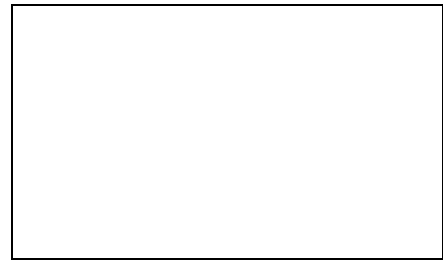


Calderdale MBC

Wards Affected

Cabinet ALL



11th July 2022

Annual Corporate Performance Report

Report of Head of Finance

1. Purpose of Report

- 1.1 Our Vision 2024 seeks to raise our aspirations, instil hope, and enable us all to work together to support the people of Calderdale to reach their potential, and is aligned to and support our corporate priorities of the Council.
- 1.2 With the significant challenges in the last 2 years and we now emerge from the global pandemic, there are unprecedented cost of living rises and other economic/geopolitical challenges now facing our residents. It is therefore important to reflect in this context on how well we have performed in meeting these pressures. More importantly it serves as a baseline to inform where our areas of focus must be to address new and emerging challenges going forward and what improvements we can identify to our approach to help inform this work in the future.
- 1.3 This report details the council's performance against its key indicators, for the period January 2022 to March 2022, and the annual summary for 2021/22 (Appendix A).

2. Need for a decision

- 2.1 Cabinet receives an annual report to give assurance that action and delivery against the priorities of the Council are being achieved.

3. Recommendation

- 3.1 That Cabinet note the progress on performance during 2021/22 and the improvements to further enhance outcome(s), performance and finance in our corporate reporting going forward.

4. Background and/or details

- 4.1 This is a summary of our confirmed performance during the period 1st April 2021 to 31st March 2022.
- 4.2 The themes and ambition as set out in our Vision 2024 and the three key priorities of the Council as agreed by Cabinet, which are aligned to and support this, are as follows:
- 4.2.1 We know that the impact of the pandemic and the challenge posed by the of the cost-of-living crisis are not felt equally by our residents. We will work with our communities to **Reduce Inequalities**, and the causes of deprivation to ensure that we support our residents with positive economic activity and opportunities that promote healthy future outcomes.
- 4.2.2 Following our declaration of a **Climate Emergency** we are committed to develop and implement programmes to help us realise a carbon neutral future and reduce the risk of flooding across the Calder Valley.
- 4.2.3 By supporting our local economy with economic hubs that provide thriving independent retail businesses and a rich cultural life that builds on Calderdale's heritage and landscape, we will develop and ensure we have **Strong & Resilient Towns**.
- 4.3 We measure the performance of the council on approximately 90 key performance indicators which provide us with evidence of how well we are doing against our own ambitions, and against other local authorities of similar size and demography. This helps us to celebrate and learn from success, as well as identify where we need to improve. We treat a selection of these as super key performance indicators (SKPI) as they have the biggest impact on the people of Calderdale and are aligned to our priorities. 2021/22 Performance for these SKPI's are also illustrated via infographics (Appendix B).
- 4.4 In some instances, there is a lag between published (and validated datasets with which we can accurately benchmark performance) and the time parameters for annual reporting. As such updated performance and benchmarking data may not yet be available to the Council, depending upon timescales and source.
- 4.5 This year we have implemented further improvements to our performance framework with revised measures and more robust primary benchmarking of our progress with other local authorities beyond our geographical boundaries in the North of England. This has been achieved via benchmarking against CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy), and the Council's Statistical Neighbours for Yorkshire and Humber and all England councils.
- 4.6 In this context of continuous improvement, this coming year we will also work to transition towards a more outcomes-based budgeting performance framework approach (Appendix C) and set out against the basic principles below.
- 4.6.1 What are the improved **outcomes** for our residents which we are aiming to achieve underpinned by our Council's priorities and refreshed Vision?
- 4.6.2 What is our **performance** telling us about our efforts as a Council to meet these, and where should we make any changes to improve if needed?

