



# Population Indicators

## Data and Commentary



As at December 2016



PEOPLE IN DORSET ARE SAFE



## Dorset Outcomes Framework - Population indicators

Our Corporate Plan and outcomes framework sets out what we as the county council is doing to meet the continuing challenges of the economic climate while ensuring that our Dorset residents receive the services they need the most. We must continue our drive for efficiency and we need to be ambitious and creative in the way we map out the future.

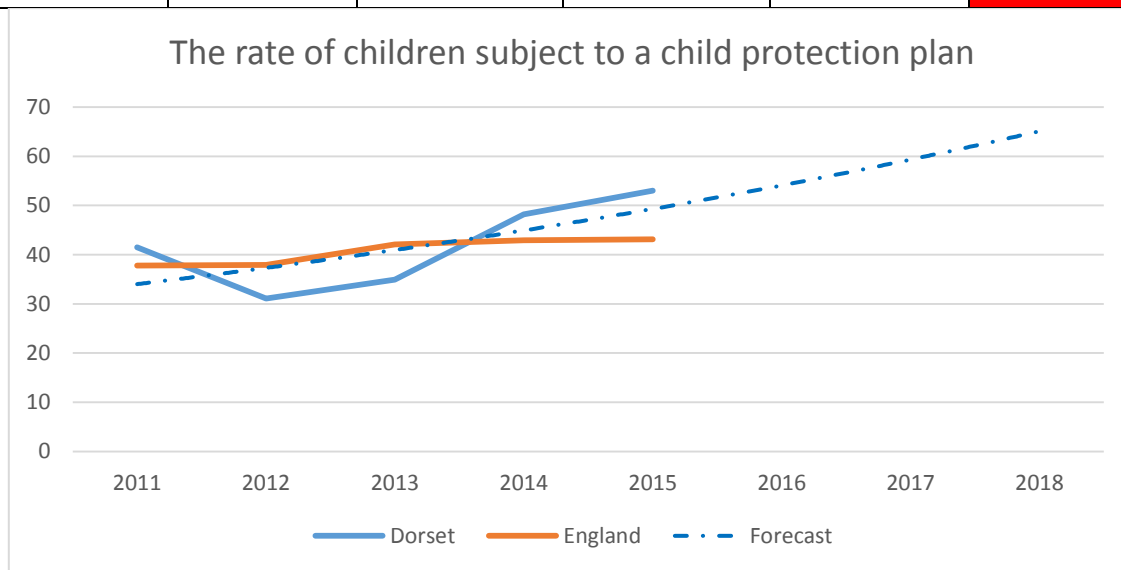
We are focusing on what we do, but more importantly what we achieve with our residents. We want to make sure that as we join together across the county we continue our efforts to encourage economic growth, and help everyone to be safe, healthy and independent. Our outcomes framework is made up of four outcomes, reflecting the county council's commitment to helping residents be **safe, healthy** and **independent**, with an economy that is **prosperous**. The framework supports a common way of working for a **strong and successful Dorset**, with a relentless focus on making a difference and improving the quality of life of our residents.

### People in Dorset are SAFE

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<b>SAFE : Population Indicator</b>			<b>The rate of children subject to a child protection plan</b>		
Outcome			SAFE		
Outcome Sponsor			Sara Tough		
Outcome Lead Officer			Patrick Myers		
Population Indicator Lead Officer			Claire Shiels		
Latest	53 (15-16)	Direction of Travel	Worse	Benchmark (England)	<b>WORSE</b> 43.1 (Average)



