



Safe



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Interim Director for Children’s Services



Outcomes Focused Monitoring Report
March 2018

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 is 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](#).

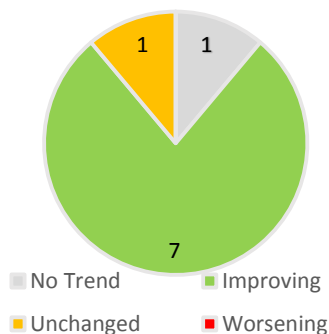
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Corporate Plan 2017-18: Dorset County Council's Outcomes and Performance Framework

SAFE - Executive Summary

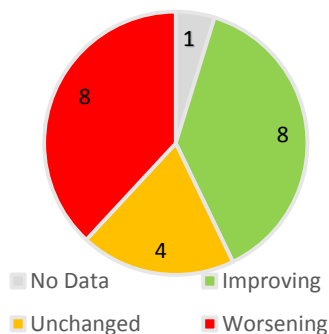
Population Indicator (9 in total)



Suggested Indicators for Focus

Total crime, Anti-Social Behaviour, and Domestic Abuse crime

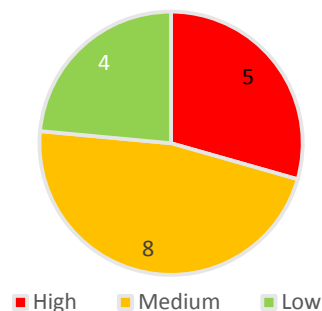
Performance Measure (Currently 21 in total)



Suggested Measures for Focus

- Children in need rate per 10,000
- No. of individuals who have completed support (domestic abuse)
- 1st time entrants into the criminal justice system
- Skid resistance – non-principal roads

Risk (Currently 17 in total)



Suggested Risks for Focus

- 04a – Health and Safety risks associated with occupation of premises
- 09b - Inability to maintain the highways infrastructure to an acceptable standard in the face of changing circumstances (e.g. budget reductions; climate change)
- 14b - Inability to attract and retain suitably qualified specialist safeguarding staff within Children's Services
- 01d – A lack of sufficiency (placements/ residential/ foster care) impacts negatively on the demands led budget for children in care
- C07 – Mosaic hosting issues have caused frequent planned and unplanned system outages

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

DORSET		
Previous (March 2016) = 48.2 per 10,000	Latest (March 2017) = 51 per 10,000	
DORSET - Trend IMPROVING	G	
COMPARATOR - Benchmark (England) WORSE 43.1 (Average)	R	

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 child protection plan in Dorset is reducing and **was 39.2 per 10,000 at the end of Q3 17-18**. Reducing the number of children subject to a child protection plan is supported through high quality social work and there are several key indicators that can help us understand if we are achieving that. **Social worker caseload** is important there is strong evidence that lower caseloads improve the quality of work with families resulting in more needs being met at an earlier phase, reducing the % of re-referrals into social care as well as the % of children who become the subject of a plan for a second or subsequent time. With the introduction of a new social care case management system, we are working on the development of an indicator that helps us to understand and monitor average caseload – this will be available for the next cycle of committee reporting. To reduce the rate of children subject to a child protection plan, it is also important to understand if early help services are working effectively. If early help services are working successfully, then we should also expect to see a reduction in the number of ‘children in need’ as needs are met earlier.

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, adult’s 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.

Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines

<p>Children in need rate per 10,000</p> <p>Previous Q2 17-18 = 156.5</p> <p>Latest Q3 17-18 = 186.3</p>	
<p>% of re-referrals to children’s social care within 12 months</p> <p>Previous Q2 17-18 = 28.2%</p> <p>Latest Q3 17-18 = 28.1%</p>	
<p>% of children who become the subject of a plan for a second or subsequent time</p> <p>Previous Q2 17-18 = 18.1%</p> <p>Latest Q3 17-18 = 19.6%</p>	

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	WORSENING
11c - Inefficient commissioning processes and monitoring of contracts to support delivery of Directorate and Children & Young People Priorities	LOW	UNCHANGED
14b - Inability to attract and retain suitably qualified specialist safeguarding staff within Children’s Services	HIGH	UNCHANGED
Value for Money - UNDER DEVELOPMENT	Latest	Rank

What are we doing to reduce the rate of children subject to a child protection plan and ensure that the work is effective in meeting children’s needs?

