2023/24 Half Year Corporate Performance Report

Summary

This report provides a performance update for Quarter 2 and Half Year 2023/24 reporting year.

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

- **Claimant Count** — The latest data release (September 2023) shows 5,230 people claiming unemployment related benefits which equates to 4.1% of residents (16-64) which is line with the regional average of 4%. This shows a slight decrease in claimants from the previous quarter (reduction of 65 claimants).

- **Youth Unemployment** — As at September 2023 , 8.1% (1,150) of 18-24 year olds are claiming unemployment benefits which shows as increase from June 2023 when the data reported figures of 1,090 and proportion of 7.6%. Regional and national averages have also seen an increase during the last quarter, however, Calderdale remains higher than these comparators (5.8% and 5% respectively).

- **Voluntary organisations as a rate of population (per 100,000)** — Data has recently been released for 2020/21 which shows a slight reduction in the rate from 187.6 (2019/20) to 185.19 (2020/21) which equates to a reduction of 5 voluntary organisations. Calderdale continues to have the highest rate of voluntary organisations per 100,000 population against statistical neighbours and the West Yorkshire authorities.

- **RQF level 4+, aged 16 to 64** — Following the replacement of NVQ estimates with estimates on a Regulated Qualifications Framework (RQF) basis, and discussions with the service, it is proposed to amend the previously reported 'Proportion of the population aged 16-64 qualified to NVQ Level 4 or above' to the 'Proportion of the population aged 16-64 qualified to RQF Level 4 or above'. The Employment and Skills Framework work might result in further proposals being presented regarding this SKPI next financial year. In this quarter data has been released using the RQF estimates for the January—December 2022 survey period. Calderdale data shows 40.7% of 16-64 year olds qualified to Level 4 or above, against regional and national averages of 38.9% and 45.1% respectively with a ranking of 6th out of 16 statistical neighbours.

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

- **Referral and Assessment Timescales (Adults Social Care)**

- **Short Term Placement Stability (Children's Social Care)**

- **Primary Education Outcomes**

- **Child Protection Plans**

Statistical Neighbour Ranking as of 7/11/23

Priority	SKPI	What Does Good Performance Equal	Latest Score	Period	Previous Score	Period	Performance Trend	Latest Rank In Comparator Group	Comparator Group	Top 3 Performing Statistical Neighbours
Reducing Inequalities	Healthy life expectancy at birth (Males)	High	59	2018-20	61.4	2017-19	Worsening	11/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Stockport (65.1) Bury (63.4) Dudley (62.9)
	Healthy life expectancy at birth (Females)	High	63.4	2018-20	64	2017-19	Worsening	2/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Medway (63.6) Calderdale (63.4) Dudley (62.7)
	Percentage of physically active adults	High	64.0%	November 2021/22	61.4%	November 2020/21	Improving	4/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Kirklees (64.7%) Stockport (64.7%) Bury (64.5%)
	Prevalence of Healthy Weight in Reception children	High	82.1%	2021/22	76.3%	2019/20	Improving	1/11	DfE Statistical Neighbours	Calderdale (82.1%) Stockport (79.9%) Wigan (76.2%)
	Prevalence of Healthy Weight in Year 6 children	High	63.0%	2021/22	63.2%	2019/20	Worsening	1/11	DfE Statistical Neighbours	Calderdale (63%) North Lincolnshire (63%) Stockport (63%)
	Proportion of older people in receipt of long term adult social care (65+)	Low	3.60%	2021/22	3.56%	2020/21	Worsening	7/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Medway (3.1%) Doncaster (3.2%) Kirklees (3.2%)
	Percentage achieving a good level of development in the Foundation Stage Profile	High	65.4%	2022	70.5%	2019	Worsening (though improved comparative position)	4/11	DfE Statistical Neighbours	Stockton on Tees (68.1%) Nottinghamshire (66.8%) Darlington (66.0%)
	Domestic Abuse	Low	5699	Apr 2022 - Mar 2023	5356	Apr 2021 - Mar 2022	Worsening			Comparator published in November 2023, will be report in February OPF Q3 2023/24.
	Serious Crime	Low	211	Apr 2022 - Mar 2023	211	Apr 2021 - Mar 2022	Plateaued			Comparator published in November 2023, will be report in February OPF Q3 2023/24.
	Neighbourhood Crime	Low	2490	Apr 2022 - Mar 2023	2168	Apr 2021 - Mar 2022	Improving			Comparator published in November 2023, will be report in February OPF Q3 2023/24.
	Voluntary organisations as a rate of population (per 100,000)	No Polarity	185.19	2020/21	187.6	2019/2020	Worsening (though maintained comparative position)	1/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Calderdale (185.19) Bury (182.12) Kirklees (174.91)