- 4.6.3 How effective are we in our **financial** commitments and resource allocation at delivering services or working with partners to achieve these outcomes?
- 4.7 This refinement and improvement of our performance framework in 2022/23 will also be reflected and be of value in the budget planning process (Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS)) by enabling greater scope for financial modelling of performance and its impact on the achievement of our outcomes and aspirations for residents going forward to be illustrated.
- 4.8 Set against the context of an unprecedented period and this continuing to be the case for some time to come, for the last 12 months across our 19 SKPI's nearly 60% of these indicators are ranked within the top/second quartile against other councils when measured against via the CIPFA standards/benchmarking group
- 4.9 Based on all available validated data, some of our key achievements in 2021/22 include
- 4.9.1 The latest data for **adults needing access to social care** (The percentage of the population aged 65 or over in receipt of long-term adult health and social care support) continues to fall, reaching 3.56% in our latest published annual figure for 2020/21. This is a decrease from 3.8% in 2019/20 and reflects positively our improvement and work to support people independently in their own homes, when compared to national (3.4%) and other statistical neighbouring local authorities (3.8%).
- 4.9.2 Our performance for the number of **adults qualified to Level 4 or above** continues to increase from the previous year. The most recent data (2021) shows that 39.2% of adults aged 16-64 in Calderdale are now qualified to Level 4 or above, with our performance now slightly above regional average but remains behind the national average.
- 4.9.3 Aligned to and underpinning the encouraging performance on adults qualified to NVQ Level or above, the latest data for **youth unemployment** (as of March 2022) shows 7.4% of 18–24-year-olds are claiming unemployment benefits. This is a continued reduction from the peak of 12.9% in March 2021. Although we remain higher than England and Regional comparators (5.0% and 5.4% respectively), the percentage gap has reduced and is now as it was pre-pandemic.
- 4.9.4 Enormous efforts have been put in place nationally and local to support the economic recovery from the pandemic. The **economic business sustainability** measure reflects there has been an increase in the proportion of new enterprises that are still active after 3 years from 54.9% to 57.2%. This puts our performance above the regional average and currently ranks us 3rd against statistical neighbours and offers a good baseline from which we will be closely monitoring for impacts going forward in respect of the cost-of-living crisis and forecasted economic pressures.
- 4.9.5 The monitoring of **physical activity and inactivity** in adults is an important indicator as part of a healthier lifestyle. The latest data for the percentage of physically active/inactive adults (May 2020 to May 2021) shows a slight increase in the proportion of physically active adults to 63.2%, compared to a decrease amongst most of our comparators. The achievement of *healthy* life outcomes and choices is a key principle of all our work on physical activity. In this way, we will also look to improve our reporting of performance in these areas going forward

with the adoption of more informative indicators of success such as Healthy Weight in our Reception and Year 6 aged populations.

- 4.10 We are of course aware of and acknowledge the challenges in other areas of performance however, and these continue to receive our focus and support in order to bring about required improvements where necessary.
- 4.11 Areas of the council which experienced challenging performance during 2021/22 and are benefitting from further support going forward include.
- 4.11.1 Known challenges with **housing** sufficiency and the delivery of new homes. Our actions to address this include revision this year of our Calderdale Housing Delivery Test Action Plan with its focus to “identify the reasons for under-delivery, explore ways to reduce the risk of further under-delivery and set out measures the authority intends to take to improve levels of delivery”. The refreshed action plan will clarify the priority status for housing development and demonstrate our progress and awareness and understanding of problems of low delivery to statutory agencies such as the Planning Inspectorate going forward.
- 4.11.2 Furthermore, in this context we have continued to progress the Local Plan towards adoption in September 2022 and have produced a new Housing strategy and commissioned Local Partnerships to undertake a study regarding housing delivery in Calderdale, all of which will help inform our future work and action plans in this area.
- 4.11.3 The clearest understanding of current **total crime** for this annual performance (2021/22) period can be seen when comparing against pre pandemic trends (2019) given the adverse impact this pandemic had on citizen behaviours/freedom of movement. This shows all districts with very similar total crime levels to 2019, albeit in Calderdale we are slightly below the average for the West Yorkshire Force area.
- 4.11.4 With the release and final removal of pandemic restrictions during 2021/22, there was an expected increase in some types of crime, as people were able to return to a new normality and participated in the hospitality/ night-time economy sector.
- 4.11.5 It is intended however that for 2022/2, reporting comparisons will now be statistically robust so as to be compared with the previous 12 months and without this anomaly period will hopefully inform better data and trend in crime reporting. To reflect the complex nature of Total Crime reporting and its interrelated dependencies, our communities and variance in type we will be working to refine our SKPI reporting in this area during 2022/23.
- 4.11.6 The rankings that are published annually show that **highway** maintenance of our principal roads has improved from 5% of the network requiring maintenance to 4% during this reporting year. This remains within the overall West Yorkshire Combined Authority target of 5%. In an attempt to improve our performance further, and in common with all West Yorkshire authorities, we have recently supported a City Region Sustainable Transport Settlement bid that will increase maintenance funding over the next five-year period 2022-27. Consequently, this year's capital programme is valued at £7.692M, with £4.596M of this being committed for carriageway improvement works.