- This is a key indicator for the Dorset Safeguarding Children’s Board and partners continue to work together on it on the [2017-2020 Business Plan](#) .
- Introduction of Family Partnership Zones to coordinate and improve early help.
- Continue to strengthen the role of the Child Protection Conference Chairs through training, support and geographical alignment with area social work teams. Increasing the number of social workers to reduce social work caseloads and Audit work to ensure that the right children are subject to child protection plans

SAFE: 02 Population Indicator - Rate of children in care - Outcome Lead Officer Patrick Myers; Population Indicator Lead Officer Claire Shiels			
DORSET			
Previous (March 2016) 62 per 10,000	Latest (March 2017) 63 per 10,000		
DORSET - Trend IMPROVING			G
COMPARATOR - Benchmark (South West) WORSE 53 (Average)			R

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. 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 and the cost of providing care is increasing. The rate of children in care in Dorset is reducing and was **57.6 per 10,000 at the end of Q3 17-18**, which is lower than the national rate. Reducing the number of children in care involves not only reducing the number of children entering the care system through high quality social work and early help, but also in increasing the number of children who cease to be looked after. For some, this can mean returning home, or for others this can be through securing alternative permanence arrangements such as adoption or through Special Guardianship Orders. Social worker caseload is important as there is strong evidence that lower caseloads improve the quality of work with families resulting in more needs being met at an earlier phase, reducing the need for care and supporting children to return home or have permanent alternative arrangements. With the introduction of a new social care case management system, we are working on the development of an indicator that helps us to understand and monitor average caseload. This will be available for the next round of committee reporting. When children leave care, it is also important for us to ensure that they can find suitable accommodation that is safe, secure and affordable and that there is a sufficient level of support available to enable them to live independently.

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.

Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines	
<p>Number of LAC ceased because of a Special Guardianship Order</p> <p>Previous Q2 17-18 = 8</p> <p>Latest Q3 17-18 = 7</p>	
<p>Percentage of LAC adopted in year</p> <p>Previous Q2 17-18 = 9.5%</p> <p>Latest Q3 17-18 = 16%</p>	
<p>Percentage of care leavers in suitable accommodation</p> <p>Previous Q1 17-18 – 96%</p> <p>Latest Q2 17-18 – 96.5%</p>	

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

- What are we doing to reduce the rate of children in care and to ensure that care leavers are supported?**
- This is a key indicator for the Dorset Safeguarding Children’s Board and partners continue to work together on it on the [2017-2020 Business Plan](#)
 - Introduction of Family Partnership Zones to coordinate and improve early help and increasing the number of social workers to reduce social work caseloads, continuing to work with [Aspire](#), the newly introduced Regional Adoption Agency for Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole
 - Offering intensive family support to try to prevent children coming into care or to help them return home (including Family Group Conferences)
 - Modernising our fostering service and gap analysis of current and future accommodation needs and working with partners to plan to meet these.

SAFE: 03 Population Indicator - The rate of children who are persistent absentees from school - Outcome Lead Officer Patrick Myers; Population Indicator Lead Officer Claire Shiels

DORSET		
Previous (2015) 3.7%	Latest (2016) 11%	
DORSET - NEW INDICATOR INTRODUCED 2016	No Trend	
COMPARATOR – Benchmark (South West) SIMILAR 10.7% (Average)	A	

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 2016/17 will not be directly 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. **The next annual persistent absence data will be available for the next cycle of committee reporting in June 2018 as this is collected from school census submissions, collected in arrears.** The timeliness of aggregate absence data is a recognised issue, as recorded absence figures for the summer term require considerable scrutiny in order to take account of factors such as study leave and pupils leaving school before the end of term, and this exercise is time consuming. We are exploring how to harvest live attendance data from schools to incorporate into our Business Intelligence Tool, which is used to inform the Dorset Families Matter programme and the work of the Family Partnership Zones. However, the most recent data from the termly school census at an individual pupil level is used in order to inform interventions with persistently absent pupils.

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.

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.

Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines

<p>Number of families who have successfully completed support and seen attendance improve (Dorset Families Matter)</p> <p>Previous Q2 17-18 – 14</p> <p>Latest Q3 17-18 – 24</p>	
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Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risk(s)		
Value for Money - UNDER DEVELOPMENT	Latest	Rank

- What are we doing to reduce the percentage of children who are persistently absent from school?**
- Trade an attendance service to schools
 - Issuing penalty notices to parents
 - Providing early help through Family Partnership Zones
 - Providing intensive family support packages through [Dorset Families Matter](#) (our local Troubled Families Programme)

SAFE: 04 Population Indicator - The number of adult safeguarding concerns - Outcome Lead Officer Patrick Myers; Population Indicator Lead Officer Sally Wernick

DORSET		
Latest (Q2 17-18) 960, 2016-17 3,553	Latest (Q3 17-18) 956, 2016-17 3,553	
DORSET - Trend IMPROVING	G	
COMPARATOR – Benchmark (England) BETTER per 100K pop = 928 (compared to England rate of 704)	R	

Story behind the baseline: Due to the introduction of Dorset’s new Client database (Mosaic) in mid-November 2017, migration of historical and existing data combined with new workflow has impacted on what should be reported as concern for retrospective periods. Therefore, the data for this document has been extracted from AIS only up to 15 November 2017 and previous trends used to provide an estimate for a Q3 position whilst ongoing process/system/report developments and data cleaning is undertaken to ensure data accuracy for future reported figures. However, in terms of front line visibility and direct access to information to manage new contacts and open cases, summary data for Managers and case level details are already available and being used. The impact is currently on retrospective reporting whilst in this transitional period as to present the mix of data from two very different systems would be miss-leading. The longer term (2+ year) trend is an increase in the number of safeguarding concerns overall however, this is partly due to a historical increase in the type of activity recorded on AIS to include the ‘non-safeguarding/not progressed’ concerns. Generally, the trends remain consistent in terms of quarterly patterns. Most concerns are managed through the provision of information and advice (52%) or require no further action (39%) with only 10% leading to a Section 42 or Non-Stat enquiry. Of those leading to a S42 enquiry this year 95% have been concluded and outcomes continue to show that risks overall have been reduced and that feedback from Service Users shows that 73% felt safer because of the safeguarding intervention. The rate of concerns per 100k pop is “Higher” than the England rate, however the age standardised rate of individuals involved in safeguarding enquiries per 100k pop is 67 for Dorset compared to 250 for the whole of England. Which demonstrates that recording a high number of “concerns” does not equate to a higher number of investigations, as in Dorset we have a robust process for reporting and recording all levels of concerns and respond to all concerns with a decision in a timely / proportionate way.

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.

Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines

<p>Proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Latest 16-17 (Annal Measure) – 81.8%</p>	
<p>Percentage of assessments of new clients completed within 4 weeks</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Previous Q2 17-18 – 74%</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Latest Q3 17-18 – 75%</p>	

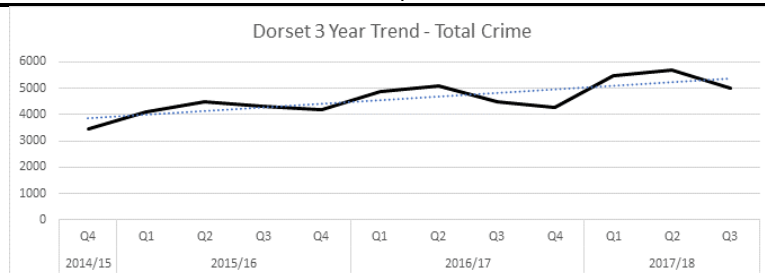
Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
03e - Failure to meet primary statutory and legal care duties - Adult Safeguarding	MEDIUM	UNCHANGED
14c - Recruitment, development and retention of a suitably qualified workforce (internal and external) in key areas of the Adult & Community Services Directorate	MEDIUM	UNCHANGED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

What are we doing? ADASS (South West) are currently undertaking a review of data in relation to variances in the numbers converted to S42 enquiries across Local Authorities. Qualitative work will be completed to understand the differences. An independent audit is now underway aimed at understanding the differentiation in relation to the proportion of concerns that proceed to a S42 enquiry. Primary referral routes to the service are from Residential Care Staff and Emergency Services and through on-going data analysis we have identified a notable shift in the number of concerns received from these referral routes and how these are responded to. Proactive work continues to be undertaken with the Emergency Services to improve the quality of information received. Dorset Police have engaged positively with this work and following a recent meeting they are also keen to work with us to reduce the number of inappropriate concerns raised and identify alternative referral / support routes. Work is in progress to support Residential and Nursing providers and since last quarter, where we reported 2 blocks on large nursing providers, we have reduced the block to a caution for one home and have been working actively with the homes to make the necessary improvements with the introduction of multi-agency improvement forums. We are also developing review forms for operational staff to report on quality with the intention to extend these to external partners to ensure that softer intelligence is also captured so that risk can be pro-actively managed. We have been working with the Principle OT to raise awareness around contractures and many providers have been working to identify those at risk. There is a national shortage of nursing staff across the NHS and Acute providers and therefore there are National (Skills for Care) / Regional and Local initiatives to improve capacity and quality of the external workforce as we need to support improvements in this sector.

