



Communities are safe and protected

Reduce fires and their consequences

Primary fires

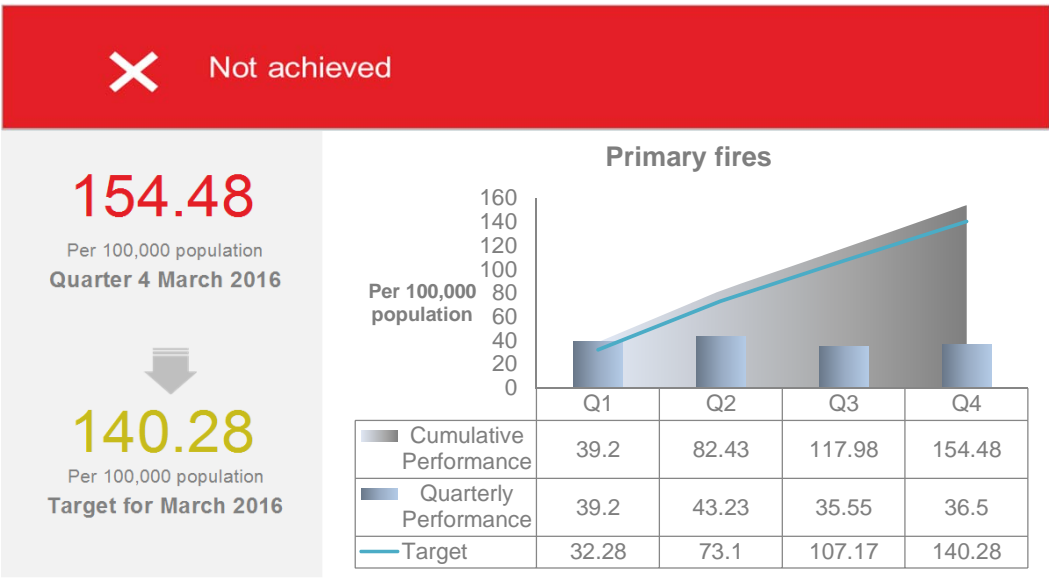
Number of incidents of fires involving property (i.e. buildings, vehicles, recycling banks, caravans etc.); and/or casualties, fatalities or rescues; and/or five or more pumping appliances where the Fire Service attended (per 100,000 population).

Numerator is the number of primary fires

Denominator is the population of Lincolnshire.

The rate per 100,000 population is calculated as follows:

Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 100,000.

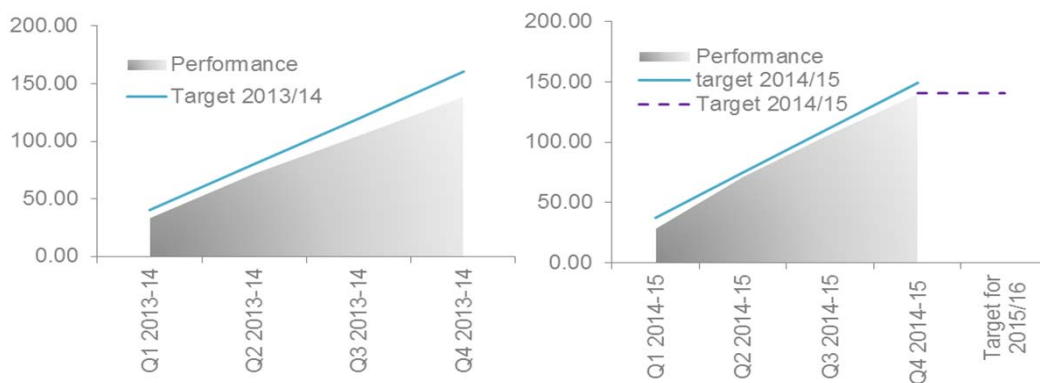


About the latest performance

During 2015/16 we attended 1,130 primary fires in Lincolnshire, compared with our target of 1,026. We are therefore behind target for this indicator and when we compare to the 2014/15 financial year, we have also seen an increase of 12% (an additional 119 incidents) in the number of primary fires. As has been previously reported, this increase can be directly attributed to the increase we have seen in accidental dwelling fires (up from 295 in 2014/15 to 391 in 2015/16 – 33% increase). We have previously reported that the majority of the increase in primary fires occurred during the first three months of the year and that the subsequent quarters have been in-line with previous years, however, it is disappointing to see that the final three months of the year saw another larger increase (April-June – increase of 76 primary fires compared with last year, July-September – increase of only 7, October-December – increase of only 9, January-March – increase of 27). Analysis of the data shows that both these trends are mirrored in the accidental dwelling fire data, so again, the reason for the increase in primary fires can be directly attributed to accidental dwelling fires. It is worth noting that the number of accidental dwelling fires during 2014/15 was exceptionally low, however, our year-end figure of 391 is still higher than the year-end figure for 2013/14 and is also the highest we have reported since 2009/10 when we reported the same 391. We have also had some increases in other primary fire property types – namely farm related primary fires (includes farm building, farm equipment, farm vehicles and haystacks/manure heaps) which are up from 86 in 2014/15 to 121 this year, and also in prisons which are up from 18 in 2014/15 to 28 this year. In order to meet our 2016/17 target, we will provide home safety advice and support, provide support to the business community, conduct arson reduction activities and ensure effective call management and incident support.

