



# People in Dorset are SAFE



Outcome Sponsor - Sara Tough

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 ‘Safe’ 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](#).

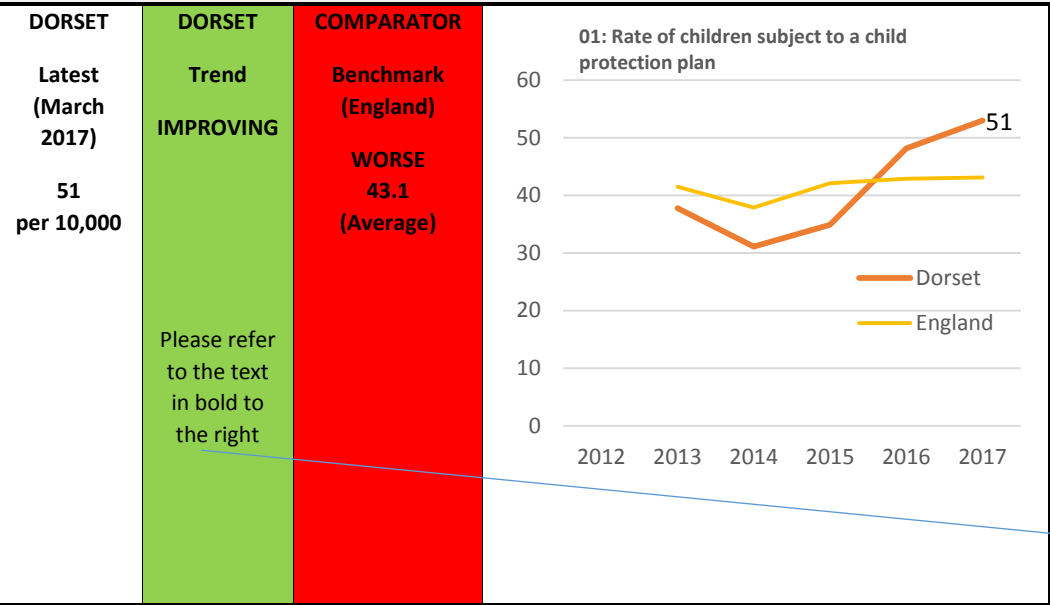
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| Corporate Risks that feature within SAFE but are not assigned to a specific POPULATION INDICATOR        |               |           |
|---|---------------|-----------|
| (All risks are drawn from the <a href="#">Corporate Risk Register</a> )                                 |               |           |
| 04a – Health and Safety risks associated with occupation of premises                                    | <b>HIGH</b>   | IMPROVING |
| 04l – Serious injury or death of staff, contractors and the public                                      | <b>MEDIUM</b> | UNCHANGED |
| 04o – Limited supervision results in an injury to a service user / Dorset Travel driver                 | <b>MEDIUM</b> | WORSENING |
| 05b – Response to a major event that could impact on the community, the environment and or/ the council | <b>MEDIUM</b> | IMPROVED  |
| 04b – Serious injury or death of a Children’s Services employee, including assault                      | <b>LOW</b>    | UNCHANGED |
| 04d – Injury or death of a service user, third party or employee  | <b>LOW</b>    | UNCHANGED |
| 06d – Failure to fulfil our statutory ‘Prevent’ duty to combat radicalisation                           | <b>LOW</b>    | IMPROVING |

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

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

**SAFE: 01 Rate of children subject to a child protection plan** (Outcome Lead Officer Patrick Myers; Population Indicator Lead Officer Claire Shiels)



| Corporate Risk   | Score  | Trend     |
|--|--------|-----------|
| 02a - Failure to consider the impacts that vulnerable adults have on children and families   | MEDIUM | UNCHANGED |
| 02b - Unsuitable housing results in an increased risk to vulnerable children and adults  | MEDIUM | UNCHANGED |
| 11c - Inefficient commissioning processes and monitoring of contracts to support delivery of Directorate and Children & Young People Priorities (including partnerships and voluntary & community sector delivery) | LOW    | IMPROVING |
| 14b - Inability to attract and retain suitably qualified specialist safeguarding staff within Children's Services  | HIGH   | UNCHANGED |

