

People in Dorset are Independent

Outcome Sponsor - Helen Coombes
Interim Transformation Programme Lead



Outcomes Focused Monitoring Report

March 2019



People in Dorset are Independent

Outcomes Focused Monitoring Report

Produced by Insight, Intelligence and Performance

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OVERVIEW: Direction of travel

I01 Percentage of children 'ready to start school' by being at the expected level at early years (Academic year)	2017 68.8%	2018 70.3%	
I02 Percentage of children with good attendance at school (Academic year)	2015/16 95.3%	2016/17 95.1%	
I03 Percentage achieving expected standard KS2 in reading, writing and maths (Academic year)	2016/17 57%	2017/18 60%	
I04 Percentage of 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) (Academic year and latest month in quarter)	Jun 2018 5.2%	Nov 2018 4.6%	
I05 Delayed transfers from hospital care (number of bed days) (Monthly)	Nov 2018 6.90	Dec 2018 3.71	
I06 Proportion of clients given self-directed support (Financial year)	Q2 2018/19 99.8%	Q3 2018/19 99.8%	

OVERVIEW: Areas for focus

With little change in the children's key indicators since the previous report, the focus remains the same. Achievement at Key Stage 2 is the biggest challenge facing Dorset. Nationally Middle schools do not perform well at Key Stage 2 – and Dorset has one third of pupils in Middle Schools in year 6. Whilst this has a considerable impact on achievement there is still improvement to be made at Key Stage 2 across all school phases. The newly formed Dorset School Improvement Board is bringing together Academies, MATS, Mainstream Schools and Dorset School Improvement Officers in order to bring together all parties involved in School Improvement – and Key Stage 2 is the clear priority, particularly progress in Maths.

Regarding delayed transfers from hospital care, the number of delays reduced again, continuing the trend over the year and is expected to improve further. We have been comfortably meeting our Better Care Fund target of 9 delays per day since the end of September.

INDEPENDENT I01: Percentage of children 'ready to start school' by being at the expected level at Early Years Foundation Stage

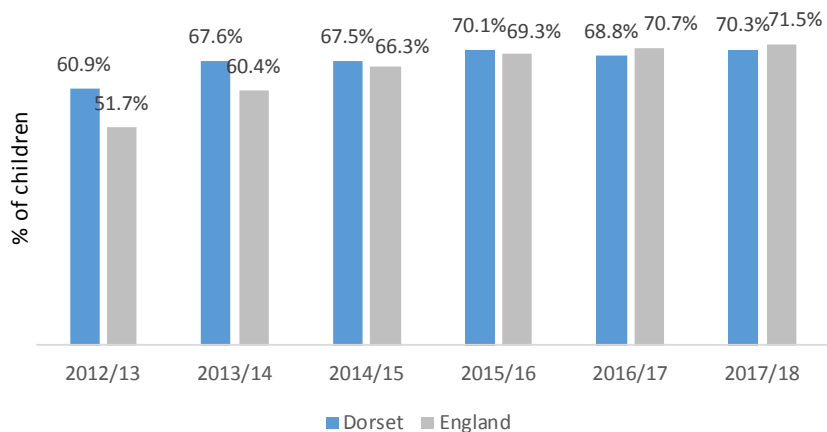
Outcome Lead Officer Claire Shiels; Population Indicator Lead Officer Claire Shiels

Trend: change over academic year



Benchmarking: Lower than England. No update in this quarter.

Children ready to start school at Early Years Foundation Stage



What are the indicators/performance measures telling us?

The percentage of pupils at a 'Good Level of Development' at the end of the reception year in Primary, First and Infant Schools. This measures the readiness of pupils at an early stage of education to move on into Key Stage 1. High quality early years provision supports school readiness and it is important that those children that are from more deprived areas are supported through funded attendance at early years education as this helps to close the inequality gap.

What has changed and why?