Statistical Neighbour Ranking as of 7/11/23

Strong Thriving Towns and Places	RQF level 4+, aged 16 to 64	High	40.7	2022	N/A	N/A	N/A	6/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Stockport (53%) Bury (46.2%) Derby (44.2%)
	Median gross weekly pay	High	576.9	2022	535	2021	Improving	13/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Stockport (665.4) Dudley (615.4) Kirklees (613.4)
	Claimant Count (*benchmarking uses the proportion rather than number)	Low	5230	Sep-23	5295	Jun-23	Improving	8/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Stockport (3.1%) North Lincolnshire/Barnsley (3.4%) Wakefield (3.5%)
	Youth unemployment	Low	8.1%	Sep-23	7.6%	Jun-23	Worsening	13/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Medway (5.6%) Stockport (5.8%) Kirklees (6.1%)
	Business Survival Rates (3 years)	High	56.4	2021	59.4	2020	Worsening	12/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Halton (65.2) Stockport (63) Medway (61.8)
	Principal roads where maintenance should be considered	Low	3	2021/22	4	2020/21	Improving	8/14	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Halton (1) Kirklees/Rotherham/Medway/ Doncaster/Wakefield/North Lincolnshire (2)
	Housing delivery test % of deliverable assessed housing requirement delivery over a rolling 3 year period – over 75% (New)	High	55%	2021	50%	2020	Improving	15/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Telford & Wrekin (233%) Doncaster (229%) Wakefield (200%)
	Average Progress 8 score per pupil	High	-0.19	2022	0.03	2019	Worsening	7/11	DfE Statistical Neighbours	Leeds (0.11) Kirklees (0.01) Nottinghamshire (-0.01)
Climate Action	Local sites (both geological and wildlife) where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented in previous 5 years	High	65	2021	67	2020	Worsening			
	Per capita CO2 emissions in the area	Low	4.2	2021	3.9	2020	Worsening (though improved comparative position)	8/16	CIPFA Nearest Neighbours	Medway (2.9) Dudley (3.3) Wigan/Stockport (3.7)

Referrals for Adult Social Care dealt with in 28 days / Assessments completed in 28 days

2023/4 Q2

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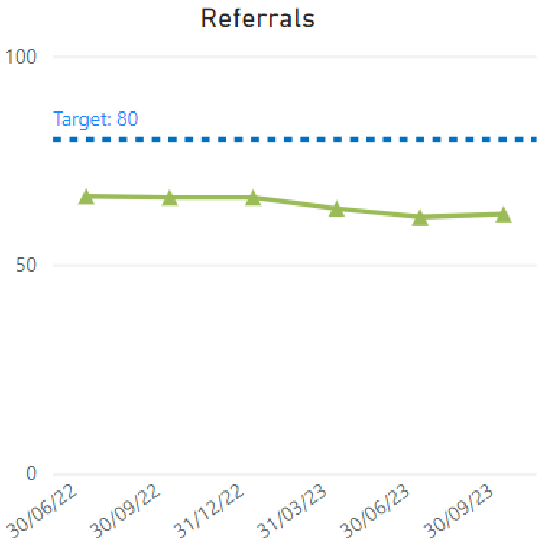

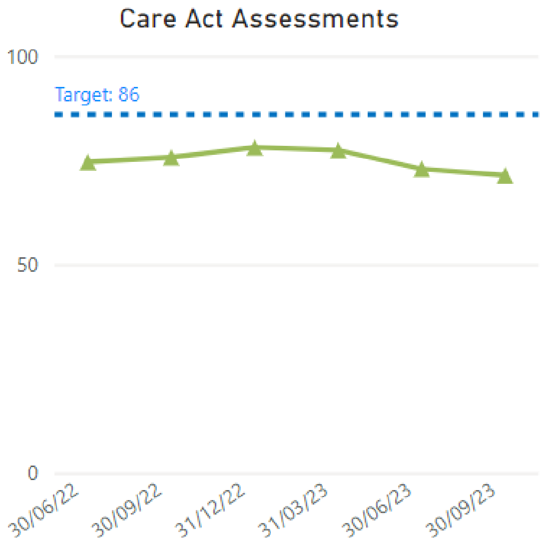

What is the story the data is telling us?

