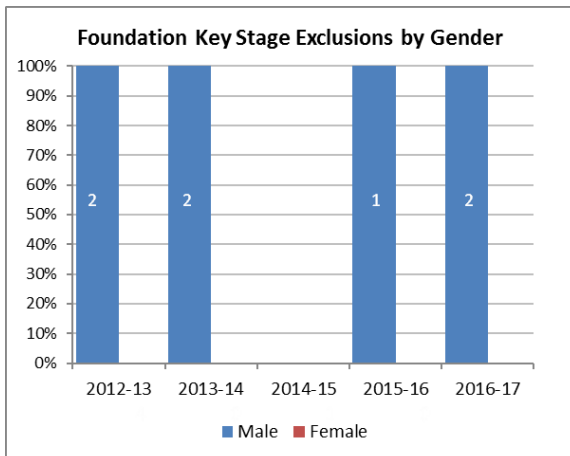
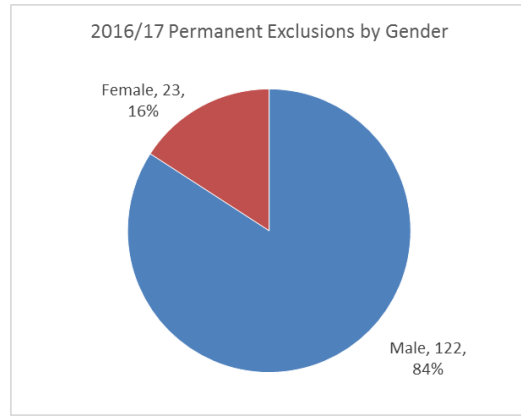
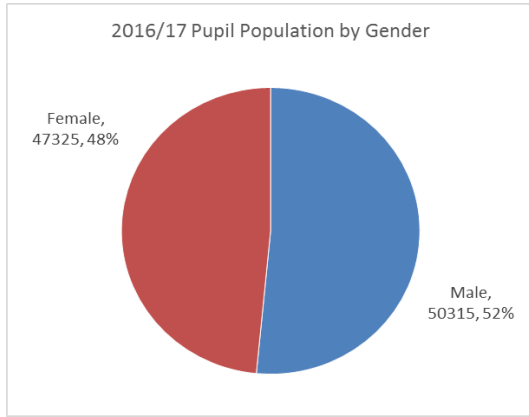
	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		DfE 2015/16 % of perm excns ⁽²⁾	2016/17	
	No's	% of popn	No's	% of popn	No's	% of popn	No's	% of popn		No's	% of popn
Male	62	0.13%	55	0.11%	48	0.10%	60	0.14%	0.13%	122	0.24%
Female	15	0.03%	18	0.04%	15	0.03%	27	0.04%	0.04%	23	0.05%

2. DfE percentages of permanent exclusions taken from Statistical First Release SFR 35/2017 (Gender Table 3)

The gender breakdown by school population and number of permanent exclusions for 2016/17 is illustrated overleaf;

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1.5 Permanent Exclusions by School Type

The percentage of exclusions in primary schools has risen in the last year and conversely the percentage of exclusions in secondary schools has fallen. At Secondary School phase a greater percentage of exclusions occur in Academy Schools whilst at Primary School phase a greater percentage occur in LA Maintained Schools. The percentage shown indicates the percentage of all exclusions. The numbers in bold would total 100% (subject to rounding).

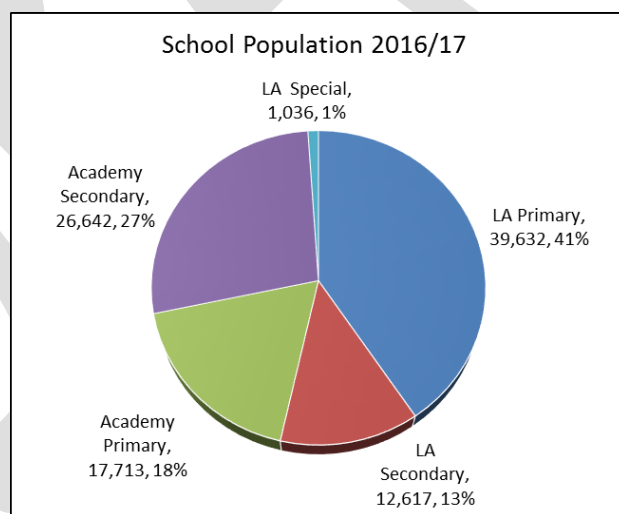
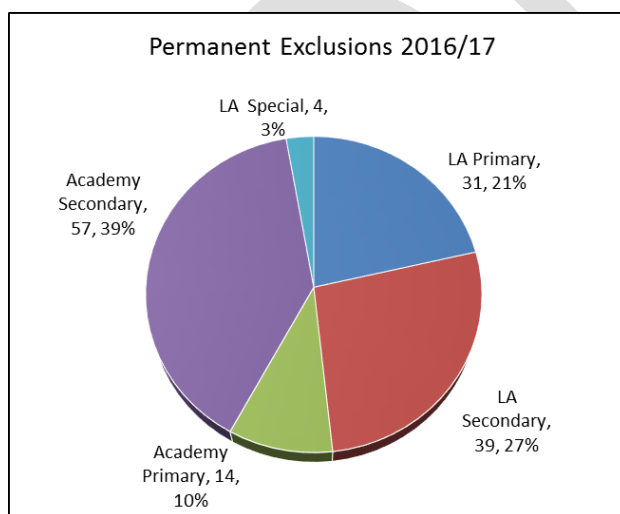
	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	No's	%	No's	%	No's	%	No's	%	No's	%
Primary Schools	22	29%	13	18%	11	17%	23	26%	45	30%
LA Maintained	17	22%	10	14%	10	16%	21	24%	31	21%
Academies ¹	5	6%	3	4%	1	2%	2	2%	14	10%
Secondary Schools ²	54	70%	58	79%	50	79%	59	68%	100	66%
LA Maintained	30	39%	23	32%	26	41%	28	32%	39	27%
Academies ¹	24	31%	35	48%	24	38%	31	36%	57	39%
Special Schools	1	1%	2	3%	2	3%	5	6%	4	3%
Total	77		73		63		87		145	

¹ Academies include Free Schools

² Secondary schools include All-through schools (within Academies and Free Schools in Devon)

Permanent Exclusions by school type as percentage of pupil population

The charts below illustrate the breakdown of the permanent exclusions and pupil population by school type to enable comparisons to be made. For example, 21% of permanent exclusions were from LA Maintained Primary Schools but these establishments have 41% of the pupil population.



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Please note: the total cohort changes year on year as LA Maintained Schools convert to Academies. For example, in 2012/13 the primary school cohort was split as 6,496 pupils in Academies and 46,242 in LA Maintained schools, which in 2016/17 was split as 17,713 in Academies (inc Free Schools) and 39,632 in LA Maintained schools. The changes in pupil cohorts across the years is illustrated in the table overleaf;

Change in pupil cohorts		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Primary	LA Main.	46,242	45,241	44,225	42,832	39,632
Primary	Academy ¹	6,496	8,562	10,602	13,433	17,713
Secondary	LA Main.	18,517	16,056	15,758	14,814	12,617
Secondary ²	Academy ¹	22,534	23,843	23,672	24,258	26,642

Data source: Spring School Census returns

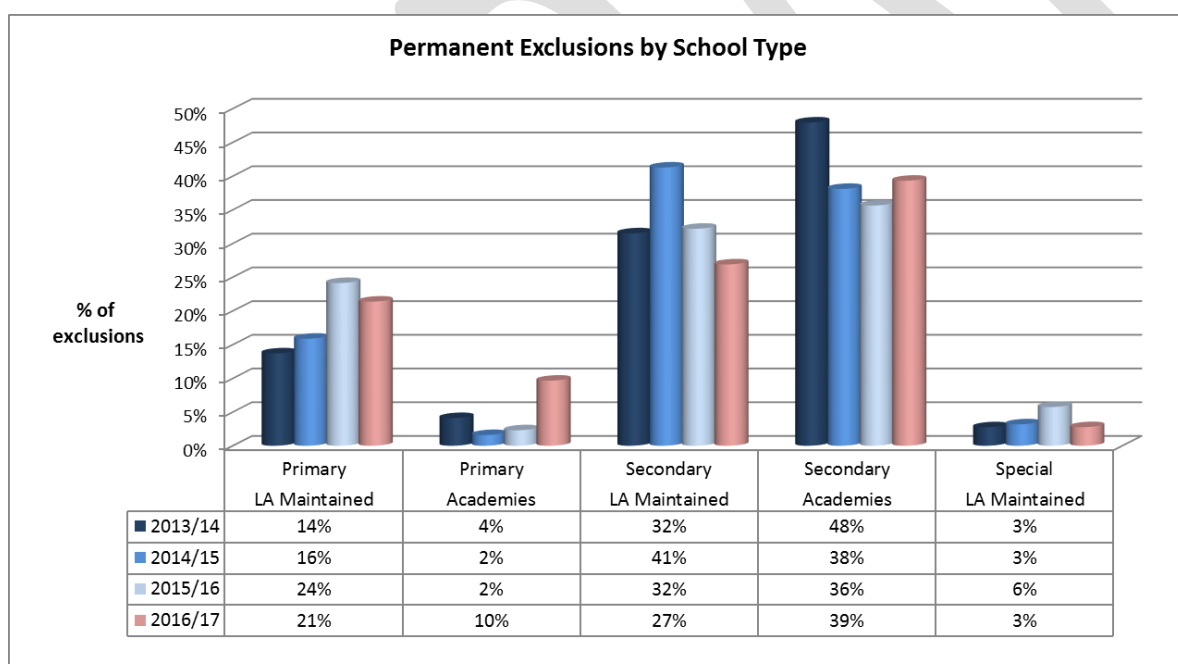
¹ Academies include Free Schools

² Secondary schools include All-through schools (within Academies and Free Schools in Devon)

Whilst the percentage of pupils excluded has risen in both LA Maintained and Academy primary schools, Academies have seen a greater increase, 0.08% (14 of 17,713 pupils) compared to 0.01% (2 of 13,433 pupils) in 2015/16. At secondary phase, LA

Maintained schools have seen a greater increase in the percentage of pupils excluded when compared against Academies, with 0.31% for LA schools (39 of 12,617 pupils) compared to 0.21% (57 of 26,642 pupils) for Academies. The exclusion rate in LA Maintained special schools has fallen this year.

Permanent Exclusions by school type



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1.6 Permanent Exclusions by Learning Community

Ranking by Permanent Exclusions as a percentage of pupil population

Torrington Learning Community continues to be on average the Local Learning Community with the highest exclusions as a percentage of its pupil population, followed by Holsworthy, South Molton, Tiverton and Exeter West Exe. However in the last year Dartmouth, Dawlish and Sidmouth have seen significant increases in exclusions as a percentage of their pupil population. It should be noted that exclusions across communities can vary significantly year on year.

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2016/17	2016/17	Ranking (where 1 is highest % of exclusions)			Average Ranking (over 4yrs)
	%	%	%	LLC	Excl	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Axe Valley	0.10%	0.13%	0.19%	3180	6	9	10	11	13
Barnstaple	0.08%	0.17%	0.14%	6510	9	10	6	16	7
Bideford	0.12%	0.07%	0.12%	4055	5	2	17	18	8
Braunton	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%	1784	1	20	19	27	20
Chulmleigh	0.07%	0.22%	0.07%	1399	1	13	3	26	8
Clyst Vale	0.08%	0.15%	0.11%	2848	3	11	8	20	17
Crediton	0.06%	0.13%	0.19%	3128	6	17	9	10	15
Culm Valley	0.03%		0.05%	3861	2	24	26	28	29
Dartmouth		0.11%	0.72%	839	6	26	13	1	10
Dawlish	0.04%	0.17%	0.42%	2354	10	23	7	2	11
Exeter - Beacon	0.08%	0.08%	0.15%	6577	10	12	16	15	14
Exeter - Central & Chestnut	0.06%	0.03%	0.08%	3562	3	19	24	23	24
Exeter - West Exe	0.11%	0.22%	0.30%	3616	11	5	2	5	4
Exmouth	0.02%	0.12%	0.09%	5824	5	25	11	22	19
Holsworthy	0.06%	0.26%	0.32%	1541	5	16	1	3	2
Honiton	0.05%		0.19%	2138	4	21	26	12	21
Ilfracombe	0.12%	0.04%	0.19%	2588	5	3	21	9	6
Ivybridge	0.04%	0.02%	0.11%	4662	5	22	25	19	26
Kingsbridge		0.04%	0.07%	2693	2	26	22	25	25
Newton Abbot	0.12%	0.10%	0.17%	5196	9	4	14	14	12
Okehampton	0.07%		0.09%	3191	3	14	26	21	17
Ottery St Mary				2141		26	26	30	31
Sidmouth	0.06%		0.25%	1602	4	18	26	6	22
South Dartmoor	0.06%	0.03%		3017		15	23	30	28
South Molton	0.14%	0.21%	0.14%	1472	2	1	5	17	2
Tavistock		0.08%	0.08%	3729	3	26	15	24	26
Teign Valley			0.04%	2762	1	26	26	29	30
Teignmouth		0.04%	0.20%	2491	5	26	20	8	23
Tiverton	0.11%	0.12%	0.20%	3459	7	6	12	7	4
Torrington	0.11%	0.21%	0.31%	1921	6	7	4	4	1
Totnes	0.10%	0.07%	0.18%	2846	5	8	18	13	15

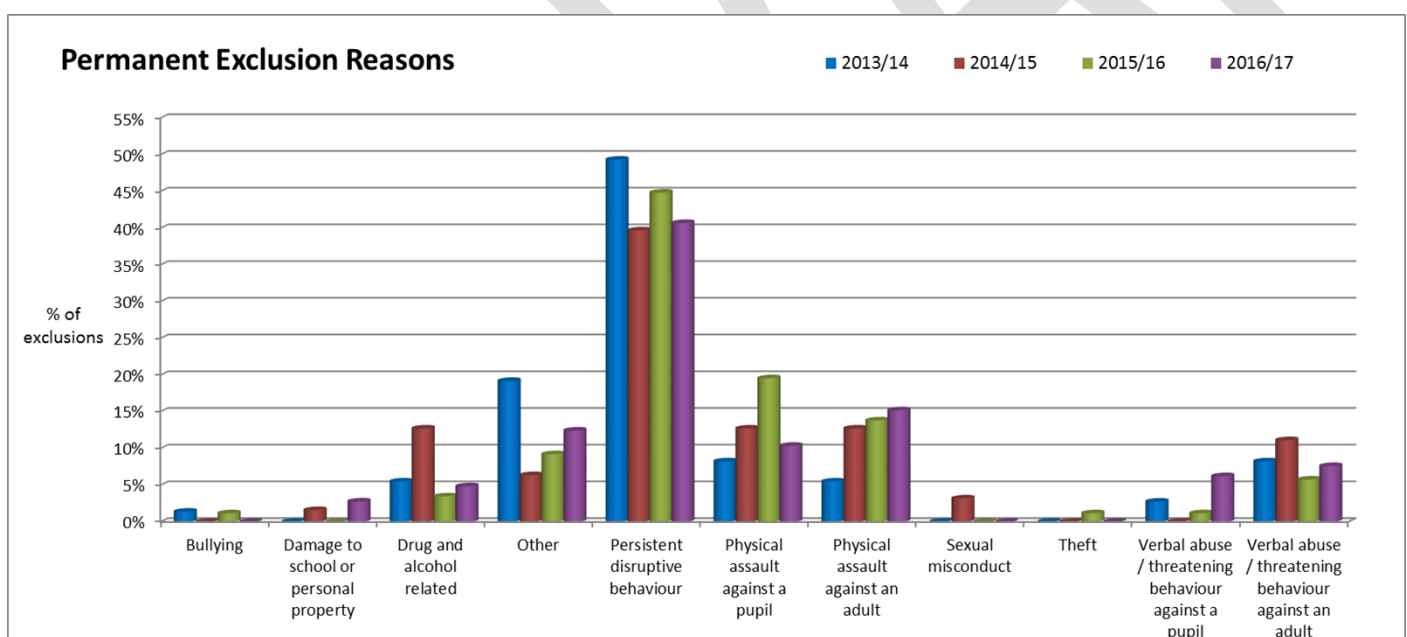
1.7 Permanent Exclusions Reasons

The table and graph below shows how the permanent exclusions which have occurred in each year are distributed against the various categories (together they make 100%). Persistent Disruptive Behaviour continues to be the major reason for permanent exclusions in Devon with physical assault to a child or adult the next most common.

Permanent Exclusion Reason	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	DfE 2015/16 England rate ⁽¹⁾	2016/17
Bullying	1		1		1.4%		1.1%	0.6%	
Damage to school or personal property		1		4		1.6%		1.3%	2.8%
Drug and alcohol related	4	8	3	7	5.5%	12.7%	3.4%	7.9%	4.8%
Other	14	4	8	18	19.2%	6.3%	9.2%	16.8%	12.4%
Persistent disruptive behaviour	36	25	39	59	49.3%	39.7%	44.8%	34.6%	40.7%
Physical assault against a pupil	6	8	17	15	8.2%	12.7%	19.5%	12.3%	10.3%
Physical assault against an adult	4	8	12	22	5.5%	12.7%	13.8%	10.9%	15.2%
Sexual misconduct		2				3.2%		1.0%	
Theft			1				1.1%	0.6%	
Verbal abuse / threatening behaviour against a pupil	2		1	9	2.7%		1.1%	4.7%	6.2%
Verbal abuse / threatening behaviour against an adult	6	7	5	11	8.2%	11.1%	5.7%	9.0%	7.6%

⁽¹⁾ DfE Statistical First Release SFR35-2017 Table 14, published July 2017

Data source: 2016/17 DCC ONE database, 2015/16 and earlier DfE SFR35-2017 Underlying Data: Reasons



Permanent Exclusion Reasons by Pupil Cohorts

Permanent Exclusions – Statements / EHCPs

Exclusion Reason	Permanent Exclusions - Numbers			
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Bullying			1	
Damage				
Drug and alcohol related				
Other	2	1	1	2
Persistent disruptive behaviour	4	2	6	6
Physical assault against a pupil	1	2	2	1
Physical assault against an adult	1	1	2	6
Racist abuse				
Sexual misconduct		1		
Theft				
Verbal abuse / threatening behaviour against a pupil				
Verbal abuse / threatening behaviour against an adult	2	1	1	
Grand Total	10	8	13	15

Permanent Exclusions - Percentages			
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		8%	
20%	13%	8%	13%
40%	25%	46%	40%
10%	25%	15%	7%
10%	13%	15%	40%
	13%		
20%	13%	8%	
100%	100%	100%	100%

Permanent Exclusions – Free School Meal Pupils

Exclusion Reason	Permanent Exclusions - Numbers			
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Bullying	1		1	
Damage				3
Drug and alcohol related	1	1	1	3
Other	8	3	5	8
Persistent disruptive behaviour	10	16	20	28
Physical assault against a pupil	3	5	6	5
Physical assault against an adult	2	4	4	10
Racist abuse				
Sexual misconduct				
Theft				
Verbal abuse / threatening behaviour against a pupil				5
Verbal abuse / threatening behaviour against an adult	4	3	2	4
Grand Total	29	32	39	66

Permanent Exclusions - Percentages			
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
3%		3%	
			5%
3%	3%	3%	5%
28%	9%	13%	12%
34%	50%	51%	42%
10%	16%	15%	8%
7%	13%	10%	15%
			8%
14%	9%	5%	6%
100%	100%	100%	100%

Permanent Exclusions – Males

Exclusion Reason	Permanent Exclusions - Numbers			
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Bullying	1		1	
Damage		1		4
Drug and alcohol related	4	5	2	6
Other	10	4	8	14
Persistent disruptive behaviour	23	18	31	48
Physical assault against a pupil	5	7	12	10
Physical assault against an adult	4	5	8	22
Racist abuse				
Sexual misconduct		2		
Theft				
Verbal abuse / threatening behaviour against a pupil	2			9
Verbal abuse / threatening behaviour against an adult	6	6	5	9
Grand Total	55	48	67	122

Permanent Exclusions - Percentages			
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
2%		1%	
	2%		3%
7%	10%	3%	5%
18%	8%	12%	11%
42%	38%	46%	39%
9%	15%	18%	8%
7%	10%	12%	18%
	4%		
4%			7%
11%	13%	7%	7%
100%	100%	100%	100%

Permanent Exclusions – Females

Exclusion Reason	Permanent Exclusions - Numbers			
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Bullying				
Damage				
Drug and alcohol related		3	1	1
Other	4			4
Persistent disruptive behaviour	13	7	8	11
Physical assault against a pupil	1	1	5	5
Physical assault against an adult		3	4	
Racist abuse				
Sexual misconduct				
Theft			1	
Verbal abuse / threatening behaviour against a pupil			1	
Verbal abuse / threatening behaviour against an adult		1		2
Grand Total	18	15	20	23

Permanent Exclusions - Percentages			
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
	20%	5%	4%
22%			17%
72%	47%	40%	48%
6%	7%	25%	22%
	20%	20%	
		5%	
		5%	
	7%		9%
100%	100%	100%	100%

2.1. Fixed Term Exclusions Summary

Whilst the number of fixed term exclusions has gradually risen over the previous three years it has dropped slightly this year. The percentage of fixed term exclusions in Devon Schools continues to be lower than the latest DfE national rate (2015/16).

Year	No of exclusions				
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Fixed Term Exclusions - All Schools	2877	2844	3072	3426	3320
Devon Exclusion Rate (exclusions as % of school pop'n) ⁽¹⁾	3.04%	3.00%	3.22%	3.55%	3.40%
Department for Education Exclusion Rate ⁽²⁾	3.52%	3.50%	3.88%	4.29%	Not available

¹ School population figures based on numbers on roll in each Spring School Census, sole or main registrations in state funded primary, secondary, all-through and special schools (excludes Alternative Provision).

² DfE Statistical First Release SFR35/2017, Permanent and Fixed Period Exclusions from Schools in England: 2015 to 2016 academic year

data sources: 2016/17: ONE database, 2015/16 and earlier: DfE Statistical First Release SFR35/2017, Permanent and Fixed Period Exclusions from Schools in England: 2015 to 2016 academic year (Underlying Data: LA Characteristics), published July 2017

The number of pupils subjected to Fixed Term Exclusions and the number of days lost due to exclusions has also dropped in the last year, as shown in the table below;

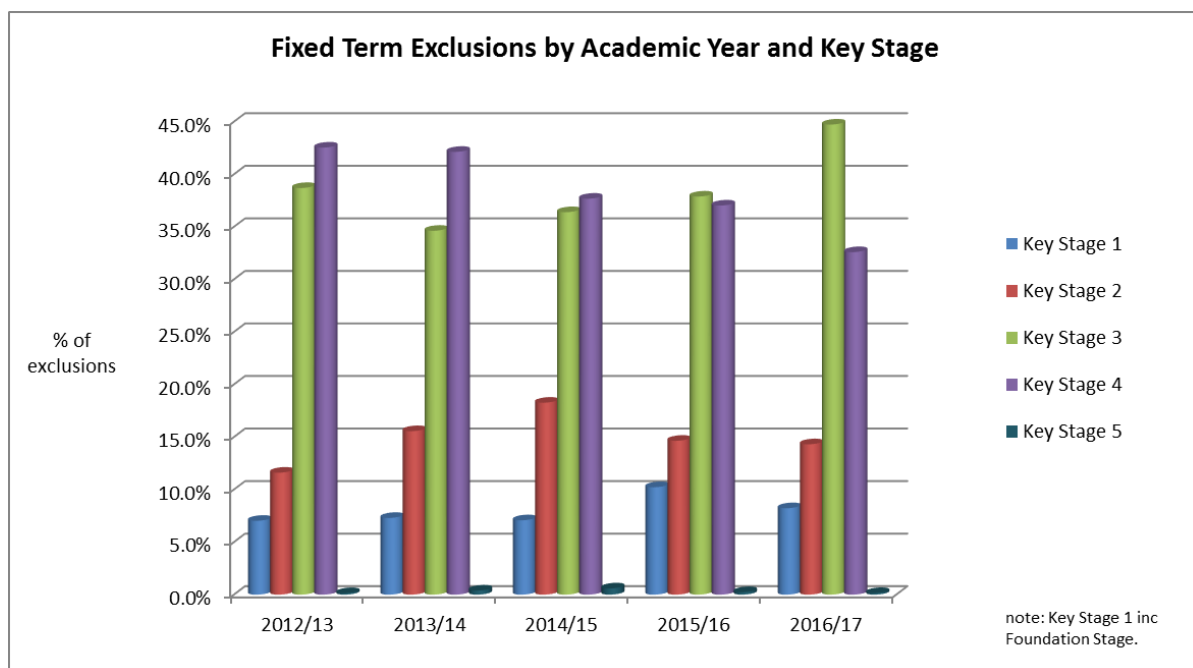
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
No of Days Lost due to fixed term exclusions	5530	5150	5710	6145	5883.5
No of Pupils subject to fixed term exclusion	1520	1369	1554	1615	1530

2.2 Exclusions by Key Stages

If we consider the distribution of the exclusions across the key stages we see that the majority of Devon's exclusions now occur in Key Stage 3. Historically this would have been in Key Stage 4. This distribution is also seen nationally.

Exclusions at Key Stage 4 are now lower than the latest DfE national statistic (2015/16). Whilst exclusions at Key Stage 3 have risen significantly in the last year they continue to be lower than the latest DfE national rate for 2016 (47.4%). Please see table below for full details.

It should be noted that these percentages add to 100 and if the cohort is below the national average in one section it will inevitably be over in another.



	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		DfE 2015/16 % of fixed term excns (1)	2016/17	
	No's	%	No's	%	No's	%	No's	%		No's	%
Key Stage 1 (inc Found'n)	201	7.0%	206	7.3%	215	7.1%	347	10.2%	4.7%	273	8.2%
Key Stage 2	332	11.6%	439	15.6%	555	18.3%	497	14.6%	12.8%	475	14.3%
Key Stage 3	1107	38.7%	977	34.6%	1106	36.4%	1286	37.9%	47.4%	1485	44.7%
Key Stage 4	1217	42.5%	1189	42.1%	1145	37.7%	1257	37.0%	34.5%	1082	32.6%
Key Stage 5	4	0.1%	11	0.4%	18	0.6%	8	0.2%	0.7%	5	0.2%

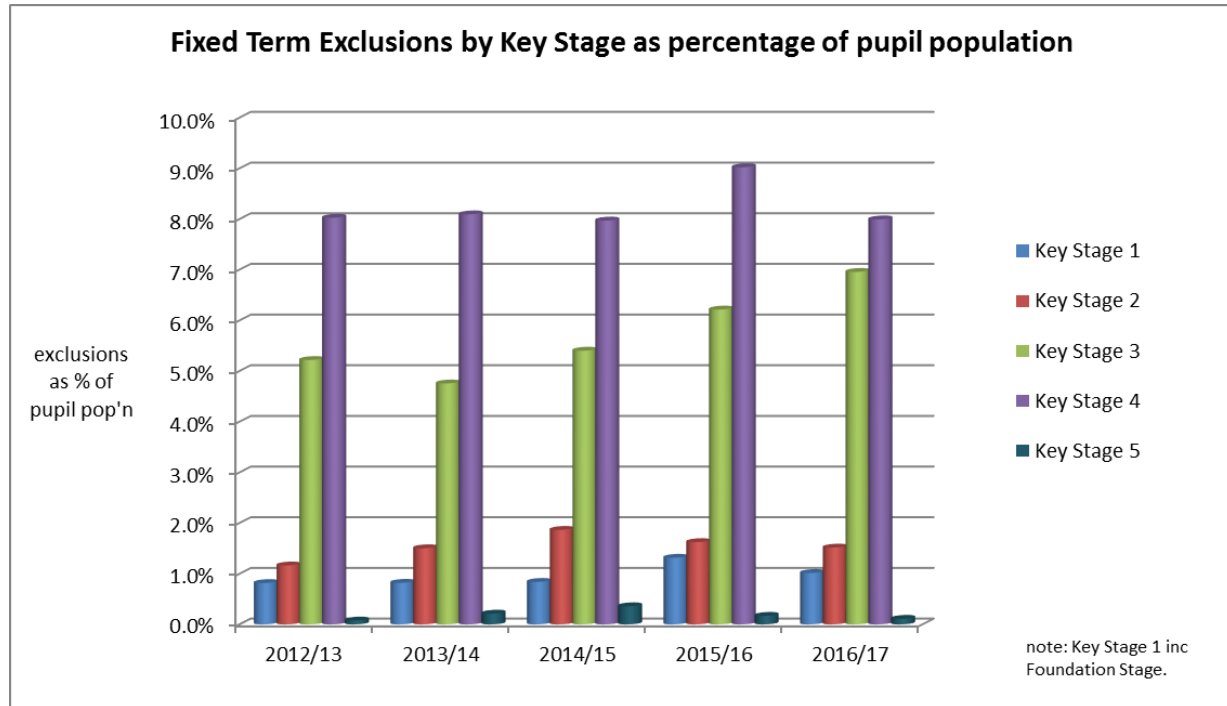
1. DfE percentages of fixed term exclusions taken from Statistical First Release SFR 35/2017 (Key Stage based on pupils' NCY Table 3)

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Fixed Term Exclusions by Key Stages as percentage of pupil population

When reviewed as a percentage of pupil population, Key Stage 4 exclusions have fallen whilst Key Stage 3 exclusions continue to rise. The percentage of exclusions at each Key Stage are lower in Devon than nationally, with the exception of Key Stage 1 which is slightly higher. The graph and subsequent table below provide further information.



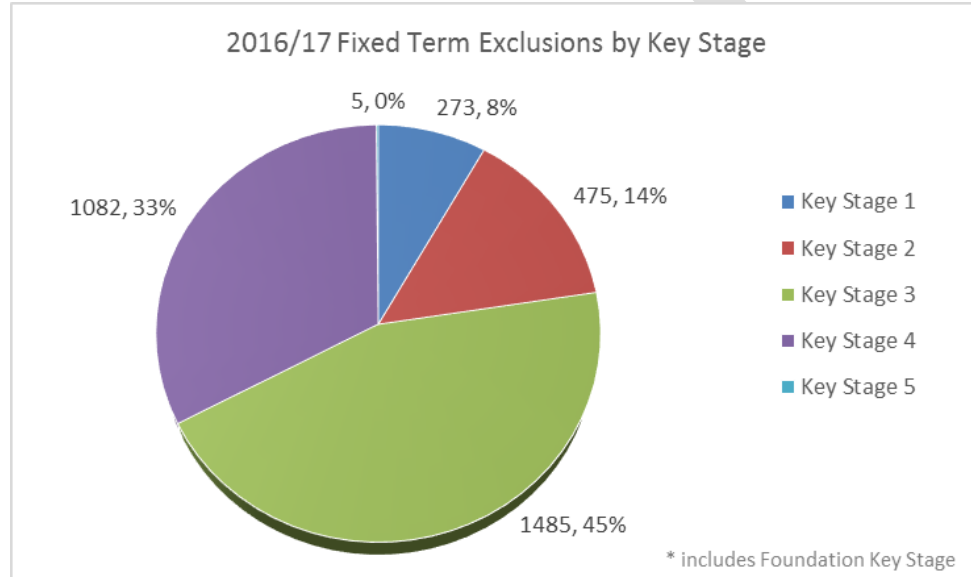
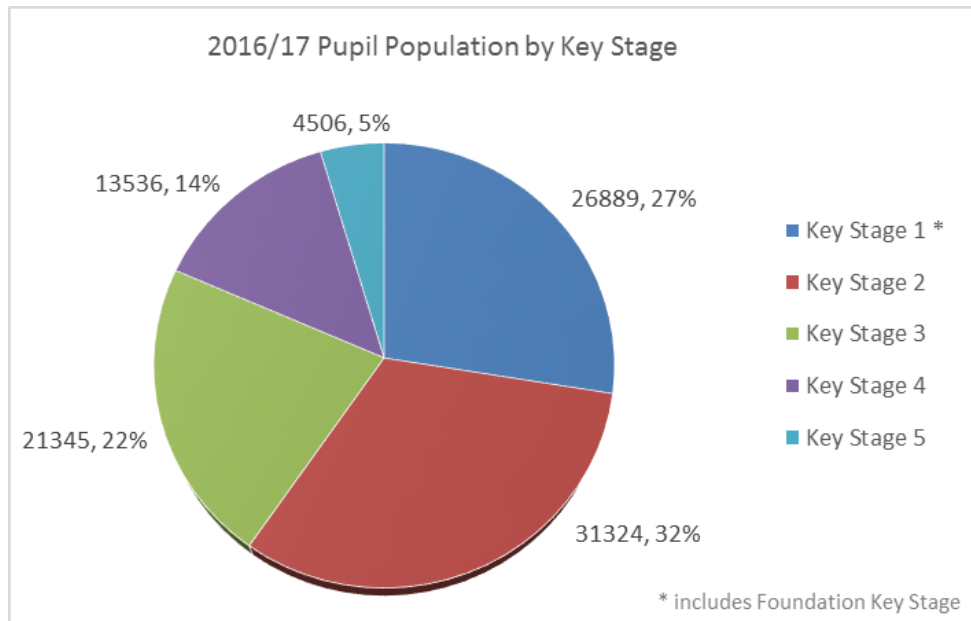
	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		DfE 2015/16 % of fixed term excns (1)	2016/17	
	No's	%	No's	%	No's	%	No's	%		No's	%
Key Stage 1 (inc Found'n)	201	0.8%	206	0.8%	215	0.8%	347	1.3%	0.7%	273	1.0%
Key Stage 2	332	1.2%	439	1.5%	555	1.9%	497	1.6%	1.8%	475	1.5%
Key Stage 3	1107	5.2%	977	4.8%	1106	5.4%	1286	6.2%	9.6%	1485	7.0%
Key Stage 4	1217	8.0%	1189	8.1%	1145	8.0%	1257	9.0%	10.8%	1082	8.0%
Key Stage 5	4	0.1%	11	0.2%	18	0.4%	8	0.2%	0.5%	5	0.1%

1. DfE percentages of permanent exclusions taken from Statistical First Release SFR 35/2017 (Underlying Data from LA characteristics Tables), published July 17

The charts overleaf indicate the overall school population by each Key Stage and the Fixed Term Exclusions by Key Stage enabling comparisons to be made. For example, there is a smaller percentage of Exclusions at Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 when compared to the percentage of pupil populations at these Key Stages.