5. Options considered

5.1 None applicable.

6. Financial implications

6.1 The priorities of the Council help guide the Council's Medium-Term Financial Strategy decision making as part of the budget setting process. Monitoring our performance against these priorities informs strategic decisions and/or intervention to be made to redirect resources. We will be further reflecting financial modelling within our approach to help inform how successful previous investment decisions have been.

7. Legal Implications

7.1 None applicable.

8. HR and OD implications

8.1 None directly applicable.

9. Consultation

9.1 None applicable.

10. Environment, Health and Economic Implications

10.1 The Council's 3 key priorities aim to improve the outcomes for all our residents and the borough as whole. We aim to achieve this with a strong sustainable economy, high level of business activity and jobs creation and supported by life chances and a quality of health and wellbeing that are equal to the rest of the country.

11. Equality and Diversity

11.1 Measurement of performance contributes to an inclusive and diverse Calderdale by identifying areas of success, or those needing improvement.

12. Summary and Recommendations

12.1 As we have emerged in 2022 from the worst effects of the pandemic and we seek to build back and recover our communities and their economic ambitions in a fairer and equitable way, we are now faced with a further set of unprecedented local, national and global challenges. Primary amongst this being the severe impact on the cost of living and affordability challenge for basic essentials and energy needs that the recent geopolitical and economic shocks have brought for all our residents.

12.2 These are also still to be considered in the context of other challenges from climate change, flooding, public sector budget constraint and the UK's exit from the European Union that remain prevalent and impact on the ambitions and aspirations for all our residents.

12.3 Our ability as Council therefore to demonstrate the **outcomes** we are aiming to meet and improve for our residents, how we will we measure our **performance** as a measure of success in achieving these, and how effective/efficient we are in **financing** and resourcing them will be key principles of our framework going forward. This will allow all to have

access to a transparent and meaningful picture of our progress and provide the focus to improve where needed.

- 12.4 As such and evidenced by how we have continually sought to improve and refine our performance framework over the years, we will look to transition and develop our outcomes budget-based approach in 2022/23 in conjunction with elected members and senior leadership/officers to help provide this more holistic picture of outcomes, performance, and finance.
- 12.5 Finally, it is worth noting and recognising however, that in the context of this challenging period, there has been and evidenced strong overall performance of the Council in this past 12 months based upon latest available data releases and measured against its Super Key Performance Indicators (SKPI's). It should also be acknowledged that our performance and ability to influence these in many areas is underpinned by other external factors and/or collaboration with other partner agencies at a local and/or regional level. It is evident however, that in the last 12 months across our 19 super key performance indicators, nearly 60% of these indicators are ranked within the top/second quartile of councils when measured against this benchmarking group (CIPFA). In this context and the challenges throughout this past 12 months, this is a level of performance that can, and should attract a degree of celebration and optimism for the future.

Chris Forrester
Head of Finance

For further information on this report, contact:

Gez Roberts Corporate Lead (Transformation),
Chief Executive's Office
Telephone: 01422 393401
E-mail: gez.roberts@calderdale.gov.uk

The documents used in the preparation of this report are:

1. Appendix A: 2021-22 Corporate Performance Report
2. Appendix B: 2021-22 Performance Summary Infographic
3. Appendix C: Proposed Outcomes/Performance/Finance Framework 2022/23+

The documents are available for inspection at:

Performance & Business Intelligence Team
Princess Buildings
HALIFAX
HX1 1TS



Corporate Performance Report 2021/22

Summary

This report provides a performance update for Quarter 4/Year End of the 2021/22 reporting year.

During this reporting period, there have been data releases for 4 quarterly Super Key Performance Indicators (SKPIs):

- **Total Crime** — The latest data release shows a 1.3% increase in the total number of recorded crimes for the year 2021/22 (24,709) against 2019/20 (24,392). Comparatively, West Yorkshire saw a 2% increase against the same time periods. This is the last quarter that comparisons against pre-pandemic will be given. From Quarter 1 2022/23 reporting comparisons will revert back to against the previous year.
- **Adult Social Care** — The percentage of the population aged 65 or over in receipt of long term adult health and social care support continues to fall, reaching 3.56% in our latest published annual figure, which relates to 2020/21. This is a decrease from 3.8% in 2019/20. Our comparators also saw decreases against this measure in 2020/21, with 3.4% nationally and 3.8% amongst our statistical neighbours.
- **Claimant Count** — The latest data release (March 2022) shows 5,955 people claiming unemployment related benefits which equates to 4.6% of residents (16-64) which is in line with the regional average.
- **Youth Unemployment** — As at March 2022, 7.4% of 18-24 year olds are claiming unemployment benefits showing a continued reduction from the peak of 12.9% in March 2021. Although we remain higher than England and Regional comparators (5.0% and 5.4% respectively), the percentage gap has reduced and is now as it was pre-pandemic.