These are both new indicators this year. The referrals measure reflects the time between a referral for assessment being received, for someone without long term services, and the decision date for the referral (regardless of the outcome), or the time since the referral if there is no decision date. This indicator measures the proportion of referrals meeting that definition within 28 days in the previous rolling 12 month period. Our target is for 80% of those referrals to be decisioned within 28 days. The chart above indicates that we have not met that target in the last 15 months, with performance declining from 66.4% in Q1 last year to 61.4% in Q1 this year. Performance improved slightly in Q2, rising to 62.1%, but remains well below target. It is important to highlight that the decreasing timeliness partly reflects increased demand, with the number of referrals meeting the indicator definition increasing from 4053 in Q2 last year to 5345 this year, an increase of nearly 32%.

The Care Act Assessments indicator reflects the time between a referral being received and an assessment being completed, for clients with no long term services. This indicator is cumulative during a year, with the Q4 figure reflecting performance over a full year. Data for last year shows that 77.4% of assessments meeting the definition were completed within 28 days. So far this year, performance is lower at 71.4%, against our target of 86%. The decrease in performance will partly reflect efforts to data cleanse our case management system. Performance in the remainder of the year may also be affected by a change in how we reflect the time required at the front door to identify the most appropriate route, prior to progressing to care act assessments. The impact of this change should be clearer in Q3. Neither of these indicators are currently benchmarked via published national data.

What are we doing to improve?

One of the main drivers for improvement has been the introduction of new Power BI dashboards focussing on our waiting lists. These provide a directorate wide view of the data, which wasn't previously available. This has contributed to much greater engagement and ownership at service and team level, which has been further enhanced by new operational data quality clinics, which meets on a weekly basis.

The dashboards have highlighted a number of data cleansing actions impacting on waiting times. These are now being actioned via the weekly data quality clinics.

The greater focus on waiting lists is also leading to discussions on process changes, which should ensure any remaining issues affecting waiting times are effectively resolved.

What evidence is there that actions are having an impact?

Although the charts opposite demonstrate that performance is not in line with targets, this does not reflect the significant progress made this year in reducing our waiting lists. For example, at the end of December last year, 810 referrals for assessment were awaiting a decision, of which 391 (48%) had been waiting longer than 6 months. By the end of Q2, the number of referrals for assessment awaiting a decision was down to 410, with 117 (29%) of those waiting longer than 6 months. That reflects a 49% reduction overall, and a 70% reduction in those waiting over 6 months.

What more needs to happen?

We need to ensure there is a continued focus on minimising new data quality issues. Now that we have made significant reductions in closing our oldest open referrals, we need to shift our focus to maximising the timeliness of our response for current and new referrals. To assist with this, work is underway to maximise capacity across teams to allow this focus, and reduce the number of system inefficiencies.

In readiness for our move to a new case management system, we will develop standard operating procedures to ensure that there are clear and simplified processes covering referrals and assessments. This will help to optimise practitioner time across both these target areas.

OPF feedback: We will ensure that sustained improvements continue be made, underpinned by practice with improved definitions of pathways/risk assessment, better utilising the resources we have and acknowledging and taking action to address our capacity challenges such that referrals and assessment are undertaken when they need to be done in a timely way. This will provide a firm basis of improvements going forward , supported by other activity such as that from required data cleansing.

