

LGBF 2017/18 Geography / Demography comments / observations:

Of these 74 indicators:

- 16.2% are in the upper quartile, 25.6% quartile two, 20.4% quartile three, and 37.8% in quartile four. (See table 1).
- In other words, for over three-fifths (60%) of our indicators, performance is below average.

Table 1:

	Quartile				
	1	2	3	4	
Adult Social Care	1	1	3	1	
Children's Services	6	9	6	5	
Corporate Asset	1			1	
Corporate Services	1	2	3	2	
Culture & Leisure Services	1	1	2	4	
Economic Development	1	2	1	5	
Environmental Services	1	4		10	
Grand Total	12	19	15	28	74
% indicators by quartile	16.2	25.6	20.4	37.8	100.0

Inevitably, whenever anything is ranked, someone has to be 'best' and someone has to be 'worst'.

The question is, to what extent is performance governed by factors out with the council's control?

To try to answer that question (at least in part), indicators have been divided into two categories:

- Indicators where geography / demography may constrain performance.
- Indicators where geography / demography is unlikely to be a constraining factor.

A list of all LGBF indicators (excluding housing), the category to which they have been allocated, and the reasoning behind this, is appended to this document.

Table 2 shows the how the performance of indicators differs between those affected by significant geography and or demography.

Table 2: Indicators where geography / demography constrains performance

	Quartile				
	1	2	3	4	
Adult Social Care			1		
Children's Services			1	2	
Culture & Leisure Services			2	1	
Economic Development				1	
Environmental Services	1	2		9	
Grand Total	1	2	4	13	20
% indicators by quartile	5.0	10.0	20.0	65.0	100.0

We suggest that for 20 out of 74 indicators (27%) performance is influenced strongly by geography and / or demography.

However, it does not explain lower rankings in all areas of activity. Also, even where geography / demography clearly does have influence, some areas with similar constraints perform better than us (e.g. indicators relating to road conditions. Other areas with peat bogs, such as Highland and Shetland, perform better).

Geography or demography on its own cannot therefore be used to explain lower levels of performance.

Demography is in relation to the population profile and not the sparsity of population.

Questions to consider:

- 1) To what extent are geography / demography factors in explaining our performance?
- 2) Are there any examples nationally / locally where performance in one area has been a trailblazer for improvements adopted more widely, so that rankings are high / improve, then worsen over time as others catch up?
- 3) Related to 2) Are there any areas where we have maintained performance, but our rankings have worsened because others have improved at a faster rate?

Indicator Group	Indicator Ref	Indicator Name	Rank Quartile	Demography constrains performance	Geography constrains performance	HROD Geography / Demography General Comments Only
Children's Services	CHN1	Cost Per Primary School Pupil	4	Y	Y	Small rural schools with low rolls will be expensive to operate because of fixed costs.
Children's Services	CHN2	Cost per Secondary School Pupil	4	Y	Y	<p>Rural schools may be expensive to operate because of fixed costs.</p> <p>How are hostel costs accounted for? Are they part of the cost per secondary pupil, or are they excluded from this measure?</p> <p>Looking at Shetland and Eilean Siar, I suspect hostel costs are included. Secondary education is also high in Orkney, but Orkney has a different method of provision whereby teachers are flown to island schools rather than pupils travelling to the school and boarding.</p>
Children's Services	CHN3	Cost per Pre-School Education Registration	3	Y	Y	On the basis that schools are affected by geography, an assumption has been made that pre-school education will be similarly affected.
Children's Services	CHN4	% of Pupils Gaining 5+ Awards at Level 5	1		N	
Children's Services	CHN5	% of Pupils Gaining 5+ Awards at Level 6	2		N	
Children's Services	CHN6	% of Pupils from Deprived Areas Gaining 5+ Awards at Level 5 (SIMD)	1		N	

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Indicator Group	Indicator Ref	Indicator Name	Rank Quartile	Demography constrains performance	Geography constrains performance	HROD Geography / Demography General Comments Only
Children's Services	CHN7	% of Pupils from Deprived Areas Gaining 5+ Awards at Level 6 (SIMD)	1		N	
Children's Services	CHN8a	The gross cost of "Children Looked After" in residential based services per child per week	1		N	
Children's Services	CHN8b	The gross cost of "Children Looked After" in a community setting per child per week	2		N	
Children's Services	CHN9	Balance of Care for looked after children:% of children being looked after in the community	4		N	
Children's Services	CHN10	% of Adults Satisfied with Local Schools	2		N	
Children's Services	CHN11	Proportion of Pupils Entering Positive Destinations	2		N	
Children's Services	CHN12a	Overall Average Total Tariff	3		N	
Children's Services	CHN12b	Average Total Tariff SIMD quintile 1	1		N	