During this reporting period, there have been data releases for the following annual SKPI:

- **Adults qualified to Level 4 or above** — The most recent data (2021) shows that 39.2% of adults aged 16-64 in Calderdale are qualified to Level 4 or above. This is an increase from the previous year, with our performance now slightly above regional average but remains behind the national average.

From the wider basket of Key Performance Indicators, please note the following exception reports:

- [Absence in Secondary Schools](#)
- [CLA—Placements and Wellbeing](#)
- [Safeguarding Referrals](#)
- Smoking at Delivery

Statistical Neighbour Ranking

Priority	SKPI	What Does Good Performance Equal	Latest Score	Period	Previous Score	Period	Performance Trend	Latest Rank In Comparator Group	Comparator Group	Top 3 Performing Statistical Neighbours
Reducing Inequalities	Healthy life expectancy at birth (Males)	High	61.4 years	2017-19	62.2 years	2016-18	Worsening	9/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Bury (63.6) Medway (62.7) Kirklees (61.9)
	Healthy life expectancy at birth (Females)	High	64.0 years	2017-19	63.4 years	2016-18	Improving	1/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Calderdale (64.0) Medway (63.3) Dudley (62.6)
	Percentage of physically active and inactive adults - active adults	High	63.1%	November 2019/20	63.4%	May 2019/20	Worsening	2/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Bury (63.6%) Calderdale (63.1%) Stockton on Tees (62.1%)
	Excess weight - 4/5 year olds	Low	23.1%	2019/20	23.10%	2018/19	No change	4/14 (2 LAs missing data)	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Barnsley (19.4%) Derby (21.5%) Stockton on Tees (21.6%)
	Excess weight - 10/11 year olds	Low	35.0%	2019/20	34.4%	2018/19	Worsening	4/15 (1 LA missing data)	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Barnsley (33.4%) Plymouth (33.5%) Stockton on Tees (34.8%)
	Proportion of older people in receipt of long term adult social care (65+) (Benchmarking 2020/21)	Low	3.56%	2020/21	3.82%	2019/20	Improving	7/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Medway (3.1%) Kirklees (3.2%) Doncaster (3.2%)
	Percentage achieving a good level of development in the Foundation Stage Profile	High	70.5%	2019	70.0%	2018	Improving	5/11	DfE Statistical Neighbours	Stockton on Tees (73.8%) Darlington (71.7%) Bury (71.4%)
	Total Crimes (* benchmarking uses rate per 10,000) (only 12 authorities available for benchmarking for 2020/21)	Low	24709	2021/22	21174	2020/21	Worsening	8/12	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Telford & Wrekin (708) Dudley (730) Plymouth (795)
	Voluntary organisations as a rate of population (per 100,000) (New)		191.5	2018/19				1/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Calderdale (191.5) Bury (179.3) Kirklees (167.5)

