

Public Document Pack

THE HAMPSHIRE PARTNERSHIP

Thursday, 10th November, 2016
10.30 am
Ashburton Hall, Elizabeth II Court (Podium)
Hampshire County Council

Contact: members.services@hants.gov.uk

A G E N D A

1	Welcome and Announcements - Councillor Roy Perry, Leader of Hampshire County Council
2	Devolution Update Councillor Roy Perry will provide an update on the latest position with Devolution for Hampshire.
3	Supporting (Troubled) Families Programme (STFP) Update (Pages 3 - 8) Steve Crocker, Director of Children's Services at Hampshire County Council will present a report providing a progress update on both Phase 1 (2012-15) and the first part of Phase 2 (2015/16 onwards) of Hampshire's Programme which includes a summary of the independent academic evaluation of Phase 1 of the programme by the University of Portsmouth.
4	Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children and Refugees (UASC) (Pages 9 - 18) Steve Crocker, Director of Children's Services at Hampshire County Council will present a report updating partners on the government National Transfer Scheme for unaccompanied asylum seeking children and refugee children which came into effect from 1 July 2016.
5	Any other business
6	Closing remarks - Councillor Roy Perry
7	Future meetings of The Hampshire Partnership Tuesday 21 March Tuesday 18 July Wednesday 1 November All meetings will commence at 10.30am in the Ashburton Hall, Elizabeth II Court, The Castle, Winchester unless stated otherwise.

This page is intentionally left blank

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL HAMPSHIRE PARTNERSHIP

Date considered:	10 November 2016	Item: 3
Title:	Supporting (Troubled) Families Programme Update Report	
Directorate:	Children's Services – Hampshire County Council	

Contact names: Ian Langley

Tel: 01962 845722

Email: ian.langley@hants.gov.uk

1. Purpose

- 1.1. To provide the Hampshire Partnership with an overview of progress made in both Phase 1 (2012-15) and the first part of Phase 2 (2015/16 onwards) of Hampshire's Supporting (Troubled) Families Programme (STFP). It also provides a summary of the independent academic evaluation of Phase 1 of the programme by the University of Portsmouth.

2. Introduction

- 2.1 The Supporting (Troubled) Families Programme (STFP) in Hampshire was established in May 2012 and is led by a small central team based at the County Council which since 2013 has included a senior Police Officer. As with all Local Authorities nationally the County Council is the accountable body for the programme
- 2.2 From the outset the STFP programme has been fortunate to have high level support both at political and senior officer level from agencies across the county. To enable the programme to make a strong start the County Council invested £1.4m of its own money in the programme alongside Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) grants.
- 2.3 The principles of the national Troubled Families programme, as set out below, align with the County Council's own transformational ambitions up to and beyond 2020;
 - a) Improved outcomes and lasting positive changes to the lives of families.
 - b) Greater inter-agency co-operation and more effective partnership working.
 - c) Reducing the current and future costs of high need families on the public purse.
 - d) Challenging and changing the way we work, not just more of the same.

e) Demonstrating to communities where families reside that positive and sustained change has been made.

2.4 Communicating the transformational ambition to key stakeholders such as Head Teachers and GP's has been critical to our success. For example, we have distributed thousands of two sided postcards summarising the programme to professionals across Hampshire (see below).

Hampshire's Supporting (Troubled) Families Programme

Phase 2

The goal: to target 5,600 Hampshire families with multiple, complex issues, delivering solutions to persistent problems that lead to lasting, positive change for families and communities.

How:

- **Early Help** - tailored and intensive support
- **Single family plans** - putting the whole family at the centre of service planning
- **Co-ordinated multi-agency approach** - local services working more effectively together
- **Transforming the way we work** - local innovation, system changes, dedicated, assertive and persistent approach.