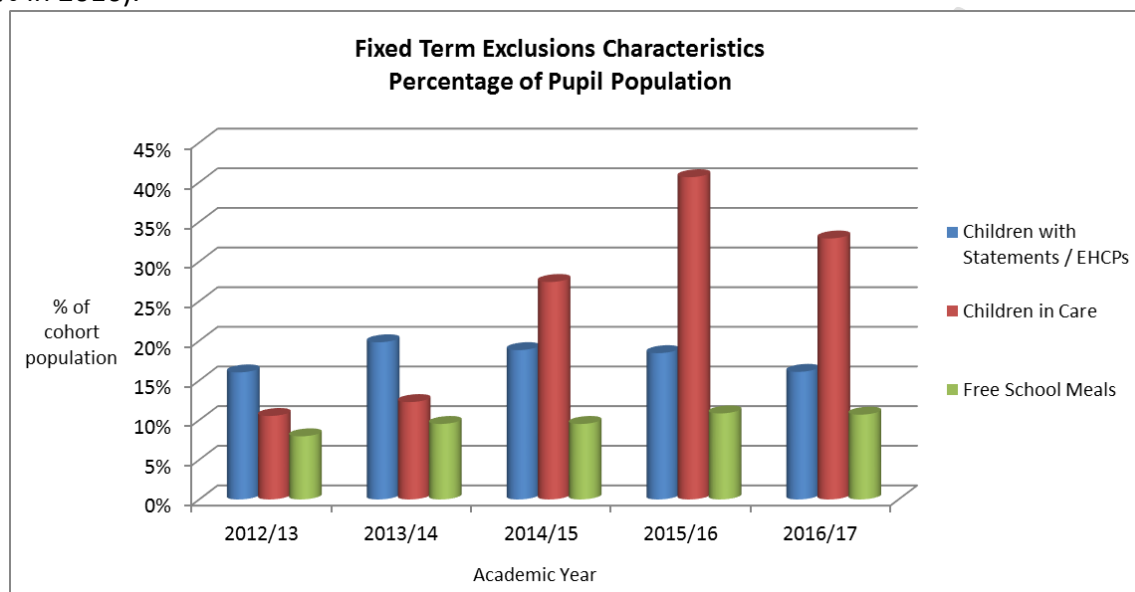
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2.3. Fixed Term Exclusions by Pupil Characteristics

In 2016/17 the exclusion rate for pupils with statements of SEN or EHCPs has fallen, with 16.1% (437 for 2716 pupils) compared to 18.45% (557 for 3019 pupils) in 2015/16. This is higher than the latest national rate (15.04% in 2016). The percentage of Children in Care subject to a Fixed Term Exclusion has significantly reduced in the last year, 32.9% (157 for 477 pupils) compared to 40.6% (189 for 465 pupils) in 2015/16. The percentage of pupils eligible for Free School Meals subject to an exclusion has remained relatively stable at nearly 11% and Devon continues to be slightly better than the latest national rate (11.36% in 2016).



Exclusions against;	2012/13			2013/14			2014/15			2015/16				DfE 2015/16 National Rate ⁽²⁾	2016/17			
	No's	% of FTE	% of pupil pop'n	No's	% of FTE	% of pupil pop'n	No's	% of FTE	% of pupil pop'n	No's	% of FTE	% of pupil pop'n	Pupil popn		No's	% of FTE	% of school pop'n	Pupil popn
Children with Statements/EHCPs	545	18.9%	16.0%	689	24.2%	19.8%	620	20.2%	18.83%	557	16.3%	18.45%	3019	15.04%	437	13.2%	16.1%	2716
Children in Care (CiC) ⁽¹⁾	60	2.0%	10.5%	70	2.4%	12.3%	130	4.0%	27.4%	189	5.7%	40.6%	465	Not available	157	4.7%	32.9%	477
Free School Meals	920	32.0%	8.0%	1022	35.9%	9.5%	1117	36.4%	9.52%	1335	39.0%	10.85%	12309	11.36%	1356	40.8%	10.7%	12684

1. Children in Care school population has been taken from the Council's Virtual School Roll and is based on the number of children in care of school age attending a school in Devon
2. Latest DfE national rate for 2015/16 taken from Statistical First Release SFR 35/2017 Permanent and Fixed Period Exclusions in England 2015 to 2016, published 20/07/17.

The table below provides information on how the Devon cohorts of pupils compare nationally and is based on DfE data for the 2015 to 2016 academic year.

Fixed Term Exclusions 2015/16	Number of Devon FTE Cohort (DfE SFR35_2017)	Group as a % of FTE cohort	Number on Roll for each group (DfE SFR35_2017)	Group as a % of Devon Cohort	Group is over or under represented by a factor of	% group population with at least one FTE ⁽¹⁾		Times as likely as non cohort	
						Devon 2015/16	England 2015/16	Devon	England
All	3426	100	96392			3.55	4.29		
SEN with EHCP ⁽²⁾	557	16.3	3019	3.13	5.19	18.45	15.04	10.92	5.63
SEN without EHCP	1515	44.2	13375	13.88	3.19	11.33	13.72	6.70	5.14
No SEN	1354	39.5	79998	82.99	0.48	1.69	2.67		
Eligible for FSM	1335	39.0	12309	12.77	3.05	10.85	11.36	4.38	3.65
Not eligible for FSM	2088	60.9	84083	87.23	0.70	2.48	3.11		
CiC ⁽³⁾	Available 3/18		465	0.48		not avail	not avail		
not CiC	Available 3/18		95927	99.52		not avail	not avail		
Male	2598	75.8	49573	51.43	1.47	5.24	6.18	2.96	2.66
Female	828	24.2	46819	48.57	0.50	1.77	2.32		
Minority Ethnic Pupils	184	5.4	5877	6.10	0.88	3.13	3.88	0.78	0.74
White British Ethnicity Pupils	3173	92.6	78929	81.88	1.13	4.02	5.23		

Note

- (1) The number of fixed period exclusions expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils (including sole or dual main registrations and boarding pupils) of each age in January 2016. These are number of FTEs and not the number of children (one child may have multiple fixed term exclusions) as national benchmarking data is based on the number of FTEs (not the number of children).
- (2) SEN with EHCPs are pupils with statements or EHCPs
- (3) CiC - Children who were looked after child at the time of exclusion (from ONE). The cohort is taken from the number of CiC on the Virtual School Roll (465) on 22/01/16 (based on children on roll in Devon LA Schools). This date is in line with the date used in the DfE statistics. It should however be noted that the total number of children may exceed the denominator used as the cohort fluctuates greatly. If a child was in care and excluded in May but was no longer on roll on Jan 22nd, the exclusion would count but the child would not be included in the cohort size. The most recent National Data for Children in Care is 2014/15, 2015/16 data will be available in March 2018.

Additional Information

- National 2016/17 data will be available in July 2018.
- The times as column simply compares how many times greater one value is than the other.

The table below provides the Devon information for the 2016 to 2017 Academic year

Fixed Term Exclusions 2016/17	Number of Children in Devon FTE Cohort	Group as a % of FTE cohort	Number on Roll cohorts for each group (Spring 2017 Census)	Group as a % of Devon NoR cohort	Group is over or under represented by a factor of	% of Devon group population with at least one FTE ⁽¹⁾
All	3320	100	97640	100		3.40
SEN with statement / EHCP	437	13.2	2716	2.8	4.73	16.09
SEN without statement / EHCP	1558	46.9	13539	13.9	3.38	11.51
No SEN	1325	39.9	81385	83.4	0.48	1.63
Eligible for FSM	1356	40.8	12684	13.0	3.14	10.69
Not eligible for FSM	1964	59.2	84956	87.0	0.68	2.31
CiC	157	4.7	477	0.5	9.68	32.91
not CiC	3163	95.3	97163	99.5	0.96	3.26
Male	2532	76.3	50315	51.5	1.48	5.03
Female	788	23.7	47325	48.5	0.49	1.67
Minority Ethnic Pupils	238	7.2	7133	7.3	0.98	3.34
White British Ethnicity Pupils	2874	86.6	88619	90.8	0.95	3.24

⁽¹⁾ The number of fixed period exclusions expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils (including sole or dual main registrations and boarding pupils) of each age in January 2017. With regards to the FTE figures, these are number of FTEs and not number of children (one child may have multiple fixed term exclusions). National benchmarking data is based on the number of FTEs (not the number of children).

⁽²⁾ CiC - Children who were looked after child at the time of exclusion (from ONE). The cohort is taken from the number of CiC on the Virtual School Roll (477) on 27/01/17 (based on children on roll in Devon LA Schools). This date is in line with the date used in the DfE statistics. It should however be noted that the total number of children may exceed the denominator used as the cohort fluctuates greatly. If a child was in care and excluded in May but was no longer on roll on Jan 22nd, the exclusion would count but the child would not be included in the cohort size. The most recent National Data for Children in Care is 2014/15, 2015/16 data will be available in March 2018.

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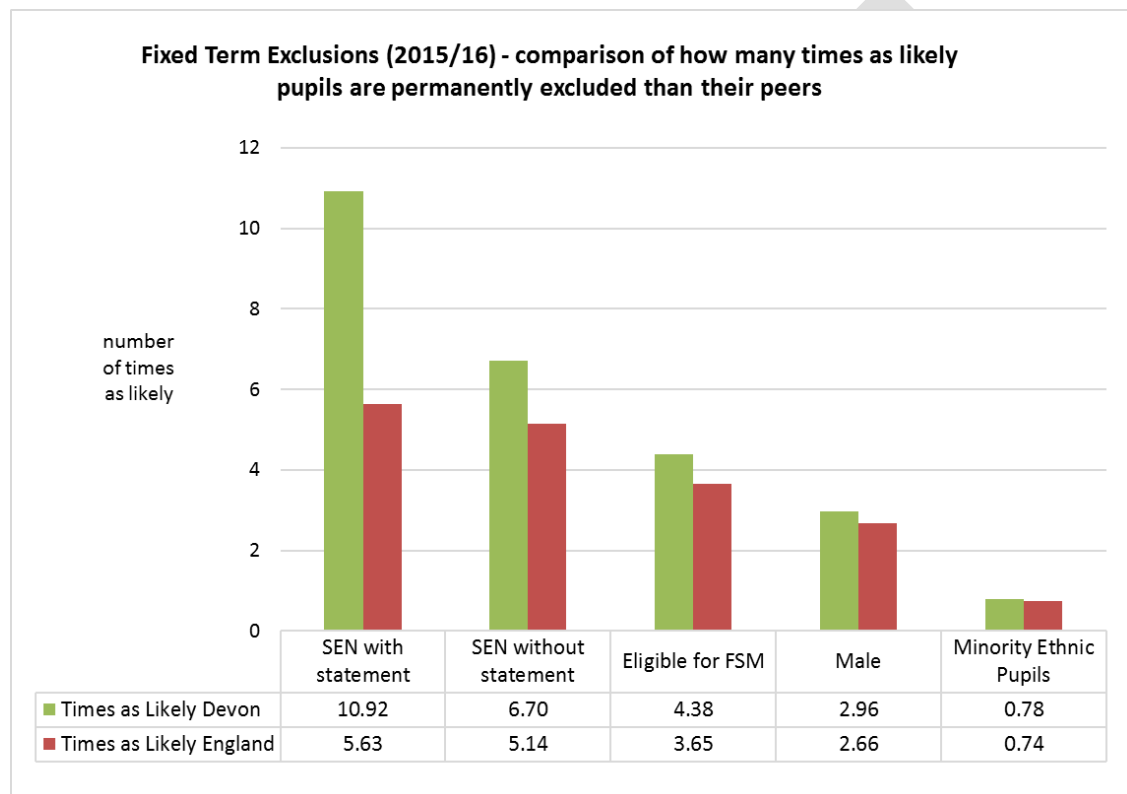
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As with permanent exclusions both nationally and in Devon pupils in vulnerable groups are more likely to receive fixed term exclusions than their peers;

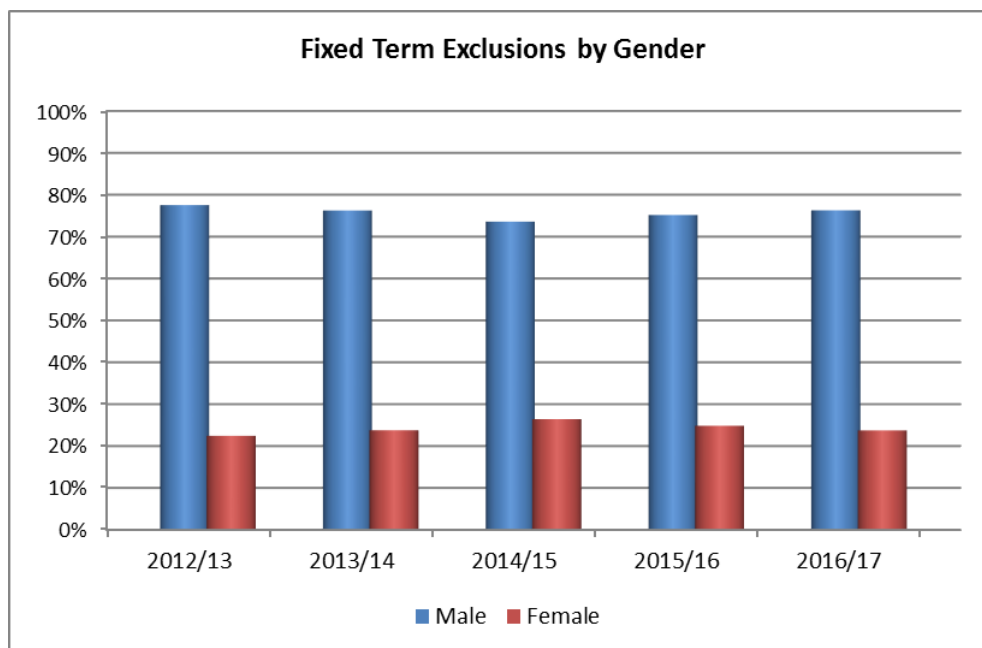
- Pupils with Statements of SEN or EHCPs are nearly 11 times as likely to receive fixed term exclusions as pupils with no identified SEN. This is substantially higher than the 2016 national picture where pupils are nearly 6 times as likely to receive an exclusion.
- Pupils eligible for Free School Meals are just over 4 times as likely to receive fixed term exclusions as pupils not eligible for Free School Meals, slightly higher than the 2016 national picture which is nearly 4 times as likely.
- Boys are nearly 3 times as likely to receive fixed term exclusions as girls, which is similar to the 2016 national picture.
-



Data source: DFE Statistical First Release SFR 35/2017 Permanent and Fixed Period Exclusions from Schools in England: 2015 to 2016 academic year, published 20/07/17.

2.4 Fixed Term Exclusions by Gender and Key Stage

The breakdown of fixed term exclusions by gender remains relatively unchanged, with three quarters of exclusions being for boys. This also reflects the 2016 national picture. However when reviewed at Key Stage, the proportion of girls subject to a fixed term exclusion rises significantly at secondary school level (Key Stages 3 and 4). The charts overleaf illustrate the gender breakdown at each Key Stage and include number of exclusions.



	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		DfE 2015/16 % of fixed term excns ⁽¹⁾	2016/17		
	No's	%	No's	%	No's	%	No's	%		No's	%	Pupil popn
Male	2225	77.3%	2160	75.9%	2272	74.0%	2598	75.8%	73.5%	2532	76.3%	50,315
Female	652	22.7%	684	24.1%	800	26.0%	828	24.2%	26.5%	788	23.7%	47,325

Note: 1. DfE percentages of fixed term exclusions taken from Statistical First Release SFR 35/2017 (Gender Table 3)
When reviewed as a percentage of the pupil population, the percentage of boys with exclusions is also higher than girls, both in Devon and nationally. Both rates have fallen in Devon in the last year and are below the latest available national rate.

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		DfE 2015/16 % of fixed term excns ⁽²⁾	2016/17	
	No's	% of popn	No's	% of popn	No's	% of popn	No's	% of popn		No's	% of popn
Male	2225	4.58%	2160	4.45%	2272	4.65%	2598	5.24%	6.18%	2532	5.03%
Female	652	1.41%	684	1.48%	800	1.72%	828	1.77%	2.32%	788	1.67%

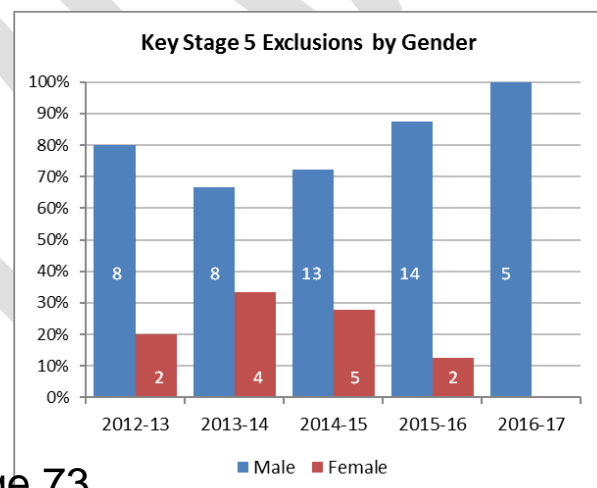
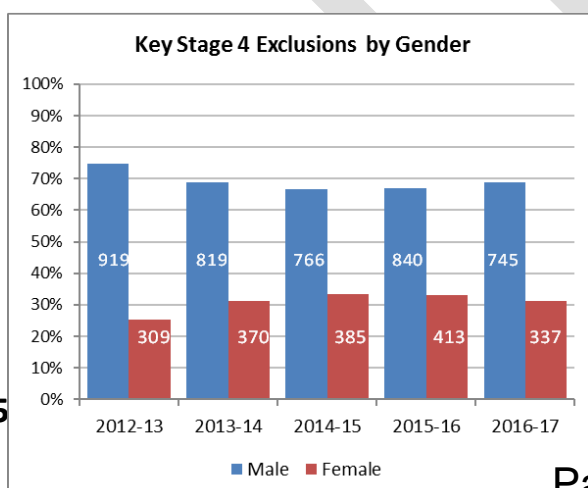
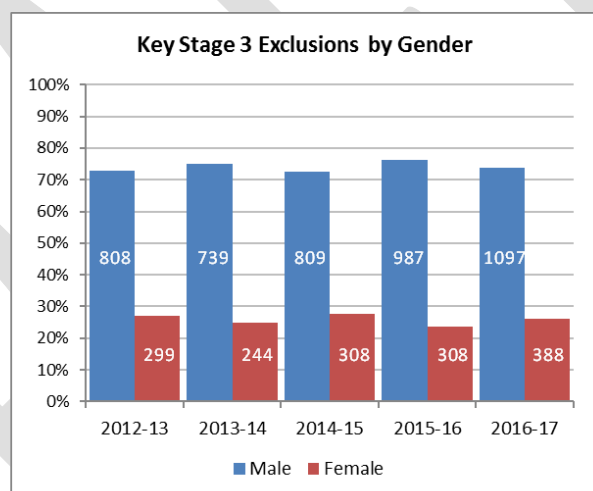
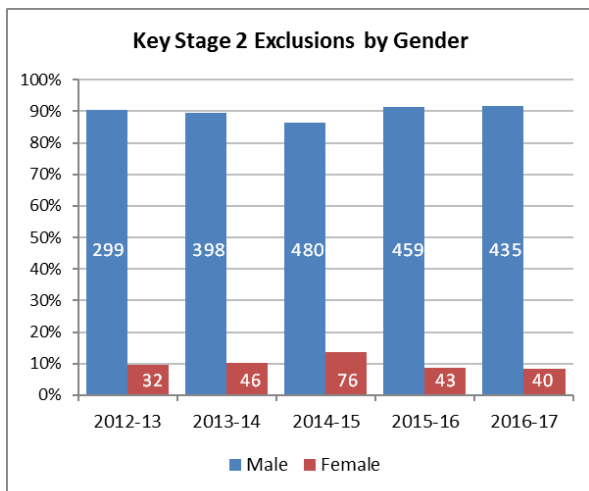
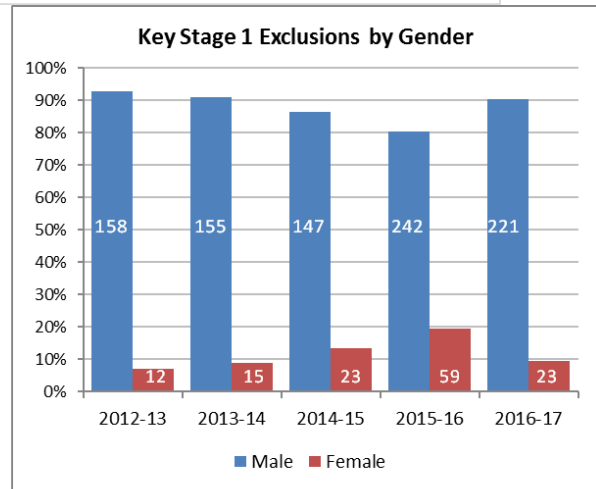
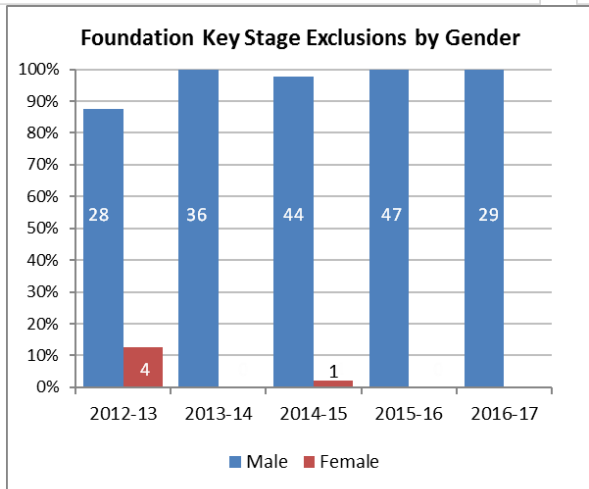
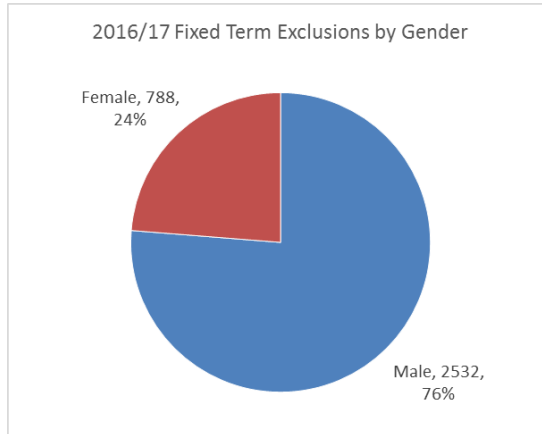
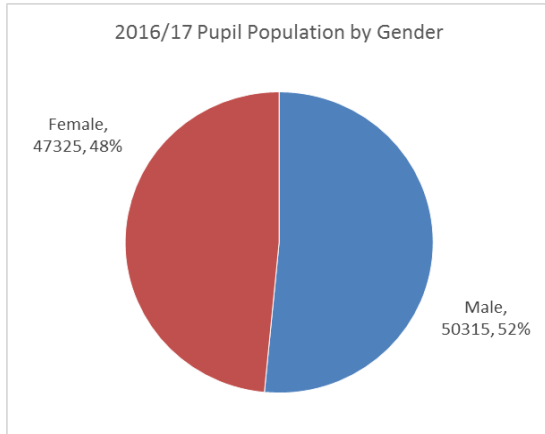
Note: 2. DfE percentages of fixed term exclusions taken from Statistical First Release SFR 35/2017 (Gender Table 3)
The gender breakdown by school population and number of fixed term exclusions for 2016/17 is illustrated overleaf;

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2.5

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The percentage of Fixed Term Exclusions in Devon secondary schools has risen slightly in the last year and conversely the percentage in primary schools has fallen. At Secondary School phase a greater percentage of exclusions occur in Academy Schools whilst at Primary School phase a greater percentage occur in LA Maintained Schools. The percentage shown indicates the percentage of all exclusions. The numbers in bold would total 100% (subject to rounding).

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		DfE 2015/16 % of fixed term excns (3)	2016/17	
	No's	%	No's	%	No's	%	No's	%		No's	%
Primary Schools	525	18.2%	627	22.1%	752	24.6%	812	23.8%	16%	730	22.8%
LA Maintained	480	16.7%	524	18.5%	604	19.8%	631	18.5%		524	16.4%
Academies ¹	45	1.6%	103	3.6%	148	4.8%	181	5.3%		206	6.4%
Secondary Schools ²	2214	76.8%	2063	72.7%	2183	71.4%	2439	71.4%	80%	2310	72.1%
LA Maintained	1211	42.0%	810	28.5%	1097	35.9%	1189	34.8%		1099	34.3%
Academies ¹	1003	34.8%	1253	44.1%	1086	35.5%	1250	36.6%		1211	37.8%
Special Schools	142	4.9%	149	5.2%	123	4.0%	164	4.8%	4%	162	5.1%
LA Maintained	142	4.9%	149	5.2%	123	4.0%	164	4.8%		161	5.0%
Independent										1	0.03%
Total	2881		2839		3058		3415			3202	
Alternative Provision ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	3.7%

¹ Academies include Free Schools

² Secondary schools include All-through schools (within Academies and Free Schools in Devon)

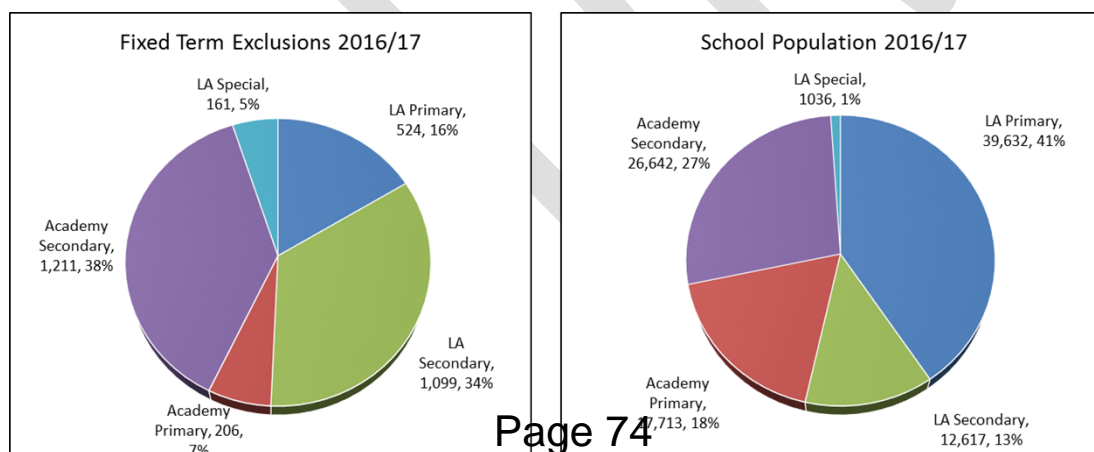
³ There is no nationally published information on exclusions in Alternative Provision, local information has been included for illustrative purposes.

⁴ DfE percentages of fixed term exclusions taken from Statistical First Release SFR 35/2017 (Table 1)

Note: Due to rounding some of the overall percentages do not match the sum of LA and Academies percentages. School type is based on local School Census data, as the DfE do not publish the data at this detailed level. Whilst the totals do not exactly match DfE published data, they are close enough to enable analysis.

Fixed Term Exclusions by school type as percentage of the pupil population

The charts overleaf illustrate the breakdown of fixed term exclusions and pupil population by school type to enable comparisons to be made. For example, 17% of fixed exclusions were from LA Maintained Primary Schools but these establishments have 41% of the pupil population.



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Please note: the total cohort changes year on year as LA Maintained Schools convert to Academies. For example, in 2012/13 the primary school cohort was split as 6,496 pupils in Academies and 46,242 in LA Maintained schools, which in 2016/17 was split as 17,713 in Academies (inc Free Schools) and 39,632 in LA Maintained schools. The changes in pupil cohorts across the years is illustrated in the table below;

		2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Primary	LA Main.	46,242	45,241	44,225	42,832	39,632
Primary	Academy ¹	6,496	8,562	10,602	13,433	17,713
Secondary	LA Main.	18,517	16,056	15,758	14,814	12,617
Secondary ²	Academy ¹	22,013	23,215	22,979	23,416	26,642
Special	LA Main.	861	903	916	956	1,036

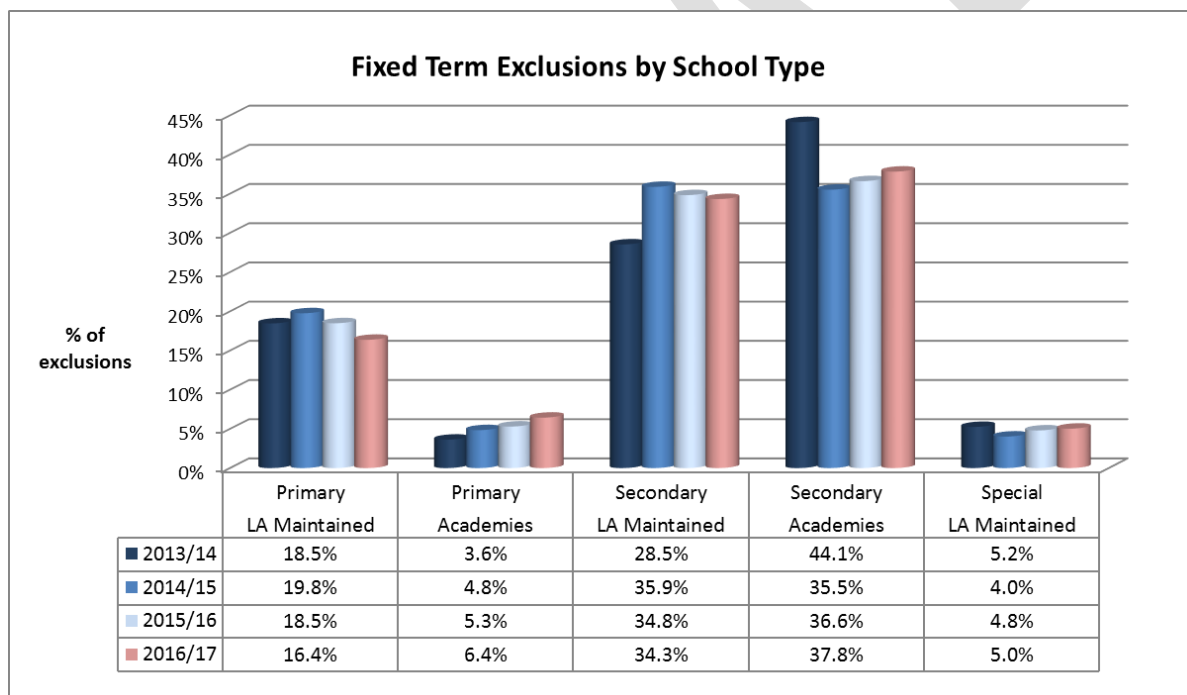
Data source: Spring School Census

¹ Academies include Free Schools

² Secondary schools include All-through schools and Post 16 school (within Academies and Free Schools in Devon)

The percentage of pupils with exclusions has dropped slightly in both LA Maintained primary schools and Academies. At secondary phase, LA Maintained schools have seen an increase whilst Academies have fallen slightly. The exclusion rate at LA Maintained special schools has fallen slightly with 15.5% (161 of 1036 pupils) compared to 17.2% (164 of 956 pupils) in 2015/16.

Fixed Term Exclusions by school type



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2.6. Fixed Term Exclusions by Learning Community

Ranking by Fixed Term Exclusions as a percentage of pupil population

Exeter West Exe Learning Community is on average the Local Learning Community with the highest percentage of fixed term exclusions as a percentage of the pupil population, but its percentage has remained stable in the last year. Tiverton is the Learning Community with the second highest percentage of fixed term exclusions as a percentage of the pupil population, followed by Exeter – Central & Chestnut with the third highest percentage.

Crediton and Exeter Beacon are also consistently ranked with high fixed term exclusions, whilst Sidmouth and Torrington have seen the highest increase in the last year.