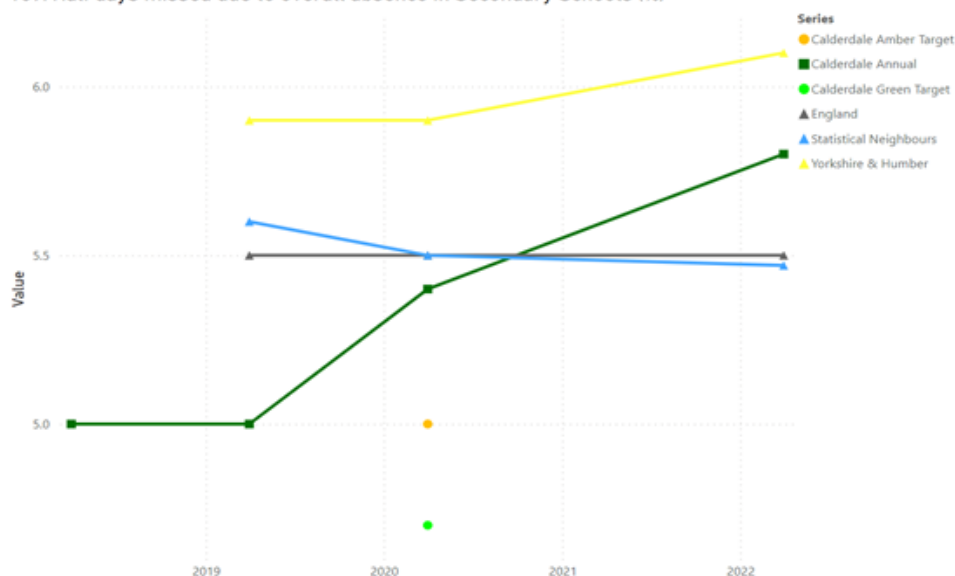
Strong and Resilient towns	NVQ level 4+, aged 16 to 64	High	39.2	2021	36.8	2020	Improving	3/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Bury (42.8%) Derby (42.0%) Calderdale (39.2%)
	Median gross weekly pay	High	535	2021	520.9	2020	Improving	12/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Bury (609.4) Medway (606.1) Dudley (589.2)
	Claimant Count (*benchmarking uses the proportion rather than number)	Low	5955	Mar-22	6200	Dec-21	Improving	6/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Plymouth (3.9%) TBarnsley (4.0%) Wakefield (4.1%)
	Youth unemployment	Low	7.4%	Mar-22	7.5%	Dec-21	Improving	9/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Plymouth (4.1%) Kirklees (5.7%) Barnsley (6.1%)
	Economic Business Sustainability 3 Year Sustainability	High	57.2	2017	54.9	2016	Improving	3/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Bolton (58) Plymouth (57.8) Calderdale (57.2)
	Principal roads where maintenance should be considered	Low	4	2020/21	5	2019/20	Improving	13/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Stockton-on-Tees (1) Kirklees/Medway/Wigan/ Bolton/Rotherham/ Wakefield/Doncaster/ Dudley/Barnsley/Plymouth (2)
	Housing delivery test % of deliverable assessed housing requirement delivery over a rolling 3 year period – over 75% (New)	High	55%	2021	50%	2020	Improving	15/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Telford & Wrekin (233%) Doncaster (229%) Wakefield (200%)
	Average Progress 8 score per pupil	High	0.03	2019	0.07	2018	Worsening	2/11	DfE Statistical Neighbours	Nottinghamshire (0.06) Calderdale (0.03) Leeds (0.03)
Climate Emergency	Local sites (both geological and wildlife) where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented in previous 5 years	High	65	2021	67	2020	Worsening			
	Per capita CO2 emissions in the area	Low	4.8	2019	5	2018	Improving	10/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Medway (2.9) Plymouth (3.3) Dudley (3.5)

Secondary School Attendance

Q4 2021-22



107. Half days missed due to overall absence in Secondary Schools (%)



What is the story the data is telling us?

In 2018/19 (relating to the 2017/18 academic year) the absence rate in the secondary phase in Calderdale was 5.0%, below national average of 5.5%, statistical neighbour average of 5.6% and regional average of 5.9%. Impact of pandemic makes it difficult to compare data. X code (not included in absence data) was introduced 2020/21 to record Covid related absence (other than illness). Calderdale had higher than average case rates and was subject to local restrictions. This is reflected in authorised & unauthorised absence rates as some schools elected to record absence as unauthorised if a pupil did not return after negative test or elected not to be tested.

Secondary phase absence rates published 2021/22 (relating to 2020/21 academic year) increased to 5.8%. During same period, national average was unchanged at 5.5% and statistical neighbour (SN) average improved very slightly from 5.6% to 5.47%. Conversely, Yorkshire and Humber region as a whole saw a small increase in absence rates, from 5.9% to 6.2%. 2021/22 (2020/21 academic year) absence rate was higher (worse) than Calderdale green (4.7%) & amber (5.0%) targets. Overall, trend in absence rates in Calderdale, although similar in direction to regional average, has been rising faster rate than regionally & runs counter to relatively flat trends seen nationally & among SN.

What are we doing to improve?

Comprehensive traded Education Welfare Service: increase in secondary school buy-in for 2022-23. Traded contract provides named Officer to carry out weekly interventions to address attendance issues at early point. For schools not buying in, Service provides legal interventions including Pre-Court Meetings (most effective intervention) & subsequent prosecution and a warning of & subsequent issue of Penalty Notice. Service also commissioned through secondary cluster. Work with families to remove barriers related to Covid for CYP to return to school or facilitate move to EHE where appropriate. Increased staffing providing more capacity for legal interventions. 59% increase in Pre-Court Meetings this year after only 2 terms.

What evidence is there that actions are having an impact?

In 2020/21, schools in the traded service showed a net improvement in attendance of 0.9%, this would have been far higher but for a 2.2% decrease in attendance at one academy buying few Service hours, which has since increased its contracted hours. EW Service provided advice, guidance & briefing sessions for all schools on applying correct Covid-19 attendance coding, ensuring X Code was used judiciously & correctly. This may have impacted negatively on attendance figures. X Code no longer used in current academic year.

