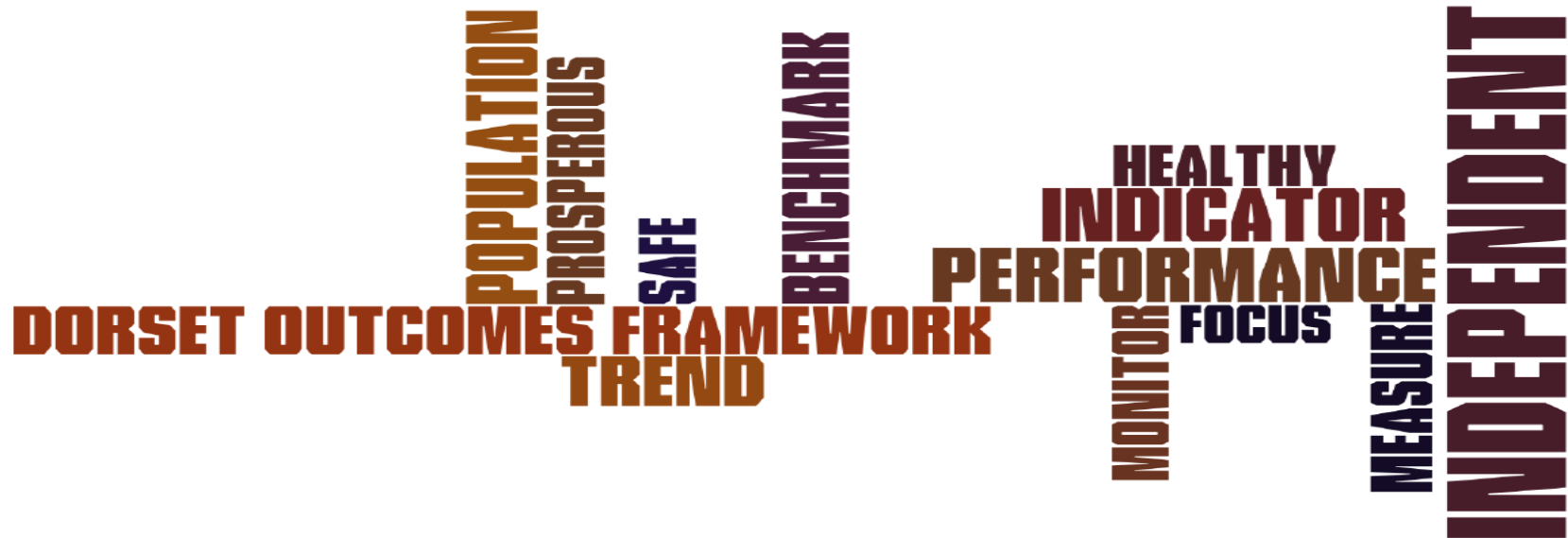




People in Dorset are **INDEPENDENT**



Outcome Sponsor – Helen Coombes

Outcomes Focused Monitoring Report - October 2017

The following pages have been provided to summarise the current position against each outcome indicator and performance measure. This will help the council to identify and focus upon potential areas for further scrutiny. All risks are drawn from the [Corporate Risk Register](#) and mapped against specific population indicators where relevant. Any further corporate risks that relate to the 'Independent' outcome are also included to provide a full overview. Please note that information relating to outcomes and shared accountability can be found on the [Dorset Outcomes Tracker](#).

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Corporate Risks that feature within INDEPENDENT but are not assigned to a specific POPULATION INDICATOR (All risks are drawn from the Corporate Risk Register)		
01c Failure to ensure that learning disability services are sustainable and cost-effective	HIGH	UNCHANGED
02e Failure to meet statutory and performance outcomes for young people in transition	HIGH	UNCHANGED
01k Negative financial impact as we reshape our services to ensure they are care act compliant	MEDIUM	UNCHANGED
07c Failure of the Early Help partnership	MEDIUM	UNCHANGED
07h Lack of momentum in agreeing the joint funding protocol with the CCG	MEDIUM	NEW
CS07 Increase in adverse judgements in relation to SEN decisions	LOW	UNCHANGED
CS08 Increase in adverse judgements re provision for children out of schools	LOW	UNCHANGED

Legend		
Corporate Risks	HIGH	High level risk in the Corporate Risk Register and outside of the Council's Risk Appetite
	MEDIUM	Medium level risk in the Corporate Risk Register
	LOW	Low level risk in the Corporate Risk Register
Trend	IMPROVING	Performance trend line has improved since previous data submission
	UNCHANGED	Performance trendline remains unchanged since previous data submission
	WORSENING	Performance trendline is worse than the previous data submission

