

Target	Current Month	Previous Month	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
6.0%	2.1%	1.4%	↑	↑
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)	RAG Rating		
7.2%	6.0%	R		

Indicator Description

The measure is intended to improve the employment outcomes for adults with a primary support reason of learning disability support, reducing the risk of social exclusion. There is a strong link between employment and enhanced quality of life, including evidenced benefits for health and wellbeing and financial benefits.

The measure shows the proportion of adults with a primary support reason of learning disability support who are recorded as being in paid employment. The information would have to be captured or confirmed within the financial year reporting period.

The measure is focused on 'paid' employment. Voluntary work is not collected in SALT and thus, is excluded from the measure. Paid employment is measured using the following two categories:

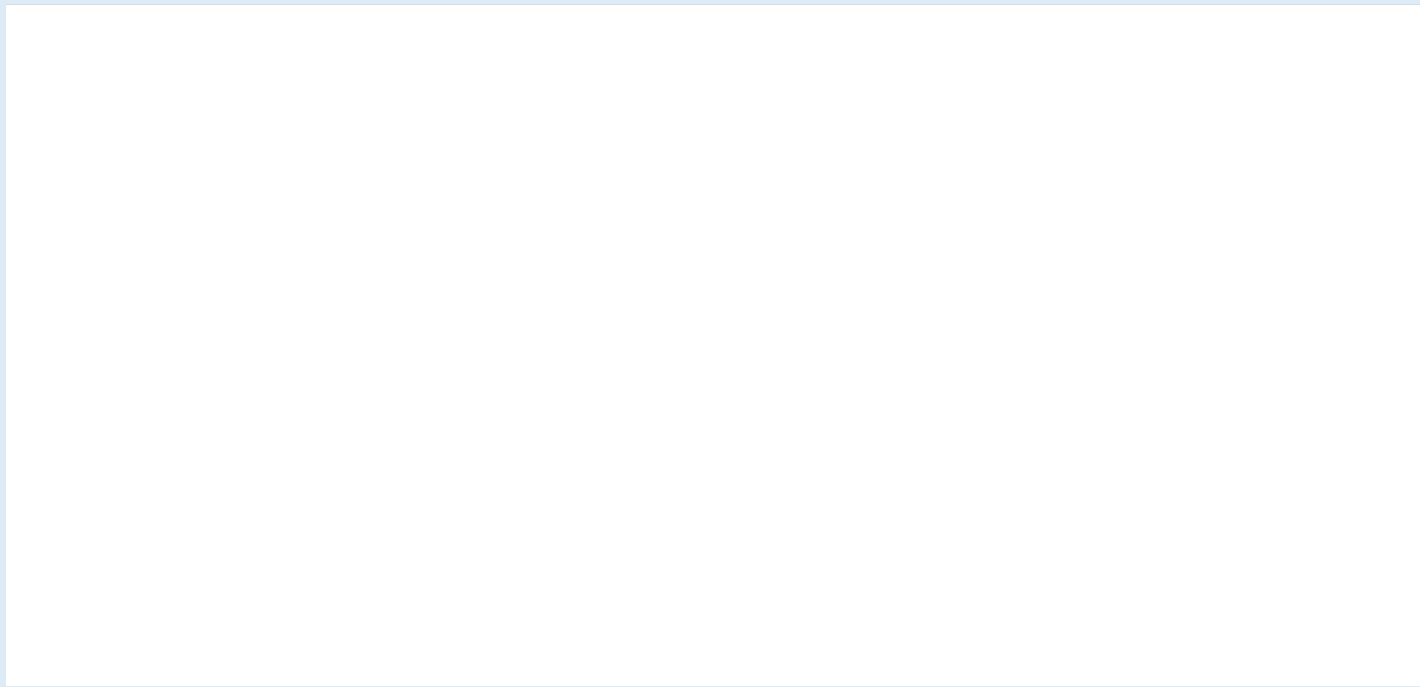
- Working as a paid employee or self-employed (16 or more hours per week); and,
- Working as a paid employee or self-employed (up to 16 hours per week)

Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 100$

Where:
 X: All people within the denominator, who are in employment. The numerator should include those recorded as in paid employment irrespective of whether the information was recorded in an assessment, review or other mechanism. However, the information would have to have been captured within the financial year.

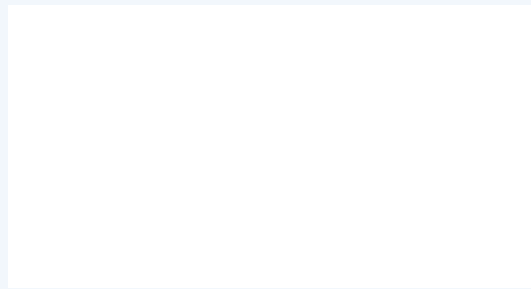
Y: Number of working-age clients with a primary support reason of learning disability support "known to CASSRs" during the period.

Source: The Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2018/19 Handbook of Definitions



As well as a requirement for employment status to be recorded, unless a service user has been assessed or reviewed in the year, the information cannot be considered current. Therefore this measure is also dependent on the review/assessment performance of LD.

Useful Links



Target	Current Month	Previous Month	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
564.0	406.0	370.9	↓	↓
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)	RAG Rating		
535.6	585.6	VG		

Indicator Description

Avoiding permanent placements in residential and nursing care homes is a good measure of delaying dependency, and the inclusion of this measure in the framework supports local health and social care services to work together to reduce avoidable admissions. Research suggests that, where possible, people prefer to stay in their own home rather than move into residential care. However, it is acknowledged that for some client groups that admission to residential or nursing care homes can represent an improvement in their situation.

This measure reflects the number of older people whose long-term support needs are best met by admission to residential and nursing care homes relative to the group population. The measure compares council records with ONS population estimates. People counted in this measure should include:

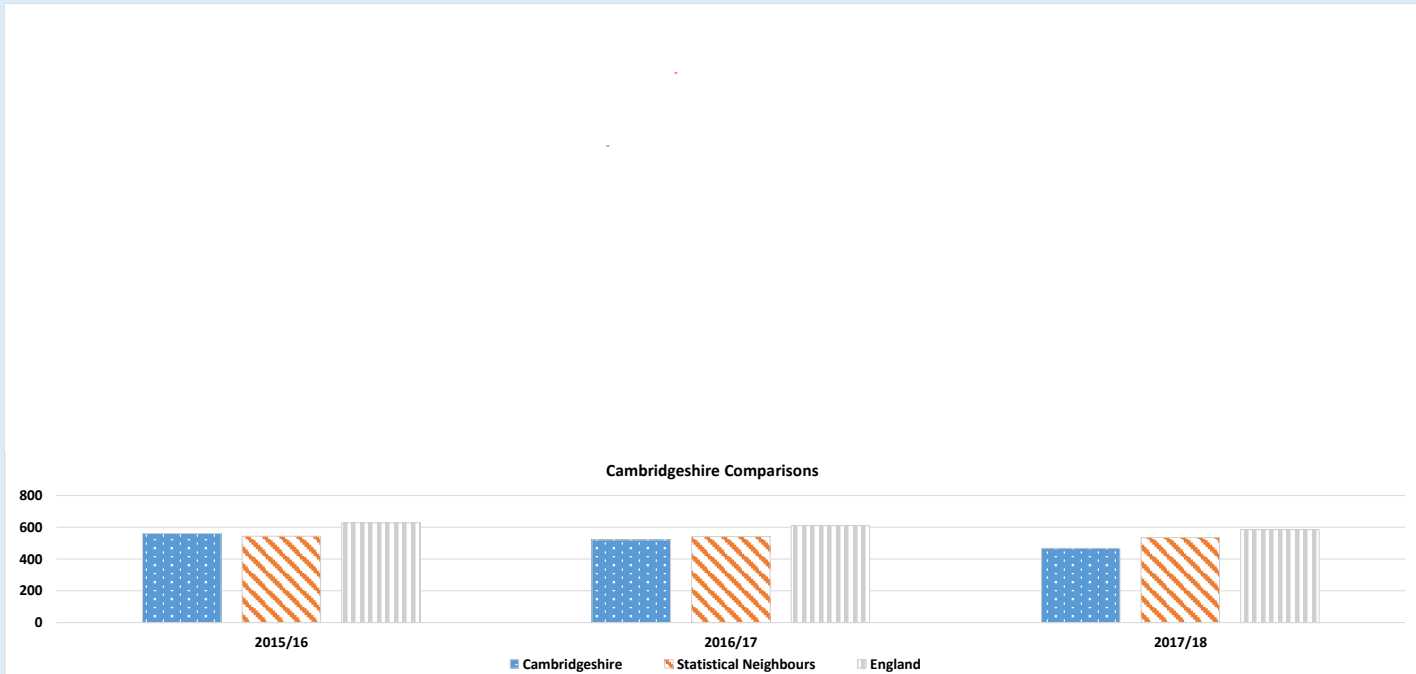
- Users where the local authority makes any contribution to the costs of care, no matter how trivial or location of residential or nursing care
- Supported users and self-funders with depleted funds (set out in The Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2018/19 Handbook of Definitions)

Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 100,000$

Where:
 X: The sum of the number of council-supported older people (aged 65 and over) whose long-term support needs were met by a change of setting to residential and nursing care during the year (excluding transfers between residential and nursing care).

Y: Size of older people population (aged 65 and over) in area (ONS mid-year population estimates).

Source: The Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2018/19 Handbook of Definitions



N.B. This is a cumulative figure, so will always go up. An upward direction of travel arrow means that if the indicator continues to increase at the same rate, the ceiling target will not be breached.

No new data is currently available for this measure during ongoing migration of service data to Mosaic system.

Target	Current Month	Previous Month	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
114.0	118.9	117.2	↓	↓
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)	RAG Rating		
194.0	129.0	A		

Indicator Description

This measures the impact of hospital services (acute, mental health and non-acute) and community-based care in facilitating timely and appropriate transfer from all hospitals for all adults. This indicates the ability of the whole system to ensure appropriate transfer from hospital for the entire adult population. It is an important marker of the effective joint working of local partners, and is a measure of the effectiveness of the interface between health and social care services. Minimising delayed transfers of care and enabling people to live independently at home is one of the desired outcomes of social care.

This measure reflects the number of delays in transfer of care which are attributable, to social care services. A delayed transfer of care from acute or non-acute (including community and mental health) care occurs when a patient is ready to depart from such care and is still occupying such a bed.

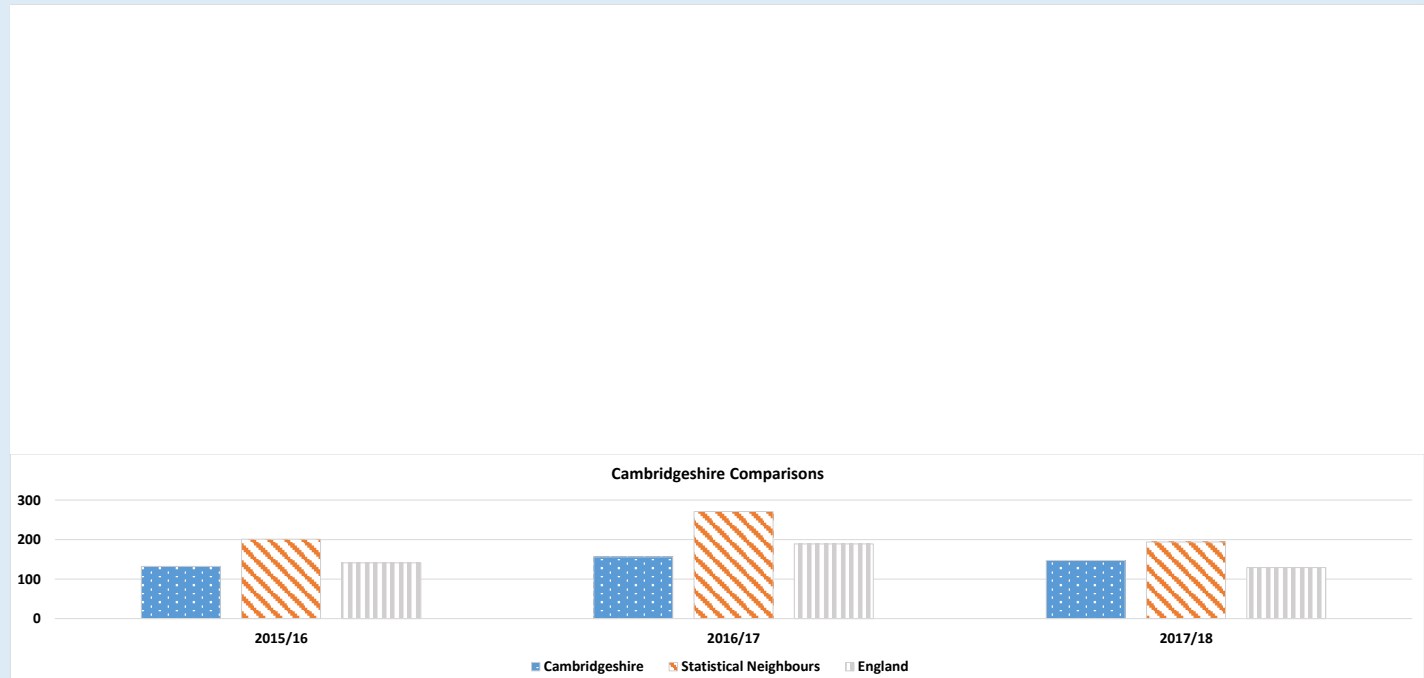
Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 100,000$

Where:
 X: The average number of delayed transfers of care (for those aged 18 and over) each day that are attributable to Social Care. This is the average of the 12 monthly "DTCOC Beds" figures calculated from the monthly Situation Report (SitRep).

Y: Size of adult population in area (aged 18 and over)

Source: The Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2018/19 Handbook of Definitions

Useful Links



Across this period, delays arranging domiciliary care accounted for 62% of social care attributable bed day delays. This reason was the most common cause for ASC delays for the top 4 hospital trusts

Target	Current Month	Previous Month	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
12.5%	13.5%	13.4%	↑	↑
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)	RAG Rating		
9.3%	7.0%	<div style="background-color: green; color: white; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">VG</div>		

Indicator Description

The measure is of improved employment outcomes for adults with mental health problems, reducing their risk of social exclusion and discrimination. Supporting someone to become and remain employed is a key part of the recovery process. Employment outcomes are a predictor of quality of life, and are indicative of whether care and support is personalised. Employment is a wider determinant of health and social inequalities.

The measure shows the percentage of adults receiving secondary mental health services in paid employment at the time of their most recent assessment, formal review or other multi-disciplinary care planning meeting.

Adults here are defined as those aged 18 to 69 who are receiving secondary mental health services and who are on the Care Programme Approach (CPA). The measure is focused on 'paid' employment. Voluntary work is to be excluded for the purposes of this measure.

Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 100$

Where:

X: Number of working age adults (18-69 years) who are receiving secondary mental health services and who are on the CPA recorded as being in employment. The most recent record of employment status for the person during the previous twelve months is used.

Y: Number of working age adults (18-69 years) who have received secondary mental health services and who were on the CPA at the end of the month.

Source: The Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2018/19 Handbook of Definitions

Useful Links

NHS Digital 2017/18 Data:

<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/clinical-indicators/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascof/current>

NHS Digital Archived Data:

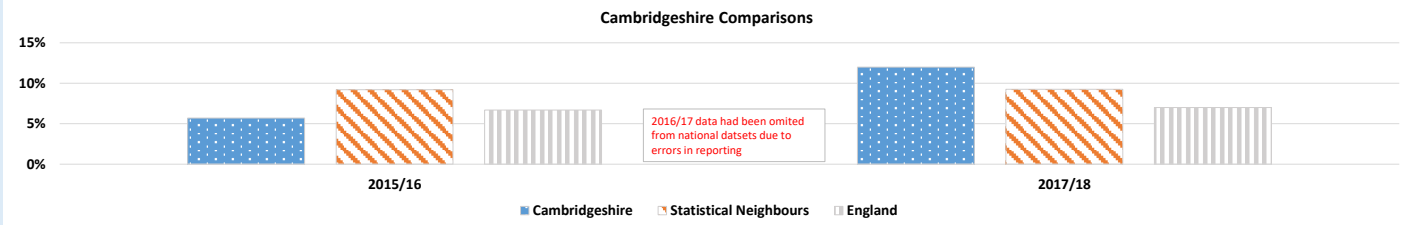
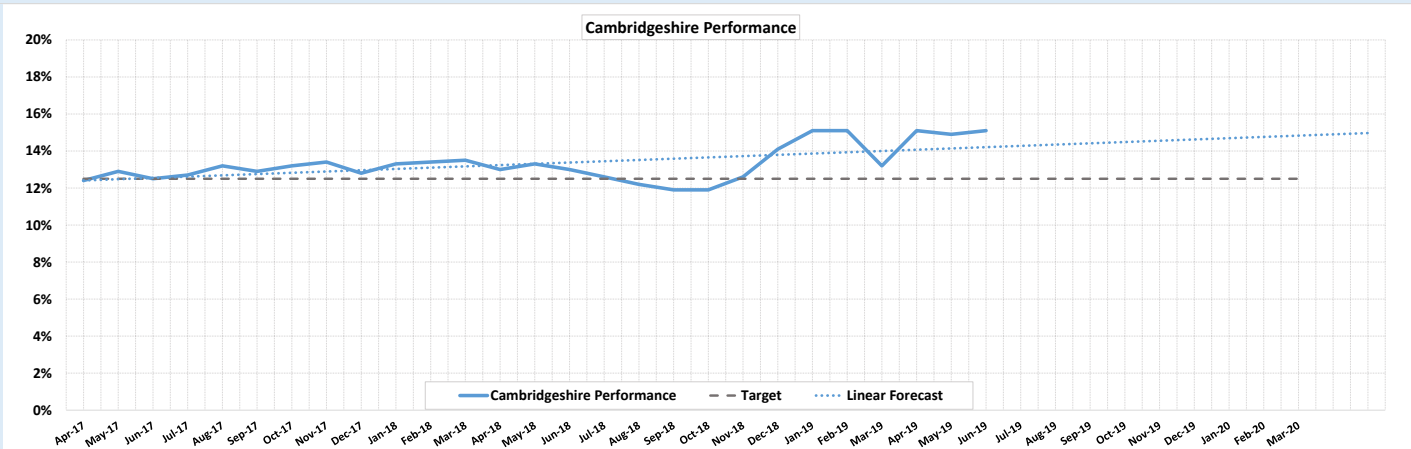
<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/clinical-indicators/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascof/archive>

LG Inform:

<https://lginform.local.gov.uk/>

The Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2018/19 Handbook of Definitions:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/687208/Final_AScoF_handbook_of_definitions_2018-19_2.pdf



(Mean England and Statistical Neighbour data obtained from NHS Digital)

Commentary

Performance at this measure is above target. Reductions in the number of people in contact with services are making this indicator more variable while the numbers in employment are changing more gradually.

87.0%	95.3%	94.2%	↑	↑
96.0%	94.0%	VG		

Indicator Description

The Care Act 2014 (Section 42) requires that each local authority must make enquiries, or cause others to do so, if it believes an adult is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect. An enquiry should establish whether any action needs to be taken to prevent or stop abuse or neglect, and if so, by whom.

As part of the statutory reporting of safeguarding cases, those adults at risk may be asked what their desired outcomes of a safeguarding enquiry are. Where desired outcomes have been expressed, upon conclusion of the safeguarding enquiry the achievement of these outcomes is reported.

This data is collected as part of the statutory Safeguarding Adults Collection.

Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 100$

Where:
 X: The number of concluded enquiries where outcomes were either achieved or partially achieved.

Y: The number of concluded enquiries where the adult(s) expressed desired outcomes.

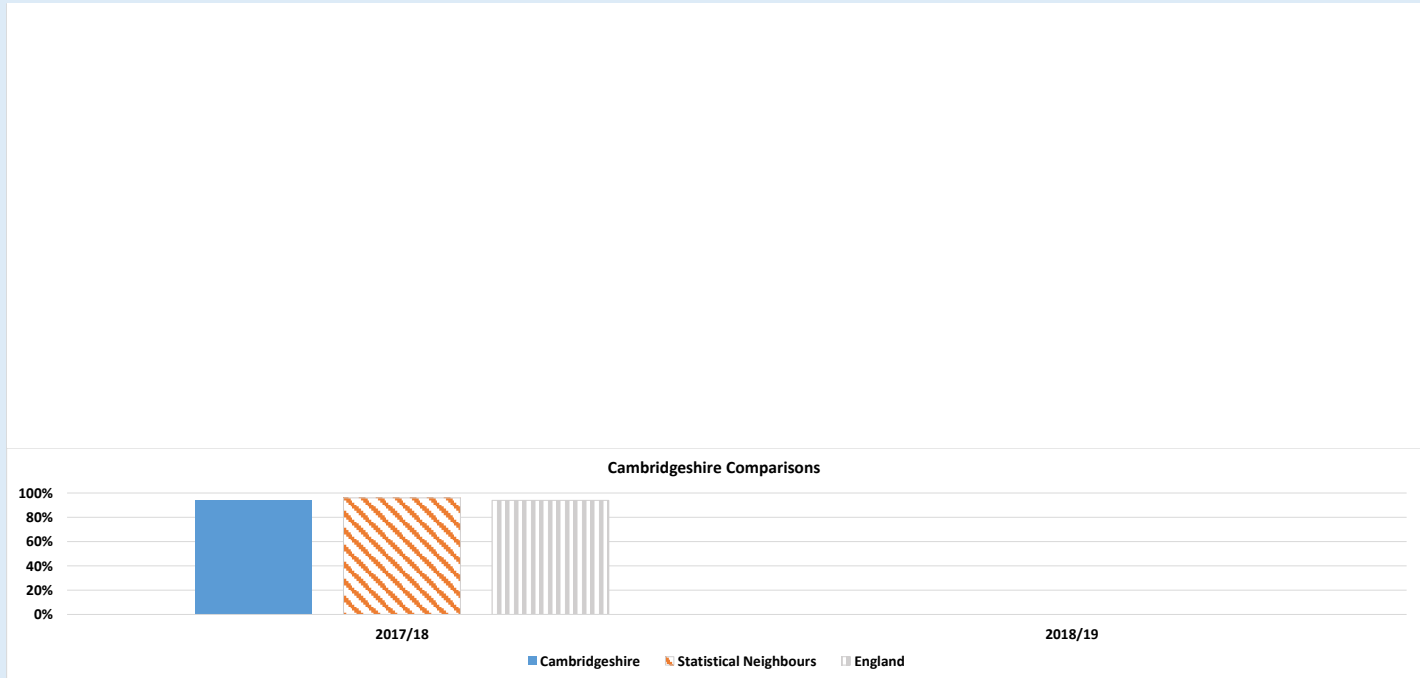
Useful Links

NHS Digital 2017/18 Data:
<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/clinical-indicators/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascf/current>

NHS Digital Archived Data:
<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/clinical-indicators/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascf/archive>

LG Inform:
<https://lginform.local.gov.uk/>

The Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2018/19 Handbook of Definitions:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/687208/Final_ASCOF_handbook_of_definitions_2018-19_2.pdf



Commentary

Performance at this measure is strong and remains consistent with national performance and that of statistical neighbours. There is room for improvement in the number of adults at risk being asked to express their desired outcomes. In 2017/18, approximately 17% of adults at risk who were subject to a S42 enquiry were not asked for their desired outcomes.

Target	Current Month	Previous Month	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
24.0%	23.5%	23.0%	↑	↑
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)	RAG rating		
31.7%	28.5%	A		

Research has indicated that personal budgets impact positively on well-being, increasing choice and control, reducing cost implications and improving outcomes. Studies have shown that direct payments increase satisfaction with services and are the purest form of personalisation. The Care Act places personal budgets on a statutory footing as part of the care and support plan.

In previous iterations of the ASCOF, there were recognised limitations to this measure. The implementation of the SALT return has enabled this measure to be strengthened. Its scope has been limited to people who receive long-term support only, for whom self-directed support is most relevant, and this will better reflect councils' progress in delivering personalised services for users and carers. Both measures for self-directed support and direct payments have also been split into two, focusing on users and carers separately.

This measure reflects the proportion of people who receive a direct payment either through a personal budget or other means.

Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 100$

X: The number of users receiving direct-payments and part-direct payments at the financial year end.

Y: Clients aged 18 or over accessing long term support at the financial year end.

Source: The Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2018/19 Handbook of Definitions

Work is underway to investigate why uptake of direct payments has reduced and put steps in place to address any issues as we would hope to increase use of direct payments as part of the move towards

Target	Current Year	Previous Year	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
77.8%	91.2%	93.0%	↑	↓
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)	RAG Rating		
79.5%	77.8%	<div style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center; width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;">VG</div>		

Indicator Description

This measure will reflect the proportion of those new clients who received short-term services during the year, where no further request was made for ongoing support. Since short-term services aim to reable people and promote their independence, this measure will provide evidence of a good outcome in delaying dependency or supporting recovery – short-term support that results in no further need for services.

In this context, short-term support is defined as 'short-term support which is designed to maximise independence', and therefore will exclude carer contingency and emergency support. This prevents the inclusion of short-term support services which are not reablement services.

Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 100$

Where:
 X: Number of new clients where the sequel to "Short Term Support to maximise independence" was "Ongoing Low Level Support"; "Short Term Support (Other)"; "No Services Provided - Universal Services/Signposted to Other Services"; "No Services Provided - No identified needs".

Y: Number of new clients who had short-term support to maximise independence. Those with a sequel of either early cessation due to a life event, or those who have had needs identified but have either declined support or are self-funding should be subtracted from this total.

Source: The Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2018/19 Handbook of Definitions

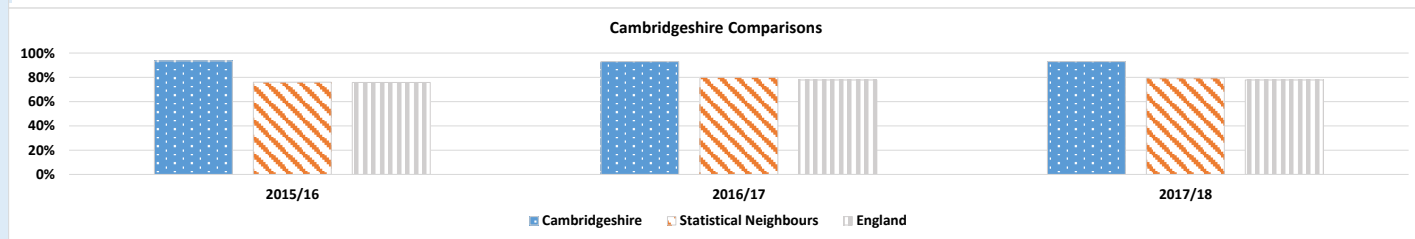
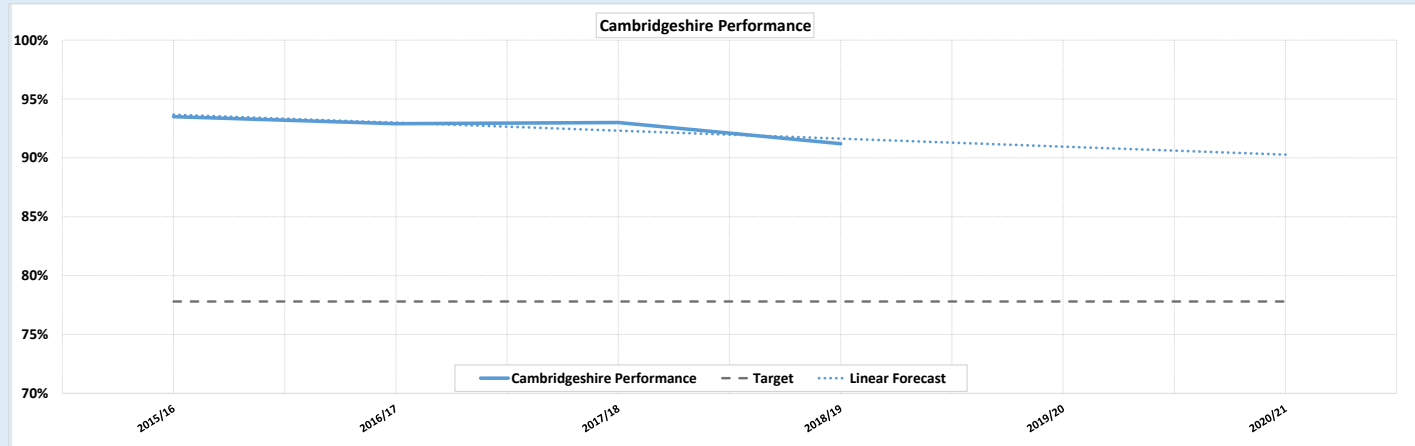
Useful Links

NHS Digital 2017/18 Data:
<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/clinical-indicators/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascof/current>

NHS Digital Archived Data:
<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/clinical-indicators/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascof/archive>

LG Inform:
<https://lginform.local.gov.uk/>

The Adult Social Care Outcomes Framework 2018/19 Handbook of Definitions:
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/687208/Final_ASCOF_handbook_of_definitions_2018-19_2.pdf



(Mean England and Statistical Neighbour data obtained from NHS Digital)

Commentary

Performance has dipped slightly in 2018/19 but is still comfortably above target, as well as the national and statistical neighbour averages.

Target	Current Year	Previous Year	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
804	804	813	↓	↓
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)	RAG Rating		
875	1031	G		

Indicator Description

This will be a metric reported to the Adult Positive Challenge trajectory board. The goal is to minimise the reliance on Council funded support but also to keep the balance of Council funded supported weighted toward community rather than residential settings.

The method used in the calculation of this measure is as follows:

$$R = X/Y * 100000$$

Where R is the rate per 100 000 members of the population.

X is the sum of all clients receiving long-term support in a community setting as defined in the Social Care SALT Return at the end of the period.

And Y is the adult population of the county based on the relevant mid-year estimate from the Office for National Statistics.

Source: SALT LTS001b, Tables 1a and 1b

Useful Links

NHS Digital 2017/18 Data:

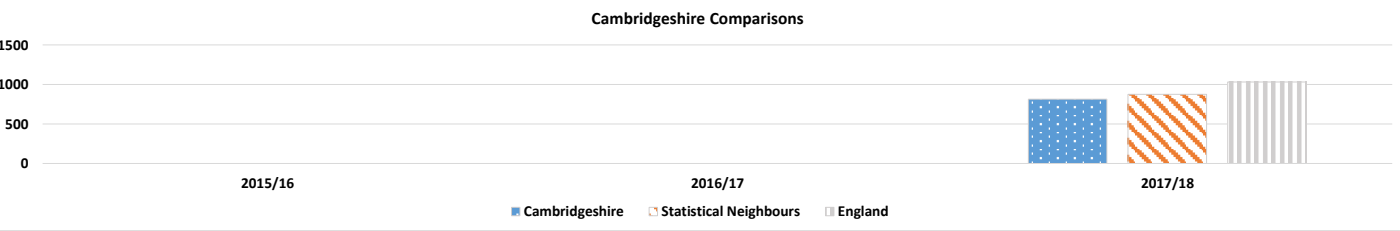
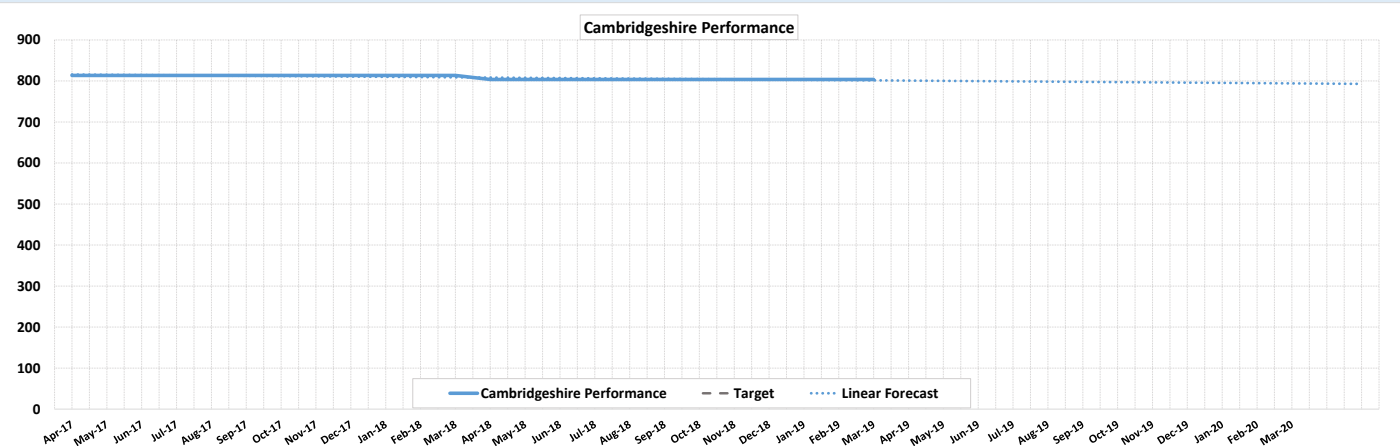
<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/clinical-indicators/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascof/current>

NHS Digital Archived Data:

<https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/clinical-indicators/adult-social-care-outcomes-framework-ascof/archive>

LG Inform:

<https://lginform.local.gov.uk/>



Commentary

The number of clients receiving long-term support in the community continues to fall. This is likely to be caused by the success of preventative and early intervention services. The target is set as the 2018/19 baseline with a view to reduce this number further in 2019/20

271 622 517 ↓ ↓

280 249 **R**

Carers assessment and targeted support can enable carers to continue caring for family members in their own homes and prevent carer breakdown.

The method used for calculating this measure is as follows:

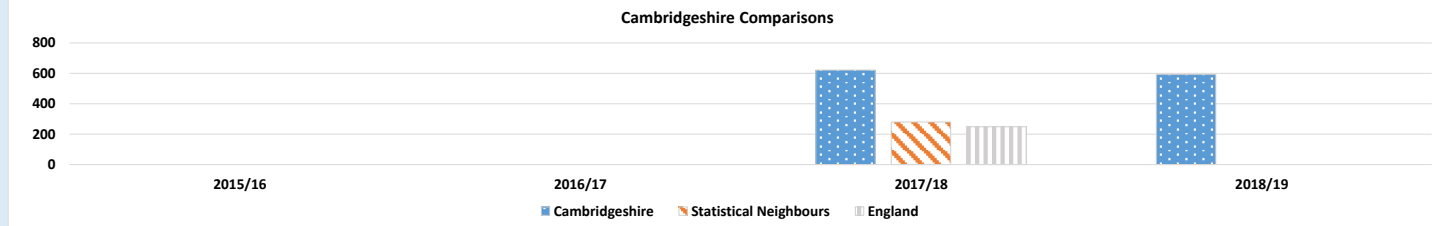
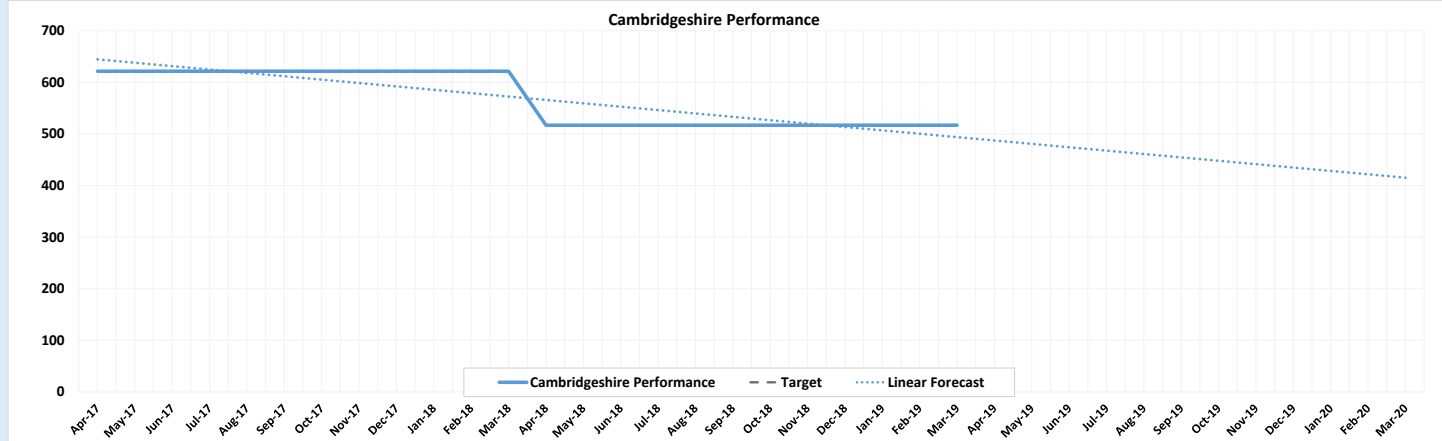
$$R = \frac{X}{Y} * 100000$$

Where R is the rate per 100 000 members of the population.

X is the sum of all carers supported by the following the following delivery mechanisms (as defined by the Social Care SALT Return): "Direct Payment only", "Part Direct Payment", "CASSR Managed Personal Budget", "CASSR Commissioned Support only" and "Respite or other forms of carer support delivered to the cared-for-person".

