



## **People in Dorset are Safe**

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Director for Children’s Services



## **Outcomes Focused Monitoring Report September 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 a focus on **Value for Money** is waiting to be developed.

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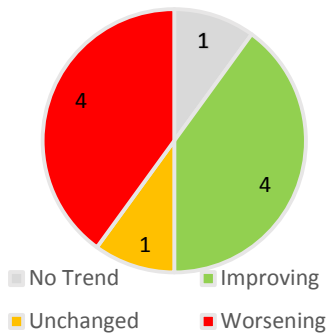


**PEOPLE  
IN  
DORSET  
ARE SAFE**

**Legend (RAG status)**

<b>R</b>	Performance NOT on track	<b>G</b>	Performance ON track
<b>A</b>	Some issues of concern	<b>ND</b>	No data or polarity

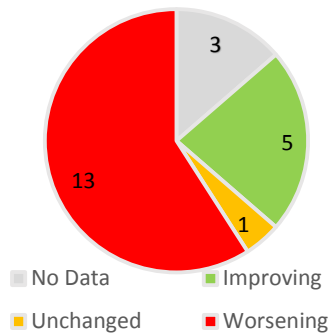
**Population Indicator  
(10 in total)**



**Worsening Indicators**

- Domestic Abuse incidents
- Total Crime
- Anti -Social Behaviour
- % of children who are persistently absent from school

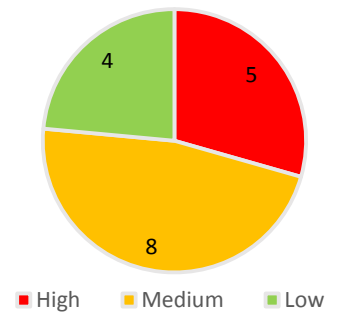
**Performance Measure  
(Currently 22 in total)**



**Worsening Measures**

- Children in need rate per 10,000
- LAC ceased special Guardianship order
- No. of assaults per quarter
- Roads in need of maintenance
- Road defects made safe on time
- Inspections completed on time
- Skid resistance
- Assessments of new clients completed within 4 weeks
- No. of families who have successfully completed support and saw attendance improve
- Safeguarding enquiries relating to domestic abuse
- 1<sup>st</sup> time entrants into criminal justice system

**Risk  
(Currently 17 in total)**



**High rated Risks**

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

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

DORSET Previous (2017-18) = 32.8 per 10,000 Latest Q1 2018-19 = 32.7 per 10,000		
DORSET - Trend UNCHANGED	<b>A</b>	
COMPARATOR - Benchmark (England) WORSE 43.1 (Average)	<b>R</b>	

**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. **After rising steadily over the past few years, the number had fallen significantly between 2016/17 and 2017/18 but now remains unchanged since the first quarter of last year.** There has been a significant multi-agency focus on reducing the number of children on CPPs through the DSCB and the safeguarding and standards team. Some of this is about better multi-agency working, the hard work of social workers, improvements to decision making on initiating child protection investigations and conferences, embedding child protection conference chairs in area teams so that there is better joint working and ensuring that plans don't drift (i.e. that they are only open for as long as they need to be). There has been a slight increase (within normal parameters) in the percentage of re-referral over the last quarter, and in the percentage of children who become subject to a CPP for a second or subsequent time. Both are fluctuations within normal parameters. However, in the Service Improvement Board investigates every case closely in case remedial activity is required.

**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 style="text-align: center;"><b>Children in need rate per 10,000</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Previous Q4 17-18 = 196.4 Latest Q1 18-19 = 201.1</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>% of re-referrals to children's social care within 12 months</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Previous Q4 17-18 = 28.9% Latest Q1 18-19 = 25.6%</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>% of children who become the subject of a plan for a second or subsequent time</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Previous Q4 17-18 = 24.7% Latest Q1 18-19 = 17.8%</p>	

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

**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 and Population Indicator Lead Officer Claire Shiels

Previous (March 2017) 63 per 10,000	Latest (March 2018) 59.4 per 10,000; (Q1 2018-19) 57.6 per 10,000		
DORSET - Trend IMPROVING			<b>G</b>
COMPARATOR - Benchmark (South West) WORSE 53 (Average)			<b>R</b>

**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. After rising steadily for many years, the rate of children in care has now fallen compared to this time last year. There has been a focus on LAC reduction in social care. One of the ways is through our Family Focus Team, which undertakes intensive family work to try to prevent children coming into care or in supporting children to return home. 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. The number of SGOs has fallen recently but several more are in preparation and the number will rise again over the coming months. 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. 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.