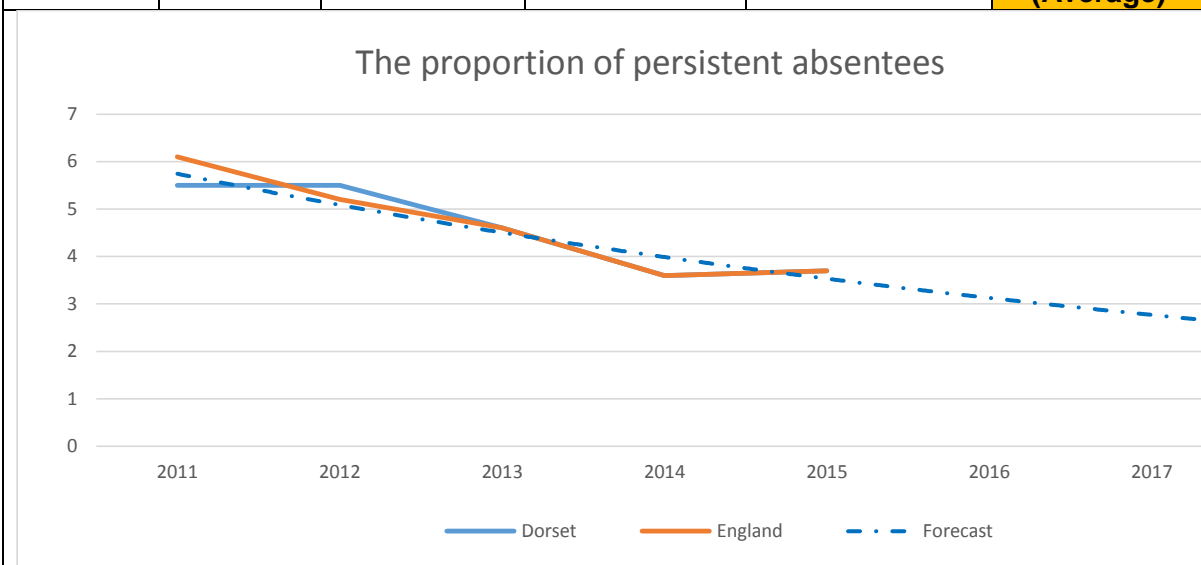
**Story behind the baseline:** When there is a continuing risk of harm to a child or young person, groups of professionals work together with the family to put a plan in place to try to reduce the risk of harm and keep the child or young person safe. Although the County Council has a statutory duty to investigate, assess and provide a plan to support families to keep their children safe from harm, it is not their sole responsibility.

The rate of children subject to a plan in Dorset has been increasing since 2013 and is higher than the national average. Plans are most commonly put in to place due to abuse or neglect. The impact of this abuse and neglect can be long lasting and contribute to poor mental health. If the plan to reduce the risk of harm does not work then the child may become looked after by the local authority. Domestic abuse features in over 95% of all child protection plans in Dorset. Also common are poor parental mental health and or parental substance misuse. Whole family support and good multi-agency are therefore important in reducing the rate of children experiencing significant harm.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Any professional working with a child, young person or family should be able to identify possible signs of abuse and neglect and work together to safeguard children. Key professionals in the police, the health service (including GPs and A&E), health visitors, schools and early years settings, adults services (including mental health services and substance use treatment providers), youth services, criminal justice agencies need to share intelligence and work together to safeguard children and young people.




<b>SAFE : Population Indicator</b>			<b>The rate of children who go missing or are absent from school</b>		
Outcome			SAFE		
Outcome Sponsor			Sara Tough		
Outcome Lead Officer			Patrick Myers		
Population Indicator Lead Officer			Claire Shiels		
Latest	3.7% (2015)	Direction of Travel	↑ Worse	Benchmark (England)	<b>SIMILAR</b> <b>3.7%</b> <b>(Average)</b>