And Y is the adult population of the county based on the relevant mid-year estimate from the Office for National Statistics.

Source: SALT LTS003, Table 1



Commentary

Performance at this indicator appears to be falling, however this does not necessarily mean that fewer carers are being supported. In previous years direct payments were often used as a standard delivery mechanism for support a carer. There is now a greater focus on targeting support to carers in more varied ways which do not necessarily involve one-off grant payments. Recording of these interactions with carers is less robust than those involving a financial transaction and as such, the number of carers being supported appear to be in decline. Target represents a 50% reduction of Carer Direct Payments from the 2018/19 baseline.

Target	Current Year	Previous Year	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
12.3%	12.3%	27.5%	↑	↓
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)	RAG Rating		
N/A	N/A	G		

Indicator Description

A metric to measure the promotion of TEC as a means of preventing people from deteriorating and requiring long term care and support.

The method used in the calculation of this measure is as follows:

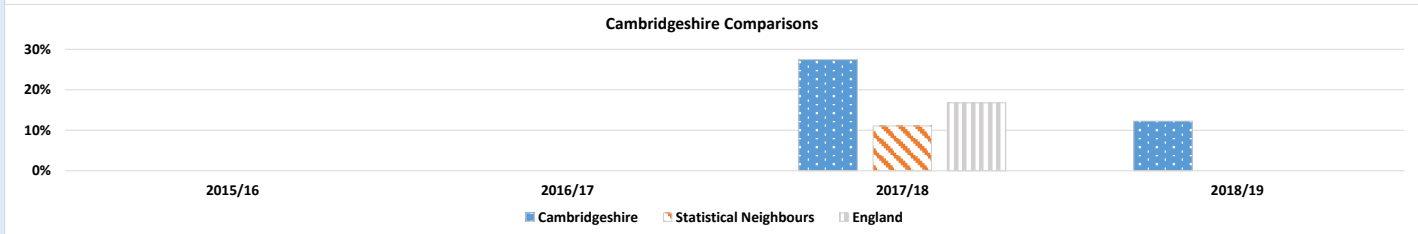
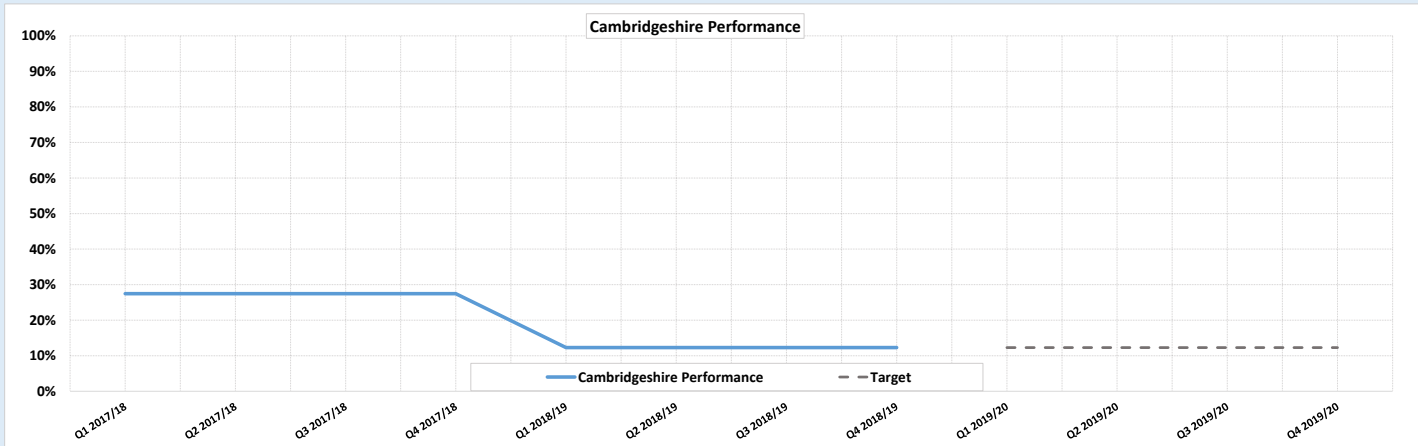
% = X/Y

Where X is the number of requests for support received in the period where the sequel to that request was "Ongoing Low Level Support" as defined by the Social Care SALT Return.

And Y is the total number of requests for support received by the county during the period.

Source: SALT STS001, Tables 1a and 1b

Useful Links

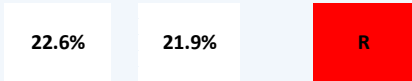
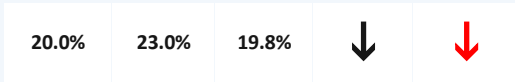


Commentary

The number of requests for support resulting in ongoing low-level support was lower in 2018/19 than in the preceding year, however the percentage change was magnified by the fact that there was a significant increase in requests recorded in general. This is due in part to the implementation of more robust recording processes for contacts and Adult Early Help, with a large increase in the proportion of requests resulting in signposting to universal services/information/advice.

It is also important to note, this is a measure of requests resulting in only ongoing low-level support. TEC & equipment will be incorporated into the support plans of clients receiving long term services, and reablement - these outcomes will not be counted here.

The target is set at the 2018/19 baseline with a view to increasing this figure in 2019/20.



Indicator Description

This measure gives an indication of the level of re-referral into children's social care. A re-referral could indicate that the child's needs were not previously fully met, or a significant incident has occurred to change their circumstances.

Expressed as a percentage of children, with a referral to social care, within the reporting month, who have had a previous referral to social care which opened within the last year.

A referral is defined as a request for services to be provide by children's social care and is in respect of a child who is currently not assessed to be in need. A referral may result in an initial assessment of the child's needs, the provision of information or advice, referral to another agency or no further action. New information relating to children who are already assessed to be a child in need is not counted as a referral (Department for Education, 2019).

Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 100$

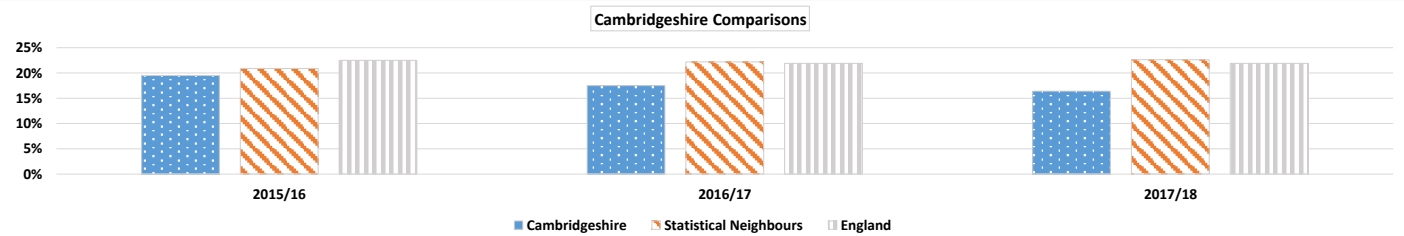
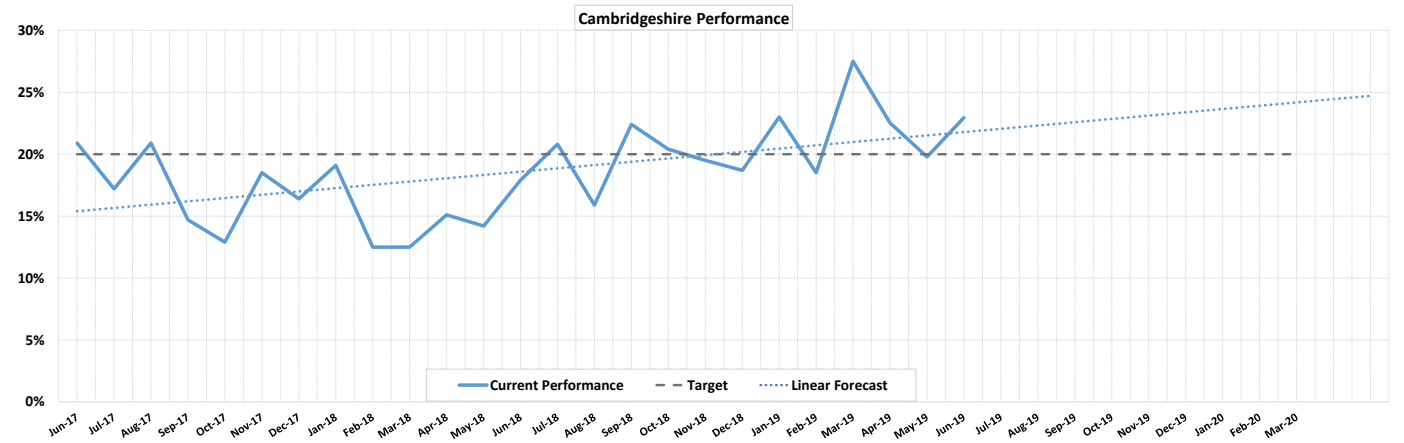
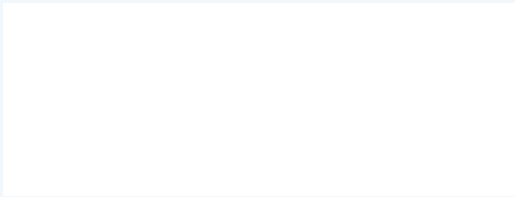
Where:

X: The number of children with a referral who also have a previous referral starting within the last 12 months.

Y: The number of children with a referral this month.

Sources: Department for Education; Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT); Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence Childrens Team.

Useful Links



(Mean England and Statistical Neighbour data obtained from Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT))

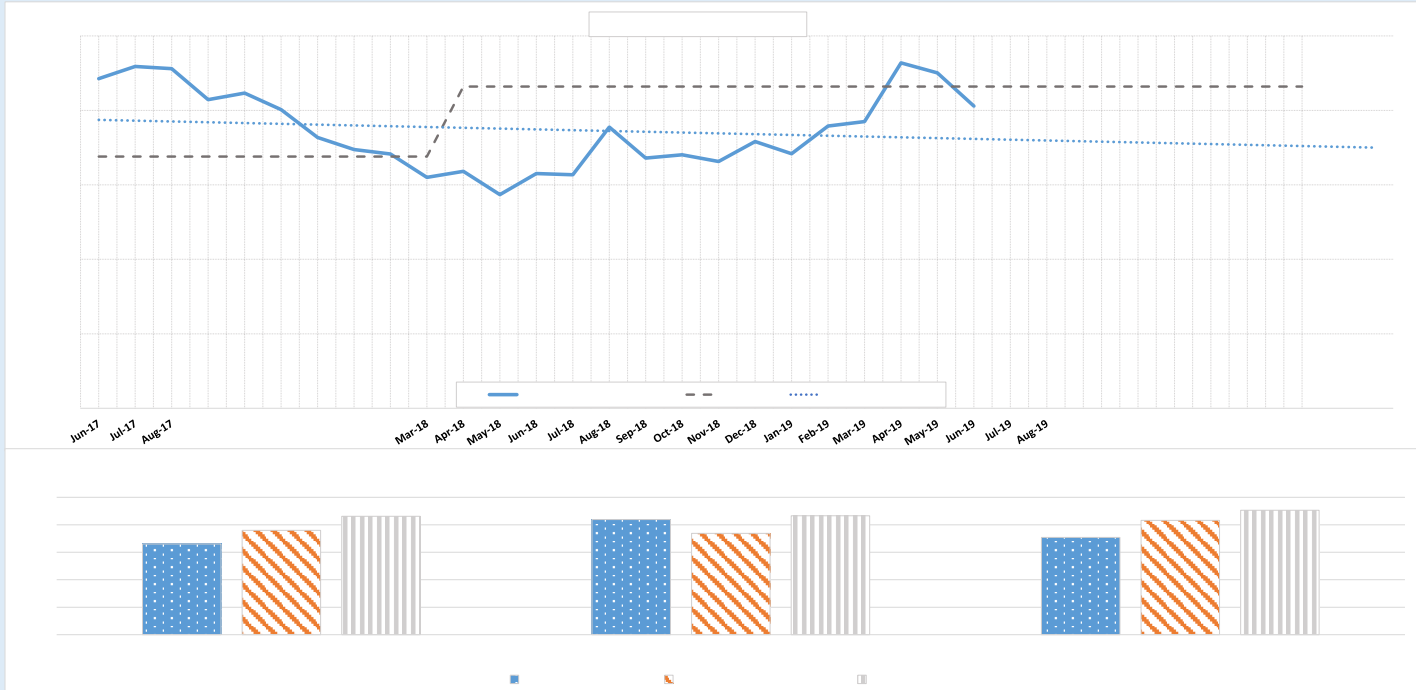
Commentary

Recent changes in the way that contacts and referrals are considered within the Integrated Front Door mean that this indicator is likely to swing more than usual. This means that the current reported re-referral rate needs to be viewed with caution. The impact of the changes will reduce as we move towards the end of the year.

In Q1 2019, 21.8% (261) of referrals to social care occurred within 12 months of a previous referral. This is below statistical neighbours and in line with the England average. There has been an upward trend in re-referrals since the beginning of 2018.

41.6	40.3	42.5	↓	↑
------	------	------	---	---

41.6	45.3	
------	------	--



This measure gives an indication of the number of children at risk of harm within the county. A child protection plan is put in place where a child is at risk of significant harm, the plan sets out the action needed to keep the child safe and to promote their welfare.

Expressed as the rate of children with a child protection plan, at month end, per 10,000 population (0-17).

Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 10,000$

Where:
 X: The number of children with a child protection plan at month end.
 Y: The population of 0 to 17 year old children.

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Childrens Team.

(Mean England and Statistical Neighbour data obtained from Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT))

Commentary

NOTE: The target for this indicator has been reviewed and is now in line with the statistical neighbour average.

We are taking concerted action to review all children subject to Child Protection Plans, and the rate is reducing and is now already below the SN average. This is good performance as only those children at risk of significant harm and where parents are not engaging or making progress in addressing issues should be subject to plans. As Family Safeguarding become established in Cambridgeshire during 2020/21, we should see this rate decrease further.

In April 2019 the number of children on a child protection plan peaked at 581. Since then the number has decreased, with 542 on a child protection plan at the end of June. The rate of children on a plan per 10,00 population is below target. At the end of June the rate was below the Statistical Neighbours and England average.

Useful Links

--

40.0 58.1 58.9 ↓ ↑

46.3 64.0 **R**

This measure gives an indication of the number of children who are in the care of the local authority. A child is classed as in care if they are provided with accommodation for a continuous period of more than 24 hours; are subject to a care order, a placement order or accommodated under section 20 Children Act 1989 with parental consent.

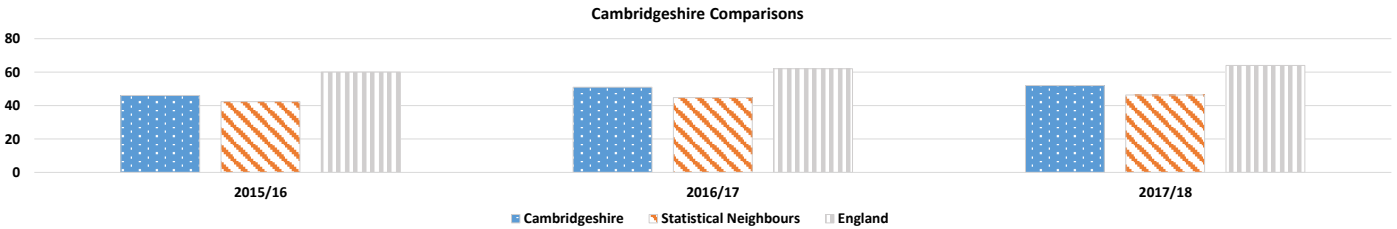
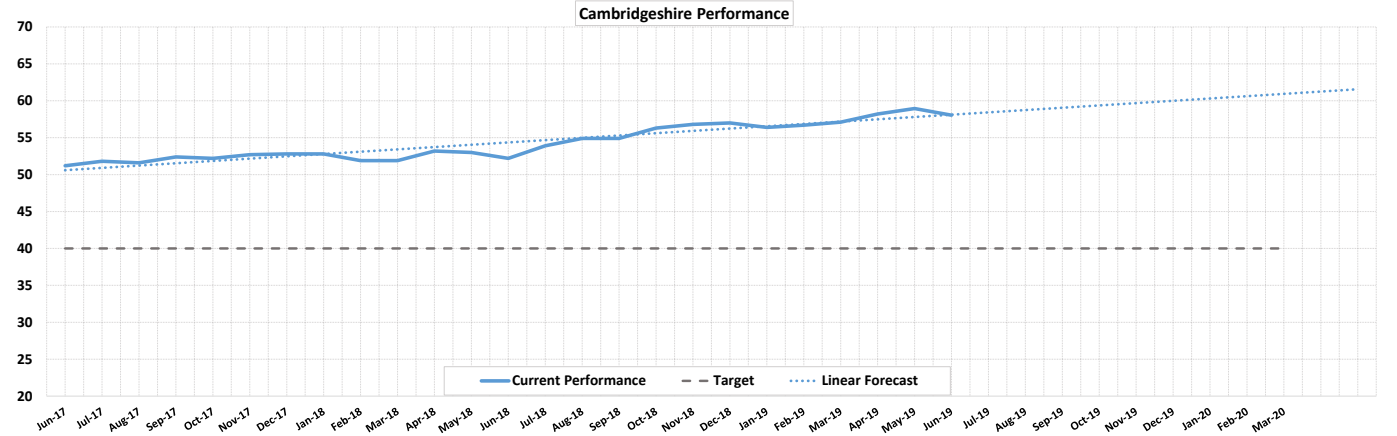
Expressed as the number of children in care as a rate per 10,000 children aged 0-17. Children in care includes all children being looked after by a local authority; those subject to a care order under section 31 of the Children Act 1989; and those looked after on a voluntary basis through an agreement with their parents under section 20 of that Act (Department for Education , 2018).

Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 10,000$

Where:
 X: The number of children in care at month end.

Y: The population of 0 to 17 year old children.

Sources: Department for Education; LG Inform; Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Childrens Team



(Mean England and Statistical Neighbour data obtained from Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT))

Commentary

Numbers of children in care remain higher than they should be. The restructure of children's services will address this, as will the implementation of Family Safeguarding in the County.

The number of Children in Care is on an upward trend. The rate is above the Statistical Neighbours but below the England average. At the end of June there were 781 Children in Care in Cambridgeshire, 66 were unaccompanied assylum seeking children.

N/A	27.2	28.2	↓	↑
-----	------	------	---	---

37.0	46.0	N/A
------	------	-----

This measure gives an indication of the level of referral into children's social care. A referral is made where there are concerns expressed about the safety and well-being of a child.

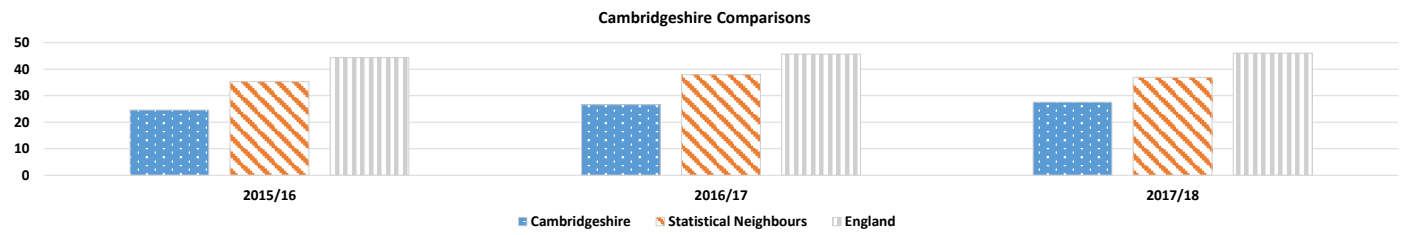
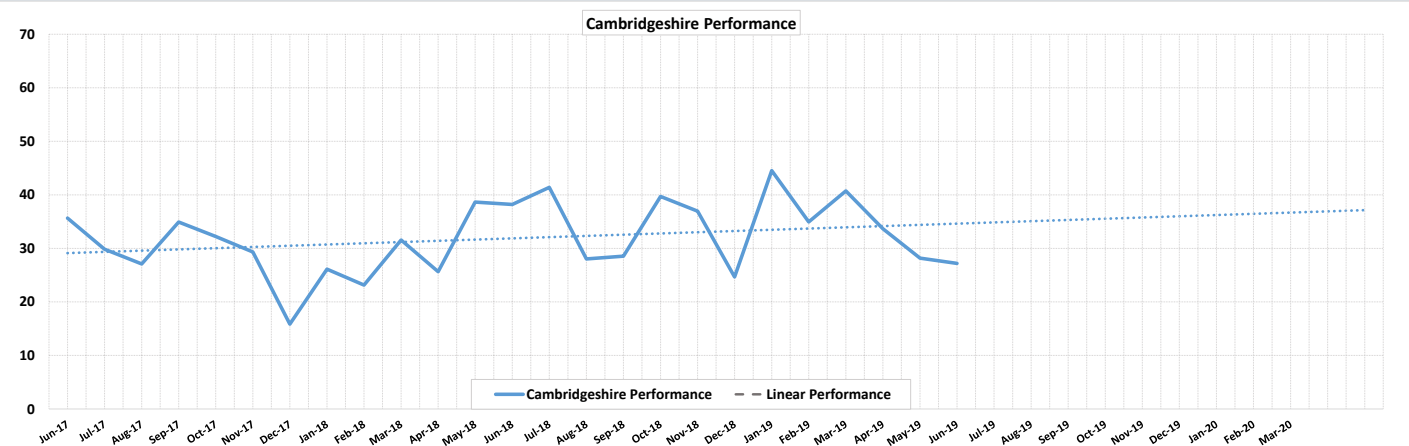
Expressed as the number of referrals to children's social care, per 10,000 population under 18. A referral is defined as a request for services to be provided by children's social care and is in respect of a child who is currently not assessed to be in need. A referral may result in an initial assessment of the child's needs, the provision of information or advice, referral to another agency or no further action. New information relating to children who are already assessed to be a child in need is not counted as a referral. If a child has more than one referral in the year then each instance is counted (Department for Education, 2018).

Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 10,000$

Where:
 X: The number of referrals to social care within the month.

Y: The population of 0 to 17 year old children.

Sources: Department for Education; LG Inform; Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Childrens Team



(Mean England and Statistical Neighbour data obtained from Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT))

Commentary

Recent changes in the way that contacts and referrals are considered within the Integrated Front Door mean that this indicator is likely to swing more than usual. The impact of the changes will reduce as we move towards the end of the year.

In Q1 2019 there were 1,198 referrals to children's social care. The rate of referrals to children's social care is below the Statistical neighbours and England average.

Target	Current Month	Previous Month	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
21.0%	13.2%	21.5%	↓	↑
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)	RAG Rating		
21.7%	20.2%	VG		

Indicator Description

This measure gives an indication of the number of children at risk of harm for a second or subsequent times. Re-registration of a child indicates that the actions to reduce the risk of harm were not successful or significant event has occurred to change thier circumstances.

Expressed as a percentage of children who became subject to a Child Protection Plan at any time during the year, who had previously been the subject of a Child Protection Plan, or on the Child Protection Register of that council (Department for Education, 2018).

Calculation:
(X/Y)*100

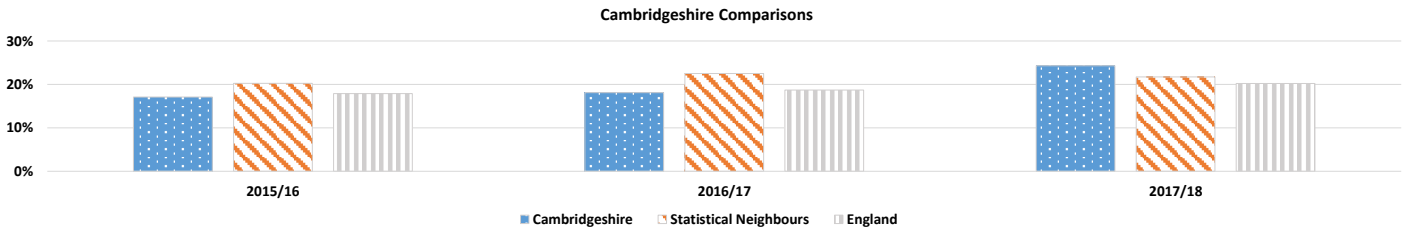
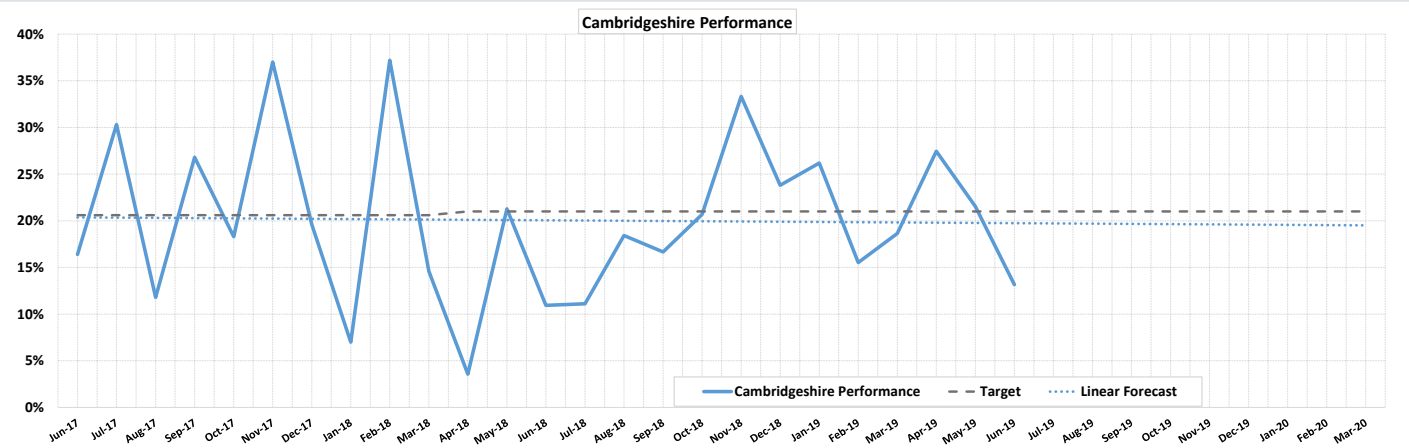
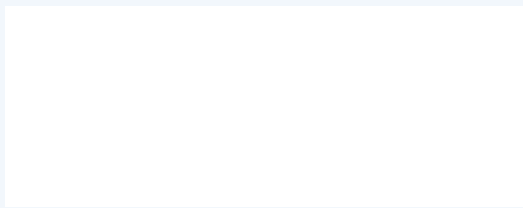
Where:

X: The number of children with a child protection plan at month end, who have had a previous child protection plan.

Y: The number of children with a child protection plan, at month end.

Sources: Department for Education; LG Inform; Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Childrens Team

Useful Links



(Mean England and Statistical Neighbour data obtained from Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT))

Commentary

NOTE: The target for this indicator has been reviewed and is now in line with the statistical neighbours and England average.

In Q1 2019, 47 of the 205 child protection plan registrations were re-registrations within 2 years. The re-registration rate of 13.2% in June is very good performance. The rate of second or subsequent child protection plans is below target and below the Statistical Neighbours and England Average.

Target	Current Quarter	Previous Quarter	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
N/A	4.0	3.8	↓	↓
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)	RAG Rating		
1.5	2.0	N/A		

Indicator Description

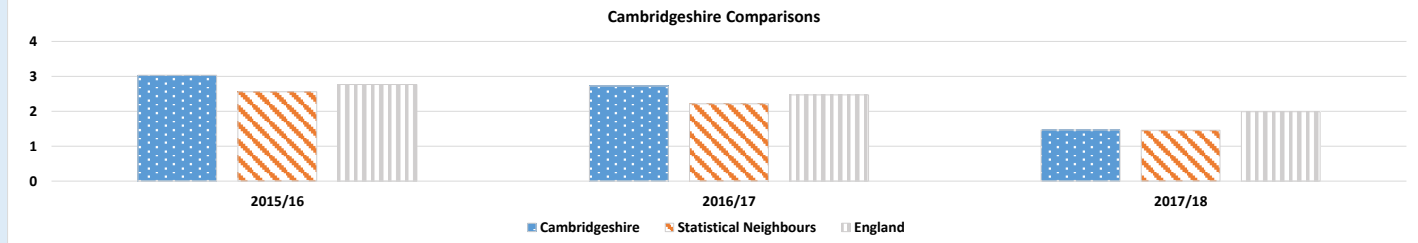
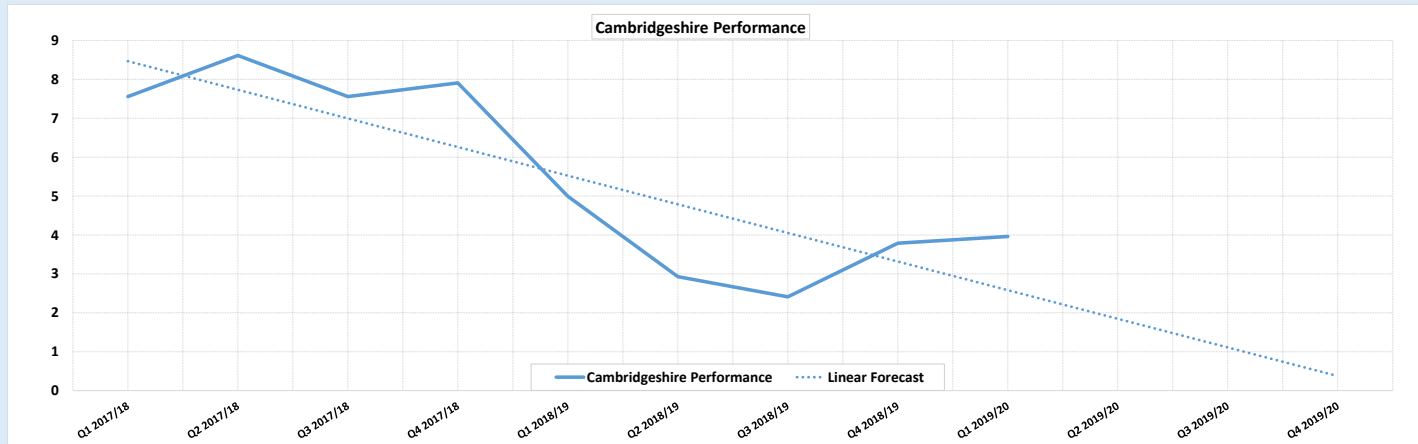
This is a Youth Justice Board National measure the number of first time entrants to the criminal justice system where first time entrants are defined as young people (aged 10 – 17) who receive their first substantive outcome (relating to a youth caution, youth conditional caution or court disposal). (Ministry of Justice, 2019), expressed in the rate per 10,000 population.

Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 10,000$

Where:
 X: The number of first time entrants to the criminal justice system aged 10-17 in the month.

Y: The population of 10 to 17 year old children.

Sources: Ministry of Justice; LG Inform; Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence; Childrens Team



(Mean England and Statistical Neighbour data obtained from Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT))

Commentary

The number of first time entrants to the criminal justice system is on a downward trend and performance has been strong during the last 12 months when comparing ourselves against statistical neighbours and the national average. Cambridgeshire has embedded partnership arrangements to support Prevention and Community Resolution programme to intervene with young people early, which has seen an impact upon performance against this measure.

Useful Links

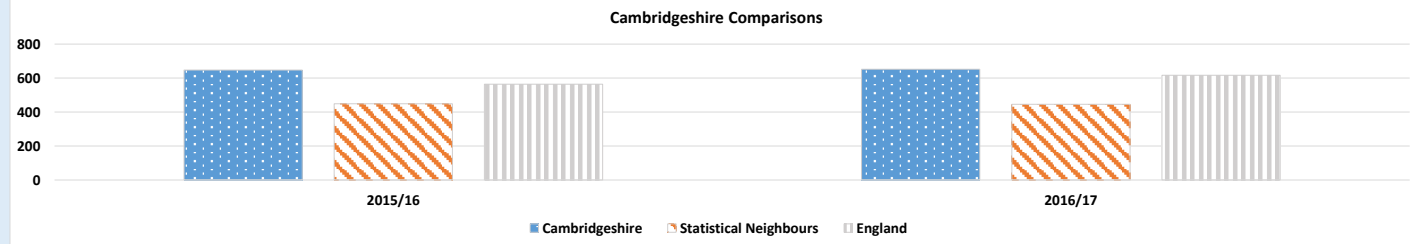
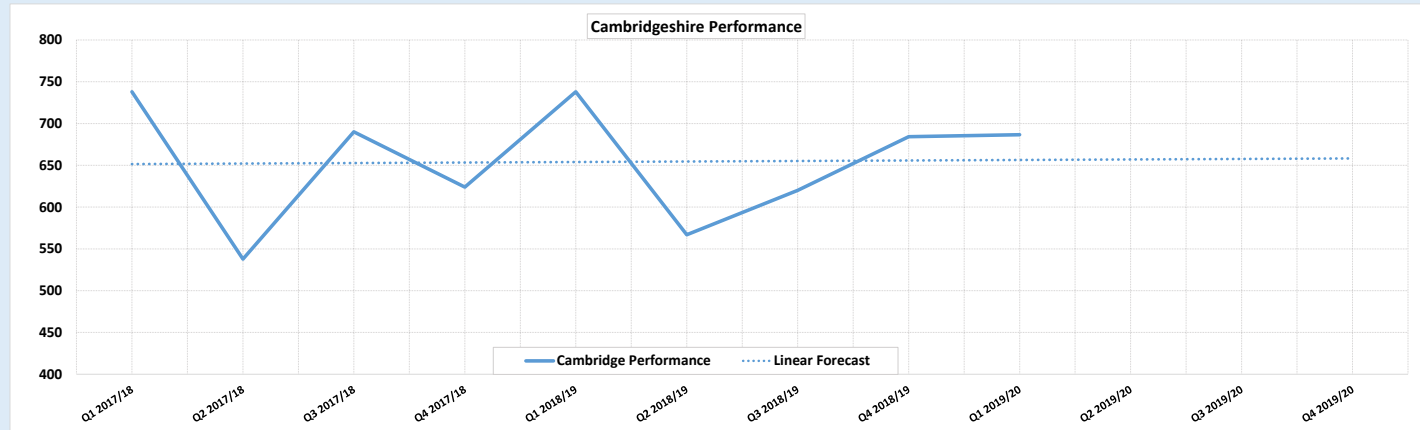
<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-justice-statistics-quarterly>

Target	Current Quarter	Previous Quarter	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
N/A	686.6	684.2	↓	↓
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2016/17)	England Mean (2016/17)	RAG Rating		
445.8	616.8	N/A		

Indicator Description

Awaiting official descriptions and rationale from directorate

Useful Links



(Mean England and Statistical Neighbour data obtained directly from B.I. P&C directorate team)

Commentary

100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	↑	↔
--------	--------	--------	---	---

100.0%	98.3%	<div style="width: 100%; height: 20px; background-color: #76b82a;"></div>
--------	-------	---

This measure gives an indication of how many children are attending state-funded nursery schools which have been judged, by Ofsted inspection, to be Good or Outstanding.

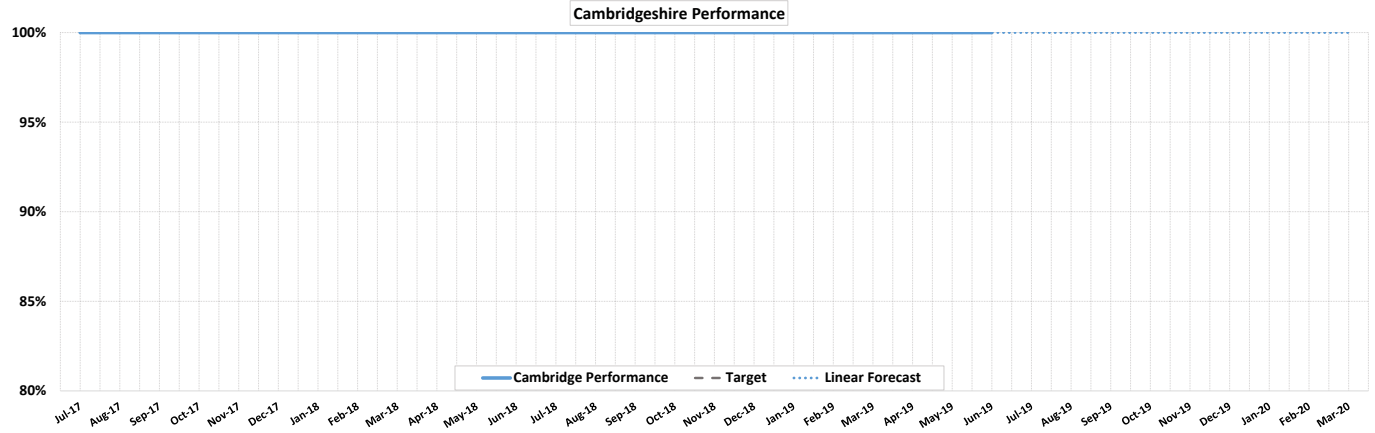
Expressed as the percentage of children in all state-funded nursery schools, at month end.

Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 100$

Where:
 X: The number of children attending state-funded nursery schools judged as good or outstanding at their latest Ofsted inspection.