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2016/17	2016/17	Ranking (where 1 is highest % of exclusions)			Average Ranking (over 4yrs)
	%	%	%	LLC	Excls	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Axe Valley	2%	3%	3%	3180	110	18	12	14	18
Barnstaple	5%	4%	1%	6510	50	4	7	28	7
Bideford	3%	1%	1%	4055	40	14	30	25	25
Braunton	2%	2%	3%	1784	62	22	23	13	15
Chulmleigh	4%	2%	3%	1399	43	10	20	15	13
Clyst Vale	3%	4%	4%	2848	103	15	9	11	14
Crediton	5%	5%	6%	3128	178	3	6	6	4
Culm Valley	2%	2%	1%	3861	54	23	28	24	27
Dartmouth	7%	9%	0%	839		2	2	30	10
Dawlish	3%	4%	6%	2354	145	12	8	3	7
Exeter - Beacon	4%	5%	6%	6577	401	7	5	4	5
Exeter - Central & Chestnut	4%	5%	5%	3562	179	6	4	8	3
Exeter - West Exe	8%	13%	12%	3616	419	1	1	1	1
Exmouth	3%	4%	4%	5824	225	13	10	10	10
Holsworthy	2%	4%	3%	1541	40	24	11	18	15
Honiton	2%	2%	4%	2138	76	28	19	12	23
Ilfracombe	4%	3%	2%	2588	62	9	18	21	12
Ivybridge	2%	2%	1%	4662	27	21	27	29	28
Kingsbridge	1%	2%	0%	2693		29	22	30	29
Newton Abbot	4%	2%	1%	5196	45	8	21	26	17
Okehampton	2%	2%	3%	3191	85	19	25	17	21
Ottery St Mary	1%	1%	1%	2141	18	30	31	27	31
Sidmouth	3%	3%	6%	1602	101	11	14	2	6
South Dartmoor	2%	2%	2%	3017	62	20	24	23	22
South Molton	2%	3%	2%	1472	36	27	17	20	24
Tavistock	3%	3%	3%	3729	96	16	15	19	19
Teign Valley	1%	1%	2%	2762	64	31	29	22	30
Teignmouth	2%	3%	4%	2491	106	25	16	9	20
Tiverton	4%	6%	5%	3459	174	5	3	7	2
Torrington	2%	3%	6%	1921	117	17	13	5	7
Totnes	2%	2%	3%	2846	77	26	26	16	26

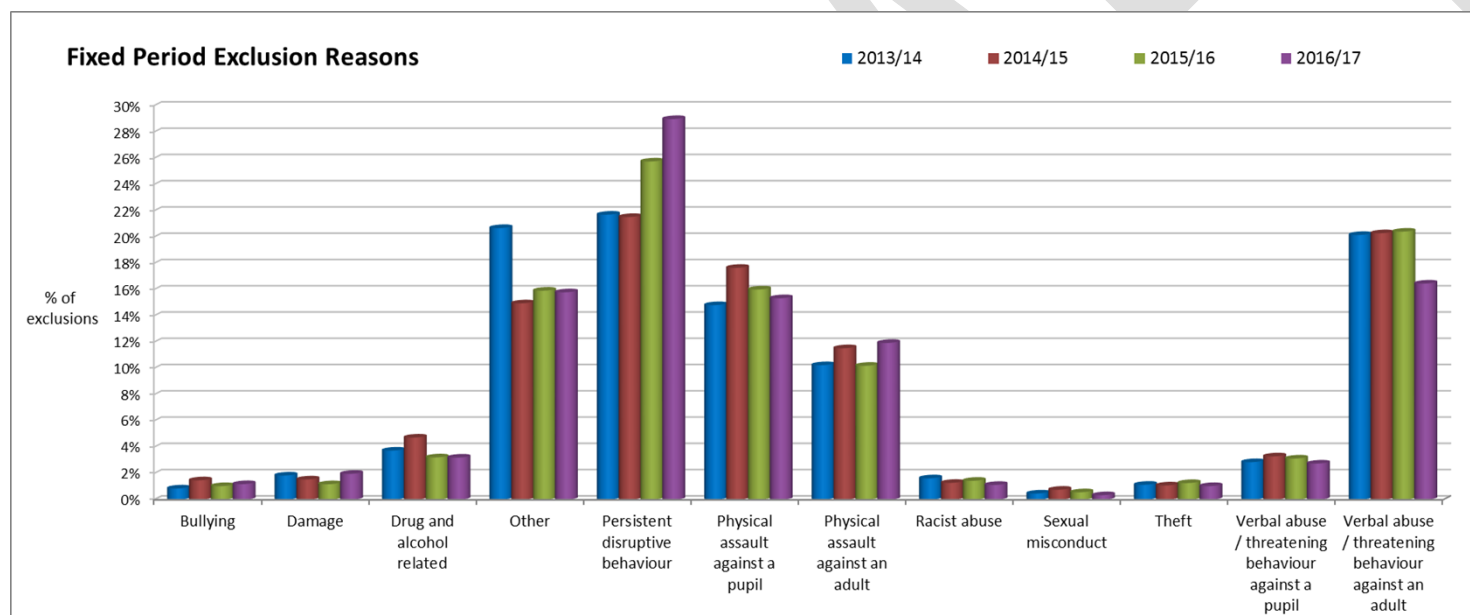
2.7 Fixed Term Exclusions Reasons

The table and graph below shows how the fixed term exclusions which have occurred in each year are distributed against the various categories. Persistent Disruptive Behaviour continues to be the major reason for fixed term exclusions in Devon (28.98%), slightly higher than the latest national rate (27.7% in 2016). Verbal abuse/threatening behaviour against an adult continues to be the second major reason for exclusions.

Fixed Term Exclusion Reason	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	DfE 2015/16 England rate ⁽¹⁾	2016/17
Bullying	24	45	35	39	0.84%	1.46%	1.02%	1.1%	1.17%
Damage	52	47	40	65	1.83%	1.53%	1.17%	2.0%	1.96%
Drug and alcohol related	106	145	110	106	3.73%	4.72%	3.21%	2.6%	3.19%
Other	588	459	545	524	20.68%	14.94%	15.91%	18.4%	15.78%
Persistent disruptive behaviour	617	661	882	962	21.69%	21.52%	25.74%	27.7%	28.98%
Physical assault against a pupil	421	542	548	509	14.80%	17.64%	16.00%	17.6%	15.33%
Physical assault against an adult	291	354	349	396	10.23%	11.52%	10.19%	6.9%	11.93%
Racist abuse	46	39	49	37	1.62%	1.27%	1.43%	1.2%	1.11%
Sexual misconduct	13	23	19	11	0.46%	0.75%	0.55%	0.6%	0.33%
Theft	32	33	43	34	1.13%	1.07%	1.26%	1.2%	1.02%
Verbal abuse / threatening behaviour against a pupil	81	101	107	91	2.85%	3.29%	3.12%	4.1%	2.74%
Verbal abuse / threatening behaviour against an adult	573	623	699	546	20.15%	20.28%	20.40%	16.6%	16.45%

⁽¹⁾ DfE Statistical First Release SFR35-2017 Table 4, published July 2017

Data source: Devon 2016/17: ONE system, report run on: 21/08/17, Devon 2015/16 and earlier: DfE Statistical First Release SFR35-2017 Underlying Data: Reasons, published July 2017



Fixed Term Exclusions Reasons for pupil cohorts (as the DfE do not publish data at this level, local census returns were used for illustrative purposes)

Fixed Term Exclusions – Statemeted / EHCP

Exclusion Reason	Fixed Term Exclusions - Numbers			
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Bullying	9	2	6	2
Damage	15	17	14	13
Drug and alcohol related	6	9	7	3
Other	134	88	131	103
Persistent disruptive behaviour	143	130	89	66
Physical assault against a pupil	89	114	90	74
Physical assault against an adult	157	133	96	90
Racist abuse	19	15	11	9
Sexual misconduct	5	4	2	3
Theft	6	2	2	4
Verbal abuse / threatening behaviour against a pupil	21	13	24	12
Verbal abuse / threatening behaviour against an adult	128	100	94	58
Grand Total	732	627	566	437

Fixed Term Exclusions - Percentages			
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1%	0%	1%	0%
2%	3%	2%	3%
1%	1%	1%	1%
18%	14%	23%	24%
20%	21%	16%	15%
12%	18%	16%	17%
21%	21%	17%	21%
3%	2%	2%	2%
1%	0.6%	0.4%	1%
1%	0.3%	0.4%	1%
3%	2%	4%	3%
17%	16%	17%	13%
100%	100%	100%	100%

Fixed Term Exclusions – Free School Meals

Exclusion Reason	Fixed Term Exclusions - Numbers			
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Bullying	9	17	14	18
Damage	21	28	23	28
Drug and alcohol related	19	42	28	30
Other	185	151	210	229
Persistent disruptive behaviour	254	326	409	419
Physical assault against a pupil	161	186	209	168
Physical assault against an adult	127	141	167	185
Racist abuse	21	14	13	18
Sexual misconduct	4	5	3	3
Theft	10	14	13	17
Verbal abuse / threatening behaviour against a pupil	33	39	35	41
Verbal abuse / threatening behaviour against an adult	209	213	280	200
Grand Total	1053	1176	1404	1356

Fixed Term Exclusions - Percentages			
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1%	1%	1%	1%
2%	2%	2%	2%
2%	4%	2%	2%
18%	13%	15%	17%
24%	28%	29%	31%
15%	16%	15%	12%
12%	12%	12%	14%
2%	1%	1%	1%
0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
1%	1%	1%	1%
3%	3%	2%	3%
20%	18%	20%	15%
100%	100%	100%	100%

Fixed Term Exclusions – Male	Fixed Term Exclusions - Numbers			
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Exclusion Reason				
Bullying	22	34	31	27
Damage	60	52	51	56
Drug and alcohol related	74	83	78	64
Other	396	304	422	383
Persistent disruptive behaviour	518	490	677	680
Physical assault against a pupil	366	460	465	432
Physical assault against an adult	280	321	299	337
Racist abuse	45	35	47	31
Sexual misconduct	14	21	18	10
Theft	26	25	35	23
Verbal abuse / threatening behaviour against a pupil	76	83	75	69
Verbal abuse / threatening behaviour against an adult	469	441	530	420
Grand Total	2346	2349	2728	2532

Fixed Term Exclusions - Percentages			
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1%	1%	1%	1%
3%	2%	2%	2%
3%	4%	3%	3%
17%	13%	15%	15%
22%	21%	25%	27%
16%	20%	17%	17%
12%	14%	11%	13%
2%	1%	2%	1%
1%	1%	1%	0.4%
1%	1%	1%	1%
3%	4%	3%	3%
20%	19%	19%	17%
100%	100%	100%	100%

Fixed Term Exclusions – Female	Fixed Term Exclusions - Numbers			
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Exclusion Reason				
Bullying	4	12	13	12
Damage	9	9	5	9
Drug and alcohol related	46	65	39	42
Other	195	161	141	141
Persistent disruptive behaviour	197	222	255	282
Physical assault against a pupil	63	88	97	77
Physical assault against an adult	37	48	75	59
Racist abuse	6	4	3	6
Sexual misconduct	2	2	2	1
Theft	8	9	8	11
Verbal abuse / threatening behaviour against a pupil	11	21	32	22
Verbal abuse / threatening behaviour against an adult	151	194	206	126
Grand Total	729	835	876	788

Fixed Term Exclusions - Percentages			
2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1%	1%	1%	2%
1%	1%	1%	1%
6%	8%	4%	5%
27%	19%	16%	18%
27%	27%	29%	36%
9%	11%	11%	10%
5%	6%	9%	7%
1%	0.5%	0.3%	1%
0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
1%	1%	1%	1%
2%	3%	4%	3%
21%	23%	24%	16%
100%	100%	100%	100%

0-19 Public Health Nursing Service Consultation

Report of the Chief Officer Childrens Services

Please note that the following recommendations are subject to consideration and determination by the Cabinet (and confirmation under the provisions of the Council's Constitution) before taking effect.

Recommendation:

That Children's Scrutiny Committee:

Agree to establish a process to ensure a full contribution is made to the consultation that will commence at the end of November regarding the future of the 0-19 Public Health Nursing Service (PHNS) in Devon.

1.0 Background

1.1 Responsibility for Public Health Nursing (School Nurses) transferred, with a wide range of other public health duties, from the NHS to Local Government in 2013. In October 2015 the Public Health Nursing (Health Visitors) responsibility also transferred to Local Government. The PHNS was jointly commissioned by the CCG and DCC as part of an integrated Childrens Community Health Service, with Virgin Care Limited (VCL) as the provider.

1.2 VCL had a five year contract to 31.3.18. At the end of 2017, Cabinet agreed a consultation on future organisational form. As part of that consultation Peoples Scrutiny convened a half day spotlight review (insert link to spotlight review report). Evidence was taken from a range of witnesses and a report submitted to inform Cabinet's decision making. In March 2017, Cabinet committed to a one year contract with VCL to allow time for further exploration and examination of options.

1.3 Negotiations in relation to the one year contract are just reaching a conclusion.

2.0 Plans

2.1 Devon County Council has identified Best Start in Life as one of its key purposeful systems. Work is underway to investigate how the whole system

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works to support families to get the right help at the right time and thereby ensure every child in Devon can get the best start in life. There is compelling evidence that effective help in the early years and early in the development of problems, pays dividends later.

- 2.2 Once the investigative phase of work is completed, Devon will be seizing the opportunity to re-design its Best Start in Life system and the future delivery arrangements for PHNS are a crucially important element in that.
- 2.3 Scrutiny played an important role in the last consultation and has an equally important role to play in the current consultation. Cabinet will make decisions on the future of PHNS, early in the New Year.

Electoral Divisions: All

Cabinet Member for Childrens Services and Schools: Councillor James McInnes

Chief Officer for Childrens Services: Jo Olsson

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972: LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

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Tel No: 01392 383000

Room: 130, County Hall

<u>BACKGROUND PAPER</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>FILE REFERENCE</u>
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Public Health Nursing Spotlight Review		
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Health & Wellbeing / People's Scrutiny on 8 March 2017		
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http://democracy.devon.gov.uk/documents/s6830/Public%20Health%20Nursing.pdf		
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SEND REPORT

Report of the Head of Education and Learning

Please note that the following recommendations are subject to consideration and determination by the Cabinet (and confirmation under the provisions of the Council's Constitution) before taking effect.

Recommendation:

To note the update and discuss

SEND Improvement Board

In April 2016, governance arrangements for implementing the SEND reforms were refreshed and the SEND Improvement Board (previously the Disabled Children's Improvement Board) emerged with new membership ensuring that local partners, including parent/carers were fully represented. The SEND Improvement Board reports directly to the Devon Children and Families Partnership Executive.

An LGA Peer Review was undertaken in November 2016 and offered validation of the strengths and areas for development held by the SEND Improvement Board. The key findings were included in the updated local area self-evaluation and have informed the strategic priorities outlined below.

The Chair of the SEND Improvement Board, (the Head of Education and Learning), continues to ensure that the work undertaken by the Board and the workstreams is raised at key boards and groups within the local authority and across partners. All the Board members take responsibility for sharing information on this area of work with the sector/organisation they represent. This is ensuring that SEND remains a key priority for all partners, particularly the Local Authority and the CCGs.

Devon Multi-Agency SEND Strategy & Implementation Plan

Devon's SEND strategy aims to set out six priorities across Education, Health and Care and is centred on the collaboration required across partners to improve outcomes for children and young people with SEND and their families; this directly aligns with the [Devon Children, Young People and Families Plan 2015–2020: My Life, My Journey](#).

The six strategic priorities, set out in the SEND Strategy, have been informed by Devon parents and carers, the local area self-evaluation, feedback from a range of groups and individuals and the findings from the Local Government Association (LGA) Peer Review, undertaken in November 2016.

Consultation on the SEND Strategy launched on 17 January 2017 and ended on 17 March 2017. All responses were considered and the findings were used to inform the final strategy document and associated implementation plan.

The SEND Implementation Plan aims to set out the various objectives the local area will achieve, under the six priorities set out in the SEND Strategy. It has been produced in connection with a range of other programmes and initiatives to ensure its objectives align with those of the wider partnerships and share a common ambition e.g. Transforming Care Partnership, Local CAMHS Transformation Plan

SEND Workstreams

In order to support the delivery of the Strategy the SEND Improvement Board put in place five workstreams to focus on the areas of improvement it identified and the development of key aspects

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of the SEND Reforms. Progress is monitored through highlight reports linked to the implementation plan. Updates from each of these 5 workstreams are provided below:

Engagement – Parent/carer engagement has been developing with support from [In-Control](#). Parent/carers developed Devon's vision which is included in the SEND Strategy as well as family performance indicators to monitor impact from a parent/carer perspective. Work is ongoing to identify examples of best practice and learning in relation to engagement of children and young people. An engagement framework has been developed and further work is in progress to support understanding of this. The engagement workstream is also supporting the engagement element of the SEN Strategic Review Project. (This project is funded by the DfE and looks specifically at the capacity of provision across the county and in neighbouring Local Authorities.)

Operational Delivery – The new multi-agency Education, Health & Care assessment and planning process was launched on 20 February 2017. Supporting guidance and tools are available on the [practitioner support page](#) of the SEND Local Offer. Quality assurance guidance and a supporting toolkit has been developed and is awaiting implementation. The focus of this group remains on improving performance against statutory timescales and support for the transfer of Statements to EHCPs, as well as robust quality assurance.

A key challenge for this group currently is issuing EHCP plans on time, within the current staffing resource. This is because there has been a very significant increase in the number of assessments being undertaken (478 from Jan to July 2017 compared to 255 in the whole 2016 calendar year). A review of staffing has taken place and additional staff are shortly to be recruited to better manage the additional pressures.

Choice & Control – A single definition of [personal budgets](#) has been agreed and is on the SEND Local Offer, this has been reviewed by parent/carers to ensure understanding. Existing policies and processes across education, health and care have been mapped and work continues to look at moving to integrated personal budgets for children and young people with EHCPs. The local authority is currently completing a desktop exercise to look at how personal budgets could work in practice for a number of children who have been identified. A review of current panel processes is also in progress to look at decision making and how funding is agreed.

Workforce Development - 20 sessions of multi-agency EHCP training were delivered across the Spring and Summer terms. 394 professionals attended the training. Feedback from the training has been analysed and will inform plans for future sustainable training moving forward. The group have, with the support of parent/carers, developed a SEND Core Competency Framework outlining the minimum standards expected of professionals who work with children and young people with SEND and their families. The workforce has recently completed a survey to identify preferences for workforce development and key skills/knowledge required, this will feed into a sustainable training model.

In addition to support the recent changes to funding processes the following actions have been taken:

- Autumn term SENCO briefings for this term been attended by a senior manager from SEN to ensure the changes are covered in full. The changes have also been covered at Babcock SENCO networks.
- A SENCo key facts document has been completed and available on the [Local Offer website](#).

- Bursar/School business manager briefings have been run in all areas of Devon.
- The Strategic Lead for SEN has also attended the Headteacher liaison group and provided further information and answered questions from Headteachers.
- The SEND Operational delivery group, which is part of SEND improvement board, have also been updated and can provide reassurance and communication.
- THE SEND improvement board has been updated.

Preparing for Adulthood – A new partnership board has been established to drive forward improvements in this area. Management Information teams across children and adults have been working together to improve intelligence and complete financial modelling for those likely to transition into Adult Social Care. A communication strategy is being developed and will be linked with the overall SEND communication strategy. A business case for a 'Young Adults Team' has been drafted and will be presented to senior leaders imminently. Preparing for Adulthood has been identified as an area where the Corporate Purposeful Systems methodology will be used.

Every Workstream has sought representation from Parent/Carers forums to ensure that they are actively involved in the developments and are able to feedback information on the SEND Reforms to their forums. Work continues to maintain this as parent/carers leave and other join.

Devon SEND Local Offer

In addition Devon has developed SEND Local Offer Reference Group, which is made up of parent/carers of children and young people with SEND. The SEND LOGG arranged a morning event at which parent carers could provide feedback on the user experience of the SEND Local Offer website. The 'user journey' approach was used, which is a goal oriented approach to information. Parents spent a short time looking at the way the information is organised on the site.

Following further consultation and feedback from parents, partners and providers and a peer review led by Mott MacDonald, the SEND Local Offer has been refreshed. The 'We are listening' page shows Devon is using the views of parent carers and families to inform its decision-making and communicate key messages. Search engines generate the SEND Local Offer page as the top result in google searches. The page gets updated regularly and you can sign up for email alerts when this happens. The number of people viewing the site increases every month (+46% in a year).

There will be on-going monitoring of the site, by the Local Offer & Participation Officer, in order to ensure it is working effectively and meeting the needs of children, young people, parent/carers, partners and providers.

SEND Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

This [SEND JSNA](#) was commissioned by the SEND Improvement Board in spring 2017. The report aims to bring together information about children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities in Devon, and identify gaps in knowledge and areas for improvement.

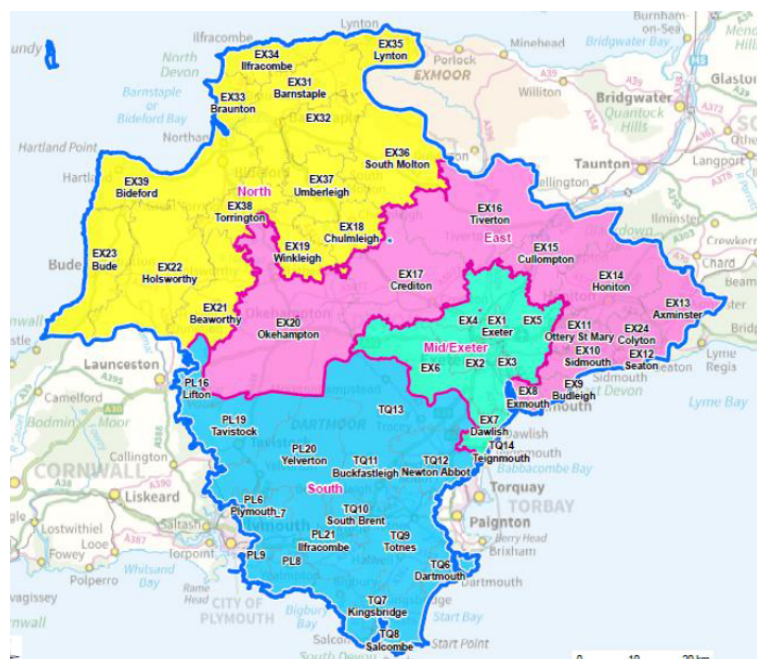
Headlines include;

- Devon has a higher than average proportion of children with SEN; and especially of children identified as having SEN relating to social, emotional, behavioural and mental health needs.
- Overall, children & young people in Devon with SEN do better at school than the national average.

- The proportion of young people with SEN who are in education, employment or training in Devon is similar to the national average.
- There are some gaps in what we know about outcomes for children and young people with SEND. Much information is about activities. Providers and commissioners need to work together to continue to improve data on needs and outcomes to drive improvement.
- In terms of future need, based on population projections, there may be approximately 400-600 more children with disabilities in 2021 than there are at present in Devon.
- Local challenges are in line with the national position. Currently, there is no routine and complete national dataset available which includes information on the diagnoses and conditions of children known to community services, or on assessments and outcomes such as standardised assessments of functioning.

Reshape of 0-25 SEN Team

Following the appointment of a new SEN Senior Manager the SEN 0-25 Team has been reshaped and is now organised in line with the locality model used by wider children's services. There are now four area teams with SEN Officers allocated based on child/young person's home postcode.



The system used by the 0-25 SEN Team is undergoing some adaptations to focus on more robust performance monitoring. This new way of working aims to ensure the young person and family has one key worker from the SEN team allocated to their case from the beginning of the EHCP process right through to final placement regardless of what type of setting that is. This was previously not the case

Transfers from Statement of SEN to EHC plan

Following some focused work and an increase in resource, there has been a significant increase in the workload and completion rate of transfers of Statements transferred to EHCPs in Devon. The rate at which this is now happening, if sustained, would enable the transfer completion date of end of March 2018 to be met. Out of the original 3564 statements to be transferred there are now just 549 left to write.

Devon Information Advice & Support Service (DIAS) – Parent Information Events

DIAS is currently running information sessions for parent/carers in the autumn term, hosted at local schools. These events will provide parent/carers will clear information about Early Help, the changes to the new EHC assessment process locally and Devon's SEND Local Offer. They also offer a telephone support service to provide independent advice and guidance.

Re-commissioning of community health and care services

Children's health and care services are currently commissioned jointly by NEW Devon and South Devon and Torbay Clinical Commissioning Groups, Devon County Council, and NHS England. The services include specialist Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS), Public Health Nursing Service, and specialist services for Children with Additional Needs or Complex Needs, such as physical and learning disabilities.

The contracts to provide services for children and young people in Devon are due to be renewed from 1 April 2019. Over the last few months local health and social care professionals, clinicians, partner organisations and patient representatives have been developing ideas and formed a proposal which has recently been consulted on.

A wide range of engagement work has been carried out across Devon which has already influenced these developments. A report has been produced to show [how feedback has helped to shape services for children and young people across Devon](#).

SEN Funding in schools

Whilst SEN funding is provided within every schools budget (44 million in 2017/18) this is not ring-fenced and is therefore coming under significant pressure as schools face ever challenging budgets. To support schools understanding of what funding is allocated to support children with SEN, additional financial information has been provided this year showing the breakdown across all areas of need. (Information on how SEN funding works in schools and the EHCP process and current challenges is being provided in the SEN Masterclass).

High Needs Funding

In September 2017 the Government provided its response to the Stage 2 consultation on High Needs Funding which took place between December 2016 and March 2017. Whilst in their response the Government state they are providing additional funding for high needs in 2018-19 and 2019-20 to date we have only had confirmation within Devon of an increase of £300k. This will hardly impact on the current overspend within the High Needs Budget. These increased costs have arisen as a result of the introduction of the new code of practice including the increased age range and population growth which have not seen comparable additional funding from government. Examples of these pressures are provided below.

- An increase in the number of learners with individually funded plans from 3572 in 2014 to 4103 in Sept 17.
- A 99% increase in the number of assessments which meet statutory thresholds and therefore need a joint assessment (255 from Jan to Dec 2016, 478 from Jan to end July 2017).
- A 33% increase in the past 3 years in the average charge made by independent special schools residential placements and a 54% increase in day placement average costs of the same time scale.
- The number of learners age 16 – 19 in Further Education with statutory funding has risen from 122 in 2015/16 to 262 in Sept 2017. As EHCPs unlike old statements can now continue to post

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16 this number is likely to rise rapidly. In total there are now 713 young people aged 16 to 19 with funded Education Health and Care Plans compared to 452 in 2016.

- In addition requests for first assessment can also be made up to the age of 25 and the number of post 19 learners funded by the Local Authority has risen from 92 in 2015/16 to 147 as of 31.8.17.
- A increase the number of pupils medically unable to attend school (also funded by the High Needs Budget)

Whilst continuing to campaign for fairer funding for Devon schools we also need to put increased emphasis on securing adequate funding for the High Needs Block as the two budgets go hand in hand in providing inclusive provision for Devon Children.

The sheet below provides a brief summary of some of the work that has been complete by the SEND improvement board this year and the work currently in progress.

Devon's progress towards full implementation of the SEND Reforms September 2017

Progress to date	Work in progress
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well established multi-agency SEND Improvement Board reporting directly to Devon Children & Families Partnership Executive • 5 workstreams commissioned to deliver transformation • Multi-Agency SEND Strategy – consulted on and published • SEND Strategy Implementation Plan in place and monitored • SEND Joint Strategic Needs Assessment published • Updated SEND Local Offer developed with parents & professionals • Dedicated Local Offer & Participation Officer role • New multi-agency EHC assessment process • Reshape of 0-25 SEN Team in line with locality model • Designated Medical Officers in post and effective • Wide ranging engagement with parent/carers • LGA Peer Review completed • EHCP training for multi-agency professionals • EHC Quality Assurance guidance and toolkit developed • Preparing for Adulthood workers visiting all young people with EHCPs in Year 10 • Educational attainment for children/young people with SEN is good 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing capacity within 0-25 SEN Team to respond to rise in demand and performance against statutory timescales • DIAS running parent information events • Re-commissioning of community health and care services • Implementation of multi-agency quality assurance for EHC process • Re-development of annual review process • Ongoing transfer of Statements to EHCPs • Systems and process to support integrated personal budgets • Engagement of children and young people with SEND • More effective preparation for Adulthood – transition planning and monitoring outcomes • Development of a young adults team within Adult Social Care • Strengthening the tracking of outcomes for children & young people with SEND • Devon Inclusion Project • SEN Strategic Review • Increase take up of community based short breaks to promote inclusion therefore reducing the need for residential short breaks • Improving timely access to the right support and reducing waiting times for specialist services

QUARTER TWO PERFORMANCE REPORT: CHILDREN'S SOCIAL CARE

Report of the Head of Children's Social Care.

Performance information provides an overview of activity levels within the service, trends and emerging patterns of need that helps identify where performance is improving and where further investigation or targeted improvement action is required with an emphasis on sustained improvement in performance to become more aligned with that of "good" Local Authorities.

The Children's Services management information team work with managers to provide data on key areas of activity in order to support their management oversight of priority areas through the Performance Workbook (Appendix 1).

MASH Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)

In Devon, the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) facilitates multi-agency screening to enable decisions to be made about all information shared by professionals about children where there are safeguarding concerns. This enables concerns to be responded to by the most appropriate service, including Early Help or Children's Social Care where needed.

Just over a third of contacts with the MASH (35% in 2016/17) resulted in a Children's Social Care assessment and met the threshold for statutory safeguarding services. Improving services to this group is a main theme in the proposals to improve the "front door" to Children's Social Care.

Performance within the MASH shows a positive trend of sustained reduction in the number of referrals and enquiries. This reflects strengthening professional judgement in relation to risk and need and helps ensure that referrals are made at the appropriate time and ensure that those who need it, are referred and get the right help at the right time.

Operation of the MASH as the Service's front door continues to be a priority ensuring a high quality, timely initial assessment and access to appropriate services when needed. Just over 40% of contacts with the MASH (35% in 2016/17) resulted in a referral for Children's Social Care assessment. This increase suggests that understanding of thresholds and eligibility continues to increase. Work is progressing to ensure the early help offer is well understood and that families are offered support at the earliest possible time to prevent issues or concerns escalating wherever possible.

Children in Need

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Children in Need are those identified by assessment to require advice and support. This includes those subject to a child protection plan, children in care and disabled children.

The overall number of Child in Need cases at 31 March 2017 has shown a positive reduction of 18.2 % from 31 March 2016. The 31 March 2017 rate of Children in Need is 267.6 per 10,000 (327.4 for 2016), this is below the reported 2016 figures of 332.8 for our Statistical Neighbours. However it is well-aligned to the rates reported by authorities similar to Devon and judged 'Good' by Ofsted (235.7).

The rate of children in need has remained relatively stable over the past two quarters (5,238 at the end of September 2017)

The Child in Need cases include 1,503 disabled children and young people receiving short break support, finance only packages of care or a social work service. A service modernisation programme is underway in the Disabled Children's Service

Referrals into statutory children's service

In 16/17 the overall volume referrals into the MASH reduced by 27% as a result of improved triaging work, partner agency working and increasing professional's awareness through MASH seminars along with developments within Early Help. There is month on month variability in the volume of referrals, attributable to a whole range of factors.

Low re-referral rates, (the percentage of children re-referred to social care with 12 months of their original referral) are an indicator of effective need identification and decision-making. At the end of Quarter 2, Devon's performance (20.7%) is below statistical neighbours (22.4%) and national average performance (23.3%) and is just above local authorities deemed 'good' by Ofsted (19.8%).

Single Assessments

The vast majority of accepted referrals lead to an assessment to determine needs and risks, clarify the desired outcomes and, where required, allocate resources to achieve them. These assessments must be timely. The maximum timeframe for the single assessment to reach a decision on next steps should be 45 working days from the point of referral.

At the end of the second quarter, on average, 90% of referrals resulted in a single assessment. Numbers of referrals and assessments varies month by month, the average number of assessments is 440 per month.

The proportion of assessments leading to a case closed outcome is an indicator of the service's effectiveness in identifying those families that need to be brought into the statutory service. A high rate of assessments not leading to service is inefficient, costly to the Council, potentially damaging to families while diverting social care resources from the higher priority areas. This area has shown significant improvement over the year; reducing from 57.8% of assessments leading to case closed in June 2016 to 38.1 in September 2017. The average at the end of quarter 2 is 41.1%, compared to

52.4% at the same time in 2016. This is indicative of improved initial assessment and decision making in the MASH. It is important to note that some assessments should conclude with a case closed outcome. The assessment process in itself can prompt necessary change in families and social workers are intervening purposefully and therapeutically when they undertake assessments. Similarly while assessments may not lead to further involvement from the statutory social work service, families may have been connected to appropriate support from early help.

'Good' Local Authorities have a rate of single assessments that is higher than Devon's forecast rate; 368.8 per 10,000 population compared to 336 (Devon forecast). We know that the rate of Children in Need in Good Local Authorities is lower than ours, which might indicate a conversion rate (of assessments to case closed outcome) in the region of 40%. This can be tested further.

The timeliness of completion of single assessments is below target at 80.5%. Performance dipped in August and September (summer leave followed by a spike in demand). This is an area of practice now under close review. The improvement in the availability of this data supports managers to closely monitor this performance in their teams and improvement is required across the service.

Child Protection Enquiries

Section 47 of the Children Act 1989, places a duty on a local authority, to undertake enquiries where they have reasonable cause to suspect that a child in their area is suffering or is likely to suffer significant harm, in order to decide whether they should take any action to safeguard or promote the child's welfare. The decision to undertake enquiries under S47 is made after multi-agency consideration of the issues and risks in a strategy discussion

On average 134 child protection enquiries are initiated per month in this reporting year to date. However this area of activity is volatile; in April there were 97 enquiries and in May 186.

In 27% of the enquiries undertaken this year, the concerns are not substantiated. Scrutiny is aware that, following the Service Review, one of our top three priorities is to strengthen children in need practice. A robust child in need practice should lead to a lower rate of S47 enquiries where concerns are not substantiated.

Child Protection Conferences

The Initial Child Protection Conference (ICPC) brings together family members, the child, where appropriate, and those professionals most involved with the child and family. The purpose of the ICPC is to decide what future action is required to safeguard and promote the welfare of the child, how that action will be taken forward, and with what intended outcomes. Where the conference outcome determines that a child is at continuing risk of significant harm, a multi-agency child protection plan is formulated to protect the child.