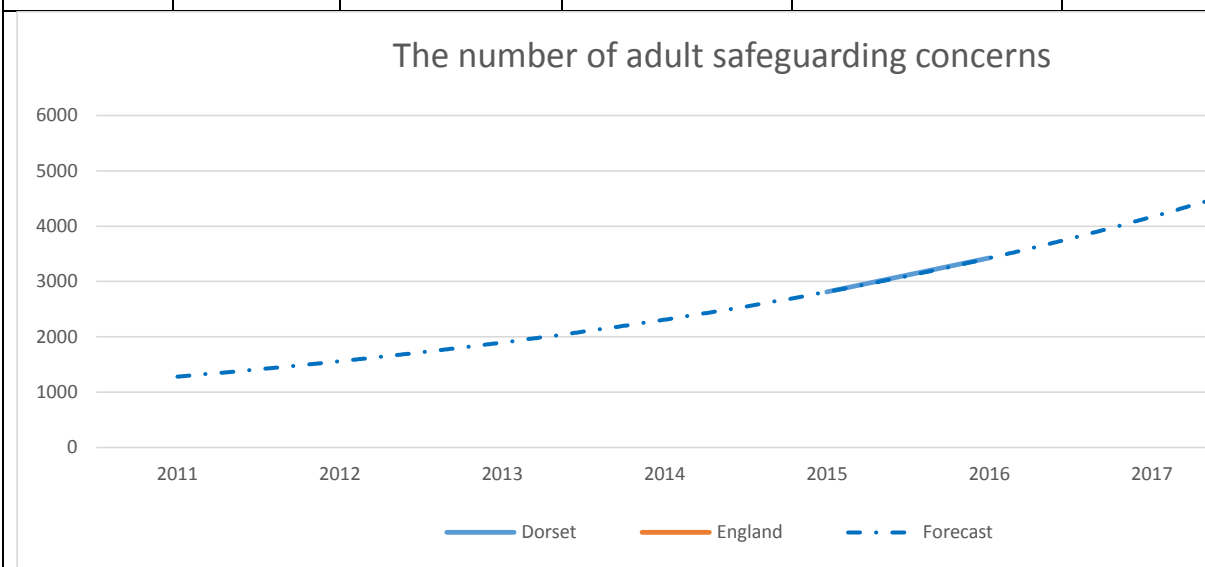


**Story behind the baseline:** Persistent absentees are those who have an overall absence rate of 15% of school sessions. Persistent absence is a serious problem for pupils. Much of the work children miss when they are off school is never made up, leaving these pupils at a considerable disadvantage for the remainder of their school career. There is also clear evidence of a link between poor attendance at school and low levels of achievement and there are known links between persistent absenteeism, truancy, street crime and anti-social behaviour. Children who are missing from school are more vulnerable to exploitation.

Overall absence rates have been declining nationally and locally. Persistent absence is considerably more common in secondary school age pupils than in primary school. 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. They are likely to start behind their peers, in language acquisition and social development and have little chance of catching up if poor attendance continues.

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

<b>SAFE : Population Indicator</b>			<b>The number of adult safeguarding concerns</b>		
Outcome			SAFE		
Outcome Sponsor			Sara Tough		
Outcome Lead Officer			Patrick Myers		
Population Indicator Lead Officer			Karen Maher		
Latest	2,811 (15-16)	Direction of Travel	 <b>Worse</b>	Benchmark (England)	



**Story behind the baseline:** The trend in terms of the volume of Adult Safeguarding Concerns is upwards. However, this needs to be interpreted with caution as it is not necessarily indicative of worsening performance. Rather it is a reflection of two key factors at play. Firstly, there has been a cultural shift in terms of increased awareness of adult safeguarding since the introduction of the Care Act (2014). Secondly as a result of increased awareness this has led to a more informed understanding of when and how concerns should be reported amongst both the general public and key partners (i.e. education, health, police, and providers). Due to the interplay of both these factors there has been increased projected numbers for 16-17.

Until October 2015 only progressed enquiries were recorded but since then all Safeguarding activity is captured and reported in accordance with Care Act guidance. Examples of non-progressed activity now captured includes information and advice only, several other pathways categorised as "no further action" and MARMs (multi-agency risk assessments).

The support provided and outcomes achieved as a result of non-progressed activity has been under the radar until recently. However, current development work on quarterly safeguarding reporting will ensure this information is available and transparent going forward.


**Partners with a significant role to play:** Local Safeguarding Teams, Children's Social services, Prison service, Youth Offending service, Courts, Probation, Immigration, Community Rehabilitation, Fire and Rescue, Charities, Educational establishments and workplaces, Day centres, Housing, Ambulance service, Care Quality Commission, social workers, mental health staff, Police, primary and secondary health staff, domiciliary staff, residential care staff.