SAFE: 05 Rates of crime, antisocial behaviour and domestic abuse in Dorset - Outcome Lead Officer Patrick Myers;
Population Indicator Lead Officer Andy Frost

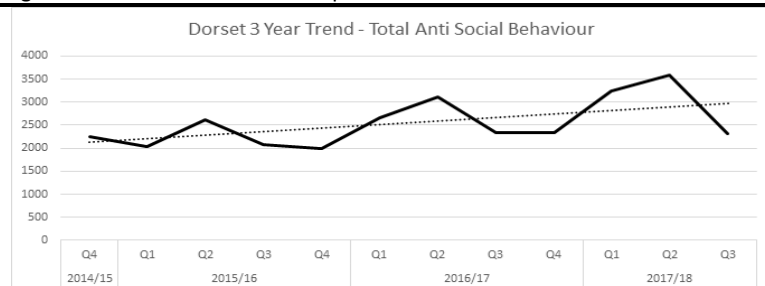
Partners with a significant role to play: The County Council is one of many organisations with a statutory responsibility to work in partnership to tackle crime in their area. Those partners include: Dorset Police, the Dorset district and borough councils, Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group, Dorset & Wiltshire Fire Authority, The National Probation Service and The Dorset, Devon and Cornwall Community Rehabilitation Company. Many 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.

DORSET – Population Indicator Total Crime	
Previous (Q2 2017-18) 5,694 crimes	Latest (Q3 2017-18) 4,961 crimes
DORSET - Trend IMPROVING	G
COMPARATOR - No data	



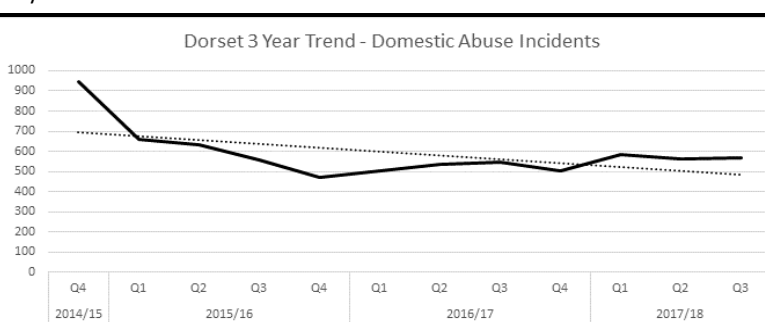
Story behind the baseline: TOTAL CRIME – Although there has been a reduction from quarter 2 to 3, the longer term (3 year) trend is an increase in total crime both in Dorset and nationally. Although this would appear to a large extent to be due to improvements in Police recording standards and an increased willingness by people to report crime, it is generally understood that in some categories crime is increasing. Partners including Dorset Police and the local authorities are exploring the issues through their partnership groups (including the Dorset Community Safety Partnership) with the aim of putting interventions and solutions in place.

DORSET – Population Indicator Total Anti- Social Behaviour	
Previous (Q2 2017-18) 3,592 incidents	Latest (Q3 2017-18) 2,317 incidents
DORSET - Trend IMPROVING	G
COMPARATOR - No data	



Story behind the baseline: ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR – Despite a significant reduction from quarter 2 to 3, the number of ASB incidents has been increasing since 2016-17. The County Council and its partners through the Dorset Community Safety Partnership are exploring the detail behind the figures to better understand issues and put effective 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.

DORSET – Population Indicator Domestic Abuse Incidents	
Previous (Q2 2017-18) 562 incidents for the quarter	Latest (Q3 2017-18) 564 incidents for the quarter
DORSET - Trend SIMILAR	A
COMPARATOR - No data	



Story behind the baseline: DOMESTIC ABUSE INCIDENTS – The longer-term trend has been a reduction in the number of domestic abuse incidents though the numbers started to increase in 2016-17. Although an increase in the number of incidents could be 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. Officers co-ordinate a pan-Dorset Domestic Abuse Steering Group and have in place an action plan with partners to deliver against domestic abuse issues. The latest figures for the number of safeguarding enquiries related to domestic abuse should be treated with caution. They do not represent a full quarter due to the introduction of a new client database in November 2017.

