



Haverling

LONDON BOROUGH

Quarter 2 Performance Report 2021/22

Children and Learning O&S Sub-Committee

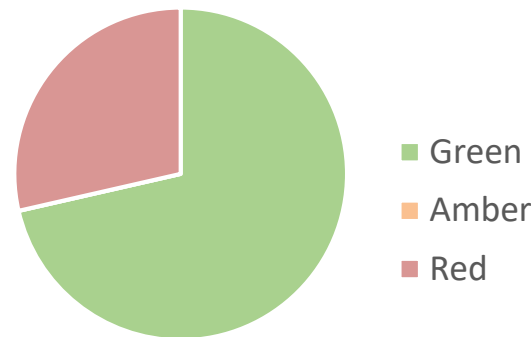
About the Children and Learning O&S Sub-Committee Performance Report

- Overview of the Council's performance against the indicators selected by the Children and Learning Overview and Scrutiny Sub-Committee
- The report identifies where the Council is performing well (**Green**), within target tolerance (**Amber**) and not so well (**Red**).
- Where the RAG rating is '**Red**', '**Corrective Action**' is included in the presentation. This highlights what action the Council will take to improve performance.

OVERVIEW OF CHILDREN AND LEARNING INDICATORS

- 13 Performance Indicators are reported to the Children and Learning Overview & Scrutiny sub-committee
- Performance data is available for all 13 indicators this quarter
- 7 of the indicators have been given a RAG status

Quarter 2 Indicator Summary



In summary, of the 7 indicators:
5 (71%) have a status of **Green**
0 (0%) have a status of **Amber**
2 (29%) have a status of **Red**

Quarter 2 Performance – Primary Education

Indicator and Description	Value	Tolerance	2021/22 Annual Target	2021/22 Q2 Performance	Short Term DOT against Q1 2021/22		Long Term DOT against Q2 2020/21		Latest London Average
% of providers judged to be Good or Outstanding by OFSTED	Higher is better	+/-4%	96.0%	96.6% (GREEN)	↓	96.7%	↓	96.7%	94.0%
% of pupils attending a Good or Outstanding provider	Higher is better	+/-4%	97.0%	97.4% (GREEN)	→	97.4%	→	97.4%	94.2%
Permanent exclusion rate* (annual)	Lower is better	Not set	Not set	0.0% (2020/21 AY)	→	0.0% (2020/21 AY)	→	0.0% (2019/20 AY)	0.00% (2019/20 AY)
Fixed term exclusion rate* (annual)	Lower is better	Not set	Not set	0.5% (2020/21 AY)	→	0.5% (2020/21 AY)	↑	0.61% (2019/20 AY)	0.56% (2019/20 AY)
One or more fixed term exclusion rate* (annual)	Lower is better	Not set	Not set	0.27% (2020/21 AY)	→	0.27% (2020/21 AY)	↑	0.30% (2019/20 AY)	0.33% (2019/20 AY)

*2020/21 Academic Year figures are provisional and based on local data. Published data for this period will be available in Summer 2022.

Quarter 2 Performance – Secondary Education

Indicator and Description	Value	Tolerance	2021/22 Annual Target	2021/22 Q2 Performance	Short Term DOT against Q1 2021/22		Long Term DOT against Q2 2020/21		Latest London Average
% of providers judged to be Good or Outstanding by OFSTED	Higher is better	+/-6%	77.0%	77.8% (GREEN)	→	77.8%	→	77.8%	88.7%
% of pupils attending a Good or Outstanding provider	Higher is better	+/-6%	85.0%	85.4% (GREEN)	→	85.4%	→	85.4%	91.5%
Permanent exclusion rate* (annual)	Lower is better	Not set	Not set	0.00% (2020/21 AY)	→	0.00% (2020/21 AY)	↑	0.25% (2019/20 AY)	0.09% (2019/20 AY)
Fixed term exclusion rate* (annual)	Lower is better	Not set	Not set	2.89% (2020/21 AY)	→	2.89% (2020/21 AY)	↑	3.64% (2019/20 AY)	5.28% (2019/20 AY)
One or more fixed term exclusion rate* (annual)	Lower is better	Not set	Not set	1.41% (2020/21 AY)	→	1.41% (2020/21 AY)	↑	2.38% (2019/20 AY)	3.45% (2019/20 AY)

*2020/21 Academic Year figures are provisional and based on local data. Published data for this period will be available in Summer 2022.