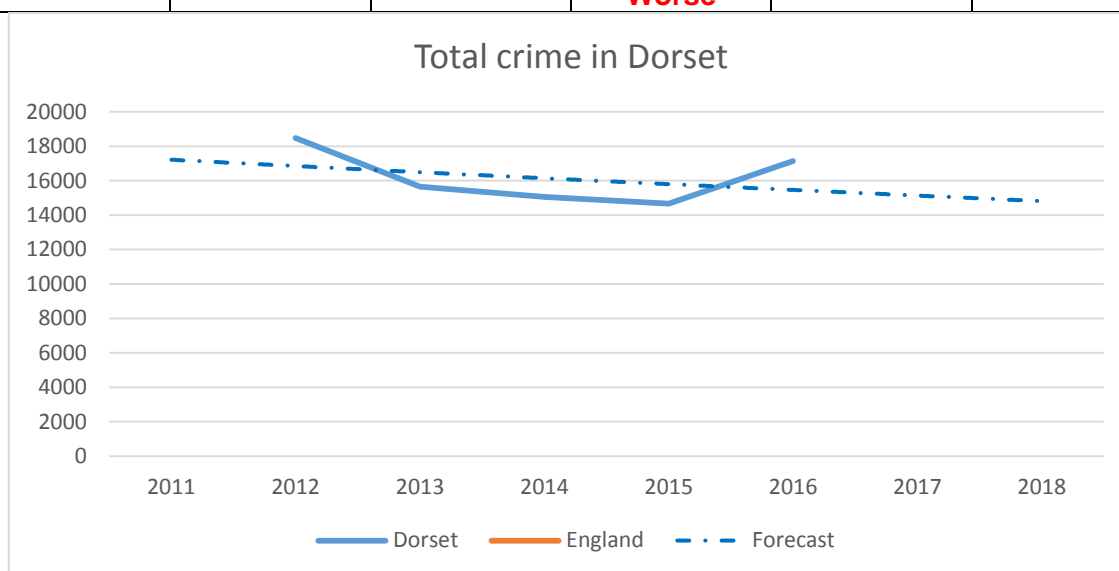


<b>SAFE</b> :Population Indicator		<b>Older people feeling safe in the home</b>			
Outcome		SAFE			
Outcome Sponsor		Sara Tough			
Outcome Lead Officer		Patrick Myers			
Population Indicator Lead Officer		Morag Tyler			
Latest		Direction of Travel		Benchmark (England)	
<b>TBA</b>					
Story behind the baseline: (Comments please)					
Partners with a significant role to play:					



<b>SAFE :Population Indicator</b>	<b>Total crime in Dorset</b>
Outcome	SAFE
Outcome Sponsor	Sara Tough
Outcome Lead Officer	Patrick Myers
Population Indicator Lead Officer	Andy Frost


Latest	17144 (15-16)	Direction of Travel	 <b>Worse</b>	Benchmark (England)	
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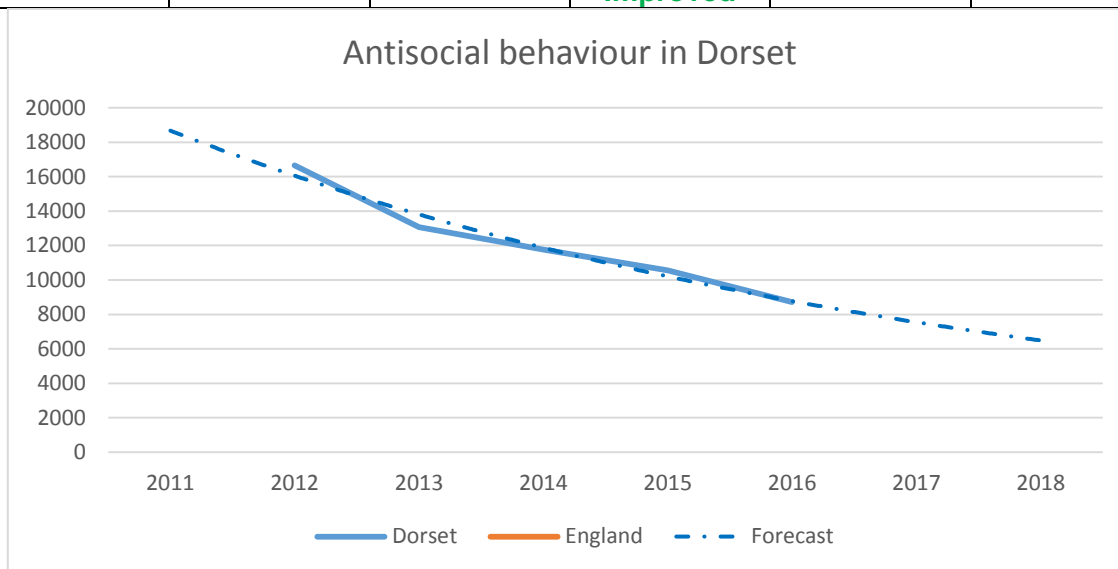