Accountability for Indicators and Measures	
<p>Population Indicator – relates to ALL people in a given population</p> <p>Accountability - Partners and stakeholders working together</p> <p>Determining the ENDS <i>(Or where we want to be)</i></p>	<p>Performance Measure – relates to people in receipt of a service or intervention</p> <p>Accountability - Service providers (and commissioners)</p> <p>Delivering the MEANS <i>(Or how we get there)</i></p>

INDEPENDENT: 01 % of children 'ready to start school' by being at the expected level at Early Years (Outcome Lead Officer Sally Longman; Population Indicator Lead Officer Claire Shiels)

DORSET	DORSET	COMPARATOR	02: Percentage of children achieving expected level at Early Years Foundation Stage	Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
Latest (2016)	Trend IMPROVING	Benchmark (South West) BETTER 69.5% (Average)		No associated current corporate risk(s)		
Story behind the baseline						
<p>This indicator helps us to understand school readiness and is made up of the building blocks for child development. School readiness starts at birth with the support of parents and carers, when young children acquire the social and emotional skills, knowledge and attitudes necessary for success in school and life.</p>						

Partners with a significant role to play: Parents/Carers; early years providers, children’s centres, schools, health visitors, Job Centre Plus/Department for Work and Pensions, adult training providers, libraries, leisure providers (including parks and play areas), planning departments and housing developers. There is strong evidence that investment in the early years, including targeted parenting programmes, has a significant return on investment.

Children who don’t achieve a good level of development at age five can struggle with social skills, reading, maths and physical skills. Although performance overall is good and improving, children from the poorest households do less well at this stage, as do children with special educational needs. Girls tend to better than boys and Gypsy/Roma/Traveller families do less well than white British children. Those that don’t reach a good level of development are already behind their peers so start school life with more ground to catch up and inequalities can continue throughout school life. School readiness at age five has a strong impact on future educational attainment and life chances. Good quality universal health care and childcare for pre-school children promotes school readiness. Parents and carers can provide a range of experiences and positive reinforcement through good communication, story-telling, and opportunities for play.

The proportion of 2 year olds benefiting from funded early education is in the highest quartile nationally and access to high quality early years education is important in closing the inequality gap.

<u>Dorset County Council Performance Measures</u>	
<p>% of 2 year old children benefiting from funded early education</p>	<p>Inequality gap EYFS</p>

INDEPENDENT: 02 % of children with good attendance at school (Outcome Lead Officer Sally Longman; Population Indicator Lead Officer Claire Shiels)

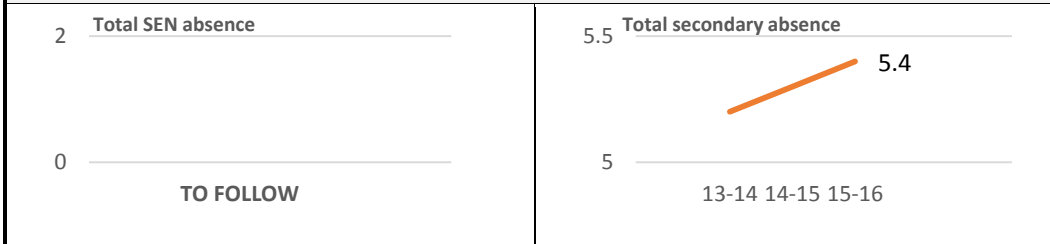
DORSET Latest (2015-16)	DORSET Trend	COMPARATOR Benchmark	UNDER DEVELOPMENT	Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
				No associated current corporate risk(s)		
				Story behind the baseline		

Partners with a significant role to play: Schools, school governors, parents/carers, alternative education providers, voluntary and community sector, youth providers, early year’s settings, children’s centres, health visitors, police, youth offending service.