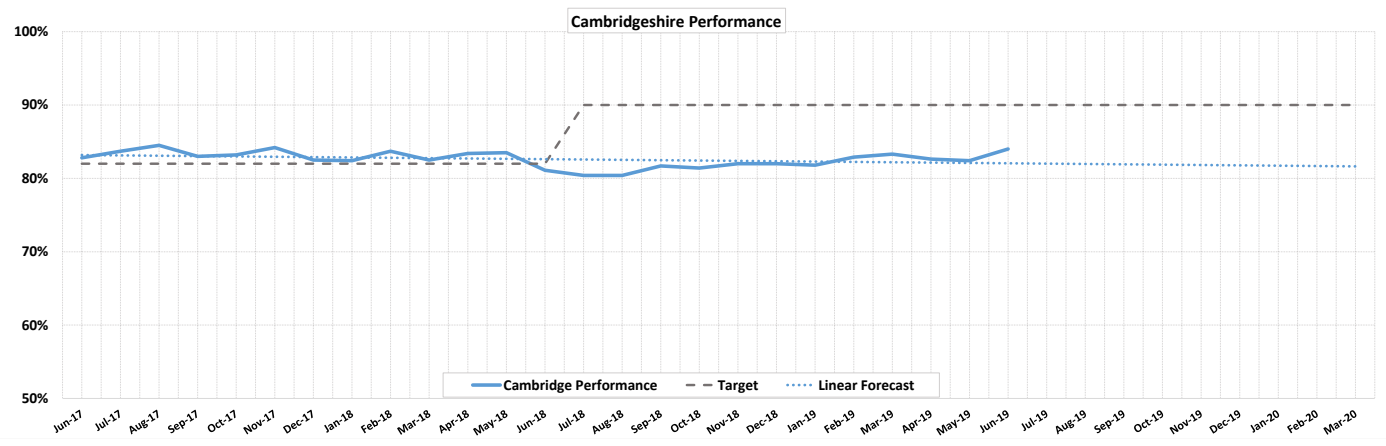
Y: All children attending state-funded nursery schools where the school has had an Ofsted inspection.

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Education Team.



(Mean England and Statistical Neighbour data obtained directly from B.I. Learning directorate team)

90.0%	84.0%	82.4%	↑	↑
88.3%	88.0%			



This measure gives an indication of how many children are attending state-funded primary schools which have been judged, by Ofsted inspection, to be Good or Outstanding.

Expressed as the percentage of children in all state-funded primary schools, at month end.

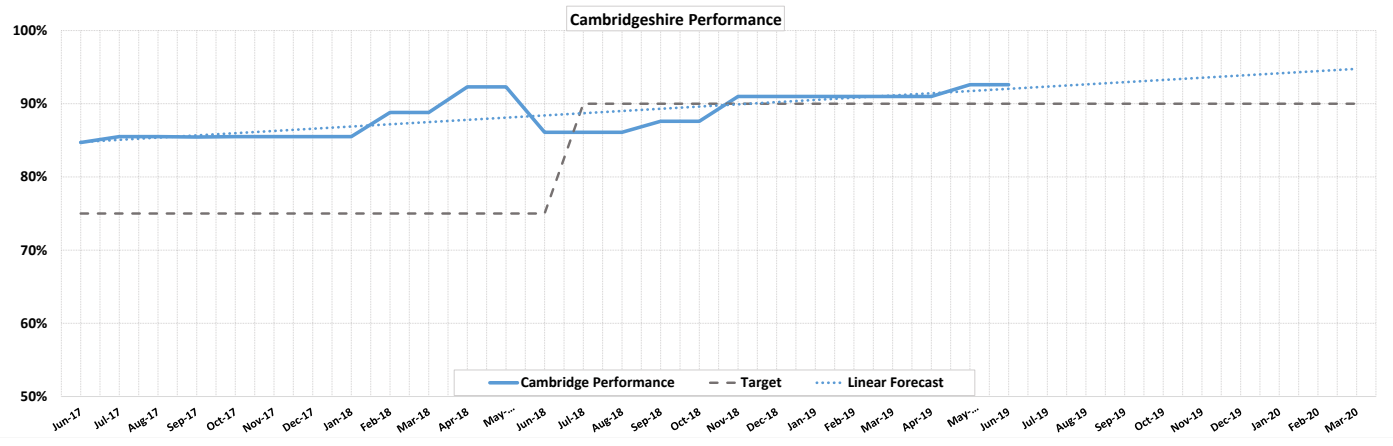
Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 100$

Where:
 X: The number of children attending state-funded primary schools judged as good or outstanding at their latest Ofsted inspection.

Y: All children attending state-funded primary schools where the school has had an Ofsted inspection.

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Education Team.

90.0%	92.6%	92.6%	↑	↔
85.4%	80.6%			



This measure gives an indication of how many children are attending state-funded secondary schools which have been judged, by ofsted inspection, to be Good or Outstanding.

Expressed as the percentage of children in all state-funded secondary schools, at month end.

Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 100$

Where:
 X: The number of children attending state-funded secondary schools judged as good or outstanding at their latest Ofsted inspection.

Y: All children attending state-funded secondary schools where the school has had an Ofsted inspection.

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Education Team.

(Mean England and Statistical Neighbour data obtained directly from B.I. Learning directorate team)

Target	Current Month	Previous Month	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
100.0%	87.0%	87.0%	↑	↔
Statistical Neighbours Mean	England Mean		RAG Rating	
92.8%	94.2%		R	

Indicator Description

This measure gives an indication of how many children are attending state-funded special schools which have been judged, by Ofsted inspection, to be Good or Outstanding.

Expressed as the percentage of children in all state-funded special schools, at month end.

Calculation:
(X/Y)*100

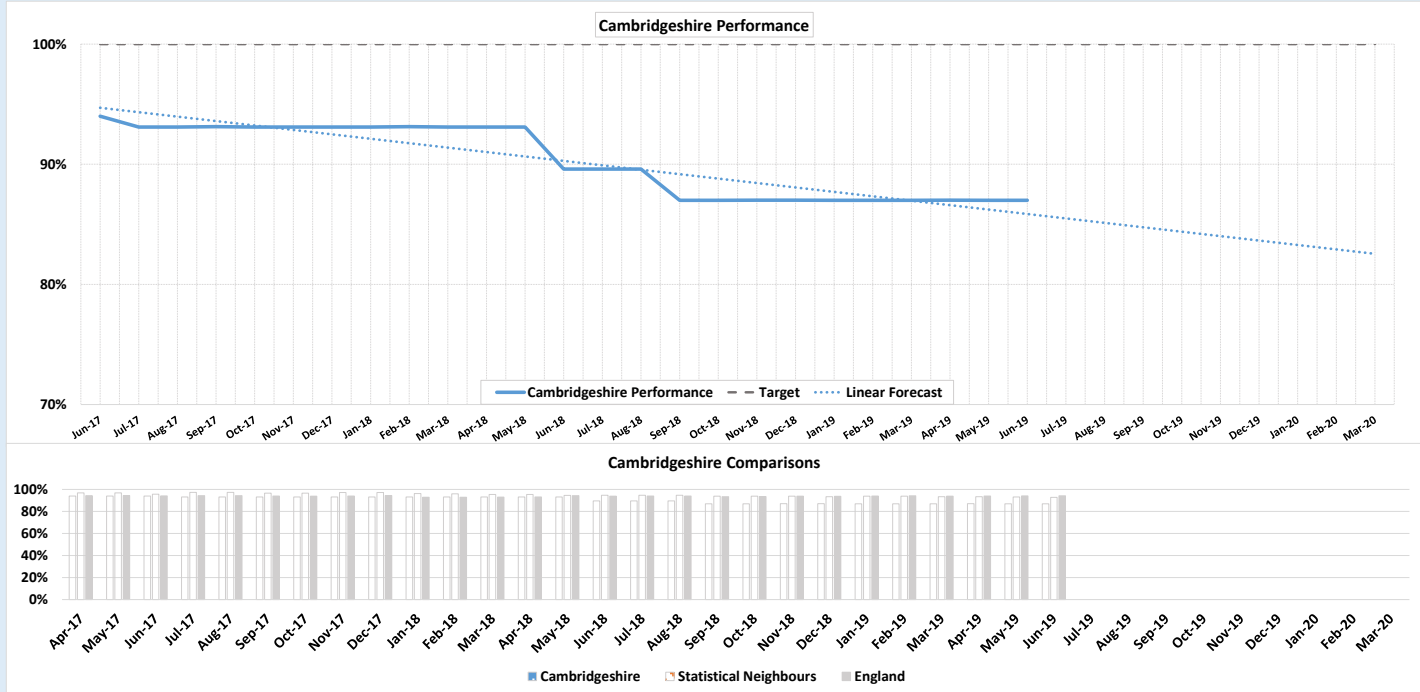
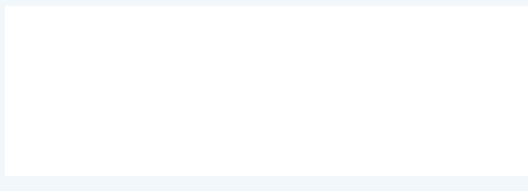
Where:

X: The number of children attending state-funded special schools judged as good or outstanding at their latest Ofsted inspection.

Y: All children attending state-funded special schools where the school has had an Ofsted inspection.

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Education Team.

Useful Links



(Mean England and Statistical Neighbour data obtained directly from B.I. Learning directorate team)

Commentary

There are ten state-funded special schools in Cambridgeshire. Ofsted have judged three to be Outstanding, four to be Good, one as Requiring Improvement and one as Inadequate. One school has yet to be inspected and is excluded from the KPI calculation.

The school requiring improvement was inspected in 2016 before it academised and has not been inspected since changing to an academy. The Inadequate school was inspected in March 2019.

Target	Current Term	Previous Term	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
75.0%	68.4%	68.0%	↑	↑
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2018/19)	England Mean (2018/19)	RAG Rating		
71.2%	68.0%	A		

This indicator shows the proportion of children benefitting from some funded early education.

All 4-year-olds have been entitled to a funded early education place since 1998 and in 2004 this was extended to all 3-year-olds. From September 2013, the entitlement to 15 hours of funded early education per week was extended to 2-year-olds meeting the Department for Education's eligibility criteria.

Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 100$

Where:
 X: The number of 2 year olds taking up places.

Y: All of the 2-year-old population eligible for a funded early education.

NB: Where they are receiving funded provision at more than one provider, they have only been counted once; it is a unique count of children.

NB - The estimated number of eligible children is derived from data supplied to the Department for Education by the Department for Work and Pensions in November 2016 on the number of children believed to meet the benefit and tax credit eligibility criteria.

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Education Team.

Useful Links

The Education Welfare Benefits Team are, however, continuing to work alongside colleagues within the Child and Family Centres, to identify the key reasons for the reduction in take up of funded 2

70.0%	82.1%	73.4%	↑	↑
64.5%	58.0%	VG		

Indicator Description

Education, Health and Care (EHC) plans for children and young people aged up to 25 were introduced on 1 September 2014 as part of the Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) provisions in the Children and Families Act 2014.

The percentage of EHCP assessments completed within 20 weeks (including exception cases).

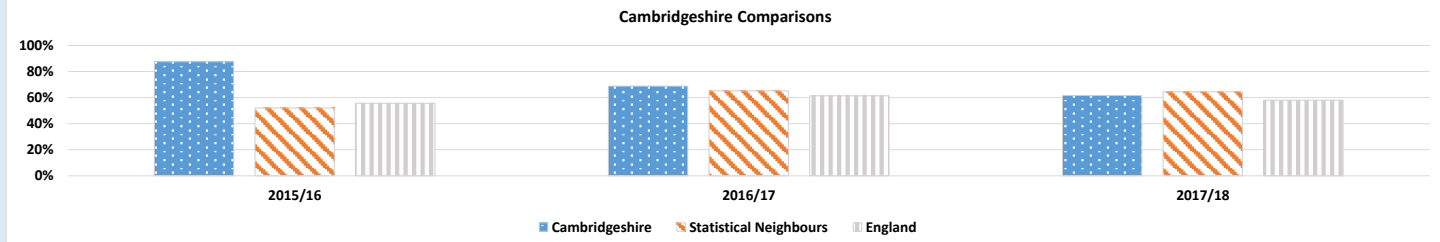
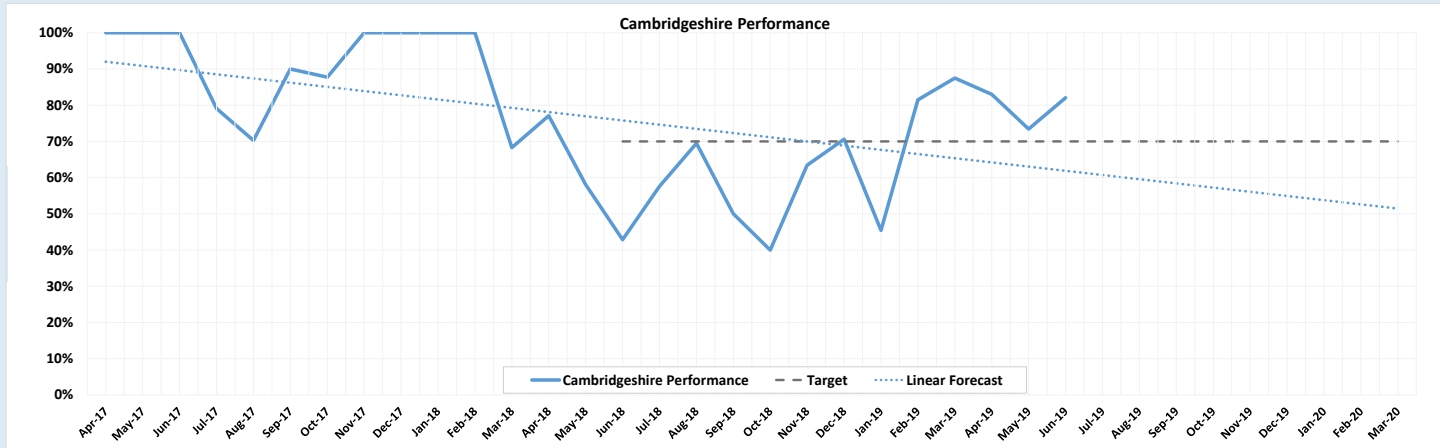
Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 100$

Where:

X: The number of EHCP assessments (including) exception cases issued within the month which took 20 weeks or less to complete.

Y: The number of EHCP assessments issued within the month.

The CCC target of 70% was set in June 2018 when this indicator was included in corporate performance reporting. Prior to this, no target was set.



(Mean England and Statistical Neighbour data obtained from Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT))

Commentary

Nationally the percentage of EHC plans being issued in timescale has decreased. In 2018, 60% of EHC plans were issued in timescale which shows a decrease from 2017 when 65% of new EHC plans were issued to timescales.

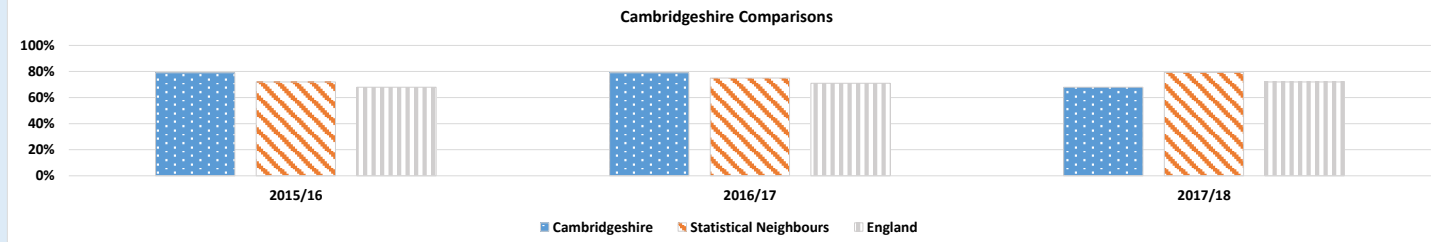
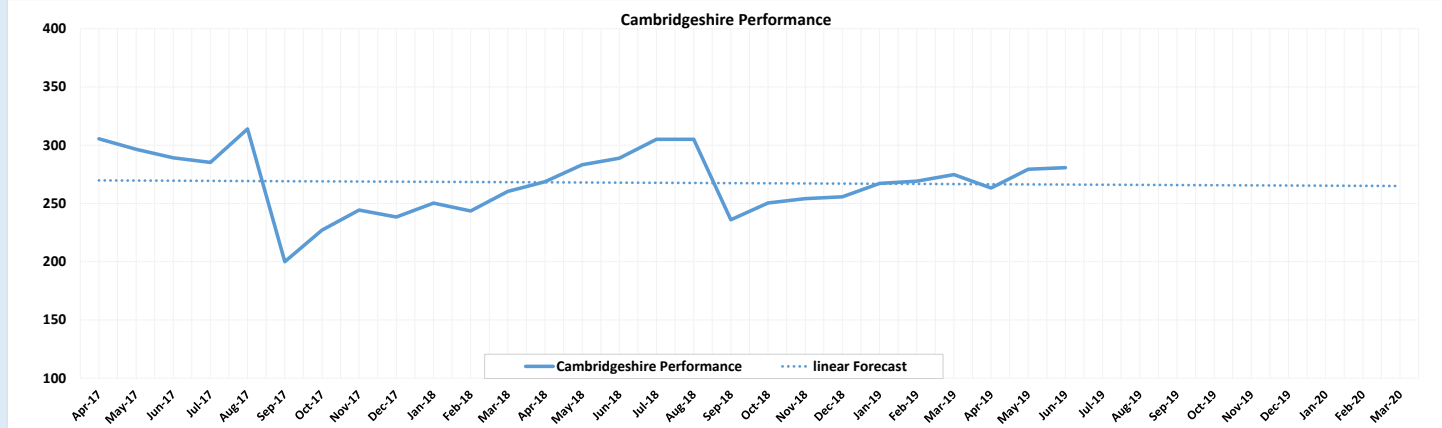
Cambridgeshire has seen a similar drop in line with the national data however since February 2019 performance has remained well above target and significantly above both the statistical neighbour

Target	Current Month	Previous Month	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
N/A	280.7	279.4	↓	↓
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)	RAG rating		
194.3	249.4	N/A		

Indicator Description

Awaiting official descriptions and rationale from directorate

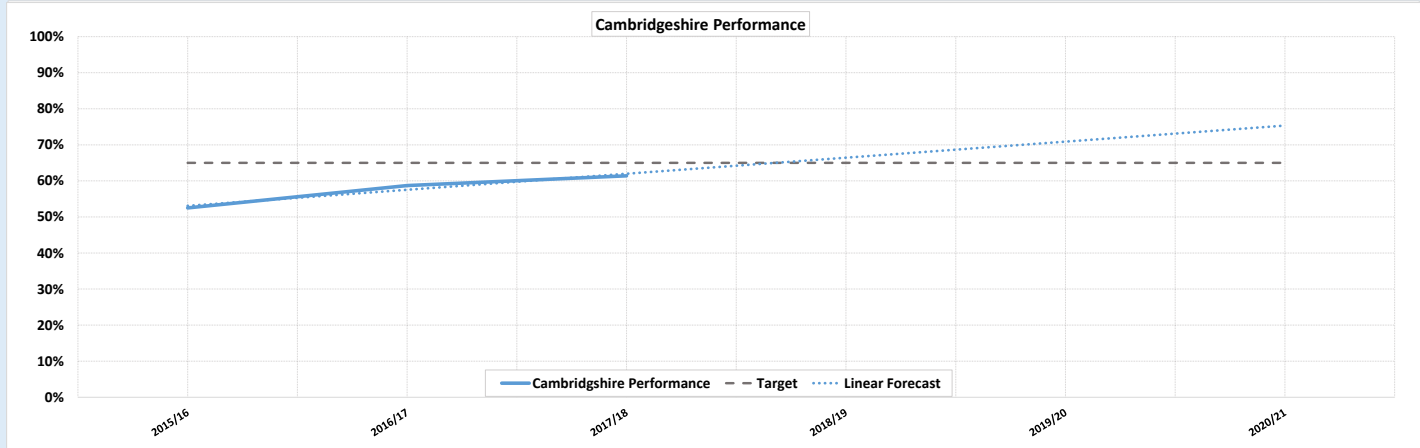
Useful Links



(Mean England and Statistical Neighbour data obtained from Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT))

Commentary

Target	Current Year	Previous Year	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
65.0%	61.4%	58.7%	↑	↑
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)	RAG Rating		
64.0%	64.4%	A		



Indicator Description

This indicator measures the attainment of children, in state-funded schools, at the end of Key Stage 2.

Expressed as the percentage of children in all state-funded schools, at end the end of the academic year.

Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 100$

Where:
 X: The number of children at the end of Key Stage 2 with a valid result showing they have reached the expected standard in all three subjects.

Y: The number of children at the end of Key Stage 2 with a valid result.


Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Education Team.

(Mean England and Statistical Neighbour data obtained from Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT))

Commentary

Useful Links

50.1	48.0	47.7	↑	↑
------	------	------	---	---

47.9	46.5	
------	------	---

Attainment 8 measures the average achievement of pupils in up to 8 qualifications including English (double weighted if the combined English qualification, or both language and literature are taken), maths (double weighted), three further qualifications that count in the English Baccalaureate (EBacc) and three further qualifications that can be GCSE (including EBacc subjects) or any other non-GCSE qualifications on the Department for Education (DfE) approved list.

Expressed as an average score derived from the scores of children in all state-funded schools, at end the end of the academic year.

Calculation:

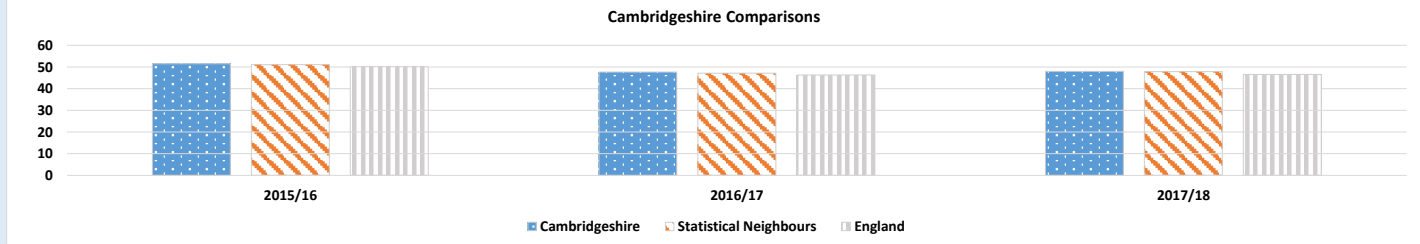
X/Y

Where:

X: The sum of all pupils Attainment 8 scores

Y: The number of children at the end of Key Stage 4 with a valid Attainment 8 score.

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Education Team.



(Mean England and Statistical Neighbour data obtained from Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT))

8.5%

9.6%

8.9%



10.6%

11.2%

R

In law, parents of children of compulsory school age (5-16) are required to ensure that they receive a suitable education by regular attendance at school or otherwise. Failure to comply with this statutory duty can lead to prosecution. Local Authorities are responsible in law for making sure that pupils attend school. Schools are required to take attendance registers twice a day: at the beginning of the morning session and during the afternoon session. In their register schools are required to distinguish whether pupils are present, engaged in an approved educational activity, or are absent. Where a pupil of compulsory school age is absent, schools have to indicate if their absence is authorised by the school or unauthorised.

Since the beginning of the 2015/16 academic year, pupils have been identified as persistent absentees if they miss 10% or more of their possible sessions.

Expressed as a percentage

Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 100$

Where:

X: The number of enrolments classed as persistent absentees

Y: The number of enrolments.

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Education Team.

Useful Links

(Mean England and Statistical Neighbour data obtained from Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT))

Commentary

Although persistent absence in all schools rose by 0.7 percentage points from the previous year, it is still well below both the England average (1.6 percentage points below) and the statistical neighbour figure (1.0 percentage points below).

This is the first time in the last five years that persistent absence rose in primary and secondary schools and the increase is 0.6 percentage points for both school phases which is in line with similar increases for statistical neighbours and the England average.

Persistent absence in special schools has risen by 6 percentage points since the previous year. This is higher than both our statistical neighbour average and the England average.

3.7%

4.1%

3.8%



4.9%

5.1%



Indicator Description

A fixed period exclusion refers to a pupil who is excluded from a school but remains on the register of that school because they are expected to return when the exclusion period is completed.

Expressed as a percentage

Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 100$

Where:

X: The number of fixed period exclusions recorded across the whole academic year

Y: The number of pupils (sole and dual main registered) on roll as at census day in January of the academic year

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Education Team.

Useful Links

(Mean England and Statistical Neighbour data obtained from Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT))

Commentary

Cambridgeshire is currently 0.4 percentage points below target but 0.8 percentage points above the statistical neighbour average and 1 percentage point above national performance.

Nationally there has been an increase in numbers of fixed term exclusions and 2018 figures are 0.32% higher than in 2017. The statistical neighbour average increased by 0.33% and Cambridgeshire by 0.29% over the same period.

Factors affecting this are complex and may be influenced by a growing number of children with complex social, emotional and mental health (SEMH) needs. A review of SEMH needs is nearing

Target	Current Year	Previous Year	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
93.0%	92.8%	94.7%	↑	↓

91.1%

90.6%

Indicator Description

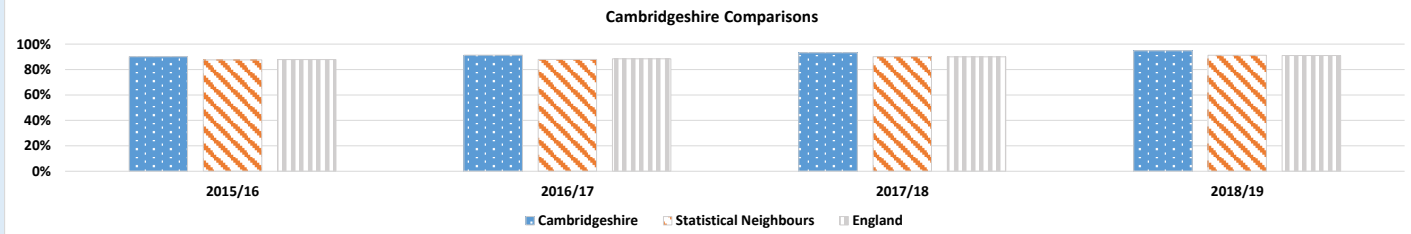
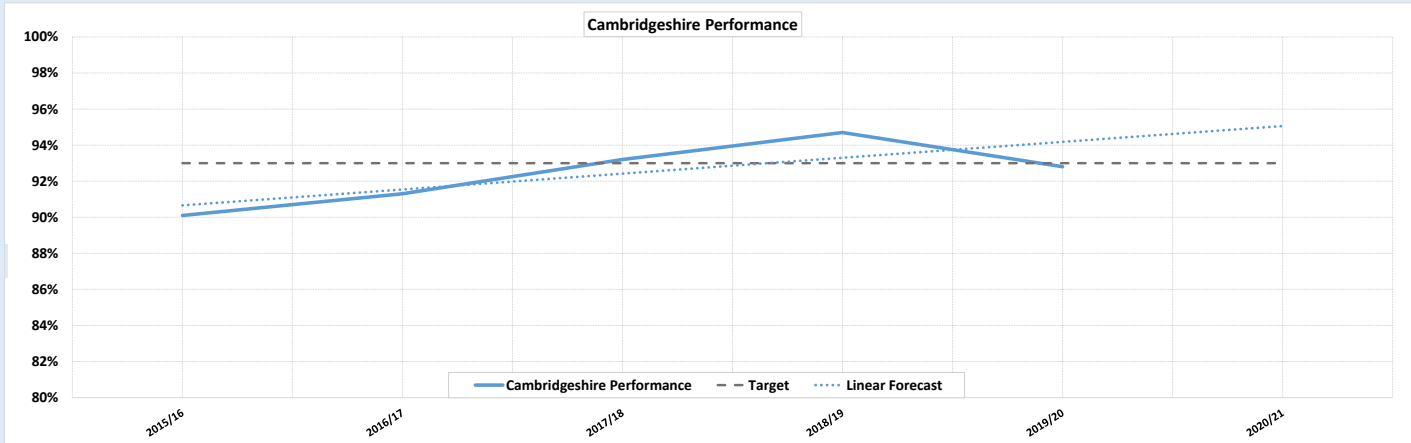
This indicator provides the proportion of applicants for primary school places which have received preferred offers

Expressed as a percentage

Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 100$

Where:
X: The number of children receiving a place at their first choice school
Y: The number of applications received

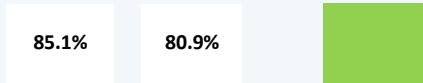
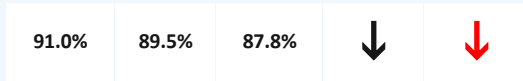
Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Education Team.



(Mean England and Statistical Neighbour data obtained from Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT))

Commentary

A total of 6890 applications for Reception places at Cambridgeshire schools for September 2019 entry were received by the deadline, up from 6763 last year. Of these, 6376 resulted in offers for places being made to children at their parents' first school preference school. The number of children offered a place at their parents' first preference school has gone down from nearly 95% last year, mainly due to an increase in the number of applications received from parents naming only one school. All parents have the option of naming three schools in order of preference and are actively encouraged to do this.



This indicator provides the proportion of applicants for Year 7 places for entry at the start of the new academic year who were allocated their first preference school.

Expressed as a percentage

Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 100$

Where:

X: The number of children receiving a place at their first choice school

Y: The number of applications received

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence: Education Team.

(Mean England and Statistical Neighbour data obtained from Local Authority Interactive Tool (LAIT))

Commentary

This year we received nearly 6700 applications for secondary school places - an increase of more than 300 compared to the last academic year.

A total of 6691 applications were received by the deadline of 31 October 2018. Of these more than 5990 (89.5%) resulted in children being offered a place at their first preference school compared to 5561 last year. A further 449 (6.7%) children have received the offer of a place at their second or third preference school.

Target	Current Quarter	Previous Quarter	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
N/A	50.3	50.4	↓	↑
Statistical Neighbours Mean	England Mean		RAG Rating	
47.1	60.3		N/A	

Indicator Description

Lower crime rates enable a safer environment for the public.

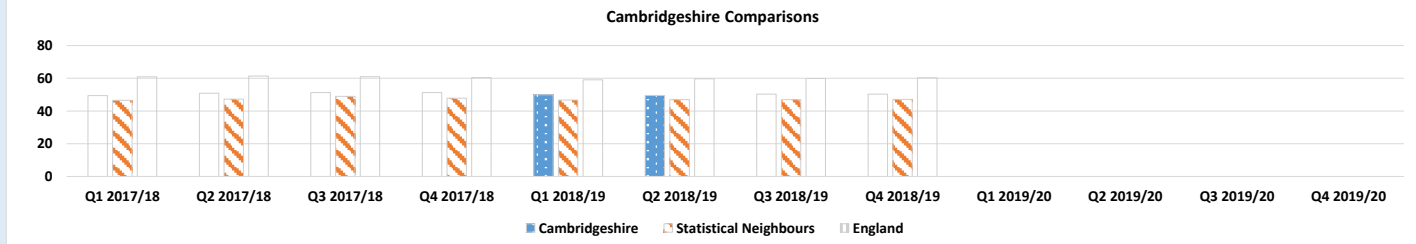
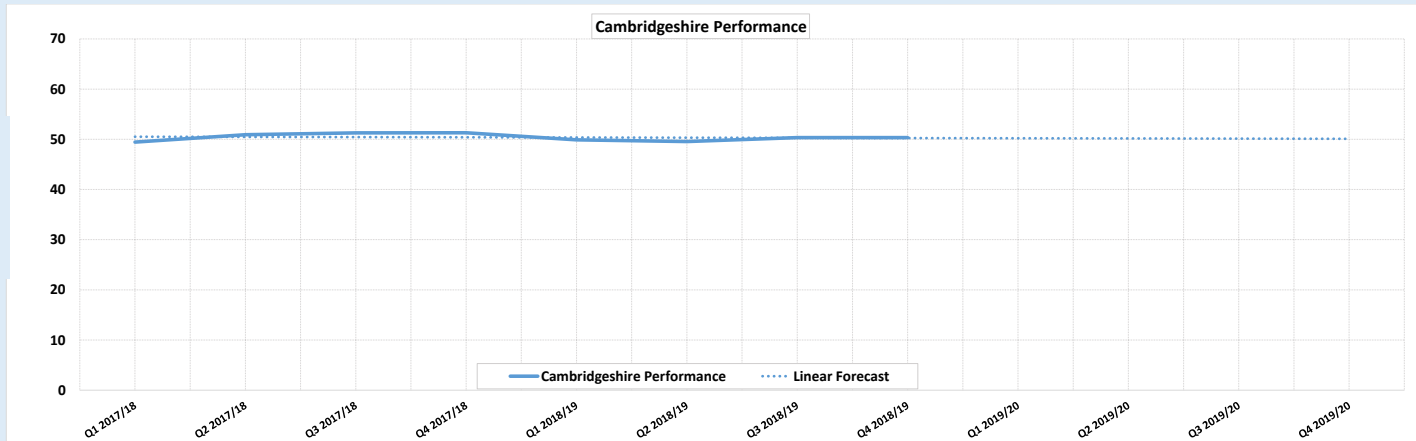
This indicator shows police-recorded victim based crimes, including violence against the person, sexual offences, robbery, theft offences and criminal damage and arson offences.

Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 1000$

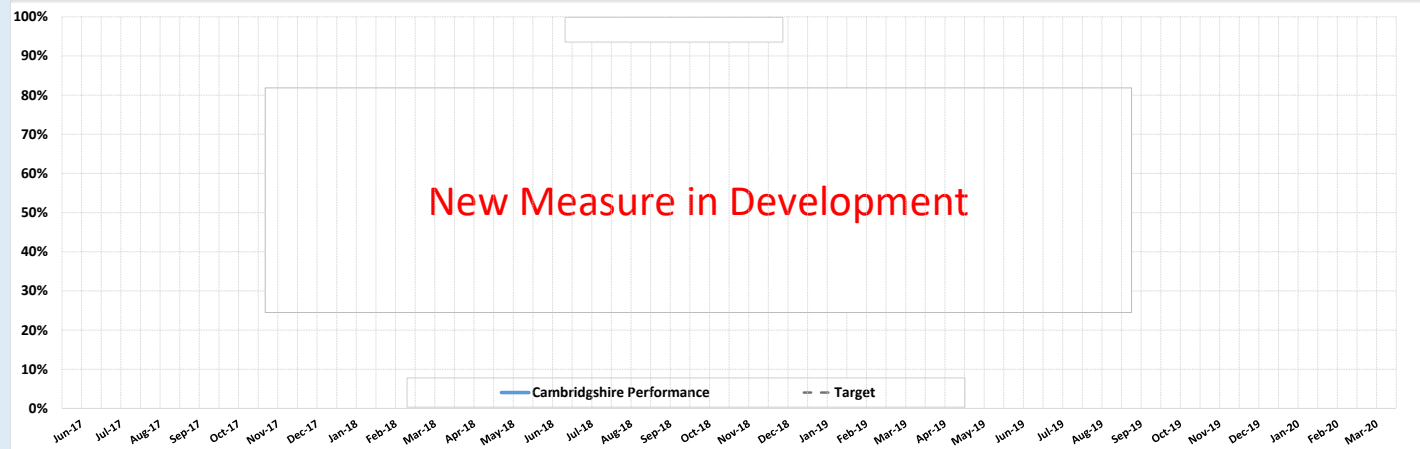
Where:

X is the number of victim based crimes.

Y is the population of the specified area.