**Story behind the baseline:** Although the total crime figure comprises a large number of individual crime types and should be used as a broad measure only. Levels remain relatively stable given the high numbers, there has been a 12% increase in total crime in the last year with increases in every district and borough. It is believed the increases are due to improvements in Police recording standards. Weymouth and Portland is the highest crime area in Dorset accounting for 27% of total crime. Within the Borough, the Melcombe Regis Ward is a high priority where total crime rates are 79 per 1,000 population. In the ward, the number of crimes reported to the Police has increased by 18% between the last quarter and the same time last year. The County Council and its partners are required to work through Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to help reduce crime. The CSP aims to tackle priority community safety issues at both a neighbourhood level and by working with partners. The Partnership monitors total crime levels quarterly and aims to respond to any new or emerging issues. A multi-agency regeneration Board has been established to tackle the issues in Melcome Regis. The Board provides regular reports to the CSP including identifying areas where the partnership may help address issues. Crime levels in Dorset remain low – total crime per 1,000 population is 40.8 in Dorset compared to 67.8 in England and Wales and 55.9 in the South West region (2015-16 figures). After years of significant reductions it is unlikely that total crime levels will dramatically reduce. Given that it is important for partners to address those crimes of greatest risk and harm and curb any increases to ensure Dorset remains one of the safest areas in the country.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** The County Council is one of a number of organisations with a statutory responsibility to work in partnership to tackle crime in their area. Those partners include: Dorset Police, the Dorset district and borough councils, Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group, Dorset & Wiltshire Fire Authority, The National Probation Service and The Dorset, Devon and Cornwall Community Rehabilitation Company. A number of other partners including the Youth Offending Service, Public Health Dorset and Dorset Fire & Rescue Service also contribute to this work on a wider scale at a pan-Dorset level.



<b>SAFE :Population Indicator</b>			<b>Antisocial behaviour in Dorset</b>		
Outcome			SAFE		
Outcome Sponsor			Sara Tough		
Outcome Lead Officer			Patrick Myers		
Population Indicator Lead Officer			Andy Frost		
Latest	8713 (2015-16)	Direction of Travel	 <b>Improved</b>	Benchmark (England)	