 Hampshire County Council

Email: troubled.families@hants.gov.uk Web: www.hants.gov.uk/supporting-troubled-families

Hampshire's Supporting (Troubled) Families Programme

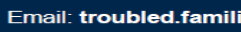
Who:

Targeting families with problems relating to:

- **Crime** and anti-social behaviour
- **Education**, children not in school
- **Worklessness**, adults on out-of-work benefits
- **Young people not in employment**, education or training
- **Problems with drugs** and/or alcohol
- Physical or **mental health problems**
- **Domestic violence** and abuse
- **Families at risk of homelessness** or unmanaged debts
- **Young children failing to thrive**
- **Unhealthy weight** and/or malnutrition concerns

The result:

- Children attending school regularly
- Parents and young adults in jobs or training
- Lower levels of crime or anti-social behaviour
- Improved physical and mental health
- Reduced number of reported domestic incidents
- Children with increased levels of development and health check scores
- Families working better as a unit, able to look after and support each other

 Hampshire County Council

Email: troubled.families@hants.gov.uk Web: www.hants.gov.uk/supporting-troubled-families

3. Phase 1

3.1 In Phase 1 families with children with poor school attendance, young people offending, family members committing anti social acts or claiming out of work

benefits were targeted for support. By the end of 2014/15 Hampshire had exceeded the (DCLG) phase 1 target to identify/engage 1590 families by identifying/engaging an additional 372 families.

- 3.2 This performance enabled Hampshire to maximise the amount of grant drawn down from DCLG both for attaching families to the programme, an average of £2,400 per family.
- 3.3 In terms of Phase 1 positive family outcomes (referred to by DCLG as 'turning families around'), an average of £1600 reward grant per family was available. In total Hampshire secured £1.8m of reward grant (which has been reinvested in the programme) however, the achievement of the transformational ambition (see 2.3) has been the bigger prize rather than the chasing of reward grant.
- 3.4 Tracking of positive phase 1 family outcomes a year after submission to DCLG shows the sustainability of outcomes with 4 out of 5 families still with improved school attendance, reduced school exclusions/anti social behaviour/youth offending or remaining in employment.
- 3.5 The two year follow up of 459 phase 1 families for whom a positive family outcome was recorded with DCLG for education and anti-social behaviour between July 2013 and August 2014 shows half of those families would still meet the reward claim criteria demonstrating sustainability of progress made.
- 3.6 The strong progress in relation to identifying/engaging the cohort of (troubled) families and positive family outcomes reported to DCLG in phase 1 enabled Hampshire to commence phase 2 of the programme three months early on 1/1/15.

4. Phase 1 Independent Academic Evaluation

- 4.1 In 2012 Hampshire commissioned an independent academic evaluation of the first phase (2012-15) of our local Supporting (troubled) Families Programme (STFP) from the University of Portsmouth led by Prof Carol Hayden. We believe it to be the most comprehensive evaluation of the programme from any Local Authority area. The evaluation started in early 2013 and the final report was completed by September 2015.
- 4.2 The final evaluation report is available on our website via the following link <http://documents.hants.gov.uk/childrens-services/universityofportsmouth-evaluationreport-july2015.pdf>
- 4.3 The evaluation consisted of a multi-method approach involving the collection and studies, analysis of local programme data and in depth interviews with families and front line staff who had participated in Hampshire's STFP. The evaluation concluded (p4);

'Hampshire's STFP is promoting positive change in professional practice with families. There is more inter-agency co-operation and understanding, better information sharing, more targeted work with families, more whole family working, more positive experiences for service users.....The STFP also

appears to be a more cost effective way of responding to families with multiple and complex needs.'