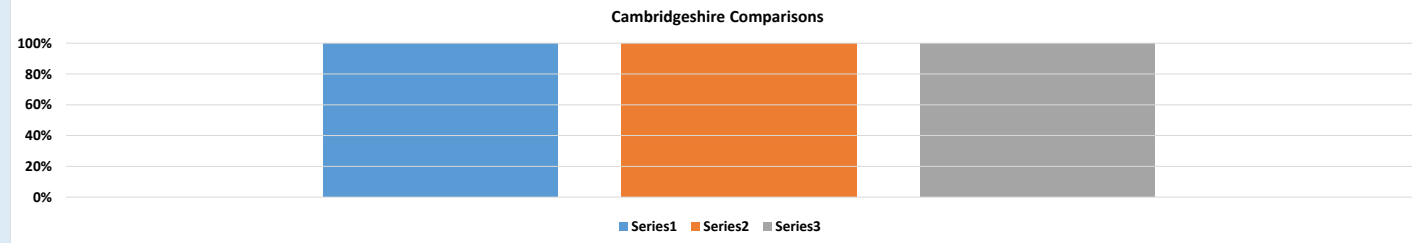
Target	Current Month	Previous Month	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
#N/A	#N/A	#NUM!	↓	↑↑↑
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)		RAG Rating	
#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	



Indicator Description

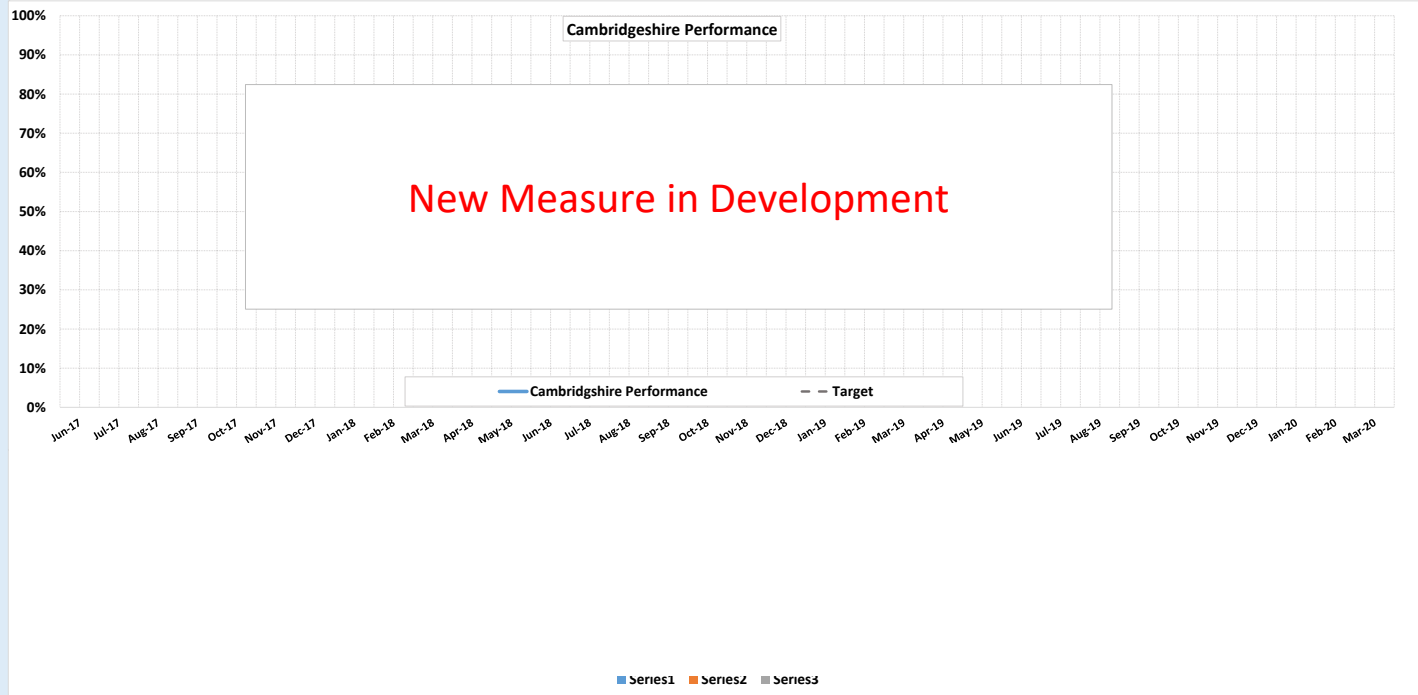
[Empty text box for indicator description]

[Empty text box for indicator description]



[Empty text box for indicator description]

Target	Current Month	Previous Month	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
#N/A	#N/A	#NUM!	↓	↑↑↑
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)		RAG Rating	
#N/A	#N/A		#N/A	



Indicator Description

Useful Links

Commentary

Target	Current Quarter	Previous Quarter	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
N/A	21.13	17.74	↓	↓
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)	RAG Rating		
N/A	N/A	N/A		

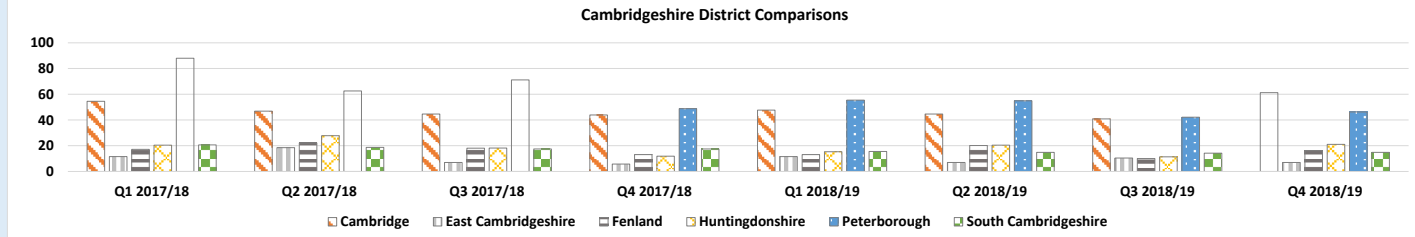
Indicator Description

Data has been compiled by Cambridgeshire Research Group from CADET the corporate performance tool supplied by Cambridgeshire Constabulary's Performance Team on 5th June 2019 and is correct as of that date.

In May 2018 Cambridgeshire Constabulary went live with a new IT system called Athena, this means that data on crimes from that date (23rd May 2019) is subject to recording and extraction methods that are not identical to the previous system.

Previous Hate Crime published by Cambridgeshire Research Group may be reported using different time periods and therefore may not be comparable.

Rates have been calculated by using Cambridgeshire County Council Research teams latest local population estimates: Cambridgeshire mid-2015 estimates and Peterborough mid-2017 estimates



Commentary

Useful Links

Placeholder for useful links related to the indicator.

N/A	23.00	19.00	↓	↓
-----	-------	-------	---	---

N/A	N/A	N/A
-----	-----	-----

This reported incidents data is collected from True Vision, an online reporting tool used as an alternative to direct reporting via 101 or 999. Third Party Reporting Centres (TPRC) are advised to use True Vision, although it is not known what percentage these centres constitute.

True Vision is intended to facilitate the reporting of Hate Crimes, although not all incidents recorded are consistent with this due to a lack of user understanding.



EY	61.25%	60.84%	↑	↑
KS1	47.48%	41.94%	↑	↑
KS2	41.31%	38.54%	↑	↑

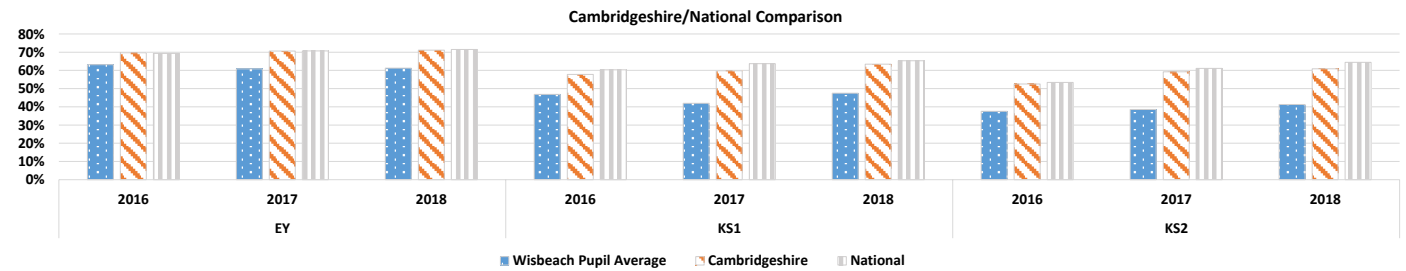
Statistics for Wisbeach based on a weighted average by cohort numbers for pupils in the below schools.

- Peckover Primary School
- Orchards Church Of England Primary
- Clarkson Infants School
- St Peter's CofE Aided Junior School
- The Nene Infant Academy
- Ramoth Junior School
- Elm Road Primary School
- Elm CofE Primary School
- Friday Bridge Community Primary School
- Leverington Academy
- Beaure Community Primary School

For EY, attainment is measured by % of students who have achieved the expected 'Good Level of Development' (GLD)

For KS1 and KS2, attainment is measured by % of students who have achieved 'Reading, Writing, Maths (RWM) equal or above expected standard'

Statistics source: Nexus

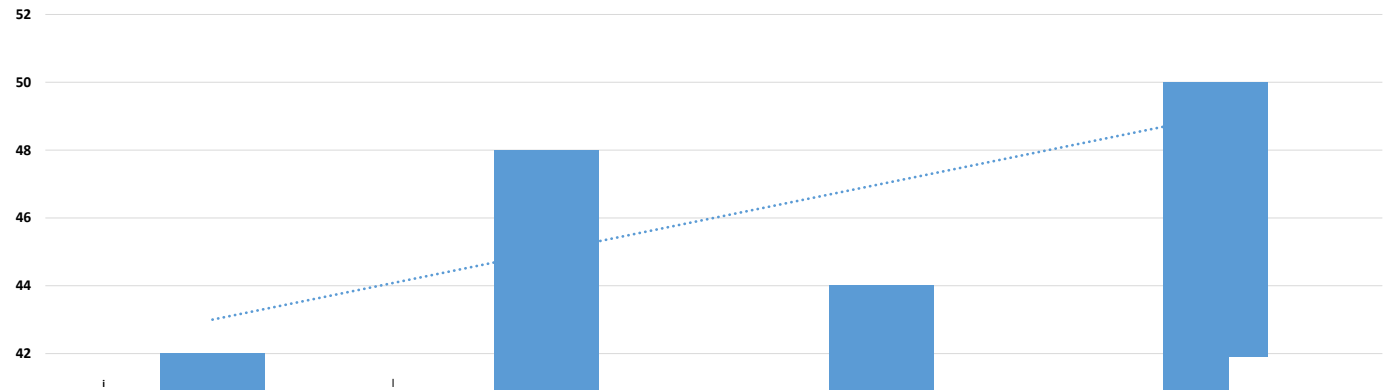


N/A	50.00	44.00	↓	↓
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)		RAG Rating	
N/A	N/A		N/A	

Indicator Description

Wisbeach LAC data compiled from LAC Return 903 data from years 2015-2018.
 Data includes LAC Return entries with an RNE 'S' (Started to be Looked After), and a current home address within the Wisbeach Parish.

LAC Starters from Wisbeach



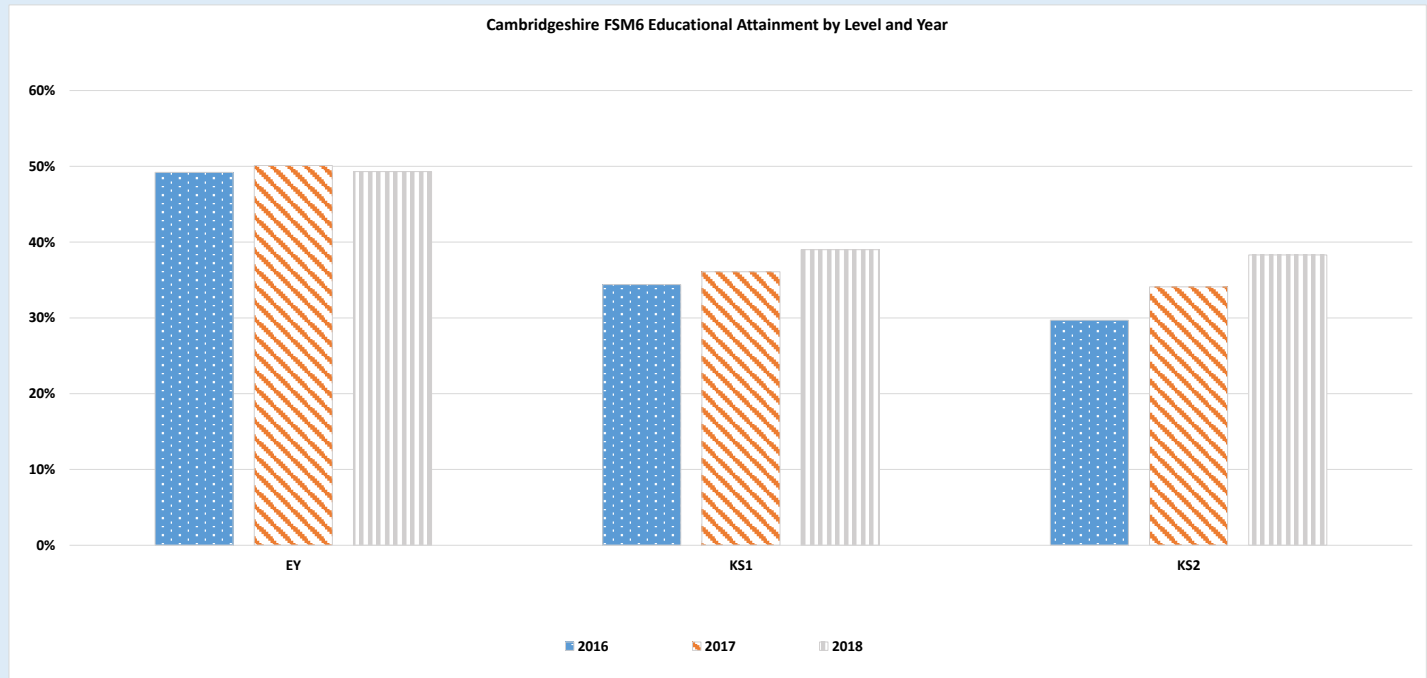
	Current Year	Previous Year	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
EY	49.30%	50.10%	↑	↓
KS1	39.00%	36.10%	↑	↑
KS2	38.30%	34.10%	↑	↑

Indicator Description

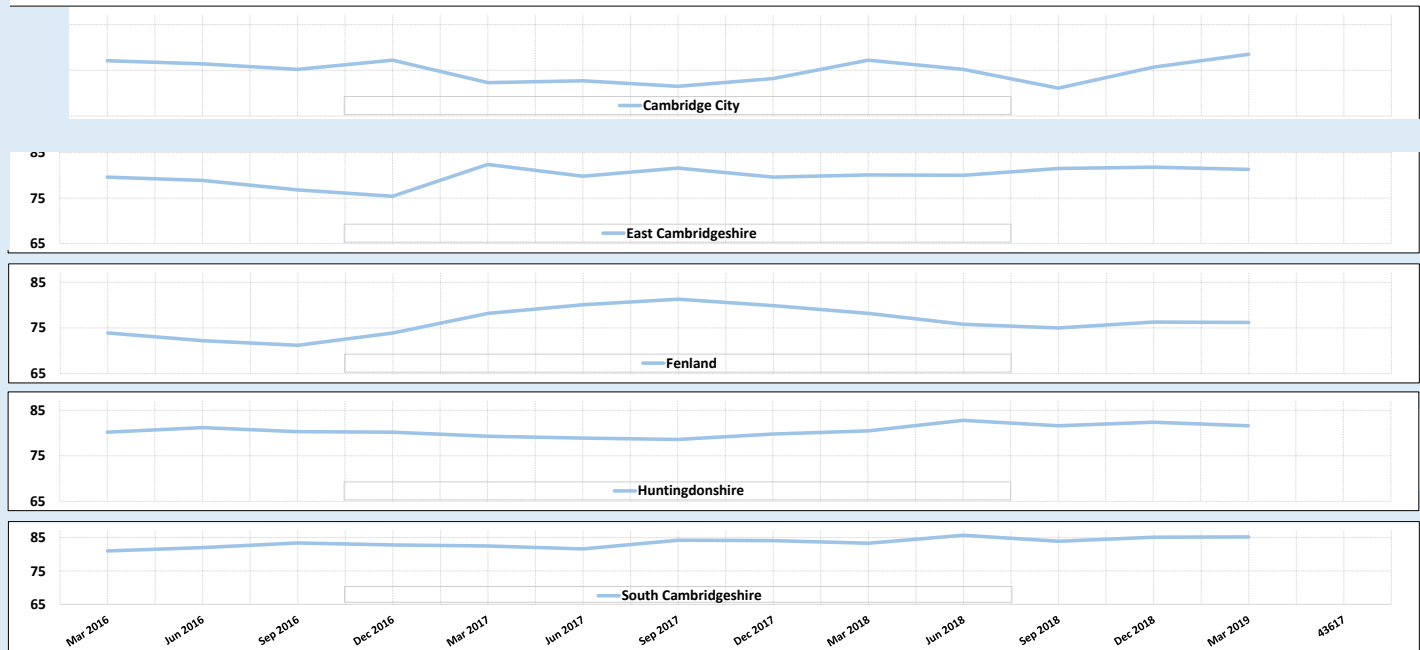
For Early Years (EY), attainment is measured by the percentage of students who have achieved the expected 'Good Level of Development' (GLD).

For Key Stage 1 (KS1) and Key Stage 2 (KS2), attainment is measured by the percentage of students who have achieved 'Reading, Writing, Maths (RWM) equal or above expected standard'

Statistics Source: Nexus



District Employment Rate per Quarter



Cambridgeshire Comparison



Indicator Description

Data from the annual population survey - 'A residence based labour market survey encompassing population, economic activity (employment and unemployment), economic inactivity and qualifications. These are broken down where possible by gender, age, ethnicity, industry and occupation. Available at Local Authority level and above. Updated quarterly.'

Employment data represents a rolling 12 month average, updated every financial quarter.
95% confidence interval of percent figure (+/-).

Data Source: NOMIS - <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>

Target	Current Quarter	Previous Quarter	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
95.2%	97.1%	96.8%	↑	↑

N/A	N/A	
-----	-----	---

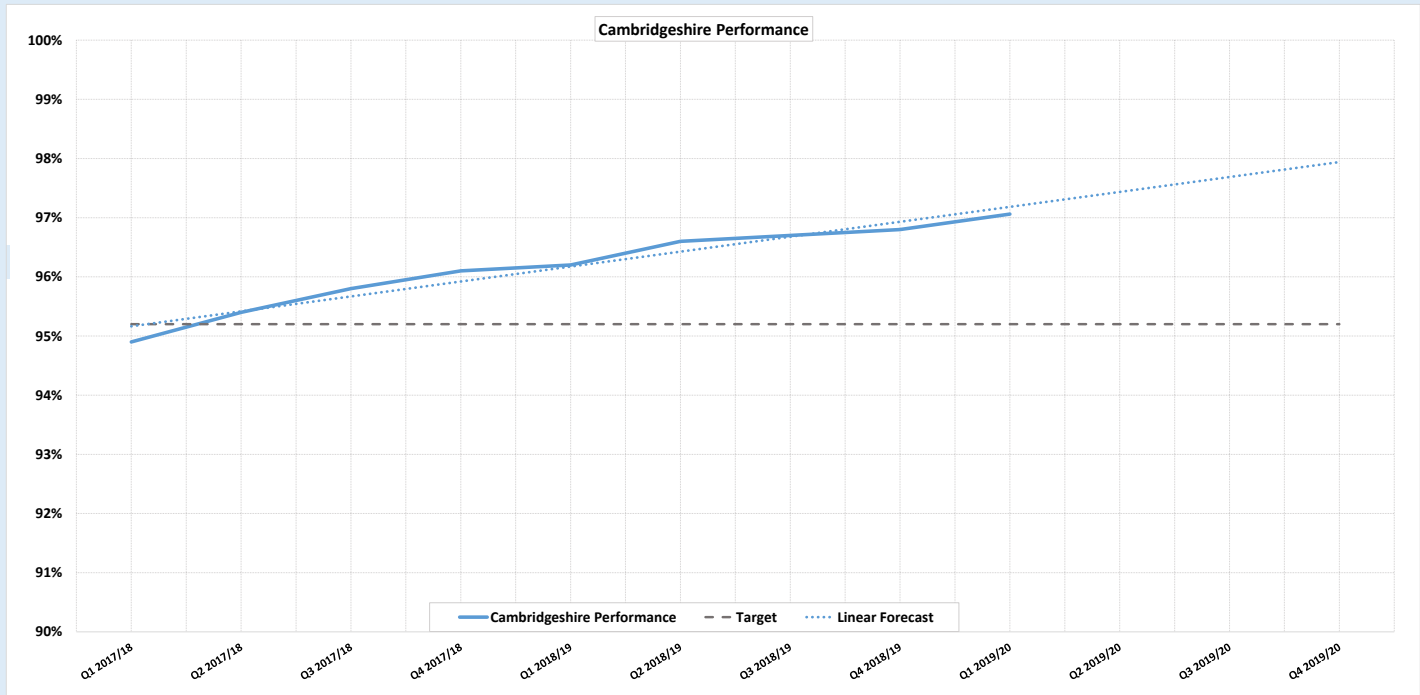
Indicator Description

Percentage of addresses with Superfast broadband availability - This metric shows the percentage of addresses which are within the coverage area of superfast (30Mbit/s to less than 300Mbit/s) broadband networks. It has been produced by Ofcom, using data provided by communications providers and is one of a series of measures Ofcom use to determine fixed broadband performance within an area

Source name: Ofcom

Collection name: Connected Nations

Polarity: High is good



Commentary

The percentage of premises in Cambridgeshire with access to at least superfast broadband continues to increase.

97.1% premises had access at the end of quarter 1 2019/20 and continues to be above the 95.2% target.

Target	Current Quarter	Previous Quarter	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
N/A	64.1%	61.8%	↑	↑
Statistical Neighbours Mean	England Mean	RAG Rating		
N/A	N/A	N/A		

Indicator Description

Access to broadband is a key enabler of economic growth.

Useful Links

Commentary

The percentage of take-up as part of the superfast broadband rollout programme continues to increase.

The percentage of take-up has increased to 64.1% at the end of quarter 1 2019/20. This is a contextual indicator and as such there is no target.

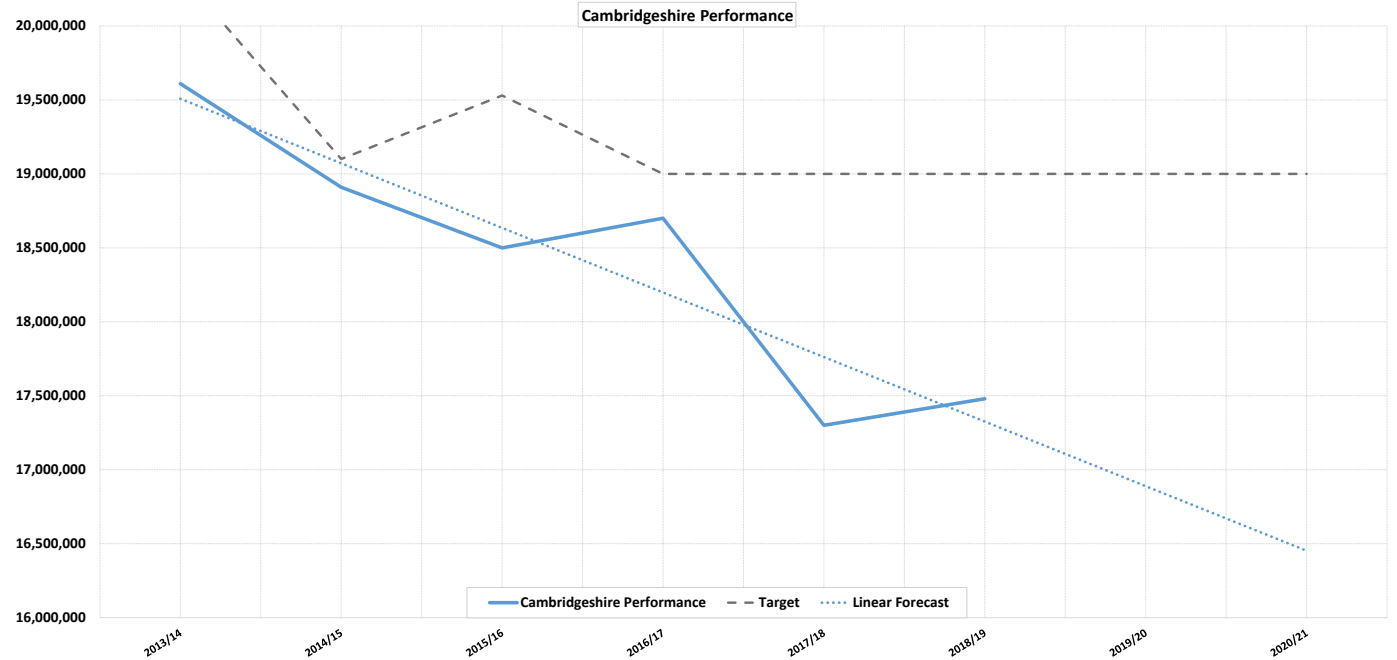
19,000,000	17,480,000	17,300,300	↑	↑
N/A	N/A			

Indicator Description

Bus patronage is a key outcome of the partnerships between local authorities and bus operators, which together play an important role in delivering better local transport services and are supported by approximately £2.5bn of public funding per year.

This indicator measures the total number of local bus passenger journeys originating in the authority area in a given year. Local bus services are defined for the purposes of this indicator as those using one or more public service vehicles for the carriage of passengers by road at separate fares where the stopping places, or journey length, are less than 15 miles (24 kilometres) apart.

We no longer report this information to DfT. It used to be national indicator NI 177, but this is no longer required.



Commentary

There were 17.48 million bus passenger journeys originating in Cambridgeshire in 2018-19. This represents an increase of 1.1 % from 2017-18, but a decrease of 6.6% from 2016-17; this general pattern of a fall in journeys can be attributed to a cut in bus services in the county and also a general pattern nationally of people using public transport less. The slight increase from 2017-18 may be due to the removal of parking charges for passengers using the park and ride services.

Target	Current Quarter	Previous Quarter	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	↑	↔
Statistical Neighbours Mean	England Mean	RAG Rating		
N/A	N/A	G		

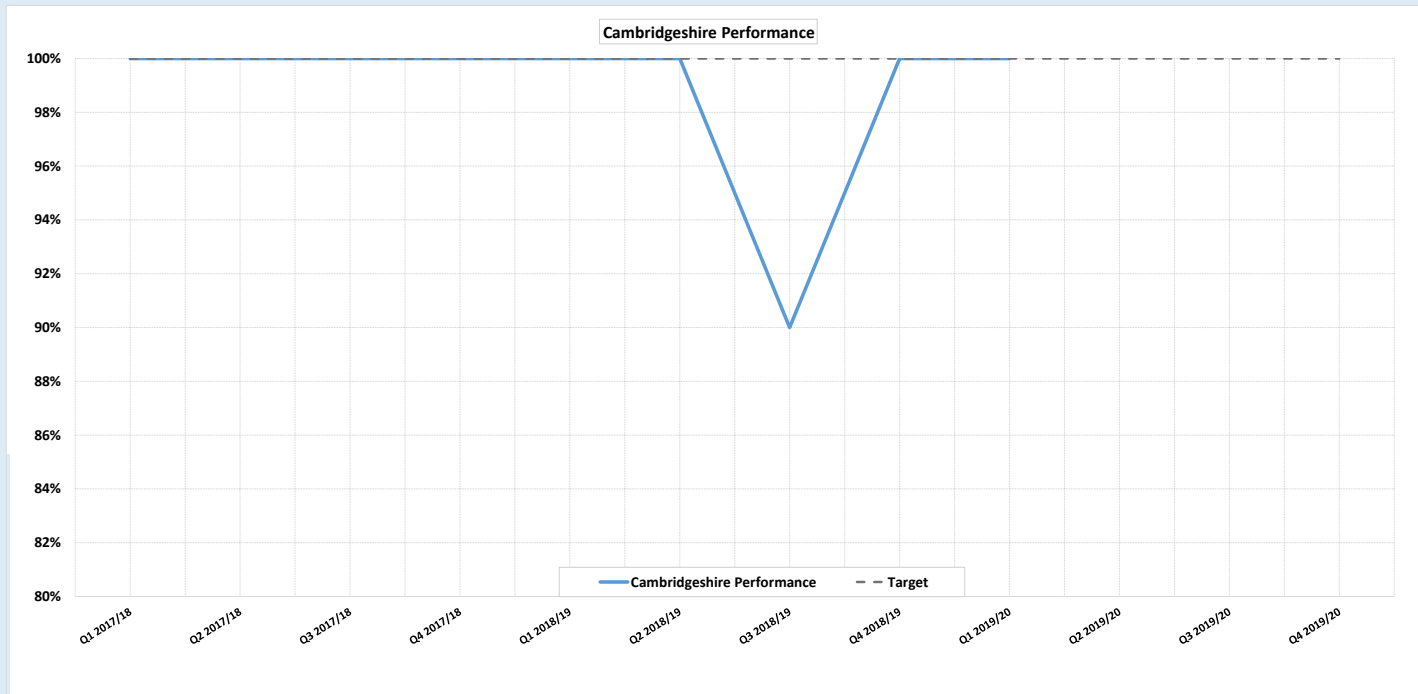
Indicator Description

Key measure of operational flow in determining planning application

The measure to be used is the percentage of decisions on applications made:
 a. within the statutory determination period; or
 b. within such extended period as has been agreed in writing between the applicant and the local planning authority;

We collect the data monthly and report quarterly.

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government collect data recorded for major development in Live Tables P151a and 151b. The assessment period for their measure is the two years up to and including the most recent quarter for which data on planning application decisions are available at the time of designation. For example, a two year assessment period between October 2016 and September 2018 will be used for designation decisions in Quarter 1 2019. The average percentage figure for the assessment period as a whole is used.



Commentary

If a Local Planning Authority (LPA) consistently fails to determine planning applications within the statutory timescales, without agreeing to an extension of time, then the Secretary of State can designate the LPA as underperforming and as a result applicants have the option of submitting their applications to the Planning Inspectorate for determination.

If the LPA is designated as under performing then they will be expected to prepare an action plan to address areas of weakness contributing to under performance and therefore the percentage of applications that are determined within the agreed timescales is a Key Performance Indicator for the County Planning, Minerals and Waste team.

Useful Links

Improving planning performance

Criteria for designation (revised 2018)

Presented to Parliament pursuant to section 62B of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/760040/Improving_planning_performance.pdf

Target	Current Year	Previous Year	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
70.0%	71.0%	74.0%	↑	↓

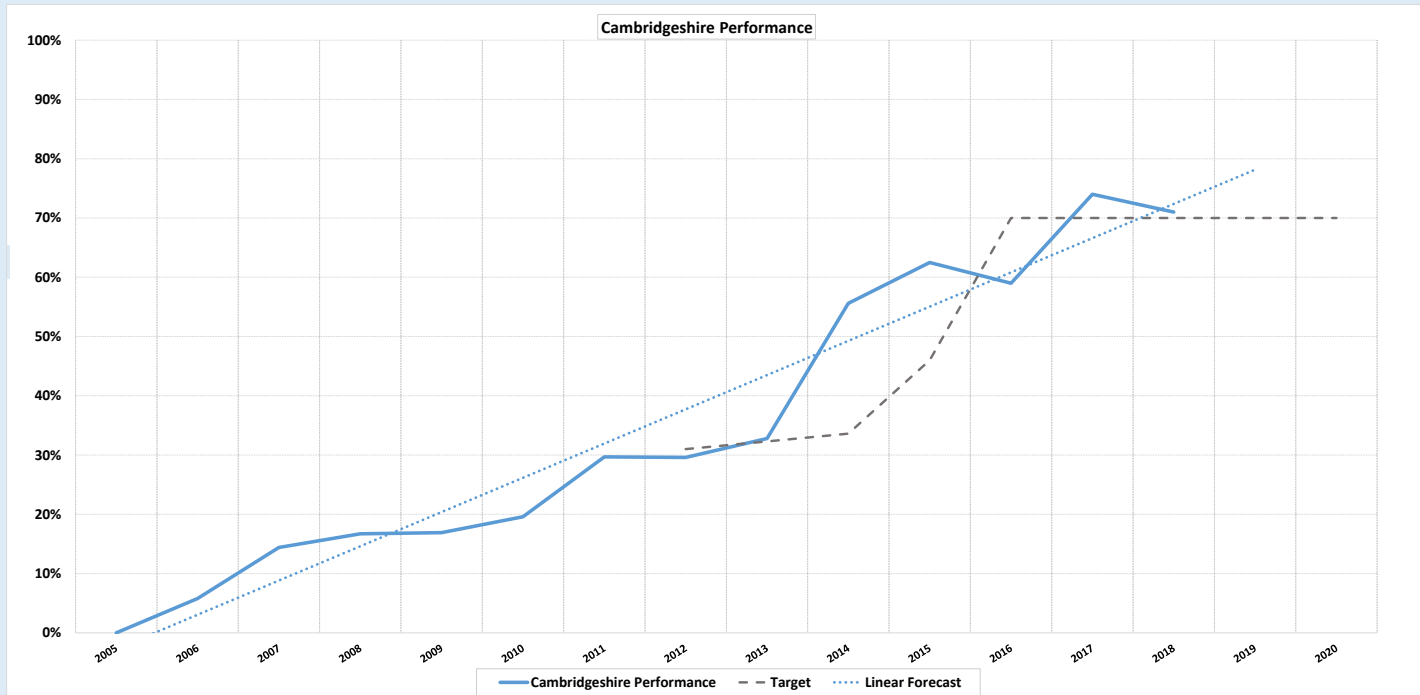
N/A	N/A	
-----	-----	--

Indicator Description

Strategic level measure of cycling increase.

This measure changes from baseline rather than showing what proportion of the population cycle.

The source of this information is annual traffic surveys that are done at key points across the whole county. Further to the query from the Vice Chairman at the November 2018 meeting these will be recorded as actuals rather than percentages.



Commentary

Overall growth from the 2004-05 average baseline is 71%, which is better than the Council's target. There was a 2% decrease in cycle trips in 2018 compared with 2017.

Cycling growth is measured by the overall increase across a number of automatic and manual count points located throughout Cambridgeshire, giving a large, robust sample.

In 2004/05 there were approximately 40,000 cycle journeys measured in the sample. In 2018 there were approximately 69,000 cycle journeys measured in the sample, yielding a growth of 71%

Target	Current Year	Previous Year	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
4.0	4.45	4.52	↓	↑
Statistical Neighbours Mean	England Mean	RAG Rating		
N/A	N/A	R		

Indicator Description

Strategic measure of traffic reduction and management work.

This is a standard indicator for which we have good history.

Useful Links

Commentary

At 4.45 minutes per mile, the latest figure for the average morning peak journey time per mile on key routes into urban areas in Cambridgeshire is better than the previous year's figure of 4.52 minutes.

The figure for Cambridge city is 5.29 minutes compared to the previous year's figure of 5.44 minutes.

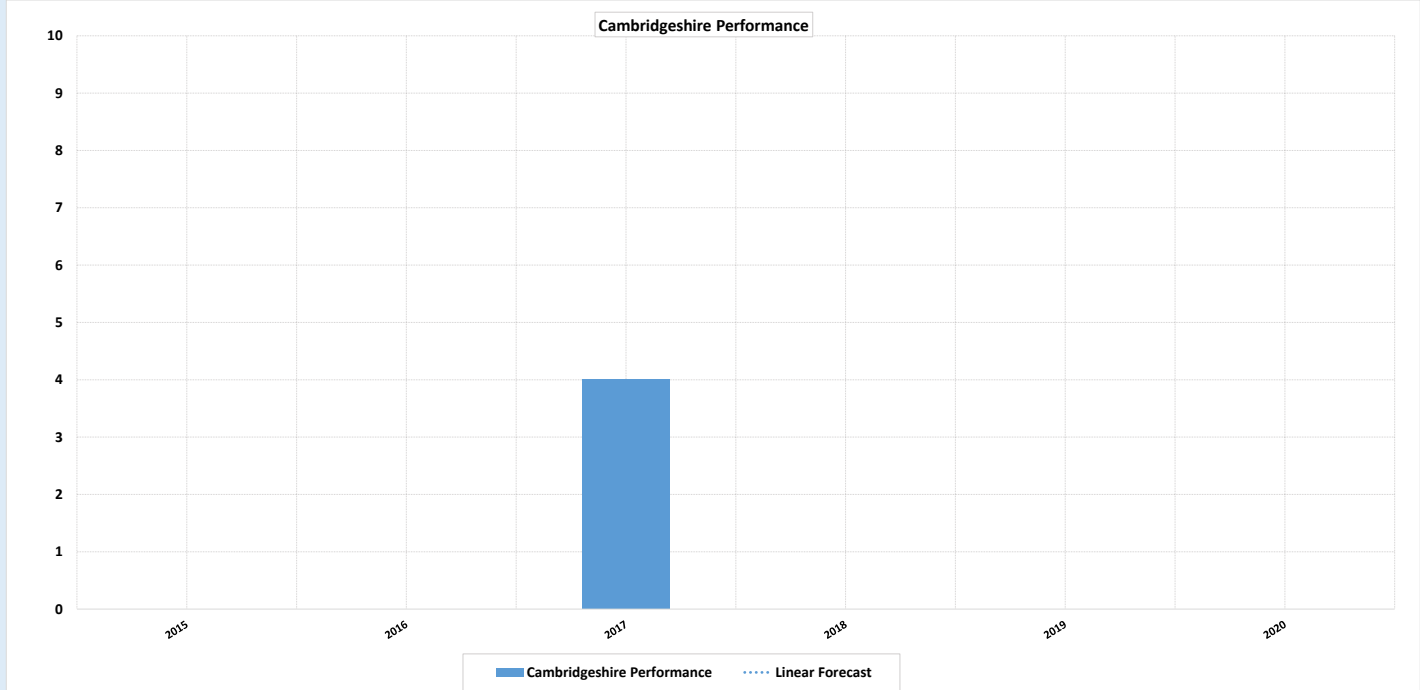
The target for 2017/18 is to reduce this to 4 minutes per mile.

N/A	4	#NUM!	↓	↑↑↑
-----	---	-------	---	-----

N/A	N/A	N/A
-----	-----	-----

Indicator Description

This provides a richer picture and complements the morning peak congestion indicator and reduces risk of an artificial focus on morning congestion only.