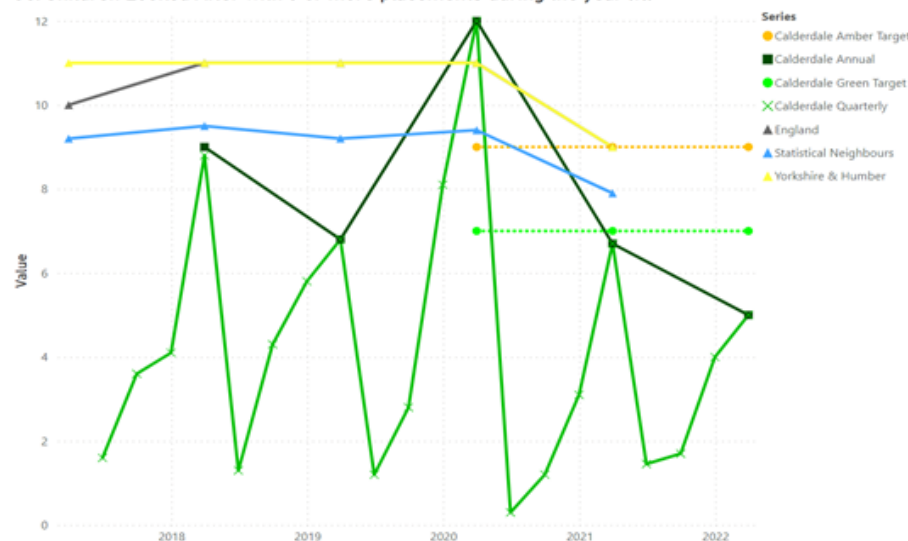
What more needs to happen?

Continue focus on identifying, analysing, and intervening with the number of pupils in the secondary sector who have attendance below 90% who have not received statutory legal interventions. The EW Service is working to full capacity, managing a range of statutory duties in addition to attendance statutory duties and the traded service. Elective Home Education numbers have significantly increased (in line with national rise) and additional LA duties are likely. Capacity for the Service needs to be further increased to enable more traded work in secondary schools and further increased use of legal enforcement. Consideration to be given to increasing the proportion of funding retained by the Service through income from enforcement.

TOG feedback Regular attendance in education is of course key for all our young people to maximise their life opportunities. We will be undertaking further analysis to better understand this data and establish what the story is behind this baseline/performance picture and its correlation with other aspects of school exclusion/attainment and education at home models.



55. Children Looked After with 3 or more placements during the year (%)



What is the story the data is telling us?

Provisional end of year data shows us that the proportion of children looked after (CLA) living in 3 or placements in the year has reduced from a high of 12% in 2019-20 to just 5% in 2021-22. This continued improvement in short term placement stability is beyond the service target and better than the most recent performance of regional, national and statistical neighbour averages (though direct comparison data will not be available until November 2022). Long term stability for CLA has also continued to improve since the [latest report to TOG](#) at Quarter 2 2021-22 and reached 80% at the end of 2021-22. (That is, 80% of CLA under 16 who have been looked after for 2 or more years and have been in the same placement for 2 years+ or have been placed for adoption.) It is likely that this performance will place Calderdale in the top quartile of local authorities for both short and long term stability for CLA.

However, some measures of CLA wellbeing haven't improved alongside stability. While the proportion of CLA with up to date health assessments and immunisations is returning to pre-pandemic levels (90%+), this is not the case across the board. At 54% the proportion of CLA who received a dental check in the past year is well below pre-pandemic levels. Some 55% of CLA have an up to date emotional and behavioural strengths and difficulties questionnaire completed by their main carer, noticeably lower than comparator averages. The proportion absent from placement also began trending above comparators in 2020-21 and sits at 6% in the last 6 months.

What are we doing to improve?

Good systems in place for placement support.
 Recent fostering restructure proving effective. Careful consideration to matching both long and short term placements.
 Development of External Placements team.
 Permanence Panel and External Placements panel offering good oversight.
 Better joint working between fostering and CLA services.
 Increase in connected carers through work undertaken by Child Protection, CLA and Family Group Conferencing to identify family at the earliest opportunity.
 Challenging providers who give notice, good working relationships being developed.

What evidence is there that actions are having an impact?

Data shows good placement stability.