SAFE: 05 Rates of crime, antisocial behaviour and domestic abuse in Dorset - Outcome Lead Officer Patrick Myers; Population Indicator Lead Officer Andy Frost (Cont'd)

Partners with a significant role to play: The County Council is one of many 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. Many other partners including the Youth Offending Service, Public Health Dorset and Dorset Fire & Rescue Service also contribute to this work.

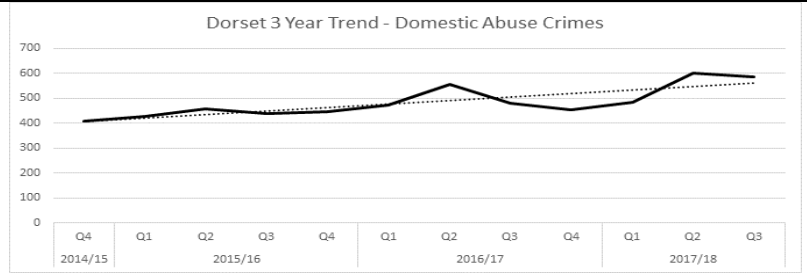
DORSET – Population Indicator Domestic Abuse Crimes

Previous (Q2 2017-18) 605 Latest (Q3 2017-18) 567

DORSET - Trend IMPROVING



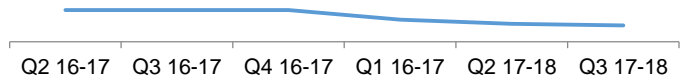
COMPARATOR - No data



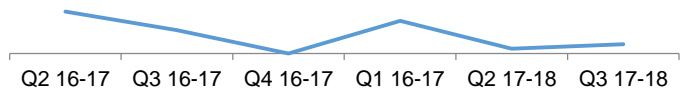
Story behind the baseline: DOMESTIC ABUSE CRIMES – The longer-term trend is an increase in the number of domestic abuse crimes. Although an increase could be positive due to known under-reporting of domestic abuse, the County Council and its partners are undertaking work to understand the nature of the increases and reasons for it. The County Council delivers against domestic abuse issues through the pan-Dorset Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Strategic Group. Officers co-ordinate a pan-Dorset Domestic Abuse Steering Group and have in place an action plan with partners to deliver against domestic abuse issues.

Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines

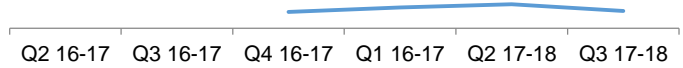
Number of individuals who have completed support (via the Dorset Integrated Domestic Abuse Service)
 Previous Q2 17-18 – 192
 Latest Q3 17-18 - 175



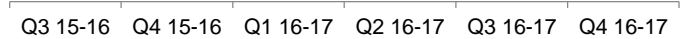
Number of safeguarding enquiries related to domestic abuse
 Previous Q2 17-18 – 6
 Latest Q3 17-18 – 2



Number of assaults – Cardiff Model Data DCH
 Previous Q2 17-18 – 104
 Latest Q3 17-18 – 74



First time entrants aged 10 to 17 into criminal justice system
 Previous Q1 2016-17 – 219
 Latest Q2 2016-17 - 257



Corporate Risk

Score

Trend

No associated current corporate risk(s)

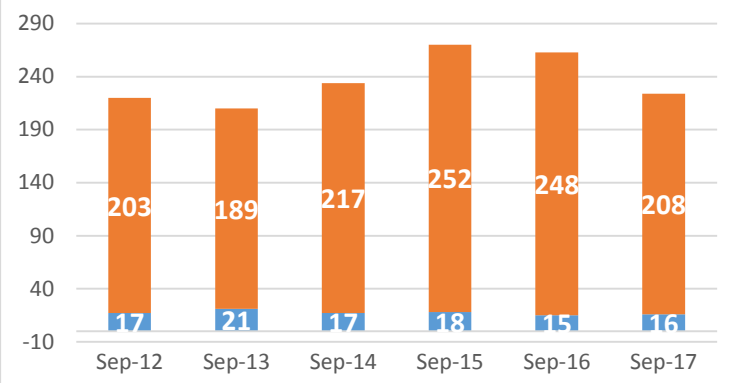
Value for Money - UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Latest

Rank

What are we doing? Partners including Dorset Police and the local authorities are exploring the issues through their partnership groups (including the Dorset Community Safety Partnership) with the aim of putting interventions and solutions in place. Officers co-ordinate a pan-Dorset Domestic Abuse Operational Group and have recently finalised an action plan with partners to deliver against domestic abuse issues.