- 4.4 The above conclusion from the evaluation demonstrates a programme that moves beyond transactional and process driven activity towards a programme that challenges service culture, delivery and transformation for both the benefit of the public purse and more importantly for the benefit of families. It also demonstrates movement toward the transformational ambition described in 2.3.
- 4.5 The evaluation report (p31) also notes;
- a) **87.9% reduction in the prevalence of families with a child persistently absent from education from baseline to comparison year**
 - b) **54.9% reduction in the prevalence of families experiencing temporary exclusion from baseline to comparison year**
 - c) **48.4% reduction in the prevalence of families with a young offender (with a record of offending with the Youth Offending Team) from intervention to comparison year.**
- 4.6 Section 5 (p32) of the evaluation includes an economic assessment of the programme which provides **an estimate of 'costs avoided' to the public purse** (in terms of reduced police call outs, reduced benefit claims and reduced growth of Looked After Children numbers) **of £2.4m per annum**. It is notable that this figure does not include health or housing costs.
- 4.7 Much of this is in contrast to the findings of the national Troubled Families evaluation published by DCLG on 17/10/16 which is currently the subject of an enquiry by the Public Accounts Committee. Hampshire County Council have submitted evidence to the inquiry including the independent academic evaluation of phase 1 by the University of Portsmouth.
- 4.8 STFP is currently conducting a commissioning process to appoint an independent academic provider to undertake an evaluation of Phase 2 (2015-2020) of the programme. This evaluation which will include an economic assessment of health and housing costs which were not included within the Phase 1 evaluation. It is intended that this report will be finalised in 2019 to inform Hampshire's strategy beyond 2020 when the programme is likely to end.
- 5. Phase 2**
- 5.1 In December 2014 the Government announced Phase 2 of the Troubled Families Programme 2015 to 2020 would significantly increase the number of families nationally to be targeted for support from 120,000 to 400,000 families. The three criteria used to identify families in phase 1 (see 2.1) were extended by DCLG in Phase 2 to include families with children who need help and those experiencing domestic abuse issues or health problems (6 criteria in total).

- 5.2 This has meant a significant increase in the number of families (5540) Hampshire is now required to identify/engage and where possible 'turn around' by the end of Phase 2 in 2019/20. On average Hampshire needs to identify/engage 1108 families per annum (92 per month) which is over double the Phase 1 average of 530 families each year (44 per month).
- 5.3 In Phase 2 DCLG have reduced attachment fees to £1000 per family with £800 available as a reward for 'turning around' families against any of the 6 family criteria that may apply to each family, making the claiming of reward grant significantly harder.
- 5.4 Poor Health is the most prevalent issue within families (55% of phase 2 families nominated under this criterion) and of these 4 out of 5 are for mental health issues. This need has been recognised by the lead Clinical Commissioning Group in Hampshire for children and young people (NE Hants and Farnham CCG) by the attachment of a senior health manager to the STFP central team to improve partnership working with key professionals such as GP's, School Nurses and Health Visitors.
- 5.5 Significant numbers of families are also nominated under the poor school attendance, requiring early help and being in receipt of out of work benefits criteria. There are also notable numbers of families nominated for anti-social behaviour, rent arrears/financial difficulties and domestic abuse issues.
- 5.6 Comparison with other Local Authority areas indicates that the proportion of families identified with domestic abuse issues is lower in Hampshire than most areas. The senior Police Officer within the STFP central team is establishing stronger links within Hampshire Constabulary to ensure families where domestic abuse is/has occurred who would benefit from STFP support, are not missed.
- 5.7 Few families are nominated with adult offenders, with young people with developmental issues, at risk of eviction or with malnutrition issues. Discussions have taken place with the Hampshire Community Rehabilitation Company to ensure that families with adult offenders with parenting responsibilities are considered for nomination to the programme.
- 5.8 In the first year (2015/16) of Phase 2 Hampshire 'carried over' the 372 additional families nominated in Phase 1 (see 2.3) which enabled it to exceed the DCLG target (1223) for that year by 226 families. As a result Hampshire in agreement with DCLG claimed additional attachment fees for 200 of those families (200k) at the end of 2015/16.
- 5.9 The first part of 2016/17 has seen an 11.5% reduction of families nominated on average each month compared to the previous year, although activity is still significantly higher than it was in Phase 1. It is notable that Early Help Hubs, a significant source of family nominations for phase 2, have also seen a slowdown in activity during this period.
- 5.10 The current projection for end of 2016/17 indicates Hampshire will fall short of the DCLG target by about 200 families. Whilst there is no financial risk in 2016/17 to

the programme, if this trend continues the financial risk will increase in terms of a reduction in DCLG attachment fees that can be drawn down.

- 5.11 An action plan is in place to remedy the slowdown in nominations. Any support members of the Hampshire Partnership can provide to promote the programme within their own agencies to increase nominations of families to the programme would be valued.