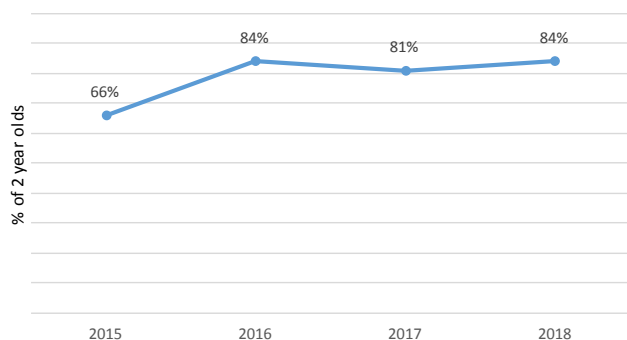
No update in this quarter. Dorset figures are improving, but still 2% below the national level. Performance at this stage has been and continues to be a priority for improvement. A focus on Literacy has seen significant recent improvements, and Writing continues to be a focus going forward.

What are the issues and how can we address them?

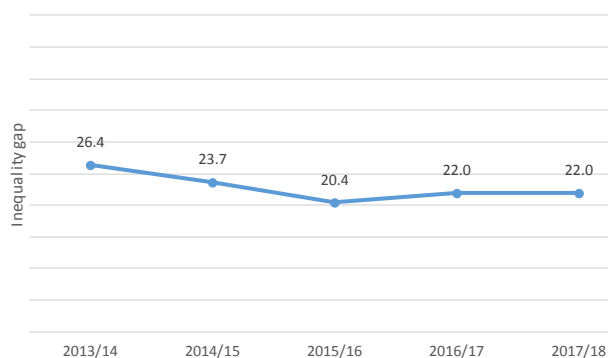
Ensuring that children arrive at School from pre-school settings ready for learning. Ensure targetted working across teams in a strategic manner to develop and improve school readiness. There are a range of evidence based programmes provided by partners and DCC staff in the Family Partnership Zones that are supporting school readiness. Our early years and childcare service works to support early years providers to offer high quality early years education. The Family Information Service offers information, advice and guidance to parents/carers on early years provision and manages access to funded education.

Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines

% of 2 year olds benefiting from funded early education



Inequality Gap EYFS



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

INDEPENDENT I02: Percentage of children with good attendance at school

Outcome Lead Officer Amanda Dunning; Population Indicator Lead Officer Claire Shiels

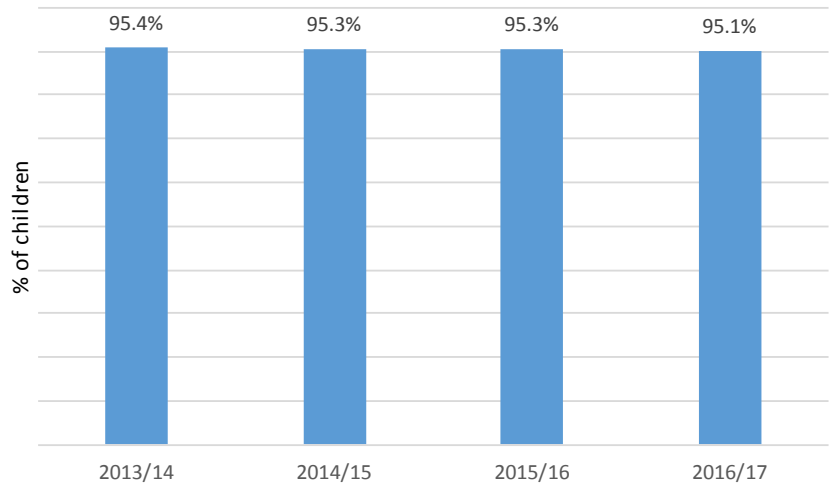
Trend: change over academic year



No update available yet

Benchmarking: No significant difference to the South West (95.2%). No update in this quarter.

Children with good attendance at school



What are the indicators/performance measures telling us?