Commentary

This is a new indicator for this set. These figures have come from the annual traffic census we conducted in 2017. This is a baseline figure from which a target could be developed.

Target	Current Year	Previous Year	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
N/A	202,155	203,329	↓	↑
Statistical Neighbours Mean	England Mean	RAG Rating		
N/A	N/A	N/A		

Indicator Description

Strategic level measure of key transport mode.

Measuring the number of vehicles entering and leaving Cambridge per 12-hour day (7am to 7pm).

Data is collected on the radial survey day which is usually the first Wednesday in October.

Useful Links

Commentary

In 2018, there were 202,155 motor vehicles entering and leaving Cambridge per 12-hour day (7am to 7pm). This is a decrease of 1% compared with 2017.

Target	Current Year	Previous Year	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
N/A	56,960	56,415	↓	↓
Statistical Neighbours Mean	England Mean	RAG Rating		
N/A	N/A	N/A		

Indicator Description

Strategic level measure of key transport mode.

The River Cam screenline is based on 1 day for the motor vehicles and an average across 2 days for the cycles and pedestrians. Data is collected in May.

Useful Links

Commentary

The number of motor vehicles crossing the River Cam bridges within Cambridge per 12-hour day (7am to 7pm) was 56,415. This is a decrease of 4% compared with 2017 and a decrease of 11% compared with 10 years ago.

Target	Current Year	Previous Year	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
N/A	412,060	405,004	↓	↓
Statistical Neighbours Mean	England Mean	RAG Rating		
N/A	N/A	N/A		

Indicator Description

Strategic level measure of key transport mode.

The Market Town surveys are based on a one day count day and are carried out across the end of October and the beginning of November.

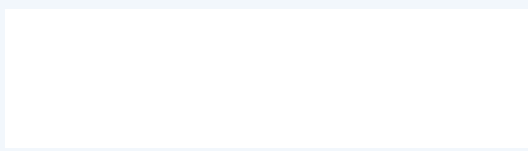
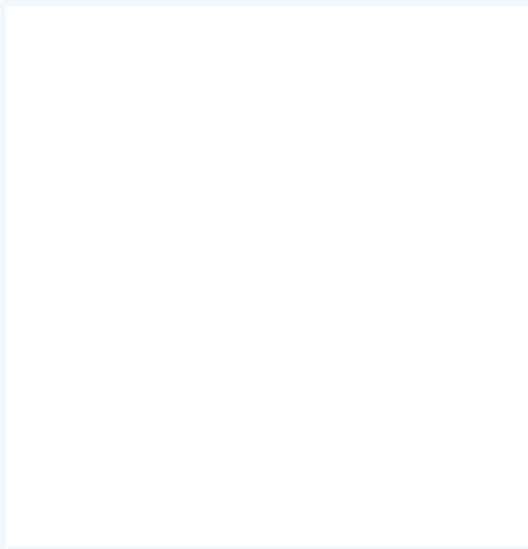
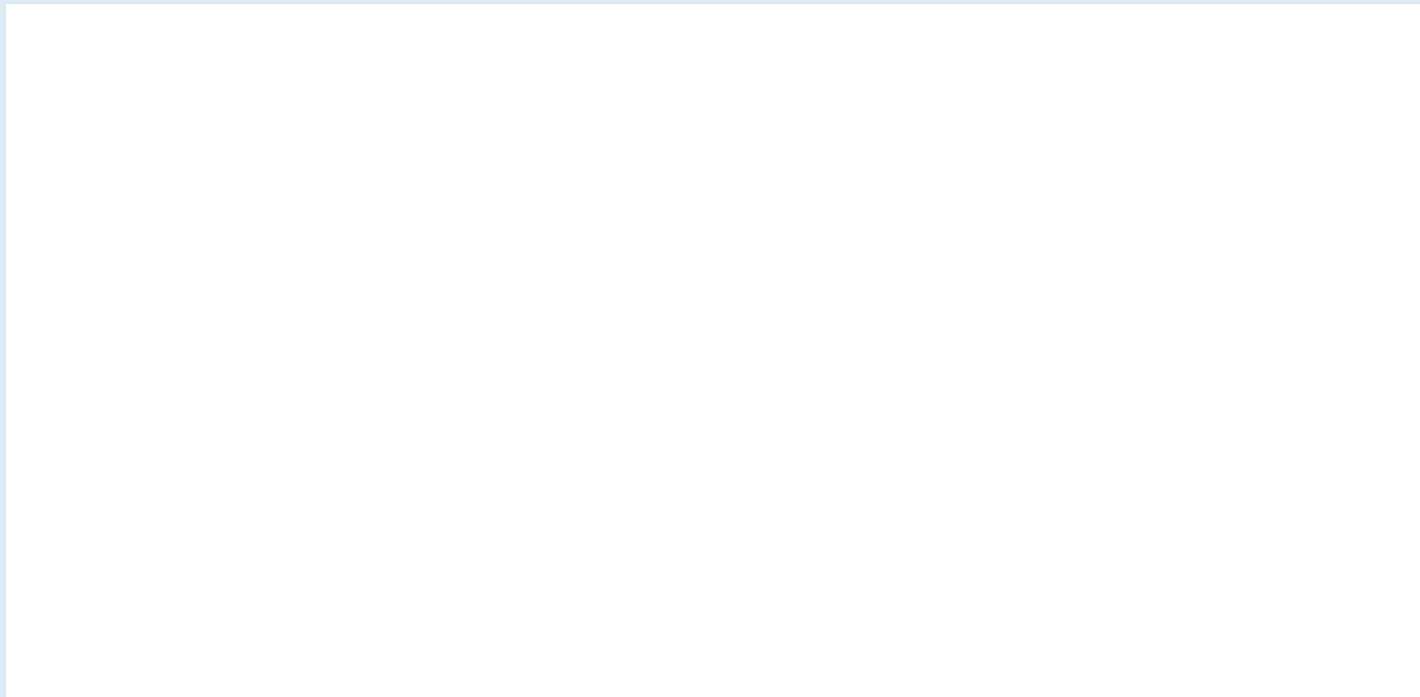
Useful Links

Commentary

The numbers of motor vehicles entering and leaving the nine market towns per 12-hour day in 2018 were: Huntingdon 77,653, Wisbech 65,397, St. Neots 57,850, St. Ives 49,609, Ely 48,574, March 38,418, Whittlesey 34,180, Ramsey 19,642 and Chatteris 20,737. There was an increase in total motor vehicles entering and leaving the nine market towns in 2018 of 1.7% compared to 2017.

600000	484403	1983487	↑	↓
--------	--------	---------	---	---

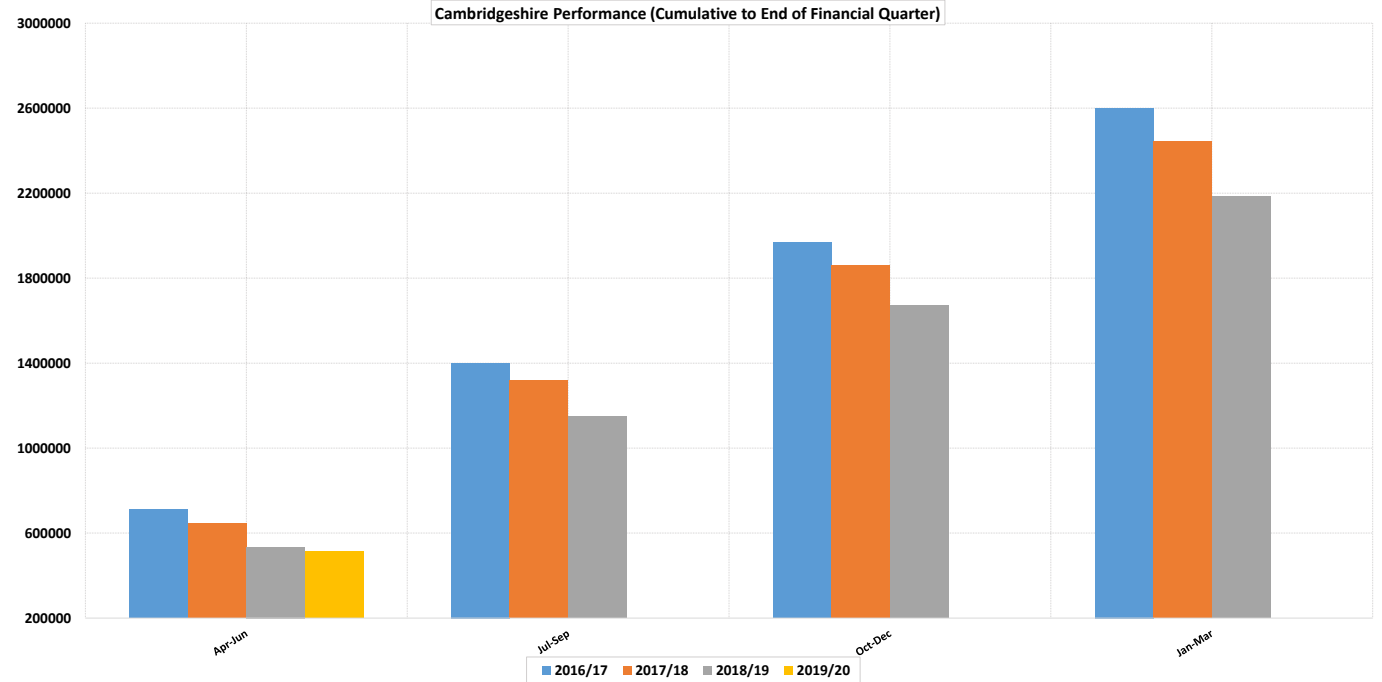
N/A	N/A	R
-----	-----	---



N/A	511941	2185848	↑	↓
-----	--------	---------	---	---

N/A	N/A	N/A
-----	-----	-----

Awaiting official descriptions and rationale from directorate



3.0%	2.7%	2.8%	↓	↑
------	------	------	---	---

N/A	N/A	VG
-----	-----	----

Indicator Description

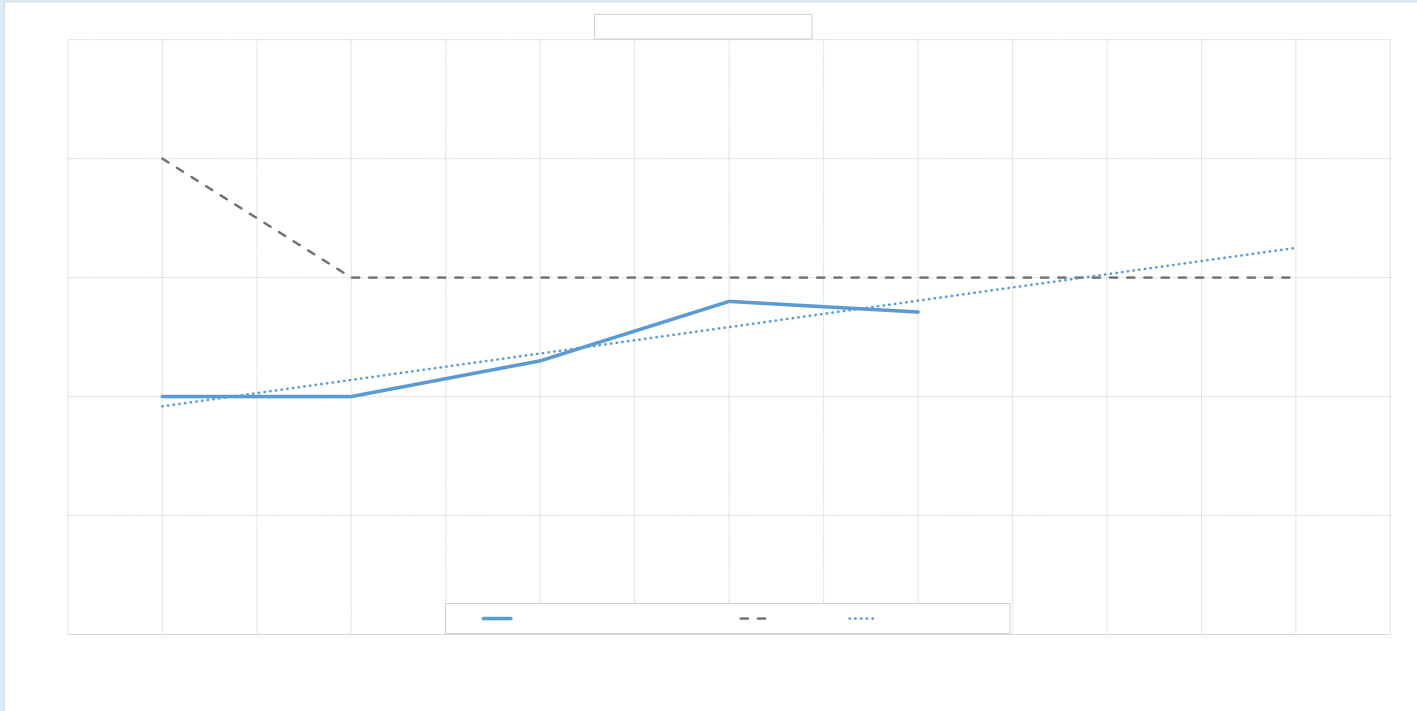
Principal roads where maintenance should be considered.

This is the percentage of the local authority's A-road and principal (that is, local authority owned) M-road carriageways where maintenance should be considered. This indicator was reported as NI 168, and is an updated version of the former Best Value Performance Indicator (BVPI) 223 (formerly BVPI 96). Note that there are some differences from how this data was collected as a BVPI which may hide/increase differences in performance.

Source name: Department for Transport

Collection name: Road conditions

Polarity: Low is good



Commentary

The actual figure has improved marginally from last year's figure of 2.8% to 2.71%. This is not a material change.

Target	Current Year	Previous Year	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
2.0%	4.1%	3.5%	↓	↓
Statistical Neighbours Mean	England Mean	RAG Rating		
N/A	N/A	R		

Indicator Description

Indicator of key priority area for highways maintenance.

Based on national standard definition and data collection methodology so can be benchmarked.

Useful Links

Commentary

Figures show the gap increasing by 0.6% from 3.5% last year. Although this is of concern, this may be affected by the experimental error within the machine condition survey methodology. Significant investment has also recently been carried out in the Fenland area associated with the DfT Challenge Fund bid, and the effects of some of these works will not have been included in this year's survey.

8.0%	6.0%	6.0%	↓	↔
------	------	------	---	---

N/A	N/A	VG
-----	-----	----

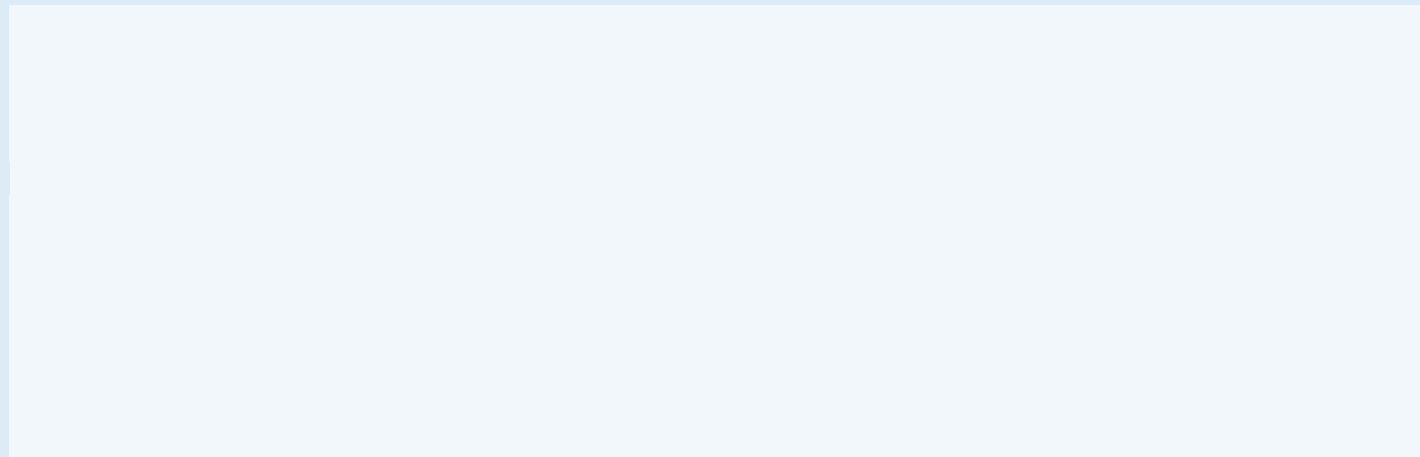
This is the percentage of the local authority's B-road and C-road carriageways where maintenance should be considered. This indicator was previously reported as NI 169, and is an updated version of the former Best Value Performance Indicator (BVPI) 224a (formerly BVPI 97a). Note that there are some differences from how this data was collected as a BVPI which may hide / increase differences in performance.

Source: Department for Transport

Polarity: Low value is good

Unit of measure: Percentage of the total length surveyed.

--



N/A	28.0%	22.0%	↓	↓
-----	-------	-------	---	---

N/A	N/A	N/A
-----	-----	-----

This is the percentage of the local authority's unclassified roads where maintenance should be considered.

Note that data are only shown for England and Regions as data below this level is not a mandatory requirement LAs are permitted to collect via different methods and the method used appears to affect the results, with visual surveys generally indicating worse network condition than automated surveys.

Source: Department for Transport

Polarity: Low value is good

Unit of measure: Percentage of unclassified roads

Last year's figure was 22%. The survey continues to take a random sample approach, and so some minor fluctuation in results is expected. The average over the past 6 years is 28% and so this years reported figure does not demonstrate significant deterioration from last years reported figure that would cause immediate concern.

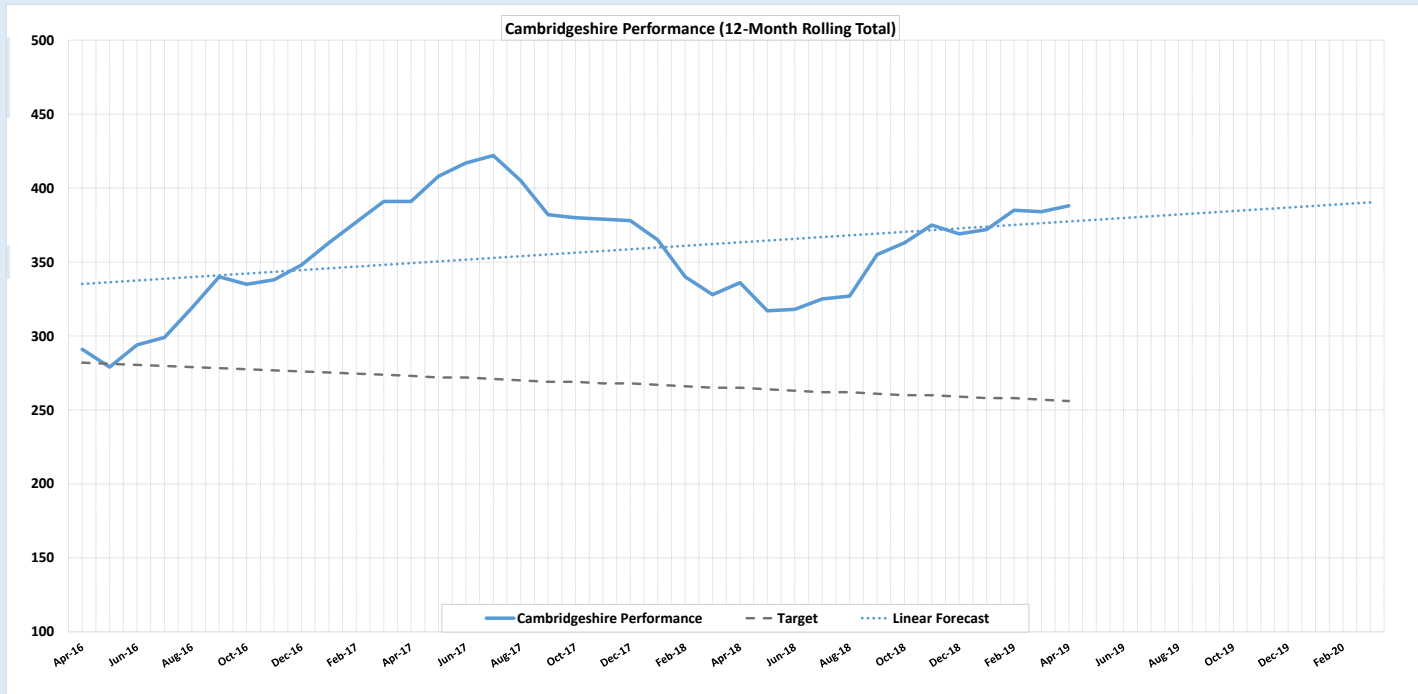
Target	Current Month	Previous Month	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
256.0	388.0	384.0	↓	↓
Statistical Neighbours Mean	England Mean	RAG Rating		
N/A	N/A	R		

Indicator Description

Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties is derived from Stats19 data

The number of all people of all ages reported killed or seriously injured (KSI) as a 12 month rolling total on Cambridgeshire roads.

This indicator includes only casualties who were fatally or seriously injured and these categories are defined as follows: - Fatal casualties are those who sustained injuries which caused death less than 30 days after the accident; confirmed suicides are excluded. - Seriously injured casualties are those who sustained an injury for which they are detained in hospital as an in-patient, or any of the following injuries, whether or not they are admitted to hospital: fractures, concussion, internal injuries, crushings, burns (excluding friction burns), severe cuts and lacerations, severe general shock requiring medical treatment and injuries causing death 30 or more days after the accident. A casualty is recorded as seriously or slightly injured by the police on the basis of information available within a short time of the accident. This generally will not reflect the results of a medical examination, but may be influenced according to whether the casualty is hospitalised or not. Hospitalisation procedures will vary regionally.



Commentary

New data for April shows an increase in KSIs from 18 in March to 34 in April.

The provisional 12 month total to the end of April 2019 has been update as new data has been received. The 12 month rolling KSI total is now 388 compared with 336 for the same period of the previous year. The April figure is higher compared to the last reported figure of 384 for March 2019.

Target	Current Quarter	Previous Quarter	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
N/A	£363,554	£291,950	↑	↑
Statistical Neighbours Mean	England Mean	RAG Rating		
N/A	N/A	N/A		

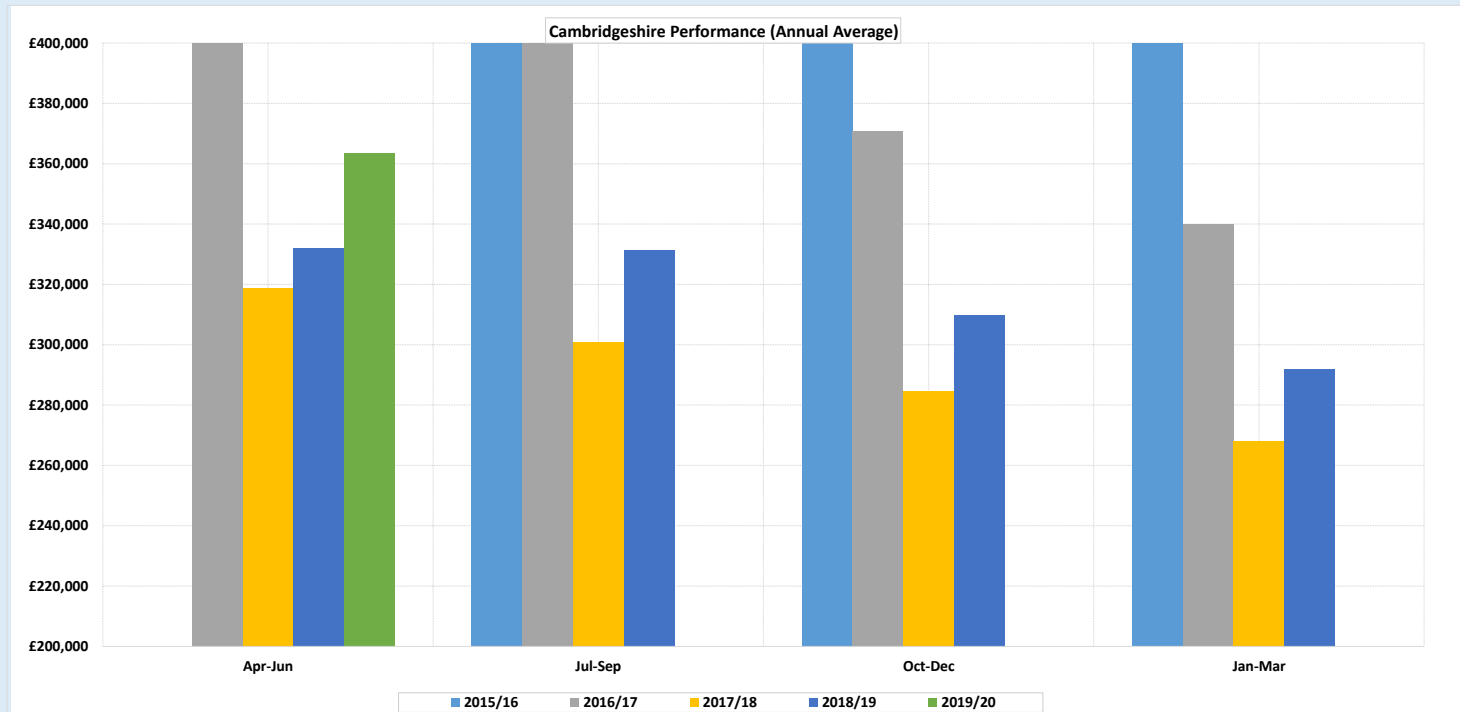
Indicator Description

Key indicator of success of interventions to protect consumers.

It is important to note that the amounts recovered do not reflect the success of the intervention. In many cases the loss of a relatively small amount can have significant implications for victims; the impact can only be viewed on a case-by-case basis.

It is also important to note that not all of the money saved has been reimbursed at the same time as the repayments of court ordered reimbursements may be repaid over months or years.

Useful Links



Commentary

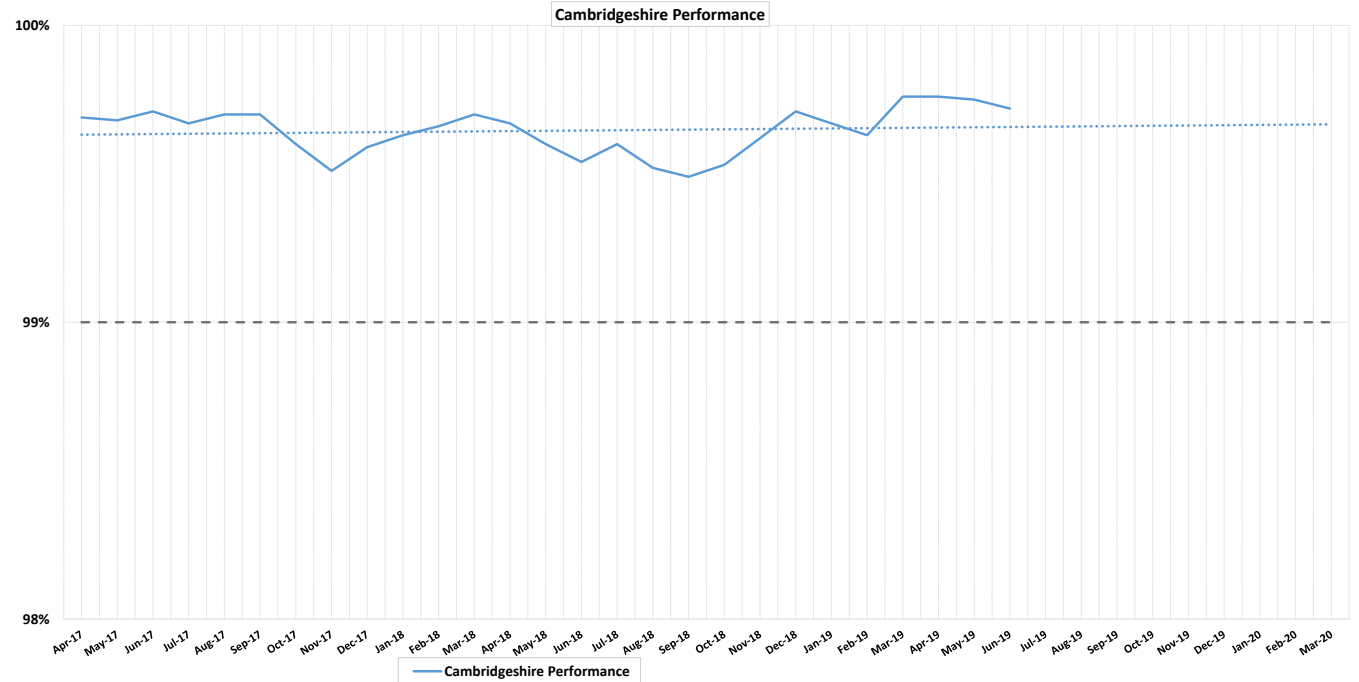
£13,750 was saved as a result of our intervention in rogue trading incidents during the first quarter of 2019/20 (April to June 2019). The annual average based on available data since April 2014 is £363,554. Data from 2018/19 includes Peterborough savings.

99.0%	99.7%	99.8%	↑	↓
-------	-------	-------	---	---

N/A	N/A	
-----	-----	--

Indicator Description

Key indicator of quality of streetlight service as per the contract.



Commentary

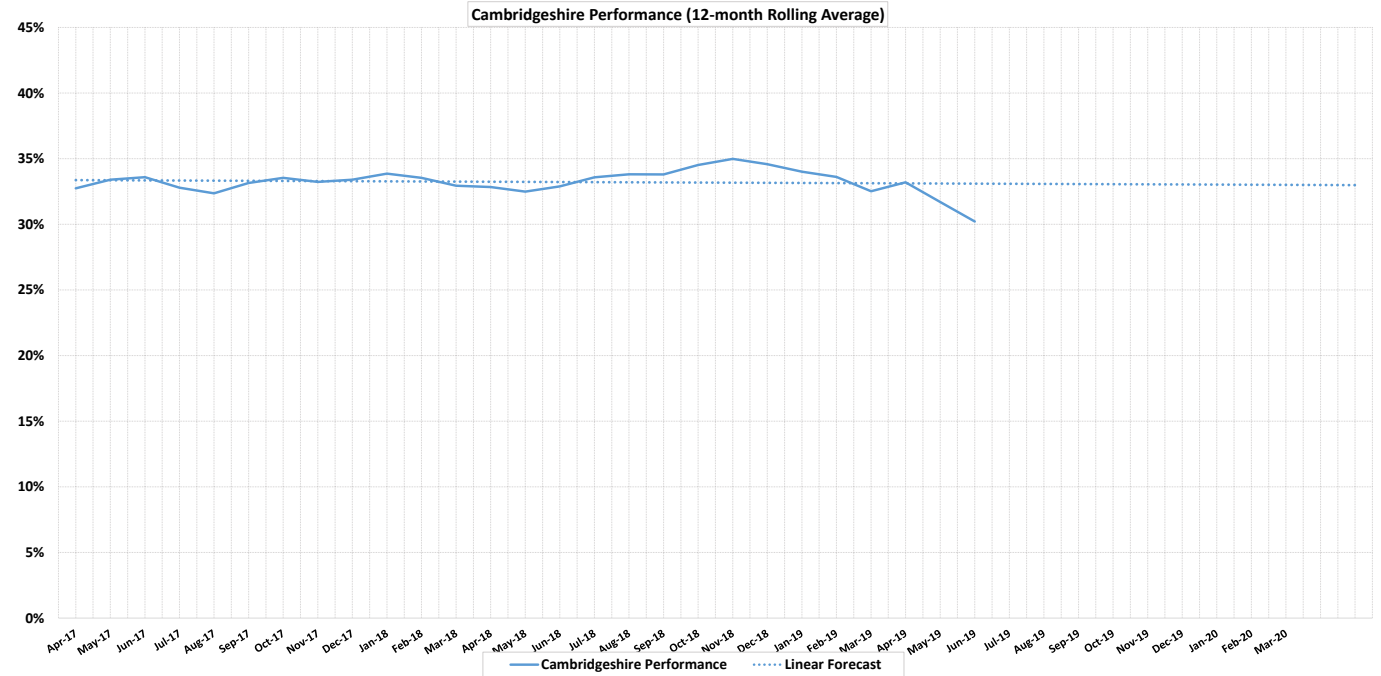
During June 99.7% of streetlights were working and the 4-month average (the formal contract definition of the performance indicator) is 99.7% this month, and remains above the 99% target.

Target	Current Month	Previous Month	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
N/A	30.2%	31.7%	↓	↑
Neighbours Mean	England Mean	RAG Rating		
N/A	N/A	N/A		

Proportion of Household waste not sent for recycling or composting based on a 12-month rolling average.

Collection name: Municipal Waste Management Statistics

Polarity: Low is good



Commentary

During the 12-months ending June 2019, 30.2% of municipal waste was landfilled. As a comparison the figure for June 2018 was 32.9% and in June 2017 it was 33.6%.

2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	↓	↔
------	------	------	---	---

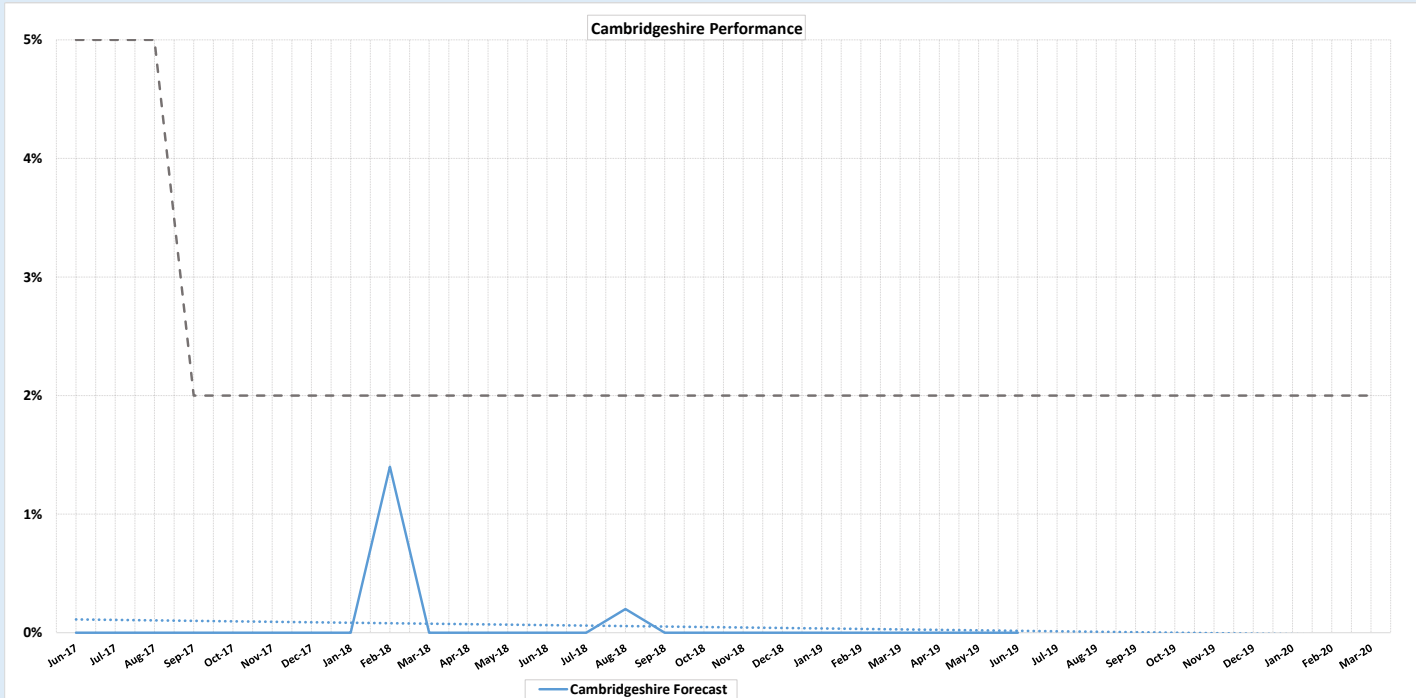
N/A	N/A	VG
-----	-----	----

Indicator Description

Key indicator of the quality of highways repairs.

Following any order completed by Skanska, the Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) officer who raised the order is able to inspect the quality of workmanship. As standard, CCC inspect at least 10% of all orders raised. If the quality is not consistent with the specified standard, a defect certificate is raised. The KPI measures the number of defect certificates raised and is reported as a proportion of the total number of orders completed in a given month.

Previously Members have requested information on how many repairs needed to be rerepaired, but this information is not collected. Members have also requested information on complaints about repairs, however this information is not collected in a reportable format.



Commentary

There were no failed inspections during June therefore the monthly percentage of defect certificates is 0% of the total number of orders, significantly below the target of 2%.