Further details

Primary Fires (per 100,000 population)



Measure Name	Primary fires								
	2013-14				2014-15				Target for 15/16
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Performance (per 100,000 population)	33.24	71.64	104.75	137.87	28.57	71.64	106.3	139.54	
Target	40.04	80.08	120.12	160.17	37.21	74.41	111.6	148.82	140.28
Numerator	239	515	753	991	207	519	770	1011	1017
Denominator	718,800	718,800	718,800	718,800	724,500	724,500	724,500	724,500	724,500

About the target

The target is set to aim for continuous improvement, including the following factors: 1) Progress towards 2020 Vision targets, 2) To intend to perform in the top half nationally when compared to other Fire and Rescue Services, 3) The results of our performance last year, 4) Our Service priorities and 5) Drive for continuous improvement.

About the target range

A target range of 2% either side of the likely number of incidents at the end of the year.

About benchmarking

Benchmarking data for this measure is not available



## Communities are safe and protected

### Reduce fires and their consequences

#### Number of deliberate secondary fires

Number of incidents of fires:- not involving property; were not chimney fires in buildings; did not involve casualties, fatalities or rescues; were attended by four or fewer pumping appliances where the Fire Service attended and determined that the cause of the fire was deliberate/malicious intent (per 10,000 population).

Numerator is the number of deliberate secondary fires.

Denominator is the population of Lincolnshire.

The rate per 10,000 population is calculated as follows:

Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 10,000.

**X** Not achieved

**3.58**

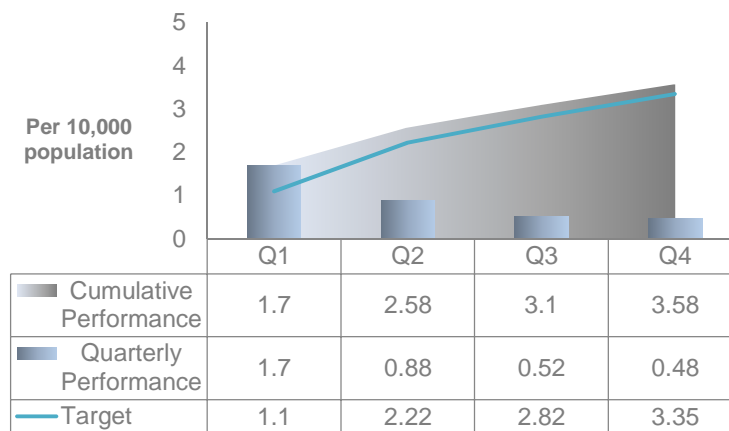
Per 10,000 population  
Quarter 4 March 2016