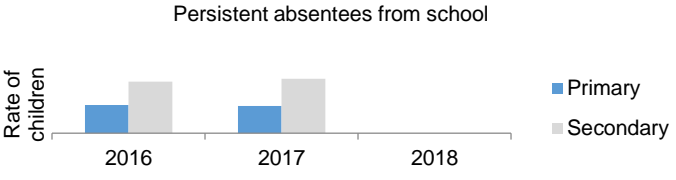
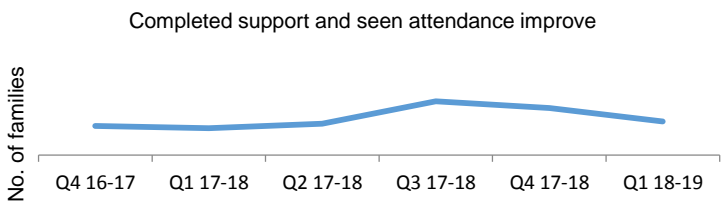
**Partners with a significant role to play:** The following partners will be critical to delivery: Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), Dorset Healthcare University Foundation Trust (providers of CAMHS, community mental health services, health visiting), Dorset County Hospital, Poole Hospital, 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><b>Number of LAC ceased because of a Special Guardianship Order</b></p> <p>Previous Q4 17-18 = 0</p> <p>Latest Q1 18-19 = 3</p>	
<p><b>Percentage of LAC adopted in year</b></p> <p>Previous Q4 17-18 = 16%</p> <p>Latest Q1 18-19 = 16%</p>	
<p><b>Percentage of care leavers in suitable accommodation</b></p> <p>Previous Q3 17-18 – 96.5%</p> <p>Latest Q4 17-18 – 96.9%</p>	


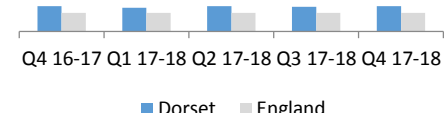
Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
01d – A lack of sufficiency (placements/ residential/ foster care) impacts negatively on the demands led budget for children in care	HIGH	UNCHANGED
02c - Failure to keep children safe that are known to, or in the care of, DCC	MEDIUM	UNCHANGED

**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 (Primary and Secondary) - Outcome Lead Officer and Population Indicator Lead Officer Claire Shiels**

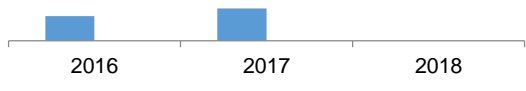
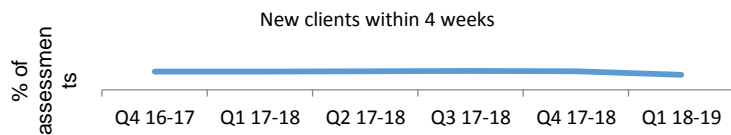
DORSET			
Previous (2016) Primary 7.6% Secondary 13.9%	Latest (2017) Primary 7.3% Secondary 14.6%		
DORSET – Trend Primary UNCHANGED	A		
DORSET – Trend Secondary WORSENING	R	COMPARATOR – Benchmark (South West) SIMILAR Primary 7.9%; Secondary 14.6%	A
<p><b>Story behind the baseline:</b> Persistent absence 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. In 2016, the definition of persistent absence changed. This means that data prior to 2016 is not directly comparable. Persistent absence is now defined as missing 10% of sessions, equivalent to about 19 school days in any one academic year. For secondary schools this rose from 13.9% of pupils in 2015-16 to 14.6% in 2016-17. This is in line with a national upward trend, although the gap between Dorset’s rate and the national rate has widened (England figures increased from 13.1 to 13.5). Possible factors could include an increase in mental health/anxiety issues, and an increase in unauthorised absence due to family holidays. The timeliness of aggregate absence data is a recognised issue, as recorded absence figures for the summer term require considerable scrutiny 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 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.</p> <p><b>Partners with a significant role to play:</b> 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.</p>			
Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines			
<p><b>Number of families who have successfully completed support and seen attendance improve (Dorset Families Matter)</b></p> <p>Previous Q4 17-18 – 21</p> <p>Latest Q1 18-19 – 15</p>			
Corporate Risk		Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risk(s)			
<p><b>What are we doing to reduce the percentage of children who are persistently absent from school?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trade an attendance service to schools</li> <li>• Issuing penalty notices to parents</li> <li>• Providing early help through Family Partnership Zones</li> <li>• Providing intensive family support packages through <a href="#">Dorset Families Matter</a> (our local Troubled Families Programme)</li> </ul>			