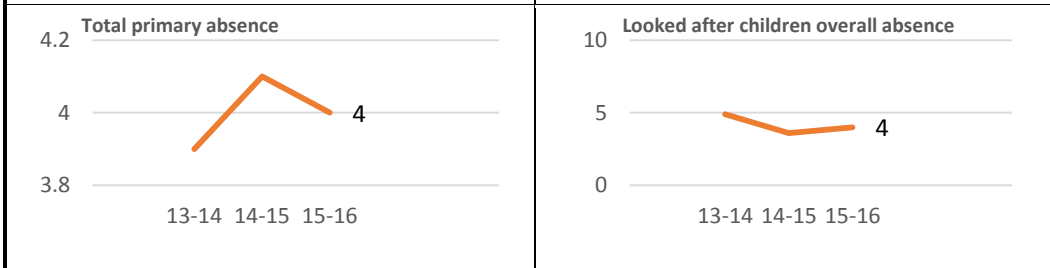
Good school attendance is important to ensure that children get the most important start in life. Children who miss school often fall behind and there is a strong link between good school attendance and achieving good results at GCSE. Good attendance at school is also linked to preparing for adulthood and employment opportunities later in life.

Total absence from school in Dorset (across all schools) is 4.7%, similar to levels nationally and regionally.

Dorset County Council Performance Measures

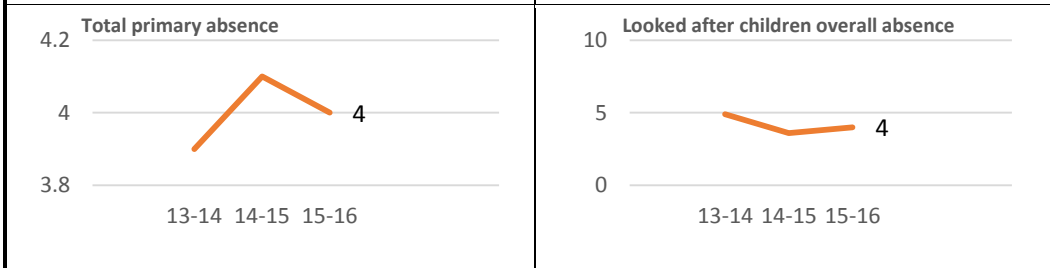


Much of the work children miss when they are off school is never made up, leaving these pupils at a considerable disadvantage for the remainder of their school career. Children who are missing from school are more vulnerable to exploitation. Although there are numerous reasons for non-attendance, those that truant are of particular concern. These children may have become disillusioned by school and by the time they have reached their mid-teens it becomes more difficult for parents and schools to improve attendance.

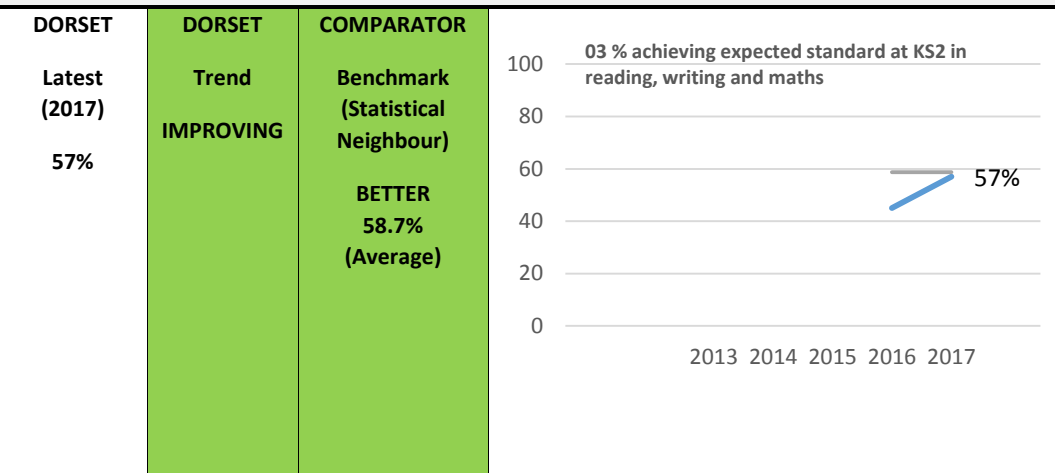


Patterns of attendance are usually established earlier in the school career and those with the worst attendance tend to be from families that do not value education or where parents often missed school themselves. If poor school attendance is addressed in the early years it is more likely to have a lasting impact.

Children with low attendance in the early years (prior to mandatory reporting) are more likely to be from the poorest backgrounds.