**3.35**

Per 10,000 population  
Target for March 2016

Number of deliberate secondary fires

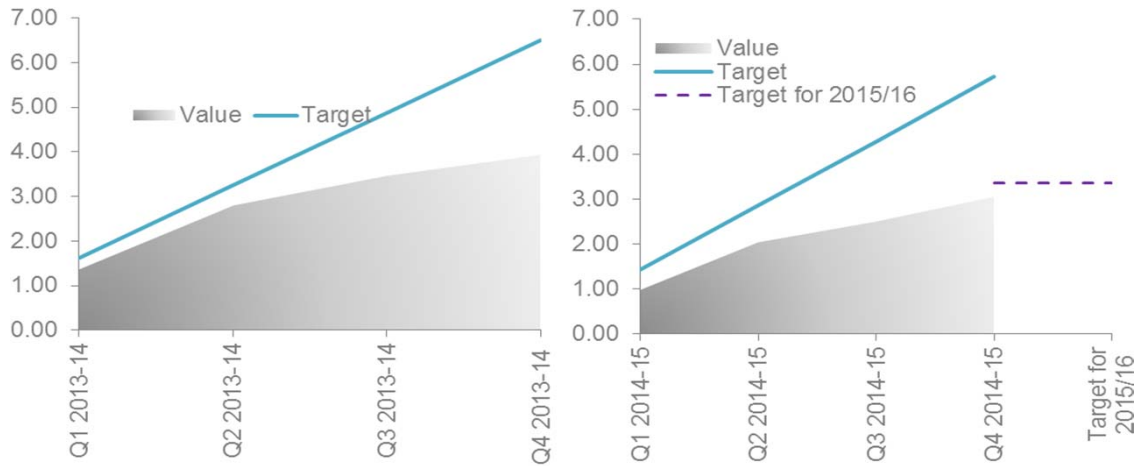


#### About the latest performance

During 2015/16 we attended 262 deliberate secondary fires in Lincolnshire compared with our target of 245 and we are therefore behind target for this indicator. If we compare to 2014/15 we have seen an increase of 19% (41 incidents) in the number of deliberate secondary fires however, it is worth noting that 2014/15 saw an exceptionally low number of these incidents and although we have seen an increase in 2015/16, we are still lower than our 2013/14 figure of 282. Increases have been seen in the number of deliberate secondary fires involving grassland (up from 42 in 2014/15 to 59) and outdoor structures (up from 12 to 25), however both remain lower than the 2013/14 figures. Deliberate secondary fires involving refuse/refuse containers continues to account for the largest proportion of these incidents (65% this year) and has also seen a small increase (up from 157 to 169). In order to meet our 2016/17 target, we will provide home safety advice and support, provide support to the business community, conduct arson reduction activities and ensure effective call management and incident support.

Further details

Deliberate secondary fires (per 10,000 population)



Measure Name	Number of deliberate secondary fires.									
	2013-14				2014-15				Target for 15/16	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
Performance (per 100,000 population)	1.36	2.78	3.44	3.92	0.97	2.04	2.5	3.05		
Target	1.63	3.25	4.88	6.50	1.43	2.86	4.29	5.72	3.35	
Numerator	98	200	247	282	70	148	181	221	243	
Denominator	718,800	718,800	718,800	718,800	724,500	724,500	724,500	724,500	724,500	

About the target

Target set to aim for continuous improvement, including the following factors: 1) Progress towards 2020 Vision targets, 2) To intend to perform in the top half nationally when compared to other Fire and Rescue Services, 3) The results of our performance last year, 4) Our Service priorities and 5) Drive for continuous improvement.

About the target range

A target range of 5% either side of the likely number of incidents at the end of the year.

About benchmarking

Benchmarking data for this measure is not available



## Health and Wellbeing is improved

Carers feel valued and respected and able to maintain their caring roles

### Carers who receive a direct payment

This measure reflects the proportion of carers who receive a direct payment.

Numerator: Number of carers who are and have been receiving direct payments and part direct payments in the last 12 months.

Denominator: Number of carers receiving carer specific support services.

The percentage is calculated as follows: Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 100.

**X** Not achieved

**48**

% of carers

Quarter 4 March 2016

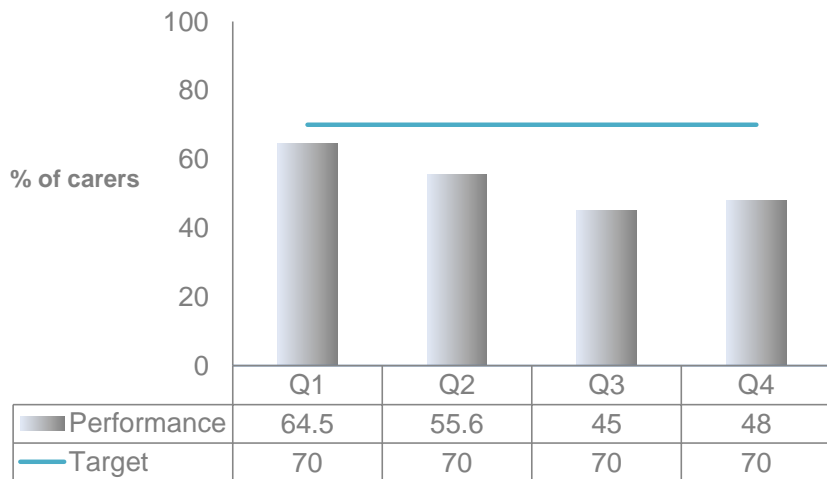


**70**

% of carers

Target for March 2016

Carers who receive a direct payment



#### About the latest performance

There has been a definite shift in the provision of services to carers; away from personal budgets to preventative services and information and advice. Some existing carers are no longer eligible under the Care Act 2014, plus fewer new carers are meeting the national threshold. For Carers that are eligible for care and support, a direct payment is no longer the default service. 8 weeks of support planning means that a higher proportion of carers' needs are being met without a direct payment. In preparation for the new carers service provider coming in, caseloads have been reviewed which have resulted in many closures, many of which were previously receiving a direct payment.

## Further details

### About the target

Targets are based on trends and CIPFA group averages. For a definition of CIPFA please see About Benchmarking.