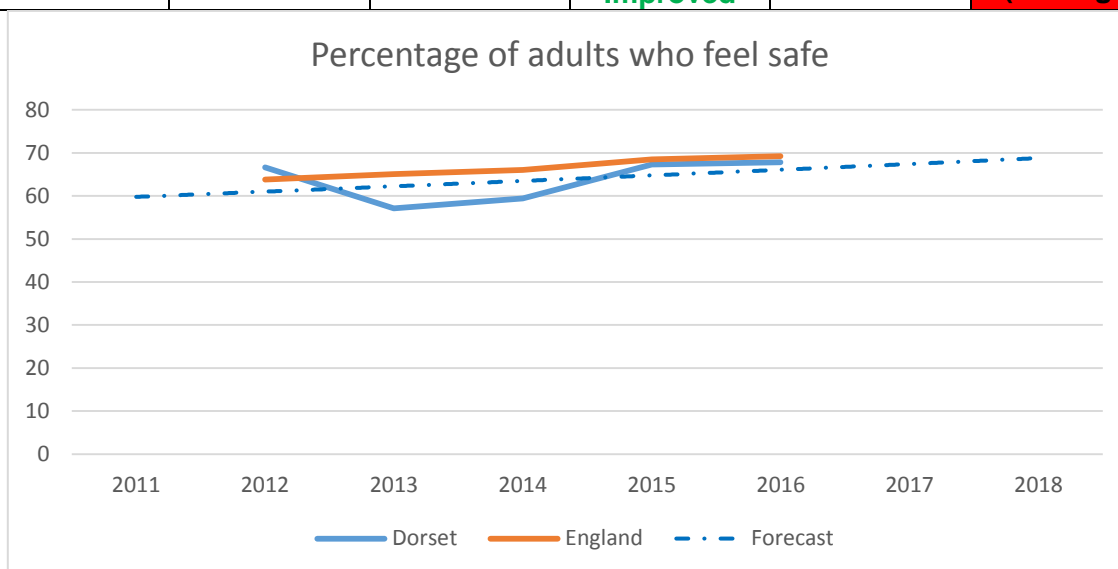
**Story behind the baseline:** Anti-social behaviour (ASB) in Dorset have decreased year-on-year. In quarters one and two of 2016-17, this trend reversed and numbers have started to increase. There has been a 19% increase in incidents reported to the police. Increases have been in all three categories of ASB; personal, environmental and nuisance. Each district / borough council has experienced an increase in ASB incidents. Weymouth and Portland has the highest number of incidents and currently accounts for 32% of all ASB incidents in Dorset. ASB issues are localised and tackling them requires a local response. The County Council provides monthly ASB data to the Dorset district / borough councils and County Council services contribute to partnership work at a local level to help tackle ASB. Children’s Services have requested that officers from the district and borough council’s inform them of ASB hotspots so they can target the new youth outreach provision to areas of most need. In response to the increases, the Dorset Community Safety Partnership (CSP) plans to look at the issue of ASB in depth at its next meeting in February. This will include looking at the reasons for the increases and the interventions being put in place to address them. Along with local interventions, partners are working together to ensure the best use of all available powers to tackle ASB and share good practice. As with total crime, the number of ASB incidents in Dorset remains low overall at 21.7 incidents per 1,000 population compared to 31.1 incidents per 1,000 population in the South West region (2015-16 figures). It is unlikely that ASB incidents will dramatically reduce given the low numbers in Dorset. However, maintaining those low numbers is a priority for partners and will help ensure Dorset remains a safe County.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** The County Council is one of a number of organisations with a statutory responsibility to work in partnership to tackle crime. Those partners include: Dorset Police, the Dorset district and borough councils, Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group, Dorset & Wiltshire Fire Authority, The National Probation Service and The Dorset, Devon and Cornwall Community Rehabilitation Company. A number of other partners including the Youth Offending Service, Public Health Dorset and Dorset Fire & Rescue Service also contribute to this work on a wider scale at a pan-Dorset level.





<b>SAFE :Population Indicator</b>			<b>Percentage of adults who feel safe</b>		
Outcome			SAFE		
Outcome Sponsor			Sara Tough		
Outcome Lead Officer			Patrick Myers		
Population Indicator Lead Officer			Morag Tyler		
Latest	67.8% (2015-16)	Direction of Travel	 <b>Improved</b>	Benchmark (England)	<b>WORSE</b> <b>69.2%</b> <b>(Average)</b>



**Story behind the baseline:** From the annual Adult Social Care Survey it was found that over two thirds of vulnerable adults said they feel safe. Performance continues to be below the national average despite a small rise in recent years. Our comparator group average figure of 69.8% is higher than the local figure and slightly higher than the England average of 69.2%. Evidence suggests that feeling unsafe is correlated with age (particularly in the 85+ group), poor physical health and poor suitability of accommodation. Qualitative data shows that fear of falling remains the most common reason for feeling unsafe. This is closely followed by concerns of physical frailty or poor health. We also heard concerns of a lack of continuity of carers which can lead to fears about home security. Isolation and loneliness also impacted upon people’s feelings of safety.