**Story behind the baseline**

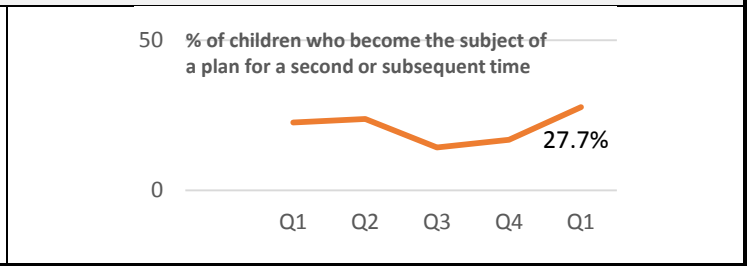
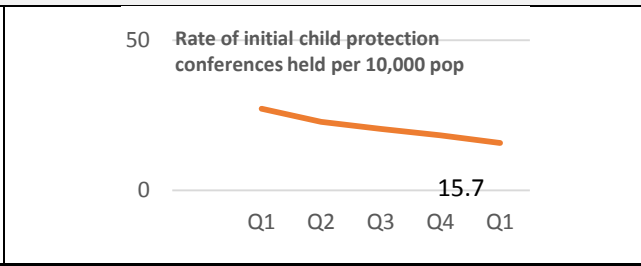
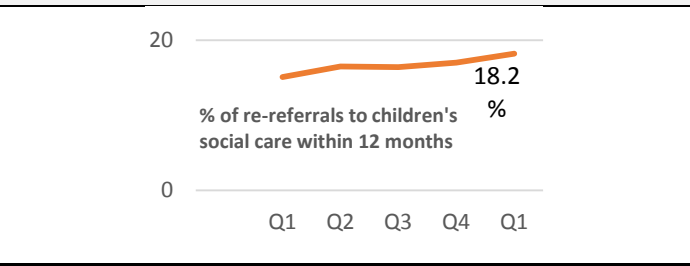
**Story behind the baseline:** When there is a continuing risk of harm to a child or young person, groups of professionals work together with the family to put a plan in place to try to reduce the risk of harm and keep the child or young person safe. Although the County Council has a statutory duty to 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 increased between 2013 and 2017 **but is now reducing and was 45.4 per 10,000 at end of June 2017**. 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. The rate of initial child protection conferences has reduced suggesting a slowing down of entry into the child protection system.

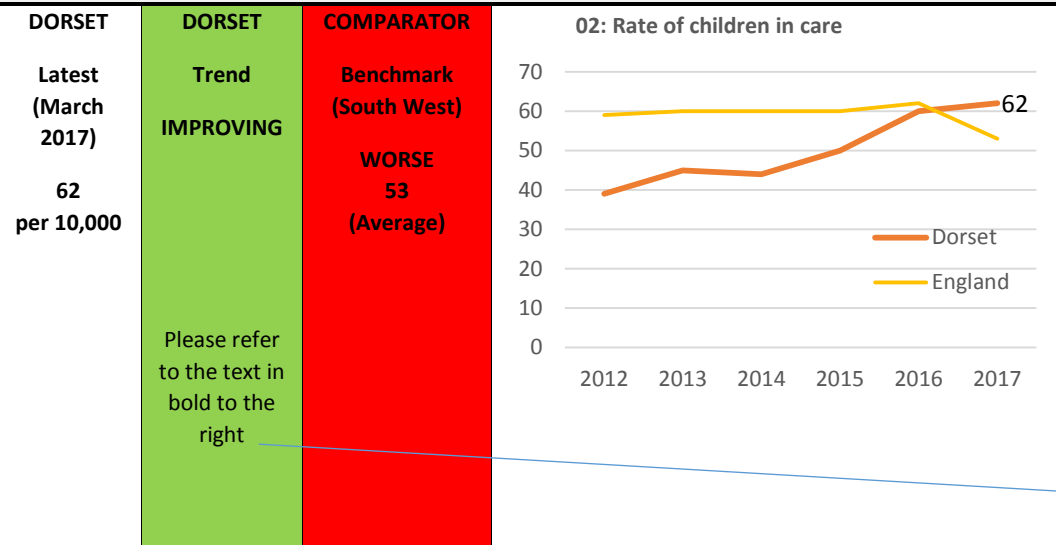
The latest data on child protection can be found on the [children's services performance and statistics page](#).

**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. 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 working are therefore important in reducing the rate of children experiencing significant harm.