Following the implementation of a new conference model in March 2017, which temporarily affected performance; the percentage of ICPC leading to child protection

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plan has begun to stabilise at 86%. This is broadly in line with good practice in other parts of the country

The rate of Child Protection Plans has fluctuated too dramatically over the past 2 years. We are beginning to see the rate settle within expected parameters which is welcome. In April 2017, 425 children were subject to a plan and in September this number rose to 479. Comparing rates per 10,000 of children subject to CP plans our September rate of 33.4 per 10000 compares well with 33.7 for good Local Authorities and very favourably with our statistical neighbours at 52.3.

A more robust child in need practice would usually lead to a decrease in the number of children subject of plans. We also have a working hypothesis that the practice culture in Devon may have been to use measures under the Public Law Outline rather than the child protection conference process. If this hypothesis is validated, and practice develops, we might expect to see an increase in children subject of a protection plan and a corresponding decrease in the use of PLO.

Caution must be exercised, we are still working to embed our new conference model and rates are anticipated to continue to show some fluctuations.

Repeat Child Protection Plans

Repeat child protection plans measures whether children who start a plan in the current reporting year have ever had a previous CP plan between the ages of 0-18 years. The purpose of this indicator is to consider the extent to which the previous child protection plan effectively supported longer term family changes to ensure the safety of the child. While a low rate is indicative of effective planning and decision making; historic performance issues and very high rates for child protection plans in 2015/16 in particular will continue to have a residual impact in this area.

On average, 26.5% of children on a plan, have previously been on a plan. This compares unfavourably with Statistical Neighbours at 21.5% and good Local Authorities at 17.9%. This indicator is improving, in September 2016, 39% of children had previously been subject of a plan. Members should continue to monitor this indicator. The second repeat plan indicator measures second plans within two years of the first and here Devon's performance (12.6%) is more in line with performance of other Local Authorities.

Scrutiny has paid attention to short duration plans (those ended at 3 months). The year to date average is 19%.

Children in Care

The number of children in care (692) has remained relatively stable. The rate, 48 per 10,000, compares favourably with our statistical neighbours at 53 but is significantly worse than good Local Authorities at 39. Steady managed reduction is the strategy here. Whole system improvements which see every child and family receiving the right help at the right time, underpin the achievement of lower rates of children in care. Developments in Early Help, services to children in need, developing threshold to care responses and improving assessment and care planning, along with improved

placement stability and quality of care all contribute to reducing this rate. It is important to understand that lower numbers are not in themselves the aim; rather, when families receive the right services at the right time, children are less likely to need to come into care

90% of visits to children in care in September 2017 were timely. This performance is in line with good Local Authorities.

The majority of children and young people in care experience high levels of placement stability. Nevertheless there remains a group who due to issues of their needs and placement sufficiency have experienced very many more moves than is desirable. The table, on page 14 of the Performance Book, shows that 12 children have moved more than 10 times in the preceding 12 months. The nationally reported indicator is 3+ moves in a year. 5.2% of our children in care have moved 3+ times since April 1st. The 2017/18 outturn is likely to be a deterioration on last year's performance. The key issue here is a national crisis in placement sufficiency, which compromises placement matching which is at the heart of stability. More detailed reports of performance for children in care are the responsibility of the Corporate Parenting Board and these issues are all closely monitored by the service throughout the course of the year.

Caseloads

Caseloads are holding reasonably well but constant vigilance is required, at all levels of management, to prevent any upward drift. Caseloads were higher in August, when pressures in the service were particularly intense, especially in the South and North Localities. A major re-profiling of the workforce is underway to ensure we are making the very best use of all available resources.

Electoral Divisions: All

Cabinet Member for Children Services and Schools: Councillor James McInnes

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972: LIST OF BACKGROUND PAPERS

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Performance Book Commentary

1. Devon Priorities (with corresponding Ofsted focus)

- 1. Leadership and Management**
(The impact of leaders on social work practice)

The critical KPI in relation to creating the conditions for good practice to flourish - relates to caseloads, workforce stability and leadership development

- 2. Right Service Right Time and High Quality Statutory Services**
(The experience and progress of children who need help and protection)

Aligning the statutory activity in Devon with similar LAs who are judged 'Good' is the focus. Coupling this with a step change in audit is designed to avoid distortions arising from over-focus on a single KPI

- 3. Children in Care are properly looked after and Care Leavers are listened to and supported to aspire and achieve**
(The experience of and progress of children looked after, care leavers and permanence)

3+ placements is a core obsession, alongside progress in school for children in care with Keeping in Touch, Suitable Housing and EET for care leavers.

2. What Went Well.

3. What needs to improve.

--

4. What we are going to do.

	Action
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

SECTION 1

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE POPULATION PROFILE & CASELOADS

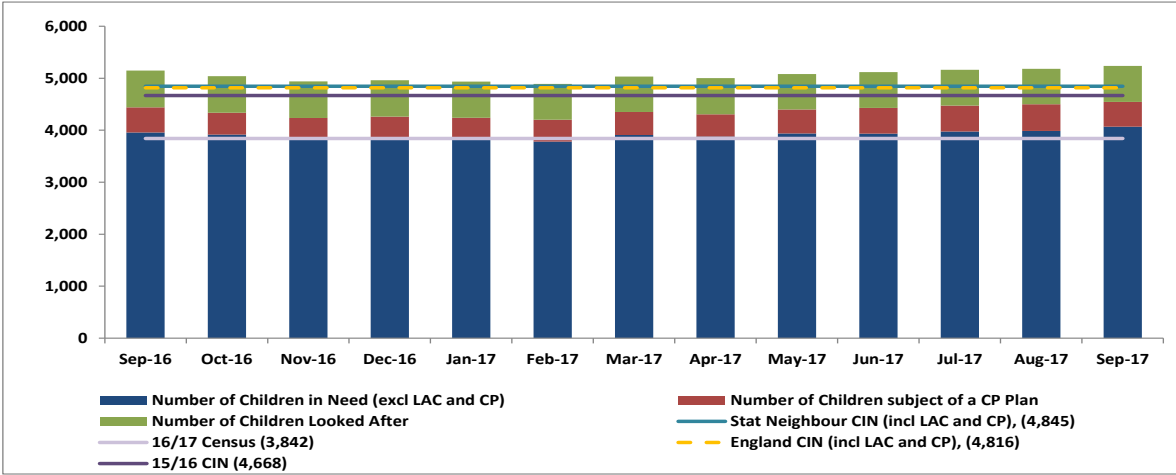
1) Children and Young People Population Profile for Devon - 2016 Mid-Year Estimates *(Source: Office of National Statistics)*

Population per age band (Mid-Year 2016 estimates published June 2017).

Age Band	0	1-4	5-9	10-15	16-17	18-25	Total 0-17	Total 0-25
England	669,103	2,759,943	3,428,266	3,671,788	1,256,177	5,655,209	11,785,277	17,440,486
Devon	7,148	31,119	41,723	47,052	16,513	72,860	143,555	216,415
England	1.2% ↑	5.0% ↓	6.2% ↑	6.6% ↑	2.3% ↓	10.2% ↓	21.3% ↑	31.6% ↑
Devon	0.9% ↑	4.0% ↓	5.4% ↑	6.0% ↑	2.1% ↓	9.3% ↓	18.4% ↑	27.8% ↓

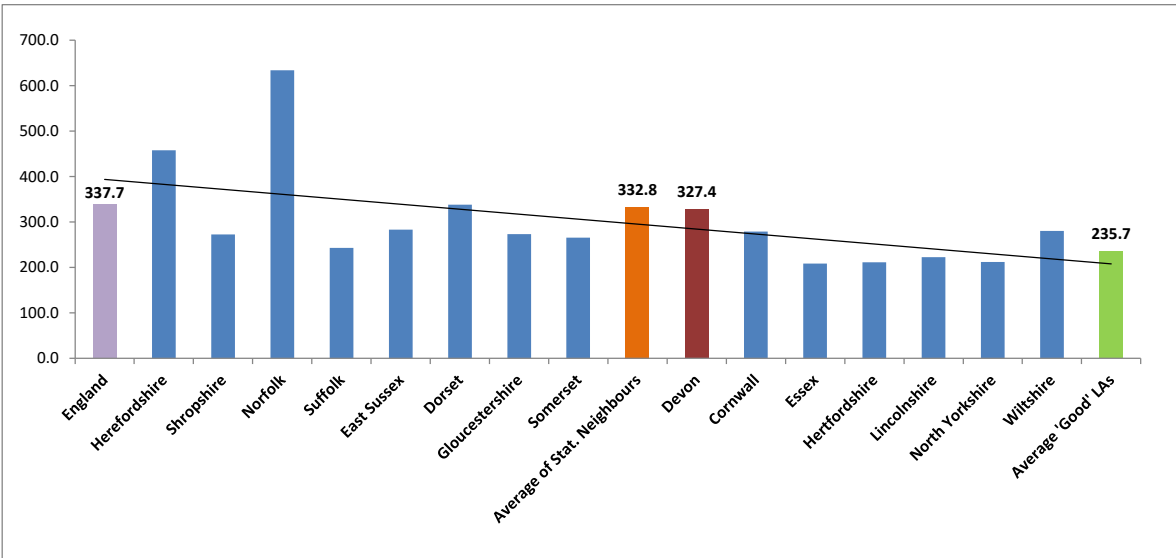
Workload Profile

2) Children's Social Work Profile of all Cases



The total number of Children in Need in Devon for September 2017 is 5,238 which includes 692 CLA, 479 CPP, 289 disabled children receiving a financial package to fund a short break and 1,214 other disabled children and young people supported by the Disabled Children's Social Work Service.

3) Rates of Children in Need at 31 March 2016 per 10,000, 0-17 years population

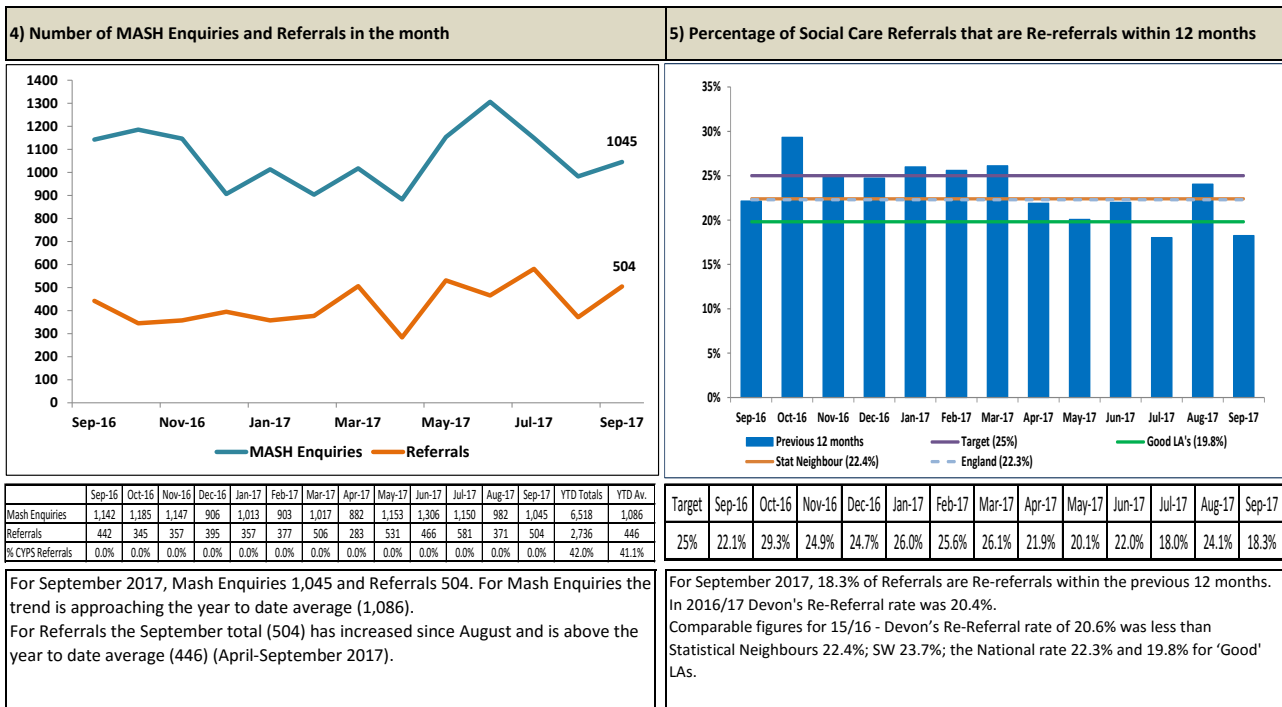


Devon's rate of CIN of 327.4 per 10,000 is now under Statistical Neighbours' ⁽¹⁾ rate of 332.8 ⁽²⁾, (with Norfolk an outlier). 'Good' LA's(3) have an rate of 235.7 per 10,000 suggesting DCC have more to do to prevent families from needing statutory interventions.

⁽¹⁾ Statistical Neighbours are Cornwall, Dorset, East Sussex, Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Norfolk, Shropshire, Somerset, Suffolk and Wiltshire.
⁽²⁾ Rate calculated from the total number of Children in Need at 31st March 2016 per 10,000 of the 0-17 Year population for our Statistical Neighbours.
⁽³⁾ 'Good' LAs are Cornwall, Essex, Hertfordshire, Lincolnshire, North Yorkshire, Wiltshire.

SECTION 2

MASH AND REFERRALS



6) Referral Outcome Breakdown

Outcome	No.	%
Single Assessment	461	90.5%
Private Fostering	18	3.5%
16 Plus Housing	0	0.9%
Refer to ICS	16	4.6%
OLA Child with a CP Plan	5	0.0%
Section 7 /Section 37 /Special Guardianship Report	4	0.6%
Advice & Information Provided	0	0.0%
Total	504	100.0%

Of the 504 referrals made in September 2017, 461 (90.5%) are for Single Assessment, with the remainder including Private Fostering, OLA Child with a CP Plan, Section 7 /37 and Referrals to DCS.

7) Referrals in a Month

Number of referrals in month	2017/18																YTD Total	YTD Rate / 10,000	Mth Ave	Projection Year End	2015/16, England	
	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17						Sep-17
Number of referrals in month (all children, all occurrences)	501	486	542	590	442	345	357	395	357	377	506	283	531	466	581	371	504	2,736	129.6	456	5,472	532.2
Nr referrals with single assessment outcome	459	427	463	538	391	309	321	360	295	338	454	251	483	419	513	328	461	2,455	116.1	409	4,910	
% referrals with single assessment outcome	91.6%	87.9%	85.4%	91.2%	88.5%	89.6%	89.9%	91.1%	82.6%	89.7%	89.7%	88.7%	91.0%	89.9%	88.3%	88.4%	91.5%	89.7%	89.5%	89.7%	89.7%	
Number of children with referral in month	498	481	538	585	438	341	357	388	354	371	494	283	528	459	566	370	504	2,710	1,836	452	5,420	
Of whom, number with referral in previous 12 months	107	115	106	137	97	100	89	96	92	95	129	62	106	101	102	89	92	552	371	92	1,104	
% with repeat referral in previous 12 months	21.5%	23.9%	19.7%	23.4%	22.1%	29.3%	24.9%	24.7%	26.0%	25.6%	26.1%	21.9%	20.1%	22.0%	18.0%	24.1%	18.3%	20.4%	20.2%	20.4%	20.4%	22.3%

For September 2017, 91.5% of Referrals have a Single Assessment outcome, with 18.3% of children having a Repeat Referral in previous 12 months, reflective of higher proportion of Repeat Referrals for less children. April-17-September-17, 89.7% of Referrals have a Single Assessment outcome with 20.4% of children with Repeat Referral in previous 12 months.

SECTION 3

CHILDREN IN NEED

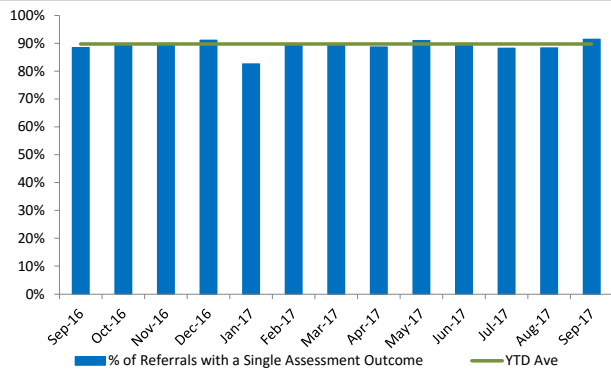
8) Children in Need: Numbers at Snapshot Date and Allocation Data as at 30th September 2017

	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	YTD Ave	YTD Ave Rate/ 10,000
Total Children in Need (Inc Finance Only Cases)	3,960	3,915	3,830	3,860	3,845	3,782	3,907	3,880	3,937	3,934	3,976	3,985	4,067	3,963	276.1
Children in Need (Ex Finance Only Cases)	2,662	2,512	2,456	2,486	2,446	2,372	2,440	2,426	2,457	2,477	2,509	2,518	2,564	2,492	173.6
Number Allocated to Qualified Social Worker (Ex FOC)	2,468	2,321	2,293	2,317	2,285	2,203	2,284	2,267	2,277	2,321	2,341	2,375	2,420	2,334	162.6
Number Allocated to Other Professional (Ex FOC)	138	148	131	133	133	129	127	132	136	147	119	123	131	131	9.1
Number Not Allocated to Worker (Ex Finance Only Cases)	56	43	32	36	28	40	29	27	44	9	49	20	13	27	1.9
Finance Only Cases (Allocated & Unallocated)	252	311	275	275	274	275	305	288	295	286	289	289	289	289	20.2
ICS Finance Only Cases (Allocated & Unallocated)	1,046	1,092	1,099	1,099	1,125	1,135	1,162	1,166	1,185	1,171	1,178	1,178	1,214	1,182	82.3

9) Children in Need: Breakdown of Numbers by Service Area - as at 30 September 2017

Area / Service			Total	Number Allocated to Qualified Social Worker	% Allocated to Qualified Social Worker	Number Allocated to Other Professional	% Allocated to Other Professional	Number Not Allocated to Named Person (Non-Professional)	% Not Allocated to Named Person (Non-Professional)	
Initial Response	Exeter	IRCX1	111	92	82.9%	18	16.2%	1	0.9%	
	Mid & East	IRCM1	185	185	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
	North	IRCN1	213	184	86.4%	29	13.6%	0	0.0%	
	South	IRCS1	271	265	97.8%	6	2.2%	0	0.0%	
Initial Response Total			780	726	93.1%	53	6.8%	1	0.1%	
Children and Families	Exeter	CFCX1	57	48	84.2%	9	15.8%	0	0.0%	
		CFCX2	55	54	98.2%	0	0.0%	1	1.8%	
		CFCX3	74	74	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
		CFCX4	79	69	87.3%	10	12.7%	0	0.0%	
Children and Families - Exeter Total			265	245	92.5%	19	7.2%	1	0.4%	
Children and Families	Mid & East	CFCM1	36	36	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
		CFCM2	64	64	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
		CFCM3	29	29	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
		CFCM4	67	66	98.5%	0	0.0%	1	1.5%	
Children and Families - Mid/East Total			196	195	99.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%	
Children and Families	North	CFCN2	77	77	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
		CFCN3	70	58	82.9%	11	15.7%	1	1.4%	
		CFCN4	91	85	93.4%	6	6.6%	0	0.0%	
Children and Families - North Total			238	220	92.4%	17	7.1%	1	0.4%	
Children and Families	South	CFCS1	73	73	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
		CFCS2	88	76	86.4%	12	13.6%	0	0.0%	
		CFCS3	63	55	87.3%	8	12.7%	0	0.0%	
		CFCS4	99	99	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Children and Families - South Total			323	303	93.8%	20	6.2%	0	0.0%	
Permanency and Transition	Exeter	PTCX1	154	154	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
	Mid & East	PTCM1	51	50	98.0%	0	0.0%	1	2.0%	
	North	PTCN1	117	104	88.9%	8	6.8%	5	4.3%	
	South	PTCS1	119	119	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Permanency and Transition Total			441	427	96.8%	8	1.8%	6	1.4%	
Private Fostering			PFC1	56	45	80.4%	11	19.6%	0	0.0%
Disabled Children's Services	DCS East Mid	ICCEMID	63	60	95.2%	0	0.0%	3	4.8%	
	DCS Exeter	ICCEXETR	80	78	97.5%	2	2.5%	0	0.0%	
	DCS North 1	ICCNORTH	34	33	97.1%	1	2.9%	0	0.0%	
	DCS North 2	ICCNRTH2	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
	DCS South 1	ICCSWEST	32	32	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
	DCS South 2	ICCSWST2	56	56	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	
Disabled Children's Services Total			265	259	97.7%	3	1.1%	3	1.1%	
Total (Excluding FOC Cases)			2,564	2,420	94.4%	131	5.1%	13	0.5%	
Finance Only Cases (Allocated & Unallocated)			FOC01	289						
ICS Finance Only Cases (Allocated & Unallocated)			ICSFREME, ICSFRN & ICSFRS	1,214						
Total (Including FOC Cases)			4,067							

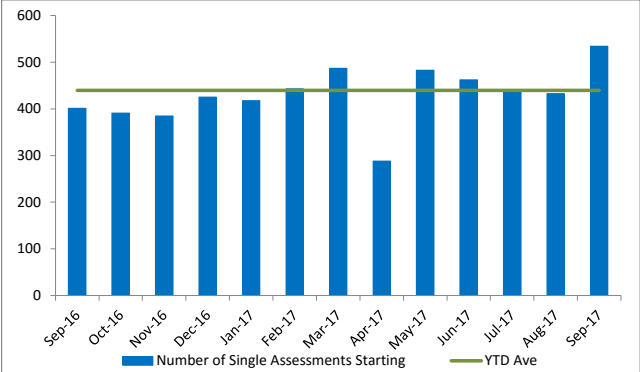
10) Percentage of Referrals with a Single Assessment Outcome



Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	YTD Ave
88.5%	89.6%	89.9%	91.1%	82.6%	89.7%	89.7%	88.7%	91.0%	89.9%	88.3%	88.4%	91.5%	89.7%

The rate of Referrals that progressed to a Single Assessment in September 2017 was 91.5%. The 2017/18 monthly average to date is 89.7%.

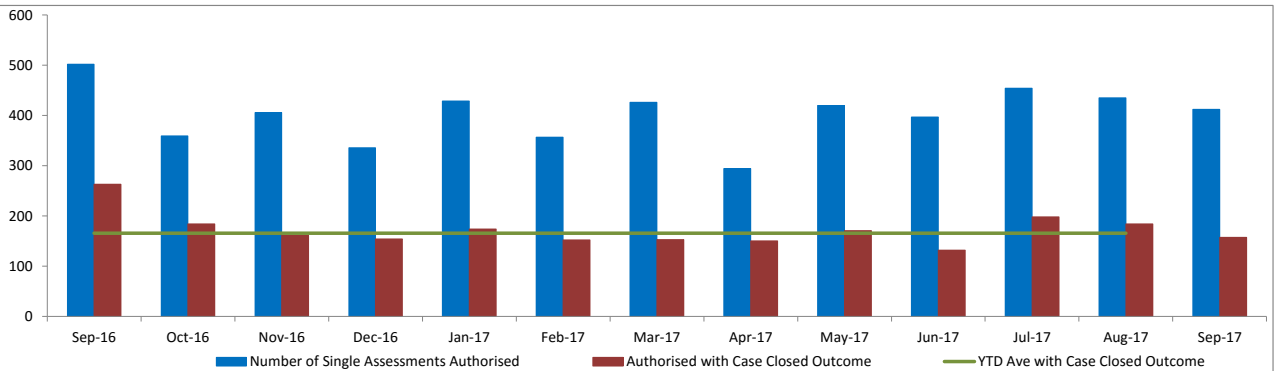
11) Number of Single Assessments Starting



Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	YTD Ave
401	391	385	425	418	443	487	288	483	462	437	433	534	440

For September 2017, 534 Single Assessments started, with a 2017/18 monthly average of 440

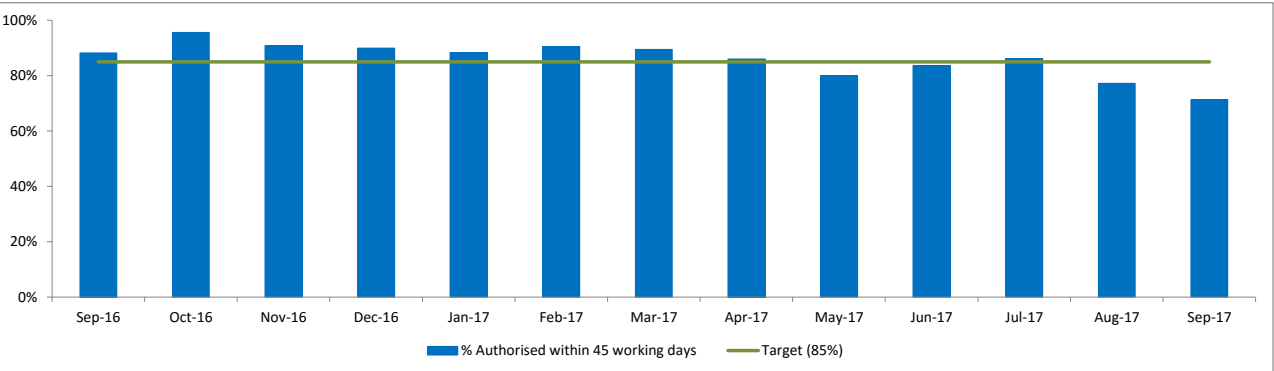
12) Cases Closed at End of Single Assessment



Single Assessments	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	YTD Total	YTD Ave
Number Authorised	502	359	406	336	429	357	426	294	420	397	454	435	412	2412	402
Number Authorised with "Case Closed" Outcome	263	184	161	154	174	152	153	150	171	132	198	184	157	992	165
% authorised with "Case Closed" Outcome	52.4%	51.3%	39.7%	45.8%	40.6%	42.6%	35.9%	51.0%	40.7%	33.2%	43.6%	42.3%	38.1%	41.1%	41.1%

For September 2017, 412 Single Assessments were authorised, with a 2017/18 monthly average of 402. The forecast for 2017/18 is currently at 336/10,000, compared with 368.8/10,000 for 'Good' LAs in 2015/16. In September 2017, 157 (38.1%) of Single Assessments had an outcome of 'Case Closed', with a 2017/18 monthly average of 165 (41.1%).

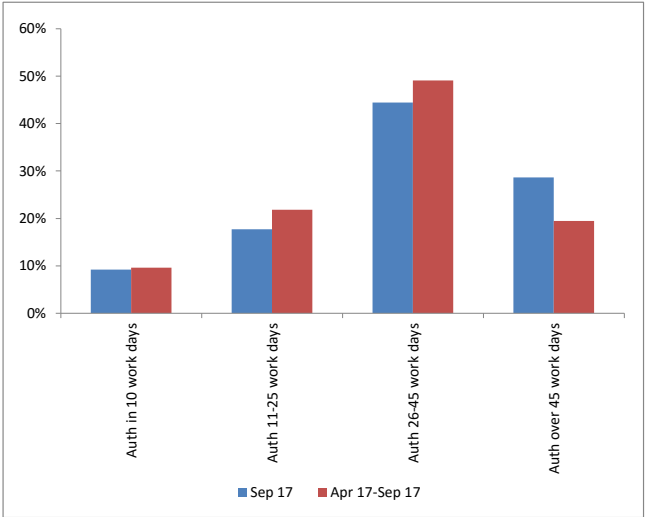
13) Single Assessments Authorised within in 45 Working Days



Single Assessments	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	YTD Total	YTD Ave
Number Authorised	502	359	406	336	429	357	426	294	420	397	454	435	412	2412	402
Number Authorised within 45 working days	443	343	369	302	379	323	381	253	336	332	391	336	294	1942	324
% Authorised within 45 working days	88.2%	95.5%	90.9%	89.9%	88.3%	90.5%	89.4%	86.1%	80.0%	83.6%	86.1%	77.2%	71.4%	80.5%	80.5%

For September 2017, 71.4% of Single Assessments were authorised within 45 working days, compared with a 2017/18 monthly average of 80.5%.

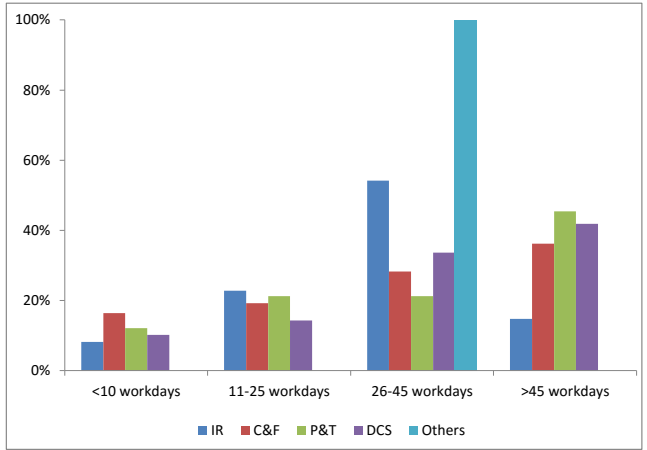
14) Timeliness of Assessments: All Teams



	Auth in 10 work days	Auth 11-25 work days	Auth 26-45 work days	Auth over 45 work days
Sep 17	9.2%	17.7%	44.4%	28.6%
Apr 17-Sep 17	9.6%	21.8%	49.1%	19.5%

For September 2017, 28.6% of Single Assessments authorised were over 45 working days, compared with a 2017/18 monthly average of 19.5%.

15) Timeliness of Assessments: Team Breakdown



Apr 17-Sep 17		<10 workdays	11-25 workdays	26-45 workdays	>45 workdays
Initial Response	IR	8.2%	22.8%	54.2%	14.8%
Children & Families	C&F	16.4%	19.2%	28.2%	36.2%
Permanency & Transition	P&T	12.1%	21.2%	21.2%	45.5%
Disability Services	DCS	10.2%	14.3%	33.7%	41.8%
Ad-Hoc Teams	Others	0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%

For All Teams, April 17 to September 17, 19.5% of Single Assessments authorised were over 45 working days.

SECTION 4

CHILD PROTECTION

16) Number of Strategy Discussions Starting and Ending in Month

														2017/18 YTD Stats		
	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	YTD Total	YTD Ave	Forecast Rate / 10,000
Number Started in Month	139	115	174	123	161	191	219	158	274	243	187	181	233	1276	213	177.8
Number Ended in Month	118	111	161	151	152	193	204	153	240	207	169	150	204	1123	187	156.5

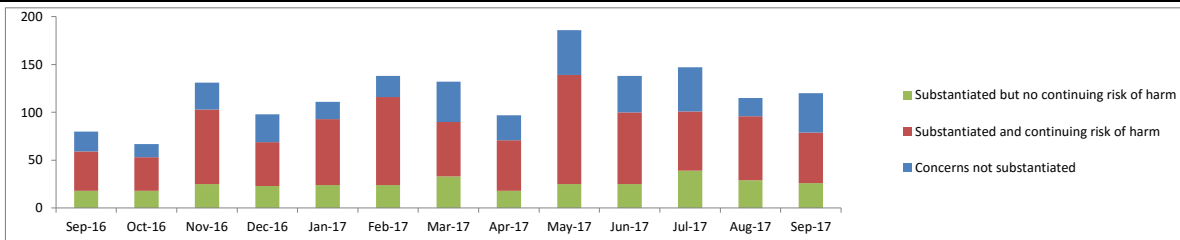
17) Strategy Discussions Ending in Month: Outcome Breakdown

Outcome														2017/18 YTD Stats			
	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	YTD Total	YTD %	YTD Ave	Forecast Rate / 10,000
Section 47 Enquiries	96	86	128	108	124	160	161	115	201	167	126	131	167	907	80.8%	151	126.4
Further Strategy	3	13	10	17	4	13	1	5	8	3	7	2	8	33	2.9%	6	4.6
Section 17 Assessment	14	5	20	14	4	5	27	20	13	18	15	3	14	83	7.4%	14	11.6
No Further Action	5	7	3	12	20	15	15	13	18	19	21	14	15	100	8.9%	17	13.9
Total	118	111	161	151	152	193	204	153	240	207	169	150	204	1123	100.0%	187	156.5

18) Number of s47 Enquiries Starting and Ending in Month

														2017/18 YTD Stats		2015-16 Comparator stats - Ave					
	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	YTD Total	YTD Ave	Forecast Rate / 10,000	Devon Rate / 10,000	Good LA Rate / 10,000	Stat. Neigh Rate / 10,000	South West Rate / 10,000	England Rate / 10,000
S47 Enquiries from Single Assessments &/or G2 Forms	80	67	131	98	111	138	132	97	186	138	147	115	120	803	134	111.9	144.5	75.3	124.3	137.4	147.5

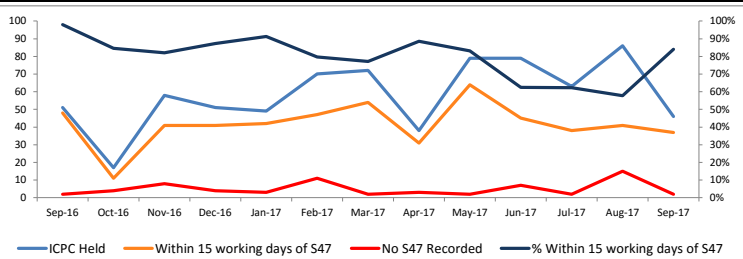
19) Number of Section 47 Enquiries Ending in Month: Outcome Breakdown



In September 2017, 120 Section 47 Enquiries Starting and Ending within the Month. Of these, 53 Section 47 Enquiries were outcomed as 'substantiated and continuing risk of harm'.