INDEPENDENT: 03 % achieving expected standard at KS2 in reading, writing and maths (Outcome Lead Officer Sally Longman; Population Indicator Lead Officer Claire Shields)



Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risk(s)		

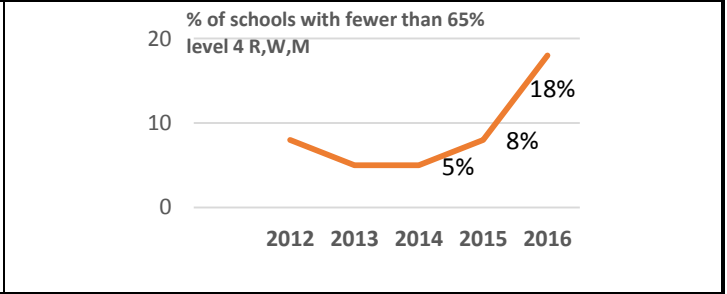
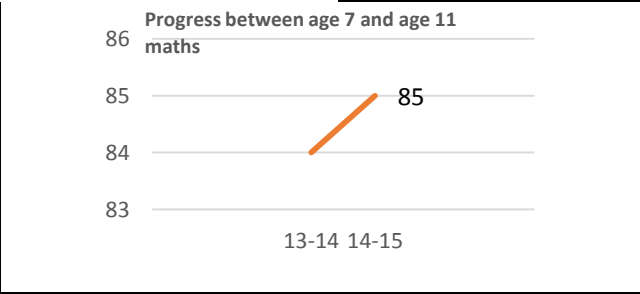
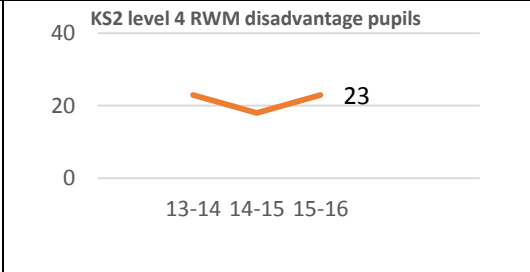
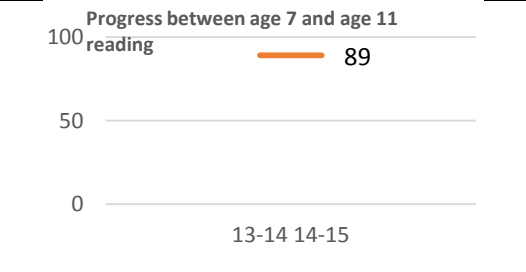
Partners with a significant role to play: Schools, school governors, parents/carers, voluntary and community sector, early year’s settings, children’s centres, health visitors and school nurses.

Story behind the baseline

Standardised Assessments are undertaken in Year 6 or Key Stage 2. For the first time in 2016 they were used to test the understanding of understanding of the national primary curriculum. Achievement at Key Stage 2 influences pupil’s attainment at GCSE as well as a range of other outcomes.

Disadvantaged pupils are less likely to achieve well at KS2.

Dorset County Council Performance Measures



INDEPENDENT: 04 Percentage of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) (Outcome Lead Officer Sally Longman; Population Indicator Lead Officer Claire Shiels)

DORSET	DORSET	COMPARATOR		Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
Latest (2016)	Trend IMPROVING	Benchmark Benchmark (South West) BETTER 2.9% (Average)	<p>04: Percentage of 16 - 17 year olds NEET</p> <p>4.0% 2.0% 0.0%</p> <p>Jan-Mar 2016 Jan-Mar 2017</p> <p>Dorset England</p>	CS04 Performance targets for young people in jobs without training are not in line with national average	MEDIUM	UNCHANGED
2.6%				Story behind the baseline		

Partners with a significant role to play: Young people, parents, schools, FE Colleges and educational institutions, VCS sector, Family Partnership Zones, LEP and ESB, Economic Development roles in District Councils, Ansbury Guidance (Provider of Information, Advice and Guidance to Vulnerable young people).

The number and proportion of (academic age) 16 and 17 year olds who are NEET continues to remain below the England average. It is also slightly lower than the previous year.

When you look further you see that there has been a small increase in the 17 year old NEETs. High concentrations of NEET young people remain in Purbeck, Christchurch and Chesil areas of Dorset.

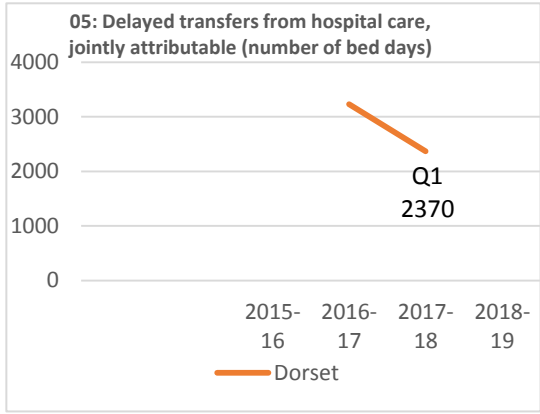
The number of young people who are NEET and seeking work is lower than England (Dorset 1.6%; England 1.9%).