**Dorset County Council Performance Measures**



**SAFE: 02 Rate of children in care** (Outcome Lead Officer Patrick Myers; Population Indicator Lead Officer Claire Shiels)



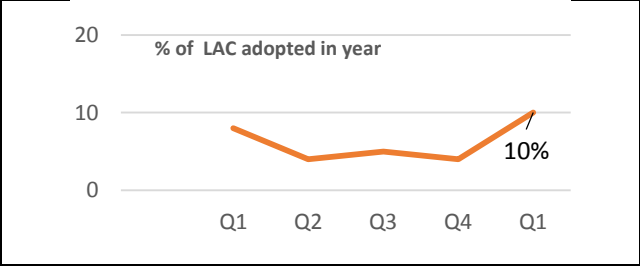
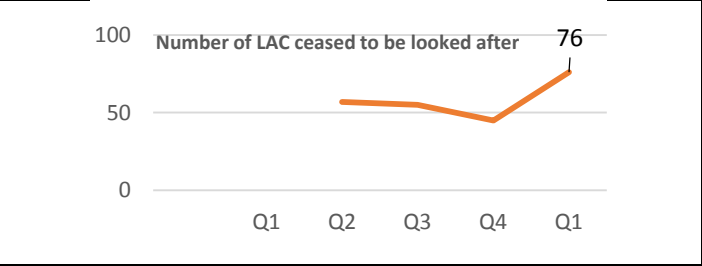
| Corporate Risk   | Score         | Trend     |
|--|---------------|-----------|
| 01d – A lack of sufficiency (placements/ residential/ foster care) impacts negatively on the demands led budget for children in care | <b>HIGH</b>   | UNCHANGED |
| 02c - Failure to keep children safe that are known to, or in the care of, DCC  | <b>MEDIUM</b> | IMPROVING |

**Story behind the baseline**

**Story behind the baseline:** Children come into care when parents are unable to care for them adequately or because they are at risk of significant harm. We have a statutory duty to provide a safe, alternative “family” home. They may be living with foster parents; at home under the supervision of children’s services; in residential children’s homes or other residential settings like schools or secure units. A child will stop being ‘looked after’ when they are adopted, returned home or turn 18, although the local authority will continue to support children leaving care until they reach 21. The rate of children in care increased in Dorset between 2012 and 2016, plateauing in 2017 and **provisional data for Q1 2017/18 shows a reduction to 60 per 10,000 which is in line with the national rates.** The number of children who are no longer looked after is increasing and adoption rates are also increasing. The decision about whether a child should enter care is an important one as outcomes for children in care can be poorer than those of their peers. As a result of their early experiences they are more likely to have poor mental health. They are less likely to achieve at GCSEs, are more likely to not be in education, employment or training; are more likely to be involved with the criminal justice system and to be in unsuitable accommodation later in life. The impact of childhood trauma or abuse can last into adulthood. The latest data can be found on the [children’s services performance and statistics page](#).

**Partners with a significant role to play:** The following partners will be critical to delivery: Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), Dorset Healthcare University Foundation Trust (providers of CAMHs, community mental health services, health visiting), Dorset County Hospital, Poole Hospital, The Royal Bournemouth and Christchurch Hospital, Schools and colleges, GP practices, Voluntary and Community Sector providers, Pan-Dorset Youth Offending Service and Residential children’s homes/foster carers; schools and education settings, adult services, police, probation services.

**Dorset County Council Performance Measures**



**SAFE: 03 Number of children being admitted to hospital due to injury (aged 0 to 14 years)** (Outcome Lead Officer Patrick Myers; Population Indicator Lead Officer David Lemon)

| <b>DORSET</b>           | <b>DORSET</b>    | <b>COMPARATOR</b>                  | <p>10: Rate of hospital admission due to injury (aged 0 to 14 years)</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Rate of hospital admission due to injury (aged 0 to 14 years)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Dorset</th> <th>Benchmark (if available)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>~115</td> <td>~110</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>~145</td> <td>~115</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>~115</td> <td>~105</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>~120</td> <td>~110</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>~115</td> <td>~105</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>~115</td> <td>~105</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Year | Dorset | Benchmark (if available) | 2011 | ~115 | ~110 | 2012 | ~145 | ~115 | 2013 | ~115 | ~105 | 2014 | ~120 | ~110 | 2015 | ~115 | ~105 | 2016 | ~115 | ~105 |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|--|------|--------|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Year                    | Dorset           | Benchmark (if available)           |  |      |        |                          |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 2011                    | ~115             | ~110                               |  |      |        |                          |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 2012                    | ~145             | ~115                               |  |      |        |                          |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 2013                    | ~115             | ~105                               |  |      |        |                          |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 2014                    | ~120             | ~110                               |  |      |        |                          |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 2015                    | ~115             | ~105                               |  |      |        |                          |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 2016                    | ~115             | ~105                               |  |      |        |                          |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| <b>Latest (2015-16)</b> | <b>Trend</b>     | <b>Benchmark (England)</b>         |  |      |        |                          |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| <b>115.3</b>            | <b>IMPROVING</b> | <b>WORSE</b><br>104.2<br>(2015-16) |  |      |        |                          |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |

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

**Story behind the baseline**

**Story behind the baseline:** Injuries are a leading cause of hospitalisation and represent a major cause of premature mortality for children and young people.

They are also a source of long-term health issues, including mental health related to experiences. However, some of these cases may only represent admissions for observation due to observed symptoms following an external cause event.

There may be also be differences in admission thresholds between areas, as well as variation between hospitals in the way injury admissions are coded. Additionally, whilst the injury rate has been consistently higher than the England average since around 2012, this may be in part related to the rural nature of the area. For example, Somerset, an arear similar to Dorset, shows a comparable pattern in admissions.

**Partners with a significant role to play:** Health and social care, and education services, as well as the voluntary sector all key partners in this at both strategic and operational levels.

**Dorset County Council Performance Measures**



**SAFE: 04 The rate of children who are persistent absentees from school** (Outcome Lead Officer Patrick Myers; Population Indicator Lead Officer Claire Shiels)

| DORSET                                 | DORSET   | COMPARATOR  | 03: Rate of children who are persistent absentees from school   | Corporate Risk | Score  | Trend |   |      |   |      |   |      |   |      |     |   |  |  |
|--|--|---|---|----------------|--------|-------|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|------|-----|---|--|--|
| <p><b>Latest (2016)</b></p> <p>11%</p> | <p>NEW INDICATOR INTRODUCED 2016</p> <p>No Trend</p> | <p>Benchmark (South West)</p> <p><b>SIMILAR 10.7% (Average)</b></p> | <table border="1"> <caption>03: Rate of children who are persistent absentees from school</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Dorset</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Year           | Dorset | 2012  | - | 2013 | - | 2014 | - | 2015 | - | 2016 | 11% | No associated current corporate risk(s) |  |  |
| Year                                   | Dorset   |   |   |                |        |       |   |      |   |      |   |      |   |      |     |   |  |  |
| 2012                                   | -  |   |   |                |        |       |   |      |   |      |   |      |   |      |     |   |  |  |
| 2013                                   | -  |   |   |                |        |       |   |      |   |      |   |      |   |      |     |   |  |  |
| 2014                                   | -  |   |   |                |        |       |   |      |   |      |   |      |   |      |     |   |  |  |
| 2015                                   | -  |   |   |                |        |       |   |      |   |      |   |      |   |      |     |   |  |  |
| 2016                                   | 11%  |   |   |                |        |       |   |      |   |      |   |      |   |      |     |   |  |  |
| <b>Story behind the baseline</b>       |  |   |   |                |        |       |   |      |   |      |   |      |   |      |     |   |  |  |

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

**Story behind the baseline:** In 2016, the definition of persistent absence changed. Up until 2015, persistent absentees were defined as those who have an overall absence rate of 15% of school sessions. From 2016 this definition has changed to include those who have an overall absence rate of 10%. This means that data for 2016 is not comparable. 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. 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.

**Dorset County Council Performance Measures**



**SAFE: 05 The number of adult safeguarding concerns (Outcome Lead Officer Patrick Myers; Population Indicator Lead Officer Sally Wernick)**

|                            |                  |   |  |
|----------------------------|------------------|---|--|
| <b>DORSET</b>              | <b>DORSET</b>    | <b>COMPARATOR</b>                           | <p>The number of safeguarding concerns</p> |
| <b>Latest (Q1 2017-18)</b> | <b>Trend</b>     | No comparable data provided by lead officer |  |
| <b>901</b>                 | <b>IMPROVING</b> |   |  |
| <b>2016-17 3,553</b>       |                  |   |  |

| Corporate Risk  | Score  | Trend     |
|---|--------|-----------|
| 03e - Failure to meet primary statutory and legal care duties - Adult Safeguarding  | MEDIUM | UNCHANGED |
| 14c - Recruitment, development and retention of a suitably qualified workforce (internal and external) in key areas of the Adult & Community Services Directorate | MEDIUM | UNCHANGED |