**SAFE: 04 Population Indicator - The number of adult safeguarding concerns** - Outcome Lead Officer and Population Indicator Lead Officer Mark Howe

<b>DORSET</b>		Yearly Adult safeguarding concerns 	Quarterly Adult safeguarding concerns 
Latest (Q3 17-18) 937, 2016-17 3,553	Latest (Q4 17-18) 961, 2017-18 3,766		
DORSET - Trend WORSENING		<b>R</b>	
COMPARATOR – Benchmark (England) BETTER per 100K pop = 928 (compared to England rate of 704)		<b>R</b>	

**Story behind the baseline:** \* New for 2018-19, due to ongoing development of guidance and definitions with NHS Digital for National reporting there has been a change in the cohort we report for Adult Safeguarding concerns. We have applied this to our local information and are only including safeguarding concerns received that have been confirmed as Adult Safeguarding by the specialist safeguarding team on Mosaic, hence the lower number of safeguarding concerns being reported this quarter. This will ensure a more accurate reporting of safeguarding concerns and conversion rate for enquiries. Previously we had included ALL safeguarding activity received by the specialist team to demonstrate demand. 27% of the Safeguarding concerns received in Q1 led to a Section 42 or Non-Stat enquiry with 73% requiring no further action. Of those leading to a S42 enquiry this year, 95% have been concluded and outcomes continue to show that risks overall have been reduced. Feedback from Service Users shows that 76% felt safer because of the safeguarding intervention. Locally we still capture all contacts received into the safeguarding team and 43% of these were confirmed as not safeguarding and were managed by providing Information and Advice. **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. Engaging with victims of scams is one way we have been trying to limit damage to consumers, educating them and following up leads from the national scams team and this engagement is an important step in getting key preventative messages out in the community, while helping individual victims understand what is happening to them. Nationally there is work on a pilot outcomes framework because of a lack of comparable information in this sector and locally we are looking at how to implement performance measures that demonstrate the value of intervention and prevention by Trading Standards in helping people to feel safer.

**Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines**

<p><b>Proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure</b></p> <p>Previous 16-17 (Annual Measure) – 81.8%</p> <p>Latest 17-18 (Annual Measure) – 88.4%</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Use services - feel safe and secure</p> 
<p><b>Percentage of assessments of new clients completed within 4 weeks</b></p> <p>Previous Q4 17-18 – 74%</p> <p>Latest Q1 18-19 – 60%</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">New clients within 4 weeks</p> 

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

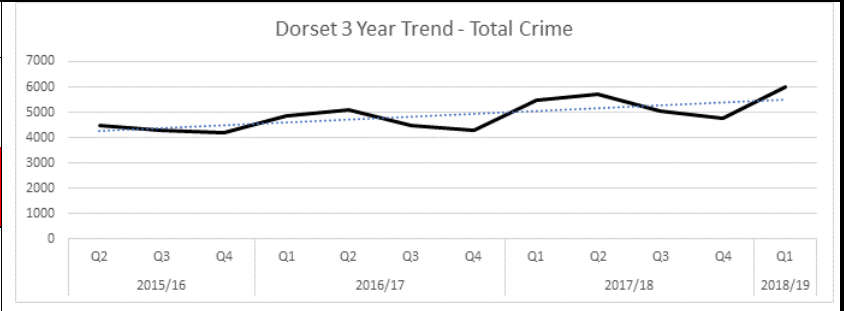
**What are we doing?** Developing and sustaining a safeguarding culture that focuses on personal outcomes for people with care and support needs who may have been abused is a key operational and strategic goal for Dorset County Council. With the journey to the new councils underway in Dorset, it is proposed to fully review the Adult Safeguarding Model, to ensure that safeguarding is in line with Dorset Councils statutory duties and is fully embedded across Adult and Community Services. The outcomes from this will aim to improve practice and the experience of service users and their families. Ensure a safe transition of Safeguarding Adults responsibilities through Local Government Review. Ensure the best use of available resources. Support a shift to intensive and evidence driven priorities and delivery. To integrate and co-operate at an operational and strategic level where it adds value. Deliver a refreshed Safeguarding Adults Board with improved governance. The conversion rate of Safeguarding concerns to S42 enquiries is being investigated at a National, Regional and Local level due to significant variances reported between Local Authorities and findings will feed into the above review. A recent review of Trading Standards Service in Dorset highlighted the County Council's responsibility under the Care Act to minimise the damaging effects of scams and rogue traders by supporting residents' independence.