Short Term Placement Stability

2023/4 Q2

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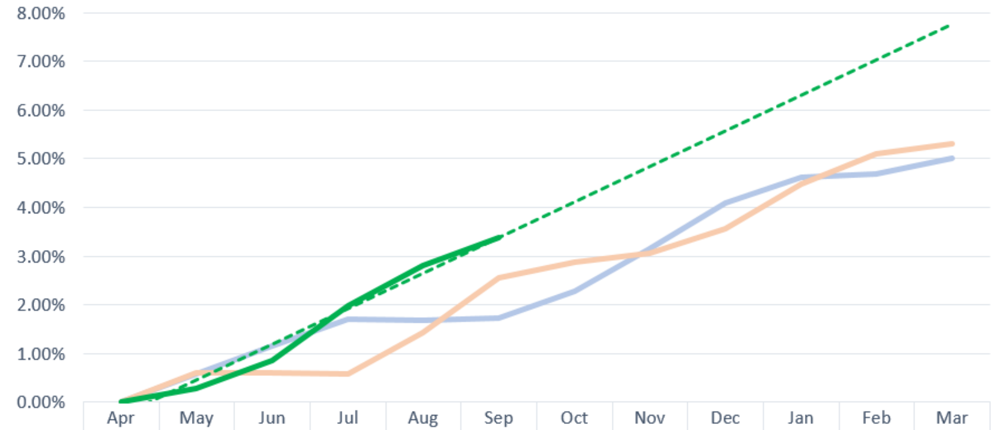
% of CLA with 3 or more placements in year



	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
2021/22	0.00%	0.58%	1.16%	1.71%	1.69%	1.72%	2.28%	3.14%	4.09%	4.61%	4.69%	5.01%
2022/23	0.00%	0.60%	0.60%	0.59%	1.42%	2.56%	2.87%	3.06%	3.56%	4.49%	5.11%	5.31%
2023/24	0.00%	0.29%	0.85%	1.98%	2.82%	3.37%						

2021/22 2022/23 2023/24 Linear (2023/24)

What is the story the data is telling us?

Short term placement stability for Children Looked After has declined. There has been a noticeable rise in the number of young people with three or more placements since April 23 compared to the last two years' trends.

In September 23, 3.37% of all Children Looked After had three or more placements since April 23. This compares to 2.56% in September 2022 and 1.72% in September 2021. This is a 49% increase compared to September 2022 and a 96% increase compared to September 2021 (although the full year figure for 2021/22 was similar to that for 2022/23).

Performance has been substantially better (i.e. lower) than national and Statistical Neighbour averages which were 10.0% and 9.6% respectively in 2021/22.

The Linear trajectory (green dotted line) shows the projection for the rest of the year if the same trend is followed, which suggests this indicator is currently on track for over 7% by the end 2023/24 compared to around 5% in the past two years. This would remain below (better than) the most recent national and Statistical Neighbour averages.

What are we doing to improve?

The numbers equate to 16 children.
6 placements are for young people aged 16+ who have struggled to maintain a placement.
5 children have the P1 code, which is placement with parent. This is being used much more in Court proceedings, when the LA apply for removal and the court want us to do further work with the parents. This is not technically a change of placement but the child has become Looked After and remained in parents care.
5 children have experienced placement breakdown.
3 children were new entrants to care and it was challenging to find a placement, which resulted in temporary placements.
The pressure on placements is huge at the moment, between June 2023 and Sept 2023, 68 separate referrals for 57 children were received for placements. Some children had more than 1 referral due to bridging placements or moves i.e. from EDT bed to a different placement. 24 of these children were placed internally within our fostering service. We are continuing to prioritise recruitment of internal foster carers and we have recruited 4 new fostering households so far this financial year, with 6 more in assessment currently.

What evidence is there that actions are having an impact?

Our recruitment campaigns have proved successful, including removing the Council tax burden for Calderdale based carers. Whilst numbers might initially look low, the market is poor at the moment and we are on par with our regional colleagues who have a much larger pool of potential carers. We have also recruited more carers in the first half of the year, than the whole of the 22/23 financial year.
Our support for internal carers continues to improve, with the development of the CFCA (peer led support) and two level 4 carers who are paid to support other carers (like Mockingbird). This has led to previously complex placements progressing to Special Guardianship or become stable.

What more needs to happen?

- Improved access to CAMHS support for complex children.
- Improved Joint Funding and early assessment /intervention for complex children
- Stability of staffing in the fostering service
- Increase of staffing in the fostering service to support the increase in the number of carers coming through.
- Continued recruitment of carers, including more variety such as 'supported lodgings', 'mother and baby', 'short-breaks' etc.

OPF feedback : Performance here can be attributed to a number of factors including the small cohort of children which we are reporting against and seen in an overall context of a level of performance that still is positive when measured against other national benchmarks/local authorities. This is a complex area of children's social care, and whilst we are committed to our own efforts locally to improve the lives of all of our children looked after, this is an area that would equally benefit from further national policy innovation and design.