SAFE: 06 Population Indicator - Number of people killed or seriously injured on Dorset roads - Outcome Lead Officer Patrick Myers; Population Indicator Lead Officer Michael Potter

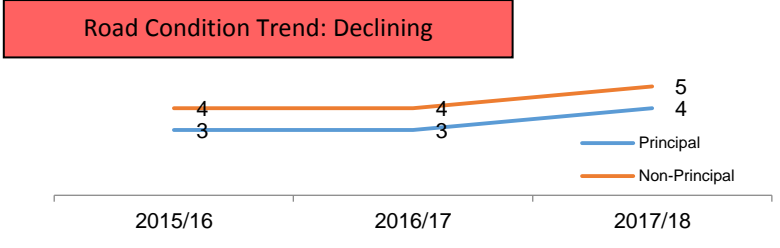
DORSET		
Previous (2016) 263	Latest (2017) 224	
DORSET Trend		
IMPROVING		
COMPARATOR		
No data		

Please note, casualty data for 2017 remains subject to change until it is signed off by the Department for Transport (DfT) in spring 2018. The number of people killed or seriously injured during the 12 months to September 2017 was 224. During the same period in 2016 there was a total of 263; a 16% reduction. The figure for September 2017 is lower than the 2005/09 baseline of 271 by 17%. During the 12 months to September 2017 there were 16 fatalities and 208 serious injuries. This compares to 15 fatalities and 248 serious injuries for the 12 months to September 2016. Despite the reducing trend in KSI casualties the number of people killed or seriously injured on Dorset's roads remains higher than in previous years. This replicates the longer term regional and national trends. The trend for all casualties (KSI and slight injury) is an additional measure to help set context. There has been a relatively consistent downward trend in the total number of road traffic casualties in recent years. The 2005-09 baseline for all casualties is 1830, and the figure for the 12 months to September 2017 is 1184, 35% fewer. 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.