Outcome														2017/18 YTD Stats			2016/17		2015-16 Comparator stats - Ave					
	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	YTD Total	YTD %	YTD Ave	Forecast Rate / 10,000	Devon Rate / 10,000	Devon Rate / 10,000	Good LA Rate / 10,000	Stat. Neigh Rate / 10,000	South West Rate / 10,000	England Rate / 10,000	
Concerns not substantiated	21	14	28	29	18	22	42	26	47	38	46	19	41	217	27.0%	36	30.2							
Substantiated and continuing risk of harm	41	35	78	46	69	92	57	53	114	75	62	67	53	424	52.8%	71	59.1							
Substantiated but no continuing risk of harm	18	18	25	23	24	24	33	18	25	25	39	29	26	162	20.2%	27	22.6							
Total	80	67	131	98	111	138	132	97	186	138	147	115	120	803	100.0%	134	111.9	101.1	144.5	75.3	124.3	137.4	147.5	

20) ICPC Held within 15 working days of initiation of Section 47 Enquiry

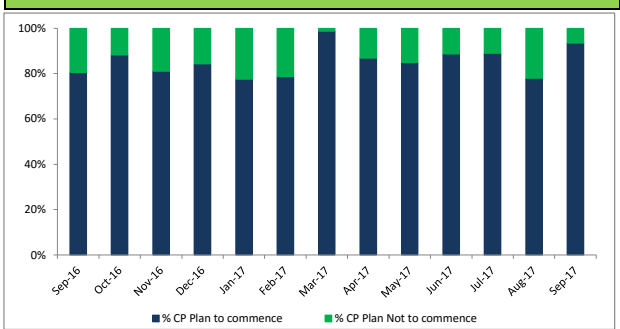


For September 2017, 37 of the 44 ICPC's with Section 47 recorded (84.1%) were held within 15 Working Days. A further 2 ICPCs were held with no Section 47 recorded.

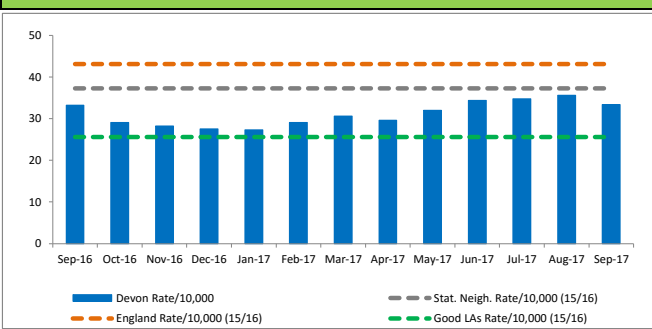
For 2017/18 so far, 256 of the 360 ICPC's with Section 47 recorded (71.1%) were held within 15 Working Days. A further 31 ICPCs were held with no Section 47 recorded.

														2017/18 YTD Stats			2016/17		2015-16 Comparator stats - Ave				
	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	YTD Total	YTD %	YTD Ave	Forecast Rate / 10,000	Devon %	Devon %	Good LA %	Stat. Neighs %	South West %	England %
Number of children subject to ICPCs	48	11	41	41	42	47	54	31	64	45	38	41	37	256	65.5%	43	35.7	85.4%	80.4%	85.6%	73.3%	78.5%	76.7%
Within 15 working days of s47	98.0%	84.6%	82.0%	87.2%	91.3%	79.7%	77.1%	88.6%	83.1%	62.5%	62.3%	57.7%	84.1%		71.1%	71.1%							
% within 15 working days of s47 (excludes "No s47 recorded")	1	2	9	6	4	12	16	4	13	27	23	30	7	104	26.6%	17		14.6%	19.6%	14.4%	26.7%	21.5%	23.3%
Outside 15 working days of s47	2	4	8	4	3	11	2	3	2	7	2	15	2	31	7.9%	5							
No s47 recorded	51	17	58	51	49	70	72	38	79	79	63	86	46	391	100.0%	65	54.5						
Total Children subject to ICPC's																							

21) Proportion of ICPC resulting in a Child Protection Plan



22) Rate/10,000 of Children Subject to a Child Protection Plan at Snapshot Date



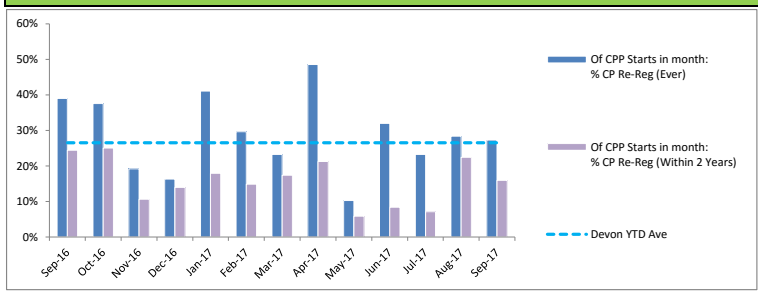
	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
ICPCs in month	51	17	58	51	49	70	72	38	79	79	63	86	46
CP Plan to commence outcome	41	15	47	43	38	55	71	33	67	70	56	67	43
No Outcome recorded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% CP Plan to commence	80.4%	88.2%	81.0%	84.3%	77.6%	78.6%	98.6%	86.8%	84.8%	88.6%	88.9%	77.9%	93.5%
% CP Plan Not to commence	19.6%	11.8%	19.0%	15.7%	22.4%	21.4%	1.4%	13.2%	15.2%	11.4%	11.1%	22.1%	6.5%

	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Number of CP	477	418	406	396	392	418	440	425	460	494	499	511	479
Rate/10,000	33.2	29.1	28.3	27.6	27.3	29.1	30.7	29.6	32.0	34.4	34.8	35.6	33.4
England Rate/10,000 (15/16)	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1
Good LAs Rate/10,000 (15/16)	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6	25.6
Stat. Neigh. Rate/10,000 (15/16)	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3	37.3

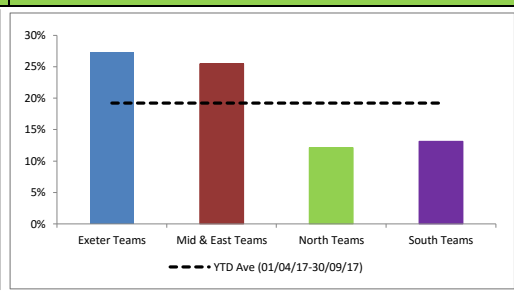
For September 2017, 43 of the 46 ICPC's (93.5%) have an outcome of 'CP Plan to Commence'. For 2017/18 so far, 336 of the 391 ICPC's (85.9%) have an outcome of 'CP Plan to Commence'.

At the end of September 2017, there were 479 Children subject to a Child Protection Plan (a rate of 33.4 per 10,000). For 2017/18 so far, the monthly average is 478, a rate of 33.3 per 10,000

23) Percentage of Repeat Child Protection Plans (CPPs) in the year



24) CPP Ending within 3 months of CPP starting - Latest 3 months



	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	YTD
CPP Starts in month	41	16	47	43	39	54	69	33	68	72	56	67	44	340
Of CPP Starts in month: CP Re-Reg (Ever)	16	6	9	7	16	16	16	16	7	23	13	19	12	90
Of CPP Starts in month: % CP Re-Reg (Ever)	39.0%	37.5%	19.1%	16.3%	41.0%	29.6%	23.2%	48.5%	10.3%	31.9%	23.2%	28.4%	27.3%	26.5%
Of CPP Starts in month: CP Re-Reg (Within 2 Years)	10	4	5	6	7	8	12	7	4	6	4	15	7	43
Of CPP Starts in month: % CP Re-Reg (Within 2 Years)	24.4%	25.0%	10.6%	14.0%	17.9%	14.8%	17.4%	21.2%	5.9%	8.3%	7.1%	22.4%	15.9%	12.6%

	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	3 month Total
Exeter Teams	40.0%	33.3%	15.4%	27.3%
Mid & East Teams	12.0%	57.1%	18.8%	25.5%
North Teams	8.3%	50.0%	5.9%	12.1%
South Teams	44.4%	4.5%	10.0%	13.1%
YTD Ave (01/04/17-30/09/17)	19.2%	19.2%	19.2%	19.2%

This chart shows how many children became the subject of a CP Plan in the month and whether they have been on a Plan before ever or within the last 2 years. For September 2017, 27.3% of Children starting CP were the subject of a CP Plan more than once in their childhood ever, and 15.9% of Children were subject of a CP Plan more than once within the last 2 years. For 2017/18 year to date (i.e. 01/04/17-31/03/18) there were 340 Starts, of which, 90 (26.5%) of Children starting were the subject of a CP Plan more than once in their childhood ever, and 43 (i.e. 12.6%) Children were subject of a CP Plan more than once within the last 2 years.

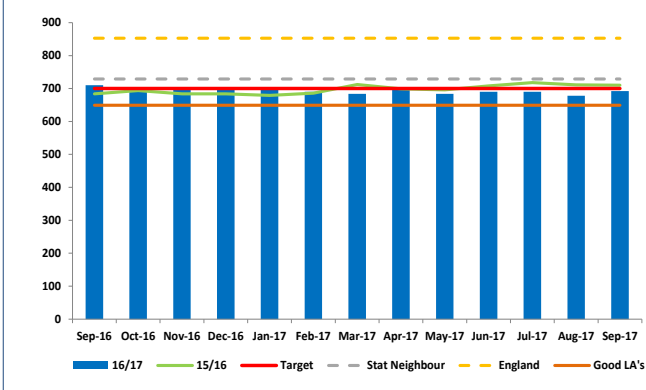
25) Team Breakdown of Child Protection Plans (CPPs) Ending within 3 months of CPP starting - Latest 3 months

Team	Jul 2017				Aug 2017				Sep 2017				Grand Total			
	Ended 0-2 months	Ended 3+ months	Total Ends	% 0-2 months	Ended 0-2 months	Ended 3+ months	Total Ends	% 0-2 months	Ended 0-2 months	Ended 3+ months	Total Ends	% 0-2 months	Ended 0-2 months	Ended 3+ months	Total Ends	% 0-2 months
CHILDREN & FAMILIES EXETER 1					3	2	5	60%					3	3	6	50%
CHILDREN & FAMILIES EXETER 2	1		1	100%					1	1	2	50%	1	4	5	20%
CHILDREN & FAMILIES EXETER 3	1	2	3	33%	2	4	6	33%	2	1	3	67%	5	7	12	42%
CHILDREN & FAMILIES EXETER 4		1	1	0%		1	1	0%		8	8	100%		10	10	0%
TOTAL CHILDREN & FAMILIES EXETER	2	3	5	40%	5	10	15	33%	2	11	13	15%	9	24	33	27%
CHILDREN & FAMILIES MID & EAST 1		3	3	0%					1	4	5	20%	1	7	8	13%
CHILDREN & FAMILIES MID & EAST 2		3	3	0%	2	4	6	33%	1	4	5	20%	3	11	14	21%
CHILDREN & FAMILIES MID & EAST 3	1		1	100%	6		6	100%					7		7	100%
CHILDREN & FAMILIES MID & EAST 4	2	14	16	13%		2	2	0%	1	5	6	17%	3	21	24	13%
TOTAL CHILDREN & FAMILIES MID & EAST	3	20	23	13%	8	6	14	57%	3	13	16	19%	14	39	53	26%
CHILDREN & FAMILIES NORTH 1																
CHILDREN & FAMILIES NORTH 2	1	5	6	17%		1	1	0%					1	6	7	14%
CHILDREN & FAMILIES NORTH 3		3	3	0%	1		1	100%	1	1	2	50%	1	4	5	20%
CHILDREN & FAMILIES NORTH 4		3	3	0%		1	1	0%	1	13	14	7%	1	17	18	6%
TOTAL CHILDREN & FAMILIES NORTH	1	11	12	8%	1	2	3	33%	1	14	15	7%	3	27	30	10%
CHILDREN & FAMILIES SOUTH 1		3	3	100%	1		1	100%	2	11	13	15%	6	11	17	35%
CHILDREN & FAMILIES SOUTH 2		1	1	0%		8	8	100%	1	11	12	8%	1	20	21	5%
CHILDREN & FAMILIES SOUTH 3		1	1	0%		4	4	100%	1	1	2	50%	6	6	12	50%
CHILDREN & FAMILIES SOUTH 4	1	3	4	25%		9	9	100%		4	4	100%	1	16	17	6%
TOTAL CHILDREN & FAMILIES SOUTH	4	5	9	44%	1	21	22	5%	3	27	30	10%	8	53	61	13%
ICS NORTH DEVON 1					1		1	100%		2	2	100%	1	2	3	33%
INITIAL RESPONSE EXETER																
INITIAL RESPONSE SOUTH																
PERMANENCY & TRANSITION MID & EAST		2	2	100%										2	2	100%
TOTAL AD-HOC TEAMS	2	2	4	50%	1	1	2	50%	1	2	3	33%	1	4	5	20%
GRAND TOTALS	10	41	51	20%	16	39	55	29%	9	67	76	12%	35	147	182	19%

SECTION 5

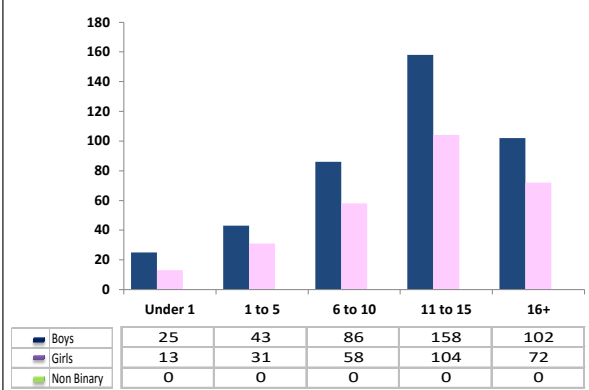
CHILDREN LOOKED AFTER

26) Number of Children looked After



	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
16/17	710	703	704	700	696	690	684	696	684	690	690	678	692
Rate/10,000	49.8	49.3	49.4	49.1	48.8	48.4	48.0	48.8	48.0	48.1	48.1	47.2	48.2

27) Age and Gender of Children looked After



692 Children Looked After, 60% Boys, 40% Girls.

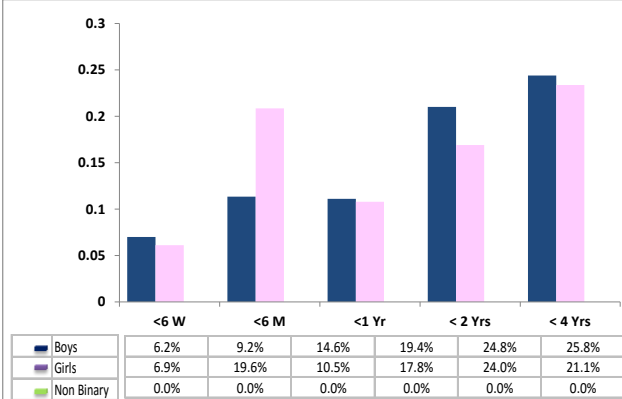
The rate of Looked After Children slightly increased this month (48.2 from 47.2 last month), which is just below our Statistical Neighbours (53) and just above our group of 'Good' LA comparators (39).

Comparative Local Authorities (LA) inspected as "Good"; Average Number is 829, Rate / 10,000 Population 0-17yrs is 56.

LA	Numbers	Rate	LA	Numbers	Rate
Cornwall	430	41	Lincolnshire	625	44
Essex	1,005	33	North Yorkshire	410	35
Hertfordshire	1,010	38	Wiltshire	415	40

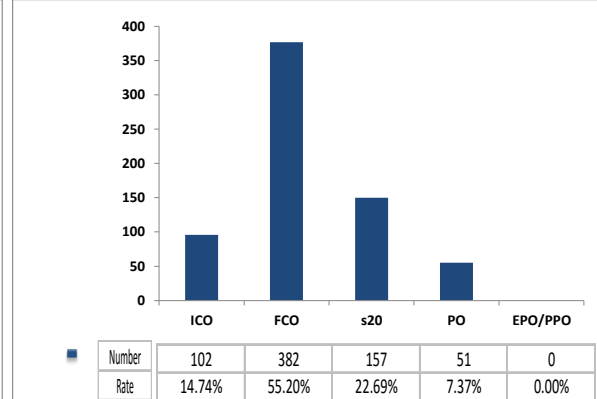
SN/SW/Good	Numbers	Rate
SN	534	53
SW	357	53
Good LA's	649	39

28) Length of time in care



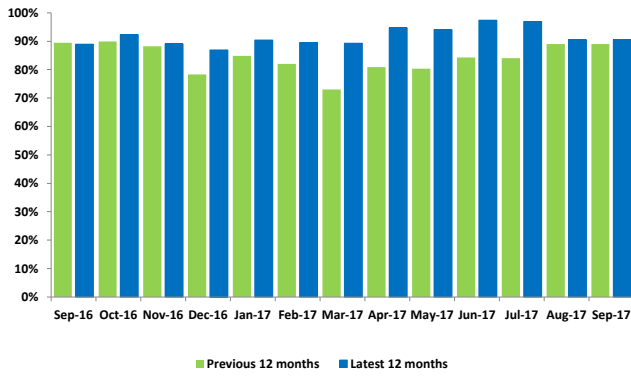
Length of Time in Care for 48% is >2 years, 30% for 6 months to 2 years, 22% for less than 6 months.

29) Legal Status

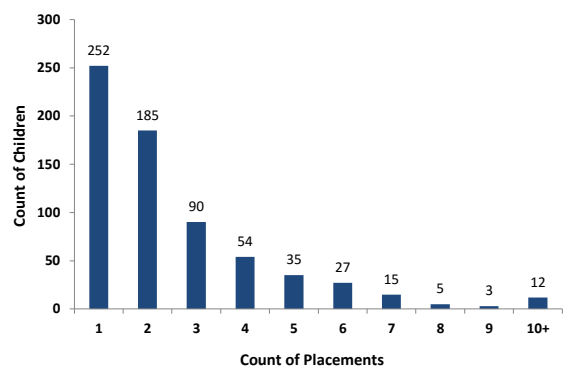


55.2% Full Care Order (FCO), 22.7% Single Period of Accommodation, 14.7% Interim Care Order, 7.4% Placement Order.

30) Percentage of Children looked After with a Visit Completed in the Previous 6 Weeks



31) Number of Placements in last 12 months



Target	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
100.0%	89.0%	92.3%	89.1%	86.9%	90.4%	89.6%	89.3%	94.7%	94.0%	97.4%	96.9%	90.6%	90.6%

Count of Placements for all CLA in 12 months prior to 30 September 2017.

32) 3+ Placement Moves by Team from 1st April 2017

Number of Children Looked After 692

		Number of Placements from 1 st April 2017	Out-turn
Children and Families	Mid-East	5	0.72%
	North	1	0.14%
	South	8	1.16%
	Exeter	3	0.43%
Permanency & Transition		18	2.60%
Initial Response		0	0.00%
DCS		1	0.00%
Total		36	5.20%

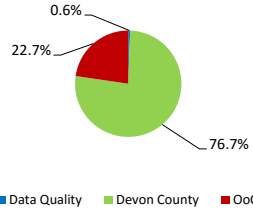
DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL

CHILDREN LOOKED AFTER (CLA) HEALTH SERVICES

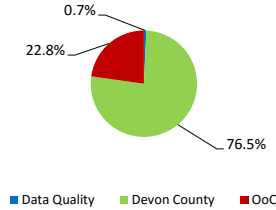
PERFORMANCE ON A PAGE as at **30 September 2017**

DCC Current Children Looked After (CLA) Population	No.	Share
CLA: Number of Children	692	
CLA: Aged 5 and Over	595	86.0%
CLA: Aged Under 5	97	14.0%
Potential OC2 Cohort (CLA at least 1 Year as at Mar. 31st 2017)	No.	Share
2017/18 Potential OC2: Number of Children	540	
2017/18 Potential OC2: Aged 5 and Over	507	93.9%
2017/18 Potential OC2: Aged Under 5	33	6.1%
Current CLA Performance Measures	No.	Rate
Number of Children Starting to be Looked After Since 01 April	151	
Of above; Initial Health Assessments (IHA's) Completed	118	78.1%
Of IHA's Completed Since April 1st, those Completed within 20 Working Days	117	77.5%
Of Current CLA; Annual Dental Check Completed in Year(in last 12 months)	419	60.5%
Performance Measures (for Potential OC2 Cohort)	No.	Rate
For OC2: Review Health Assess. U5 last 6 months, 5+ last 12 months	419	77.6%
For OC2: Dental Check, completed in last 12 months	398	73.7%
SDQ Cohort (Potential OC2 Aged 4-16)	No.	Rate
Number of Children Eligible for an SDQ (OC2 Aged 4-16)	436	
Number of Children with a Recorded SDQ Score	365	83.7%
Of those, Recorded SDQ Scores above the Intervention Score of 17	192	44.0%
Highest SDQ Score Recorded (of a Maximum of 40)	40	
Average for all SDQ Scores	16.7	

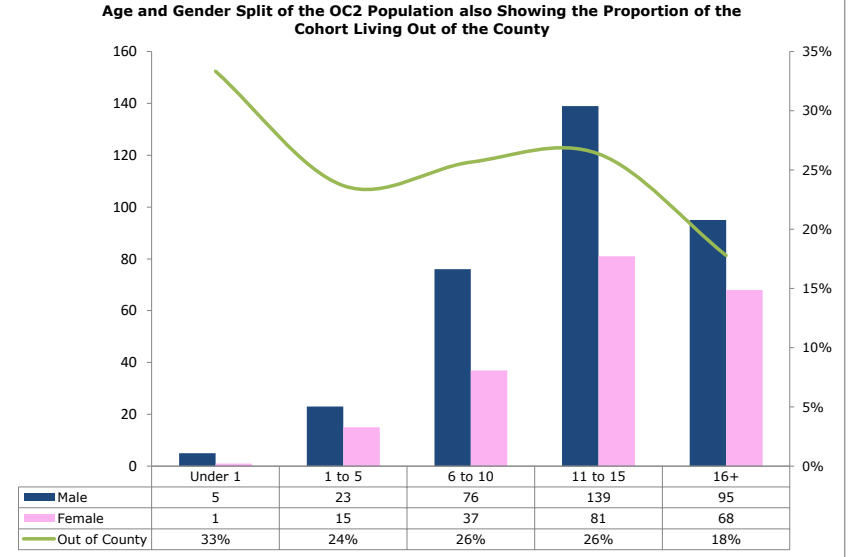
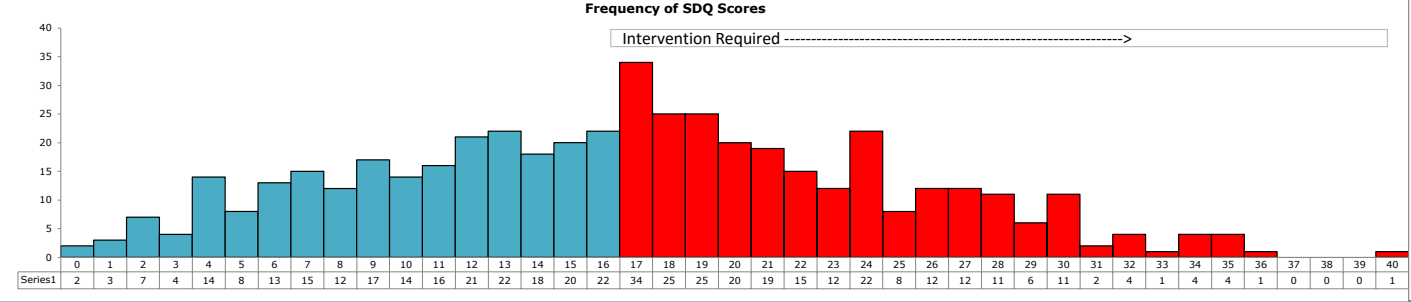
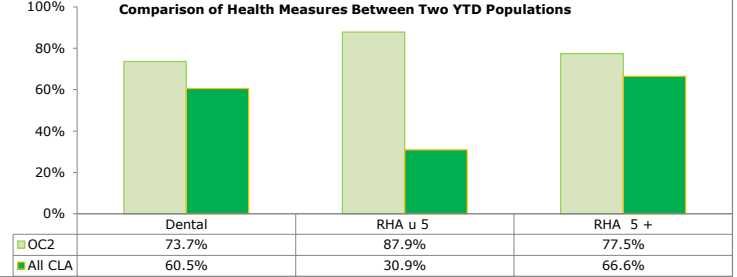
Location of All CLA Population



Location of OC2 Population



Comparison of Health Measures Between Two YTD Populations



Geographical & Service Area Breakdowns of the 2017/18 CLA, OC2 & SDQ Populations

Geographical Area	All CLA			Health Assess. Over 5 RHAs: in last 12m Under 5 RHAs: in last 6m IHAs: For CLA starting since 01/04/2017			Dental Check in last 12m		SDQ Average Score
	All CLA	OC2	SDQ	All CLA	OC2	IHA's	All CLA	OC2	SDQ
Exeter	161	126	103	56.5%	71.4%	68.57%	56.5%	69.8%	17.4
East & Mid Devon	177	125	96	58.2%	81.6%	84.6%	50.3%	68.0%	17.0
North Devon	151	121	102	67.5%	84.3%	80.0%	61.6%	74.4%	17.0
South & West Devon	203	168	135	62.1%	74.4%	94.1%	71.9%	80.4%	16.1
Totals	692	540	436	61.0%	77.6%	82.1%	60.5%	73.7%	16.7

Service Area	All CLA			Health Assess. Over 5 RHAs: in last 12m Under 5 RHAs: in last 6m IHAs: For CLA starting since 01/04/2017			Dental Check in last 12m		SDQ's
	All CLA	OC2	SDQ	All CLA	OC2	IHA's	All CLA	OC2	SDQ
Initial Response	7	2	2	14.3%	50.0%	80.00%	14.3%	50.0%	18.5
Children & Families	241	114	89	31.1%	65.8%	82.7%	38.6%	67.5%	16.6
Permanency & Transition	383	368	303	77.8%	80.7%	80.0%	73.1%	75.0%	16.5
Disabled Children's Service	61	56	42	78.7%	82.1%	75.0%	73.8%	78.6%	19.0
Totals	692	540	436	61.0%	77.6%	82.1%	60.5%	73.7%	16.7

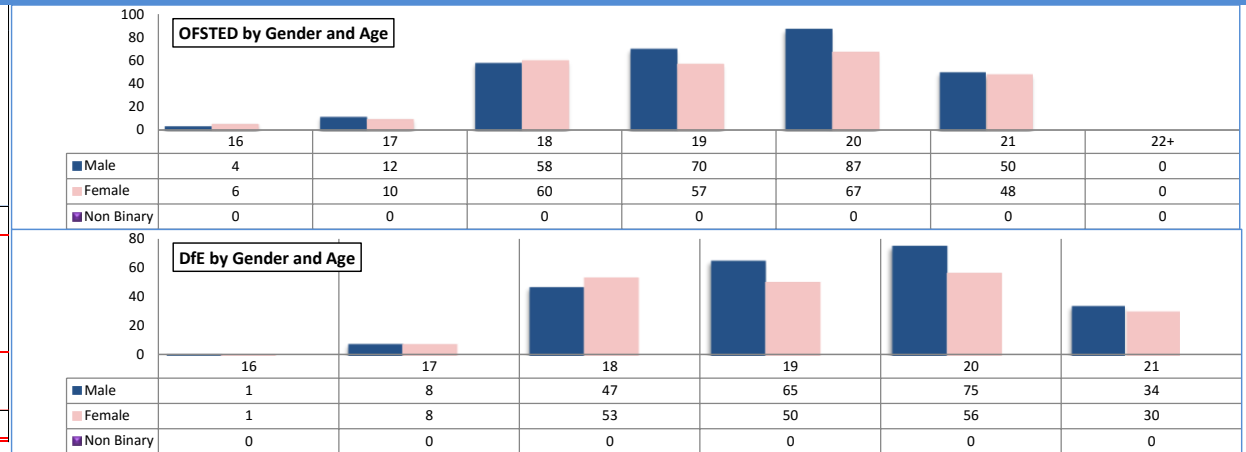
34) Care Leavers

DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL

CARE LEAVER SERVICE

PERFORMANCE ON A PAGE 30 September 2017

OFSTED - Care Leavers Cohort Eligibility Status	No.	Share
Relevant	16	3.0%
Former Relevant	409	77.3%
Qualifying Special Guardianship	6	1.1%
Qualifying Private Fostering	9	1.7%
Qualifying Pre-planned Short	64	12.1%
Qualifying LAC less than 13 weeks	4	0.8%
Other open to PERMANENCY & TRANSITION Team	21	4.0%
DfE - Care Leavers Cohort Eligibility Status	No.	Rate
Former Relevant	410	95.8%
Relevant	18	4.2%
LAC Eligible for Care Leaving Services	167	-
Total Number of Unique Care Leavers*	774	-



* Currently Ofsted & DfE Care Leavers appear in both the DfE and OFSTED Cohorts

POTENTIAL OFSTED COHORT (NOT CURRENTLY OPEN)

Potential Care Leavers Cohort Eligibility Status	No.	Rate
Relevant	0	0.0%
Former Relevant	36	15.5%
Qualifying Special Guardianship	23	9.9%
Qualifying Private Fostering	43	18.5%
Qualifying Pre-planned Short	76	32.8%
Qualifying LAC less than 13 weeks	19	8.2%
Other open to PERMANENCY Team & Finance	35	15.1%
Total Number of Potential Care Leavers	232	-

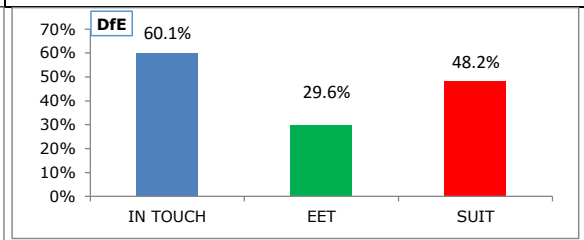
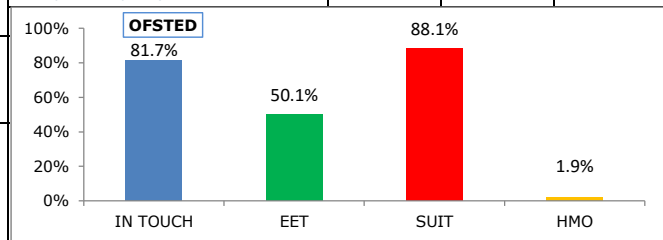
The **Potential Care Leavers Cohort** above are those Cases that are Currently Unallocated or Finance Only cases, that could fall into the OFSTED Cohort

The **OFSTED** Cohort requires the latest information ever recorded on a Care Leaver.

The **DfE** Cohort requires information on Care Leavers to be Recorded within the Window of 3 Months Prior to and 1 Month After their relevant birthday for the 19 to 21 year old, and after care or up to 1 month after care for 17 to 18 year old.

STATUTORY RETURN MEASURES

OFSTED COHORT (ANNEX A)				DfE COHORT (SSDA903) (Cohort based on young people who's information is required at this point of the year)			
Measure	Num	Den	Rate	Measure	Num	Den	Rate
DCC In Touch? - YES	463	567	81.7%	DCC In Touch? - YES	152	253	60.1%
DCC In Touch? - NO	9		1.6%	DCC In Touch? - NO	2		0.8%
DCC In Touch? - REFUSED	5		0.9%	DCC In Touch? - REF.	0		0.0%
DCC In Touch? - BLANKS	90		15.9%	DCC In Touch? - BLNK	99		39.1%
Care Leaver is EET	232	463	50.1%	Care Leaver is EET	75	253	29.6%
Care Leaver is NEET	231		49.9%	Care Leaver is NEET	178		70.4%
Accomm is SUITABLE	408	463	88.1%	Accomm is SUITABLE	122	253	48.2%
Accomm is NOT SUITABLE	55		11.9%	Accomm is NOT SUIT.	131		51.8%
Multiple Occupancy	9		1.9%	Not Measured for DfE Cohort			



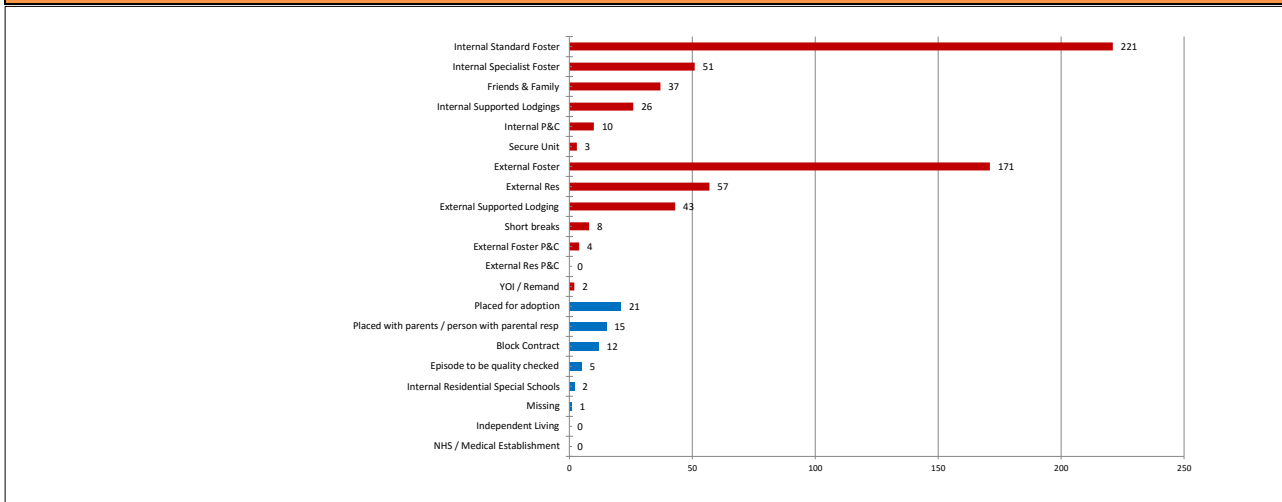
35) Care Leavers' Local Authority Level Census Tables: (Source, Published Census 2015-16, SFR41/2016).