Primary Education Outcomes

2023/4 Q2

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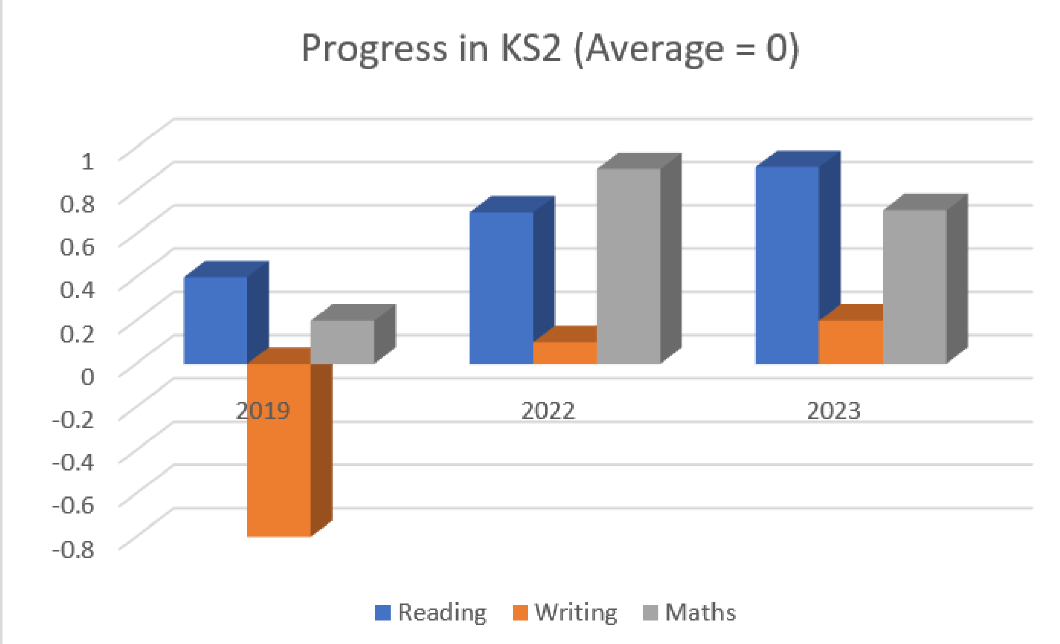

What is the story the data is telling us?

Progress rates in KS2 have improved significantly since 2019. Reading rose from 0.4 to 0.9, writing from –0.8 (below average in 2019) to +0.2 and maths from 0.2 to 0.7 (but with a small dip from a very high 0.9 in 2022). National averages were consistently in 0.03-0.05 range. In 2022, Statistical Neighbours averaged 0.2 in reading, 0.05 in writing and 0.3 in maths, with Calderdale significantly above national averages.

In 2023 attainment in the primary phase increased at each Key Stage and remained close to national averages:
In Early Years the proportion achieving a Good Level of Development rose from 65.4% to 66.7%. The national average rose slightly more from 65.2% to 67.2%.
At Key Stage One the % achieving EXS+ rose from 65.9% to 66.9% in reading, from 55.9% to 58.4% in writing and from 67.4% to 70.4% in maths. National averages were slightly higher at 68.3%, 60.1% and 70.4% respectively.

At KS2 the proportion achieving the expected standard on the combined reading, writing and maths result rose from 58.7% to 59.9%, slightly above the national average of 59.5%.
All 2023 data is provisional.

What are we doing to improve?

- We continue to work with all schools via schools clusters on the improvement areas identified
- We risk assess all our schools and are funded by Schools Forum and base funding (up to March 2024) to work with our primary maintained schools causing concern.
- We also received funding to allow a day per maintained green schools with a 1/2 day school visit
- We meet with COE/Catholic/DFE/OFSTED/ other stakeholders to keep up to date on the improvements being made in our schools

What evidence is there that actions are having an impact?

- Progress and attainment outcomes 2023, largely above national
- Successful engagement of 97% of our schools working with English hub
- Successful engagement of 95% of our schools working with Maths hub
- 40 Schools involved in EEF Literacy project with our research school showing improved performance in 2023
- Successful engagement of 90% of our schools with Subject Leaders Development programmes
- Significant numbers of teachers undertaking new NPQs programmes and passing the course requirements
- Increase in Good and Outstanding schools in Calderdale 83% compared to national at 88%
- Increased number of schools who are good and outstanding to 83% compared to national at 88%

What more needs to happen?