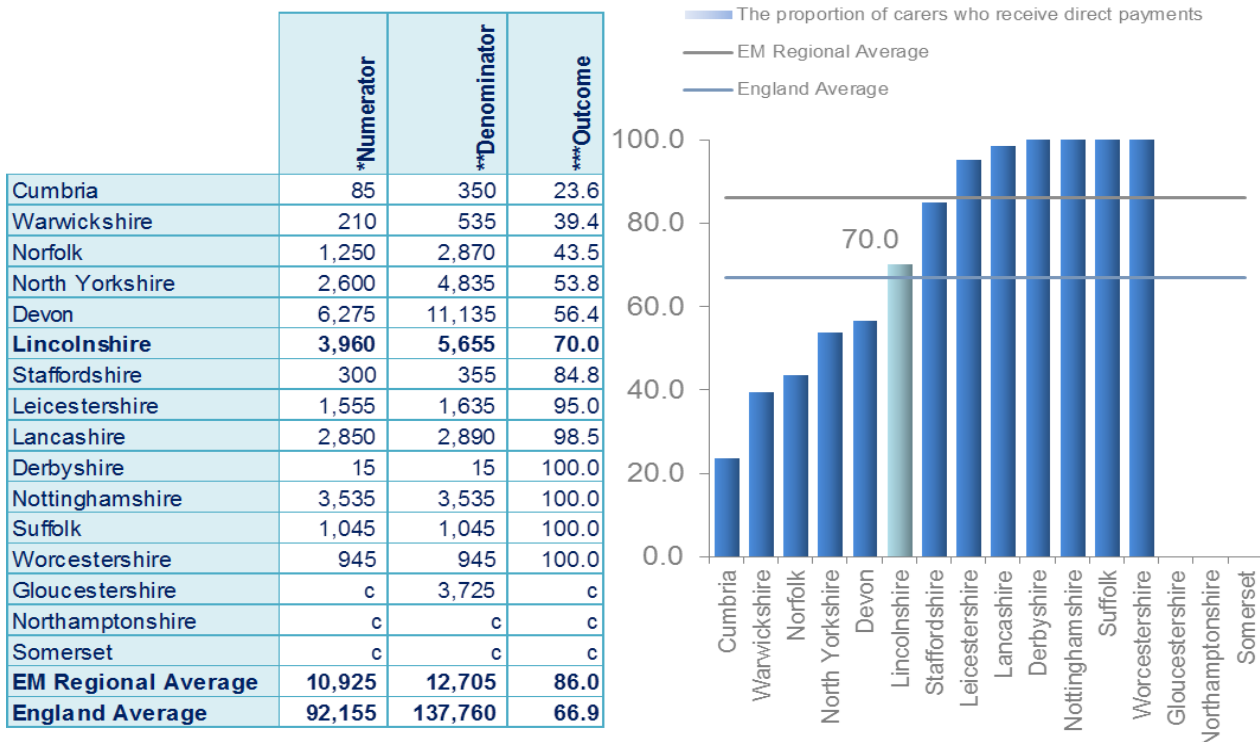
### About the target range

5% +/- . Based on tolerances used by Department of Health

### About benchmarking

Lincolnshire County Council provides performance reports to the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) which facilitates a benchmarking services to enable Adult Social Care performance to be monitored against other local authorities. We benchmark against other Local Authorities within our CIPFA Group of 16 authorities.

## Carers who receive a direct payment - CIPFA Comparators 2014/15



\*Number of carers receiving direct payments or part-direct payments in the year (14/15) to 31 March

\*\*Number of carers receiving carer-specific services in the year (14/15) to 31 March

\*\*\*Proportion of carers receiving carer-specific services in the year (14/15) to 31 March who received direct payments (%)



## Health and Wellbeing is improved

People have a positive experience of care and support

### Delayed transfers of care from hospital

This measure reports 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 measure reflects the number of delayed transfers of care which are attributable to social care services or jointly to social care and the NHS.

A delayed transfer of care occurs when a patient is ready for transfer from a hospital bed, but is still occupying such a bed.

Numerator: Average number of delayed transfers of care (for those 18+) on a particular day taken over the year, that are attributable to social care or jointly to social care and the NHS (this is the average of the 12 monthly snapshots).

Denominator: Size of adult population in area (18+).