The percentage of sessions missed, for both primary age and secondary age pupils are reported. The overall attendance for all pupils is shown above. Good school attendance is linked to preparing for adulthood and employment opportunities later in life. 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.

What has changed and why?

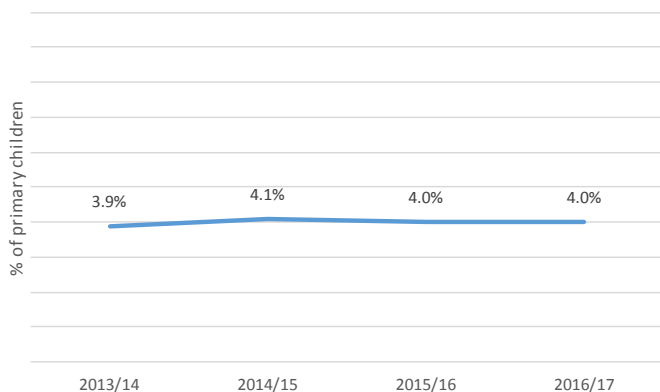
As reported last quarter, primary absence levels remain level, but secondary absence has increased slightly. This has impacted on the overall attendance level. Possible factors could include an increase in mental health/anxiety issues, and an increase in unauthorised absence due to family holidays.

What are the issues and how can we address them?

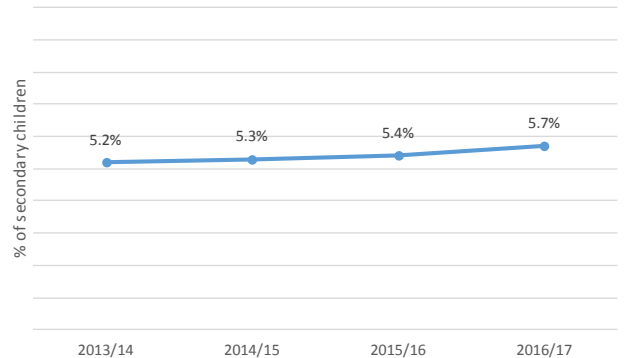
Responsibility for pupil absence primarily rests with the parent/carer, with schools responsible for monitoring and encouraging attendance where there are problems. The local authority will support this role through the offer of early help where appropriate and providing an enforcement role regarding parents/carers who fail to ensure that their children attend school regularly. We are currently recruiting two additional attendance officers (externally funded) to focus on secondary attendance of disadvantaged pupils in Weymouth and Portland as this is a priority area for improvement.

Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines

Total primary absence



Total secondary absence



Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines



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

INDEPENDENT I03: Percentage achieving expected standard at KS2 in reading, writing and maths

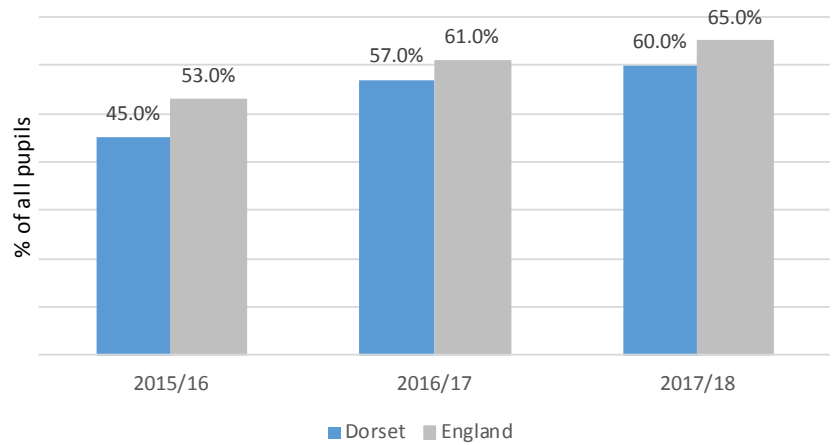
Outcome Lead Officer Sally Longman; Population Indicator Lead Officer Claire Shiels

Trend: change over academic year



Benchmarking: Lower than England

Achieving expected standard at KS2 in reading, writing & maths



What are the indicators/performance measures telling us?