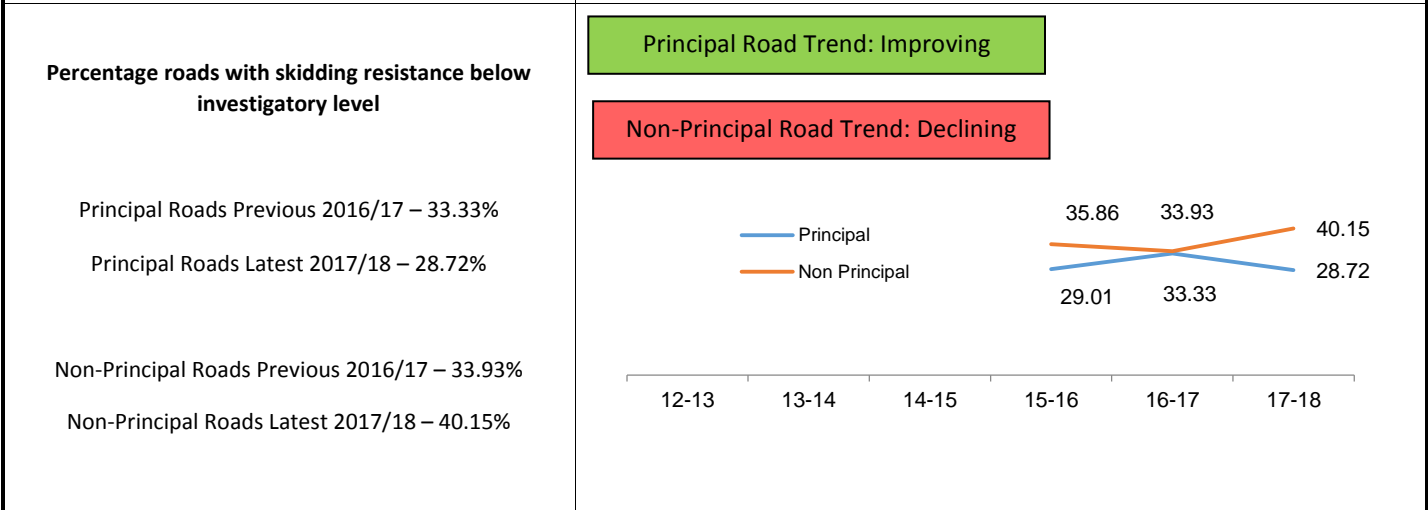
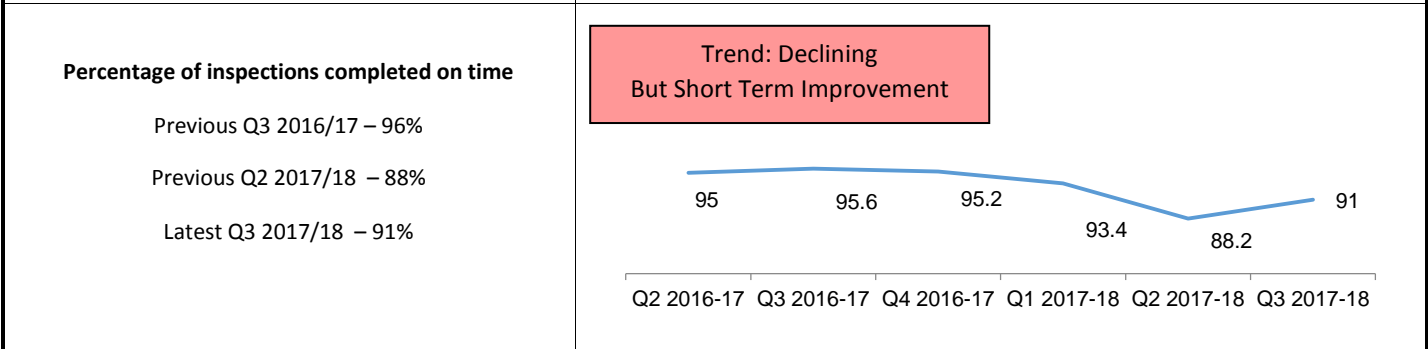
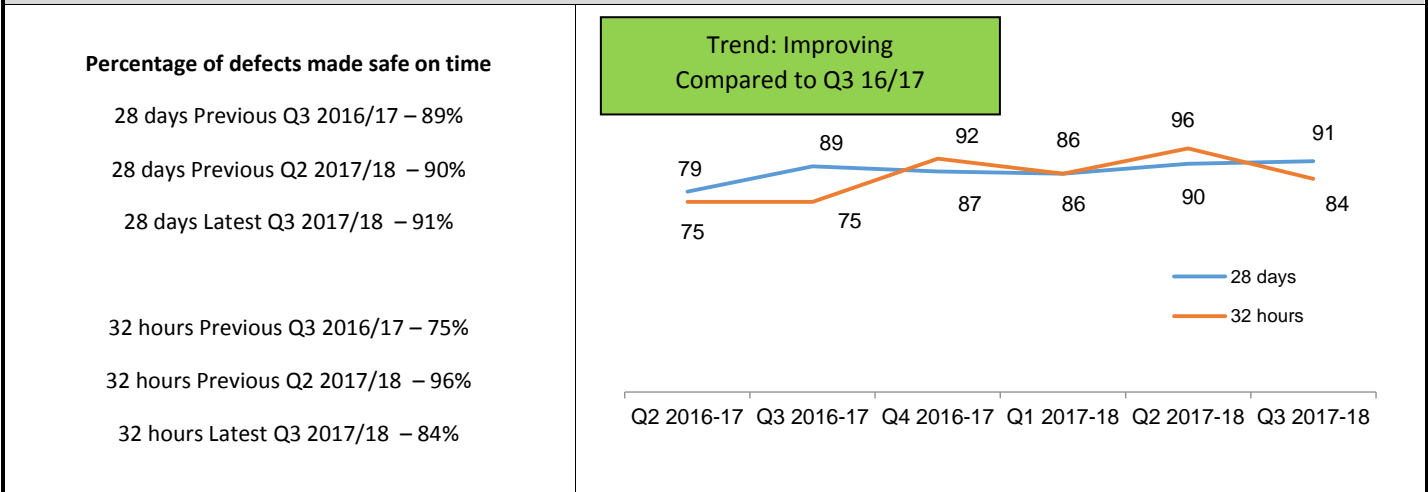
During 2017-18 we will continue to analyse collision data to identify locations or routes that we as the highway authority could improve to reduce the likelihood of a road traffic casualty. The collision cluster and route programme for 2018/19 will be reviewed when 2017 data has been signed off by DfT in spring 2018. The number of cyclists killed or seriously injured remains the only road group to be consistently higher than the 2005-09 baseline. Casualty data is provided to the County Council monthly by Dorset Police. A more detailed overview of road traffic casualty figures including rolling annual charts for each road user group can be found at dorsetforyou.gov.uk/road-safety/engineering-statistics. Safeguarding Committee have established a working group focusing on what the County Council is doing to improve road safety. A refreshed Road Casualty Reduction Plan is underway with new interventions being investigated.