Not achieved

5

Per 100,000 adults

Quarter 4 March 2016

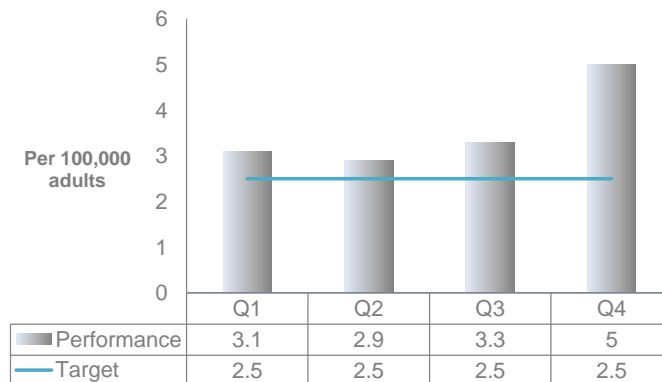


2.5

Per 100,000 adults

Target for March 2016

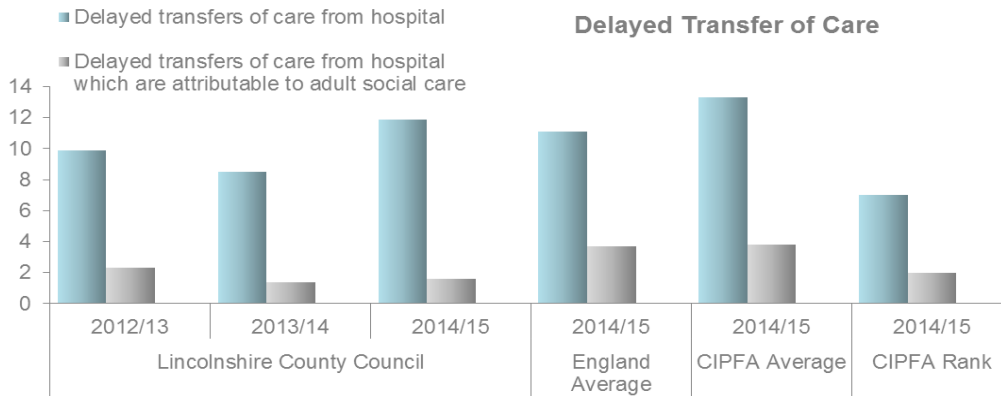
Delayed transfers of care from hospital



#### About the latest performance

The latest data available on the NHS England website at the time of this report is February. This measure calculates the number of patients delayed on average per month where the delay is attributable to social care or to both social care and the NHS, expressed as a rate per 100,000 of the total population of Lincolnshire. The Acute sector is under immense pressure at present and the Better Care Fund (BCF) funding is supporting community services to improve throughput and reduce unnecessary delays. Capacity issues within the new reablement service and newly appointed home support providers has increased the delays attributable to social care. Overall, the total patient delays on average have increased by 40% when NHS delays are included. Delays are a new focus for the BCF in 2016/17 and the authority have already responded with more social work presence at hospitals and the adoption of local codes for clearly defining the reasons and the organisation responsible.

## Further details



	Lincolshire County Council			England Average	CIPFA Average	CIPFA Rank
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2014/15	2014/15	2014/15
Delayed transfers of care from hospital	9.9	8.5	11.9	11.1	13.3	7
Delayed transfers of care from hospital which are attributable to adult social care	2.3	1.4	1.6	3.7	3.8	2
Per 100,000 population						

## About the target

Targets are based on trends and CIPFA group averages. For a definition of CIPFA please see About Benchmarking.

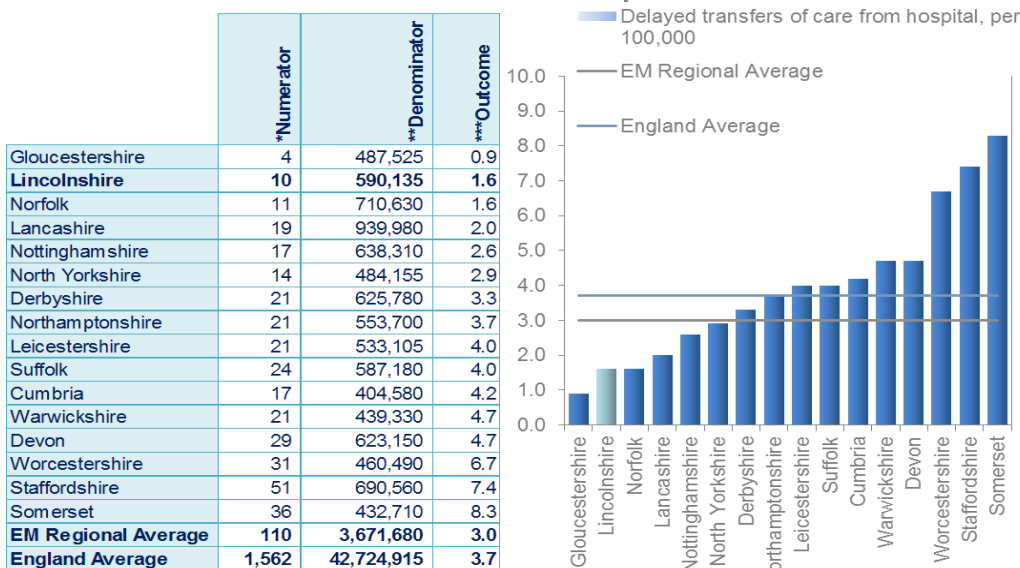
## About the target range

5% +/- . Based on tolerances used by Department of Health

## About benchmarking

Lincolnshire County Council provides performance reports to the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) which facilitates a benchmarking services to enable Adult Social Care performance to be monitored against other local authorities. We benchmark against other Local Authorities within our CIPFA Group of 16 authorities.