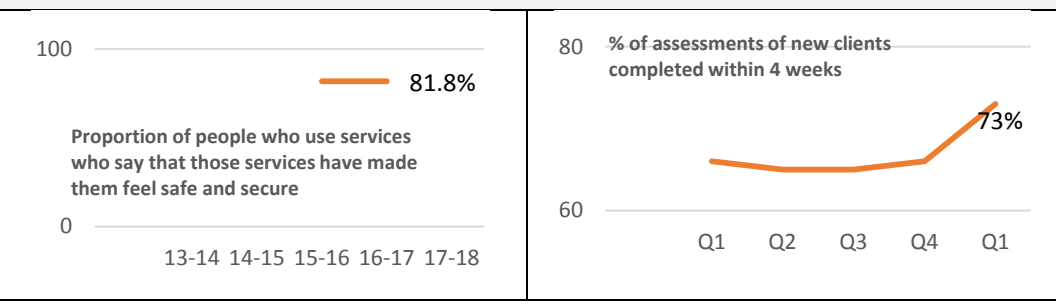
**Story behind the baseline**

**Story behind the baseline:** The longer term (2+ year) trend is an increase in the number of safeguarding concerns however, the numbers dropped from Q4 2016-17 to Q1 2017-18. Generally the trends remain consistent in terms of quarterly patterns.

**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.

The vast majority of concerns are managed through the provision of information and advice or require no further action with only 9% leading to a Section 42 enquiry.

**Dorset County Council Performance Measures**





**SAFE: 06 Rates of crime, antisocial behaviour and domestic abuse in Dorset** (Outcome Lead Officer Patrick Myers; Population Indicator Lead Officer Andy Frost)