The percentage of pupils achieving combined Reading/Writing/Maths at the expected standard at the end of primary stage education (Year 6). Progress is measured between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 and is used as the key measure of school effectiveness at Primary.

What has changed and why?

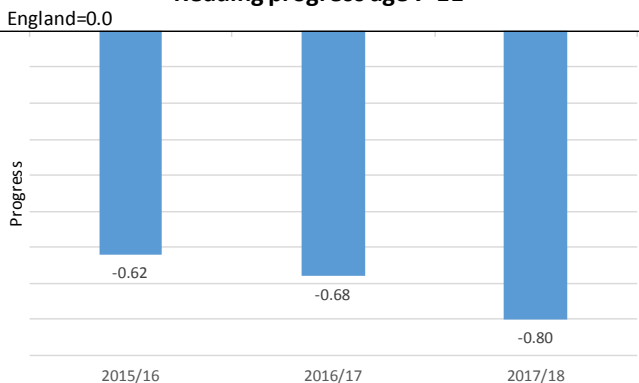
The Dorset trend is improving from a low in 2016, however Dorset is still below the National and South West levels. Progress is declining in Reading and improving in Writing and Maths. 2018 marks the third year of the new curriculum and whilst Dorset is improving the national results are also improving. This quarter saw confirmation of the provisional figure reported previously.

What are the issues and how can we address them?

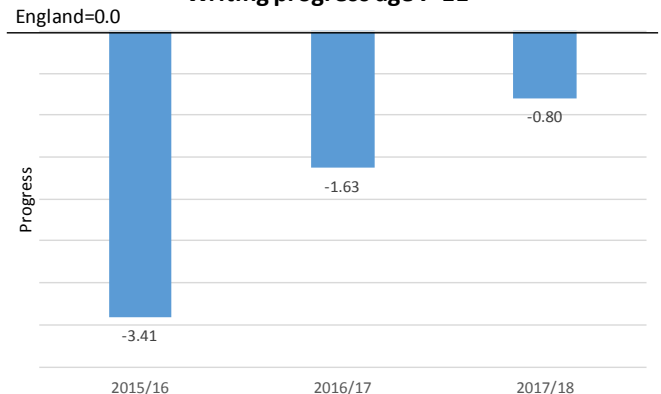
Achievement at Key Stage 2 is the biggest challenge facing Dorset. Nationally Middle schools do not perform well at Key Stage 2 – and Dorset has one third of pupils in Middle Schools in year 6. Whilst this has a considerable impact on achievement there is still improvement to be made at Key Stage 2 across all school phases. The newly formed Dorset School Improvement Board is bringing together Academies, MATS, Mainstream Schools and Dorset School Improvement Officers in order to bring together all parties involved in School Improvement – and Key Stage 2 is the clear priority, particularly progress in Maths.