## Delayed transfers of care from hospital attributable to adult social care - CIPFA Comparators



\*Average number of delayed transfers of care on a particular day taken over the year that are attributable to social care or jointly to social care and the NHS (aged 18 and over) - this is the average of the 12 monthly snapshots

\*\*Size of the adult population (aged 18 and over) in the area

\*\*\*Average number of delayed transfers of care (for those aged 18 and over) that are attributable to adult social care, per 100,000 population





## Communities are safe and protected

Improve public safety by the reduction in drugs and alcohol misuse, focussed on town centre alcohol fuelled violence and anti-social behaviour, young people and drug misuse

### Alcohol related violent crime incidents

This measure is a count of all Home Office notifiable violence against the person offences (excluding 'no crimes') where alcohol is identified as contributing to the incident. Violence against the person offences includes all assaults apart from sexual offences. This is not a statutory measure and is used as a local indicator only, Home Office notifiable offences refer to the offence classification. For more information about Home Office notifiable offences see:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counting-rules-for-recorded-crime>

**X** Not achieved

**1,676**

Incidents

Quarter 4 March 2016

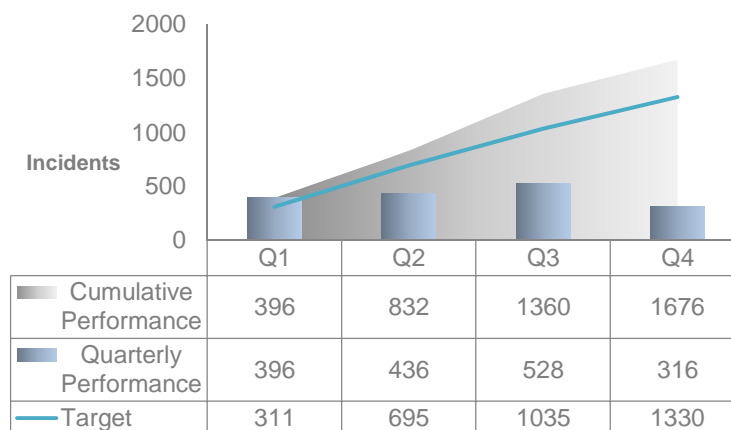


**1,330**

Incidents

Target for March 2016

#### Alcohol related violent crime incidents

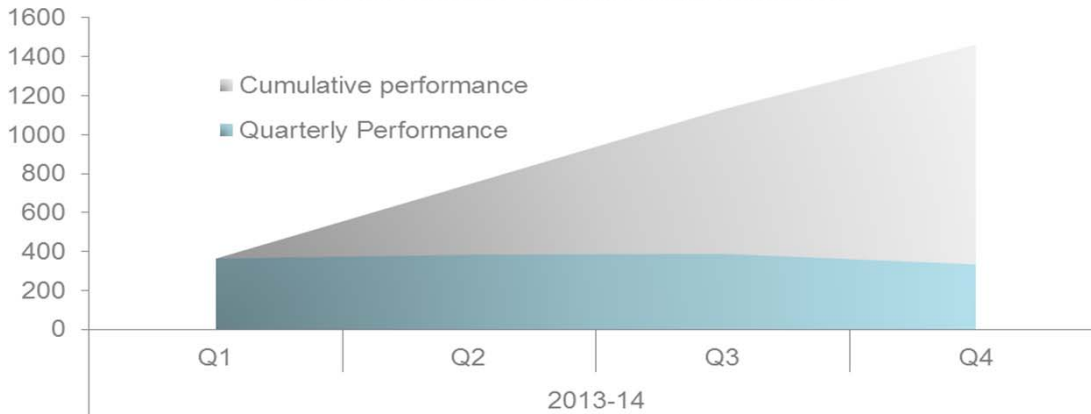


#### About the latest performance

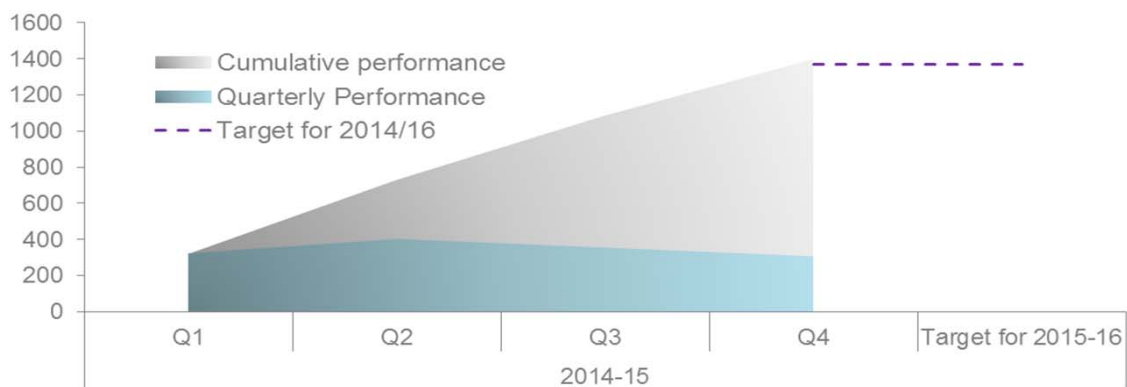
There has been a significant drop in alcohol related violent crime since last quarter. The previous three quarters of 2015-16 have been particularly high and the alcohol related violent crime figure for quarter four is now closer to the same quarter last year (1.6% higher). This trend is the same for alcohol related crime in general. Although this drop is positive, further work is being undertaken to explore this sudden decrease. Because of the high number of alcohol related violent crimes in the previous three quarters of 2015-16 the year-end target and the cumulative target for quarter four will not be met. Compared to 2014-15, alcohol related violent crime incidents are still 19.8% higher in 2015-16. From a national context, violence is increasing generally throughout the country. Analytical work is underway by the Safer Communities service to explore the trending increase in violence in Lincolnshire which will encapsulate alcohol related violent crime. The Dry January awareness campaign has gained momentum this year which may account for some reduction in alcohol related violent crime in the last quarter. There is also a tendency for people to reduce their alcohol intake following the Christmas period after over indulging.