6. Phase 2 Positive Family Outcomes

- 6.1 There is no doubt that because positive family outcomes must be sustained for at least six months (an academic year for school attendance) against all of the family issues (up to six rather than two or three in phase 1) there is a higher success threshold in phase 2 compared to phase 1. The only exception remains where a family member claiming an out of work benefit enters and continues in employment for a least 6 months for which a claim can be made in its own right.
- 6.2 September 2015 (26 claims) and January 2016 (72 claims) saw the first reward claims for 98 positive family outcomes under the new and more challenging phase 2 reward criteria. A further 120 reward claims have been submitted in the current reward window which if accepted by DCLG will bring the total to 218.
- 6.3 The one remaining claim window in 2016/17 (November – December 2016) has just been extended by DCLG into the first quarter of 2017. The current trajectory of positive family outcomes would suggest a claim of a further 100 to 120 positive family outcomes by the end of 2016/17. This would give a total approaching 340 for 2016/17 and a success rate of 25.5% which is significantly lower than the phase 1 success rate.
- 6.4 All the positive family outcomes submitted to DCLG by Hampshire have been subject to scrutiny by Hampshire County Council's internal auditors as well as a DCLG spot check on 16/9/16. Formal written feedback on the DCLG spot check is still awaited but the verbal feedback given has been largely positive.

7. Conclusion and Recommendations

- 7.1 Progress has been made toward the transformational ambition described in 2.3. Nethertheless, it is clear that whilst HCC may be the accountable body for STFP it cannot alone ensure the success of the programme and continuing partnership working across Hampshire is crucial to the continuing success of the programme.
- 7.2 The Hampshire Partnership are asked to note;
- a) The positive independent evaluation of the STFP in Hampshire.
 - b) Sustainability of outcomes for families for whom a positive family outcome was claimed one and two years previously.
 - c) The strong performance in Phase 1 and in the first year (2015/16) of Phase 2 of the programme.
 - d) Promote the STF Programme within their own agencies to increase the numbers of families nominated to the programme and enable their staff to lead on family work where appropriate.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL HAMPSHIRE PARTNERSHIP

Date considered:	10 November 2016	Item: 4
Title:	Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children and Refugees (UASC)	
Directorate:	Children's Services – Hampshire County Council	

Contact name: Stuart Ashley – Assistant Director Children & Families

Tel: 01962 846370

Email: stuart.ashley@hants.gov.uk

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 This report advises partners on the government National Transfer Scheme for unaccompanied asylum seeking children and refugee children. This scheme came into effect from 1 July 2016.

2. Introduction

- 2.1 The Immigration Minister, Rt Hon James Brokenshire MP, has written to all Council Leaders, Chief Executives and Directors of Children's Services regarding Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) and the National Transfer Scheme.
- 2.2 In this letter the Minister also outlined the new 'Children at Risk' resettlement scheme where the government has committed to resettle up to 3,000 individuals from across Europe, the Middle East and North Africa regions. More recently the Lords amendments to the Immigration Bill, known as the 'Dubs Amendment', have also committed the government to resettle a number of refugee children from refugee camps in Europe.
- 2.3 This report advises on the proposed government national transfer scheme for unaccompanied asylum seeking children and refugee children. This scheme came into effect on 1 July 2016.

3. Background, context and key facts

- 3.1 There has been a significant increase in the numbers of adults and children claiming asylum in both the UK and across Western Europe as a whole. Some of

the countries of origin which have featured regularly in those claiming asylum have been Afghanistan, Iran, Bangladesh, Eritrea, and Pakistan. There were 3,043 UASC arrivals in the UK in 2015, a 56% increase since 2014.

3.2 The national profile of the UASC cohort in 2015 was as follows:

- 62% aged between 16 -17
- Eritrea was the top nationality followed by Afghanistan and Albania
- 275 UASC were female
- 66% of initial decisions taken last year were grants of some sort or leave to remain
- Nearly all under 16 UASC are fostered. For 16-17 year olds 50% are in semi-independent living arrangements and 50% are fostered.