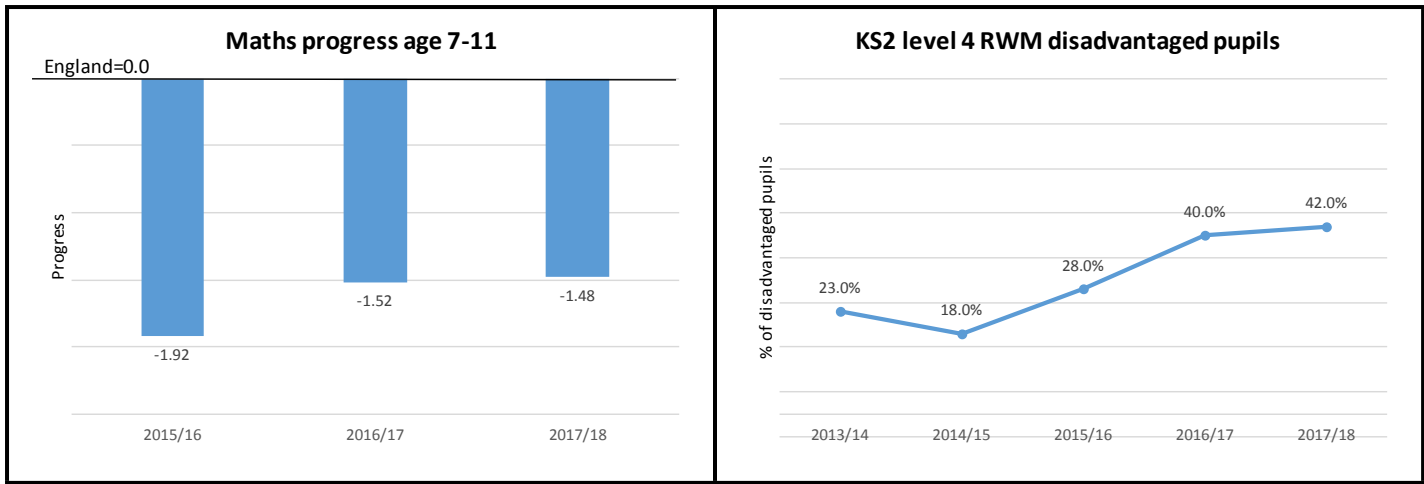
Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines

Reading progress age 7-11



Writing progress age 7-11





Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risks		

INDEPENDENT I04: Percentage of 16-17-year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)

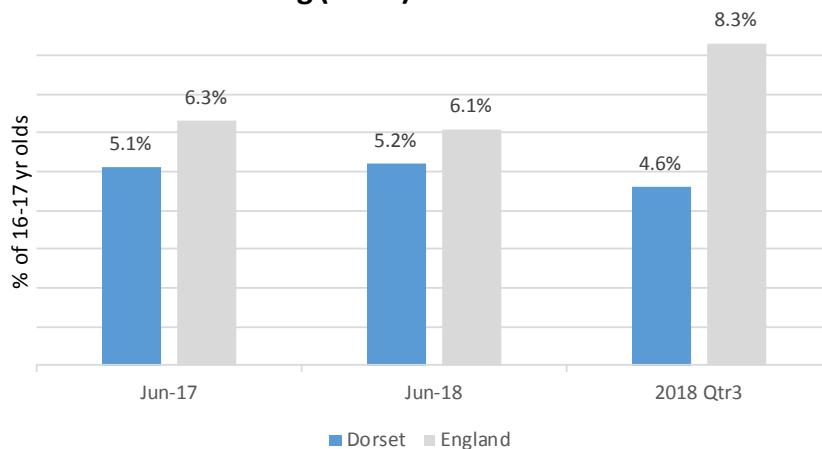
Outcome Lead Officer Sally Longman; Population Indicator Lead Officer Claire Shiels

Trend: over period from June 18 to Nov 18



Benchmarking: below the England average

16-17 yr olds not in education, employment or training (NEET) and Not known



What are the indicators/performance measures telling us?

The Department for Education uses a combined NEET and Not Known figure as a preferred indicator, as shown in the chart. Every Local Authority has a statutory duty to track participation in education, employment and training for 16 and 17-year olds and therefore also those not participating in education, employment or training (NEETs). DCC subcontract Ansbury Guidance to conduct and report this tracking.

Within Dorset, the areas with the highest proportions of NEETs are Weymouth & Portland and North Dorset.

What has changed and why?

In the past year, Dorset's NEET % has increased slightly (0.1 percentage points). While the proportion of Not Known has decreased, the proportion of NEETs has increased. Dorset continues to remain at or below the England averages, despite those gaps narrowing. Please note DfE changed LA tracking requirements in November 2016 to 16 and 17 year olds and Local Authorities are no longer required to track 18 year olds participation.

What are the issues and how can we address them?