Dorset County Council Performance Measures	
<p>100 95 90</p> <p>% of offers of education or training made to 16/17 year olds</p> <p>2012 2013 2014 2015 2016</p>	<p>5 0</p> <p>% of 16/17 year olds in jobs without training</p> <p>2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019</p> <p>2.70%</p>
<p>0.5 0</p> <p>% of 16/17 year olds NEET re-engaged in EET</p> <p>2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019</p> <p>0.4%</p>	<p>20 0</p> <p>% Care Leavers that are NEET</p> <p>2016 2016 2017 2018 2019</p> <p>14.5%</p>

The proportion of young people who are NEET and not available to the labour market due to illness, pregnancy or parenthood is low and reflects the national proportions.

INDEPENDENT: 05 Delayed transfers from hospital care (number of bed days) (Outcome Lead Officer Sally Longman; Population Indicator Lead Officer Harry Capron)

DORSET	DORSET	COMPARATOR
Latest (Q1 2017-18)	Trend	No comparator information currently available, as indicator definition changed in April 2017
2370	IMPROVING	
(Total bed days delayed)		
Adult Social Care & jointly attributable = 2370 (Q1), Compared to Q1 2016-17 = 3232		



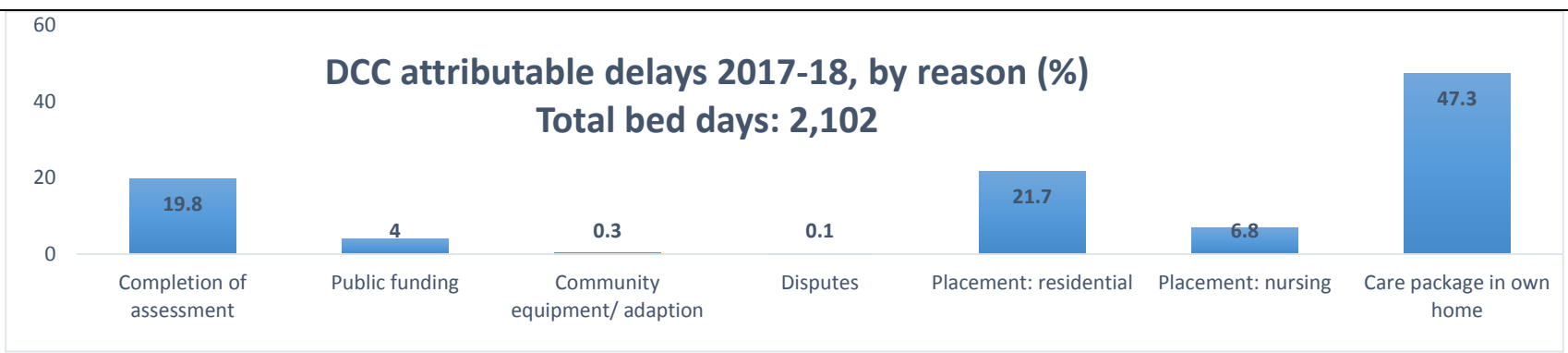
Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
01b Poor performance of the Better Care Fund	HIGH	UNCHANGED

Story behind the baseline

Throughout 2016-17 significant progress has been made in reducing the number of bed days lost. We received a letter of congratulation from Jeremy Hunt in June as we were the council with the best improvement in the number of patients experiencing Delayed Transfers of Care (DToC) across the whole of England for quarter 4 compared to last year. Moving from 8413 to 6019. He commented that this was a remarkable achievement. Also that we were a real example to others, demonstrating how to improve performance in a short space of time and ensure that patients get the care that they deserve. However, we need to ensure further reductions are achieved and the impact of Better Care Fund (BCF) schemes will support this as seen in Q1 results. It should also be noted that the way we monitor DToC has changed since April 2017 hence the change in the Population Indicator to move away from the historical ASCOF measure focused on the rate per population, to reflect the new emphasis on the number of bed days delayed. This is a key indicator as significant future funding for the Directorate via the Better Care Fund rests on how well we perform against this in the near future. The work of the High Impact Change Action plan is central to this.