Further details

**Alcohol related violent crime incidents**



**Alcohol related violent crime incidents**



Measure Name	Alcohol related violent crime incidents								
	2013-14				2014-15				Target for 15/16
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Cumulative performance	363	742	1128	1460	327	732	1089	1400	1370
Quarterly Performance	363	379	386	332	327	405	357	311	

About the target

Decrease alcohol related violent crime by 5%. A significant number of violence against the person offences are alcohol related. Reducing alcohol related violent offences will help us make sure Lincolnshire is a safe place to live and visit.

About the target range

The target range for this measure allows for some fluctuation against the target decrease of 5%.

About benchmarking

This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.



## Businesses Are Supported to Grow

Jobs created as a result of the Council's support

### Amount of external funding attracted to Lincolnshire

Amount of external funding attracted to Lincolnshire (including Greater Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership and European Union funding programmes) by the council.

**X** Not achieved

**42,877,794**

£

Quarter 4 March 2016

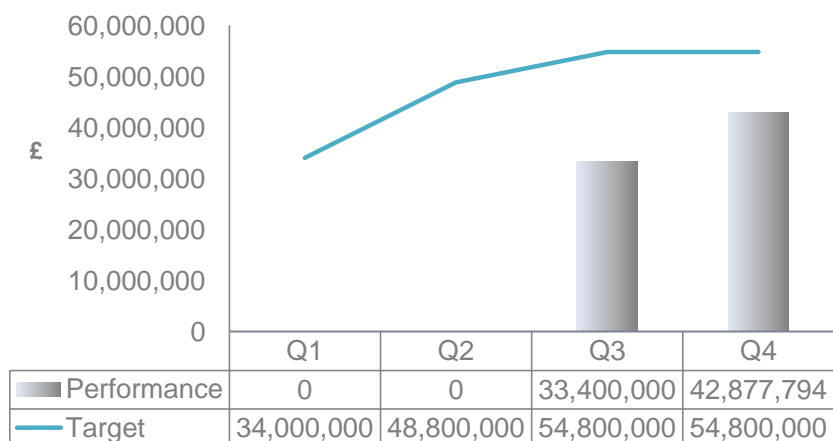


**54,800,000**

£

Target for March 2016

### Amount of external funding attracted to Lincolnshire



#### About the latest performance

Due to delays with processing applications for funding from the EU programmes, the initial target set of £54.8m has not been met this financial year. We have made strong bids and they are progressing through the funding system but have not been approved this financial year. In Quarter Four, a European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) contract has been approved to support pre-start up businesses and a further £300,000 has been drawn down from the Growth Hub Fund. European Structural & Investment Funds (ESIF) has included £2.1m supporting people back into employment and £1.6m to support soft skills and debt management. Income for Q1 2016/2017 is predicted to be £14.8m.

#### Further details

This is a new measure for 2015-16 therefore historical data is not available

#### About the target

The annual target of £54.8 million is made up of the following:

European Union Growth Programme £6 million;

European Union Leader Programme £6.5 million;

Single Local Growth Fund £27.5 million;

Growth Deal II £14.8 million.

#### About the target range

#### About benchmarking

This measure is local to Lincolnshire and therefore is not benchmarked against any other area.