Early intervention:

DCC commission Ansbury Guidance to work with schools to identify young people in Years 10 and 11 who are at risk of not continuing to participate in education, employment or training. This academic year 550 young people have been supported by Ansbury with information, advice and guidance to make plans for their futures.

Last academic year, 85.5% of those identified as at risk of not participating and received a service from Ansbury then remained in education, employment or training.

Re-engaging NEETs:

Every Local Authority has a statutory duty to re-engage those 16 and 17-year olds not in education, employment and training. Ansbury contacts every NEET and then supports them to re-enter education, employment or training. Most NEETs are re-engaged into education, employment or training within three months of becoming NEET. Dorset has some of the quickest rates of re-engagement.

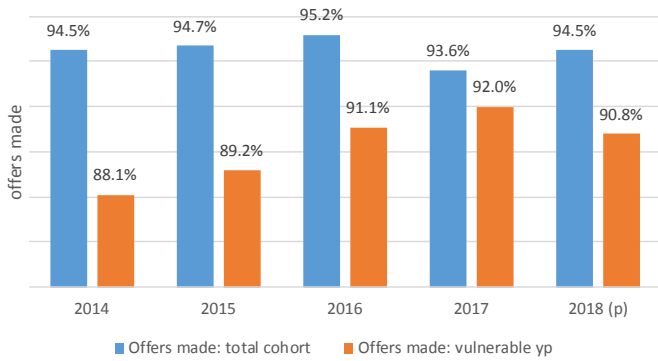
A small number (26 in February 2018) of the NEETs (224) are considered 'not available' for re-engagement. The most common reasons are that they are a teen parent or that they are working with CAMHS.

Face Forward, an ESIF funded project delivered by Ansbury, supports those NEETs who are furthest from re-engaging with education, employment and training until April 2020.

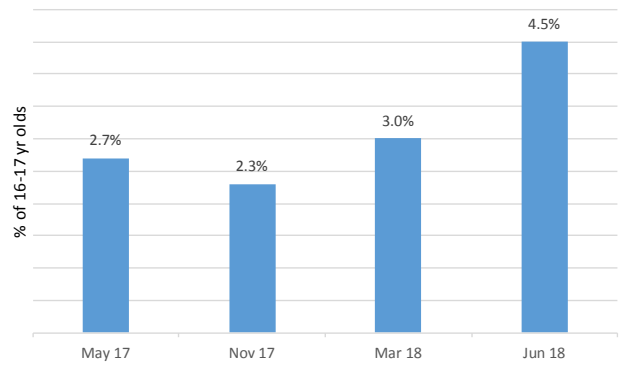
In summer 2019 we expect a new ESIF funded programme to start to support more NEETs into education and employment.

Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines

Offers of education or training made to 16-17 yr olds

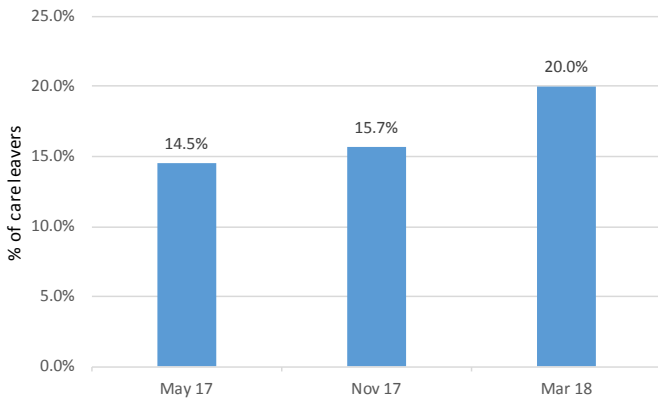


16-17 yr olds in jobs without training



Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines

Care leavers that are NEET



Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
CS04 Performance targets for young people in jobs without training are not in line with national average	MEDIUM	UNCHANGED

INDEPENDENT I05: Delayed transfers from hospital care (number of days – Social Care attributable)