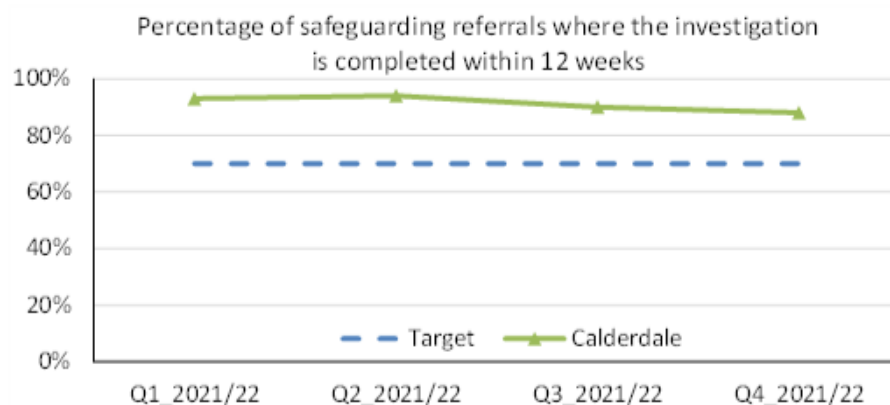
What more needs to happen?

Social work retention remains an issue and is likely to impact stability if young person has multiple short term agency workers.
 Poor outcomes on care leavers exiting via SGO might be having a beneficial impact on these figures. Placements with good stability might usually move to Special Guardianship Order (SGO) and this hasn't happened for a number of cases, but this issue is being addressed via the implementation of a new SGO strategy.
 Placement instability for teenagers remains an issue with very limited 'adolescent support' in Calderdale such as MST.
 Specific focus upon dental visits and completion to SDQs is presently a focus across the CLA and fostering teams as we seek to ensure dental visits are correctly recorded and SDQs completion increases.

TOG feedback We are pleased with what this performance on placement stability tells us in respect of its positive outcomes for our children looked after. We will continue to give focus to all other aspects of service support and the management of health issues (dental services) to make necessary improvements for our children looked after.

Percentage of Safeguarding referrals where the investigation is completed within 12 weeks

Q4 2021/22



Which CIPFA Statistical Neighbours perform best on this measure?

Not applicable, this is a local indicator, which is not included in the national adult safeguarding statutory return.

What are we doing to improve?

- Adult Social Care have worked with the Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB), care providers and organisations to improve the detail and quality of what information is being reported as a safeguarding concern—stage 1, which leads to proportionate and timely responses.
- The IT system developments, launched in April 2021, supports safeguarding procedures to be followed and completed well.

What is the story the data is telling us?

This indicator focusses on the timeliness of the Council's responses to adult safeguarding referrals and investigations, now more commonly referred to as Section 42 concerns and enquiries. Our current target is for 70% of enquiries to be completed within 12 weeks of receiving the concern. In 2020/21, the 12 week timescale was achieved for 65.4% of concerns, whereas in 2021/22, that was achieved for 88% of concerns. A large proportion of concerns we receive are resolved within 2 weeks (56% of closed enquiries in 2021/22). Where responses take longer, this will usually relate to the time required to gather further information about the safeguarding issue.

The improvement in performance is largely influenced by a change in how adult safeguarding work is recorded in the Council's adult social care IT system. In April 2021, a new safeguarding module was introduced. This improved our ability to capture information about safeguarding concerns, which helped us to more quickly decide on the most appropriate response. The new module also allows us to capture more information about the desired outcomes of individuals subject to concerns, which is known as 'Making Safeguarding Personal'.

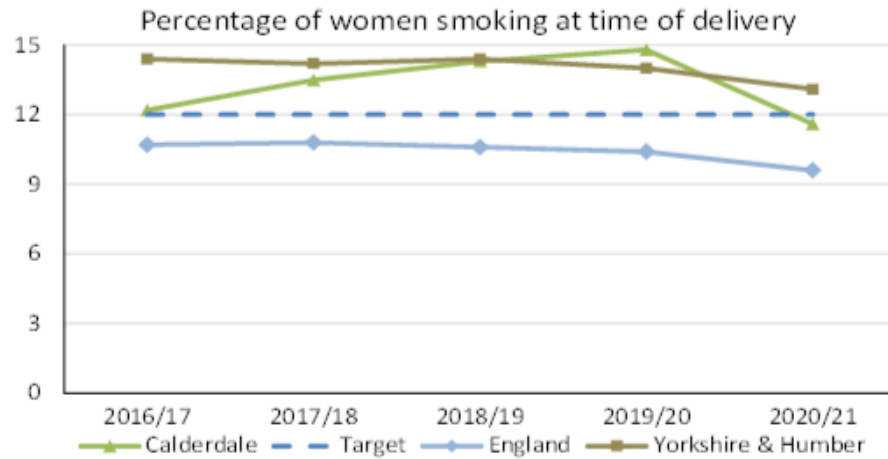
What evidence is there that actions are having an impact?