## Businesses Are Supported to Grow

Increase recycling

### Household waste recycled

The percentage of waste collected by either the County or District Councils which was reused, recycled or composted.



Not achieved

**39.66**

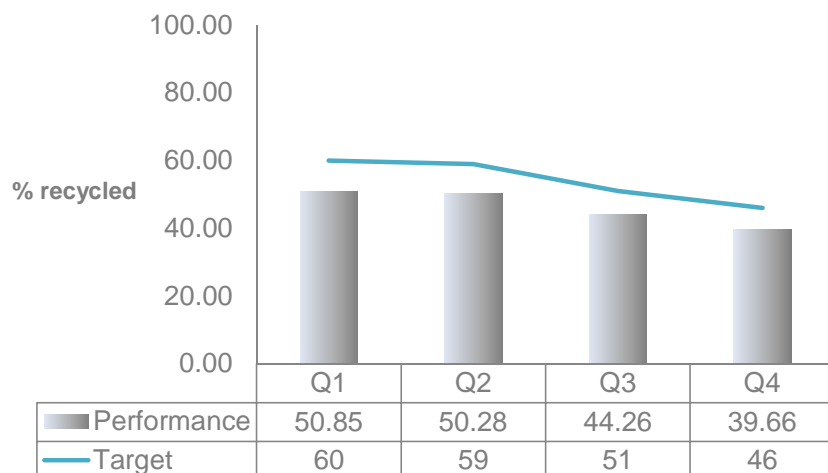
% recycled  
Quarter 4 March 2016



**46.00**

% recycled  
Target for March 2016

### Household waste recycled



#### About the latest performance

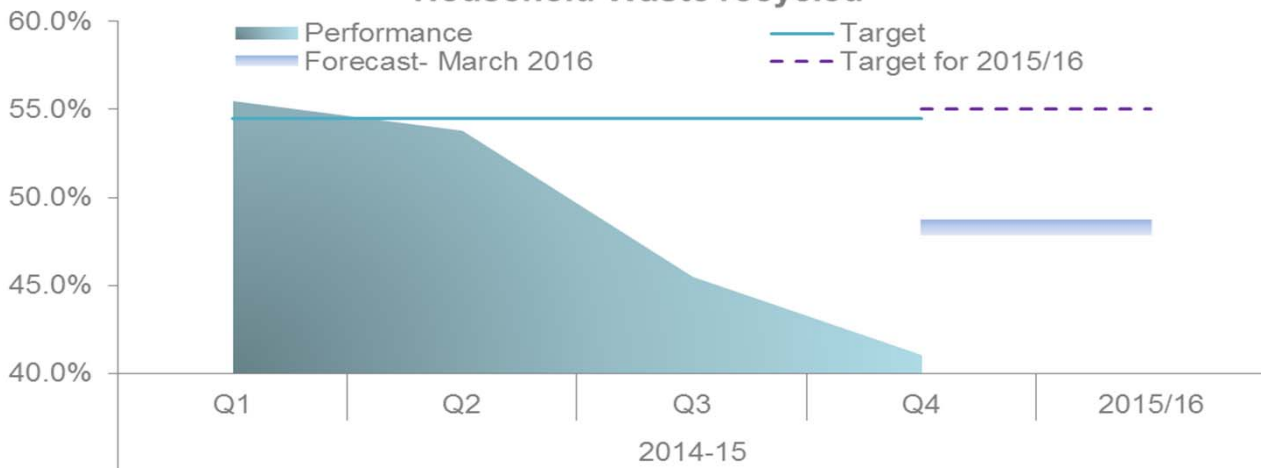
This is an estimate until final figures have been verified by Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (due in August). We have received less waste for composting than last year. Also, we continue to see more recyclables rejected as contamination due to a change in legislation introducing a more stringent sampling regime than in the past. Work is ongoing with our Waste Collection Authority partners to identify a new long-term target, and how we can best work together to achieve it.

Further details

### Household Waste recycled



### Household Waste recycled



Measure Name	Household waste recycled								
	2013-14				2014-15				2015/2016
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Performance	54.8%	54.0%	45.9%	41.5%	55.5%	53.8%	45.5%	41.0%	
Target	53.9%	53.9%	53.9%	53.9%	54.5%	54.5%	54.5%	54.5%	55.0%
Forecast (March 2016)									48.3%

#### About the target

The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (2008) set a target to achieve 55% recycling and composting by 2015. Quarterly targets reflect this but are seasonally-adjusted since most composting happens during April to September (Q1 and Q2).

#### About the target range

Given the number of separate figures which go into this calculation, a target range of +/- 0.5 percentage points allows for small fluctuations to remain on target.

#### About benchmarking

National data is available for each Local Authority. However, given the delay in finalising official figures, this is usually only available for the previous year.

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