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Indicator Group	Indicator Ref	Indicator Name	Rank Quartile	Demography constrains performance	Geography constrains performance	HROD Geography / Demography General Comments Only
Children's Services	CHN12c	Average total tariff SIMD quintile 2	3		N	
Children's Services	CHN12d	Average total tariff SIMD quintile 3	3		N	
Children's Services	CHN12e	Average total tariff SIMD quintile 4	3		N	
Children's Services	CHN12f	Average total tariff SIMD quintile 5	3		N	
Children's Services	CHN18	% of funded early years provision which is graded good/better	4		N	
Children's Services	CHN19a	School attendance rate	2		N	
Children's Services	CHN19b	School attendance rate (Looked After Children)	2		N	
Children's Services	CHN20a	School exclusion rates (per 1,000 pupils)	1		N	
Children's Services	CHN21	Participation rate for 16-19 year olds (per 100)	2		N	
Children's Services	CHN22	Percentage of child protection re-registrations within 18 months	4		N	

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Indicator Group	Indicator Ref	Indicator Name	Rank Quartile	Demography constrains performance	Geography constrains performance	HROD Geography / Demography General Comments Only
Children's Services	CHN23	Percentage of Looked After Children with more than 1 placement in the last year	2		N	
Corporate Services	CORP 1	Support services as a % of total gross expenditure	2		N	
Corporate Services	CORP 3b	% of the highest paid 5% employees who are women	3		N	
Corporate Services	CORP 3c	The gender pay gap (%)	4		N	
Corporate Services	CORP 4	The cost per dwelling of collecting council tax	3		N	
Corporate Services	CORP 6a	Sickness absence days per teacher	2		N	
Corporate Services	CORP 6b	Sickness absence days per employee (non-teacher)	4		N	
Corporate Services	CORP 7	% of income due from council tax received by the end of the year	3		N	
Corporate Services	CORP 8	% of invoices sampled that were paid within 30 days	1		N	
Adult Social Care	SW1	Home care costs per hour for people aged 65 or over	3		Y	If travel costs and time are included in the calculations, then geography will have an impact on our performance in this area.

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Indicator Group	Indicator Ref	Indicator Name	Rank Quartile	Demography constrains performance	Geography constrains performance	HROD Geography / Demography General Comments Only
Adult Social Care	SW2	Self-Directed Support (Direct Payments + Managed Personalised Budgets) spend on adults 18+ as a % of total social work spend on adults 18+	2		N	
Adult Social Care	SW3a	% of people aged 65 and over with long-term care needs receiving personal care at home	1		N	
Adult Social Care	SW4a	% of adults receiving any care or support who rate it as excellent or good.	3		N	
Adult Social Care	SW4b	% of adults supported at home who agree that their services and support had an impact in improving or maintaining their quality of life	4		N	
Adult Social Care	SW5	Residential costs per week per resident for people aged 65 or over	3		N	

Indicator Group	Indicator Ref	Indicator Name	Rank Quartile	Demography constrains performance	Geography constrains performance	HROD Geography / Demography General Comments Only
Culture & Leisure Services	C&L1	Cost per attendance at sports facilities	3		Y	Fewer facilities can lead to lower visitor numbers, low visitor numbers can mean a higher cost per unit.
Culture & Leisure Services	C&L2	Cost per library visit	3		Y	Fewer facilities can lead to lower visitor numbers, low visitor numbers can mean a higher cost per unit.
Culture & Leisure Services	C&L3	Cost of museums per visit	1		N	
Culture & Leisure Services	C&L4	Cost of parks & open spaces per 1,000 population	4	Y	N	The performance of this indicator is calculated against our population MYE (Mid-Year Estimate), if this was to increase so would our performance / ranking.
Culture & Leisure Services	C&L5a	% of adults satisfied with libraries	2		N	
Culture & Leisure Services	C&L5b	% of adults satisfied with parks and open spaces	4		N	
Culture & Leisure Services	C&L5c	% of adults satisfied with museums and galleries	4		N	
Culture & Leisure Services	C&L5d	% of adults satisfied with leisure facilities	4		N	
Environmental Services	ENV1a	Net cost of waste collection per premise	2	Y	Y	The calculation takes operating costs into account. Depending on how these are calculated, the demography of the area might have an impact on these. Lots of single person households / adult only households could reduce the amount of waste collected...but the fixed costs of collection remain.