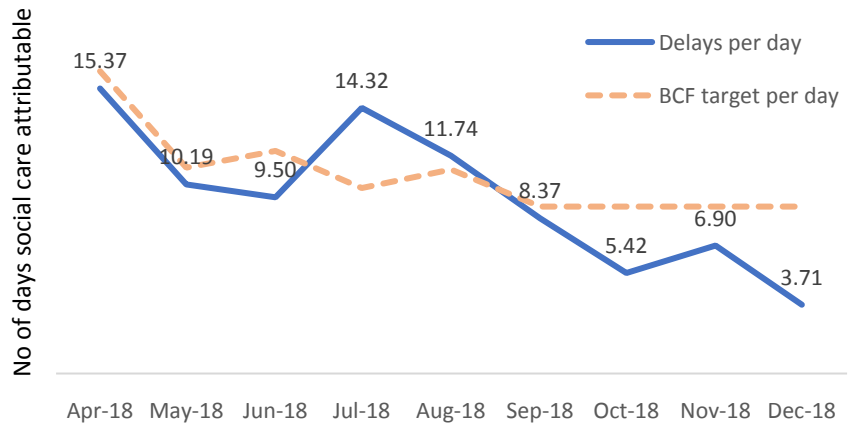
Outcome Lead Officer Amanda Dunning; Population Indicator Lead Officer Simon Robson

Trend: over month



Benchmarking: No significant difference

Delayed transfers from hospital care per day



What are the indicators/performance measures telling us?

Our number of delays has continued to reduce over the year. The latest official data is as at the end of November and showed our year to date performance had lifted us to 95th out of 151 authorities. We expect this ranking to improve a little further when December and January's official data is released, as our local data recorded 115 days and 99 days respectively, continuing the decreasing trend. We have been comfortably meeting our Better Care Fund target of 9 delays per day since the end of September.

What has changed (either way) and why?

We are continuing to see the positive effects of improved resourcing, closer monitoring (such as daily calls) and schemes such as access to new "step up and step down" resources and greater capacity in community resources facilitating discharge, all of which help to reduce the delays experienced by our clients.

What are the issues and how can we address them?

Winter pressures have so far not particularly affected our DTOC performance, although the winter pressures period runs until the end of March. However, we have put in place a number of temporary schemes aimed at ensuring that in the expected period of increased pressure we are able to maximise flow and outcomes for patients.

Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated corporate risk		

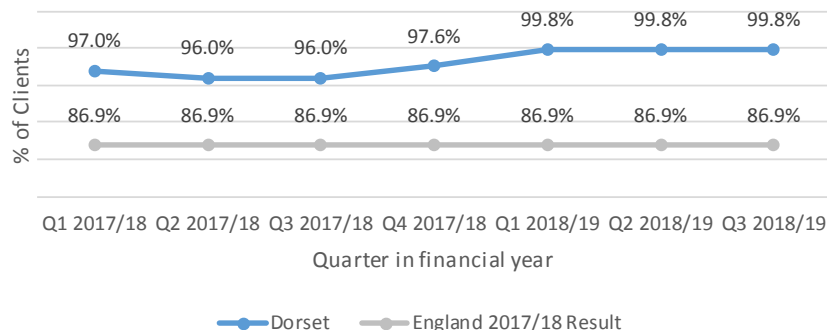
INDEPENDENT I06: Proportion of clients given self-directed support

Outcome Lead Officer Amanda Dunning; Population Indicator Lead Officer Jon Goodwin

Trend: change over quarter in financial year



Proportion of Long Term Clients receiving a Community Service that were given Self Directed Support



Benchmarking: Higher than the England average

What are the indicators/performance measures telling us?

The Self Directed Support indicator remains high and as always, we monitor the accuracy of data and ensure that understanding of the indicator and the data it consists of is appropriate.

The national user survey for 2018/19 has arrived with clients this week and responses are starting to return. This survey remains the best way of us hearing the customer's voice and the difference the care and support services make to their lives.

What has changed (either way) and why?

n/a

What are the issues and how can we address them?