| <p><b>DORSET</b></p> <p><b>Total Crime</b></p> <p><b>Latest (Q1 2017-18)</b></p> <p><b>5,460</b></p>                 | <p><b>DORSET</b></p> <p><b>Trend</b></p> <p><b>WORSENING</b></p> | <p><b>COMPARATOR</b></p> <p>No comparable data provided by lead officer</p> | <table border="1"> <caption>Dorset 3 Year Trend - Total Crime</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Q1</th> <th>Q2</th> <th>Q3</th> <th>Q4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>3500</td> <td>4000</td> <td>3500</td> <td>3500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>4000</td> <td>4500</td> <td>4000</td> <td>4000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>4500</td> <td>5000</td> <td>4500</td> <td>4500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>                 | Year | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | 2014/15 | 3500 | 4000 | 3500 | 3500 | 2015/16 | 4000 | 4500 | 4000 | 4000 | 2016/17 | 4500 | 5000 | 4500 | 4500 | <p><b>Story behind the baseline:</b> TOTAL CRIME - 5,460 crimes for the quarter equating to 12.9 per 1,000 population (national rate for total crime is 28.8 per 1,000 population).</p> <p>The longer term (3 year) trend is an increase in total crime both in Dorset and nationally. Although this is in part due to changes in Police recording standards, it is generally understood that crime is, in fact, increasing in certain categories. Partners including Dorset Police and the local authorities are exploring the increases through their partnership groups (including the Dorset Community Safety Partnership) with the aim of putting interventions and solutions in place.</p>   |
|--|--|---|---|------|----|----|----|----|---------|------|------|------|------|---------|------|------|------|------|---------|------|------|------|------|--|
| Year   | Q1   | Q2  | Q3  | Q4   |    |    |    |    |         |      |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |      |  |
| 2014/15  | 3500   | 4000  | 3500  | 3500 |    |    |    |    |         |      |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |      |  |
| 2015/16  | 4000   | 4500  | 4000  | 4000 |    |    |    |    |         |      |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |      |  |
| 2016/17  | 4500   | 5000  | 4500  | 4500 |    |    |    |    |         |      |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |      |  |
| <p><b>DORSET</b></p> <p><b>Total Anti-Social Behaviour</b></p> <p><b>Latest (Q1 2017-18)</b></p> <p><b>3,240</b></p> | <p><b>DORSET</b></p> <p><b>Trend</b></p> <p><b>WORSENING</b></p> | <p><b>COMPARATOR</b></p> <p>No comparable data provided by lead officer</p> | <table border="1"> <caption>Dorset 3 Year Trend - Total Anti Social Behaviour</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Q1</th> <th>Q2</th> <th>Q3</th> <th>Q4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>2500</td> <td>3000</td> <td>2500</td> <td>2500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>2500</td> <td>2500</td> <td>2500</td> <td>2500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>2500</td> <td>3000</td> <td>2500</td> <td>2500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Year | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | 2014/15 | 2500 | 3000 | 2500 | 2500 | 2015/16 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2016/17 | 2500 | 3000 | 2500 | 2500 | <p><b>Story behind the baseline:</b> ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR - 3,240 incidents in Q1 equating to 7.7 per 1,000 population (national rate is 8.1 per 1,000 population).</p> <p>Following many years of reductions, ASB incidents increased over 2016-17. That trend has continued in the first quarter of 2017-18. The County Council and its partners through the Dorset Community Safety Partnership are exploring issues around the increases and putting measures in place. These include developing a common policy for dealing with long running neighbour disputes and ensuring the use of Multi-agency Risk Management Meetings (MARMMs) for those victims and perpetrators that do not meet the thresholds for statutory service intervention.</p>   |
| Year   | Q1   | Q2  | Q3  | Q4   |    |    |    |    |         |      |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |      |  |
| 2014/15  | 2500   | 3000  | 2500  | 2500 |    |    |    |    |         |      |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |      |  |
| 2015/16  | 2500   | 2500  | 2500  | 2500 |    |    |    |    |         |      |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |      |  |
| 2016/17  | 2500   | 3000  | 2500  | 2500 |    |    |    |    |         |      |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |      |  |
| <p><b>DORSET</b></p> <p><b>Domestic Abuse Incidents</b></p> <p><b>Latest (Q1 2017-18)</b></p> <p><b>584</b></p>      | <p><b>DORSET</b></p> <p><b>Trend</b></p> <p><b>WORSENING</b></p> | <p><b>COMPARATOR</b></p> <p>No comparable data provided by lead officer</p> | <table border="1"> <caption>Dorset 3 Year Trend - Domestic Abuse Incidents</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Q1</th> <th>Q2</th> <th>Q3</th> <th>Q4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>900</td> <td>1000</td> <td>900</td> <td>900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>650</td> <td>650</td> <td>650</td> <td>650</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016/17</td> <td>500</td> <td>500</td> <td>500</td> <td>500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>               | Year | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | 2014/15 | 900  | 1000 | 900  | 900  | 2015/16 | 650  | 650  | 650  | 650  | 2016/17 | 500  | 500  | 500  | 500  | <p><b>Story behind the baseline:</b> DOMESTIC ABUSE INCIDENTS - 584 incidents in Q1 (no national comparison available).</p> <p>The longer term trend has been a reduction in the number of domestic abuse incidents however the number of incidents began to increase in 2016-17 and this trend has continued in the first quarter of 2017-18. Although an increase in the number of incidents could be seen as positive, due to known under-reporting of domestic abuse, the County Council and its partners are undertaking work to understand the nature of the increases and reasons for it. The County Council delivers against domestic abuse issues through the pan-Dorset Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Strategic Group and has recently agreed to co-ordinate a pan-Dorset Domestic Abuse Operational Group.</p> |
| Year   | Q1   | Q2  | Q3  | Q4   |    |    |    |    |         |      |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |      |  |
| 2014/15  | 900  | 1000  | 900   | 900  |    |    |    |    |         |      |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |      |  |
| 2015/16  | 650  | 650   | 650   | 650  |    |    |    |    |         |      |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |      |  |
| 2016/17  | 500  | 500   | 500   | 500  |    |    |    |    |         |      |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |      |         |      |      |      |      |  |

**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.

**SAFE: 06 Rates of crime, antisocial behaviour and domestic abuse in Dorset (Outcome Lead Officer Patrick Myers; Population Indicator Lead Officer Andy Frost) (CONT'D)**