Quarter 2 Performance – Children’s Services

Indicator and Description	Value	Tolerance	2021/22 Annual Target	2021/22 Q2 Performance	Short Term DOT against Q1 2021/22		Long Term DOT against Q2 2020/21		Latest London Average
% of Children in Care aged under 16 who have been looked after continuously for at least 2.5 years and living in the same placement for at least 2 years*	Higher is better	+/-10%	65%	65.2% (GREEN)	↑	60%	↑	56.6%	67% (2021/22, Q1)
% of Children in Care who ceased to be looked after as a result of permanency (Adoption and Special Guardianship Order)	Higher is better	+/-10%	14%	10.2% (RED)	↓	11.5%	↑	7.9%	15% (2019/20)
% of Children in Care with 2+ changes of social worker in the last 12 months	Lower is better	+/-5%	15%	22.4% (RED)	↓	10.9%	↓	11.7%	N/A

**Also includes children who are placed for adoption and whose adoptive placement together with their previous placement last for at least 2 years*

Highlights

The Academic Year 2019/20 saw 9 inspections in Havering schools between September 2019 and March 2020, before the first COVID-19 lockdown halted the schools inspection framework. All seven primary schools that were inspected retained their 'Good' outcomes and the two secondary academies inspected improved from 'Requires improvement' to 'Good'. This resulted in Havering's overall **percentage of providers judged to be Good or Outstanding by OFSTED** increasing by 2 percentage points, which is 5.2 percentage points above the national figure. Since then, Ofsted has only undertaken monitoring visits, resulting in percentages remaining unchanged. Please note, the percentage of Primary phase providers judged to be Good or Outstanding by OFSTED has reduced by 0.1 percentage point when compared with last quarter, due to the merging of one Infant and one Junior school into a Primary. The **percentage of pupils attending a Good or Outstanding provider** remains above target for both phases, and for Primary is better than the London average.

The **rates of both fixed term and permanent exclusions** in Havering have remained well below the rates for England as a whole and better than London - both for primary and secondary phases - based on the latest available published data. There were four permanent exclusions from secondary schools in the academic year 2019/2020; however, due to the Inclusions Service working very closely with Havering head teachers, and following a new roll out of the Inclusions policy, there were no permanent exclusions in Havering's primary or secondary schools in the academic year 2020/2021.

Although there have been significant challenges with head teachers wishing to permanently exclude in the first term of the new academic year, as reported previously, the Inclusions policy has been designed with extra measures put in place to support schools to find alternatives to fixed term and permanent exclusions. This has resulted in 90% of submissions for permanent exclusions being subsequently withdrawn by schools at the time of writing.

Highlights (contd.)

The **percentage of looked after children aged under 16 who have been looked after continuously for at least 2.5 years and living in the same placement for at least 2 years** has improved in the second quarter of the year to 65.2%, which is in line with the average for Outer London and just below the overall London average, based on the latest available data.

Havering has, however, a higher proportion of children in care experiencing 3 or more placements within a 12 month period, and the previously identified rise in placement moves has continued in the second quarter. We do know that there is a cohort of older children who are presenting with complex mental health/emotional needs, which is challenging placement stability. To fully understand the reasons for the high number of placement moves, deep dives into the casework have been conducted by an active working group including the Assistant Director, using a constructed audit tool to identify causation, themes and areas for improvement. Following this, steps are being taken to address issues of matching and support for placement stability, including sufficiency and process. A new Placement Referral Form will be going live in December 2021. Other mechanisms that have been outlined previously also remain in place, namely fortnightly placement stability meetings and a weekly 'high concern' meeting where the most complex cases are discussed. Improving placement stability and sufficiency will remain a top priority for the service this year.

Improvements Required

The **percentage of looked after children who ceased to be looked after as a result of permanency (Adoption and Special Guardianship Order)** is below target at the end of the second quarter, with 3 Adoption Orders and 2 Special Guardianship Orders (SGOs) granted in April to September. National figures for children ceasing to be looked after as a result of adoption peaked in 2015 with a total figure of 5,360 children. Since then, numbers have reduced considerably year on year as a result of two court rulings in 2013, which emphasised the need to ensure all family options are explored before adoption is considered. The latest national figures available are for 2020, when 3,440 children of a total children in care population of 80,080 (4.3%) ceased care for adoption. Havering set a higher target of 6% of children in care leaving care for adoption, and this is currently being achieved. Numbers in care and numbers ceasing care for adoption remain low however, and this figure will be subject to a high degree of volatility as a result.

While nationally there has been a fall in the number of children leaving care through adoption, there has been a rise in children leaving care through Special Guardianship Orders (SGOs). In 2015, the number of children leaving care due to SGOs was 3,550 and with the exception of 2017-18, there have been steady year on year increases since. Havering is currently supporting 155 children post-Special Guardianship Order and there have been 2 Special Guardianship Orders granted in the first six months of this financial year. Due to court delays during the period of lockdown, some care proceedings have been extended and not concluded in the timeframe expected or hoped for children. However as court cases are now progressing, we anticipate an increase in this number. SGO is usually the favoured outcome within care proceedings as these enable children to remain with family and access support as and when required. Annual financial reviews are undertaken of all SGO arrangements in conjunction with a light touch review of the plan. There have been no SGO disruptions this financial year.

Improvements Required (contd.)

As reported at the last meeting, we saw a significant turnover of staff over the summer period and this has impacted on the **percentage of Children in Care with 2+ changes of social worker in the last 12 months**. We currently have 36 agency staff covering posts, and 2 vacant posts. Adverts are being placed in December for some of the social work posts covered by agency workers, which may further impact on social worker changes as we recruit to a more permanent and stable workforce.

Any questions?