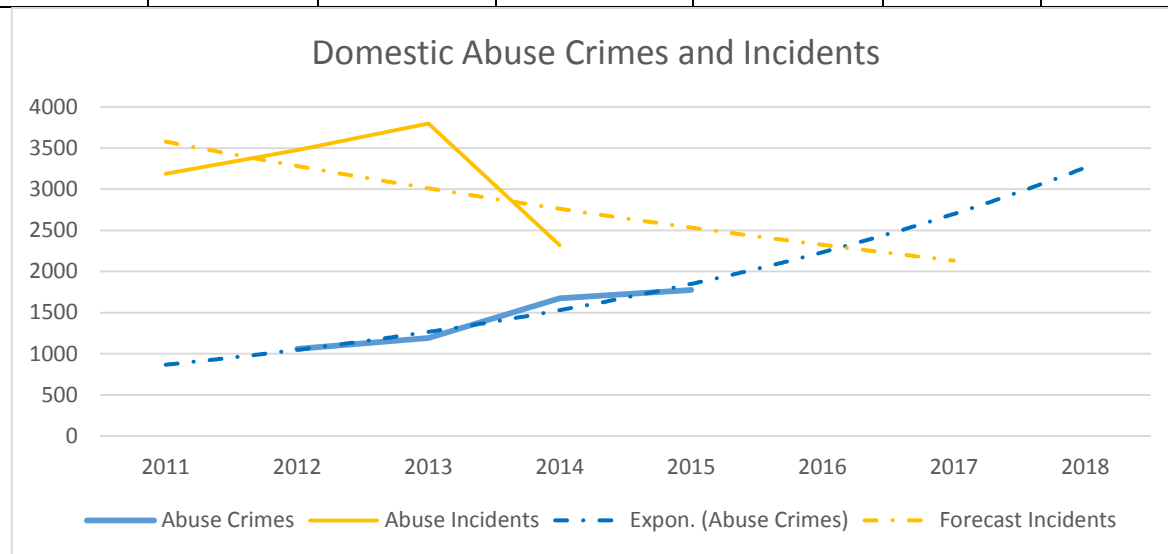
Local investigations suggest there are lots of services which are intended to help people live safe and independent lives but DCC need to better promote how these contribute to living safely. For instance working with colleagues in sheltered housing to ensure care lines, call alarms and other Telecare are promoted amongst vulnerable adults at risk of falls. Continuing ‘Sloppy Slipper’ campaigns and ongoing multiagency ‘Safe and Independent Living’ (SAIL) assessments.

Our contracts team are working to ensure that all new contracts require the provider to include DCC logos in their materials. Also our commissioning team are working closely with care providers to ensure any concerns about home security are taken seriously.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** DCC Adult and Community Services, Public Health, libraries, GPs, domiciliary care providers, residential care providers, housing, finance team, Police, Trading Standards, SAIL partners including Fire, SWAST.



<b>SAFE : Population Indicator</b>				<b>Number of domestic abuse incidents and crimes</b>		
Outcome				SAFE		
Outcome Sponsor				Sara Tough		
Outcome Lead Officer				Patrick Myers		
Population Indicator Lead Officer				Andy Frost		
Latest (2015-16)	Abuse Crimes 1775	↑ <b>Worse</b>	Abuse Incidents 2321	↓ <b>Improved</b>	Benchmark (England)	




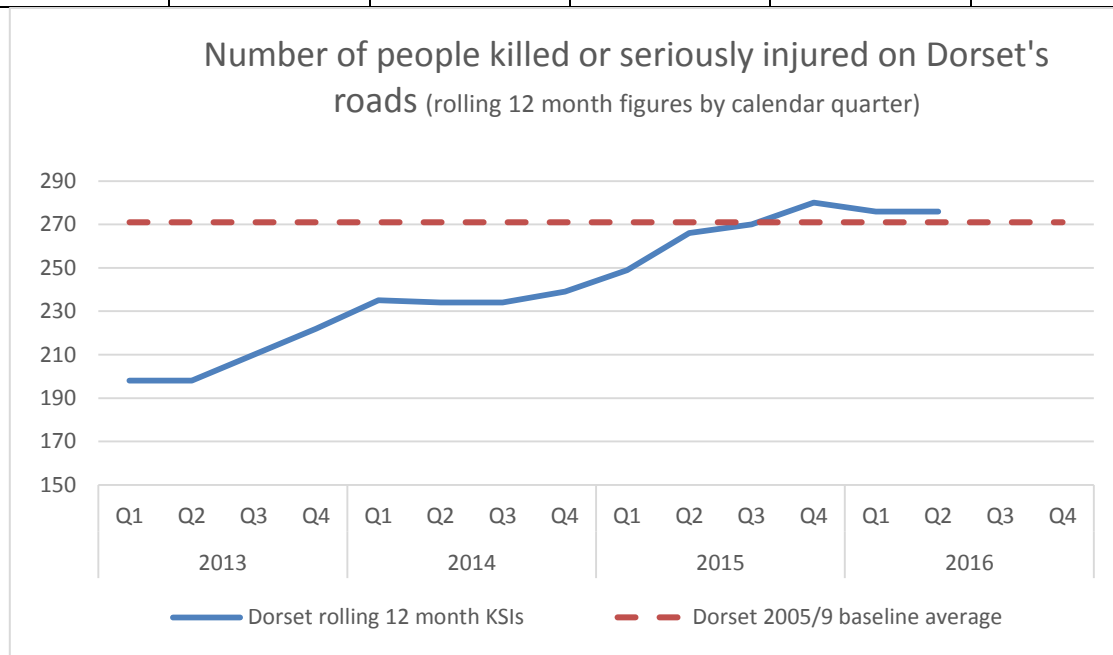
**Story behind the baseline:** Domestic Abuse (DA) crimes have shown an increase whilst DA incidents have declined. This dynamic is most likely due to new classifications of Police recording. DA is known to be under reported so partners generally consider increased reporting and recording of crimes and incidents as indicative of improved confidence and processes.