3.3 UASC are children who have either travelled alone or who have become separated from anyone with parental and/or care responsibility for them. Some of these children will have been trafficked. Children seek asylum because they have a genuine need for protection and are in search of safety.

3.4 They may seek asylum;

- To flee persecution in their home country
- To flee repression as a minority group in their home country
- To flee armed conflict in their home country
- On account of a lack of protection due to human rights violations
- To escape deprivation and poverty
- Because they have been trafficked into the UK (for sexual labour or other forms of exploitation) or because they seek to escape trafficking in their home country
- Children may be fleeing child specific persecution. This could include child soldiering, female genital mutilation and forced marriage.

3.5 As well as children arriving in the UK under their own volition, the UK is also being asked to resettle 3,000 refugees - individuals at risk – some of whom may be travelling with children but not a direct relative, as well as resettling a number of unaccompanied children from Europe as part of the Dubs Amendment. Local Authorities are being asked to voluntarily, in the first instance, sign up to and commit to the transfer scheme of UASC and refugees between local authorities to share the burden of resources and services. The local authorities in the region need to work together to provide a strong regional co-ordination which can be facilitated by the Strategic Migration Partnerships which currently exist.

4. Legislative Framework

4.1 Local Authorities in England and Wales have a duty under Sections 17 and 20 of the Children Act 1989 to provide support to UASC. Section 17 places a general duty on all Local Authorities to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in need within their area by providing services appropriate to those children's needs. Section 20 requires every local authority to provide accommodation for children in need within the areas below:

- There is no person who has parental responsibility for them
- The children have been lost or abandoned

4.2 The transfer of UASC is set out in the amendments to the Immigration Bill 31 May 2016 which sets out four key provisions that local authorities will have to adhere to:

- Transfer of legal responsibility of UASC from one local authority to another
- Duty on the local authority to provide information about available services for UASC
- Obligation on the local authority to set out in writing reasons for not supporting the transfer of children
- Duty to accept the transfer of relevant children under a mandatory scheme

5. Transfer and Dispersal Scheme.

5.1 This scheme relates to UASC who are already in the UK, those who continue to arrive in areas of the UK and those children entering the country through the Children at Risk and 'Dubs' Amendment programmes. The transfer and dispersal scheme started on 1 July 2016. The principles of the scheme are for it to be:

- Fair equitable and transparent
- Voluntary and locally lead
- Have a distribution based on local authorities proportion of the total child population (up to 0.07%)
- Build on existing structures and regional models with a phased introduction
- Support the pooling of knowledge and resources

5.2 The government will expect each local authority to accept UASC through the national transfer scheme. If a UASC arrives in a local authority with a low concentration of UASC (below 0.07%) the expectation is that the child is cared for by that local authority. If a UASC arrives in a local authority with a high concentration of UASC (over 0.07%) the expectation is that the child will be transferred to an area with lower numbers. Initially, the scheme will look to transfer children within regions but will be mindful if the region has a high concentration of UASC and look to transfer the child to another region. For

regions where there is a major port used for entry, UASC are likely to be transferred across regions.

- 5.3 For UASC who are already settled in the UK, but within local authorities with a high concentration of UASC, (over the 0.07%) children will be allocated to regions. There is a National Coordination Unit supported by the DfE to support transfers and dispersals.

6. Funding and placement options

- 6.1 The same rates of funding will apply to UASC and refugee children regardless of their route in to the UK. From 1 July 2016 new national rates for local authorities looking after UASC and refugee children are:

- £41,610 per child per year under 16
- £33,215 per child per year 16-17
- £200 per child per week for UASC who qualify for leaving care support

- 6.2 Whilst this is an increase in the national rates, it falls short of the true cost of care for a child looked after. Each child in care costs on average £50,000 per annum. It is recognised that the true costs are greater but the government's view is that it is making a contribution. Not fully funding the scheme, therefore, there will be an additional financial burden on the Local Authority.

- 6.3 The majority of UASC are aged 16 plus and currently 34% are in semi-independent living and 62% are in fostering nationally. 2% are in children's homes and 2% are formally 'missing'. There is a presumption by government that the majority of these children aged 16 plus would be able to manage and should be living within semi-independent living arrangements and not within foster homes. This will however be dictated by local assessment of individual needs.