The victims of scams and rip-off rogues include a very high proportion of the most vulnerable adults and can cost thousands of pounds; lead to loss of dignity and raise questions as to ongoing independence. Vulnerable residents who have spent vast sums on unnecessary repairs or other scams will be less resilient to deal with life's problems and where social care needs are confirmed they will have less saved to help themselves. Two posts are being moved into the Special Projects Team from other teams to help focus, refine and improve outcomes on tackling rogue traders and their effects. Collaboration with the Police and regional trading standards colleagues will continue to be key. Engaging with victims of scams is one way we have been trying to limit damage to consumers, educating them and following up leads from the national scams team and this engagement is an important step in getting key preventative messages out in the community, while helping individual victims understand what is happening to them. Nationally there is work on a pilot outcomes framework because of a lack of comparable information in this sector and locally we are looking at how to implement performance measures that demonstrate the value of intervention and prevention by Trading Standards in helping people to feel safer.

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

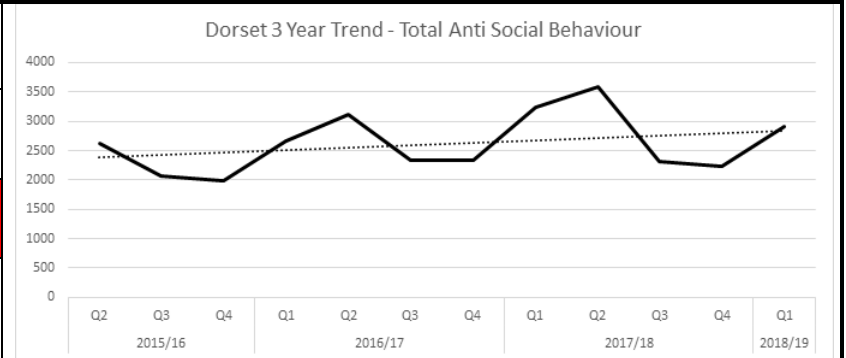
**Partners with a significant role to play:** The County Council is one of many organisations with a statutory responsibility to work in partnership to tackle crime in their area. Those partners include: Dorset Police, the Dorset district and borough councils, Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group, Dorset & 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 (Q4 2017-18) 4,776 crimes	Latest (Q1 2018-19) 6,013 crimes
DORSET - Trend WORSENING	R
COMPARATOR - No data	



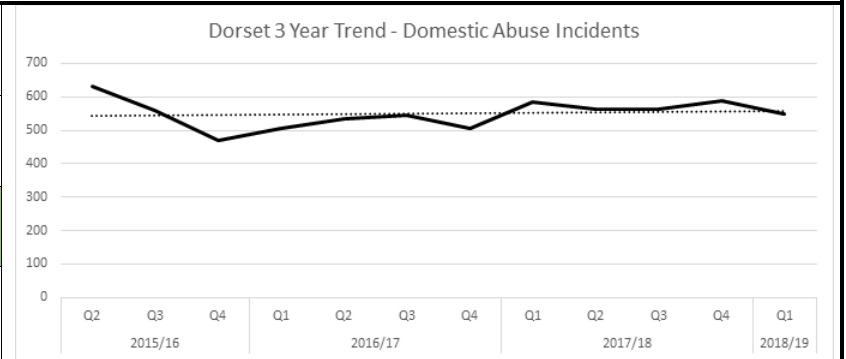
**Story behind the baseline: TOTAL CRIME** – There has been an increase in total crime both from Q4 2017-18 to Q1 2018-19 and compared to the same time last year. The longer-term (3 year) trend shows total crime increasing. Although this would appear to a large extent to be due to improvements in Police recording standards and an increased willingness by people to report crime, it is generally understood that in some categories crime is actually 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 (Q4 2017-18) 2,225 incidents	Latest (Q1 2018-19) 2,901 incidents
DORSET - Trend WORSENING	R
COMPARATOR - No data	



**Story behind the baseline: ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR** – Although the number of ASB incidents increased from Q4 2017-18 to Q1 2018-19, the figures are lower compared to the same time last year. The County Council and its partners through the Dorset Community Safety Partnership have explored the detail behind ASB issues and attempted to put effective measures in place to address them. These measures 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. Multi-agency work has also been undertaken to address specific issues in Dorchester and Weymouth Libraries.

DORSET – Population Indicator Domestic Abuse Incidents	
Previous (Q4 2017-18) 590 incidents for the quarter	Latest (Q1 2018-19) 549 incidents for the quarter
DORSET - Trend IMPROVING	G
COMPARATOR - No data	



**Story behind the baseline: DOMESTIC ABUSE INCIDENTS** – The number of domestic abuse incidents decreased in Q1 and were lower than the same time last year. 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.