- The IT system developments have enabled monitoring and review of achieving people's outcomes within Making safeguarding Personal.
- The IT system developments now have safeguarding coordinator/management quality assurance assessment and recording where checks include the timeliness of enquiry completion, action can then be taken as necessary.

What more needs to happen?

- Regular Audits need to be reintroduced and implemented and timescales to be incorporated into the audit tool template. This will help to highlight any concerns and delays early.
- Operation managers and Team managers to monitor dashboards for incomplete safeguarding enquiries and action plan to address this within supervisions and case load management where necessary.

TOG feedback This pleasing report highlights the focus and importance we place on ensuring our adult safeguarding referrals are acted upon and prioritised when these concerns are raised. Our technology improvements to the social care IT system will enable us to offer a more effective and efficient tool for our social care colleagues and partners to undertake this work going forward.



What is the story the data is telling us? Smoking in pregnancy is the most common risk factor linked with poor health in infants aged under 1 year old. This indicator focusses on the proportion of women who self-reported that they were smokers (includes any cigarettes or tobacco, but excludes e-cigarettes etc) at delivery. Contrary to the stable/reducing national trend in recent years, the percentage of women in Calderdale smoking at the time of delivery increased over a 4 year period, peaking at 14.8% in 2019/20. The national ambition is to achieve a prevalence of just 6% by 2022; our current target is to achieve 12%. In the most recent period, there was a significant reduction in women smoking in Calderdale, with a fall to 11.6%. As a result of this reduction, our target of 12% has been achieved. We suggest the target should remain at 12% as it has only been one year at the lower rate, we need to see if the trend continues.

Which CIPFA Statistical Neighbours perform best on this measure?

Dudley 8.8%, Bury 9.2%, Tameside 10.2%

TOG feedback We have been working extremely work on this with partners and we are pleased with the positive direction of travel that our interventions are beginning to have in reducing the percentage of pregnant women smoking at the time of delivery.

What are we doing to improve?

- Health visiting service and Healthy Early Years Support Key Workers have had stop smoking brief advice training and refer families on to stop smoking support
- Calderdale is working at pace on a Starting Well Strategy to align outcomes and create an integrated early years system/alliance
- Public Health commission Yorkshire Smoke free Calderdale (YSFC) to deliver the Stop Smoking Service in Calderdale, who work closely with Calderdale and Huddersfield NHS Foundation Trust (CHFT) maternity services
- Robust Pathways from Public Health Midwife in Maternity services into YSFC to ensure all pregnant smokers have been asked if they wish to quit smoking.
- Carbon Monoxide readings taken by the midwife at every contact and a discussion regards smoking in pregnancy and referral details on YSFC.

What evidence is there that actions are having an impact?

- Referrals to Stop Smoking Support from Midwifery are increasing in Calderdale, from 116 in 2020/21 to 157 in 2021/22.

What more needs to happen? What can we learn from the best performing CIPFA Statistical Neighbours?

- Roll out of the Every Sleep a Safer Sleep multiagency tools and guidance across the early years system in Calderdale (launch June 2022)
- Implement the Local Maternity System (LMS) Public Health Recommendations for Stopping Smoking
- Continued focus at pace on smoking as a Child Death Overview Panel (CDOP) modifiable risk factor
- Starting Well Strength and Needs findings recommendation is to continue to promote healthy lifestyles in pregnancy and postnatally with a focus on smoking and diet, targeting wards where there appears to be the greatest need for this support.


KEY AREAS OF ACHIEVEMENT INFOGRAPHICS 2021/22



**Appendix C
Proposed Outcomes/Performance/Finance Framework 2022/23+**



**Our *Outcomes* are Informed by Our Vision & Cabinet agreed priorities.
August 2022**

January 2023 –  Peer Review/Critical Friend input

Reviewed annually – CLT/Cabinet

Our *Performance* objectives are set as a means of checking and tracking our progress to achieve these outcomes – SKPI's.

Reported Biannually – Cabinet & Scrutiny (Strategy & Performance)

July 2022 (Annual Year Review)

December 2022 (Half Year Review)

Reviewed Annually – CLT (OPF Group) in readiness for new financial/performance reporting year (May 2023)

***Financial* budgets that are structured based upon achievement of the outcomes.**

Directorate Budget Challenge Summer 2022/Winter 2022

MTFS agreed Budget Council – February 2023