7. South East Region UASC over view

- 7.1 The South East faces particular challenges because of the number of entry points to the UK. Dover is one of the main routes that UASC arrive into the UK. However, airports such as Heathrow and Gatwick are also known entry points as indeed are the ports of Southampton and Portsmouth. The issues facing Kent have been well publicised as their numbers of UASC have continued to rise month on month. Kent has a disproportionate number of UASC and it is recognised by government that they cannot continue to bear the responsibility for these large numbers indefinitely.

With the exception of Kent, no local authority in the south east region has more UASC over their 0.07% ratio of child population to UASC apart from Kent. The south east region is supporting 417 UASC which equates to 0.0265% UASC as a ratio to the child population (excluding Kent).

Max UASC & Refugee Rate =				0.07%
LA	Population aged 0 to 17	Max UASC & Refugee Population	Current UASC Numbers	Percentage of UASC in child pop
South East (excluding Kent)	1575966	1103	417	0.026%
Kent	328,250	230	881	0.2684%
IoW	25,542	18	0	0.0000%
HCC	281,459	197	34	0.0120%
England	11,591,701	8114	3877	0.0334%

7.2

Local Authority	Number of Children	Number of UASC	Percentage of UASC in Child Pop	0.07% of Child Pop	Number to reach 0.07% of Child Pop
South East	1,904,216	1,298	0.0682%	1,333	686
Bracknell Forest	27,823	1	0.0036%	19	18
Brighton and Hove	50,951	25	0.0491%	36	11
Buckinghamshire	118,909	19	0.0160%	83	64
East Sussex	105,392	13	0.0123%	74	61
Hampshire	281,459	34	0.0075%	197	176
Isle of Wight	25,542	0	0.0000%	18	18
Kent	328,250	881	0.2684%	230	0
Medway Towns	62,536	3	0.0048%	44	41
Milton Keynes	65,229	38	0.0583%	46	8
Oxfordshire	141,153	53	0.0375%	99	46

Local Authority	Number of Children	Number of UASC	Percentage of UASC in Child Pop	0.07% of Child Pop	Number to reach 0.07% of Child Pop
Portsmouth	43,360	27	0.0623%	30	3
Reading	35,850	5	0.0139%	25	20
Slough	39,867	8	0.0201%	28	20
Southampton	48,583	4	0.0082%	34	30
Surrey	254,586	124	0.0487%	178	54
West Berkshire	35,631	12	0.0337%	25	13
West Sussex	168,834	55	0.0326%	118	63
Windsor and Maidenhead	33,397	5	0.0150%	23	18
Wokingham	36,864	4	0.0109%	26	22

There is an expectation that local authorities in each region will provide regional co-ordination, in liaison with the national scheme. Regions will have the ability to develop a local methodology for the allocation of children within their area, for those UASC that arrive directly and those that are allocated through the national scheme.

7.3 The London authorities have adopted a rota based scheme where each authority takes turns in accepting an UASC. However, this does not consider which BME/refugee communities local authorities already have and might be better able to integrate newly arrived children into.

8. Impact for Hampshire

8.1 As can be seen from the table above, Hampshire had in April 2016, 34 UASC and achieving 0.07% would equate to an increase of 163. The current numbers of Children in Care (CiC) in Hampshire are 1333. This increase equates to an additional 12% to the CiC cohort.

Currently Hampshire County Council does not have the capacity to place UASC within local foster homes where required, or within semi-independent living arrangements. Therefore any additional placements required are spot purchased from private providers. It would be reasonable to assume that the majority of placements offered by private providers will be outside Hampshire which has an additional impact in relation to social worker support, travel time and expenses.

8.2 Hampshire does have some previous experience of UASC and has a work force which is able to undertake age assessments, understand trafficking and child sexual exploitation and work with partner agencies, as well evidenced within the Willow Team (team set up to tackle child sexual exploitation). Development work will be required in relation to further strengthening links with relevant faith communities and charities with specialised knowledge and skills, as well as working with health and education partners to provide adequate resources and provision to UASC and refugee children.