When compared to the same quarter last year domestic abuse incidents have improved slightly.

**SAFE: 05 Rates of crime, antisocial behaviour and domestic abuse in Dorset** - Outcome Lead Officer Paul; Leivers; 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.

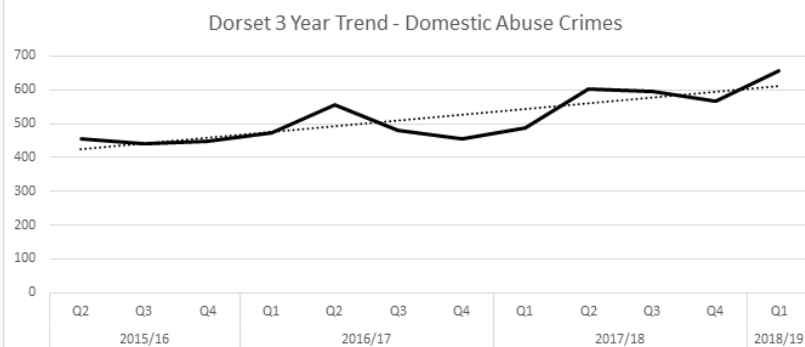
**DORSET – Population Indicator Domestic Abuse Crimes**

Previous (Q4 2017-18)	Latest (Q1 2018-19)
568	657

DORSET - Trend WORSENING

R

COMPARATOR - No data



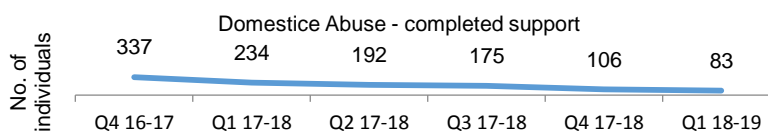
**Story behind the baseline: DOMESTIC ABUSE CRIMES** – The number of domestic abuse crimes increased in Q1 2018-19 compared to Q4 2017-18 and increased compared to the same time last year. It is harder to assess the implications of changes in performance for domestic abuse as, for example, an increase could indicate improved confidence to report crimes and issues. 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. **When compared to the same quarter last year rates of domestic abuse crimes have worsened.**

**Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines**

Number of individuals who have completed support (via the Dorset Integrated Domestic Abuse Service)

Previous Q4 17-18 – 106

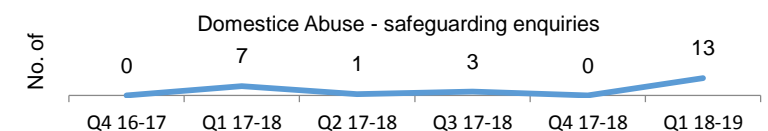
Latest Q1 18-19 – 83



Number of safeguarding enquiries related to domestic abuse

Previous Q4 17-18 – 0

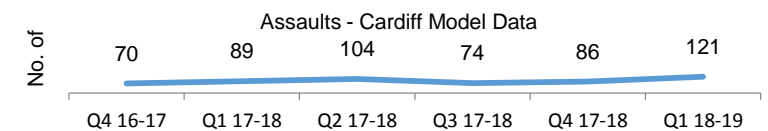
Latest Q1 18-19 – 13



Number of assaults – Cardiff Model Data DCH

Previous Q4 17-18 – 86

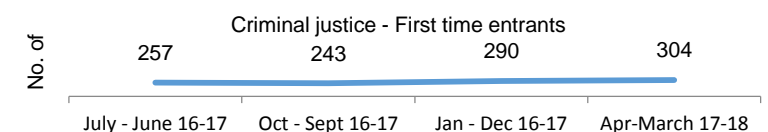
Latest Q1 18-19 – 121



First time entrants aged 10 to 17 into criminal justice system

Previous Jan – Dec 2016-17 – 290

Latest Apr – March 2017-18 - 304



**Corporate Risk**

**Score**

**Trend**

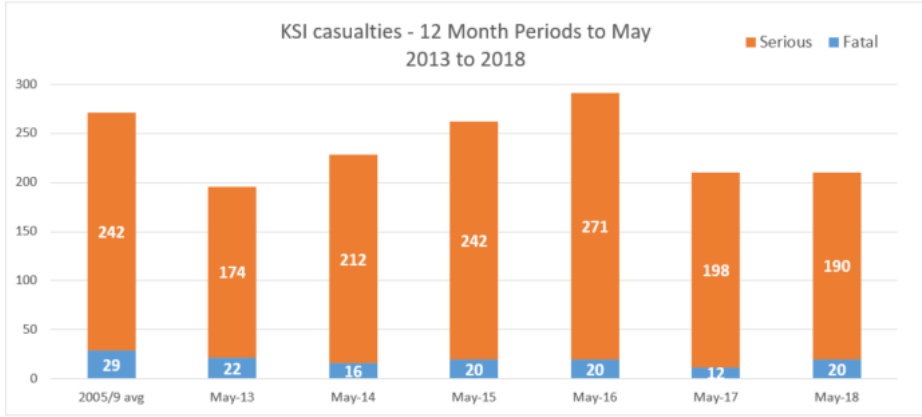
No associated current corporate risk(s)