- Continued high level of school's engagement with curriculum hubs/NPQs/SL development programmes
- Continued monitoring of our maintained schools causing concern to reduce their numbers by the end of the academic year
- Quality assurance undertaken by Partnership Board members of school cluster plans 2023/2024
- Continue to reduce the number of maintained Moderation Handbook 2023/24 schools causing concern.

OPF feedback : We welcome the positive performance in this area of our children's education, development and learning, and in particular our performance when measured against other national average performance in these areas.

Child Protection Plans

2023/4 Q2

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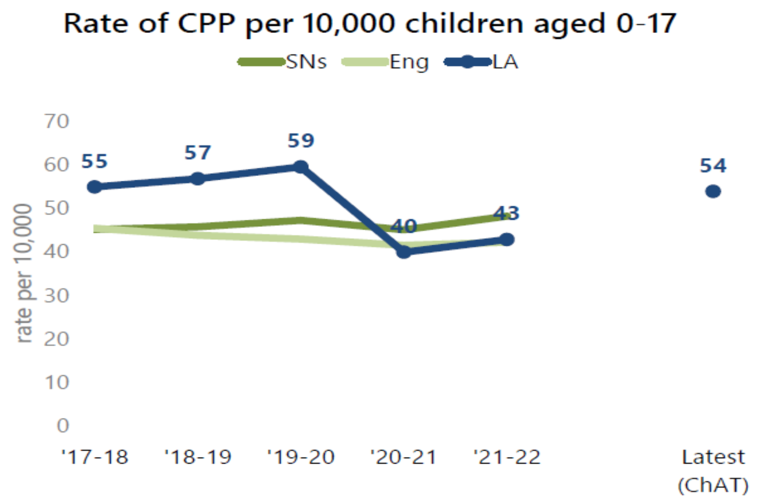

What is the story the data is telling us?

The rate of Child Protection Plans decreased within the period of Covid lockdown and since the ending of lockdown the number of children subject to a child protection plan has slowly increased toward pre covid figures.

The rate of child protection plans has increased from 43 per 10,000 0-18 year olds in 2021/22 to 54 at Q2. The unpublished outcome for 2022/23 was 50, suggesting an overall rising trend since 2021/22.

The increase has brought the rate of CPPs to above the most recent national and Statistical Neighbour averages of 42 and 48, respectively, from 2021/22.

Early regional data (as yet unvalidated/unpublished) is also suggesting an increase in CPP rates, but to a slightly lesser extent (from 48 to 52 over the same time period).

What are we doing to improve?

Robust multi-agency decision-making is important to ensure that only children at risk of significant harm are subject to a CP plan. This assurance is provided through representation at strategy meetings and conferences led by the IRO to ensure that CP plans do not drift and a child only remains on a CP plan while there are agreed risks of significant harm. Reflection to the ChaT identifies that in the last 6 months, only 2 children have ended CP plans over 2 years with the majority ending between 12 and 18 months. The overwhelming majority of children who are subject to a CP plan are under the category of emotional abuse due to witnessing or living in a household with domestic abuse.

What evidence is there that actions are having an impact?

Ofsted carried out a focused visit on this area of practice in May 2023. They found most children subject to child protection planning are receiving an effective service. This is ensuring that children's identified needs are met, and children are better protected. Ofsted told us that families are receiving services at the right level of intervention. When needs or risks increase, children and families receive the most appropriate service. There are some children subject to child protection and CIN planning who have had repeat interventions This is also in the context of the national impact upon families of Covid lockdown and the current cost of living crisis which places increased pressure upon adults within families.

What more needs to happen?

Evidence of sustainable change when decisions are made to end involvement with families or step-down from child protection to child in need. Given that domestic abuse is a key risk that results in increased CP plans, the approach to address this must be partnership-wide to tackle root causes such as poverty and gender issues.

OPF feedback: The impact of the pandemic and lockdown (reduced rate) appears now to have been eliminated from the system with the rate of children on a child protection plan now increasing back to pre covid levels. Our Ofsted focused visit (May 2023) of children in need and child protection services, assures us that our process of case file audit and the 'senior management oversight of practice' is ensuring that those children who have the active involvement of children's services are having the appropriate intervention.