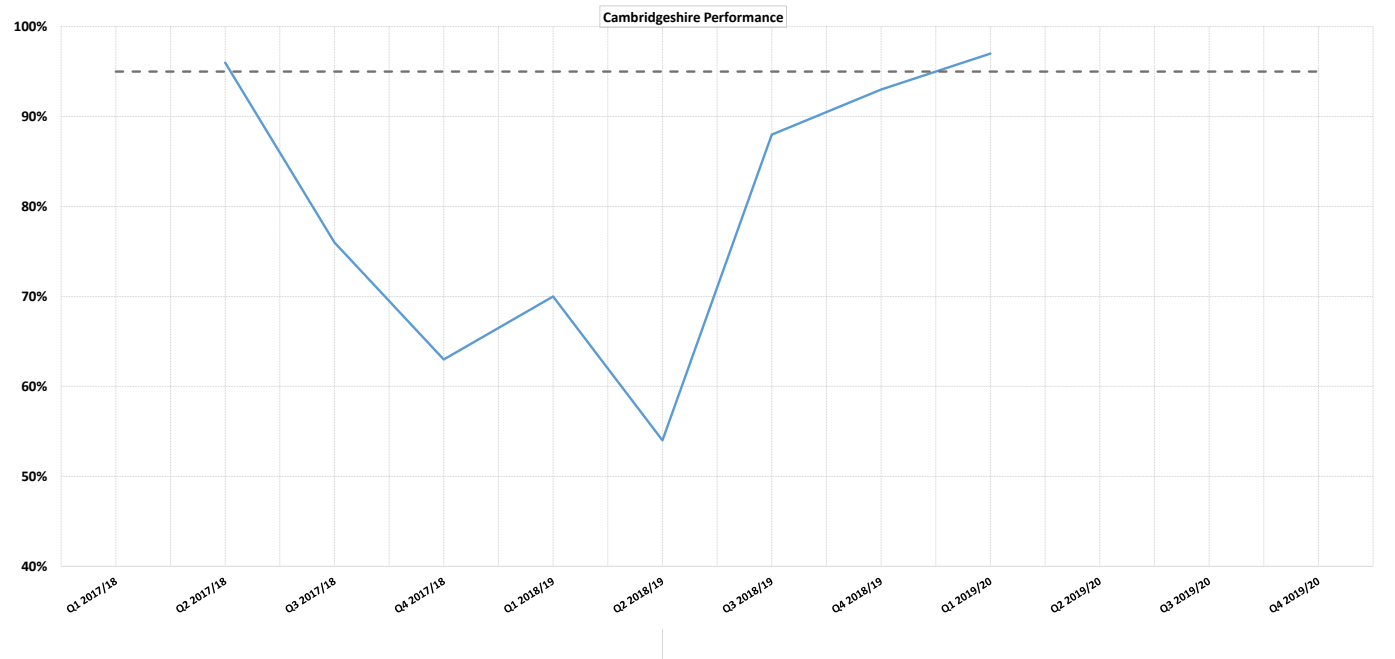
95.0% 97.0% 93.0% ↑ ↑

N/A N/A

Indicator Description

When CCC staff raise an order for scheme work, they include details of the expected completion date. This is usually agreed in advance and coordinated with the central programme maintained by our Programme Manager, ensuring that schemes can be programmed in the most efficient way possible.

The KPI measures the proportion of all schemes that are completed to these agreed dates. In some circumstances, there are changes instructed to the scope after the initial order has been placed. Where this is the case, the effect on the programme is communicated and this time is added to or subtracted from the original agreed date.



Commentary

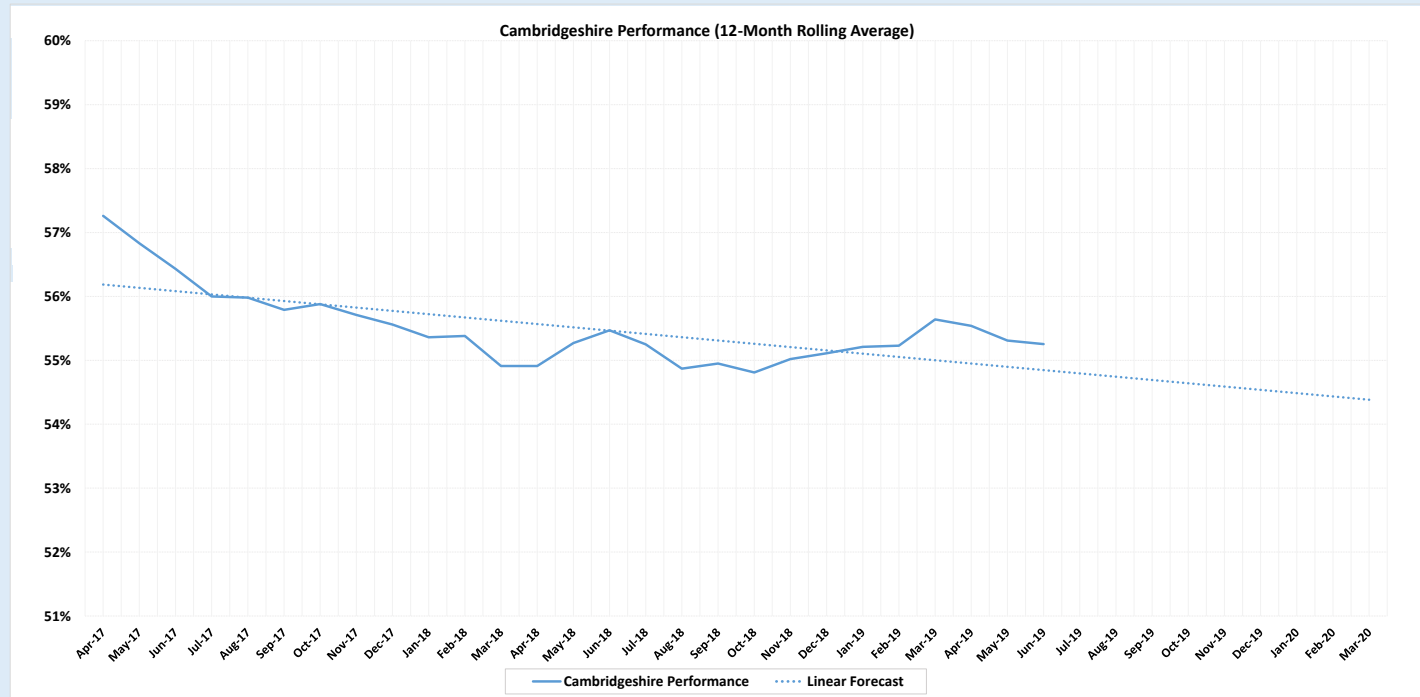
The percentage of schemes delivered to the agreed programme dates has increased to 97% for the first quarter of 2019/20 which is above the target of 95%. The KPI was last above the target back in quarter 2 2017/18.

Target	Current Month	Previous Month	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
N/A	55.3%	55.3%	↑	↓
Statistical Neighbours Mean	England Mean		RAG rating	
N/A	45.7%		N/A	

Indicator Description

This KPI measures the combined proportion of Household waste that is recycled or composted and includes all district and city partners recycling performance.

This has significant financial impact on Council.



Commentary

During the 12-months ending June 2019, 55.3% of waste was recycled & composted. As a comparison the figure for June 2018 was 55.5 % and in June 2017 it was 56.4%.

The recycling rate for households has increased overall across the UK to 45.7% in 2017 from 45.2% in 2016. The recycling rate for households has also increased in all UK countries - England is now at 45.2% (up from 44.9% in 2016), Scotland at 43.5% (up from 42.9% in 2016) Northern Ireland at 46.3% (up from 43.3% in 2016), and Wales at 57.6% (up from 57.3% in 2016).

Target	Current Month	Previous Month	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
N/A	100%	100%	↑	↔
Statistical Neighbours Mean	England Mean		RAG rating	
N/A	N/A		N/A	

Indicator Description

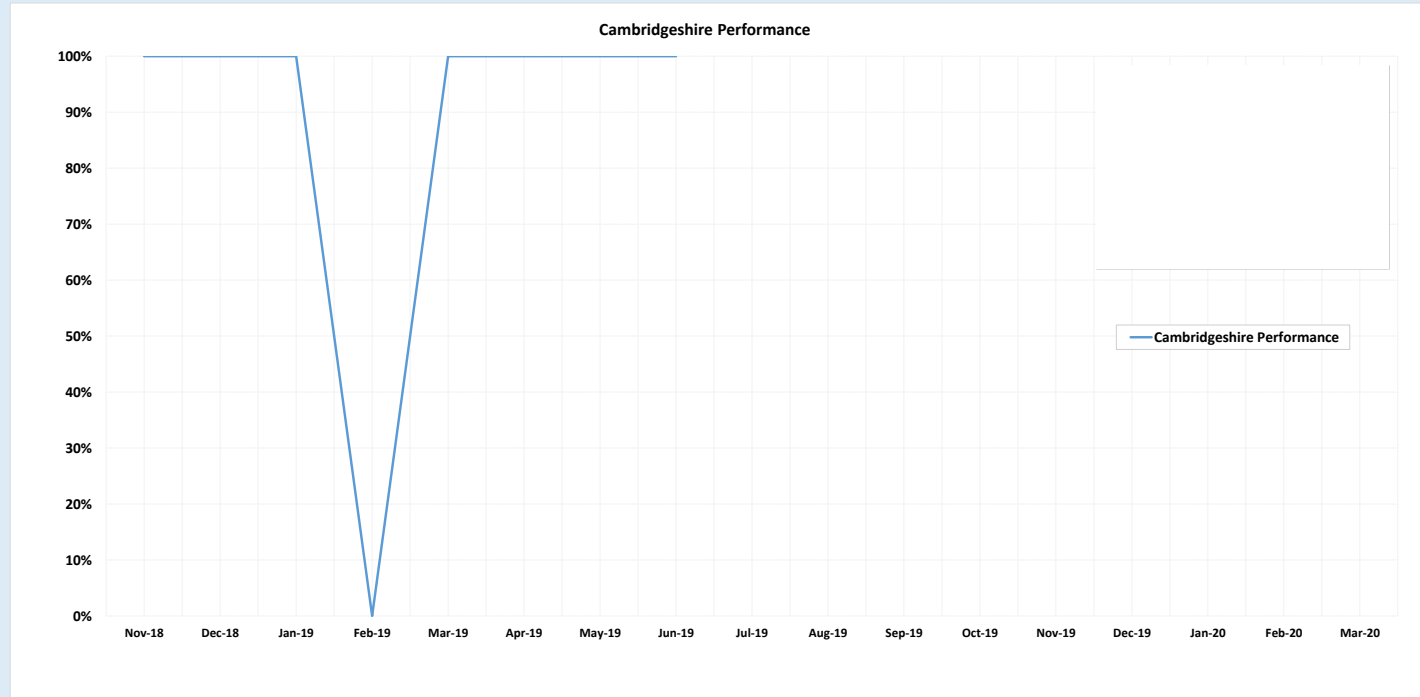
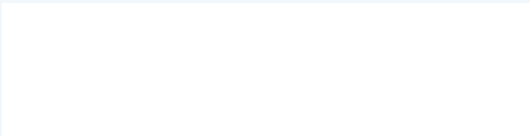
Tree removal and replaced data has been collected monthly from November 2018 instead of every six months.

Priority noted in feedback from Members. The number of trees that are removed and planted is small – for example in the 6 months between Jan 2018 and Jun 2018 14 trees were removed and 3 planted.

This was a new indicator from the February 2019 committee report. The number of trees removed and replaced each month are now being reported in the monthly finance report. Presented in the performance report are the percentage of highways trees that have to be removed that are replaced in the month. If no trees are removed and no trees are replaced within a month then 100% will be reported. Also if 4 trees are removed and 26 trees are planted then the 100% will be reported for that month.

Going forward the data will be summarised to a rolling 12 month average once we have 12 months of data.

Useful Links



Commentary

In June 2019 no trees were removed or replaced in Cambridgeshire.

98.0%	100.0%	100.0%	↑	↔
N/A	N/A			

Key quality statement for access to Sexual health Services. Prompt access to sexual health services will promote good sexual health and reduce sexual health inequalities. Quick and easy access to support can help to reduce the likelihood of onward transmission of sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

This measure is the percentage of people who contact the service about a sexually transmitted infection who are offered an appointment within 2 working days, with a 98% target threshold.

NICE guidance suggests that people contacting a Sexual Health Service about a sexually transmitted infection should be offered an appointment within 2 working days. The outcome measure is set to reflect this.

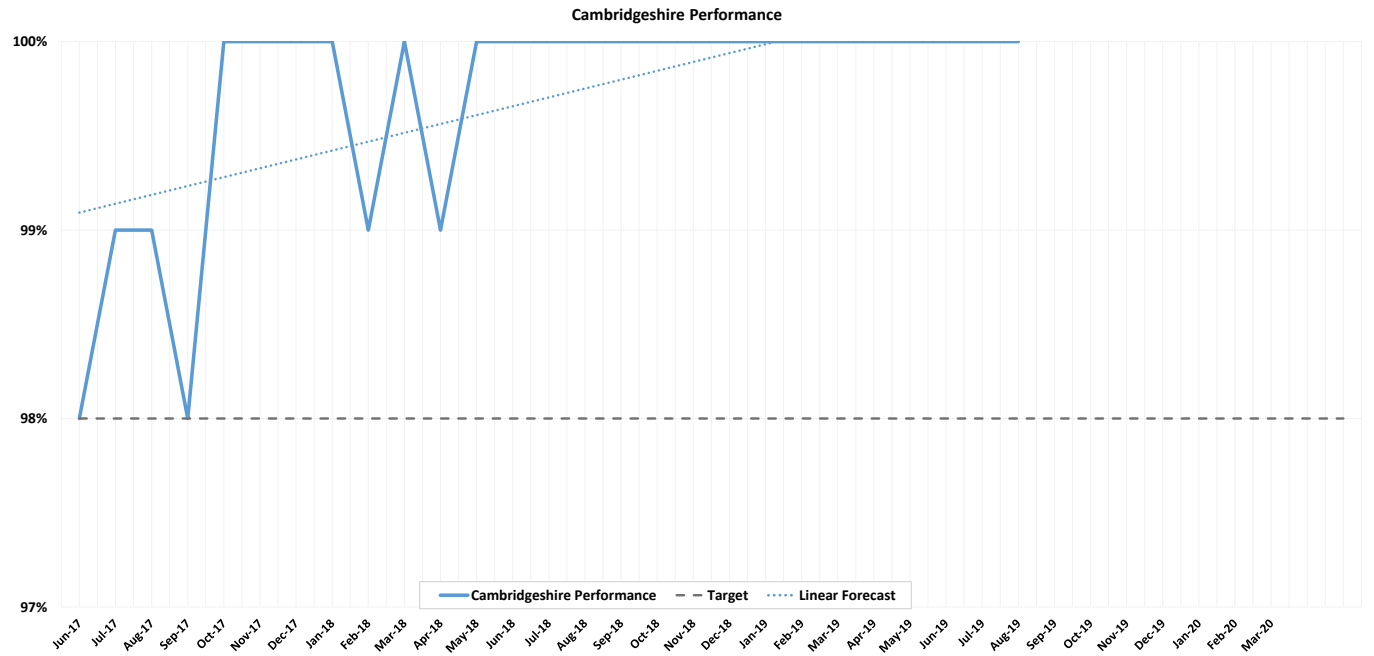
Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 100$

Where:

X: Number of people contacting a sexual health service offered an appointment in 2 working days in a month.

Y: Number of people contacting a sexual health service in a month.

Source: NICE



80.0% 92.0% 86.0%



N/A

N/A

VG

Key quality statement for access to Sexual health Services. Prompt access to sexual health services will promote good sexual health and reduce sexual health inequalities. Quick and easy access to support can help to reduce the likelihood of onward transmission of sexually transmitted infections (STIs).

This measure is the percentage of those offered an appointment (as per above) who then go on to be seen within 48 hours of contacting the service.

This is a BASHH standard and is a recommended outcome within the Integrated Sexual Health Service National Specification template.

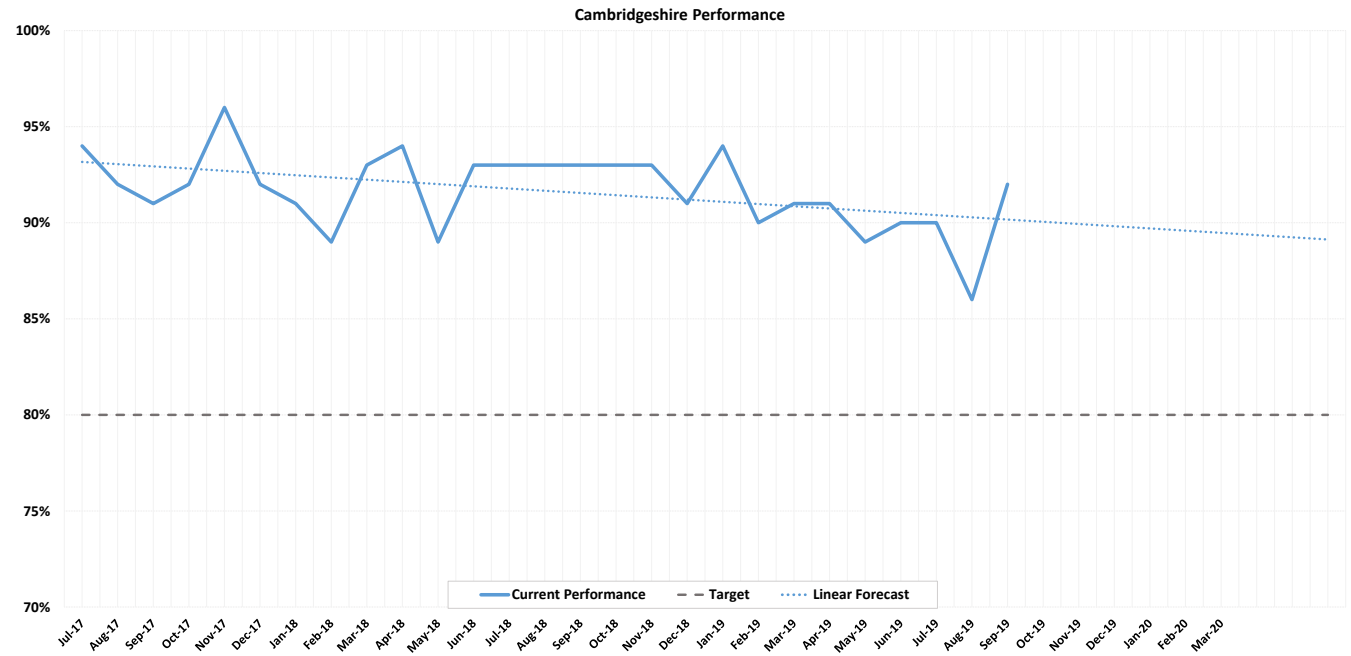
Calculation:
(X/Y)*100

Where:

X: The number of people offered an appointment with a sexual health service seen within 48 hours.

Y: The number of people offered an appointment with a sexual health service.

Source: Integrated Sexual Health National Specification



Target	Current Quarter	Previous Quarter	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
4500	2964	4512	↑	↓
Statistical Neighbours Mean	England Mean	RAG Rating		
N/A	N/A	R		

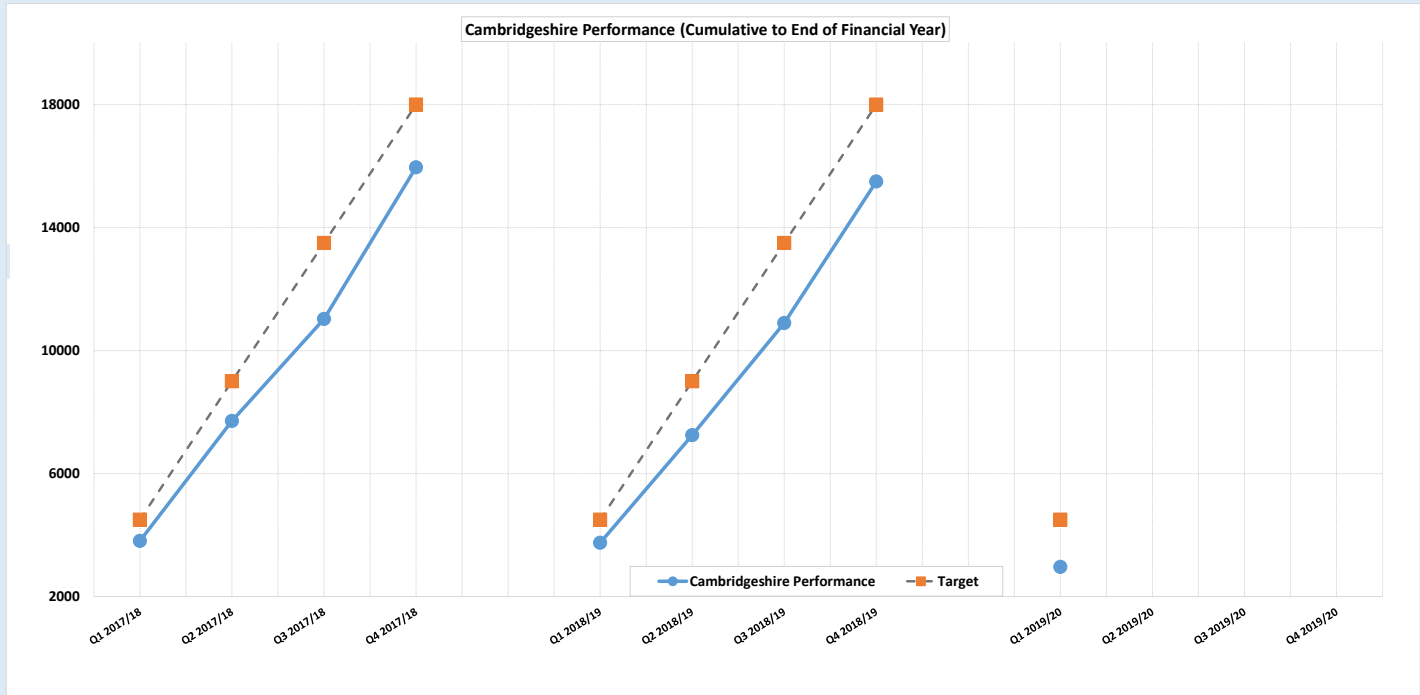
Indicator Description

This measure is the number of people within the eligible population who receive an NHS health check via their GP Practice.

Targets are set based on the eligible population for an NHS health check, as outlined in the NHS Health Check programme guidance. The Local Authority's Public Health Intelligence Team support with the target setting distribution across all GP practices.

Calculation:
Number of health checks completed within a financial quarter.

Source: NHS Health Check National Guidance



Commentary

Performance this quarter is lower (at 66% of target for the period) than for 2018/19 (86% of the target achieved). This reflects the efforts made to support GP practices to trawl their data systems to ensure that all data is reported. NHS Health Checks is a core programme for Public Health as it provides a way of engaging people in an early conversation about their health, risks and lifestyle changes. It also includes potential early detection of risk factors relating to Diabetes, Hypertension, CVD and provides an opportunity to discuss Dementia Awareness.

360

384

142



N/A

N/A

VG

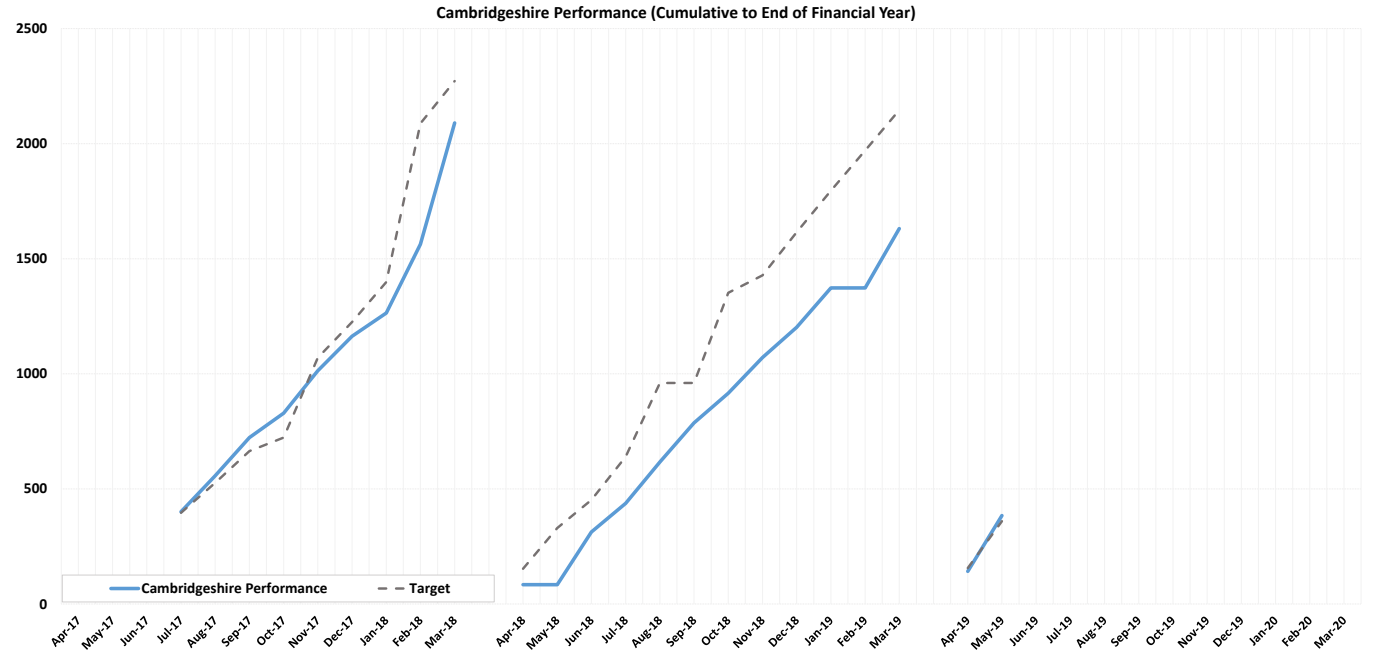
Smoking remains a Public Health Priority area, it remains the main cause of preventable illness in England.

This measure uses the number of individuals receiving stop smoking support via a set programme, who are confirmed as smokefree at 4 weeks post set quit date.

4 week quitters are counted based on the number of individuals accessing a stop smoking programme (via GP, Pharmacy or integrated lifestyle provider), who are confirmed as being smokefree 4 weeks after setting a quit date. Targets are calculated by the Public Health Intelligence team based on the national guidance, considering the estimated number of smokers.

Calculation:
Number of 4 week quitters.

Source: NSCST Stop Smoking Guidance



Target	Current Quarter	Previous Quarter	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
56.0%	56.0%	57.0%	↑	↓

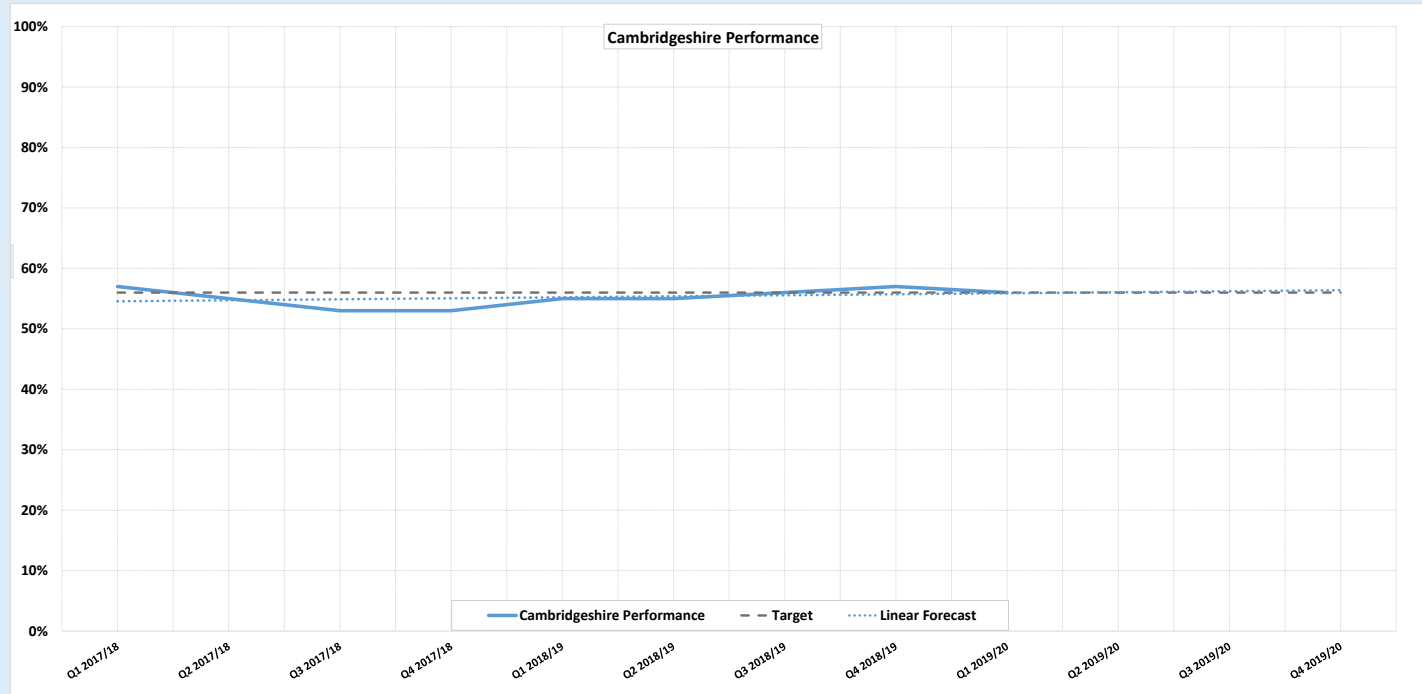
N/A

N/A



Indicator Description

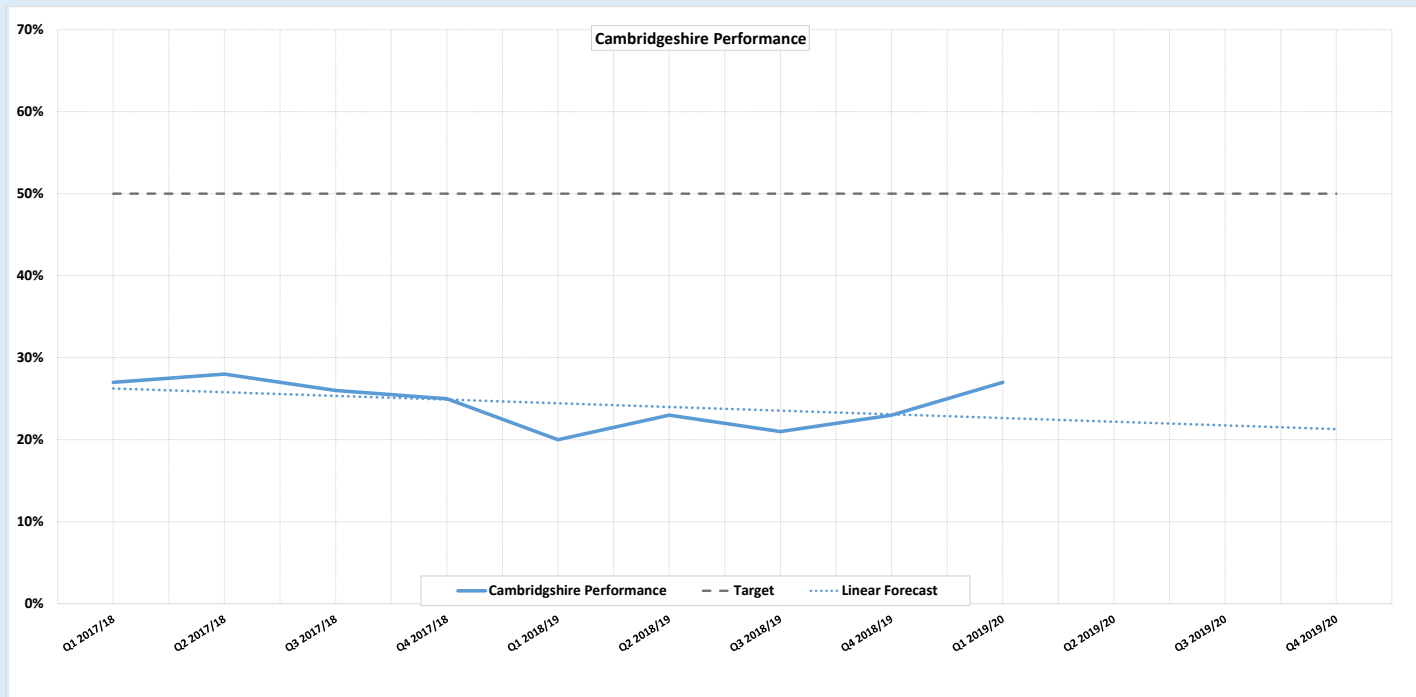
Awaiting official descriptions and rationale from directorate



Commentary

Despite being a challenging target and experiencing a 1 percentile decrease this quarter, county breastfeeding statistics remain on target at 56% target, which significantly exceeding the national average of 45%. Breastfeeding prevalence rates, which comprise of both exclusive breastfeeding and mixed feeding vary greatly across the county. Broken down by districts, prevalence for Q1 stand at 66% in South Cambridgeshire, 65% in Cambridge City, 55% in both Huntingdonshire and East Cambridgeshire, and 39% in Fenland. The Health Visiting service remains Stage 3 UNICEF Baby Friendly accredited, which demonstrates quality of care in terms of support, advice and guidance offered to parents/carers and the excellent knowledge that staff have in respect of responsive feeding.

Target	Current Quarter	Previous Quarter	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
50.0%	27.0%	23.0%	↑	↑
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)	RAG Rating		
N/A	N/A	R		



Indicator Description

Awaiting official descriptions and rationale from directorate

Useful Links

LG Inform:
<https://lginform.local.gov.uk/>

Commentary

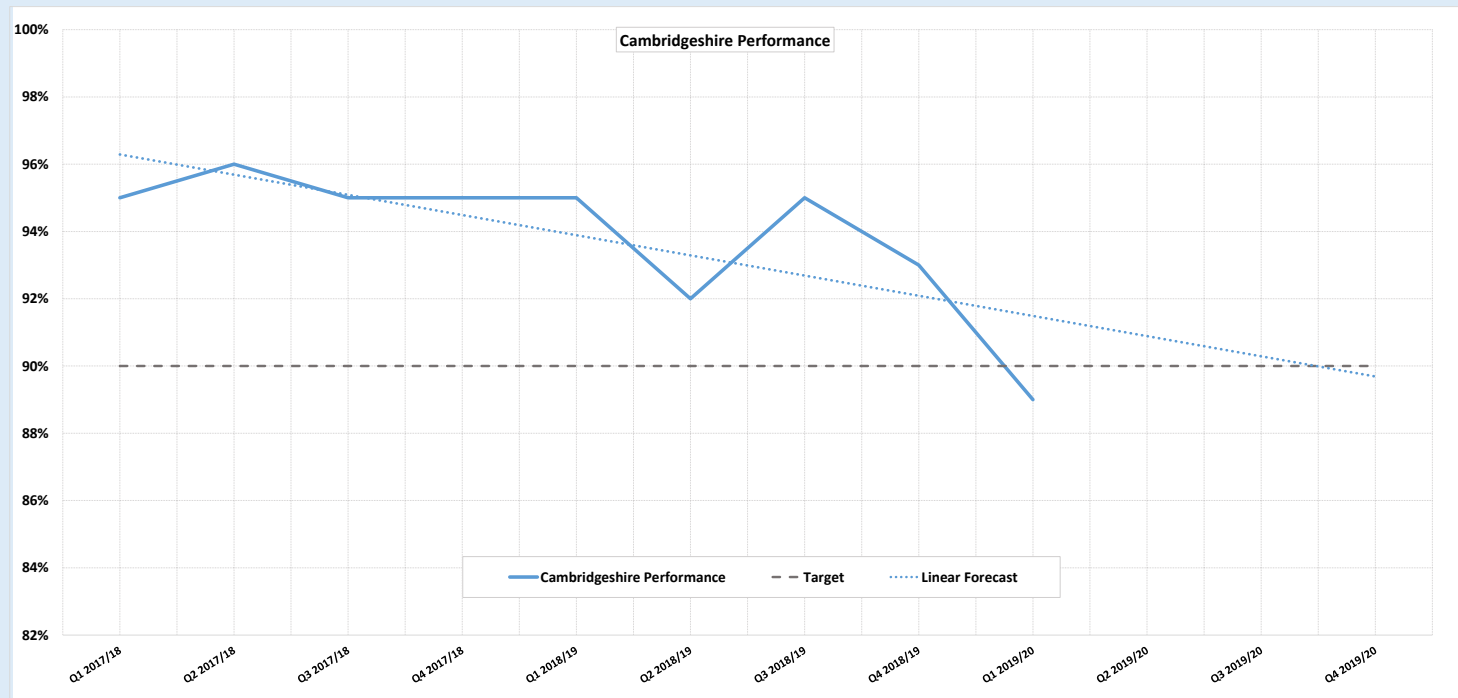
In Cambridgeshire a local target has been set for 50%, with the longer term goal of achieving a target of 90% by 2020. Service transformation, which has included use of the Benson Modelling tool to determine workforce required to deliver the service, has accounted for Health Visitors to be completing all antenatal contacts and will start to be worked against from April 2019. Quarter 1 shows an increase of 5% of antenatal contacts achieved across the service in comparison to quarter 4 performance and month on month improvements - reaching 30% in June. If exception reporting is accounted for, consisting of those booked but not attended, this increases to a quarterly average of 35%. Disaggregated into districts, there continues to be significant variance: Fenland completed 52% of contacts (70% including exception reporting) therefore reaching the target and is a recognisable achievement; Huntingdonshire achieved 47% of contacts (58% including exception reporting); Cambridge City achieved 10% of contacts (12% including exception reporting); East Camb and South Cams both achieved 8% (11% including exception reporting). Reasoning cited for this disparity continues to be staffing pressures in the South Locality team, which covers East Cams, Cams City and South Cams. These are being addressed and work is underway to streamline the waiting list to aid assessment and contact planning as well as improving communication with Maternity services. Monthly face to face HV/Midwifery meetings are being established to discuss identified vulnerable pregnant women and there is ongoing development to embed an electronic notification process. The provider reports that the locality is committed to improving the volume of antenatal contacts completed and to address the situation in the immediacy, the student nursing cohort have recently started their consolidation of learning, with specific concentration on delivery of antenatal contacts in the area.