Recording of evidence to support that clients have been informed about a clear, upfront allocation of funding allowing them to plan their support arrangements; and agreed a support plan making it clear what outcomes are to be achieved with the funding; and been informed that they or their representative can use the funding in ways and at times of their choosing within Mosaic will continue to be monitored and investigated.

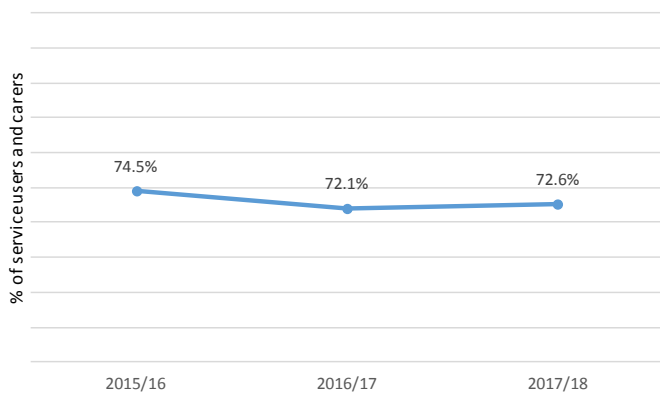
The Community Catalyst enterprise project has been up and running since December and will run for 2 years. This innovative approach will begin in North Dorset, where we have the greatest difficulty matching people's needs with available care, with the aim to bring this approach to life across the whole of Dorset.

The Making It Real programme is in place to co-ordinate, raise the profile, and increase engagement activity. All activity is reported to DMT for awareness and response where required. Making It Real Forums are arranged three times a year to give community members the opportunity to have their say on adult and community services.

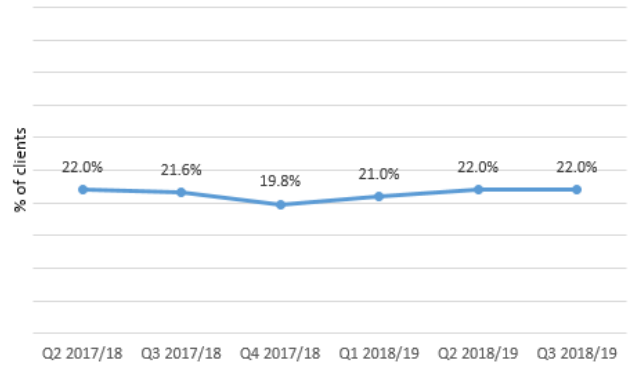
Community members are encouraged to scrutinise the work of the council and work with the council to design and influence priorities and service delivery. Recent forum workshop topics include: information and advice, loneliness and isolation, personal travel budgets, hospital discharge, safeguarding and fairer charges. Large scale public engagement is now complete to consider the library service to ensure it meets the needs of the community. Results are now being analysed. A provider survey around key worker housing needs and a public survey around the use of assistive technology have both recently closed. The results are now being analysed and will be used to help develop commissioning intentions. An engagement activity is currently in the planning phase to ask young people about a new transition pathway policy.

Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines

Information about services is easy to find



Clients given direct payments



Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated corporate risk		

Corporate Risks that feature within INDEPENDENT but are not assigned to a specific POPULATION INDICATOR (All risks are drawn from the <u>Corporate Risk Register</u>)		
02d - Failure to deliver Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCP) within Statutory Timelines	LOW	UNCHANGED
01a - Gap exists between amount of available resource and demand for statutory responsibilities (Adult & Community Services)	HIGH	UNCHANGED

Key to risk assessments	
Corporate Risk(s)	
High level risk in the Corporate Risk Register and outside of the Council's Risk Appetite	HIGH
Medium level risk in the Corporate Risk Register	MEDIUM
Low level risk in the Corporate Risk Register	LOW

CONTACT

Dr David Bonner

Strategic Insight, Intelligence and Performance Manager

Email David.Bonner@dorsetcc.gov.uk

Tel 01305 225503