Indicator Group	Indicator Ref	Indicator Name	Rank Quartile	Demography constrains performance	Geography constrains performance	HROD Geography / Demography General Comments Only
Environmental Services	ENV2a	Net cost of waste disposal per premise	4	Y	Y	Given that waste is disposed of from islands, I assume that geography does have an impact on disposal.
Environmental Services	ENV3a	Net cost of street cleaning per 1,000 population	2	Y	Y	Geography may have an impact because of sparsity and dispersion of population.
Environmental Services	ENV3c	Street Cleanliness Score	2		N	
Environmental Services	ENV4a	Cost of maintenance per kilometre of roads	1		Y	Given the problems of accessing some of the roads (especially on islands) geography is likely to have an impact on performance. Indicator is based on LFR returns divided by kms or road. LFR figure includes operating costs, which I would expect to be influenced by geography. However, we don't spend as much as other areas, which presumably is a budget decision.
Environmental Services	ENV4b	% of A Class roads that should be considered for maintenance treatment	4		Y	Have marked road condition as being influenced by geography. We have roads that pass over peat bog, which makes maintenance a challenge, where the peat expands and shrinks. However, some other areas with lots of peat do not have as many roads requiring maintenance, suggesting other factors are at work here (past and present investment choices?).
Environmental Services	ENV4c	% of B Class roads that should be considered for maintenance treatment	4		Y	Have marked road condition as being influenced by geography. We have roads that pass over peat bog, which makes maintenance a challenge, where the peat expands and shrinks. However, some other areas with lots of peat do not have as many roads requiring maintenance, suggesting other factors are at work here (past and present investment choices?).

Indicator Group	Indicator Ref	Indicator Name	Rank Quartile	Demography constrains performance	Geography constrains performance	HROD Geography / Demography General Comments Only
Environmental Services	ENV4d	% of C Class roads that should be considered for maintenance treatment	4		Y	Have marked road condition as being influenced by geography. We have roads that pass over peat bog, which makes maintenance a challenge, where the peat expands and shrinks. However, some other areas with lots of peat do not have as many roads requiring maintenance, suggesting other factors are at work here (past and present investment choices?).
Environmental Services	ENV4e	% of U Class roads that should be considered for maintenance treatment	4		Y	Have marked road condition as being influenced by geography. We have roads that pass over peat bog, which makes maintenance a challenge, where the peat expands and shrinks. However, some other areas with lots of peat do not have as many roads requiring maintenance, suggesting other factors are at work here (past and present investment choices?).
Environmental Services	ENV5	Cost of Trading Standards and environmental health per 1,000 population	4		Y	Given that trading standards and environmental health work involves site visits, geography will have an impact on costs.
Environmental Services	ENV5a	Cost of Trading Standards per 1000	4		Y	Given that trading standards and environmental health work involves site visits, geography will have an impact on costs.
Environmental Services	ENV5b	Cost of environmental health per 1,000 population	4		Y	Given that trading standards and environmental health work involves site visits, geography will have an impact on costs.
Environmental Services	ENV6	% of total household waste arising that is recycled	4	Y	N	Yes, if an urban area and food waste is collected, what happens to the waste after collection.

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Indicator Group	Indicator Ref	Indicator Name	Rank Quartile	Demography constrains performance	Geography constrains performance	HROD Geography / Demography General Comments Only
Environmental Services	ENV7a	% of adults satisfied with refuse collection	4		N	
Environmental Services	ENV7b	% of adults satisfied with street cleaning	2		N	
Corporate Asset	CORP-ASSET1	% of operational buildings that are suitable for their current use	4		N	
Corporate Asset	CORP-ASSET2	% of internal floor area of operational buildings in satisfactory condition	1		N	
Economic Development	ECON1	% of unemployed people assisted into work from council operated / funded employability programmes	4		N	
Economic Development	ECON2	Cost Per Planning Application	1		N	
Economic Development	ECON3	Average time per business and industry planning application (weeks)	4		N	
Economic Development	ECON4	% of procurement spend spent on local enterprises	2		N	

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Economic Development	ECON5	No of business gateway start-ups per 10,000 population	4		N	
Economic Development	ECON6	Cost of Economic Development & Tourism per 1,000 Population	3		N	
Economic Development	ECON7	Proportion of people earning less than the living wage	4		N	
Economic Development	ECON8	Proportion of properties receiving superfast broadband	4		Y	Given the nature of the area and the rate at which infrastructure has been introduced in the area, it seems fair to say that geography is a constraint on performance.
Economic Development	ECON10	Immediately available employment land as a % of total land allocated for employment purposes in the local development plan	2		N	