Local Authority Level Census Tables		Change from 2014/15 Census period	Devon 2015/16	Devon 2014/15	compared to 2015/16 Average of Stat. Neighbours	Average across Stat. Neighbours 2015/16	South West 2015/16	Good LA's (Cornwall, Essex, Hertfordshire, Lincolnshire, North Yorkshire, Wiltshire)	National 2015/16
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Care Leavers

LAF1a	Care leavers now aged 19, 20 and 21 by contact with Local Authority	↓	350	455	↑	185	156	273	151
LAF1b	Care leavers now aged 17 and 18 by contact with Local Authority - Experimental Statistics		135		↑	63	64	113	57
LAF2a	Care leavers aged 19, 20 and 21 by activity	↓	415	455	↑	206	170	298	173
LAF2b	Care leavers aged 17 and 18 by activity - Experimental Statistics		140		↑	66	61	118	61
LAF3a	Care leavers now aged 19, 20 and 21 by accommodation		415		↑	206	170	298	173

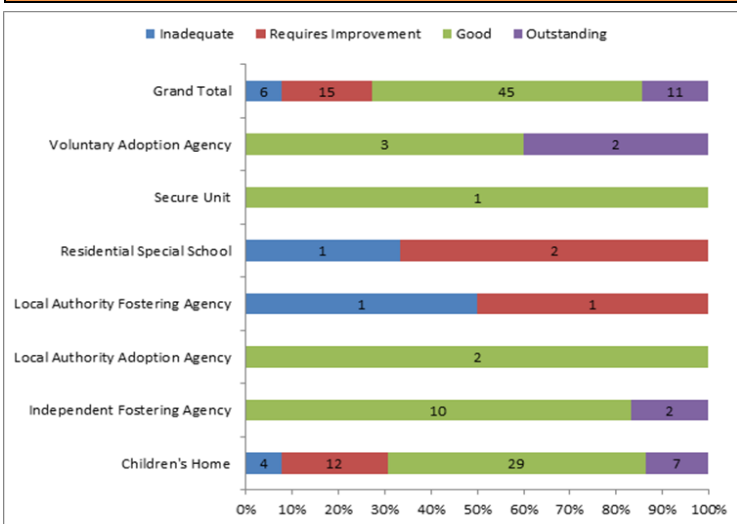
36) All Placements by Type



Notes:-

1. The 56 placements that make up the blue columns have no direct placement cost attached to them.

37) Children's Social Care Providers by Type and Ofsted Grade



38) Children in Devon Care Homes: Overall Effectiveness

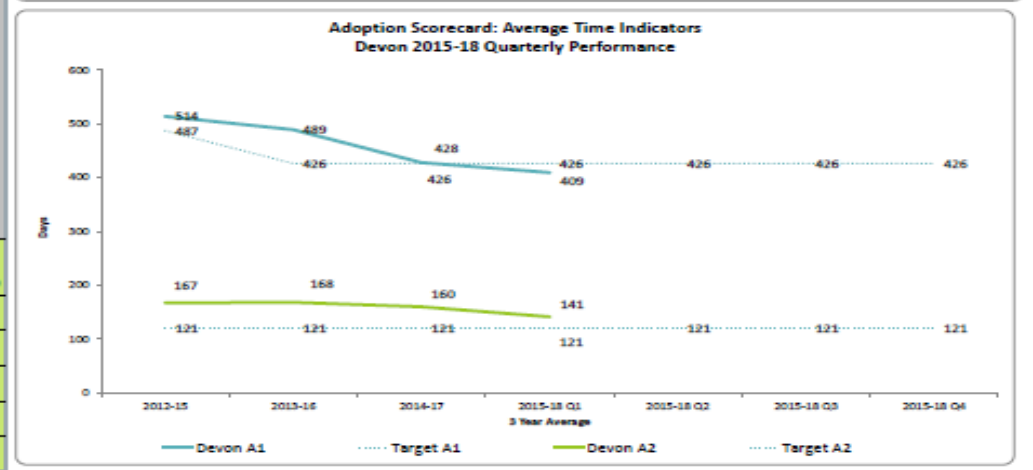
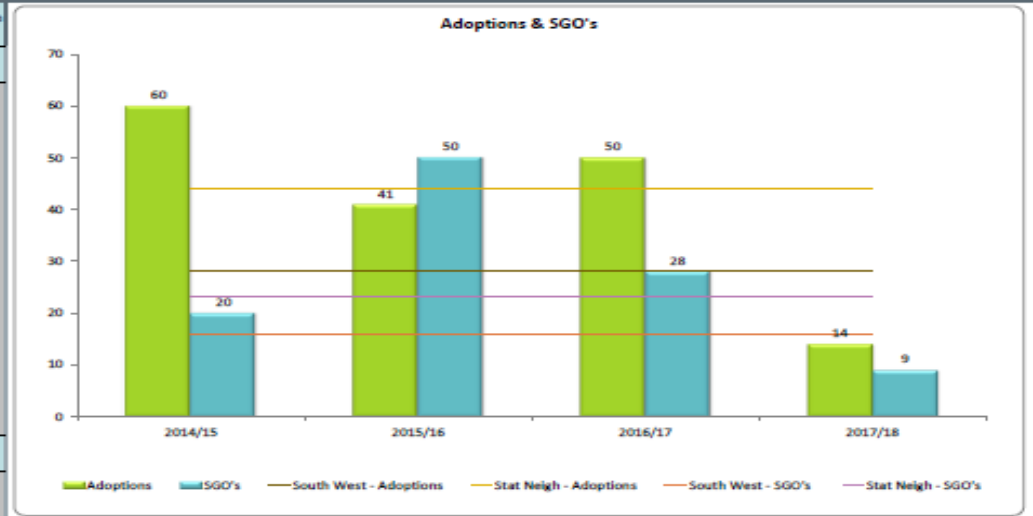
Ward	URN	Setting Name	Provider Subtype	Sector	Registration Date	Max Users	Full Inspection Start Date	Overall Effectiveness	Interim Inspection Start Date	Interim Inspection Overall Effectiveness	Comment	DCC Placed children (Y/N)
Axminster Rural	SC407753	Woodview	Children's home	Private	04/03/2010	4	24/08/2017	Good	01/02/2017	Sustained Effectiveness		Yes
Axminster Rural	SC468747	Highview	Children's home	Private	12/08/2013	2	26/04/2017	Good	29/11/2016	Improved Effectiveness		No
Bere Ferrers	SC036528	Chelham Senior School	Residential special school	Private	20/02/2004	14	27/06/2016	Requires Improvement	28/11/2016	Improved Effectiveness	A recent interim inspection (28/11/16) found Improved Effectiveness	Yes
Bickleigh and Shaugh	SC457266	Blaxton Farm	Children's home	Private	21/03/2013	3	29/09/2016	Good	31/01/2017	Improved Effectiveness	A recent interim inspection (31/01/17) found Improved Effectiveness	No
Bickleigh and Shaugh	SC457553	Horsham Farm	Children's home	Private	14/03/2013	2	24/11/2016	Good	07/02/2017	Declined in Effectiveness	A recent interim inspection (07/02/17) found Declined in Effectiveness	Yes
Bideford East	1244137	Newport Terrace	Children's home	Private	25/10/2016	2	16/05/2017	Requires Improvement				No
Bideford East	SC463431	Clifton Street	Children's home	Private	31/05/2013	2	31/08/2017	Good	11/01/2017	Improved Effectiveness	A recent interim inspection (11/01/17) found Improved Effectiveness	No
Bideford North	SC368137	Meddon Street	Children's home	Private	10/12/2007	2	20/04/2016	Good	03/01/2017	Improved Effectiveness	A recent interim inspection (03/01/17) found Improved Effectiveness	Yes
Bideford North	SC381652	Bridge View	Children's home	Private	15/10/2008	2	09/08/2016	Good	12/01/2017	Sustained Effectiveness	A recent interim inspection (12/01/17) found Sustained Effectiveness	Yes
Bishop's Nympton	SC066179	Little Oak	Children's home	Private	09/02/2006	5	12/01/2017	Requires Improvement	14/03/2016	Improved Effectiveness		Yes
Bovey	SC456726	Shapton Farm	Children's home	Private	14/03/2013	3	19/06/2017	Good	15/02/2017	Improved Effectiveness		No
Castle	SC458431	Barnes Children's Home	Children's home	Private	28/03/2013	5	25/07/2017	Good	09/02/2017	Sustained Effectiveness		Yes
Clovelly Bay	SC038167	Four Winds	Children's home	Private	23/12/2002	4	30/05/2017	Requires Improvement	15/02/2017	Declined in Effectiveness		Yes
Clyst Valley	SC467704	Russets Court	Children's home	Private	09/08/2013	2	22/05/2017	Good	02/02/2017	Improved Effectiveness		Yes
College	SC463647	Penn House	Children's home	Private	06/08/2013	5	05/09/2017	Good	09/03/2017	Improved Effectiveness		Yes
Cullompton Outer	SC484790	Knowles House	Children's home	Private	05/01/2015	4	20/06/2017	Good	24/08/2016	Sustained Effectiveness		No
Dartington	SC003792	Robins (Respite & Life Skills Centre)	Children's home	Voluntary	19/08/1999	10	10/05/2017	Good	01/03/2017	Improved Effectiveness		Yes
Dunkeswell	SC465120	Brookside Farm	Children's home	Private	27/03/2014	3	08/08/2017	Requires Improvement				Yes
Halberton	1255407	Sweetfield House	Children's home	Private	18/09/2017	4	Not Inspected					No
Haytor	1253583	Chipley Mill	Children's home	Private	25/05/2017	4	Not Inspected					No
Ivybridge Woodlands	SC065443	Dame Hannah Rogers School	Residential special school	Voluntary	22/12/2005	15	12/07/2017	Good	28/02/2017	Sustained Effectiveness		Yes
Kenn Valley	SC458422	Meadowpark	Children's home	Private	28/03/2013	5	25/04/2016	Good	16/02/2017	Sustained Effectiveness		Yes
Kerswell-with-Combe	SC458352	Valley View	Children's home	Private	14/03/2013	3	08/06/2017	Requires Improvement	08/03/2017	Declined in Effectiveness		Yes
Kingsteignton East	1231066	Paddon's Coombe	Children's home	Private	17/02/2016	1	03/07/2017	Good	04/11/2016	Improved Effectiveness		No
Kingsteignton East	1249787	Little Hayes	Children's home	Private	16/12/2016	1	04/07/2017	Outstanding				No
Kingsteignton East	1259216	Blackberry Way	Children's home	Private	19/07/2017	1	Not Inspected					No
Kingsteignton East	SC003884	One to One Crisis intervention	Children's home	Private	19/10/2001	1	16/06/2016	Good	10/11/2016	Improved Effectiveness		No
Kingsteignton East	SC003897	One to One Crisis intervention	Children's home	Private	13/02/2002	1	27/04/2016	Good	07/12/2016	Sustained Effectiveness		No
Kingsteignton East	SC068205	One to One Crisis intervention	Children's home	Private	21/08/2006	1	07/09/2016	Good	12/01/2017	Sustained Effectiveness	A recent interim inspection (12/01/17) found Sustained Effectiveness	No
Kingsteignton East	SC457132	Orchid Vale	Children's home	Private	25/02/2013	1	03/05/2016	Good	26/01/2017	Declined in Effectiveness	A recent interim inspection (26/01/17) found Declined in Effectiveness	No
Kingsteignton East	SC457137	Woodmere	Children's home	Private	14/03/2013	1	31/07/2017	Good	28/02/2017	Sustained Effectiveness		No
Kingsteignton West	1231067	Chudleigh Road	Children's home	Private	08/03/2016	1	23/05/2017	Good	31/01/2017	Improved Effectiveness		No
Longbridge	SC403234	Osbourne Terrace	Children's home	Private	22/12/2009	3	12/07/2017	Requires Improvement	20/02/2017	Declined in Effectiveness		Yes
Lowman	SC455991	Higher Whipcott Farm	Children's home	Private	19/12/2012	4	13/12/2016	Good	22/03/2017	Sustained Effectiveness	A recent interim inspection (22/03/17) found Sustained Effectiveness	No
Lowman	SC408149	Bournville	Children's home	Private	25/02/2010	2	31/08/2016	Requires Improvement	27/01/2016	Sustained Effectiveness		No
Marwood	1256771	Woodbury House	Children's home	Private	23/06/2017	3	Not Inspected					No
Mincinglake	SC046276	Atkinson Unit	Secure Unit	Local Authority	19/03/2004	12	27/09/2016	Good	28/02/2017	Sustained Effectiveness	A recent interim inspection (28/02/17) found Sustained Effectiveness	Yes
Pilton	SC458429	Welland House Children's Home	Children's home	Private	28/03/2013	7	26/08/2016	Good	12/01/2017	Sustained Effectiveness	A recent interim inspection (12/01/17) found Sustained Effectiveness	Yes
Tale Vale	SC064472	Loyalty Hall	Children's home	Private	28/09/2005	4	19/12/2016	Good	20/03/2017	Improved Effectiveness	A recent interim inspection (20/03/17) found Improved Effectiveness	No
Tale Vale	SC458430	Hillcrest Children's Home	Children's home	Private	09/01/2013	3	13/10/2016	Good	15/02/2017	Sustained Effectiveness	A recent interim inspection (15/02/17) found Sustained Effectiveness	Yes
Walkham	SC433286	Gem Cottage	Children's home	Private	10/08/2011	2	19/06/2017	Good	04/02/2016	Declined in Effectiveness		Yes

Subsequent interim inspection has been carried out. Comments added to indicate where there has been an improvement on decline in effectiveness found during that interim inspection.

DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL
CHILDREN'S ADOPTION PERFORMANCE ON A PAGE
QUARTER 1 2017/18

Devon County's Adoption Population	2017-18 YTD	Percentage	SN average 15/16
Number of Children adopted	14	100%	37
Number of Adoptions from a Foster for Adoption Placement	8	57%	
Aged 5 and Over	0	0.0%	
Aged Under 5	14	100.0%	
No. of adopted children in sibling groups	5	35.7%	
Number of children with a decision to be placed for Adoption	74	-	
Number of children with a placement order	55	74.3%	
No. of children in sibling groups	45	60.8%	
Number of children matched to adopter	36	65.5%	
Number of children matched & placed with adopter	36	65.5%	
Number of children whose decision to be placed for adoption has been rescinded	4		
Number of children ending care due to Special Guardianship order	9	-	29
In year Adoption Performance measures	2017-18 YTD		
DCC1: time between child entering care and Foster for Adoption Placement	279 Days		
DCC2: time between placement order and Foster for Adoption Placement	39 Days		
Adoption scorecard A1: time between child entering care and placement for adoption	409 Days		
Adoption scorecard A2: time between receiving court authority to place a child and deciding on a match	141 Days		
Adoption scorecard A3: children waiting less than 14 months between entering care and placement for adoption (NB: measure reduced from 16 months previously reported)	63.7%		
Adoption 1: Percentage of looked after children who ceased to be looked after who were adopted	14%		
Adoption 2: Percentage of looked after children who ceased to be looked after because of special guardianship order	8%		
Statutory (DfE) Looked After and Adoption Performance measures	DEVON (2015-18)	SN average (2012-15)	England average (2012-15)
Adoption scorecard A1: time between child entering care and placement for adoption	409 Days	490 days	393 days
Adoption scorecard A2: time between receiving court authority to place a child and deciding on a match	141 Days	154 days	223 days
Adoption scorecard A3: children waiting less than 14 months between entering care and placement for adoption (NB: measure reduced from 16 months previously reported)	64.8%	n/a	47%
Adoption 1: Percentage of looked after children who ceased to be looked after who were adopted	13.6%	10%	14%
Adoption 2: Percentage of looked after children who ceased to be looked after because of special guardianship order	11.4%	10%	10%

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*Data source: ALB Adoption Survey, CareFirst and Adoption Database

SECTION 6

CASE ALLOCATION

40) Social Care Workforce Case Allocation and FTE Breakdown by Service and Team - as at 30 September 2017

Service Area	Team Name	Practice Manager	Current FTEs - Caseload Adjustment*	Total Open Cases	Of Which, Allocated to Named Worker	% Allocated to Named Worker	Ave. No. of Cases per Current FTE Total	
Initial Response	Exeter	IRCX1	Juanita Scallan	5.9	113	113	100.0%	19.2
	Mid & East	IRCM1	Kevin Kenna	7.2	184	184	100.0%	25.6
	North	IRCN1	Naomi Pollard	8.8	213	213	100.0%	24.3
	South	IRCS1	Jean Beynon	7.8	265	265	100.0%	34.0
Initial Response Total			29.6	775	775	100.0%	26.2	
Children & Families	Exeter	CFCX1	Leanne Coleman	6.5	78	78	100.0%	11.9
		CFCX2	Phil Stagg	5.3	104	104	100.0%	19.8
		CFCX3	Claire Smailes	7.0	121	121	100.0%	17.2
		CFCX4	Helen Neighbour	5.8	128	128	100.0%	22.0
Children and Families - Exeter Total			24.6	431	431	100.0%	17.5	
Children & Families	Mid & East	CFCM1		5.6	68	68	100.0%	12.2
		CFCM2	Melanie Richards	8.1	106	106	100.0%	13.0
		CFCM3	Emily Hextall	4.6	69	69	100.0%	15.0
		CFCM4	Andrew Collins (Agency)	5.6	103	103	100.0%	18.4
Children and Families - Mid/East Total			23.9	346	346	100.0%	14.5	
Children & Families	North	CFCN2	Chris Horne	9.0	141	141	100.0%	15.7
		CFCN3	Fran Hughes	5.5	108	108	100.0%	19.8
		CFCN4	Philippa Geddes	6.7	135	135	100.0%	20.3
Children and Families - North Total			21.1	384	384	100.0%	18.2	
Children & Families	South	CFCS1	Annette Titterington	7.0	125	125	100.0%	17.9
		CFCS2	Diane Yates (Agency)	5.1	129	129	100.0%	25.2
		CFCS3	Helen Patten (Agency)	8.1	125	125	100.0%	15.5
		CFCS4	Lucy Lawson	7.8	166	166	100.0%	21.2
Children and Families - South Total			28.0	545	545	100.0%	19.5	
Permanency & Transition	Exeter	PTCX1	Juliet Jones	13.8	233	233	100.0%	16.9
	Mid & East	PTCM1	Andrew Robinson	10.2	137	137	100.0%	13.5
	North	PTCN1	Giles Bashford	12.6	202	202	100.0%	16.0
	South	PTCS1	Karen Thompson	13.3	243	243	100.0%	18.3
Permanency and Transition Total			49.9	815	815	100.0%	16.3	
Disabled Children's Services	DCS East-Mid	ICCEMID	Soraya Pethick	4.6	74	74	100.0%	16.0
	DCS Exeter	ICCEXETR	Martin Quintance	6.0	96	96	100.0%	16.0
	DCS North 1	ICCNORTH	Jonathan Mitchell	3.9	48	48	100.0%	12.5
	DCS South 1	ICCSWEST	Tasha Allington	2.4	43	43	100.0%	18.2
	DCS South 2	ICCSWST2		2.7	66	66	100.0%	24.6
Integrated Children's Services Total			19.5	327	327	100.0%	16.7	
Private Fostering	PFC1	Elaine Newton	2.4	56	56	100.0%	23.5	
Total (Excluding FOC Cases)			199.0	3,679	3,679	100.0%	18.5	
Finance Only Cases	FOC01			289				
ICS Finance Only Cases	ICSFREME			765				
	ICSFRN			227				
	ICSFRS			222				
No Assigned Team				0				
Total (Including FOC Cases)				5,182				

The average caseload for September 2017 is 18.5

HR data extracted from Oracle on 20th September 2017 and Caseload data extracted from Care First on 3rd October 2017 - The two data sets were cross referenced to determine the figures.

Staff names in red text denotes 'Agency Staff'

Minus staff shown as on long term sick leave or maternity

In 'Current FTEs - Caseload Adjustment**' figures ASYE's and NQSW's can only carry a 60% caseload and therefore a full time (1 FTE) ASYE or NQSW is adjusted to be 0.6 FTE

* FTE Caseload Adjustment = Family Practitioners only counted in P&T teams, ASYE's throughout adjusted to be 0.6 of their FTE for caseload purposes.

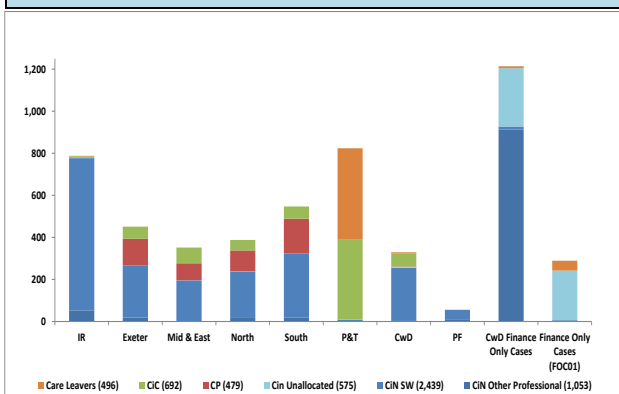
If a worker has allocated cases in more than 1 team, their FTE has been pro-rata'd across those teams.

All Team Managers and Assistant Team Managers are excluded from caseload calculations i.e. they are not caseholding.

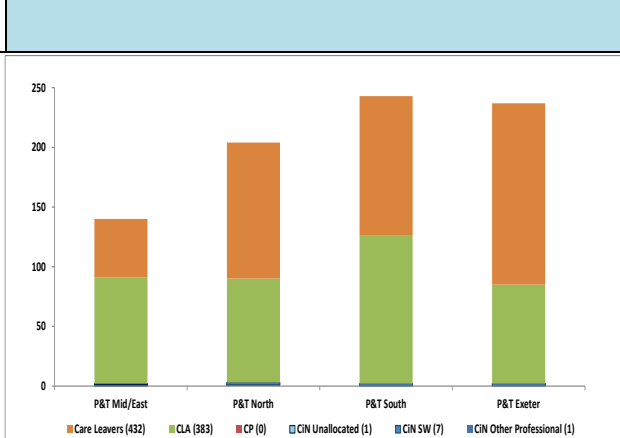
However in the Private Fostering team the Team Manager is included and is said to be caseholding.

Cases that have not been assigned to a team will be considered to be allocated to the team that their main caseworker is a member of.

41) Allocations by Case Type and Teams; Children in Need, 4,067 (includes 1,214 DCS finance, 289 Finance only) plus, CP (479) and Children looked After (692), Total 5,181 with Care Leavers (496) shown for information.



42) Allocation by P&T teams and Open Cases (824)



SECTION 7

INDEPENDENT REVIEWING UNIT

43) Child Protection - IRU Monitoring

	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
Number of IRU Monitoring Forms completed in the month for CP Review meetings	37	12	23	17	8	40	70	43	78	39	53	43	54
Percentage where CP visits were completed in line with the plan	72.2%	83.3%	73.9%	64.7%	62.5%	81.3%	69.6%	71.4%	76.1%	80.8%	96.0%	92.9%	74.1%

Note: Percentage Excludes forms where CP visit question was not answered
Note: From Aug 15 onwards, number of CP meetings counted rather than number of children subject to CP meetings

44) Children in Care - IRU Monitoring

119 IRU monitoring reports for Children in Care received for September 2017.

45) Changes of Social Worker since last Child in Care Review

Of the 119 monitoring forms returned in September 2017, 68.9% of responses indicated a continuity of Social Worker since last review (compared with 63.1% revised for August).

Of the 119, 26.9% show the child/young person having 1 or more changes of Social Worker since the last Child in Care review (an increase of 4.8% from 22.1% revised for August 2017) and taking account of the 114 new forms in September that have responses to this question (5 out of the 119 forms are blank for this question).

30 children/young people had a change of one Social Worker since their last review in September (6 more than August).

2 children/young people had a change of two Social Worker since their last review in September (1 less than August).

Trend – % of cases reviewed with 1 or more changes of Social Worker since last review.

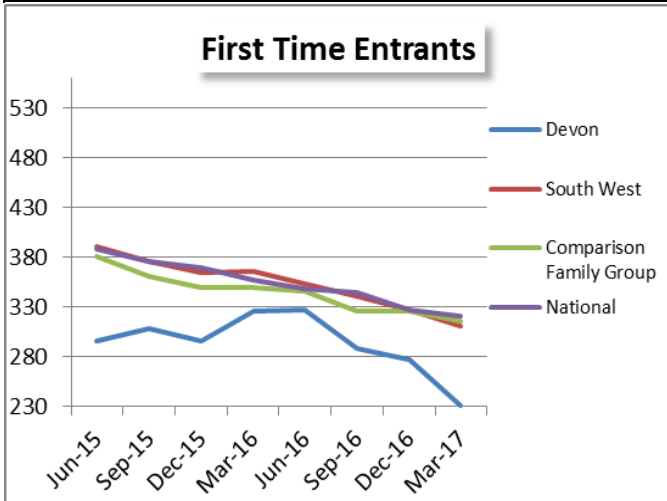
	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17
% of QA Forms completed in the month that indicate 1 or more changes in Social Worker since the last CIC review	30.0%	32.1%	25.0%	24.4%	23.5%	32.6%	22.0%	32.1%	16.0%	18.9%	24.6%	22.1%	26.9%

Revised figure counting new IRU forms

SECTION 8

YOUTH OFFENDING SERVICE

46) First Time Entrants (FTE) Rate per 100,000 of 10-17 years' population (source, Police National Computer (PNC) data)



First-time entrants are young people aged 10-17 who receive their first substantive outcome (a youth caution, youth conditional caution or court disposal). FTE rates are taken from the Police National Computer (PNC) data, and the figures shown are for a full year ending on each quarter.

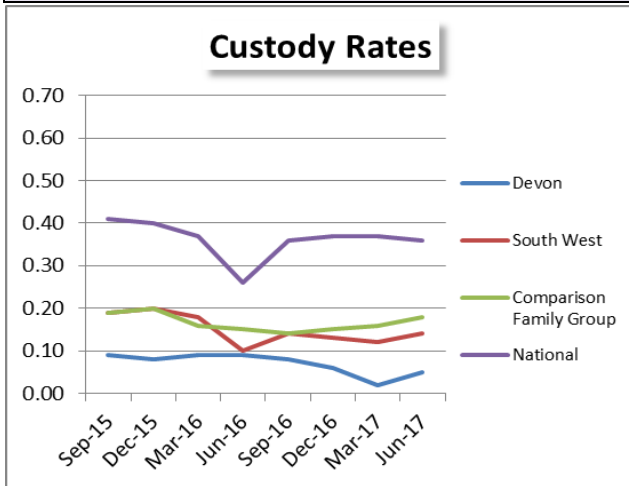
First Time Entrants figures are significantly below 250 per 100,000 young people. This is very positive to note. The number of First Time Entrants is by some considerable margin the lowest ever recorded by Devon Youth Offending Service and is much lower than the figure across the South West, across the comparison family group and the national figure.

These figures suggest that the work of the YIT Teams within Early Help is making a positive contribution to reducing the numbers of FTEs.

YOT	Jun-15	Sep-15	Dec-15	Mar-16	Jun-16	Sep-16	Dec-16	Mar-17
Devon	295	308	296	326	327	288	277	231
South West	390	375	364	365	353	341	327	310
Comparison Family Group	380	360	349	349	346	326	325	316
National	388	376	369	357	348	344	327	321

Devon is placed in a comparison group of similar YOTs by the YJB for comparison purposes. The other YOTs in Devon's group are Cambridgeshire, Cornwall, Gloucestershire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, North Yorkshire, Oxfordshire, Somerset & Warwickshire.

47) Custody rate per 1,000 of 10-17 population



This is the number of custodial sentences given to young people aged 17 years or younger, as a rate per 1,000 young people in the 10 to 17 local general populations. Young people aged 10 – 17 at the time of the offence and 18 when sentenced (where the young person was aged 17 at their first court appearance) are included in the figures.

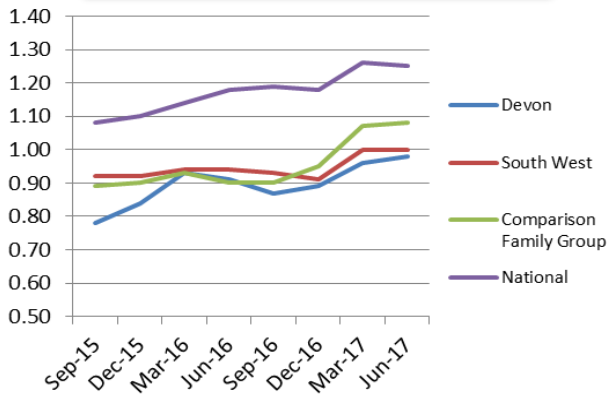
Custody figures in Devon remain very low, although there has been an increase since the last quarter, meaning there are now two Devon young people in custody as opposed to one in the previous quarter.

The new figure is still the second lowest level of custodies ever recorded by Devon YOS. These figures do not include remand figures; there have been three periods of remand during the current year, with just one of these being followed by a custodial sentence.

YOT	Sep-15	Dec-15	Mar-16	Jun-16	Sep-16	Dec-16	Mar-17	Jun-17
Devon	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.05
South West	0.19	0.2	0.18	0.1	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.14
Comparison Family Group	0.19	0.2	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.18
National	0.41	0.4	0.37	0.26	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.36

48) Re-offending rates after 12 months

Reoffending Frequency Rate



These figures show the average number of further offences committed over a 12 month period by young people in Devon. These figures have been rising for some time, reflecting the fact that many of the young people with whom the Youth Offending Team works are increasingly complex and challenging. This trend is mirrored across England.

By comparison the proportion of young people who reoffend is reducing; Devon's current rate of 31.1% is the second lowest figure recorded by Devon YOS. This rate is lower than the rate for the South West (32.7%), for the comparison family group (34.0%) and the national rate (37.4%).

YOT	Sep-15	Dec-15	Mar-16	Jun-16	Sep-16	Dec-16	Mar-17	Jun-17
Devon	0.78	0.84	0.93	0.91	0.87	0.89	0.96	0.98
South West	0.92	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.91	1.00	1.00
Comparison Family Group	0.89	0.9	0.93	0.9	0.9	0.95	1.07	1.08
National	1.08	1.1	1.14	1.18	1.19	1.18	1.26	1.25

Source: Data Summary for Devon/Torbay/Plymouth Joint Management Board report 12th September 2017.

Devon Education and Learning

Education and Learning

2016/17 Attainment Report v1

Report of the Head of Education and Learning

Please note that the following recommendations are subject to consideration and determination by the Cabinet (and confirmation under the provisions of the Council's Constitution) before taking effect.

Recommendation:

To note the report and discuss

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# Overview

**Attainment:**

Recently published results for Early Years Foundation Stage indicate that Devon is performing in line with nationally and regionally. Phonics Year 1 results indicate that Devon’s performance has improved and is above national average. The attainment gap for FSM in Phonics Year 1 has risen slightly but Devon is in line with the national average and is performing better than regionally.

Provisional results at KS2 indicate that the percentage of pupils achieving the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths is slightly better than nationally and regionally. The Devon outcomes for some individual subjects are below the National Average. At Key Stage 4, provisional results indicate that Devon is performing significantly better than nationally and slightly better than regionally in attainment of English and Maths. Devon’s pupils also have a slightly better Attainment 8 average score than the national and regional picture.

Information on the attainment of disadvantaged groups at Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4 is due to be published by the end of January 2018.

Attainment information for Devon’s Children in Care will be available in the Virtual School annual report, available from <https://new.devon.gov.uk/educationandfamilies/young-people/children-in-care/education-of-children-in-care/information-for-schools-and-settings>

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|         |                                            | Devon | National | Regional | Devon FSM Gap |
|---------|--------------------------------------------|-------|----------|----------|---------------|
| FS      | Good Level of Development in FSP           | 71    | 70.7     | 70.5     | *             |
| KS1     | Phonics Year 1                             | 83    | 81       | 81       | ↑             |
|         | Phonics Year 1 FSM                         | 69    | 68       | 65       |               |
| KS2     | expected standard Reading, Writing & Maths | 62    | 61       | 60       | *             |
| KS4     | Attainment in English & Maths              | 64.2  | 58.5     | 63.4     | *             |
|         | EBACC                                      | 21.5  | 21.7     | 21.5     | *             |
|         | Attainment 8 average score                 | 46.0  | 44.2     | 45.9     | *             |
|         | Progress 8 average score                   | -0.12 | -        | -0.13    | *             |
| Post 16 | 3+ A grades at GCE/Applied GCE A Level     | 12.3  | 13.0     | 10.7     |               |

**Key:**  
 \* information due by Jan 2018  
 ↑↓ Improving Performance  
 ↑ Worsening Performance  
 ↔ Maintaining Performance

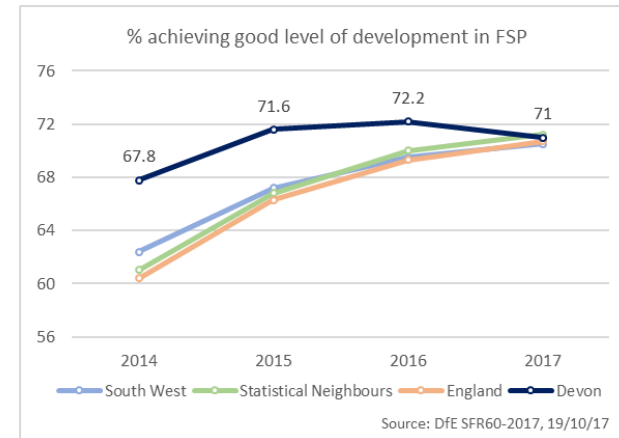
Note: KS2 and KS4 attainment information for disadvantaged groups is due to be published in January 2018.