Worsening performance for road conditions is linked to reduced investment in road maintenance. However, there is an improving trend in defects being made safe on time compared to the same period last year (performance varies slightly quarter to quarter). Also, there is an improving trend in average repair times. However, the trend for inspections completed on time is declining, due to issues caused by a spell of staff absence. However, a high percentage are still completed on time and there has been no impact on claims defence, with 100% repudiated. There has been an improvement in Principal A Road skid resistance due to investment in parts of the highway network where data highlighted potential risks. The new strategy has been further enhanced with £1million further investment in 2018/19, targeting sites with a high risk of collisions based on skid data, collision history, and perceived risk (due to road layout, etc.). The majority of priority, high risk, sites have been on the principal network in the past 12 months, therefore whilst this has improved, the non-principal network has declined. The new strategy has been further enhanced with £1million further investment in 2018/19, targeting sites with a high risk of collisions based on skid data, collision history, and perceived risk (due to road layout, etc.). We've also had a busier start to the winter period compared to recent years, with 53 salting actions using 3,424 tonnes of salt (to the end of January). This compares to 57 actions, using 3,834 tonnes of salt, for the whole winter period last year. This not only has an impact on ensuring public safety on the highway network, but can also impact on performance elsewhere in the service, with staff resource redirected to winter gritting. More information can be found at <https://www.dorsetforyou.gov.uk/article/423063/Dorset-Highways-management-and-performance>.

Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines

<p>Percentage road condition in need of maintenance</p> <p>Principal Roads Previous 2016/17 – 3%</p> <p>Principal Roads Latest 2017/18 – 4%</p> <p>Non-Principal Roads Previous 2016/17 – 4%</p> <p>Non-Principal Roads Latest 2017/18 – 5%</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #f08080; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">Road Condition Trend: Declining</div> 
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SAFE: 06 Population Indicator - Number of people killed or seriously injured on Dorset roads - Outcome Lead Officer Patrick Myers; Population Indicator Lead Officer Michael Potter (Cont'd)



Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
09b - Inability to maintain the highways infrastructure to an acceptable standard in the face of changing circumstances (e.g. budget reductions; climate change)	HIGH	WORSENING
Value for Money - UNDER DEVELOPMENT	Latest	Rank

What are we doing? 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. During 2017-18 we will continue to analyse collision data to identify locations or routes that we as the highway authority could improve to reduce the likelihood of a road traffic casualty.

Corporate Risks that feature within SAFE but are not assigned to a specific POPULATION INDICATOR		
(All risks are drawn from the Corporate Risk Register)		
04a – Health and Safety risks associated with occupation of premises	HIGH	IMPROVING
C07 – Mosaic hosting issues have caused frequent planned and unplanned system outages	HIGH	UNCHANGED
04l – Serious injury or death of staff, contractors and the public	MEDIUM	UNCHANGED
04o – Limited supervision results in an injury to a service user / Dorset Travel driver	MEDIUM	UNCHANGED
05b – Response to a major event that could impact on the community, the environment and or/ the council	MEDIUM	IMPROVED
04b – Serious injury or death of a Children’s Services employee, including assault	LOW	UNCHANGED
04d – Injury or death of a service user, third party or employee	LOW	UNCHANGED
06d – Failure to fulfil our statutory ‘Prevent’ duty to combat radicalisation	LOW	IMPROVING

Key to risk and performance assessments			
Corporate Risk(s)		Trend	
High level risk in the Corporate Risk Register and outside of the Council’s Risk Appetite	HIGH	Performance trend line has improved since previous data submission	IMPROVING
Medium level risk in the Corporate Risk Register	MEDIUM	Performance trendline remains unchanged since previous data submission	UNCHANGED
Low level risk in the Corporate Risk Register	LOW	Performance trendline is worse than the previous data submission	WORSENING

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

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