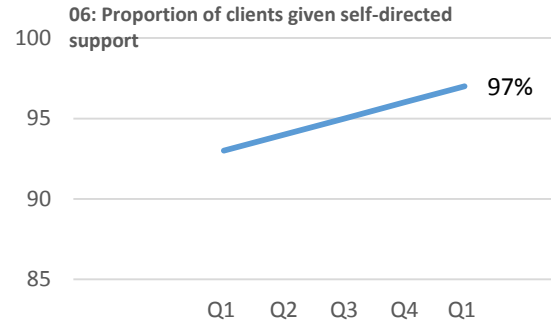
Partners with a significant role to play: Adult Social Care, Acute and Community Hospitals, Reablement Service, residential and domiciliary care providers, GP surgeries, Clinical Commissioning Group, Early Help services.

Dorset County Council Performance Measures



INDEPENDENT: 06 Proportion of clients given self-directed support (Outcome Lead Officer Sally Longman; Population Indicator Lead Officer Harry Capron)

DORSET	DORSET	COMPARATOR
Latest (Q1 2017-18)	Trend	Benchmark
97%	IMPROVING	(England)
		BETTER 86.9% (Average)



Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
03c Failure to meet primary statutory and legal care duties -Mental Capacity Act/Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards	MEDIUM	IMPROVING
03d Breach of the Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (Community DOLs)	MEDIUM	UNCHANGED
07g Failure to develop Sustainability and Transformation Plans to achieve place based commissioning as part of the integration with health	MEDIUM	IMPROVING
11e Market failure (supply chain) with negative effect on service delivery within Adult and Community Services	LOW	UNCHANGED

Partners with a significant role to play: Early Help Services, Residential and Domiciliary Care Providers, Clinical Commissioning Group, Primary & Secondary Health Services, Voluntary and Community Sector, Telecare providers.

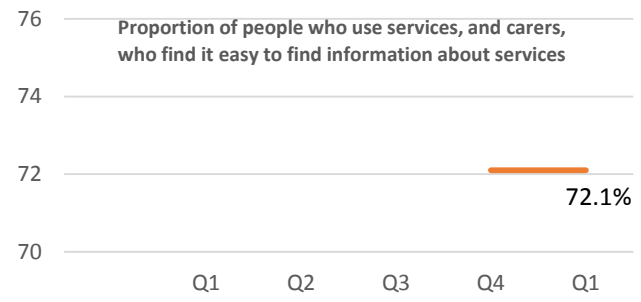
Story behind the baseline

Promotional work has been undertaken to keep the strong focus on personalisation. All cases are being looked at with a view to how they are to be managed in the future.

New care pathways/interventions continue to be designed by partner organisations and once established the impact of the changes on this indicator are to be assessed.

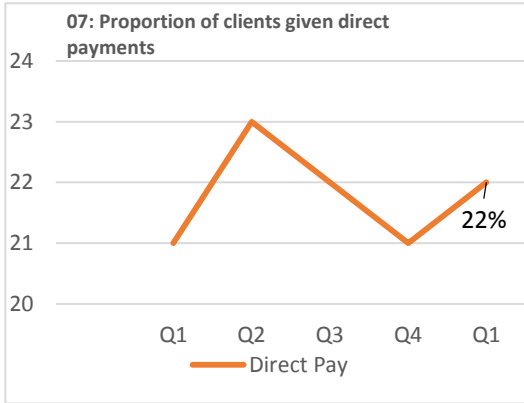
Whilst practice remains the same, the implementation of our new integrated case management system, MOSAIC, may change data reported in the future as information collection will be different.

Dorset County Council Performance Measures



INDEPENDENT: 07 Proportion of clients given direct payments (Outcome Lead Officer Sally Longman; Population Indicator Lead Officer Harry Capron)

DORSET	DORSET	COMPARATOR
Latest (Q1 2017-18)	Trend	Benchmark
22%)	IMPROVING	(England)
		BETTER
		28.1%
		(Average)



Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risk(s)		

Story behind the baseline

Promotional work has been undertaken to keep the strong focus on personalisation. All cases are being looked at with a view to how they are to be managed in the future.

New care pathways/interventions continue to be designed by partner organisations and once established the impact of the changes on this indicator are to be assessed. We are not expecting a significant increase in take up as the emphasis has shifted on personal budgets.

A number of people do not want direct payments as the mechanism for delivering personalisation. Instead Individual Service Funds (ISF's) are being developed as a way of promoting this.

Partners with a significant role to play: Early Help Services, Residential and Domiciliary Care Providers, Clinical Commissioning Group, Primary & Secondary Health Services, Voluntary and Community Sector, Telecare providers.

Dorset County Council Performance Measures