**EYFS Good Level of Development**

The percentage of children achieving a good level of development in Devon has dropped slightly (71% compared to 72.2% last year). However Devon continues to perform better than both nationally (70.7%) and regionally (70.5%).

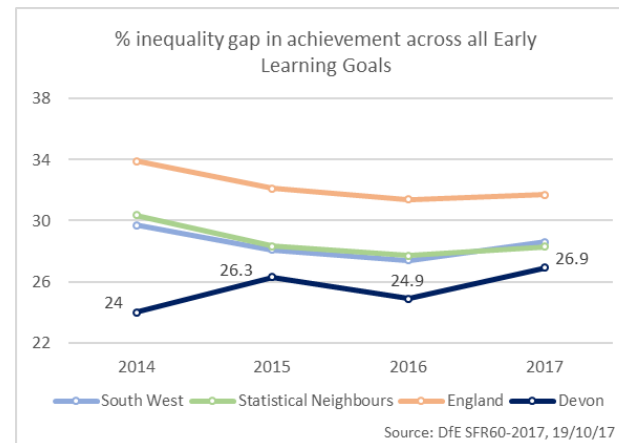
Girls outperform boys both in Devon and nationally. Devon girls performed better than nationally with 78.7% achieving a good level of development (77.7% nationally). Devon boys are performing in line with the national average, with 63.9% achieving a good level of development (64% nationally).

Information on the outcomes of disadvantaged groups is due to be published by the end of the calendar year.



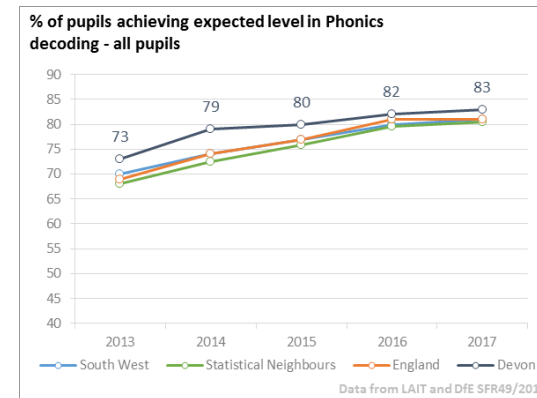
**EYFS Attainment Gap**

Published data shows that the attainment gap between the lowest achieving 20% and their peers in Devon has widened slightly (from 24.9% in 2016 to 26.9% in 2017). However Devon's gap remains smaller than the regional and statistical neighbours average and is well below the national average.



**Phonics Screening**

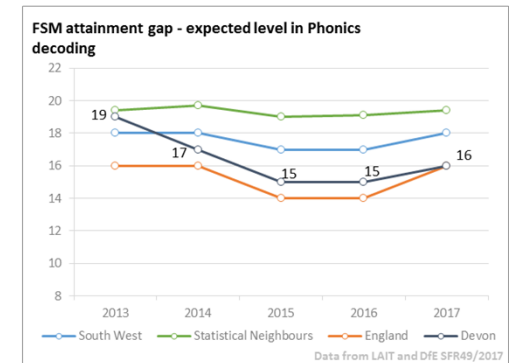
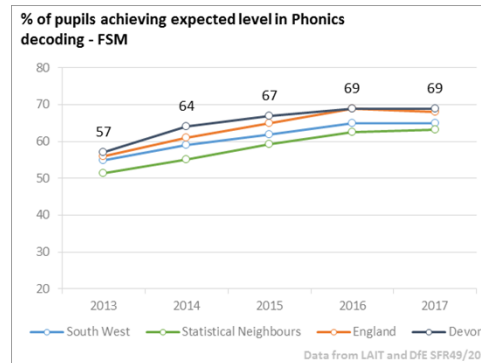
Recently published national information indicates that more than 4 in 5 (83%) pupils in Devon met the expected standard in year 1 (6 year olds) in 2017. This continues the upward trend in Devon over the last five years. Devon continues to perform better than the national picture (81%) and its statistical neighbours (80%).



**Free School Meal Children**

More than two thirds of Devon's free school meal children (69%) continue to meet the expected standard. Devon is performing slightly better than nationally (68%) and significantly better than its statistical neighbours (63%) .

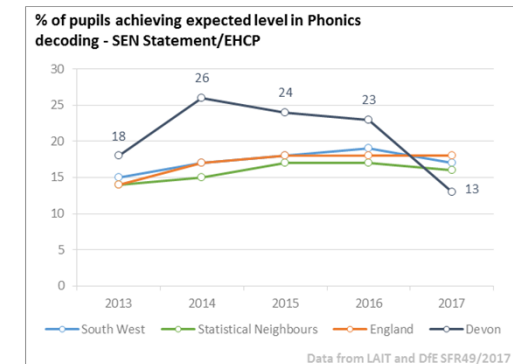
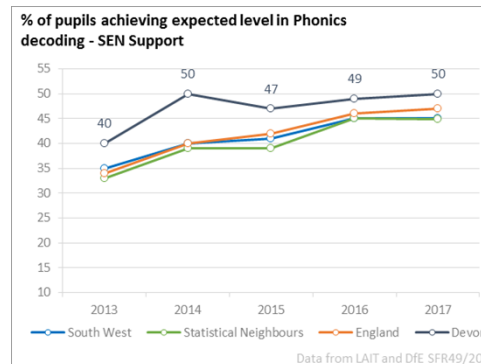
Devon's attainment gap has widened slightly but is in line with the national picture and continues to be better than regionally (18%).



**Children with SEN**

Half of pupils in Devon with SEN Support have met the expected standard (50%), this is a slight increase on the previous year. Devon continues to perform better than both the national picture (47%) and its statistical neighbours (45%).

Provisional results indicate that the percentage of pupils in Devon with an SEN Statement/EHCP who met the expected standard has fallen (13%) and is now below the national picture (18%). However it should be noted that these are provisional figures and the DfE have advised that the results will be updated to include pupils who have not been matched to pupil cohorts in the census.

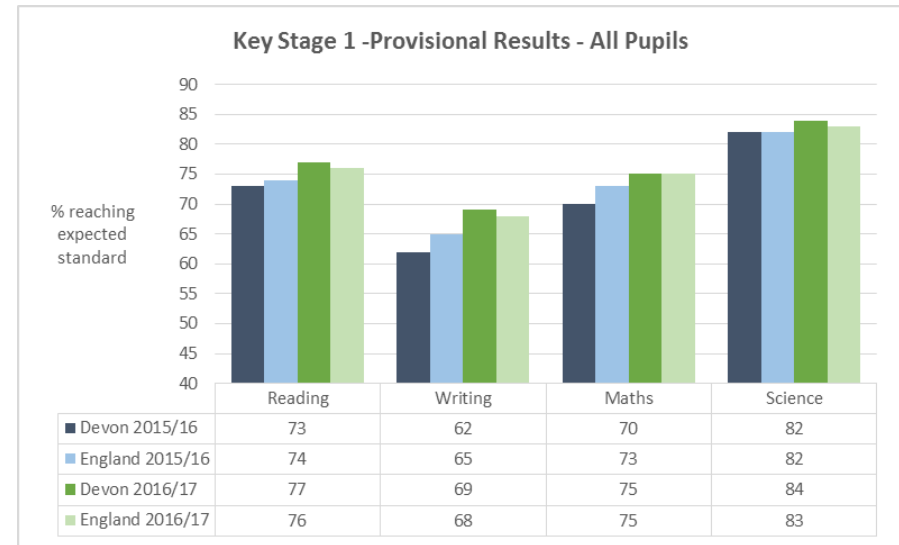




**Key Stage 1 Meeting Expected Standard – All Pupils**

Provisional results indicate that Devon’s performance has significantly improved across all subject areas. Writing has seen the greatest improvement with an increase of 7 percentage points (compared to 3 nationally). Devon is now performing better than nationally in Reading, Writing and Science and is in line with the national average in Mathematics.

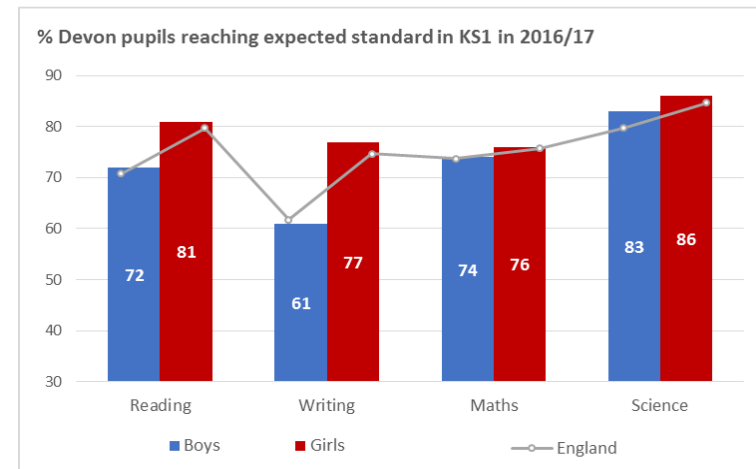
In Devon, 3 in 4 pupils achieved the new expected standard in Reading (77%) and Mathematics (75%), whilst 2 in 3 achieved the expected standard in Writing (69%).



Data Source: SFR49/2017: National curriculum assessments at key stage 1, 2017 (published 26/10/17)

**Key Stage 1 Meeting Expected Standard - Gender**

Girls perform better than boys in Devon and nationally. Devon girls perform significantly better than boys in Writing (16 percentage points) and Reading (9 percentage points). Devon girls have performed better than nationally in Reading, Writing and Science.

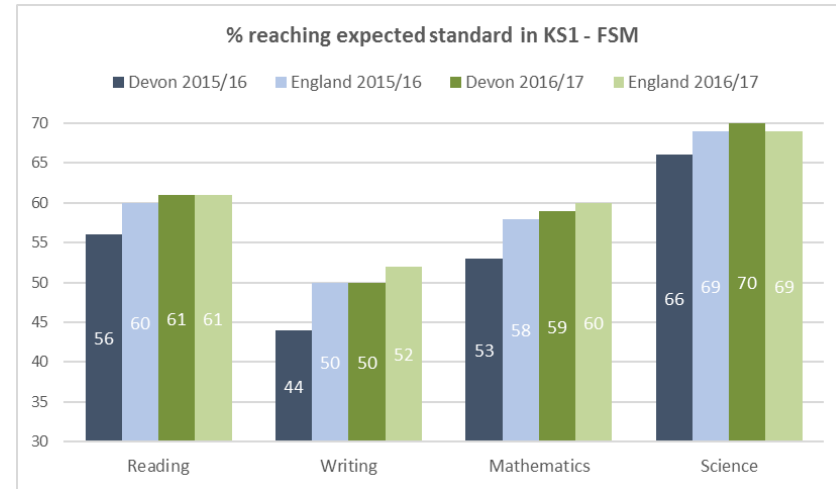


Data Source: SFR49/2017: National curriculum assessments at key stage 1, 2017 (published 26/10/17)

**Key Stage 1 Meeting Expected Standard - FSM**

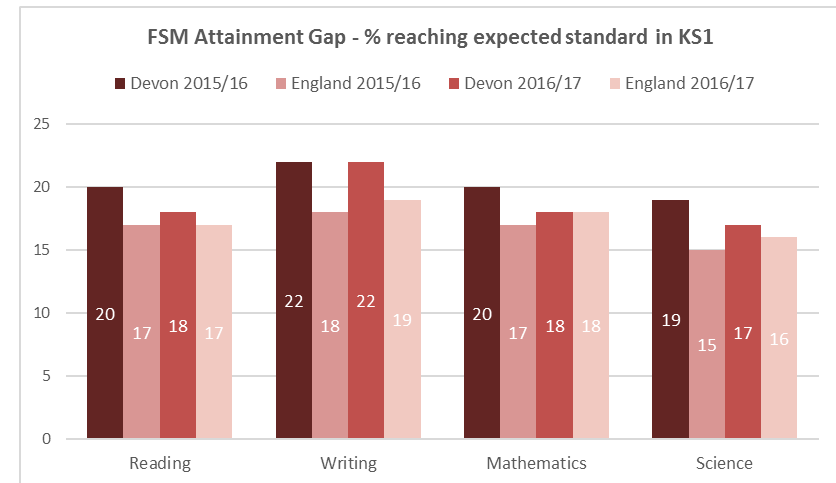
Provisional results indicate that the performance of Devon FSM pupils has significantly improved across all subject areas. Writing and Mathematics have seen the greatest improvement, both increasing by 6 percentage points (compared to 2 nationally).

More than half of free school meal children met the expected standard in reading (61%) and Mathematics (59%), whilst two thirds met the expected standard in Science (70%). Devon's performance in Science is now above the national average whilst performance in Reading is in line with nationally (61%). Performance in Writing and Mathematics is now closer to the national picture.



**Key Stage 1 FSM Attainment Gap**

The attainment gap of FSM pupils in Devon (compared against non FSM) has improved in Reading, Mathematics and Science (dropping by 2 percentage points) and remains stable in Writing. The gap in Mathematics is now in line with the national picture (18%) whilst the gaps in Reading, Writing and Science are now slightly smaller than seen nationally.

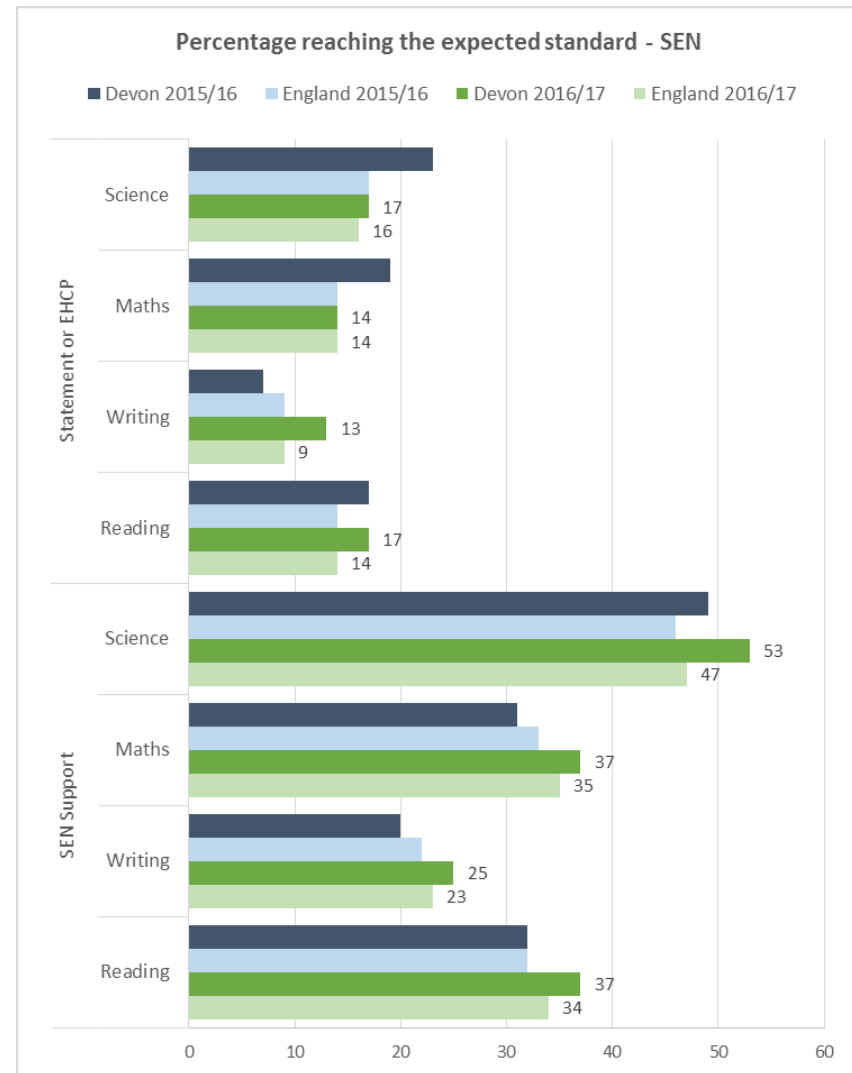


Data Source: SFR49/2017: National curriculum assessments at key stage 1, 2017

**Key Stage 1 Meeting Expected Standard - SEN**

The performance of Devon pupils with SEN Support has improved across all subject areas. Devon is now performing better than nationally in each subject. Mathematics has seen the greatest improvement with an increase in 6 percentage points whilst Writing and Reading have both improved by 5 points. The percentage of pupils with SEN support in Devon meeting the expected standard continues to be highest in Science (53%).

Provisional results indicate that the performance of pupils with Statements or EHCPs has significantly improved in Writing and remains stable in Reading. Performance has fallen in Science and Mathematics. Devon is performing significantly better than national in Writing (13% compared to 9% nationally) and also performs better in Reading (17% compared to 14% nationally). Devon is slightly better than the national average in Science (16%).

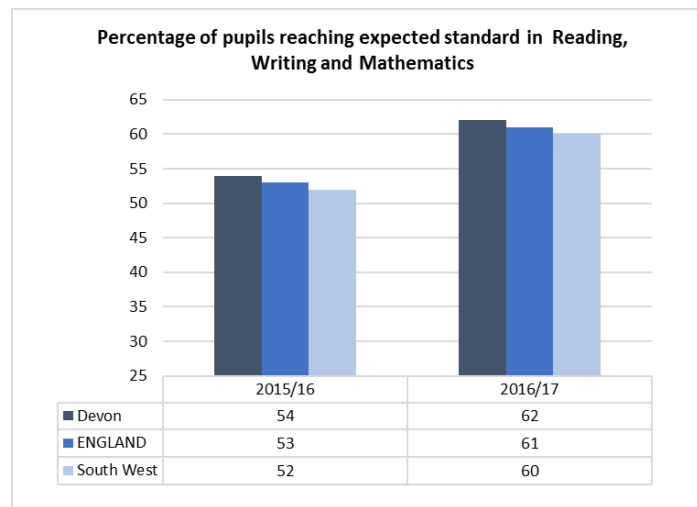


Data Source: SFR49/2017: National curriculum assessments at key stage 1, 2017 (published 26/10/17)

### Key Stage 2 Provisional Results

Provisional results indicate that 62% of pupils in Devon reached the expected standard in reading, writing and mathematics. This is a substantial increase on the previous year (54%) and remains slightly higher than this year's national picture (61%).

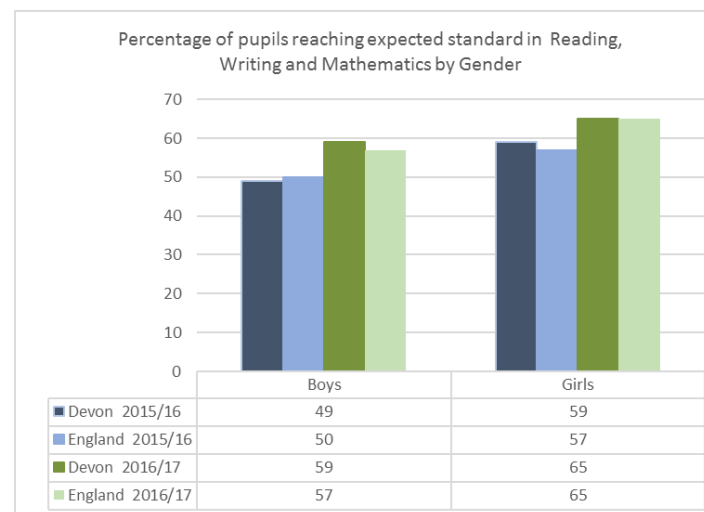
Note: Because of the changes in assessment, figures for 2016 and 2017 are not comparable to those for earlier years.



### Key Stage 2 Results by Gender

Attainment has increased for both genders in the last year. 59% of boys in Devon have reached the expected standard, which is a significant increase on the previous year when 49% reached the expected standard. Devon boys are now performing better than nationally (57%).

Girls continue to outperform boys with 65% of girls in Devon reaching the expected standard compared to 59% of boys. This balance is also reflected nationally. Devon girls are performing in line with the national picture (65%).



Data Sources: 2016/17 DfE SFR43/2017 National curriculum assessments: key stage 2, 2017 (provisional), 2015/16 DfE SFR62/2016: National curriculum assessments at key stage 2, 2016 (revised)

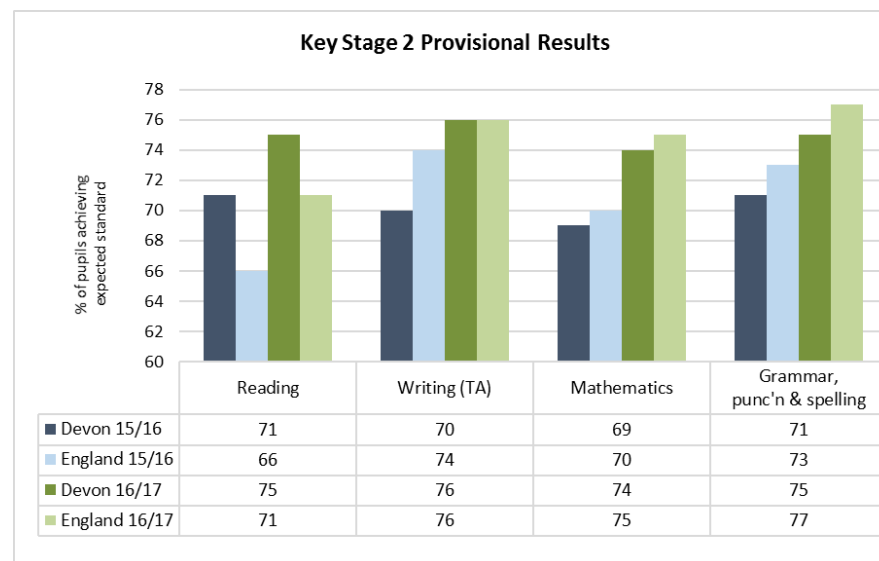
### Key Stage 2 Results by Subject

Provisional results indicate that Devon's performance in each of the KS2 subjects has seen significant improvements. Devon continues to perform significantly better than the national average in Reading (75% compared to 71%).

Attainment at the expected standard in Writing has seen a massive improvement as predicted (increasing by 6 percentage points on last year) and is now in line with the national picture (76%).

Mathematics and Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling continue to be slightly below the national average and plans are in place to secure an improvement in these areas.

Note: some cases are currently in appeal and so the outcome may improve further.

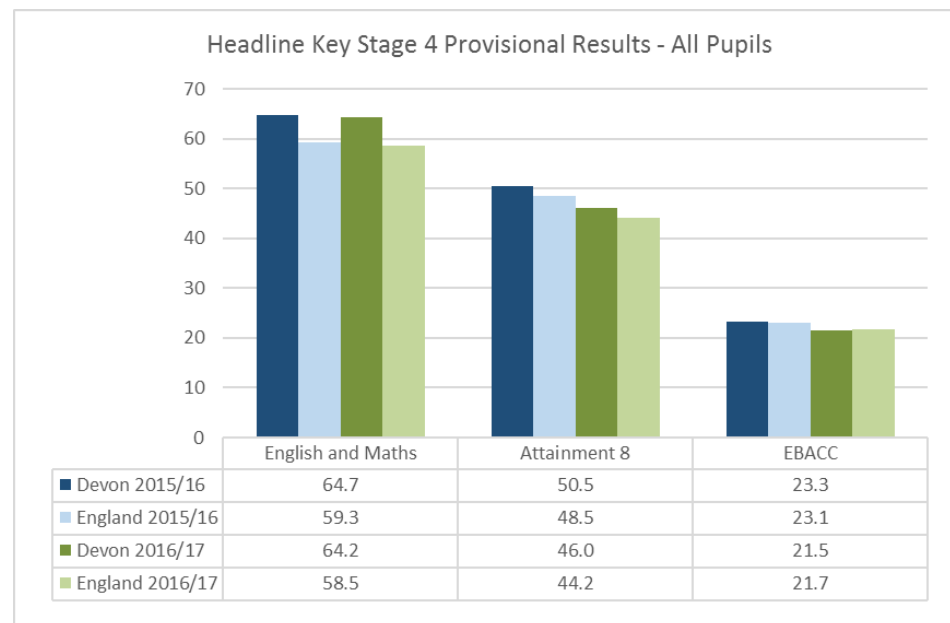


**Key Stage 4 - Provisional Results**

In 2017, pupils sat reformed GCSEs in English language, English literature and Mathematics for the first time, graded on a 9-1 scale. The DfE have advised that the decrease in Attainment 8 score per pupil is as expected, following the changes to the 2017 point scores assigned to grades due to the introduction of 9-1 GCSEs. Please note that due to these changes comparison with previous years is not possible.

Recently published provisional results indicate that Devon has maintained its performance compared to nationally. Devon continues to perform better than nationally in the new Maths and English and Attainment 8 performance measures at Key Stage 4;

- **Attainment in English and Maths** - the percentage of pupils in Devon achieving grades 9 to 4 in both English and Maths is significantly higher than the national picture (64.2% in Devon compared to 58.5% nationally).
- **Attainment 8<sup>1</sup>** - Devon is performing better than the national picture with an average Attainment 8 score per pupil of 46 compared to 44.2 nationally. Devon is also performing better than its statistical neighbours (45.6) and is in line with regionally (45.9).
- **English Baccalaureate** - the percentage of pupils achieving the English Baccalaureate in Devon is close to the national picture (21.5% compared to 21.7% nationally). Devon is in line with the regional average (21.5%) and is performing better than its statistical neighbours (20.9%).
- **Progress 8<sup>2</sup>** - Devon pupils are making average progress, with an average Progress 8 score per pupil of -0.12. Devon compares favourably against the average Progress 8 score per pupil in the South West which is -0.13.



Data Source: SFR57/2017: GCSE and equivalent results in England 2016/17 (provisional), Oct 2017

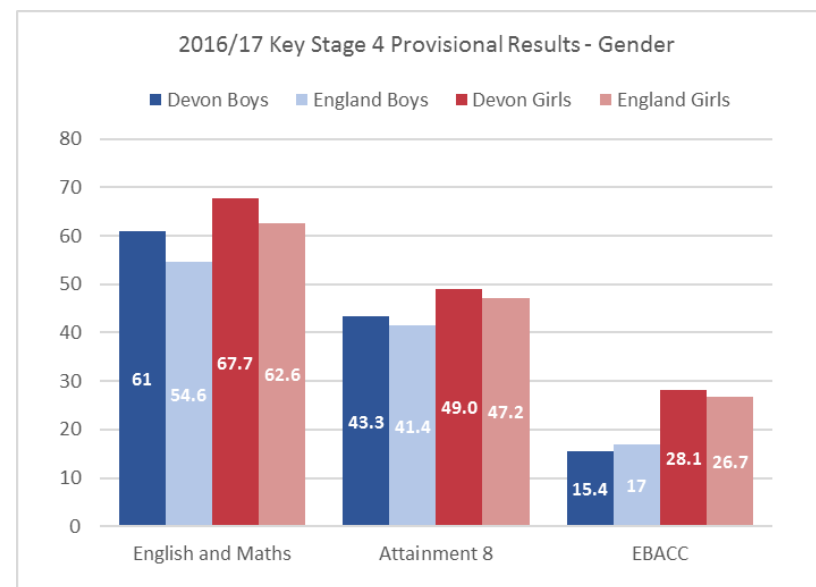
<sup>1</sup> This measures the average achievement of pupils in up to 8 qualifications, including English, Maths, 3 qualifications that count in the English Baccalaureate and three further qualifications.

<sup>2</sup> This new measure captures the progress a pupil makes from the end of Key Stage 2 to the end of Key Stage 4. A Progress 8 score of above 0 means a school is making above average progress.

### Attainment Outcomes – Gender

Girls perform significantly better than boys, both in Devon and nationally. Devon girls are performing better than nationally in the three new performance measures, whilst boys perform better than nationally in English and Maths.

- **Attainment in English and Maths (A\*-C)** – Devon boys perform better than nationally by 6.4 percentage points, whilst Devon girls perform better by 5.1 percentage points.
- **Attainment 8** - Devon boys and girls perform better than nationally by similar amounts (boys are better by 1.9 points with girls better by 1.8 points).
- **English Baccalaureate** – Devon girls perform better than nationally (28.1% compared to 26.7%) but Devon boys do not perform as well as nationally (15.4% compared to 17%).
- **Progress 8** – Devon girls are making above average progress, with an average Progress 8 score per pupil of +0.12. Devon girls are making similar progress to regionally which has an average score of +0.10. Devon boys are not making as much progress, with an average Progress 8 score per pupil of -0.35, but are making similar progress as regionally (-0.34). Boys' progress and attainment will be a key focus for the coming year.



Data Source: SFR57/2017: GCSE and equivalent results in England 2016/17 (provisional), Oct 2017

**Provisional Gap Information**

The table below clearly indicates that alongside improving attainment outcomes, the gaps for key cohorts have either remained the same or narrowed. This shows that outcomes for pupils in the groups below have improved in line with or better than the universal group of students.

|                 | Outcomes All | Gender Gap | Disadvantaged Gap | SEND Gap |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|----------|
| KS1 Reading Exp | 77% ↑        | 9.4% ↓     | 16% ↓             | 31% ↓    |
| KS1 Writing Exp | 69% ↑        | 15.5% ↔    | 20% ↔             | 40% ↓    |
| KS1 Maths Exp   | 75% ↑        | 2.6% ↔     | 17% ↓             | 31% ↑    |
| KS2 RWM Exp     | 62% ↑        | 7% ↓       | 21% ↓             | 38% ↔    |
| KS4 level 4+    | 65% ↑        |            | 18%               |          |

The table above is currently based on data provided by school and may be subject to change.

Disadvantaged pupils include Children in Care and Ever 6 pupils in addition to those on Free School Meals.

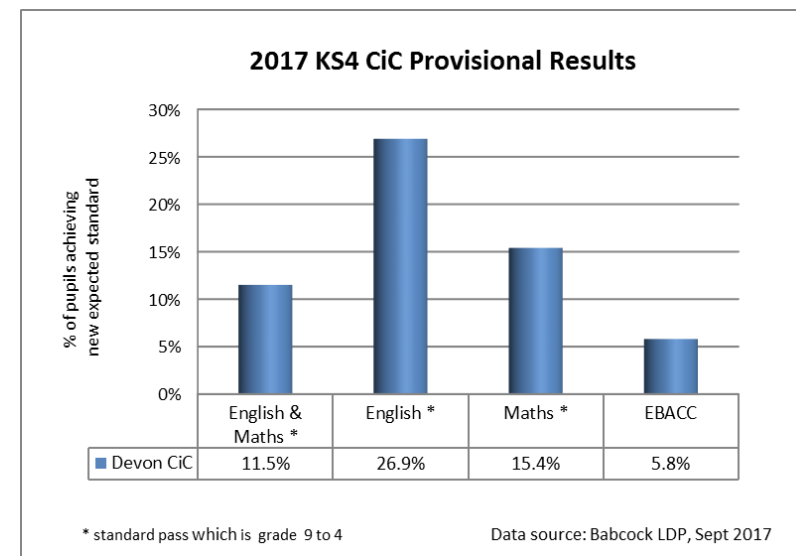
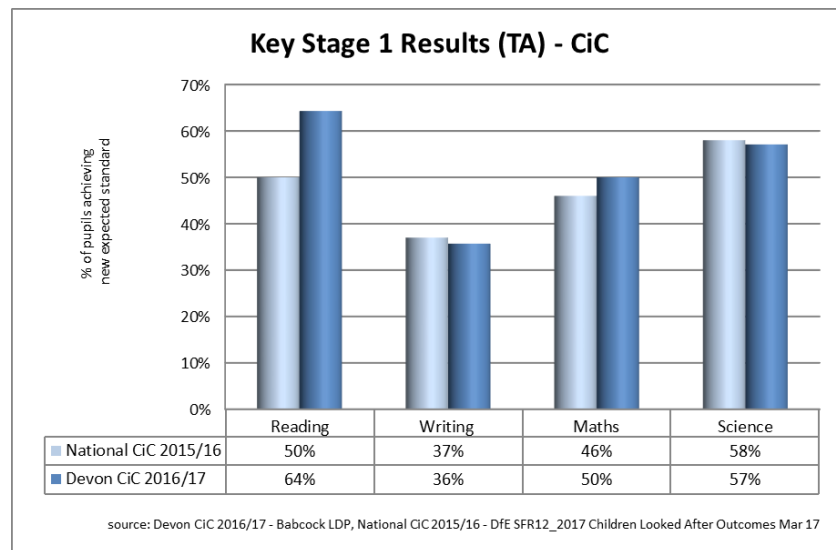
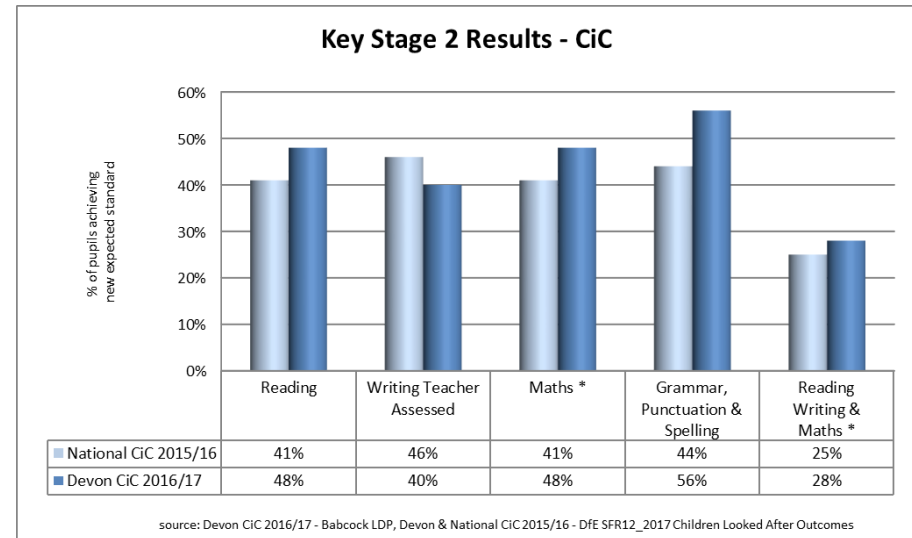


**Children in Care Provisional Results**

Initial results provided by schools indicate an improvement on last year's performance. A full analysis will be provided later in the year in the annual Children in Care report.