8.3 Some early preparatory work has already taken place and this includes;

- Working with our South East regional partners to agree we take turns in accepting new arrivals
- We have developed an emergency protocol to manage groups of children who come in to the local authority as new arrivals
- Identifying foster carers and training them to be able to support the accommodation of UASC out of hours
- Working in partnership with Health to review their resources regarding health assessments and how to support foster carers in managing health issues;
- Worked with Emergency Planning to secure reception centres in emergencies to enable the dispersal of large numbers of UASC
- Begun to recruit specifically for foster carers who would care for UASC
- Reviewed with neighbouring authorities the provision and capacity of resources to support placement needs of UASC as well as considering the possibilities of joint commissioning
- Made contact with charities that specialise in support to UASC and refugees

- Made contact with a Boarding school who specialises in the provision of education for UASC and refugee children

9. UASC Referrals from 1 April to 30 June 2016

9.1 From April 1 2016 through to 30 June 2016, there have been 13 UASC arrivals, typically found in Lorries or exiting Lorries at motorway service stations.

The detail of each child is provided below with a summary of the ages of referrals and their original country of origin. Of the 13 arrivals two were age assessed as being over 18. The ages of those arriving in this way are typically more varied than those from the dispersal scheme.

Nine have been placed in foster care, seven with Independent Fostering Agencies (IFA) and two with in house carers. Two are placed within post-16 provision.

Age	Number
13	2
14	1
15	3
16	1
17	4
Country of Origin	Number
Ethiopia	1
Vietnam	1
Eritrea	2
Sudan	1
Egypt	1
Afghanistan	7

9.2 UASC arrivals via the National Transfer Scheme, since 1 July 2016

Since the National Transfer Scheme became live on 1 July 2016, the following children have been received by Hampshire.

Transfer Scheme

Month	Total referred	Age(s)	Gender	Country of Origin	Placement type	Location
July	5	3 age 16 2 age 17	Male	Egypt Eritrea Iraq Syria	1 - In-house FC 4 - IFA	1 in Hampshire 4 Out of Hampshire LA
August	1	13	Male	Afghanistan	IFA	Out of Hampshire LA
September	4	2 age 15 2 age 16	Male	Afghanistan Albania Morocco Vietnam	IFA	Out of Hampshire LA
October	2	11 17	Male Female	Afghanistan Eritrea	IFA Off Contract Post 16	Out of Hampshire LA

As can be seen of the 12 children received, 10 have been aged 16 and above and only one girl has been received within this cohort. The majority of placements have been sourced from the independent fostering sector and all but one has been placed outside of Hampshire.

The availability of fostering placements is increasingly scarce and we have no option other than to place wherever there is a vacancy. In the main this is within the south east region but placements can (and increasingly will) be made further afield. This increases the social work resource required to support these children.

9.3 UASC received from the Calais Camp under the Dubs Amendment

During October the highly publicised clearing of the migrant camp in Calais has begun. All local authorities were asked to support the reception of children from the camp and in the main, most have, although it should be noted not all local authorities have agreed to receive the children. The children are received under the Dubs Amendment.

Hampshire has taken a significant number of the children (by comparison to other authorities) and the details of these children are below:

Month	Total received	Age(s)	Gender	Country of Origin	Placement type	Location
October	14	1 age 10 1 age 11 3 age 12 1 age 15 4 age 16 4 age 17	13 - Male 1- Female	5 from Ethiopia 9 from Sudan	9 IFA 1 Moved to OLA 1 Off Contract Post 16 3 On Contract Post 16	6 in Hampshire 7 Out of Hampshire LA

10. Recommendations

- a) The numbers of UASC arriving in Hampshire will continue to grow over the coming months and years. A coordinated approach to their integration and support within the Hampshire communities is essential to achieving the best outcomes for these children.
- b) All partners are asked to consider how they might contribute to the support of UASC who are the responsibility of Hampshire County Council. The children are amongst the most vulnerable within our communities and they will require particularly high levels of support over the coming years.

This page is intentionally left blank