The figures for the number of individuals who have completed support (via the Dorset Integrated Domestic Abuse Service) have decreased because officers have removed unplanned closures from the statistics. The increase in the number of assaults measured using Cardiff Model data appear to reflect an increase in assaults in public places. The increase in the number of safeguarding enquiries related to domestic abuse is the result of work to improve data recording in this area.

**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 Steering Group and have 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 and Population Indicator Lead Officer Michael Potter

DORSET	
Previous (2017) 210 (198 seriously injured, 12 fatalities)	Latest (2018) 210 (190 seriously injured, 20 fatalities)
DORSET Trend UNCHANGED	<b>A</b>
COMPARATOR No data	



Please note, casualty data for 2018 remains subject to change until it is signed off by the Department for Transport (DfT) in spring 2019. The number of people killed or seriously injured during the 12 months to May 2018 was 210 - 20 fatalities and 190 serious injuries. This compares to 12 fatalities and 198 serious injuries for the 12 months to May 2017. The most notable difference between the number of fatalities between the 12 months to May 2018 and to May 2017 is pedestrians; during the 12 months to May 2018 there were a total of 8 pedestrian's fatalities, during the 12 months to May 2017 there were zero.

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, the figure for the 12 months to May 2018 is 1075, 41% 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 2018-19 we will continue to analyse collision data to identify locations or routes that we as the highway authority could influence a reduced likelihood of a road traffic casualty. The collision cluster and route programme for 2018-19 is being established now that 2017 data has been signed off by Department for Transport. 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](http://dorsetforyou.gov.uk/road-safety/engineering-statistics).

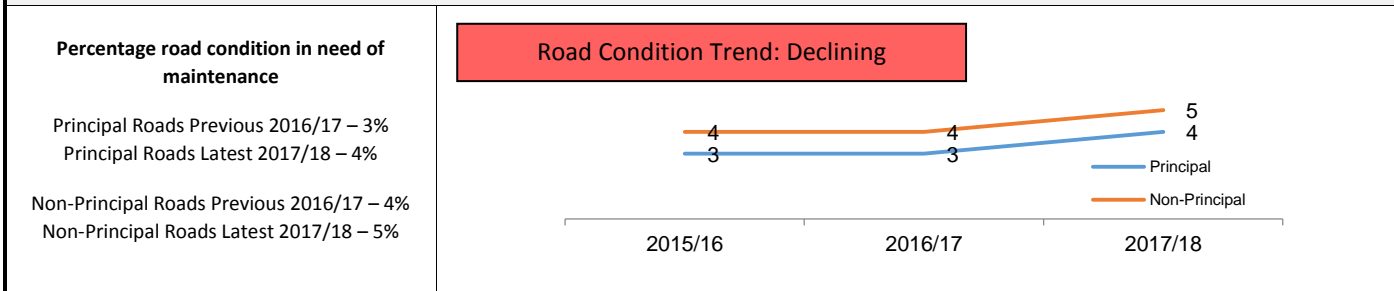
Road condition data for 2018-19 has recently been received. This will be analysed shortly, but we anticipate seeing a further decline, due to ongoing under investment. We are currently trialling new technology, as reported in our latest Top 12 Performance report. Performance with defects repaired on time and inspections being carried out on time declined in Q1 2018-19, as the service continues its attempt to catch-up from the severe winter weather experienced earlier in the year. This resulted in a substantial increase in the number of defects having to be repaired. Thankfully, in June the number of defects raised has dropped back to a similar number to last year. However, the number of enquiries being received continues to be significantly higher than previous years. This data will be reported next time (it is worth noting, we still compare favourably with other authorities, with some still struggling to catch up with outstanding defects in August, whilst others stopped taking road defect reports from the public as they couldn't cope). All defect and enquiry data are now reported monthly, following a request from Elected Members, and is available from email circulations, as well as from the Highways Working Together SharePoint page. The latest report included an appendix with further information regarding the decline in performance because of the winter weather. Also, our participation in a national value for money exercise shows we are delivering a value for money service, compared to others, with the resources we have available. The statistical model used also shows we are in the lowest quartile for maintenance spend per km.