Target	Current Quarter	Previous Quarter	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
90.0%	89.0%	93.0%	↑	↓
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)	RAG Rating		
N/A	N/A	A		

Indicator Description

Awaiting official descriptions and rationale from directorate

Useful Links



Commentary

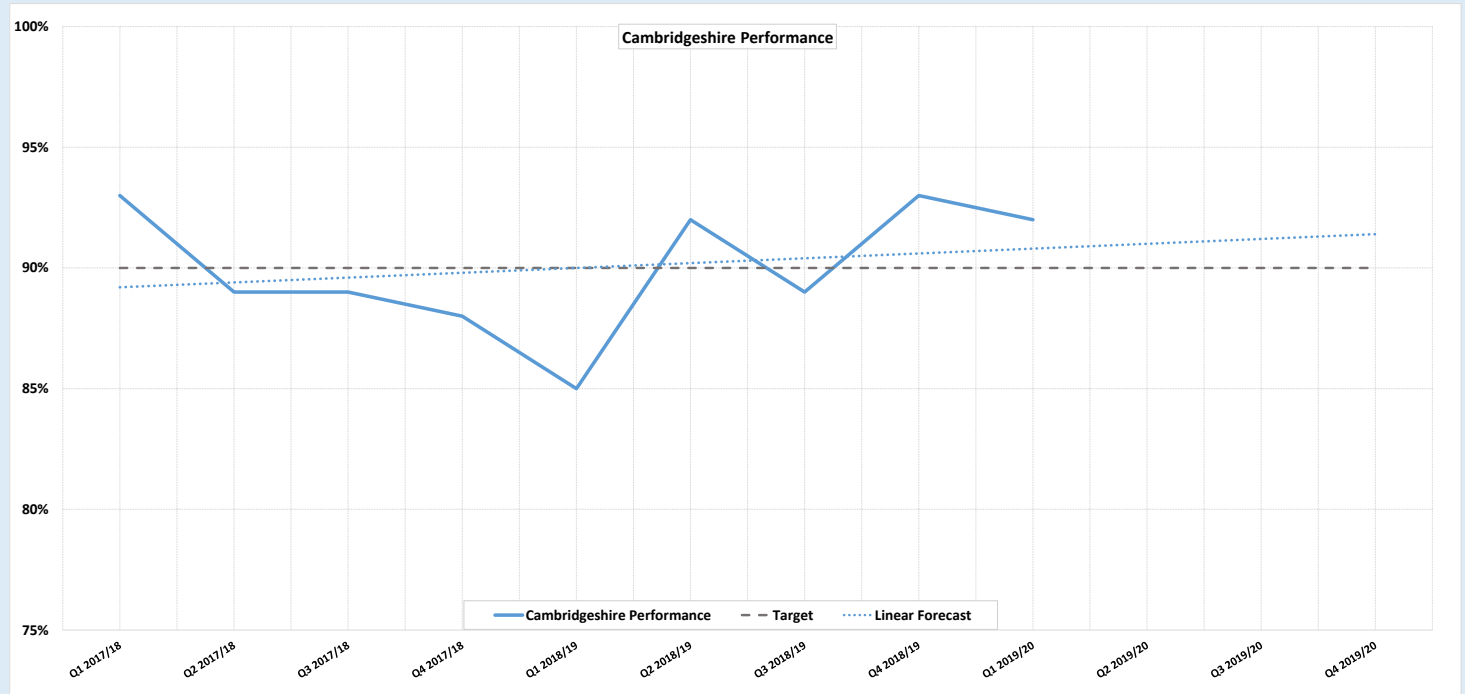
The proportion of 10 - 14 day new birth visits completed within 14 days of birth has decreased this quarter by 4% and is now standing at 1% below target. If those completed after 14 days are accounted for, the quarterly average increases to 96%, which whilst being 2% below the overall target for completed visits (98%) indicates a majority of families are receiving this contact.

Target	Current Quarter	Previous Quarter	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
90.0%	92.0%	93.0%	↑	↓
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)	RAG Rating		
N/A	N/A	G		

Indicator Description

Awaiting official descriptions and rationale from directorate

Useful Links



Commentary

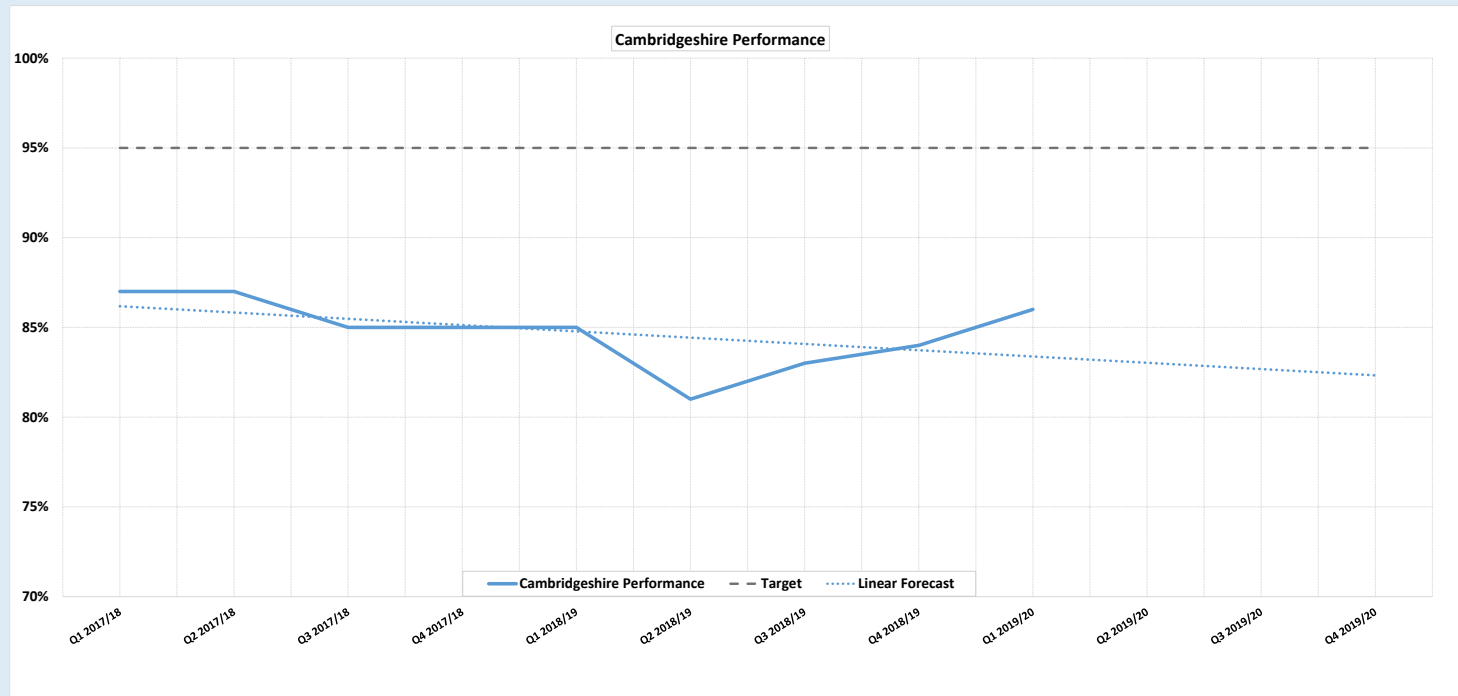
Performance for the 6 - 8 week review has remained steady and above target, despite a 1% decrease in performance against the Q4 2018/19 position.

Target	Current Quarter	Previous Quarter	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
95.0%	86.0%	84.0%	↑	↑
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)	RAG Rating		
N/A	N/A	A		

Indicator Description

Awaiting official descriptions and rationale from directorate

Useful Links



Commentary

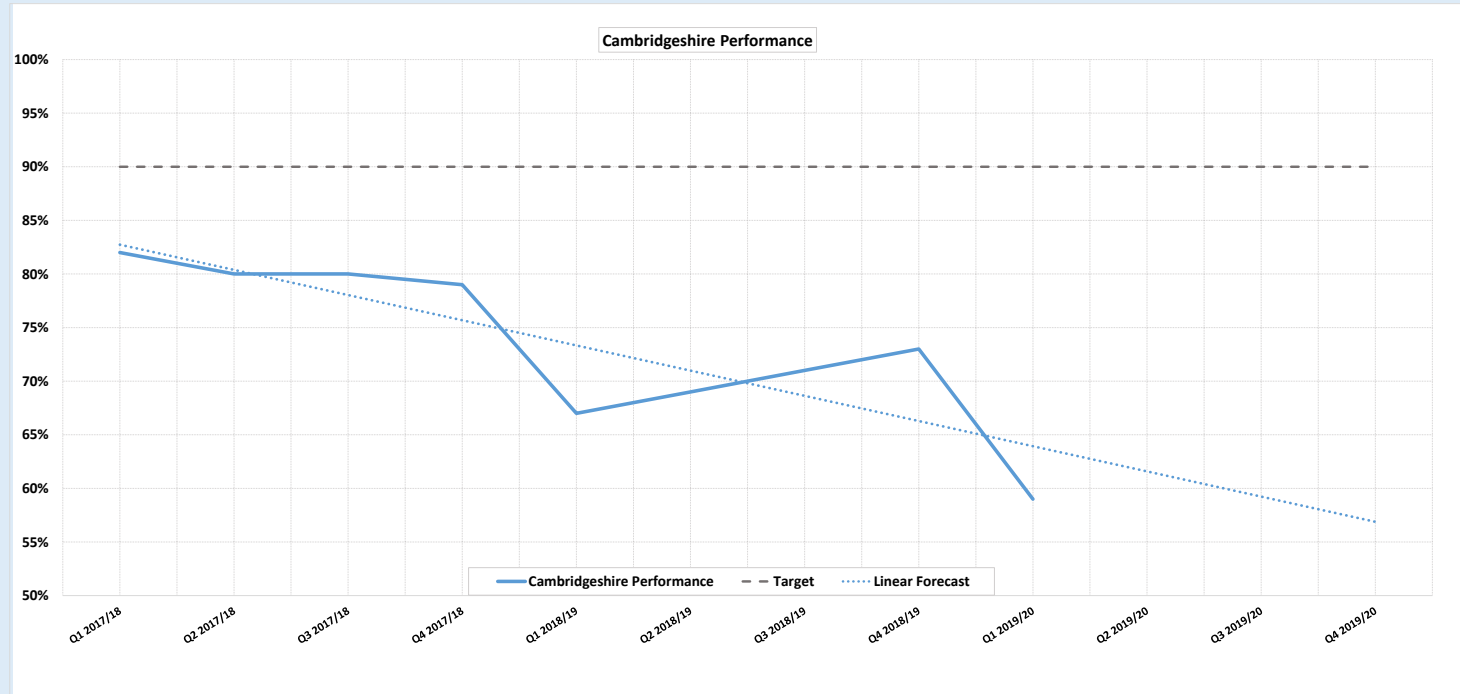
Performance has increased by 2% this quarter, standing at 86%; by comparison 76% of families received this visit by the time the child turned 12 months old. The inclusion of exception reporting would increase the quarterly performance to 94% of families having this review by the time the child turns 15 months. Of all appointments offered this quarter, 78 were not wanted by the family and 77 were not attended. Assurances are in place to ensure vulnerable families (those on Universal Plus or Universal Partnership Plus pathways) are receiving this contact and an escalation plan is in place if these mandated visits are missed. A further 107 contacts were 'not recorded'. When district variance is considered, 95% of contacts were completed in Fenland, 79% were completed in Cambs City, 86% completed in East Cambs, 85% completed in Huntingdonshire, and 87% in South Cambridgeshire

Target	Current Quarter	Previous Quarter	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
90.0%	59.0%	73.0%	↑	↓
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)	RAG Rating		
N/A	N/A	R		

Indicator Description

Awaiting official descriptions and rationale from directorate

Useful Links



Commentary

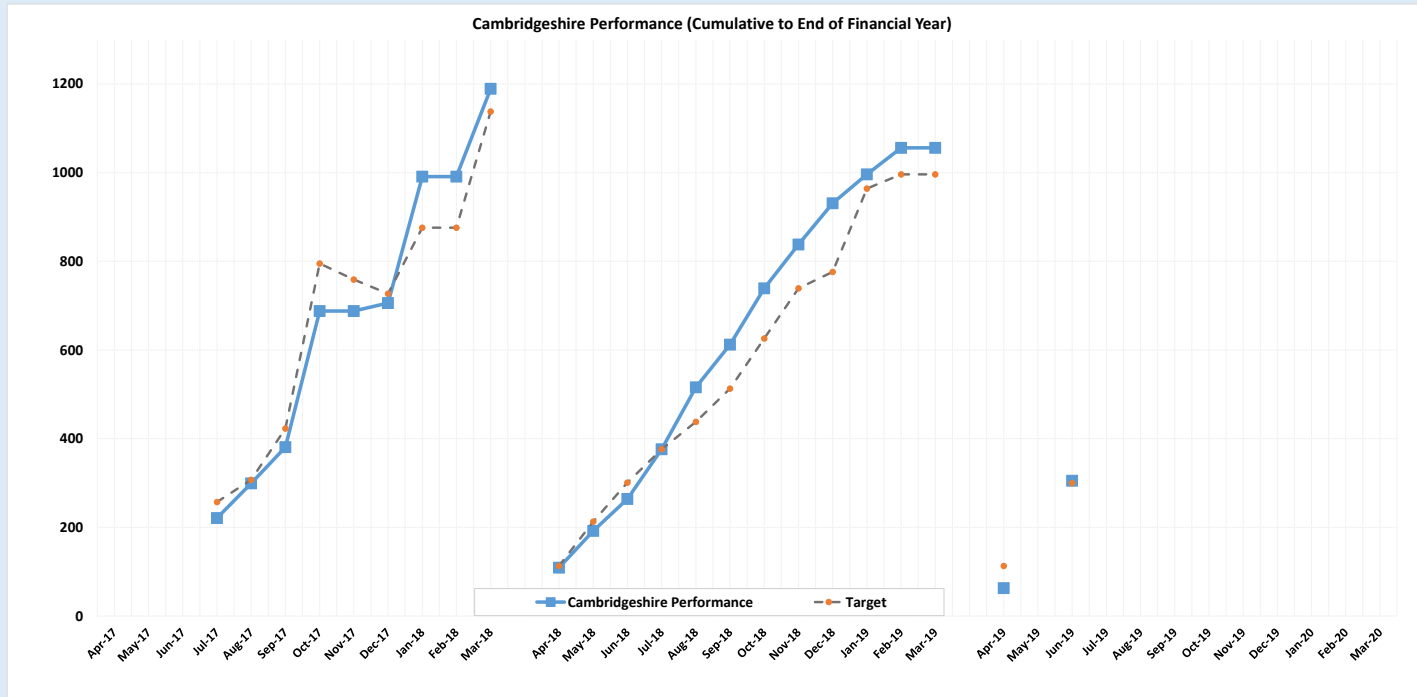
Performance has declined significantly this quarter from 73% to 59% of contacts being completed. The main cause of performance issues against this target is staffing and capacity challenges in the South Locality which has resulted CCS needing to implement stage 4 of the Business Continuity Plan across this team based on their staffing prediction tool generating a result of 61% staffing availability for May/June. This has meant the implementation of a number of short term mitigation measures, including 2 year development checks for those who have only universal needs recorded on their records will also be suspended for the summer in the south locality area with parents sent a self-assessment ASQ and asked to contact the Duty Desk with any concerns. Consequently the number of contacts/assessments being completed by the HCP team has reduced substantially and is impacting on overall figures. It is anticipated that BCP measures will cease by September and business as usual will recommence. This quarter however, broken down at district level, 32% of contacts were completed in Cambs City; 39% of contacts completed in South Cambs; 54% of contacts completed in Huntingdonshire. More positively, 95% of contacts were achieved in Fenland. If exception reporting is accounted for, this quarter it was reported that 64 reviews were not wanted and 75 were not attended. 405 contacts were listed as 'not recorded' and 208 were not offered.

Target	Current Month	Previous Month	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
300	305	63	↑	↑
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)	RAG rating		
N/A	N/A	G		

Indicator Description

Awaiting official descriptions and rationale from directorate

Useful Links

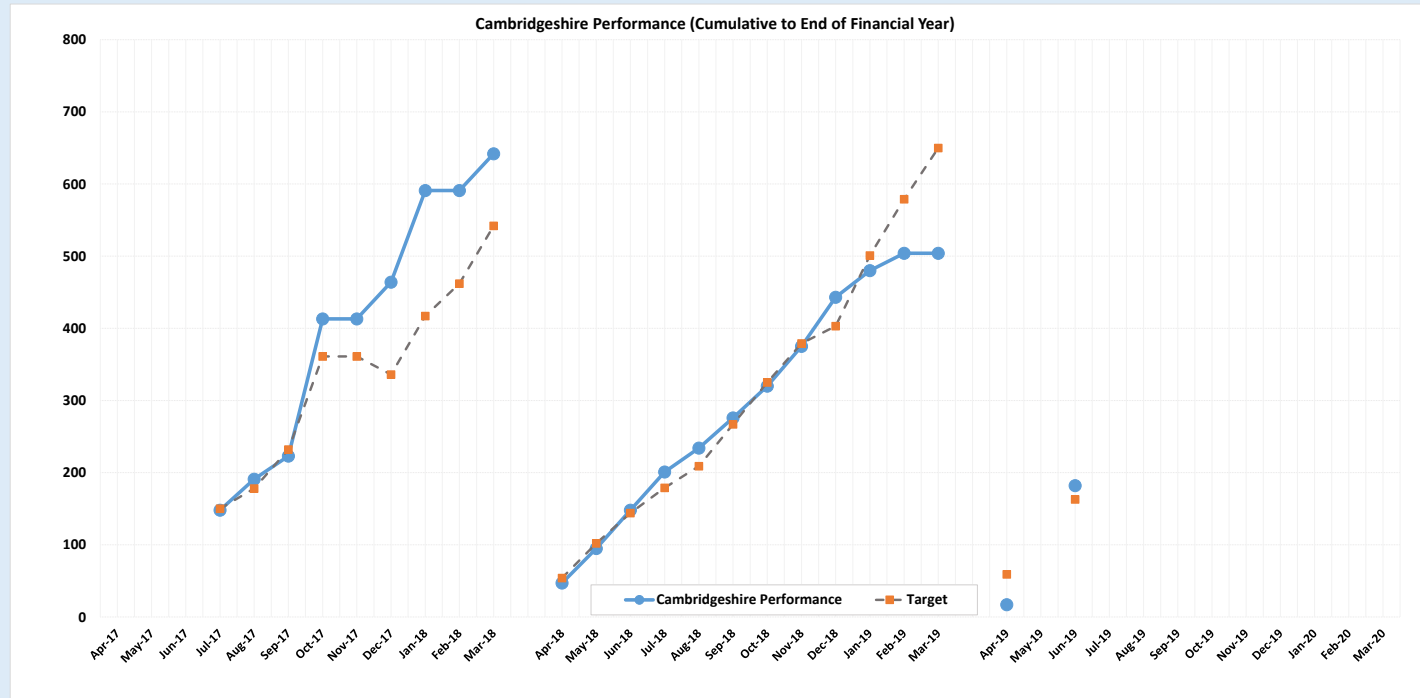


Commentary

Target	Current Month	Previous Month	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
163	182	17	↑	↑
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)	RAG rating		
N/A	N/A	<div style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">VG</div>		

Indicator Description

Awaiting official descriptions and rationale from directorate



Target	Current Month	Previous Month	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
30.0%	35.0%	43.0%	↑	↓
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)	RAG rating		
N/A	N/A	<div style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">VG</div>		

Indicator Description

Obesity is a chronic condition with multiple risk factors associated such as type 2 diabetes, heart disease etc. The Tier 2 weight management services offers individuals a structured programme to make continued lifestyle changes. This is a significant area of Public health Priority.

% of individuals completing a Tier 2 weight management intervention who have a weight loss of 5%.

PHE KPI recommendations for Tier 2 Adult Weight Management suggests that 30% of all participants will lose a minimum of 5% of their (baseline) initial body weight, at the end of the active intervention.

Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 100$

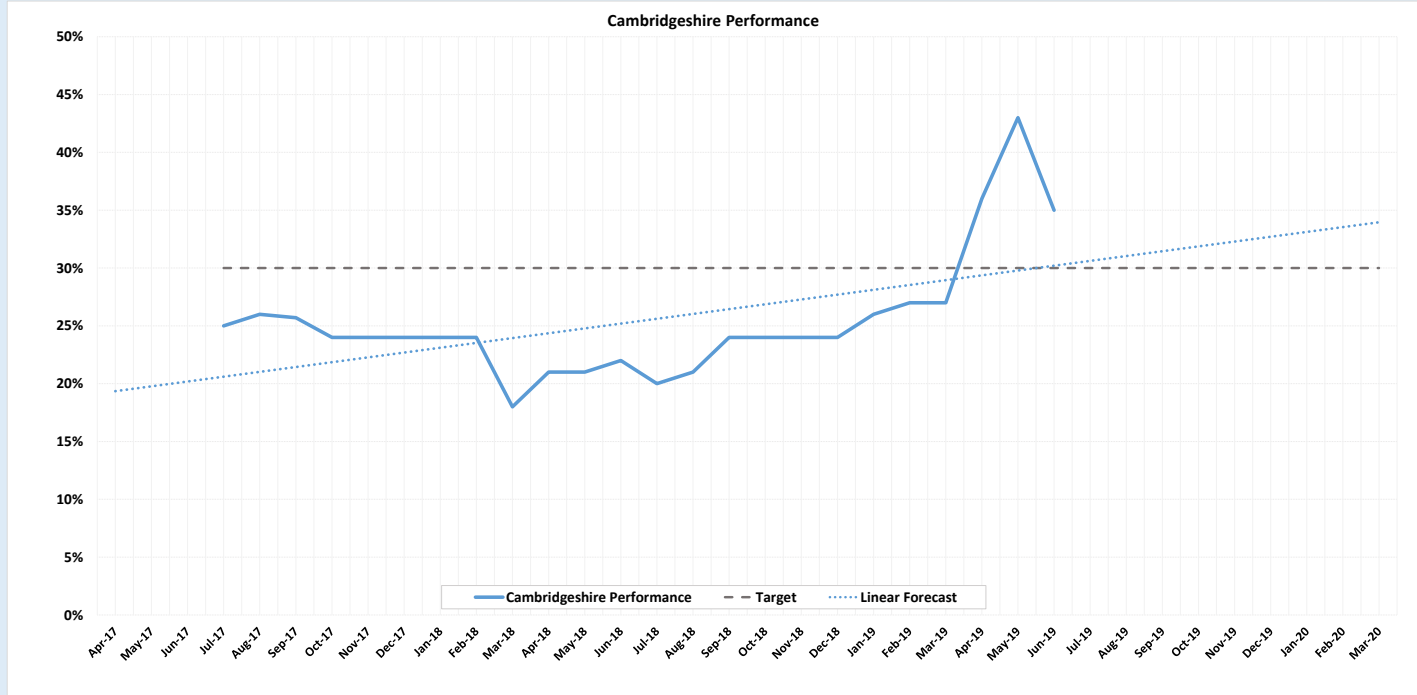
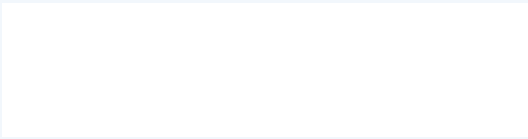
Where:

X: The number of Tier 2 clients recruited who complete the course and achieve 5% weight loss.

Y: the number of Tier 2 clients recruited.

Source: NHS Key Performance Indicators Tier 2

Useful Links



Commentary

Placeholder for commentary text.

Target	Current Month	Previous Month	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
60.0%	64.0%	45.0%	↑	↑
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)	RAG rating		
N/A	N/A	<div style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 5px; text-align: center;">VG</div>		

Indicator Description

Obesity is a chronic condition with multiple risk factors associated such as type 2 diabetes, heart disease etc. The Tier 3 weight management services offers individuals a structured programme to make continued lifestyle changes. This is a significant area of Public health Priority.

% of individuals completing a Tier 3 weight management intervention who have a weight loss of 10%.

PHE KPI recommendations for Tier 3 Adult Weight Management suggests that 30% of all participants will lose a minimum of 10% of their (baseline) initial body weight, at the end of the active intervention.

Calculation:
 $(X/Y) * 100$

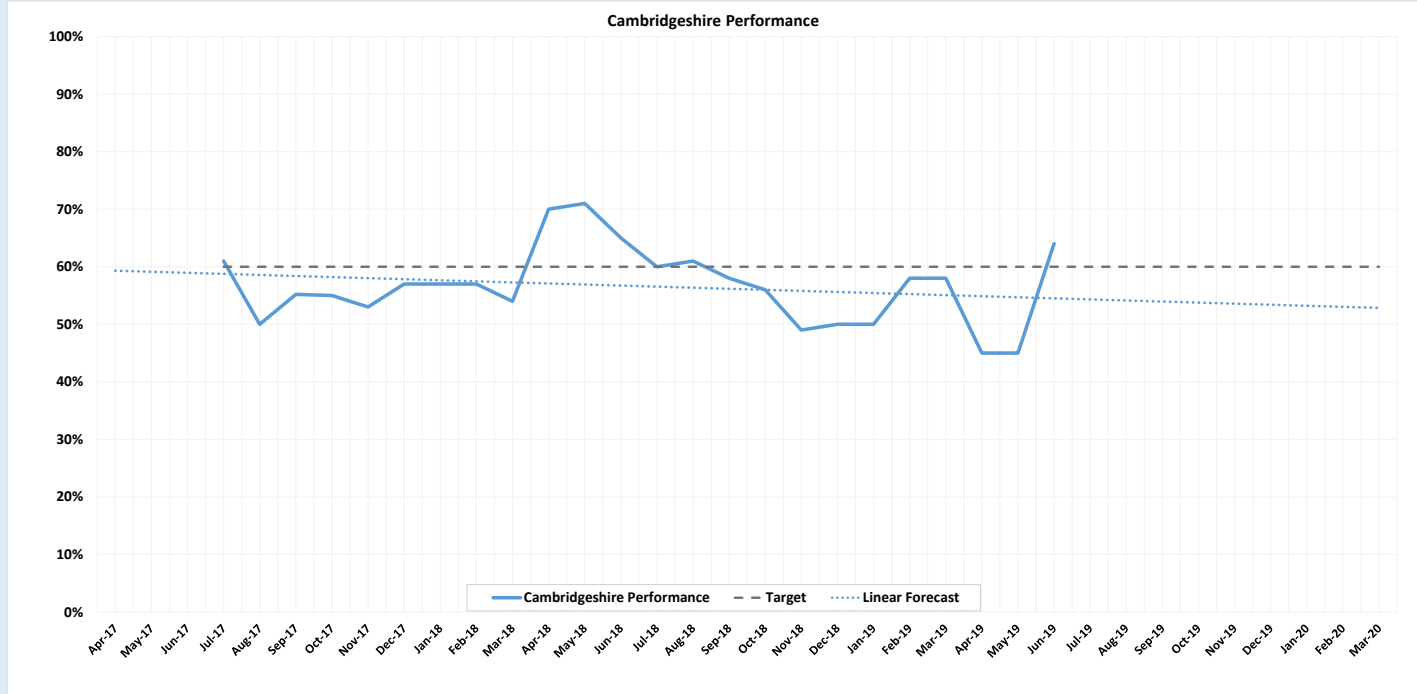
Where:

X: The number of Tier 3 clients recruited who complete the course and achieve 10% weight loss.

Y: the number of Tier 3 clients recruited.

Source: NHS Key Performance Indicators Tier 2; Qualitative insights into user experiences of tier 2 and tier 3 weight management services

Useful Links



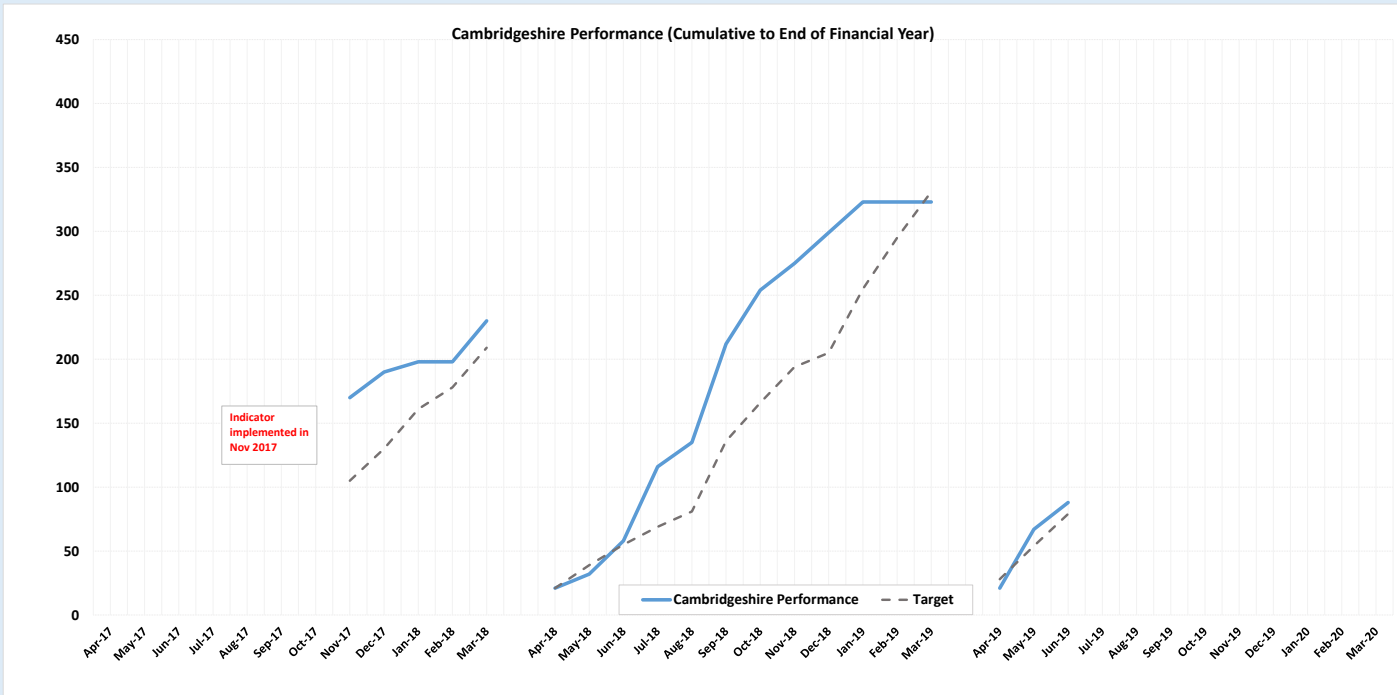
Commentary

Placeholder for commentary text.

Target	Current Month	Previous Month	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
79	88	67	↑	↑
Statistical Neighbours Mean (2017/18)	England Mean (2017/18)	RAG rating		
N/A	N/A	<div style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">VG</div>		

Indicator Description

Awaiting official descriptions and rationale from directorate



Target	Current Forecast	Previous Month	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
6.0%	5.35%	N/A	↑	N/A
Statistical Neighbours Mean	England Mean	RAG Rating		
N/A	N/A	R		

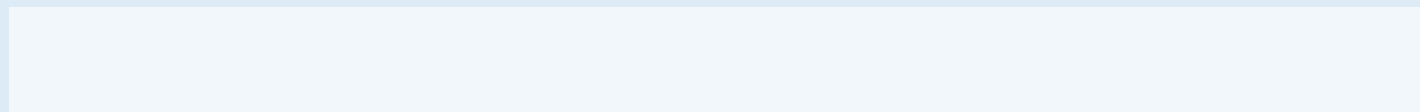
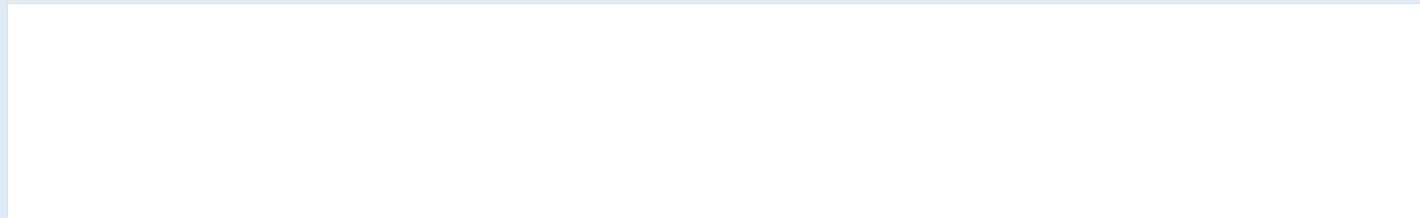
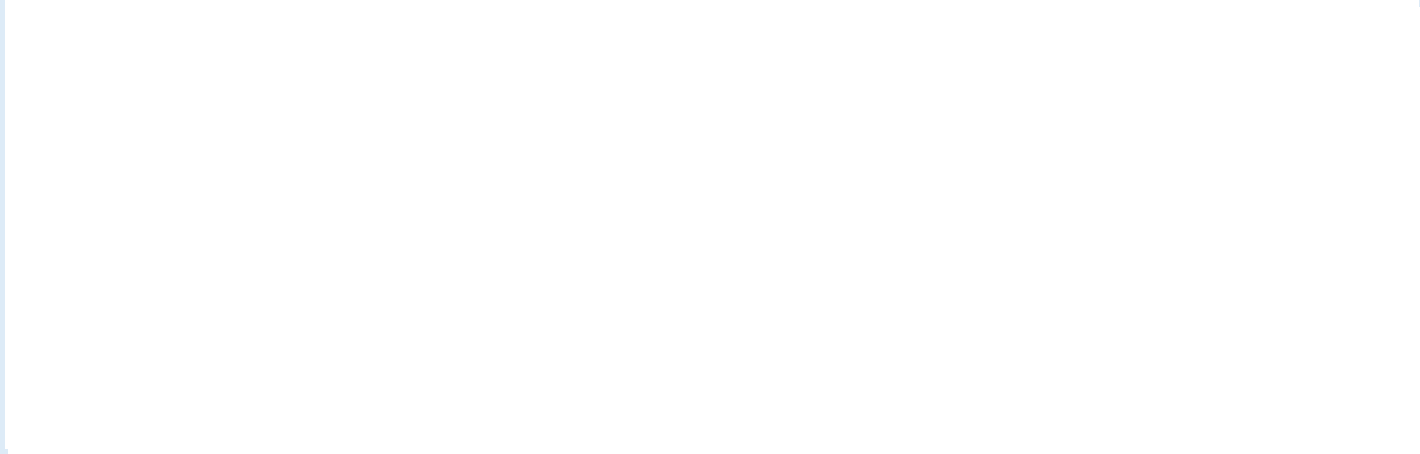
Indicator Description

This indicator projects our expected net income from all commercial property income against the 6% target set within the non-financial Investment Strategy.

It is important to note that not all investments will achieve 6% from the outset, however over the medium to longer term it is expected that the portfolio will meet the target. Any specific variances will be explained within the commentary.

This indicator should be used to judge the performance of our investment portfolio/commercial property income as a whole. It should not be used to predict any variances of actual income against budget - this is detailed within the Finance Report.

The return figure includes investment that has already been made, as well as investment that is expected to be made, up to the end of March 2020.



from a balanced portfolio. Returns can vary across properties, depending on the level of income being achieved and the risk profile of the investment.