Tackling DA is a priority for the Dorset Community Safety Partnership (CSP) who have agreed a number of actions to address the issue. These include maximising awareness of DA issues amongst professionals and the public and ensuring DA victim support services are fit for purpose. A number of DA services are in place including outreach and services designed to support high risk victims and their families. Tackling DA is not the responsibility of any one individual agency and must be addressed by working in partnership.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** The County Council is one of a number of organisations with a statutory responsibility to work in partnership to tackle crime. Those partners include: Dorset Police, the Dorset district and borough councils, Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group, Dorset & Wiltshire Fire Authority, The National Probation Service and The Dorset, Devon and Cornwall Community Rehabilitation Company. A number of other partners including the Youth Offending Service, Public Health Dorset and Dorset Fire & Rescue Service also contribute to this work.



<b>SAFE : Population Indicator</b>			<b>Number of people killed or seriously injured on Dorset's roads</b>		
Outcome			SAFE		
Outcome Sponsor			Sara Tough		
Outcome Lead Officer			Patrick Myers		
Population Indicator Lead Officer			Michael Potter		
Latest Quarter 2 2016	276	Direction of Travel	 <b>No change</b>	Benchmark (Target)	Please see note below



**Story behind the baseline:** The greatest challenge is the wide variety of factors that can influence the number and frequency of road traffic collisions and casualties, many of which are outside the direct control of the County Council. The most significant change in recent years has been the increase in the number of cyclists killed or seriously injured, cyclists are the only road user groups to be consistently higher than County Council baseline (2005-9 average).

2015 was the first year that the number of people killed or seriously injured on roads in the Dorset County area were above the baseline average (2005-9) and is the highest figure since 2008; 294 people killed or seriously injured. With the exception of pedestrians, each road user group saw an increase in the number of people killed or seriously in 2015 against 2014. Two user groups stand out as having significant increases; cyclists and motorcyclists. It is important to recognise that whilst we may not be able to provide precise reasons for why casualty figures have increased, we are equally unable to provide precise reasons for why casualties decrease.

Benchmark – there is no existing way of directly comparing benchmarking data in a meaningful way. Please note that we will compare trends and reasons against national, regional and similar authorities to look for common themes, good practice.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Highways, Transport Planning, Trading Standards, Health & Wellbeing, Children Services, Dorset Police, Dorset & Wiltshire Fire & Rescue, South West Ambulance Service, charities, media, local communities, and (perhaps most importantly) the road users themselves.



<b>SAFE</b> :Population Indicator			<b>Rate of hospital admissions due to unintentional injury</b>		
Outcome			SAFE		
Outcome Sponsor			Sara Tough		
Outcome Lead Officer			Patrick Myers		
Population Indicator Lead Officer					
Latest		Direction of Travel		Benchmark (England)	
<b>TBA</b>					
Story behind the baseline: (Comments please)					
Partners with a significant role to play:					



<b>SAFE</b> :Population Indicator			<b>Severe weather events</b>		
Outcome			SAFE		
Outcome Sponsor			Sara Tough		
Outcome Lead Officer			Patrick Myers		
Population Indicator Lead Officer					
Latest		Direction of Travel		Benchmark (England)	
<b>TBA</b>					
Story behind the baseline: (Comments please)					
Partners with a significant role to play:					