There has been a very small decline with Principal A Road skid resistance, which can be attributed to the prolonged dry spell earlier in the season, when readings would have normally recovered during a wetter period. Data is calculated on a three-year average of early, mid, and late season surveys. In wet weather any dust, debris, etc. that gathers on the road is washed away to improve the texture of the road surface. Therefore, in the dry weather this didn't happen. We still expect to see an improvement in Principal roads in the future, due to our new strategy looking at data to identify areas of the network with potential high risk of collisions based on skid data, collision history and perceived risk (due to road layout, etc.). A further £1million will be invested during 2018-19.

More information about Dorset Highways, including performance, can be found on the following link (as well as on the SharePoint page specifically set-up for Elected Members and Parish/Town Councils): <https://www.dorsetforyou.gov.uk/roads-highways-maintenance/roads-and-pavements/maintenance/road-maintenance/dorset-highways-management-and-performance.aspx>

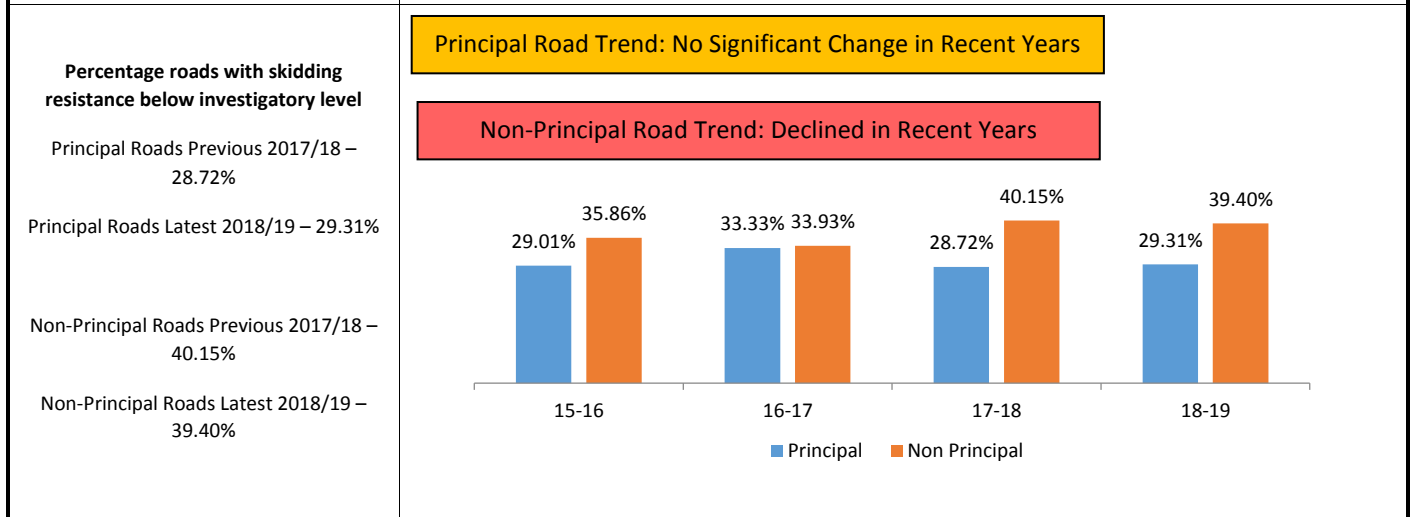
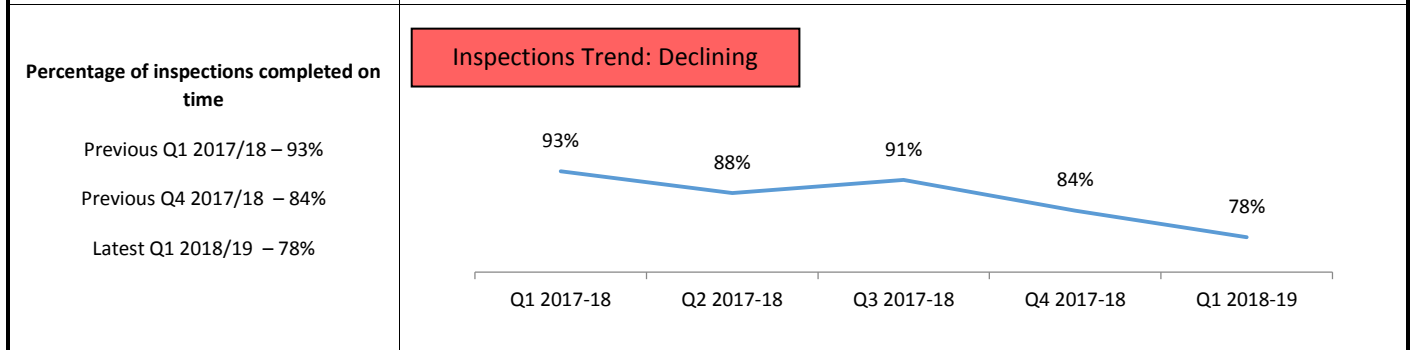
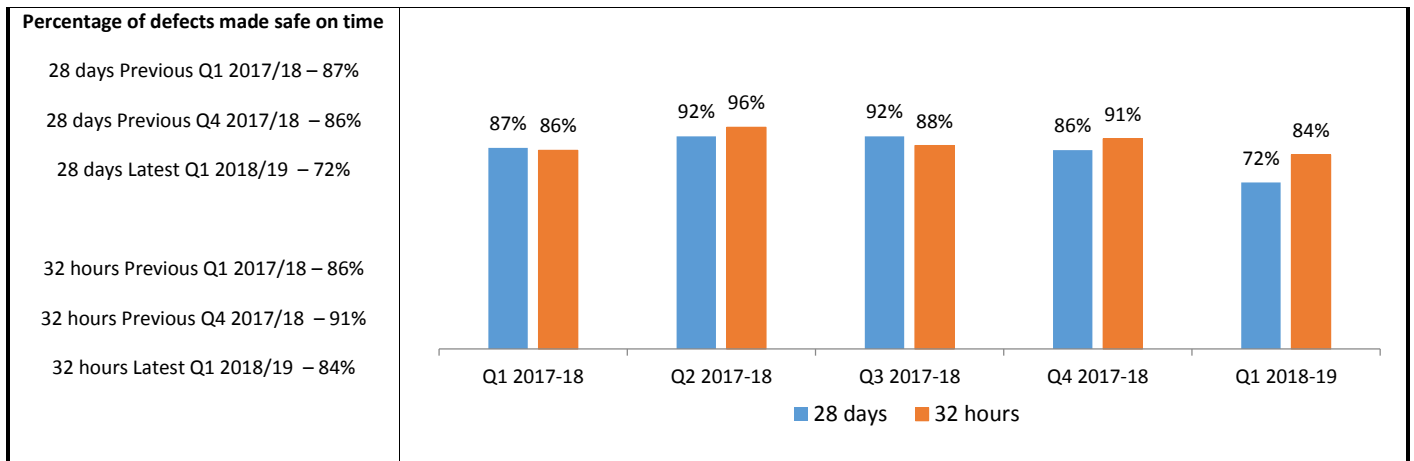
**Partners with a significant role to play:** Responsibility for improving road safety is shared with key partners including Dorset Police, Dorset & Wiltshire Fire & Rescue and the South West Ambulance Service as well as individual road users. A copy of the partnerships strategy can be found at: <http://www.dorsetroadsafe.org.uk/information-contact-us/dorset-road-safe-strategy/> and copies of the partnership's newsletters can be found at: <http://www.dorsetroadsafe.org.uk/information-contact-us/newsletters/>.

**Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines**



**SAFE: 06 Population Indicator - Number of people killed or seriously injured on Dorset roads - Outcome Lead Officer and Population Indicator Lead Officer Michael Potter (Cont'd).**

Defect Repair Trend: Declining



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)	<b>HIGH</b>	<b>WORSENING</b>
Value for Money - UNDER DEVELOPMENT	Latest	Rank

**What are we doing?** During 2018-19 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. Because of a task and finish group established by the County Council's Safeguarding Overview & Scrutiny Committee, the Highways Service have changed the way rural routes are identified for further investigation. Routes will be ranked based on KSI collisions per mile, rather than by per vehicle miles travelled. This change will likely identify routes with a higher number of collisions; routes will be subjected to a detailed review to identify if there are any steps the County Council can take to influence an improvement.

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

C07 – Mosaic hosting issues have caused frequent planned and unplanned system outages	<b>HIGH</b>	UNCHANGED
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>	UNCHANGED
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

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

Responsibility for Indicators and Measures	
<p><b>Population Indicator</b> – relates to ALL people in each population</p> <p><b>Shared Responsibility</b> - Partners and stakeholders working together</p> <p>Determining the <b>ENDS</b> <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>Direct Responsibility</b> - Service providers (and commissioners)</p> <p>Delivering the <b>MEANS</b> <i>(Or how we get there)</i></p>

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