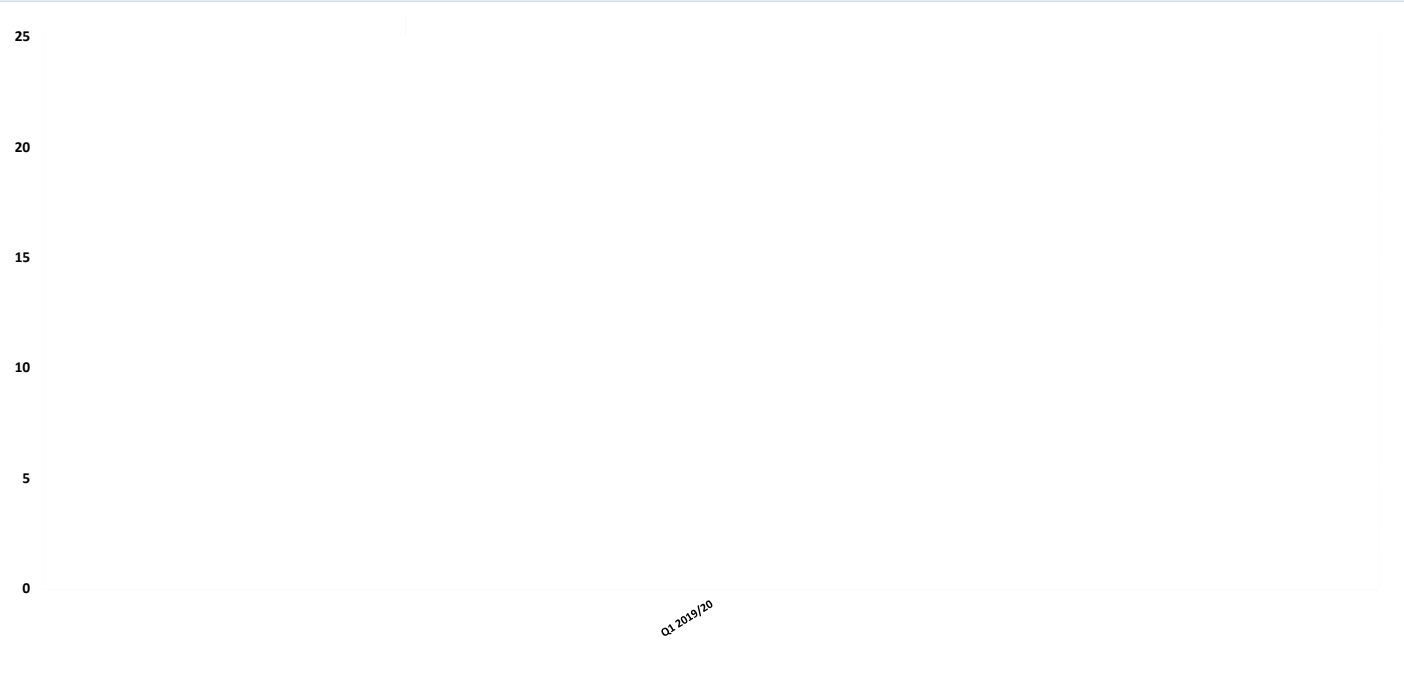
Useful Links



N/A	20		↑	No Change
-----	----	--	---	-----------

N/A	N/A	N/A
-----	-----	-----

This will highlight where an expression of interest has been submitted following some initial scrutiny and will demonstrate the activity that leads to successful bids.

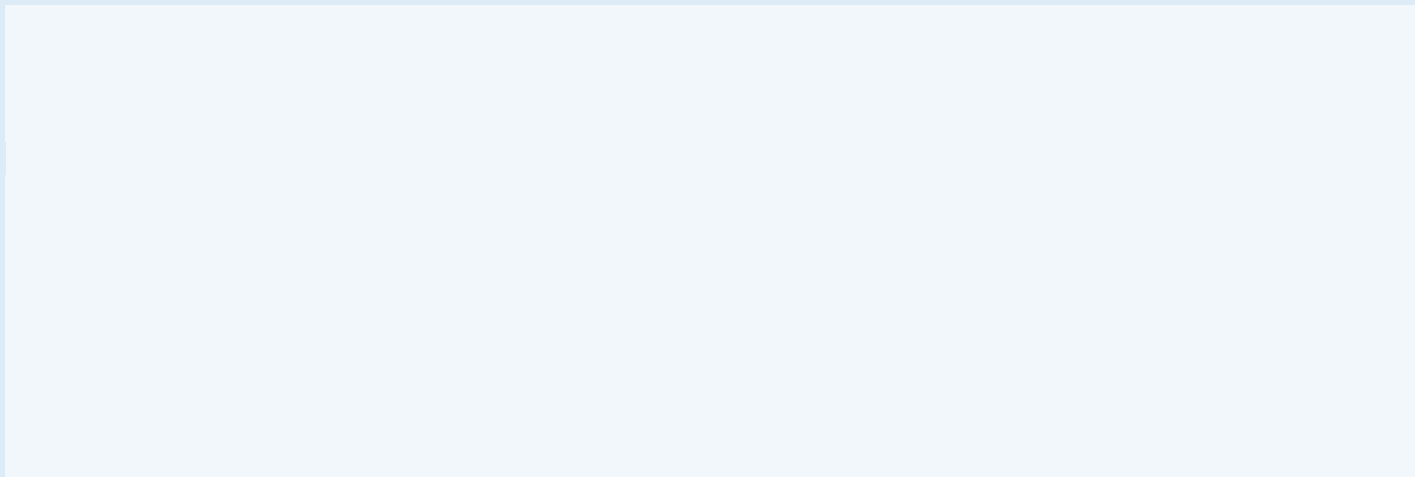
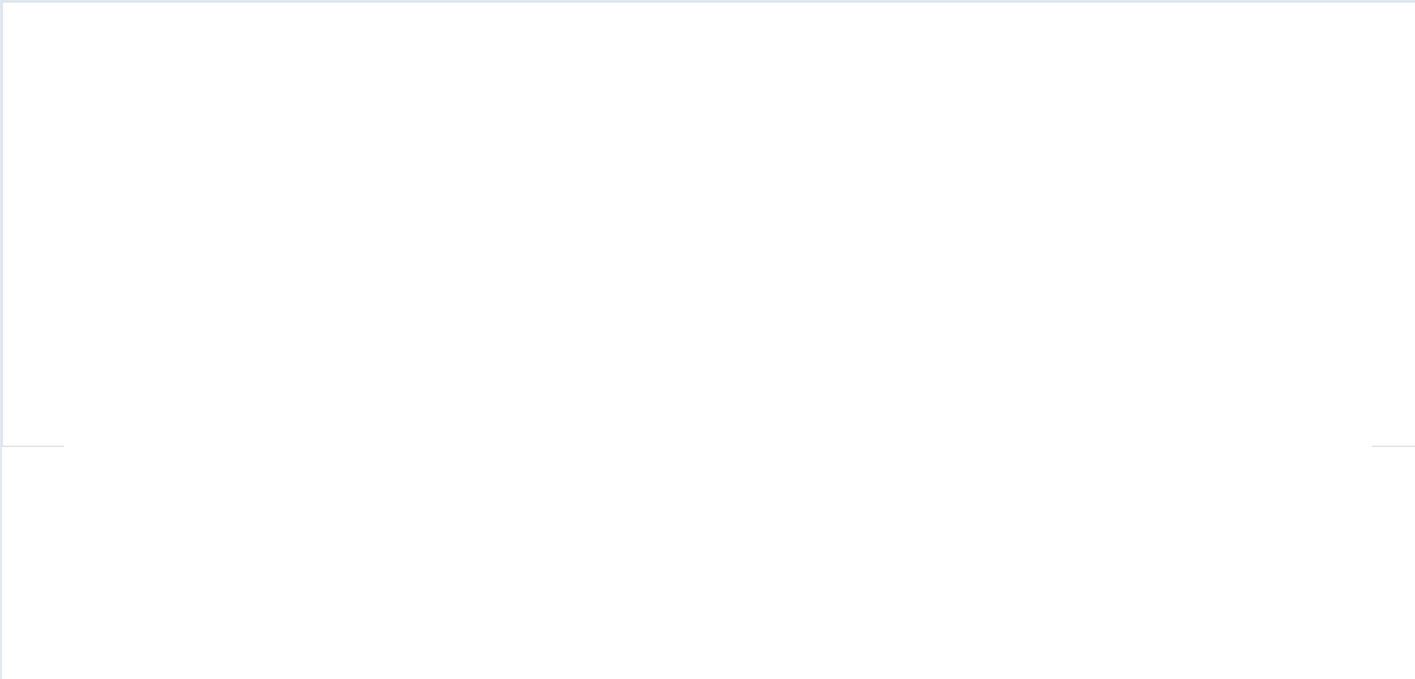


--

N/A	12		↑	No Change
-----	----	--	---	-----------

N/A	N/A	N/A
-----	-----	-----

To record where bids for potential acquisitions have been successful.



N/A	5.5%	N/A	↑	No Change
-----	------	-----	---	-----------

N/A	N/A	N/A
-----	-----	-----

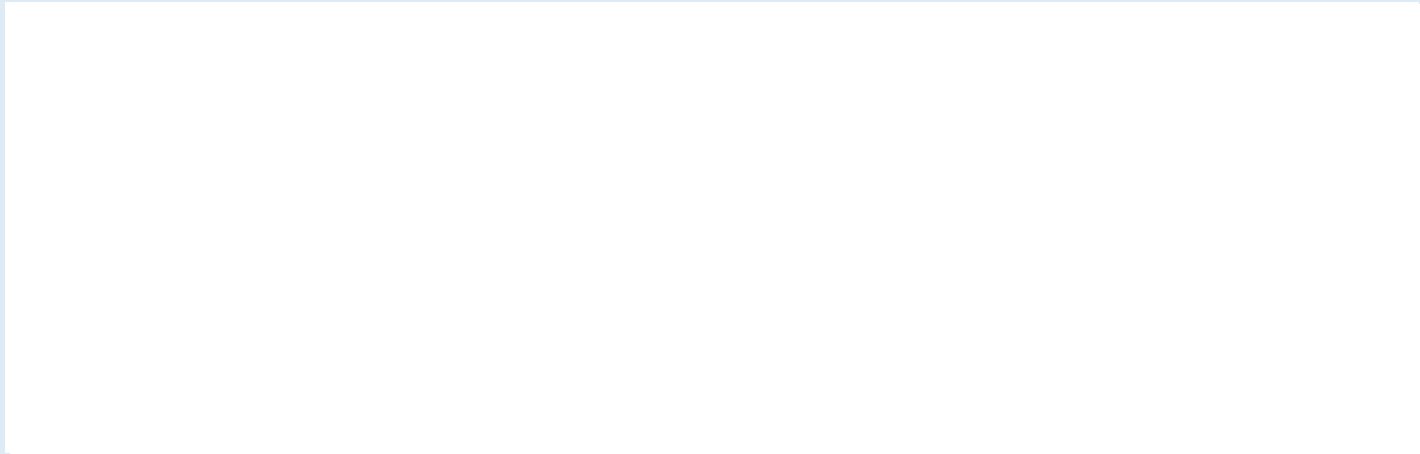
Indicator Description

This Land' is the property company owned by Cambridgeshire County Council. Through this arrangement, CCC loans money to This Land which is borrowed at a rate set by CCC, based on risk exposure and the expected return to be achieved from the investment.

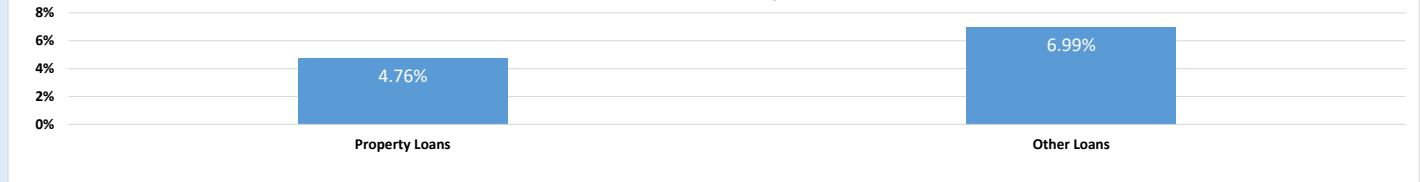
It should be recognised that the other loans (mostly for construction) are considered to be a higher risk than property loans, as they are not asset-backed. As such, our other loans to This Land often yield a higher rate of return compared with property loans.

This indicator does not include any other loans provided to organisations other than This Land. These other loans are detailed in Indicator 168 (Percentage return on other loans).

The net return figure includes loans that have already been made, as well as those expected to be made, up to the end of March 2020.



Net Return Forecast Comparison



Commentary

Interests rate are set based on a variety of factors, including whether the loan is asset backed, issues around state aid and also the level of underlying interest rates that the Council is borrowing at. As such, it is not feasible or appropriate to set a target for this indicator.



N/A	1.13%	N/A	↑	N/A
-----	-------	-----	---	-----

N/A	N/A	N/A
-----	-----	-----

As part of the Council's business, it may wish to loan money to third parties. This indicator demonstrates the return on investment from the loans issued to third parties.

When viewing this indicator it is important to recognise that returns to third parties are often provided for reasons other than just financial return, as the loan will be contributing to social benefits that directly support the delivery of our strategic outcomes.

Third party loans are made with the primary aim of supporting the operations of the counterparty, who will be a Not for Profit Organisation that is using the loan to fund infrastructure to support the delivery of services that are aligned to the Council's core objectives and priorities. Making money from these loans is not the key priority.



Commentary

The Council currently has loans of £4.5million to three organisations within Cambridgeshire, with a fourth loan due to be issued imminently. The total forecast return of 1.10% takes into account PWLB borrowing, although these loans are managed within the Council's overall cash flows. The gross rate is an average return of 3.48%.

Interests rate are set based on a variety of factors, including whether the loan is asset backed, issues around state aid and also the level of underlying interest rates that the Council is borrowing at. As such, it is not

TBC	7	↓	No Change
-----	---	---	-----------

N/A	N/A	N/A
-----	-----	-----

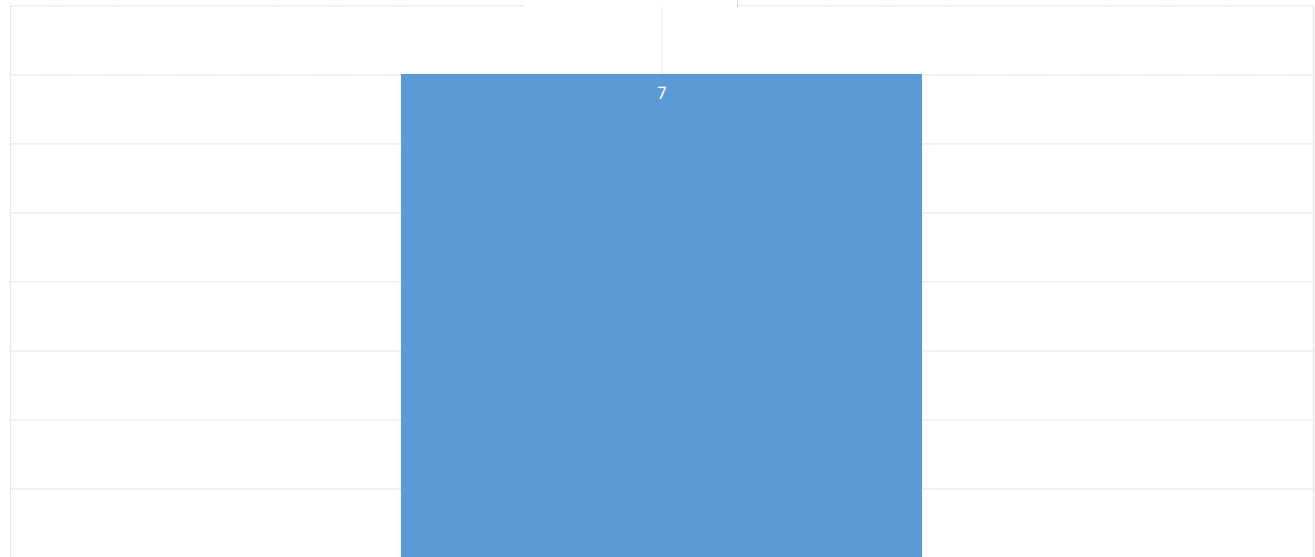
Indicator Description

The Council's Contract Procedure Rules allow the Council to bypass the rules in certain instances (such as lack of suppliers in the market or that going to market does not offer any benefit). In such instances, a request is made to Procurement to seek agreement to 'waive' the rules. These approvals are known as Waivers.

Adequate time should be given to seek the waiver, so that alternative options can be considered. Where requests are presented to procurement that has not allowed time for a procurement exercise to be undertaken, this could indicate that the expiry of the contract has not been managed as well as it could (however, there could be valid reasons for normal timescales to be unachievable).

The tracking of this KPI is to give a reasonable indication of whether we are planning our procurements better. This has been applied to all contract values and has been extracted from the contract database. Any waivers above £500k will not be recorded on the contracts database as this is a committee decision.

This validity of this indicator will be reviewed to ensure that it is relevant and functional.



Commentary

During this period there were 43 contracts where waivers were sought (excluding waivers for children's social care), with 7 of these which were submitted without adequate time for a procurement process to have been undertaken. The total value of the seven contracts that sought waivers was £2.7m. Discussions are taking place with the Services to understand why certain waivers were not submitted in time and whether, in doing so, it failed to allow improved terms to be negotiated.

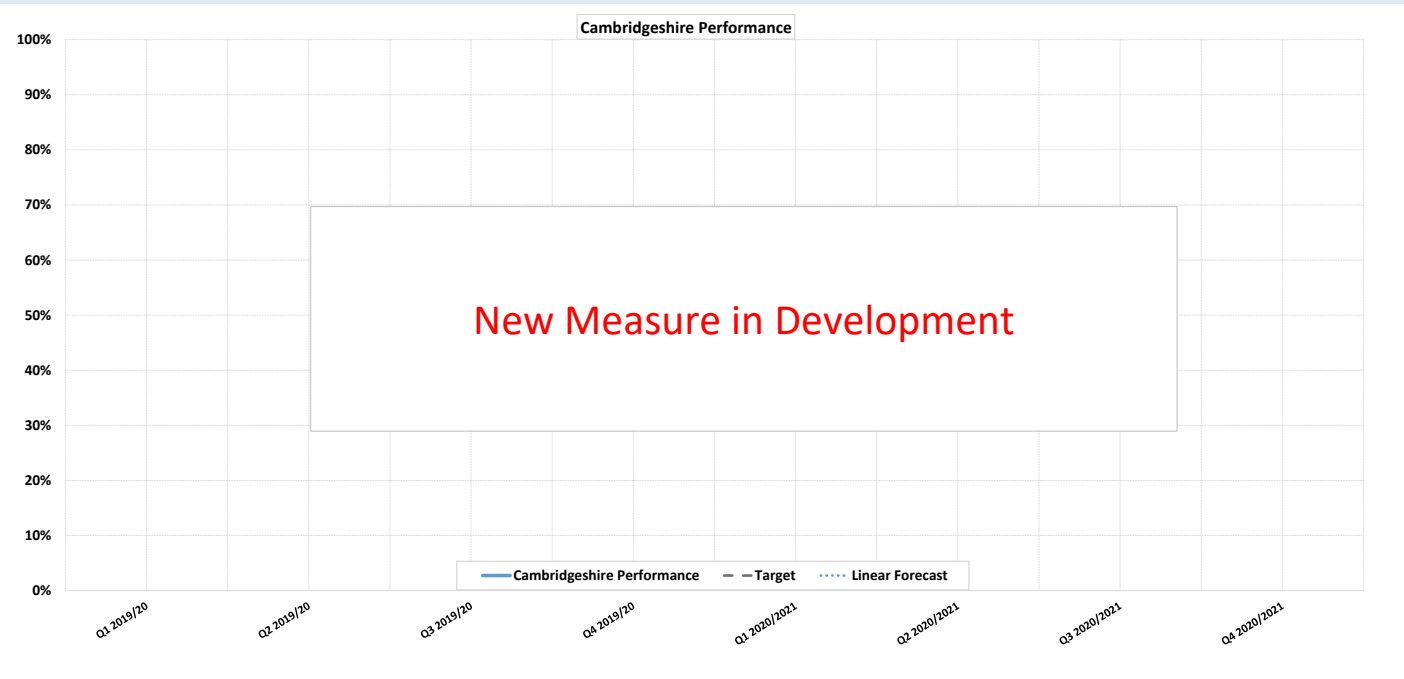
Target	Current Quarter	Previous Quarter	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
33.0%			↑	No Change
Statistical Neighbours Mean	England Mean		RAG Rating	
N/A	N/A		N/A	

Indicator Description

A key part of the Council's Commercial Strategy is to upskill the workforce in commercial acumen. Officers have been developing a specific, modular e-learning programme that is designed to train staff in commercial skills (contract management, negotiation, business planning).

This indicator relates to percentage of the eligible workforce that has completed at least one module of the commercialisation e-learning programme.

Whilst this indicator demonstrates the percentage of the workforce that has completed the training, once the training has been embedded within the organisation, officer will be seeking to understand whether the training is resulting in more business cases, which can demonstrate the impact the training has.



Commentary

Due to a delay with finalising the programme, the training is yet to be launched across the organisation. It is anticipated this will happen by 30 September.

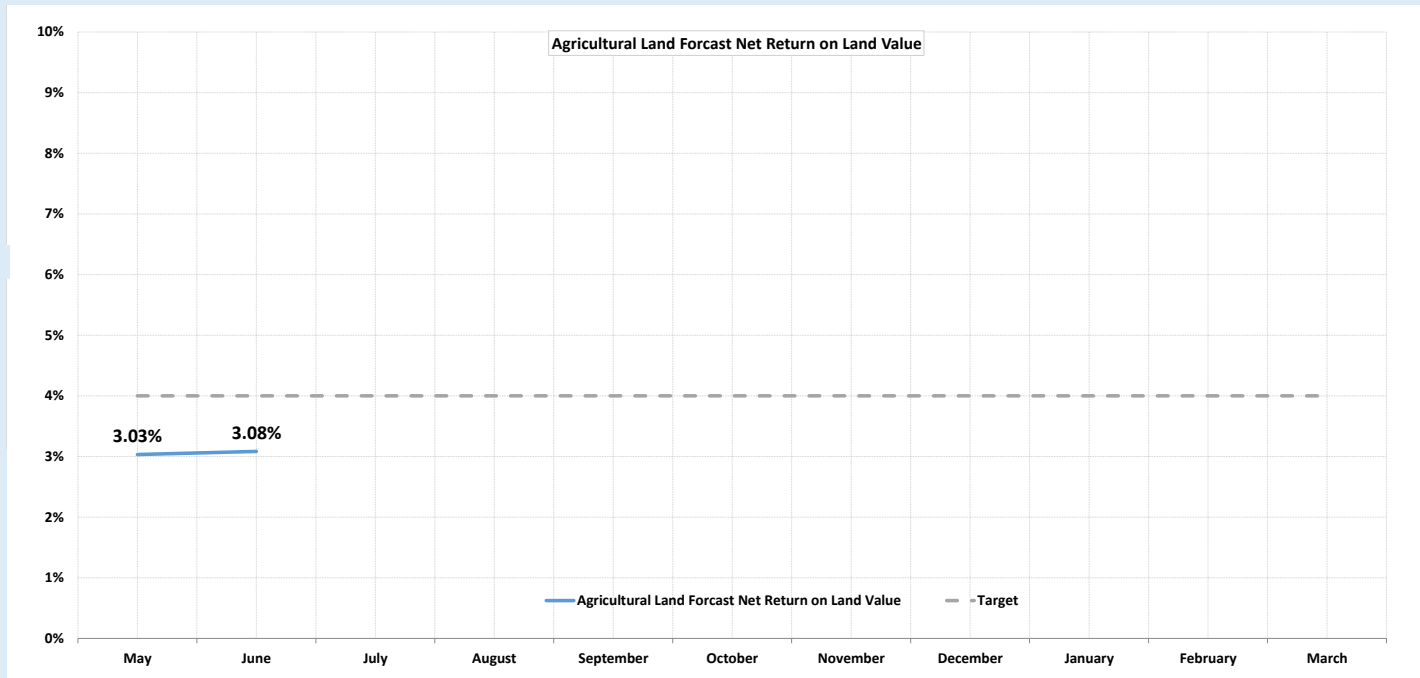
Whilst the training has been delayed, the reason for the delay is not significant and officers are confident that it can be resolved swiftly. As such, this indicator is showing as amber, however the ability to achieve this target will be dependent on the success of the communications for encouraging staff to complete the training.

Target	Current Forecast	Previous Month Forecast	Direction for Improvement	Change in Performance
4.0%	3.1%	3.0%	↑	↑
Statistical Neighbours Mean	England Mean	RAG Rating		
N/A	N/A	R		

Indicator Description

The council owns £127.8m of farm land across Cambridgeshire. This indicator demonstrates the forecast net return on the income received from renting out this agricultural land to tenants. It is recorded as a percentage of the value of the farm's estate that is used for agricultural purposes.

This indicator should be used to understand whether the overall agricultural land is achieving the percentage of returns being targeted.



Commentary

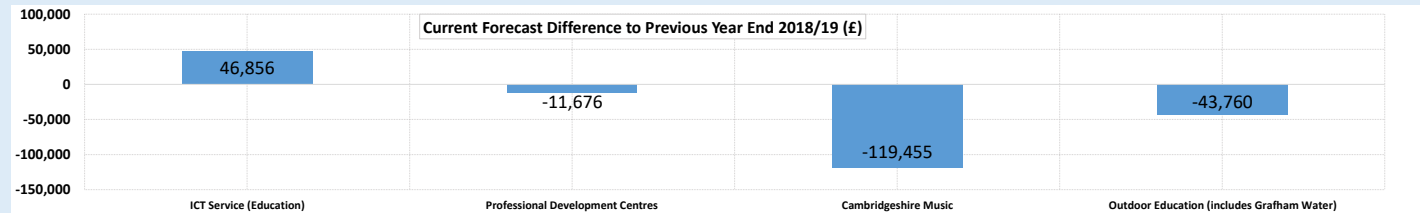
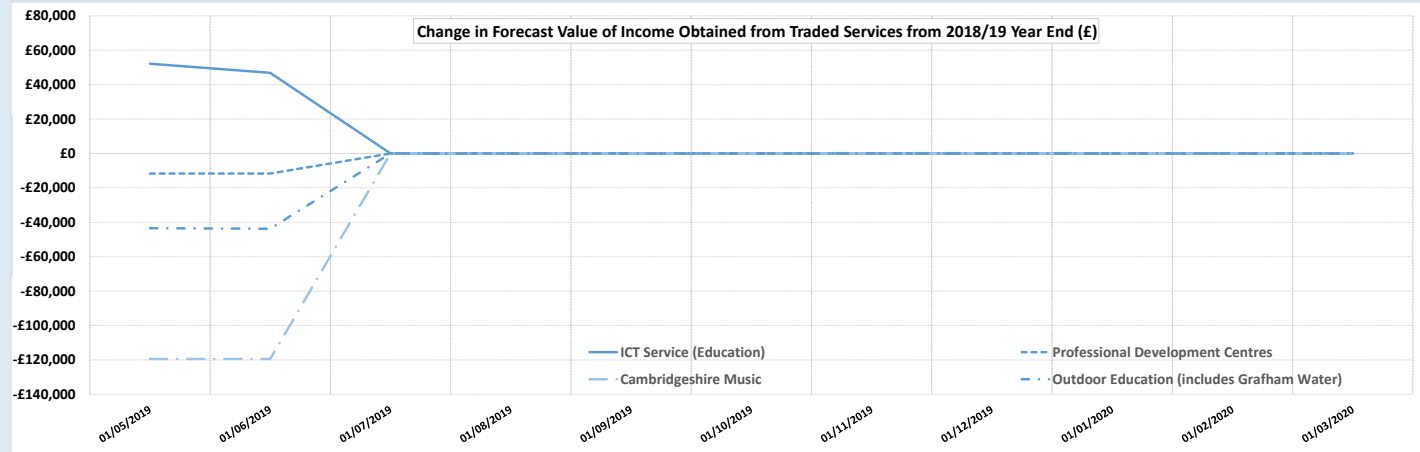
These figures exclude the return generated by the solar farm - income generated by renewable energy investments will need to be reported separately in the future. The 4% target return that was proposed previously included the solar farm, so the target may need to be revised.

This does not yet include debt charges relating to capital investment in the property and as such is not fully showing a net return.

£132,312	£260,347	↓	↑
N/A	N/A	N/A	

There are four services that we describe as Traded Services, which provide income through charging for their services. This indicator demonstrates any changes in the annual net income received from traded services, comparing the forecast outturn for the current year with the actual outturn position for the previous year. An increase in the net income position is demonstrated by a negative change.

The purpose of this indicator is not to understand whether a particular traded service is expecting to achieve its forecast budget position (this is monitored through the Finance Monitoring Report), instead this indicator shows the variance in profit being made against its forecast position last year. Put simply, it shows whether a traded service is expected to make more or less profit compared to last year allowing for a direction of travel to be established.



Commentary

It is important to recognise that with this indicator, where there are positive values, this means that the forecast profit is expected to be less than the previous year. And conversely, a negative value indicates a forecast increase in profit. Therefore, all traded services, except for The ICT Centre, are expected to generate more profit than the previous year. However, it should be recognised that The ICT Centre overachieved against its income target last year by a larger amount than it is forecasting to achieve this year, which explains why the direction of travel indicates lower profit.

As part of the Commercial Strategy, there is considerable activity taking place across the key traded services. The ICT Service, Cambridgeshire Music and the Outdoor Centres are developing more robust business plans. These business plans, amongst other things, are identifying risks to income and growth and putting in place measures (such as more targeted sales and marketing plans, improved products and better pricing strategies) to mitigate these challenges. In addition, where a traded service is providing social value, the business plan will outline the procedures that will be put in place to gather more robust evidence on the reach and impact of its services on areas of society that would benefit most.

90% 93.3% 96.8% ↑ ↓

N/A N/A N/A

Indicator Description

Proportions of FOI requests received each month that have been answered within 20 days.

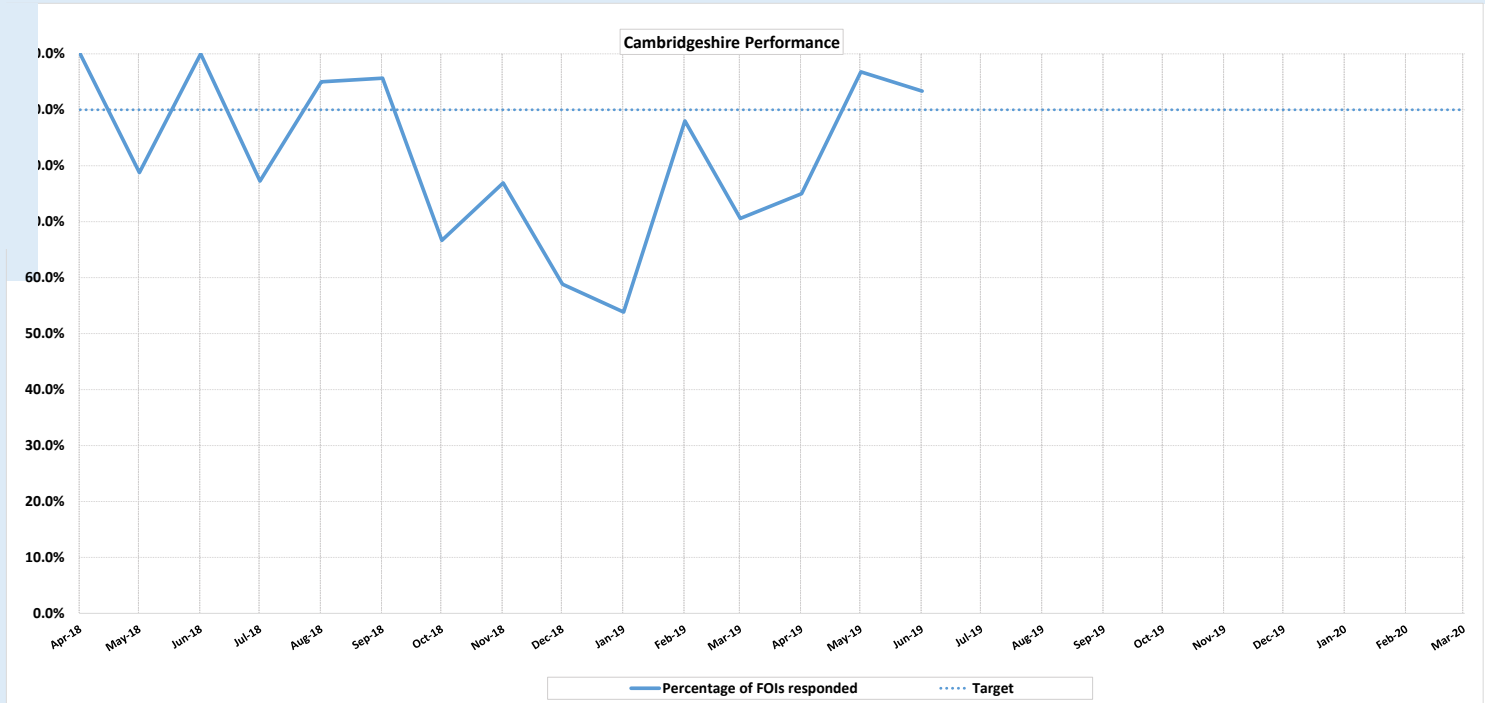
Anyone has a right to request information from a public authority. The council has two separate duties when responding to these requests:

to tell the applicant whether the Council holds any information falling within the scope of their request;

and to provide that information

The Council normally has 20 working days to respond to a request.

For a request to be valid under the Freedom of Information Act it must be in writing, but requesters do not have to mention the Act or direct their request to a designated member of staff. Any letter or email to a public authority asking for information is a request for recorded information under the Act.



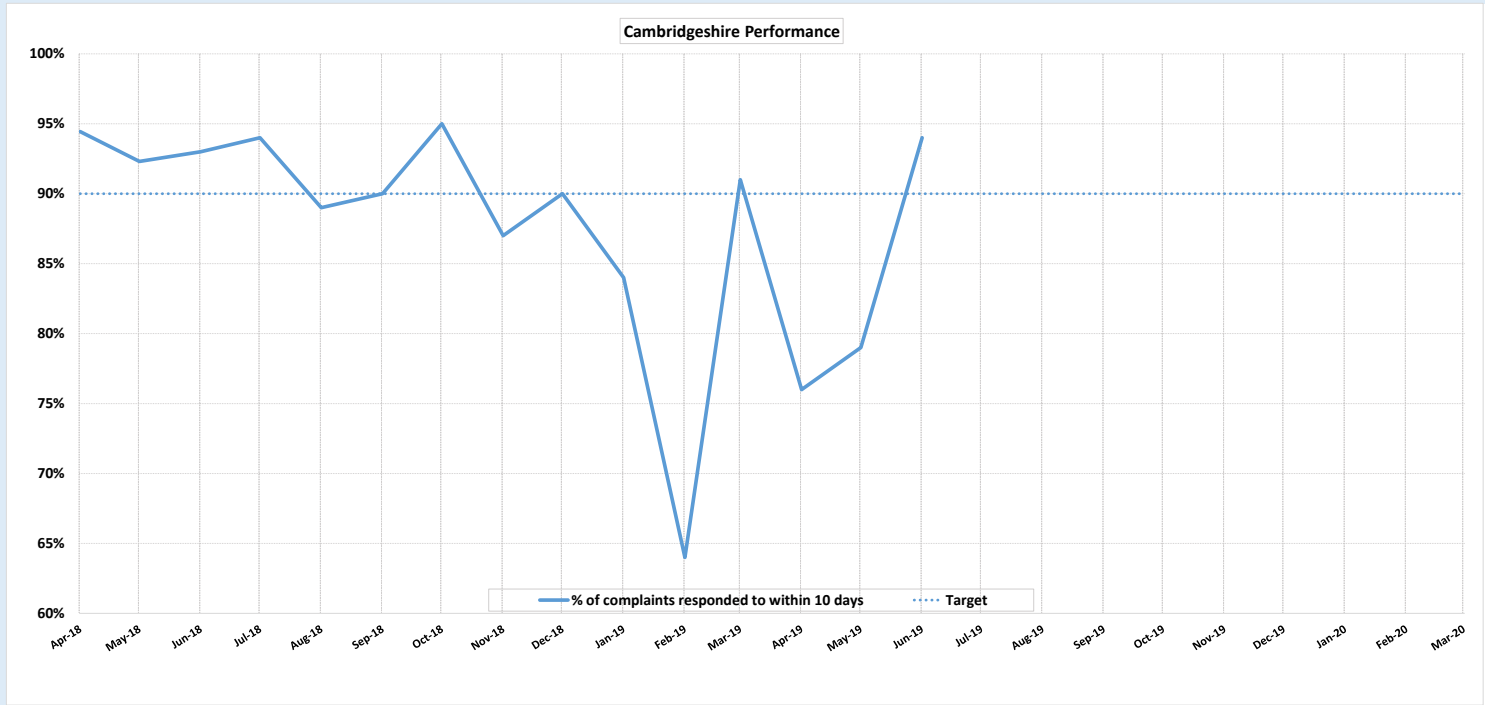
Commentary

A total of 15 Freedom of Information Requests were received during June 2019. 14 of these were responded to within the 20 working day deadline. In May and June 2019 the Service is once again above target which shows an improvement in performance and indicates that a new response process following a business support restructure in late 2018 is now working.

90%	94.0%	79.0%	↑	↑
-----	-------	-------	---	---

N/A	N/A	N/A
-----	-----	-----

Proportions of Complaints received by the Place and Economy Service each month that have been answered within 10 days.



[Empty box]