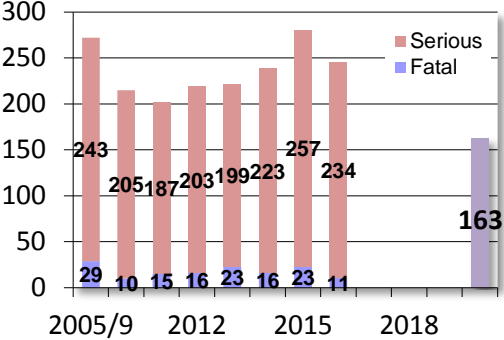
|  |  |   |  |   |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| <p><b>DORSET</b></p> <p><b>Domestic Abuse Crimes</b></p> <p><b>Latest (Q1 2017-18)</b></p> <p><b>483</b></p> | <p><b>DORSET</b></p> <p><b>Trend</b></p> <p><b>WORSENING</b></p> | <p><b>COMPARATOR</b></p> <p>No comparable data provided by lead officer</p> | <p>Dorset 3 Year Trend - Domestic Abuse Crimes</p> | <p><b>Story behind the baseline:</b> DOMESTIC ABUSE CRIMES – 483 crimes in Q1 (no national comparison available).</p> <p>The longer term trend is an increase in the number of domestic abuse crimes. Although an increase could be seen as positive due to known under-reporting of domestic abuse, the County Council and its partners are undertaking work to understand the nature of the increases and reasons for it. The County Council delivers against domestic abuse issues through the pan-Dorset Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Strategic Group and has recently agreed to co-ordinate a pan-Dorset Domestic Abuse Operational Group.</p> |
|--|--|---|--|---|

**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.

**Dorset County Council Performance Measures**

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <p>Number of assaults - Cardiff Model Data DCH</p>                | <p>1st time entrants aged 10 to 17 into criminal justice system</p>  | <p>% of child protection plans where domestic violence is a feature</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>TO BE REVISED</b></p> |
| <p>Number of safeguarding enquiries related to domestic abuse</p> | <p>Number of individuals who have completed support (via the Dorset Integrated Domestic Abuse Service)</p> |   |

**SAFE: 07 Number of people killed or seriously injured on Dorset roads** (Outcome Lead Officer Patrick Myers; Population Indicator Lead Officer Michael Potter)

|                                       |                                      |   |   |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| <b>DORSET</b>                         | <b>DORSET</b>                        | <b>COMPARATOR</b>                                   | <p>All KSI Casualties Target - 40% reduction against the 2005-09 average by 2020</p>  |
| <p>Latest (QTR 2 2016)</p> <p>245</p> | <p>Trend</p> <p><b>IMPROVING</b></p> | <p>No comparable data provided by lead officer)</p> |   |

|  |              |                  |
|--|--------------|------------------|
| <b>Corporate Risk</b>  | <b>Score</b> | <b>Trend</b>     |
| 09b - Inability to maintain the highways infrastructure to an acceptable standard in the face of changing circumstances (e.g. budget reductions; climate change) | <b>HIGH</b>  | <b>UNCHANGED</b> |

**Story behind the baseline**

**Story behind the baseline:** The number of people killed or seriously injured in 2016 was 245, during 2015 there was a total of 280. The figure for 2016 is lower than the 2005-09 baseline figure of 271. In 2016 there were 11 fatalities and 234 serious injuries, this compares to 23 fatalities and 257 serious casualties in 2015. Despite a reduction during 2016, the number of people killed or seriously injured on Dorset's roads is still higher than in previous years. This replicates the longer term regional and national trend. It is important to consider the wide variety of factors that influence the number of road traffic casualties, many being outside the direct control of the County Council. Responsibility for improving road safety is shared with key partners including Dorset Police, Dorset & Wiltshire Fire & Rescue and the South West Ambulance Service as well as individual road users.

**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.

During 2017-18 we will continue to analyse collision data to identify locations or routes that we as the highway authority could improve in order to reduce the likelihood of a road traffic casualty. During 2016 all road user groups apart from older (65yrs+) car drivers had fewer casualties than in 2015. The number of cyclists killed or seriously injured despite being lower in 2016 compared to 2015 remained higher than the 2005/9 baseline. Casualty data is provided to us monthly by Dorset Police. A more detailed overview of road traffic casualty figures can be found at [dorsetforyou.gov.uk/road-safety/engineering-statistics](http://dorsetforyou.gov.uk/road-safety/engineering-statistics).

**Dorset County Council Performance Measures**