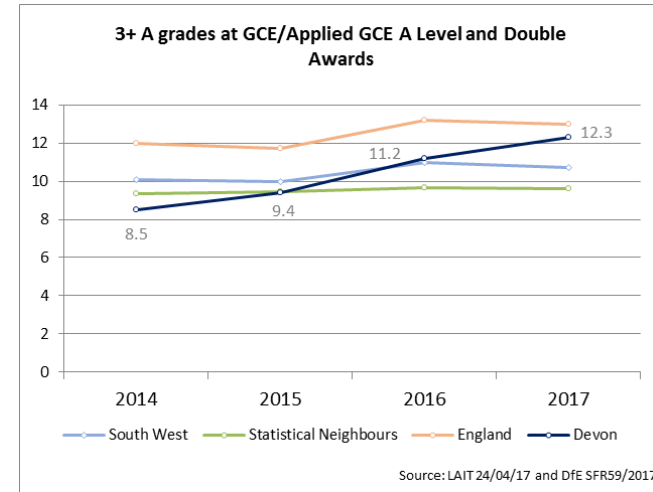
At Key Stage 1, local information indicates that outcomes in Reading and Maths are above last year's national average (latest available data is 2015/16). Devon's Children in Care are also performing above last year's national average in the Key Stage 2 combined measure of Reading, Writing and Maths.

At Key Stage 4, data from schools indicate that Children in Care have performed best in English. As this is the first year of the new exam system and introduction of the 9-1 GCSE grading, comparisons to previous years cannot be made.



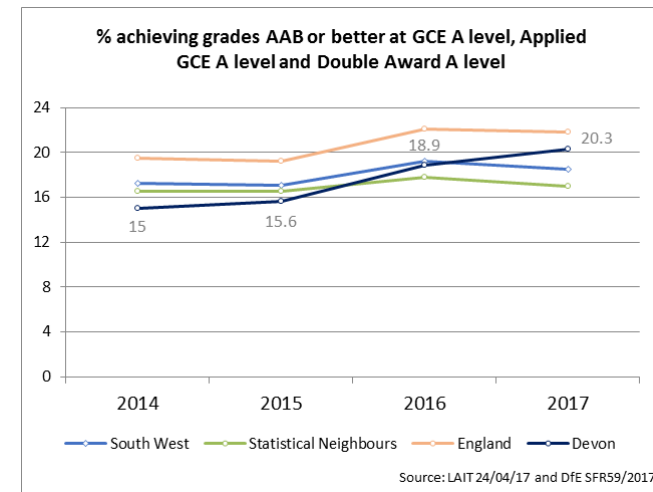
**3+ A Grades at A Level**

Provisional results indicate that Devon’s performance continues to improve with 12.3% of pupils achieving 3+ A grades in 2017 compared to 11.2% in 2016. Devon’s performance (12.3%) is now significantly better than the regional picture (10.7%) and continues to be better than its statistical neighbours (9.6%). Devon is now less than 1 percentage point below the national picture (13%).



**Achievement of grades AAB or better**

The percentage of Devon pupils achieving grades AAB or better continues to improve, with 20.3% achieving in 2017 compared to 18.9% in 2016. Devon is now performing better than the regional picture (18.5%) and continues to be better than its statistical neighbours (17.0%). Whilst Devon remains below the national picture (21.8%) it is now only 1.5 percentage points below (previously 3.2 points below).



# Devon Education and Learning

## Education and Learning Performance Report Quarter 2 - 2017/18

### Update and discussion Brief

#### Report of the Head of Education and Learning

*Please note that the following recommendations are subject to consideration and determination by the Cabinet (and confirmation under the provisions of the Council's Constitution) before taking effect.*

#### Recommendation:

To note the report and discuss

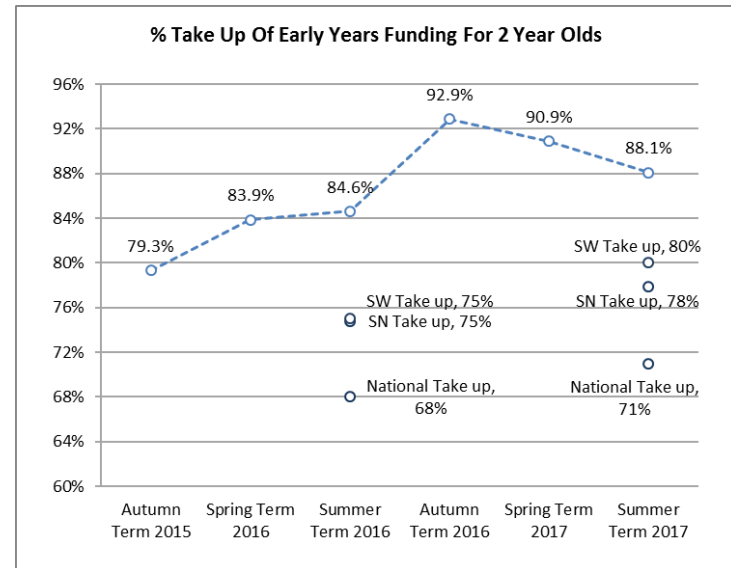
# 1 Closing The Gap Early Years

## Take up of Early Years Funding for 2 year olds

The take up of funding for two year olds has dropped slightly in the Summer Term 2017 from 90.9% to 88.1%. However this term's take up is significantly better than the take up for the same time period last year (84.6%). Devon also performs significantly better than latest national (71%) and regional (80%) take up rates.

Take up of two year old places is a parental choice. Therefore we would not expect all 2 year olds to be accessing a place, as some parents will prefer to wait until their child is older.

Data sources: Devon take up: Early Years Team, DCC, Oct 17, national and regional benchmarks DfE LAIT at 05/10/17



Data source: Early Years Team, DCC, October 2017, DfE LAIT 05/10/17

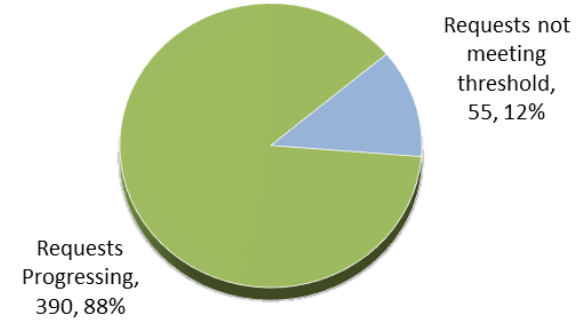
**Requests for Statutory Assessments**

The volume of requests for assessments continues to be high. There have been 445 new requests for statutory assessments within the first two quarters of this year, compared to 285 for the same period in the previous year. This represents a 56% increase in requests. Of the new requests to date 88% (390) are progressing compared to 69% (197) for the same period last year.

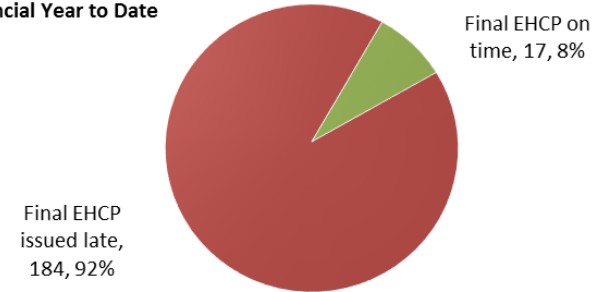
The work rate of issuing plans within the 20 week national timeline requires improvement. This is due to the exponential growth in numbers causing significant challenges to the capacity of the team. This creates a backlog which makes it even harder to complete the assessment within 20 weeks of receipt. A review of the team capacity been carried out and a business case to increase staffing levels has been agreed.

Note: the number of completions and numbers of plans in progress vary across quarters according to the timing of the processing of each request.

**Statutory Assessments  
Financial Year to Date**



**Status of EHCPs Issued  
Financial Year to Date**



Data source: DCC 0-25 SEN Team, Oct 2017

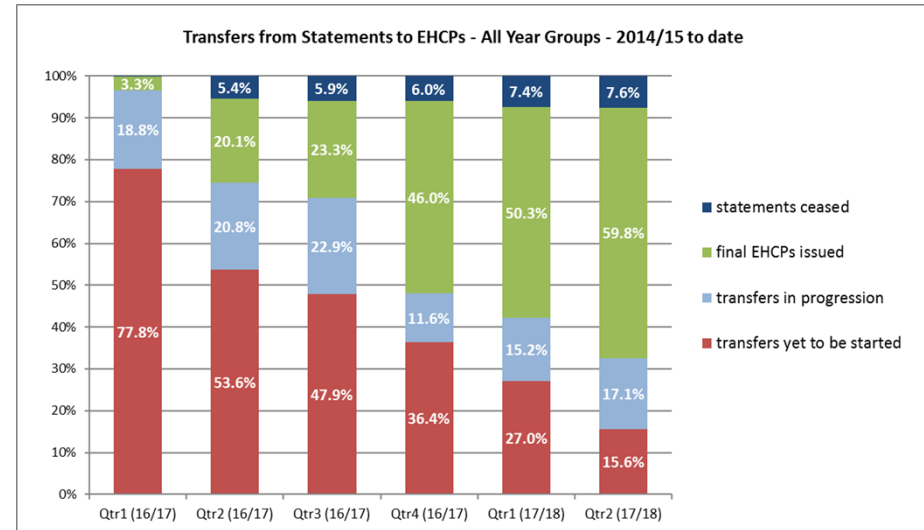
## 2 Inclusion SEND

### Transfers from Statements – volume processed (2014/15 to date)

Transfers from statutory statements are progressing. At the end of Qtr2 (17/18) 67.4% of the 3,382 statements to transfer have been issued as EHCPs or ceased, 17% are in progression with 15.6% yet to be started. As can be seen from the graph on the right, the percentage of transfers yet to be started is gradually decreasing whilst the percentage of final EHCPs issued is rising.

Note:

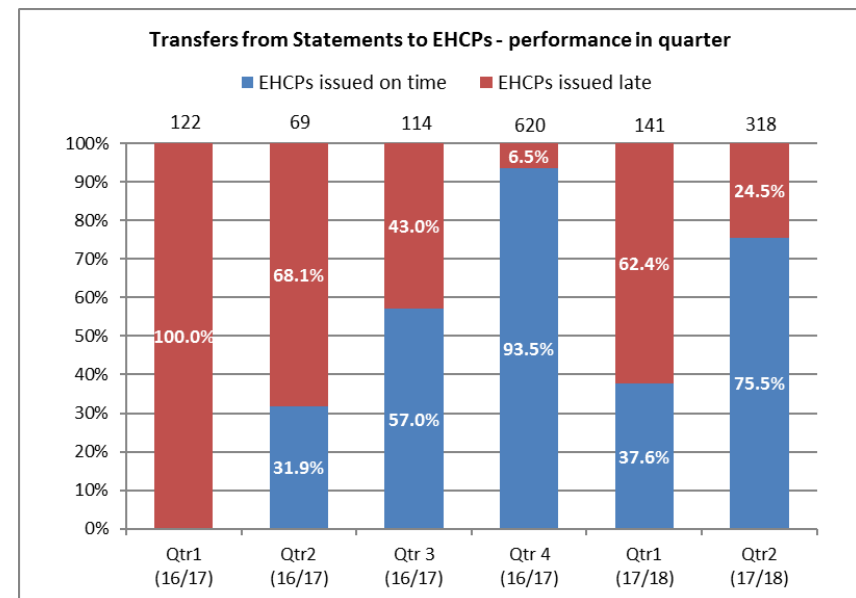
- NCY -2 (Early Years) to NCY 3 are not due to be transitioned until 2017/18
- Post 16 are transferred where appropriate i.e. if the young person continues in Education so the number yet to be started may reduce



### Transfers from Statements – Quarterly Performance

When reviewed within quarters (not aggregated whole year figures), the percentage of EHCPs issued on time varies across quarters and has dropped in the last quarter. The graph on the right indicates performance within quarters.

Nearly 76% of EHCPs were issued on time in Q2. This is a significant improvement on the last quarter (37.6%). The volume of EHCPs issued in this quarter is also more than double the volume in the previous quarter (318 issued this quarter compared to 141 issued in Q1).



Data source: DCC 0-25 SEN Team, Oct 2017

## 2 Inclusion Not in Employment, Education or Training

### NEETs Overview (16 and 17 year olds<sup>1</sup>)

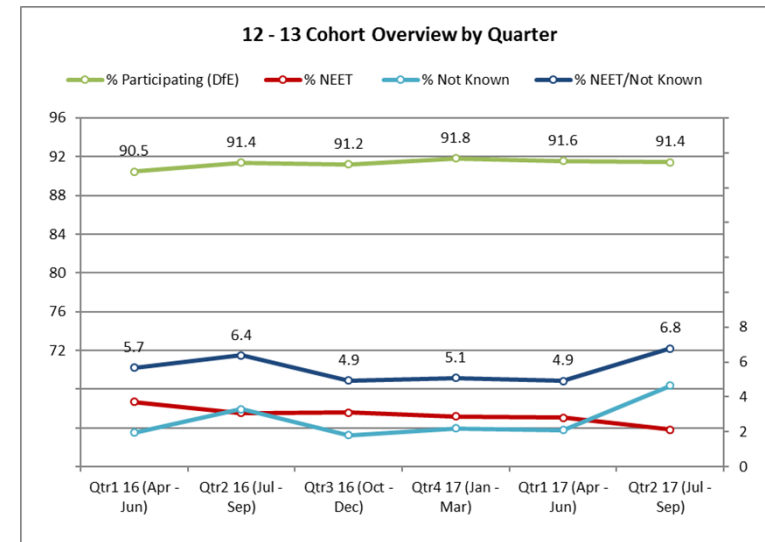
Recent information from Careers South West indicates that the percentage of NEET in Devon is lower than the same period last year (2.1% compared to 3.1% in 2016). However, the Not Known rate is higher.

The new combined NEET and Not Known measure<sup>2</sup> for the overall cohort has increased in the last quarter, as a result of young people leaving education / training at the end of the academic year and a subsequent delay in obtaining confirmation of continued study/employment. The NEET/Not Known rate is slightly higher than the same period last year (6.8% compared to 6.4% previously). This is due to a higher Not Known rate than last year.

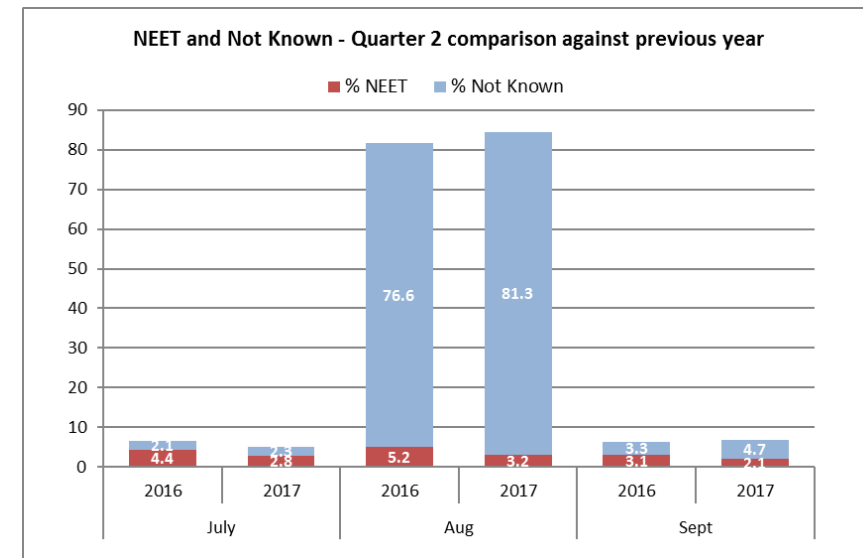
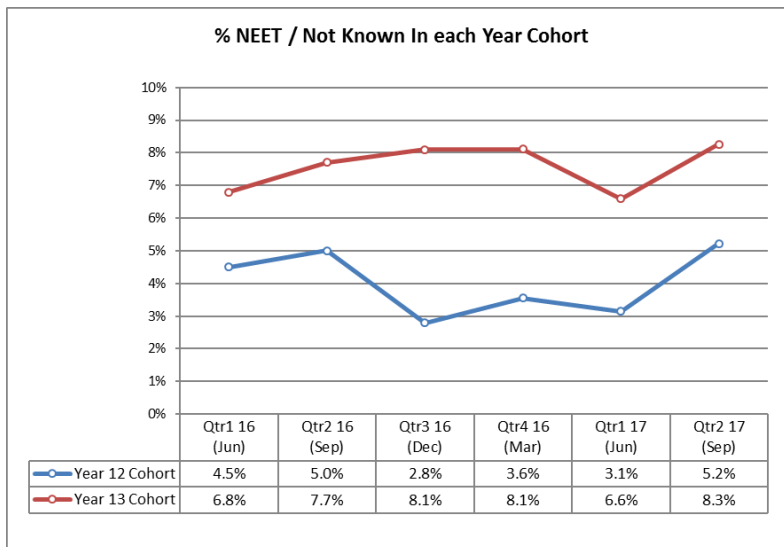
<sup>1</sup> data for years 12 and 13 are now regarded as targets by the DfE in line with the statutory duty on local authorities to track young people destinations

<sup>2</sup> previous focus was on separate measures, primarily NEET

When reviewed by cohorts, Year 12 continues to be the year group with the lowest NEET/Not Known rate (5.2%), followed by Year 13 (8.3%). The rate for Year 12 is in line with the same period last year whilst the Year 13 rate is slightly higher.



Note: the peak in the NEET/Not Known rate is due to young people leaving education / training at the end of the academic year and obtaining confirmation of ongoing study / employment.



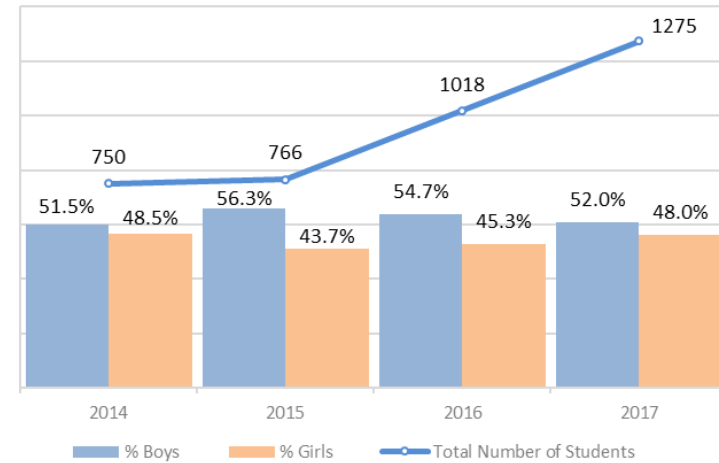
## 2 Inclusion Elective Home Education

### Elective Home Education

During 2016/17 there were 1,275 students registered with the EHE service, an increase of 25% on the previous year and the highest figure to date. More boys continue to be home educated compared to girls. The vast majority of students state their ethnicity as White British. All Key Stages saw significant increases, but KS2 saw the greatest increase, rising from 295 children in 2015/16 to 402 in 2016/17 (36% increase). KS2 and KS3 continue to have the greatest number of home educated students.

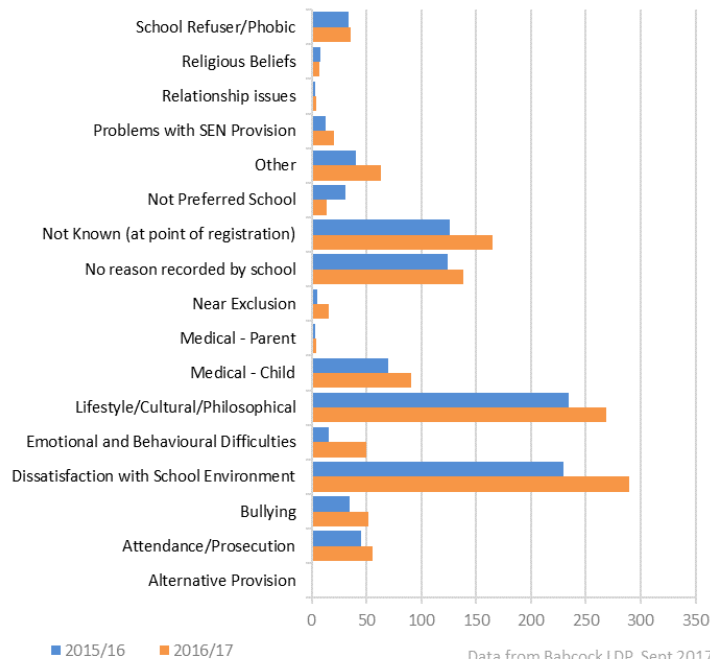
The most frequent reason cited by parents choosing to home educate in 2016/17 is 'dissatisfaction with the school environment', accounting for 22.7% of cases. This has overtaken 'Lifestyle/Cultural/Philosophical' which has historically been the most common reason cited by parents. Dissatisfaction with school has seen the greatest increase in the last year, rising from 230 to 290 in 2016/17. This category is often used to cover a range of issues, including how a school has dealt with bullying; dissatisfaction with its attendance or behavioural policy; SEN provision; curriculum etc.

EHE students



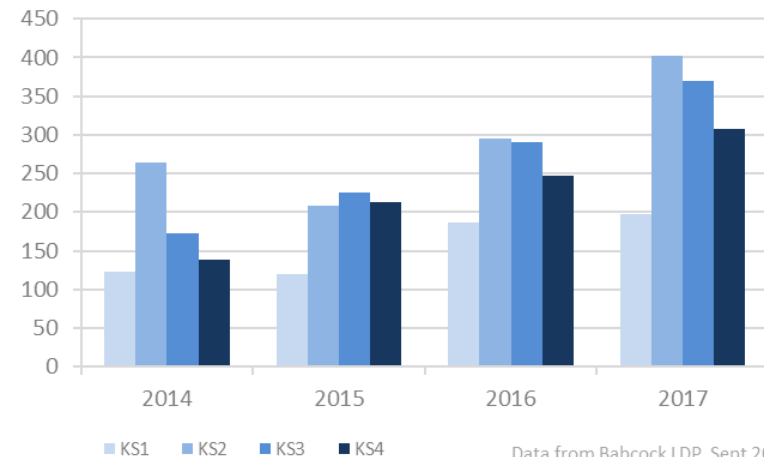
Data from Babcock LDP, Sept 2017

Reason for Home Education - all registered students



Data from Babcock LDP, Sept 2017

EHE students by Key Stage



Data from Babcock LDP, Sept 2017



## 2 Inclusion Admission Appeals

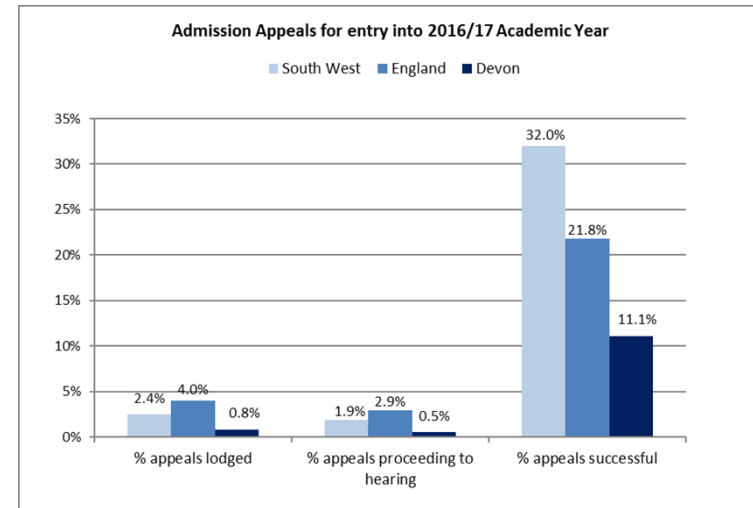
### Admission Appeals for entry into 2016/17 Academic Year

Devon has the lowest rate of admission appeals in the South West<sup>1</sup>, with only 0.8% of admissions resulting in an appeal being lodged and 0.5% of admissions resulting in an appeal being heard. This is significantly better than the national picture with 4% of admissions resulting in an appeal being lodged and 2.9% of admissions resulting in an appeal being heard.

Devon is in the best 1% of LAs in England for its low level of admission appeals, with only 2 LAs having better rates.

The percentage of appeals successful in Devon, where a decision was made in the parent's favour, has reduced in 2016/17 with 11.1% successful compared to 14.9% in 2015/16.

<sup>1</sup> excludes Isle of Scilly who had minimal admissions and is therefore not used as a comparator

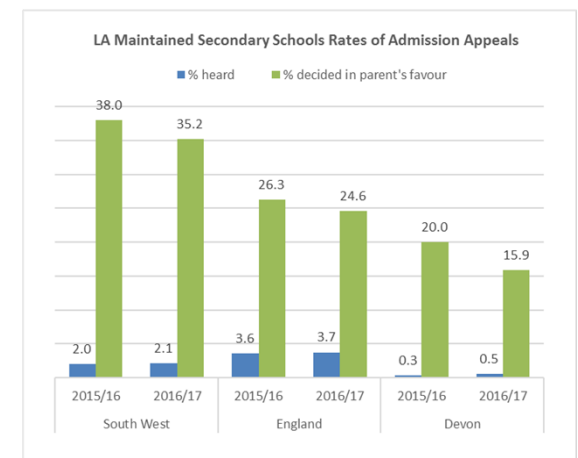
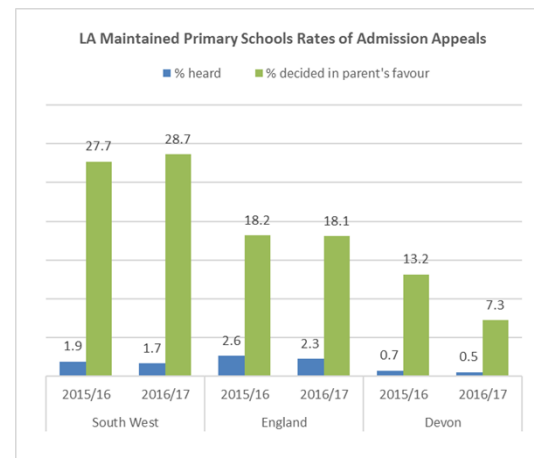


### Admission Appeals by School Phase

Devon primary and secondary schools saw similar levels of admission appeals heard in 2016/17 (0.5% for both). Whilst there was a very slight increase in appeals heard for Devon secondary schools, rising from 0.3% to 0.5%, they continue to have significantly better appeal rates than nationally (3.7%).

Devon's low admissions appeals rate is also reflected in primary schools, with only 0.5% of admissions resulting in an appeal being heard compared to 2.3% nationally.

Secondary school appeals heard were more likely to be successful than primary school appeals heard, with 15.9% of secondary schools appeals decided in parent's favour compared to 7.3% primary school appeals.



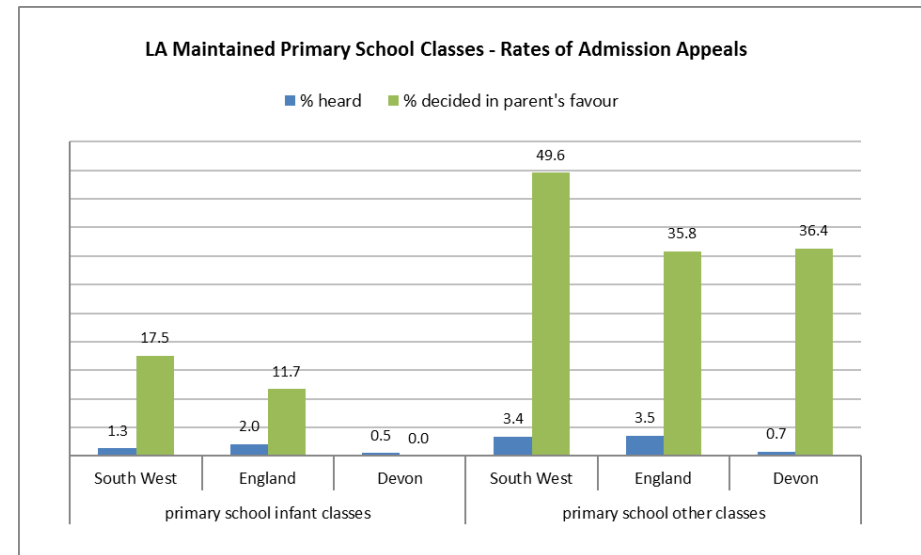
## 2 Inclusion Admission Appeals

### Admission Appeals by Primary School Class Type

There were fewer appeals heard for infant class admissions in Devon compared to other primary class admissions.

Devon has significantly fewer infant class appeals (Reception and Years 1 and 2) and other primary class appeals than nationally. 0.5% of infant class admissions in Devon resulted in an appeal being heard compared to 2% nationally. 0.7% of other primary class admissions in Devon resulted in an appeal being heard compared to 3.5% nationally.

Infant class appeals are less likely to be successful than other primary class appeals heard, with no infant class appeals decided in the parent's favour compared to 36.4% of other primary school classes. This is due to infant class sizes being limited by law to a maximum of 30 children (unless a lawful exemption applies).



Data Source: SFR44/2017, Admission appeals for maintained and academy primary and secondary schools in England: 2016 to 2017

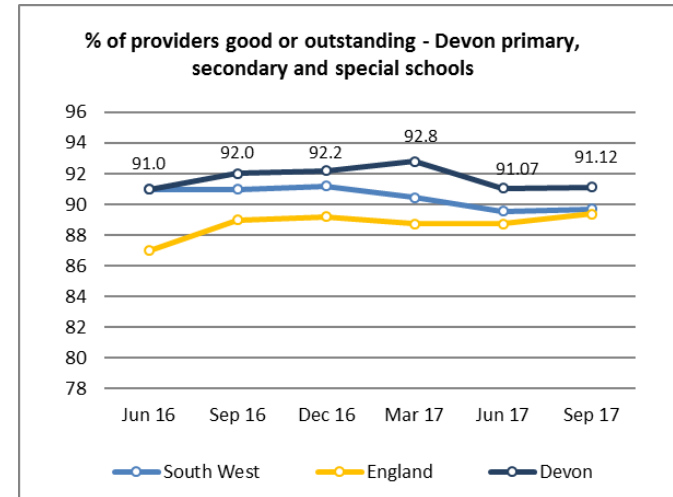
### 3 Quality Ofsted Outcomes

#### Devon Primary, Secondary and Special Schools

The overall percentage of Devon Primary, Secondary and Special Schools, judged by Ofsted as Good or Outstanding has remained stable in this last quarter, reflecting the regional trend. Devon consistently performs better than the national picture, with 91.1% of Devon schools currently good or outstanding compared to 89.4% of schools nationally.

Data source: *Monthly Management Information: Ofsted's school inspections outcomes, Management Information – Schools – 30<sup>th</sup> Sept 2017.*

Both Devon Primary and Secondary schools continue to perform better than nationally and regionally. 92% of primary schools are good or outstanding compared to 90.7% nationally, whilst nearly 84% of secondary schools are good or outstanding compared to nearly 80% nationally. There has been no change in the performance of Devon Maintained Special Schools as no school inspections have been published since the last quarter.



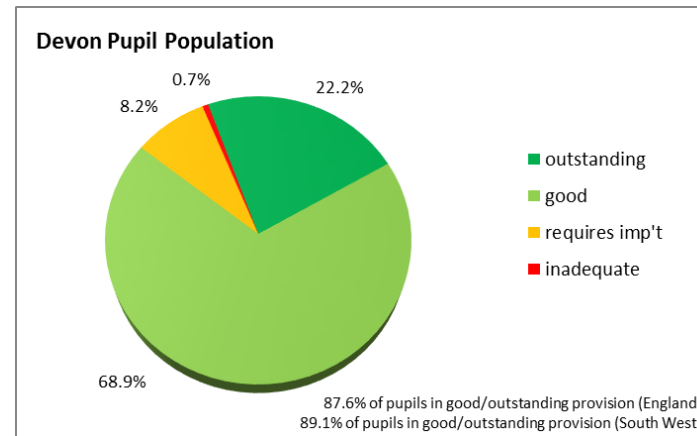
Data Source: DfE Monthly Management Information: Ofsted School Inspection Outcomes, 30 Sept 2017

#### Devon Pupils

91.13% (85,252) of Devon pupils<sup>1</sup> are attending schools that have been judged as Good or Outstanding. This is better than the national and regional figures (87.6% and 89.1%).

89.18% (16,987) of disadvantaged children<sup>2</sup> in Devon are attending Good or Outstanding schools. These are pupils who are Free School Meal children, children currently in care, adopted from care or service children.

Nearly 91% (2,387) of pupils with statements of special educational needs or education, health and care plans<sup>3</sup> are attending Good or Outstanding Schools. This is an increase on the previous quarter (89.8%).



Data Source: DfE Monthly Management Information: Ofsted School Inspection Outcomes, 30 Sept 2017

